

SUMMARY OF TESTIMONY FROM WITNESSES INTERVIEWED BY WRA REGARDING
NATURE AND ATTITUDE OF THE EVACUEE CROWD ASSEMBLED NEAR ADMINISTRATION
BUILDING ON NOVEMBER 1.

Of 69 witnesses interviewed

8 testified that it was a mixed crowd with many
women and children.

8 described the crowd as quiet but expectant.

5 described it as quiet and friendly.

5 referred to the holiday atmosphere that prevailed
particularly among the children.

3 described the crowd as partially hostile.

1 described it as "sheep-like".

1 described it as "orderly".

Nature and Attitude of Crowd Assembled before
Administration Building, November 1.

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1. Guy Cook, Assistant Principal High School

Testified that evacuees whom he observed seemed "quiet, even friendly."

2. Dorothy L. Montgomery, Assistant Counselor

"As the group gathered close to the building, I saw members of my staff who waved to me in the usual friendly manner... The crowd as a whole appeared to be quiet and orderly."

3. Mrs. Geneva Esser, Elementary School Teacher

"The crowd gathered slowly and steadily without fear of trouble for they brought their children and babies."

4. Mrs. Ruth Elbersen

"It was a pleasant, well-mannered crowd."

5. Priscilla Robinson, Teacher

"I think the crowd was getting a big kick out of seeing us Caucasians in here. They were calm enough, tho. It was a gala day for a lot of kids."

6. Bessie Burton

"The crowd was fairly still but once they began to walk over toward the military when the tanks began to warm up. I guess they thought that would be a show and something to see."

7. Mrs. Emma L. Rose, Teacher

"The crowd had a certain coldness, not necessarily ugliness."

8. Lorne Huycke

"The crowd walking toward the Ad. building was laughing and joking and seemed to be in a gay mood without the tension which would have been likely if they had been going toward the Ad. building with any destructive intent. It is my belief that most of them were innocent of the events that followed."

9. Kent Silverthorne, Project Attorney

"I saw no sign whatsoever of any expressions of ill will on the faces of the people in the crowd. In fact, they were,



for the most part, talking and smiling in little groups, as would be expected in any sociable gathering."

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10. Mrs. Dora Powell

"There were people walking with children. Nothing like a demonstration."

11. Clara Bogorad

"I remember noticing how quiet the crowd was. Looking out the window I saw a carriage with a little infant in it. There was a 2 year old playing under the window, too, and families and a mixed crowd seemed to be the nature of the group."

12. Melbourne Hedrick, Statistical Clerk

"It was a mixed crowd and in no particular hurry... as I was looking out of a window, a couple of Japs called me vile names... The young fellows were in close to the building and others—about 6,000 of them—in a solid mass behind."

13. Mrs. Vlasta Hedrick, Statistical Clerk

"... The crowd was very quiet, almost too quiet for such a large crowd. They didn't roar, and I just wonder if a crowd of Caucasians would have been so quiet. They only cheered after speeches."

14. Seemah Battat, Court Stenographer

"... I saw no unpleasantness... People were just posted around, as it were. To me, by reason of the fact that it was a mixed group, it seemed that the people were here to listen to the Director talk. Of course, the situation had great potentialities."

15. Mary Durkin, Teacher

"I saw several of the school children who called to me and waved. Some parents whom I had met last year nodded to me but none spoke in the friendly manner in which we normally greeted each other. The children seemed to have the spirit of holiday as they rolled on the grass enjoying the lawn in front of the Ad. building."

16. Mrs. Margaret Gerry, Stenographer

"The crowd seemed very sheep-like. When one group moved to one wing, all moved, and when another group moved from back to front door, all moved. I didn't see any pushing."

17. Clara M. Jenson, Teacher.

"It did not look like a desperate crowd. They were not excited."



There were many women with baby carriages."

18. Dr. Martin Loeblman, Medical Officer

"The crowd was partly hostile. I felt that the younger people were definitely hostile and that the older people were the ones who were standing and talking without that same air of hostility."

19. Emily Light, Teacher

"At all times it appeared to be an orderly and well-behaved group. Whenever I saw any evacuees, even those I knew slightly, I found them willing to recognize me and doing so in a very natural, friendly way."

20. K. M. Harkness, Supt. of Schools.

"To me, the crowd outside seemed to be largely composed of people who were merely interested in the happenings. There were many mingling in the crowd who seemed to be more or less hostile and keeping the crowd together."

21. Marion Francis

"Children were playing on the lawn and many evacuees were lounging about there waiting developments. Others, however, were aggressively watchful of the Ad. building and any Caucasians in sight."

22. Irene Jaderquist, Teacher

"When I stood at the main door of the Ad. building I saw children playing on the grass."

23. H. L. Black, chief, Community Management Division

"... most of the crowd seemed merely to be waiting for the speech. There was low conversation and craning of necks to see what was going on... Apparently... there was a large number of older boys and young men who were of a temper to be officious. They rounded up the crowd on the outskirts to keep them in a closed-packed group with no stragglers wandering away."

24. Roy M. Daggy, Construction and Maintenance Foreman

"I saw women and children in the crowd and they moved around a little. Some were laughing and just a few kids were playing."

25. Harry Kirkman, Jr. Property Supply Officer

"A lot of the crowd were standing around like they were waiting for the show to start. The crowd was intent when anyone spoke."



26. Chester Failing

was mixed and all ages were represented.
"The crowd was ~~presented~~ ^{presented}. I imagine about 5% were women and children. They didn't seem to be doing any damage and they stood pretty quiet all thru."

27. Mrs. Ruth Breece, High School Teacher

"I wasn't particularly upset because the crowd was about as orderly as any I had ever seen."

28. Tift, Katharine

"Whistles blew from different places and in orderly fashion the group started to walk in the direction of the hospital... Looking ahead, whole processions of colonists—including mothers with baby buggies, little children, etc... — all walking toward the hospital... During most of the afternoon, while we were in the Ad. building, I sat at a typewriter in the Procurement Office looking at the Japanese children playing on the lawn in front and at the boys guarding the front door. Most of the folks in that particular part of the front yard which was in my line of vision weren't even interested in what was going on. The people were laughing and visiting and the kids pulled grass and had grass fights, etc."

29. Eada Silverthorne, Teacher

"The crowd outside was very quiet and patient, made up of young and old men, and women and children."

30. J. P. Christensen, Irrigation Engineer.

"It was a quiet crowd. They even kept their kids quiet and they looked very serious."



SUMMARY OF TESTIMONY FROM WITNESSES INTERVIEWED BY WRA REGARDING
WEAPONS ALLEGEDLY CARRIED BY EVACUEES ON NOVEMBER 1.

Of 69 witnesses interviewed

17 testified that they saw evacuees carrying implements
(including walking sticks and small whittling sticks)
which might conceivably be classed as weapons.

8 of these testified that they saw evacuees carrying sticks.

5 referred to canes.

2 testified that they saw (in each case) one evacuee with
a knife of the whittling type.

1 testified that she thought she saw "evacuees with butcher
knives".

25 specifically denied seeing weapons of any kind.

29 offered no comment regarding weapons.

Weapons carried by Evacuees on November 1.

1. G. B. Leuck.

Not present during daytime. Testified that Mr. Hill, employer of Motor Pool told him over phone about 1000 evacuees in Motor Pool with clubs.

2. Guy Cook, Jr.

Testified saw " some canes as well as some soft pine sticks which the evacuees often carry when they go for a walk. They were very few in number so I paid little attention to them."

3. Dorothy L. Montgomery, Assistant Counselor.

Testified that she did not "see any weapons of any sort."

4. Mrs. Geneva Esser, Elementary School Teacher.

" I saw no weapons being used."

5. Arthur Muir, Acting Finance Officer.

"I helped them put up the public address system, and the fellow who was fixing the wires had a big knife. It was a pocket knife with a long blade such as lots of people carry... once during the afternoon I saw a boy sitting over between the wings of the Ad. building sort of cutting the grass with a knife. Saw no other weapons."

6. Mrs. Ruth Elberson

" Only leader evident was a man in a red shirt carrying a long stick."

7. Valeria Barbul

"I saw no weapons of any kind."

8. Mrs. M. R. Johnson, Hospital Dietitian

" I saw no weapons."

9. Priscilla Robinson, School Teacher

" I saw no weapons on Monday. I just saw one old man with a cane."

10. Bessie Burton

"They didn't have any weapons that I could see."

11. Mrs. Emma L. Rose, School Teacher

"I did not see any clubs."

12. Mr. Ernest L. Hitt, Foreman Mechanic

"The only knife I saw was one a fellow had sitting down next to the wall of the Ad. building... He was sitting there whittling. He wasn't flashing the knife at all."

13. Elisa Velasquez, Teacher

"I didn't see any weapons."

14. Evelyn J. Davie, High School Teacher

"I didn't see any weapons."

15. Miss May Hert, Teacher

"There was one fellow, a young fellow, who had two pieces [of pipe] carrying them around. They were aluminum. Maybe there was something on the end of it... I saw one 6th grade boy... who had a sharpened stick which he stuck under his sweater... The only other thing I saw were a man with a couple of sling-shots around his neck, and then the people with sticks of wood from the woodpile."

16. Kent Silverthorne, Project Attorney

"... at no time did I see any evidence of weapons at any time."

17. Clara Bogorad

" I didn't see any knives nor any sticks..."

18. Mrs. Vlasta Hedrick, Statistical Clerk

"I didn't see any clubs. When you ask me if I saw any knives, all I can remember is that I think I saw a few knives like butcher knives."

19. Rosemary Spoonemore, Teacher

"The one thing I saw was a man with something long wrapped in a newspaper in his back pocket. I think it was about 9 inches long and kind of flattish. It filled up his whole pocket."

20. Seemah Battat, Court Stenographer

"... I saw no weapons of any kind in the crowd."

21. Mary Durkin, Teacher

" I saw no evidence of weapons of any kind."

22. Clarence Benz, Sr. Manufacturing Superintendent

"I did not see any... knives or clubs."

23. Mrs. Margaret Gerry, Stenographer

"I was too far away to see any sticks or clubs if there were any."

24. Clara M. Jenson, Teacher

"I saw no clubs or pipes... a few old men had canes... I made a special effort to look for weapons because one of the women in the office thought she saw some."

25. Betty Barnes, Fiscal Accountant

"I saw no weapons of any sort."

26. Dr. Martin Loebman, Medical officer.

"I saw some small sticks in the hands of the people in the crowd. I saw no knives."

27. Mrs. Mildred Farrell, Clerk

"Miss Hert, a teacher, was standing by the window, and said she saw a couple of pieces of pipe. I got up and looked but I couldn't see any pipe. I didn't look very hard. I felt there were people to attend to those things and the rest of us should attend to our knitting."

28. Emily Light, Teacher

"I saw only one ironwood cane which was carried by an older man, and some sticks in the hands of a small group of children about 6 or 7 years old. The sticks looked like garden stakes which the children could have picked up while the meeting was in process."

29. Guy H. Booker, Associate Highway engineer.

"I saw no weapons."

30. Mrs. Carrie Driscoll, Home Economics Teacher

"I didn't see any weapons in the crowd."

31. R. D. Smith, Assistant Farm Superintendent

"The boys outside the door were obviously roughnecks... Neither they, nor anyone in the crowd, had any weapons or gave any indication of attempting to burn any of the buildings at that time or later in the day."

32. K. M. Harkness, Superintendent of Schools.

"I.. I did not notice that any of the people assembled

had any weapons of any kind in their possession unless one could call the little sticks that evacuees always carry with them when hiking, weapons. One gets so accustomed to seeing the Japanese with walking-sticks that he might not notice anything unusual even if the people had clubs in their hands!"

33. Eugene Boatright, High School Teacher

"I saw no knives or clubs or other weapons."

34. Marion Francis

"Some of the young men had sticks in their hands."

35. Stella Robbins, High School Teacher

2 "I saw no weapons among the crowd."

36. J. S. Lowery, Evacuee Property Officer.

"I saw no clubs or long knives altho some of the little boys were carving some of the sticks in the wood pile, with their pocket knives."

37. Roy M. Daggy, Construction and Maintenance foreman

"I saw about 2 fellows who it seemed had short pieces of pipe... I didn't see any knives and I don't remember seeing any clubs."

38. Harry Kirkman, Jr. Property Supply Officer.

"I saw no weapons or anybody carrying boxes. Perhaps I am not observant but I didn't see any."

39. Chester Failing

"In the crowd I saw no knives, clubs, pieces of pipe or anything like that."

40. P. C. Bergman, Sanitary Engineer.

[Referring to a group of evacuees in vicinity of the Motor Pool.] "I guess a few of them had sticks and bars and things like that."

41. Rada Silverthorne, Teacher

"I watched the crowd on and off all afternoon, but at no time did I see any weapons...Once during the afternoon I heard someone mention having seen some pointed sticks. Miss Jenson and I went to the windows looking especially for sticks or weapons. We saw none at all."

42. J. P. Christensen, Irrigation Engineer.

"They didn't have any weapons. I did see a couple of short canes about 2 and 1/2 feet long."

SUMMARY OF TESTIMONY FROM WITNESSES INTERVIEWED BY WRA REGARDING ALLEGED
USE OF INCENDIARY MATERIALS BY EVACUEES ON NOVEMBER 1.

Of 69 witnesses interviewed

3 stated that they actually had seen evacuees carrying
boxes the contents of which were not identified.

2 testified that friends had told them about seeing
evacuees carrying straw.

15 specifically denied seeing incendiary materials.

49 offered no comment on this particular matter.

Alleged use of incendiary materials by evacuees on November 1.

1. Dorothy L. Montgomery, Assistant Counselor
"At no time did I personally see any evidence of the rumored incendiary materials."
2. Mrs. Geneva Esser, Elementary School Teacher
"At no time saw any oil-soaked paper or straw."
3. Arthur Muir, Acting Finance Officer.
Did not see any evacuees carrying incendiary materials but did not have very good view of the crowd.
4. Priscilla Robinson, School Teacher
" I didn't see any straw."
5. Bessie Burton
"... once I saw a boy carrying a card-box of excelsior. He was carrying it under his arm. Maybe he was coming back from the Post Office with the box. I don't know, but I saw him."
6. Miss Elisa Velasquez, Teacher
"I didn't see anybody with any straw."
7. Lorne Huycke
"I saw no evidence of oil rags or gasoline-soaked straw altho I frequently looked out of the windows."
8. Miss Evelyn J. Havie, High School Teacher
"I didn't see any boxes of straw."
9. Miss Dorothy Lee, Teacher.
" I hate to say this because I am not too sure, but I saw a young man with [a] box. I thought the box was filled with straw and inflammable material."
10. Kent Silverthorne, Project Attorney
"... at no time did I see any evidence of... incendiary materials of any kind."
11. Clara Bogorad
" I didn't see any... straw nor any oil-soaked rags."

12. Rosemary Spoonemore, Teacher

"A friend of mine saw some fellow carrying some straw in his hand, but I didn't see that."

13. Seemah Battat, Court Stenographer

"... I saw... no boxes of straw or oil-soaked rags..."

14. Mary Durkin, Teacher

"... nor did I see any boxes or bags that might have contained straw."

15. Clarence Benz, Sr. Manufacturing Superintendent

"I did not see any oil-soaked [or] straw..."

16. Betty Barnes, Fiscal Accountant

"I didn't see anyone carrying a box."

17. Eugene Boatright, High School Teacher.

"I saw no boxes."

18. Stella Robbins, High School Teacher.

"Somebody said they saw a Japanese carrying a box of straw. Someone else, Miss Roudebush, I think, looked and said it was just a little box that they probably got at the Post Office."

19. Chester Failing

"The only thing I saw were some boxes some of the fellows had under their arms. I saw a few flat boxes."

20. Eada Silverthorne, Teacher

"... at no time did I see any... incendiary materials."

21. J. P. Christensen, Irrigation Engineer

"I didn't see any inflammable material like straw or soaked rags, and I remember that I looked for this sort of thing after they removed the gas caps [from automobiles] because I thought there might be some intention to start a fire."

SUMMARY OF TESTIMONY FROM WITNESSES INTERVIEWED BY WRA REGARDING
EVACUEE BLOCKADE OF ROADS AT THE CENTER ON NOVEMBER 1.

Of 69 witnesses interviewed

8 testified that they had seen evacuee-operated trucks being
used to block the roads.

2 of these testified that attempts had been made to block
their progress as they drove through the area in govern-
ment cars.

Blocking of Roads by Evacuees in Trucks, November 1.

1. W. L. Miller, Irrigation and Road Engineer.

"Some Japanese had control of the Motor Pool and lined up several trucks to form a barricade across the road around the Motor Pool, apparently to stop any from getting to the main gate." *Caucasians*

2. Mrs. Geneva Esser, Elementary School Teacher

"About 6 Japanese... pushed a big truck into the driveway i.e. between the personnel area and the hospital area so that no Caucasians could get thru there."

3. Frank D. Fagan, Personnel Officer

"I took my car and went to back gate at the opposite end of the project and found it locked. A soldier was on regular guard duty. Within 10 minutes of my arrival a truckload of young Japanese boys came up in a stake truck. The soldier asked me what to do. The Japanese boys said to him that they had come to see that no one came or left... Within about 15 minutes two more truckloads arrived making 3 trucks in all... They ran one of the trucks back against the gate to prevent anyone from leaving... Soon after the arrival of the first truck, a jeep arrived and saw what was happening and they got in touch with headquarters... After about 15 minutes, an army truck with about 6 men with tommy guns arrived. They were ordered to the tower, and soon after their arrival an officer arrived in a jeep. The Colonel who arrived asked the tommy-gunners if they were ready, and then opened the gate. The truck was pushed away from the gate by the soldiers... I drove the car out of the gate and drove to the front of the project area where I remained until the November 1st meeting was over."

4. Mrs. Margaret Gerry, Stenographer

"Trucks were pushed across the roadway by the Motor Pool so that no cars could get by."

5. Guy H. Booker, Associate Highway Engineer

"I saw not a single disturbance except a line of trucks at the Motor Pool blocking off the road."

6. Wm. T. Jarrett, Farm Superintendent.

"There were about 12 trucks lined up in a straight line from the military fence clear across the south side of the Motor Pool, across the road and in front of the Motor Pool building and service station. There were some Japanese on top of some of the trucks, maybe 6 or 8."

7. Chester Failing

" I was told that they had taken a line of trucks and blocked the area between the Post Office and the fence, and had strung out some trucks on the east side of the Ad. building but that's all I noticed."

8. P. C. Bergman, Sanitary Engineer

"There was this line of Japanese, 200 of them. Then they had lined up trucks end to end, maybe about 8 trucks across the road there in front of the service station and the Motor Pool building over to the building on the other side of the service station."

SUMMARY OF TESTIMONY FROM WITNESSES INTERVIEWED BY WRA REGARDING
ALLEGED DAMAGE TO GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE PROPERTY BY EVACUEES ON
NOVEMBER 1

Of 69 witnesses interviewed

- 10 testified that they had seen evacuees sitting or standing on top or inside automobiles.
- 9 testified that they had seen damage (primarily dented tops and scratched paint) of one kind or another inflicted on automobiles.
- 3 testified that they had seen cars with tires from which the air had been released.
- 1 testified that he had seen an evacuee putting sand in the gas tank.
- 3 testified that wind-shield wipers had been stolen.
- 2 testified that gasoline caps had been stolen.
- 1 testified that a first-aid kit had been stolen.
- 1 testified that a pair of binoculars had been stolen.
- 6 specifically denied seeing any destruction of property.
- 53 offered no comment regarding property damage.

Damage to Government and Private Property by Evacuees

November 1.

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1. W. L. Miller.

"Saw two Japanese jump on privately-owned cars and also WRA cars and tramp the tops in. I could also see them remove caps from gasoline-tanks of two passenger cars."

2. J. W. Davis, Machineshop foreman

"On that night they let the air out of my tires and stole a first-aid kit from my car."

3. Valeria Barbul

"I saw them crowded around and on top of automobiles around the Ad. building obviously damaging them."

4. Miss Dorothy Lee, Teacher.

"I talked with a Lieutenant who was in the wing of our building on Monday. He looked out toward his car which was outside, and he said that they had let the air out of his tires... I have a car and maybe I should tell you that the two windshield wipers were taken off and the gas cap was gone... I noticed that the gas cap was gone on Sunday night before the incident, and that the windshield wipers were gone on Monday morning."

5. Clara Bogorad

"Mr. Cox's car was badly damaged, especially the top of it, which was ridged and dented as tho an army had walked over it. Men, women and children sat both inside and outside of staff cars parked alongside the Ad. building, with no regard for the fact that the cars were either government or private property."

6. Frank D. Eagan, Personnel Officer

"... Mr. Rhoades said his car was robbed of a pair of binoculars. I think it is interesting to note that my car was in the same shed, wide open, and wasn't damaged... or even entered, from appearances."

7. Clarence Benz, Sr. Manufacturing Superintendent

"I did not see anyone destroy any property. I went out afterwards and saw some of the damage done to the cars of Mr. Failing, Mr. Cox, and Mr. Gerry. I saw one flat tire on someone's car."

8. Mrs. Margaret Gerry, Stenographer

"There weren't many cars parked in front of the Ad. building, I recall, and I saw no one climbing on any cars."





9. Betty Barnes, Fiscal Accountant.

"I saw 6 or 8 boys on top of one car-- I think it was a private car-- at the rear of the Ad. building."

10. R. D. Smith, Assistant Farm Superintendent

"I could not see my own car too well because it was way down at the other end. But men and boys were standing on the tops and hoods of the automobiles closer up. They seemed to be fooling with the accessories. I did notice that about six stood on Mr Kallam's car at one time and I know his car top was caved in. Later I saw that they had torn off the ring-horn of the steering wheel made of Bakelite. I also know Mr. Gerry's car was considerably damaged, but my own was not."

11. Roy M. Daggy, Construction and Maintenance Foreman

"I did notice that they stood on hoods and tops of cars but I saw no other damage to the cars."

12. Harry Kirkman, Mr. Property Supply Officer

"I noticed grown kids sitting on cars parked at the rear of the Ad. building. Later I saw Mr. Gerry's car and the top was dented in where they had sat on it. I pushed up the top from the inside and it snapped back into place. On the windshield someone had scratched with a rock or pumice, 'For sale cheap.' The left door handle would not work from outside."

13. Chester Failing

"I remember Mr. Powell came in. He said there were some Japanese boys in my car and when I looked I saw 4 or 5 of them. It looked to me like they might do some damage... so I went into the front office and reported it. One man of the negotiating committee... came out and stopped the boys. Later when I checked there was no real damage to the car. They had taken off the windshield wipers and bent the handles a little and they had pried up a sort of hole on the side ventilator to get their hand in to open the door. But it wasn't serious... They also bent the aerial but so little I could bend it back myself and there was nothing else."

14. Mrs. Ruth Breece, High School Teacher

"I saw several on top of cars. They were not engaging in any destructive activities. I made a point of not looking out too much."

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15. P. C. Bergman, Sanitary Engineer

MOVING VEHICLE

"Once about 2/3's of them [a group of evacuees near the Motor Pool] moved over to the motor Pool and climbed

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all over the cars again and then they swarmed back down again and milled around somewhere else."

16. J. P. Christensen, Irrigation Supervisor

"I sat in the same office with Mr. Failing and saw them take off gas-caps and they put sand in the tanks, too. The only other thing I saw was twisted windshield wipers."



SUMMARY OF TESTIMONY FROM WITNESSES INTERVIEWED BY WRA REGARDING
ATTITUDE OF WRA APPOINTED PERSONNEL DURING AND FOLLOWING INCIDENT
OF NOVEMBER 1.

Of 69 witnesses interviewed

4 testified that several of the staff members were
extremely agitated.

4 testified that the majority of the staff members
remained calm.

2 testified that there was a great variety in the
attitude of the appointed personnel.

Attitude of appointed personnel during and following incident
of November 1.

1. Dorothy L. Montgomery, Assistant Counselor.

"My own personal reaction was that several of the staff members were on the verge of hysterics."

2. Mrs. Ruth Elberson

"The chief steward and several young men in the Procurement Office started making rabid remarks about what they would do if they had guns in their hands, and what delight they would take in shooting the people down... Twice Japanese women entered the Ad. building to use the women's rest room. This brought further remarks from the more hysterical staff members. One of the teachers especially, who had been highly excited, whose face was practically green from fright, and who had been chattering with anger, was highly indignant."

3. Priscilla Robinson, Teacher

"The people inside were quite excited. Some worried a little but went right on with their work. Some weren't working. There was variety in the attitudes of the staff members."

4. Mrs. Emma L. Rose, Teacher

"People in the Ad. building were laughing and talking. I was amused and incredulous when I heard that two women had made their wills. I realized, of course, that we were in danger."

5. Ruben Levine, Assistant Fiscal Accountant

"That evening [Nov 1] there appeared to be a great deal of apprehension among the administrative personnel whom I spoke to as to what provisions were being made for their protection."

6. Betty Barnes, Fiscal Accountant

"The personnel took it very calmly with one or two exceptions. One woman was concerned about her children who were at home."

7. Emily Light, Teacher

"During the evening of [Nov 4] there were many expressions on the part of the staff members... which revealed one of two things— either how they actually felt toward the evacuees (and some of their attitudes were quite vicious), or how hysterical they could get in such circumstances. The concern for the most part seemed to be for our safety from 'those Japs' who were at last getting 'just exactly what they deserved'."

8. Marion Francis

"Among the appointed personnel I saw the complete range of reactions from strongly expressed desire for revenge, to light dismissal of the whole situation as of no importance. Three people told me they were frightened but gave no other indication of fear that I saw. Most of the appointed personnel seemed simply waiting, like the crowd outside, for developments in the front office."

9. H. L. Black, Chief community Management Division.

"As the meeting progressed, several members of the appointed staff... chattered and gossiped, but on the whole seemed calm enough with one or two exceptions."

10. Harry Kirkman, Jr. Property Supply Officer.

"Most of the staff took it very calmly."

SUMMARY OF TESTIMONY FROM WITNESSES INTERVIEWED BY WRA REGARDING
RESTRAINT EXERCISED BY EVACUEES ON THE MOVEMENTS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE
PERSONNEL DURING THE DEMONSTRATION OF NOVEMBER 1.

Of 69 witnesses interviewed

- 8 testified that they were verbally restrained by evacuees in a well-mannered fashion.
- 6 testified that they were verbally restrained by evacuees in a surly or threatening fashion.
- 9 of those in the two groups above testified that they were either sent to or kept in the administration building.
- 4 testified that they had seen a WRA employee by the name of Breece being pushed rather roughly by an evacuee as he (Breece) attempted to leave the administration building.
- 1 testified to seeing a WRA employee by the name of Donovan physically restrained by evacuees under similar circumstances.
- 1 testified to seeing a WRA employee by the name of Slattery physically restrained by evacuees under similar circumstances.
- 4 testified that they had seen some evacuee guards posted at some of the doors of the administration building.
- 3 testified that some of the doors on the administration building were latched by evacuees on the outside.
- 2 testified that trash cans were placed against some of the doors.
- 2 testified that they thought evacuees were attempting to nail some of the rear doors of the building.
- 1 testified that she passed through the crowd from the leave office to her personal quarters and back without escort or restraint.
- 1 testified that she passed through the crowd from the leave office to the administration building, back to the leave office, and then back to the administration building without escort or restraint.
- 2 testified that administrative personnel in the hospital were not permitted by evacuees to use the telephones.
- 3 testified that they were provided by the evacuees with escorts in passing through the crowd.

Testimony regarding restraint of movements of
Administrative personnel by evacuees during
demonstration, November 1.

NOT RECORDED

1. Guy Sook, Assistant Principal of High School

" I walked in among the crowd to the main entrance in front of the Ad. building and stood there for sometime waiting to see what was taking place... After a short while I moved up to the inner fringe of the crowd and stood watching. A young evacuee then told me that I was supposed to be inside. He repeated this twice in a calm voice and then turned around and paid no more attention to me. I then started to walk thru the inner fringe of the crowd away from the entrance of the Ad. building, whereupon I was approached by two young evacuees who told me that I had better get inside. None of those who spoke to me acted in the least excited or threatening. I decided, however, it was best not to make an issue of the matter and went into the Ad. building. "

2. W. A. Leigh, Fiscal Accountant

"We were not allowed to go outside the door [of the Ad. building] Mr. Brwece started to walk to the edge of the lawn and a tough pushed him back... Donovan and Slattery came thru the building and said that they were manhandled at the gate because they were walking toward the office."

3. Mrs. Ella Webber

Testified that 4 young men came in and sat around the telephone at the hospital and would not let anyone into the room except hospital employees.

4. Mrs. Ruth Elberson

"By 1:30 Caucasian staff members in the vicinity of the Ad. building were asked to go into the building and not to remain outside. Staff members in the nearby resident area were either asked to remain in the nearby apartments, or else to go to the Ad. building. This seems to be true only of those who were outside, and there is no evidence that people who remained in their quarters were [at] all disturbed. Most of the requests were made in a polite and considerate manner altho a few excited members of the personnel reported that they were shoved or jostled. The doors of the Ad. building were locked from the outside, and no one was allowed to leave except a few individuals who had left members of their families alone in their rooms, and who were provided with evacuee escorts to go after these people and bring them to the Ad. building."



5. Valeria Barbul

"I saw the back doors [i. e. of the Ad. building] being locked up and saw that all the doors were being guarded."

6. Priscilla Robinson, Teacher

"I was right here in the [Ad.] building on Monday afternoon. Nobody ever told me that I couldn't go out. It was just assumed that we couldn't. They told my mother, who went to the store, to come back over here. They were very polite to her."

7. Mrs. Emma L. Rose, Teacher

"There is no question that we were prisoners. I went out back and got about 50 feet away [from the Ad. building] when a big burly Japanese said, 'More better you go back.' --not abusive but firm... I didn't want to start an incident. I went back."

8. Mr. Ernest L. Hitt, Forman Mechanic

"I was in the office of the plumbing shop doing a little book work... Four Japanese boys came to the office after me... What they said was 'Mr Hitt, will you please go to the Ad. Building?' I asked them why and they said, 'You are wanted in the Ad. building' I asked them who wanted me and they refused to answer. That was when I threw them out and that was when they said, 'Well, we'll get enough men here to take you up.'... So I gets in my car and... came by the Motor Pool and parked my car in front of the residence there. At the car I was met by two Japanese boys who seemed to be willing to escort me to the Ad. building. I went along with them."

9. Elisa Velasquez, Teacher

"I was stopped on the way to the Post Office [by a young Japanese] He said, 'You go back to your building'... I said, 'Why?' He said, 'Orders!' I said, 'From whom?' He said, 'Orders!' That's all he said. After an hour I tried another door. I was worried about my mother. Some young man there said he would let me go with an escort to see my mother... I went over with this escort thru the crowd. He was very nice."

10. Lorne Huycke

"Some of them started to climb on top of the government car that I had been using and I went out to move it away. An evacuee guard intercepted me and asked me politely to stay in the building... He said he would take care of those on the car and when he did so I returned to Mr. Black's office."

11. Evelyn J. Davie, High School Teacher

Standing at barrack (303-6) "While we were standing there a group of men (Japanese) come [sic] up from behind the barracks and one of them ordered us to go [to] the Ad. building. When we hesitated he said, 'Yes, go on. Go on.' When one of the teachers spoke he said, 'No question; no questions.' We went to the Ad. building and waited like the rest."

12. Kent Silverthorne, Project Attorney

"My secretary, Miss Seemah Battat, went thru the crowd of evacuees on two occasions from my office to the Ad. Building. She was not threatened, molested, or even particularly noticed. My wife and another lady went thru the crowd at the back of the Leave building to our apartment some 200 yards distant... When she reached the outer edge of the crowd on her way to the apartment a young evacuee man stepped up and asked her to go back please. When she told him she was going to the rest room, he let her pass."

13. Melbourne Hedric, Statistical Clerk

"... I tried to go out the back door, but a man visiting the project- I believe he is a farmer in the vicinity by the name of Wilkinson— told me that I couldn't get out. On his advice, I didn't try. I remember Wilkinson was very angry because some boys had told him to get out of his car as he was about to drive off. When he resisted, they began to lift up the car at one end. Their question was 'Do you want to have it go the rest of the way?' Of course that got him out of his car."

14. Mrs. Vlasta Hedrick, Statistical Clerk

"Various people tried to go out the doors but were pushed back. One man, Mr. Breece, was almost pushed over. He went to talk to some Caucasians over at the Leave Office but the Japanese boys wouldn't let him proceed. I also saw one lady try to get out the back door but they wouldn't let her."

15. Ruben Levine, Assistant Fiscal Accountant

"A few minutes later Mr Breece, who was temporarily assisting in our office at that time, passed us to go out into the crowd. I suppose he wanted to talk to someone in the Japanese group, but he didn't get any further than the fringe of the crowd in front of the building, where he was stopped by 2 or 3 young hoodlums who told him to get back... They called Breece pretty filthy names and pushed him and ruffed him up. He started to resist but seemed confused and hesitant, and finally he just came back— ... looking thru the window I saw a couple of young Japanese hammering at the door. I'm

I'm not sure, but I think they were nailing the door up."

16. Rosemary Spoonemore, Teacher

"I didn't go out but my roommate tried to leave... She had come thru the crowd and then after she got in she tried to go out. I saw the door pushed against her and she was told to stay in there. Some men came by and told us that Smith, the painter, had tried to leave and they had manhandled him quite a bit."

17. Clarence Benz, Sr. Manufacturing Superintendent

"As we stepped out of the car [at the Ad. Mess building], 3 or 4 young Japanese appeared and told us we were wanted in the Ad. building... I asked him who wanted us and he said, 'You are suppose to go to the Ad. building' immediately.' He then stood in my way... I brushed past him to go into the mess hall and then Mr. Thompson made a statement about going to the Recreation Hall for a hammer and he started in that direction. I saw him pushed back by one or two of this group. Mr. Thompson then came over to me and said, 'I think we had better go over to the Ad. building.' I picked up the boards and went thru the crowd with him to the Ad. building. I was confined in the Ad. Building with other Caucasians until the crowd departed."

18. Clara M. Jenson, Teacher

"I noticed Miss Battat go over to the other building. She was not molested. Mrs. Silverthorne went to her home and back."

19. Betty H. Barnes, Fiscal Accountant

"On Monday while we were looking out the window of the main wing [of the Ad. building], Mr. Breece, who had been inside, made an attempt to go out... a young man, supposedly a ringleader, said something to Mr. Breece and then shoved him back three times on the shoulder. The last time was pretty hard. Without saying anything, Mr. Breece walked back into the building."

20. Dr. Martin Loebman, Medical officer

"As I tried to leave the Ad. building by the way of the East door, I encountered a man at the door and five or six male egacuees. They didn't known anything, but it seemed best for me not to go out."

21. Emily Light, Teacher

"As I walked toward the Co-op... a young fellow approached me and asked if I worked here. When I answered 'yes', he said that I had better go to the Ad building-- that the other

members of the staff were in there... All in all, our conversation was very pleasantly carried on. The boy's tone didn't even seem to have firmness in it... My 'escort' was soft-spoken and very courteous as he took me right up to the door of the Ad. building."

22. Mrs. Carrie Driscoll, Home Economics Teacher

"Miss Bidi came over to the Ad. building to see if our checks were here... When we started to around the canteen, a big tall young man told us that the personnel were in the Ad. building... About that time another Japanese boy came up to us and told us to go into the Ad. building... After I'd come in, I decide to see if I could go back. I opened the door and a young man stuck his head in sullenly and said, 'I'm sorry but you can't go out.'... He kept saying he was sorry and I insisted. I started to put my foot in the door and he started pushing so I knew I couldn't get out."

23. R. D. Smith, Assistant Farm Superintendent

"After I looked over my papers, I was going to go back to the car and drive out to the poultry farm. At the door of the Ad. building at the rear I was met by 4 or 5 fellows I did not know, who stopped me. I explained to them that I wanted to get out to the farm and that I did not care for the particular festivities which were about to take place. Then spokesman was insistent, tho in a fairly nice way, saying that if I did this I would only create trouble going thru the crowd."

24. K.M. Harkness, Supt. of Schools

"When a phone message came to the front gate from the Ad. building informing us that the appointed staff was being held in the building, I suggested to Mr Booker... that we go in, in case they needed any help. Mr. Booker said he preferred to stay at the gate so I went in by myself. Some of those at the Ad. building looked at me rather surlily as I passed thru the crowd and some remarks were made in Japanese but no one attempted to stop or molest me in any way."

25. Eugene Boatright, High School Teacher

"I saw a nurse standing in the outside door. She backed up and said they wouldn't let her leave. I made no effort to leave."

26. Marion Francis

"I watched appointed personnel herded into the backdoors of the Ad building without ceremony by evacuees. The doors were closed early in the afternoon. Someone said that the door to the new wing was nailed shut. I saw later that the door to the middle wing was latched on the outside and barricaded with three refuse cans... A Caucasian man whom I did not

know, told me that he had tried to phone from the booth to make train reservations and had been prevented by evacuees from doing so."

27. Zell, F. Clark, High School Teacher

"They evidently had a line of guards between the Ad. building and Mr. Best's house. Mrs. Boatright tried to go to her own house... [but instead] she visited my father. He tried to talk them into letting her go into her own room, and finally after talking to other men, they let her go in. She did a lot of her own talking. They told my father to go back into the house. He stayed outside for 15 minutes and then went in of his own accord."

28. Irene Jaderquist, Teacher

"I was getting tired and wanted to go but I saw the back door barricaded with 3 garbage cans, also hooked. Miss Velasquez asked them if she could get her mother. Some boys escorted her and brought them both back. Later Miss Robinson's mother came in. She had gone to the canteen and had met some Japanese and they brought her in."

29. Stella Robbins, High School Teacher

"As I came toward the Ad building there was a group of boys on cars at the rear of the building. As I made my way thru the crowd I said 'excuse me', in Japanese, and the people smiled and let me pass. At the door a man seemed to be fixing it with a lock or something and putting waste paper boxes against it. He told me to go to the other door. I went back to the other door and the boys let me in. I found the personnel inside rather excited. Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Lawhead... said they had been forced to come to the Ad. building. I said I still didn't think we were being held by force, and that I was going back to the High School and work. As I tried to open the door, I found a piece like a little screen-door hook jammed against the door. I pushed hard and it opened a little and the man who had been fixing the other door said, 'You better stay inside. Don't come out.' He said it as if he meant it."

30. Roy M. Daggy, Construction and Maintenance Foreman

"I was met outside my apartment by an evacuee who asked me to follow him over to the Ad. building right away. It sounded like a command more or less. I said I'd go as soon as the rest of the people in those apartments went over, and then I saw several others around the area being told the same thing. They took all us folks over to the Ad. building..."

31. Harry Kirkman, Jr. Property Supply Officer

"I saw what appeared to be a considerable effort to stop us from leaving. Young Japanese were spaced about every

10 feet around the rear of the Ad. building. I made no attempt to leave and returned to the Ad. building to stay until we were released. Anthony Smith, a painter, tried to leave, but he did not get any further than outside one of the rear doors. They told him not to leave."

32. Mrs. Ruth Breece, High School Teacher

"I thought it was better not to try to force my way out."

33. P. C. Bergman, Sanitary Engineer

"As I came to the Motor Pool [driving an automobile] I saw a couple hundred Japs lined up. They hollered to me to stop. So I ducked around them, gunned the car down to the floorboards and [went] right up the hill... I guess it was just after I left the plumbing shop that they came and got Hitt. The Japs came and got him and put him in the Ad. building."

34. Alma K. Folda, Chief Nurse

"We were refused the use of all the telephones in the hospital by Japanese boys posted by them. Also, all the doors were guarded. We were told that these boys were all right to take care of those doors by Mr. Schmidt when he came over with a Japanese man."

35. Eada Silverthorne, Teacher

"In the Leave Office building which was surrounded on all sides none of the appointed personnel appeared to be at all excited or frightened... When the crowd had been there for some two hours I decided to go to my apartment. I walked out the door, thru the crowd, and went home. On the outskirts of the crowd a young man asked me please to go back inside. I explained the nature of my errand and he let me proceed. About 20 minutes later I came back to the office again going thru the crowd. I was not threatened in any way and was at no time afraid."

36. Seemah Battat, Court Stenographer

"During the early afternoon of November 1, 1943, I was working in my office in the leave Office building... about 60 feet from the main Ad building. The area between the two building was packed with evacuees when I decided to go to the Ad building to the rest room; I pushed thru the crowd without any difficulty and in about 10 minutes came back thru the crowd to my office. Later,... I again went thru the crowd between the two buildings and into the Ad. building where I spent the balance of the afternoon taking notes of the meeting. At no time was I molested or threatened."

Damage to Fire Protection Equipment

1. G. B. Leuck, Assistant Fire Protection Officer

Testified that:

(A) Approximately 200 quart-size fire extinguishers had disappeared between project's start and Oct, 1943, but expressed opinion that loss could not be attributed to the Japanese or anyone else in particular."

(B) Nuts are frequently stolen from underground fire hydrants.

(C) Sand frequently gets into stand pipes leading down to hydrants, but some of it is "kid-stuff."

(D) There certainly has been abuse of equipment by the firemen-- some deliberate and some due merely to youthful exuberance and carelessness. The evacuee firemen have never gone out on strike at any time.

(E) There was change in attitude of evacuee fire protection force after segregation movement-- more surly and less cooperative.

Alleged disruption of Telephone Service, November 4.

1. Seymour Cahn, Acting Project Director.

" There were no wires cut anywhere."

Stealing and Manufacture of Knives by Evacuees.

1. J. W. Davis, Machine-shop Foreman.

Testified that:

(A) Evacuees have made hundreds of knives which they claimed they were making for personal use.

(B) Any estimate of 60 springs, broken on cards during month of December (1942) is an underestimate— more likely 160, but " these springs, you have to remember, are broken by Caucasians as well as by Japs. With the equipment we have and the roads, it's a wonder we don't have more."

(C) "We never had more than 25 emergency wheels altogether. Certainly not 50 as was testified, and we do a lot of other work on these emergency wheels besides making knives."

Use of Japanese national symbols by Japanese between
November 1 and 4.

1. Mr. Ernest L. Hitt, foreman mechanic

"On Wednesday November 3, they had the Emperor's birthday celebration... Just before they left, they nailed up two Japanese flags on the doors there... They were homemade flags made out of paper."

2. Harry Kirkman, Jr. Property Supply Officer.

[Referring to observations made on Wednesday, November 3.]
"Some of the boys were wearing sweatshirts with a red ball on the front and sunrays going out from it. This was the first time I had seen these and I have not seen any since."

INDEX TO TESTIMONY

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- ✓ 1. Theft of knives
- ✓ 2. Wilkinson on theft of saltpeter
- ✓ 3. Carpenters' union on radio transmitter
- ✓ 4. Carpenters' union on house of prostitution
- ✓ 5. Engle on blockage of Post Office
- ✓ 6. Wilkinson on making of knives
- ✓ 7. Kallam on being beaten
- ✓ 8. Wiese on property inventory
- ✓ 9. Stubbs on school equipment
- ✓ 10. Dayton on food waste
- ✓ 11. Warren on hams in isolation camp
- ✓ 12. Wilkinson on destruction of hogs
- ✓ 13. Dayton on sugar rations
- ✓ 14. Dayton on shoe rations
- ✓ 15. Warren on farm equipment
- ✓ 16. Stubbs on automotive equipment
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B. Summary of testimony covering incident of Nov. 1.

1. Nature and attitude of crowd
2. Weapons
3. Incendiary material
4. Blocking of roads
5. Property damage
6. Attitude of personnel
7. Restrain of movements of personnel

C. Other testimony

1. Damage of fire equipment
2. Disruption of telephone service
3. Knives
4. Japanese national symbols

COMMENT ON TESTIMONY SUBMITTED BY SEVERAL WITNESSES REGARDING THEFT
OF KNIVES.

Excerpt from a teletype by Project Director R. R. Best dated
November 27, 1943.

"There is no record of knives having disappeared during last
several months. Turnip knives lost or stolen in farm division were
prior to segregation, and many have turned up in fields after plowing
showing loss while in use at work. No records of knives disappearing
from mess halls, other than normal breakage."

COMMENT ON TESTIMONY SUBMITTED BY MR. WILKINSON REGARDING THE THEFT
OF SALTPETER.

Statement submitted by Project Director R. R. Best to National
Director D. S. Myer on November 17, 1943:

"According to statement by Delbert R. Cole, Chief of Internal
Security of the Tule Lake project, less than ten pounds of saltpeter
was taken from the packing plant. However, all but two pounds of
the saltpeter were recovered by an evacuee internal security warden.
The saltpeter was used in a food pickling process by the evacuees
who had obtained it."

COMMENT ON STATEMENT ATTRIBUTED TO AN OFFICIAL OF THE CARPENTERS UNION
XXXXXX IN THE SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER OF NOVEMBER 9 THAT EVACUEES
OPERATED RADIO TRANSMITTING EQUIPMENT WHICH INTERFERRED WITH RECEPTION
IN MILITARY POLICE QUARTERS OUTSIDE THE CENTER.

Excerpt from a teletype by Project Director R. R. Best dated
November 26.

"Army reports no interference with radio reception due to evacuee-
operated transmitters."

* * *

"TCC officials from San Francisco, who came to Tule Lake at our
request, recommended monitoring of the illegal transmitter in the
Japanese colony in an attempt to gain information which could be used
in counterespionage. When newspaper story appeared, after the Army
moved in, stating that a transmitter had been picked up, there was
no further use of monitoring the broadcast since the Japanese would
be aware that we knew of it's existence."

4
COMMENT ON STATEMENT ATTRIBUTED TO OFFICIAL OF CARPENTERS UNION IN
SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER OF NOVEMBER 9 THAT WRA PERMITTED EVACUEES AT
TULE LAKE CENTER TO MAINTAIN HOUSE OF PROSTITUTION.

Excerpt from a teletype by Project Director R. R. Best dated
November 26.

"False. The conditions in the colony probably approximated
those in the ordinary city of 15,000 persons."

5

COMMENT ON STATEMENT ATTRIBUTED TO REPRESENTATIVE CHAIR ENGLE IN THE
SAN FRANCISCO CALL-BULLETIN OF NOVEMBER 5 REGARDING AN ALLEGED BLOCKADE
OF THE POST OFFICE AT THE TULE LAKE CENTER.

Excerpt from a teletype by Project Director R. R. Best dated
November 26.

"Mrs. Arleen Campbell, postmistress of Project Post Office,
states there was no evacuee blockade of Post Office on November 1 or
any other time. Mail truck from Tule Lake was stopped at entrance
gate by Military Police during afternoon of mass demonstration.
Unidentified Japanese told Mrs. Campbell shortly after 1 P.M. 'You'd
better close the Post Office. It looks like there is going to be
trouble.' Post Office remained open. Japanese staff departed."

6

COMMENT ON MR. WILKINSON'S TESTIMONY REGARDING THREATS MADE BY EVACUEES
WITH KNIVES.

The attached statement by Mr. C. E. Zimmer, Assistant Project
Director in Charge of Operations, pertains to this portion of Mr.
Wilkinson's testimony. Although the statement was prepared in the form
of an affidavit, it was not notarized and is being submitted as a
signed statement rather than as an affidavit.

7

FACTUAL STATEMENT ON TESTIMONY OF FARM SUPERINTENDENT, CLIFFORD KALLAM,
THAT HE WAS BEATEN AND FORCED TO SIGN A STATEMENT BY EVACUEE FARM
WORKERS.

From a teletype by Project Director R. R. Best dated November 27, 1948, "Farm Superintendent Kallam seen by Zimmer, Best and Opler immediately after alleged meeting with farm workers, showed no evidence of being beaten or roughed up, but told them had been pushed around in room and kicked in shins, then forced to sign paper stating that portion of farm crop harvested by Tuleans for use only of Tuleans. Few minutes later Kallam told Schmidt of Internal Security had not been beaten and had merely signed paper stating presence at meeting. Later different versions were given to Joyce, Engle, Cole, and Schmidt by Kallam. The alleged paper has never been produced."

8

COMMENT ON TESTIMONY SUBMITTED BY CHARLES K. WIESE, FORMER PROPERTY AND
SUPPLY OFFICER AT TULE LAKE CENTER, REGARDING PROPERTY INVENTORY.

A full statement on this particular aspect of Mr. Wiese's
testimony is contained in the attached memorandum from Seymour Cahn,
Acting Assistant Project Director in Charge of Administrative
Management.

9

COMMENT ON TESTIMONY SUBMITTED BY JOHN C. STUBBS, FORMER COST ACCOUNTING
CLERK AT TULE LAKE CENTER, REGARDING EXTRAVAGANT WRA PURCHASES OF SCHOOL
TEXTBOOKS AND LABORATORY EQUIPMENT.

The attached statement by Mr. K. M. Harkness, superintendent of
education at the center, deals with this aspect of Mr. Stubbs' testimony.

COMMENT ON TESTIMONY SUBMITTED BY MR. DAYTON REGARDING WASTE OF BARLEY AND POTATOES.

Excerpt from telephone conversation between Mr. Best and Mr. Myer on November 23, 1943.

Best: Eighty per cent of the barley last year, and also this year was eaten by wild geese and ducks.

Myer: Well, now he said 1,000 tons. Is that about right?

Best: One thousand tons? No, that's not right. It might have grossed that, but I don't think it was that much. That's a lot of tons.

Myer: All right, what about the frozen potatoes?

Best: No potatoes were lost through freezing last year. They always leave some potatoes on the ground that were sun-burned and what-not. That's probably what they said was left on the ground.

Myer: Okay, go ahead.

Best: Eight hundred school children picked up potatoes and there were not sufficient trucks to haul away all the potatoes that were picked up. Some of them were left overnight and it was freezing weather, but all of those potatoes were hauled to the messhalls and used immediately.

11

COMMENT ON TESTIMONY SUBMITTED BY CHARLES SCOTT WARREN, FORMER ASSISTANT
FARM SUPERINTENDENT AT TULE LAKE CENTER, REGARDING THE NUMBER OF HAMS
AT EMERGENCY ISOLATION CAMP.

Statement submitted by Project Director R. R. Best to National
Director D. S. Myer on November 17, 1943.

"The records of the Mess Management Division show that a total
of only 8 hams were ever taken to the isolation camp. The record is
as follows:

March 1, 1943 - - - - 4 hams

March 3, 1943 - - - - 4 hams

"From March 3rd until July, 1943, when the camp was closed down,
there is no record of hams having been taken to the Camp.

"The food which was taken to the Isolation Camp was prepared in a
mess hall in which both the evacuee prisoners and the 50 military police
guards were served."

12

COMMENT ON TESTIMONY SUBMITTED BY NOBLE C. WILKINSON, FORMER WRA EMPLOYEE
AT TULE LAKE CENTER, REGARDING PROMISCUOUS DESTRUCTION OF HOGS.

A statement regarding this aspect of Mr. Wilkinson's testimony
is attached, together with a comprehensive record of swine losses at
the Center from October 1942 through July 1943.

13
FACTUAL STATEMENT ON TESTIMONY SUBMITTED BY HOWARD DAYTON, TULE LAKE
CITIZEN AND MEMBER OF RATION BOARD, REGARDING EXTRA SUGAR RATIONS
REQUESTED BY TULE LAKE CENTER.

Excerpt from a telephone conversation held by Project Director
(Mr. Best talking)
R. R. Best with Director Dillon S. Myer on November 23, 1943, "Sugar
for the soft drinks was requested by the Co-op, not by WRA. Doctor
Thompson, and he is right here, says it is regular procedure for
project hospitals to request extra sugar for making sirup, and they
did that for special diet, etc."

14
COMMENT ON TESTIMONY SUBMITTED BY HOWARD DAYTON REGARDING EXTRA SHOE
RATIONS REQUESTED BY WRA.

Excerpt from a telephone conversation between Mr. Best and
Mr. Myer on November 25, 1943.

Best: Now, the shoe rationing application applies to evacuees on the
same basis as to the general public. In other words, when a person
wore out their shoes on the farm or on the coal or what-not, they
apply for special shoe rationing ticket.

Myer: There is nothing to this twice as many shoes then?

Best: No, no. There is not twice as many.

15
COMMENT ON TESTIMONY SUBMITTED BY CHARLES SCOTT WARREN REGARDING
EXCESSIVE FARM EQUIPMENT AT THE TULE LAKE CENTER.

Statement submitted by Project Director R. R. Best to National
Director D. S. Myer on November 17, 1943.

"On the basis of Department of Agriculture statistics, the Tule
Lake Project had only slightly in excess of necessary farm machinery.
A comparison between the Project farming operations and other farming
in the vicinity is not accurate since the Project raises vegetable
crops requiring more equipment than the potato, grain, and hay crops
which are the principal crops on nearby farms. In addition, the
working hours of the Japanese workers on the Project farm were restricted
by the Army. They could not leave for the Project farm, 5 miles away,
until daylight and they had to return to the Project before dark. This
necessitated the use of more equipment during a shorter work day."

16

COMMENT ON TESTIMONY SUBMITTED BY JOHN C. STUBBS, FORMER COST
ACCOUNTANT AT TULE LAKE CENTER, REGARDING THE AMOUNT AND MAINTENANCE
OF AUTOMOTIVE EQUIPMENT.

Statement submitted by Project Director R. R. Best to National
Director D. S. Myer on November 17, 1943: "The WRA at Tule Lake
purchased no trucks with the exception of two pick-ups. All other
trucks were obtained by transfer from other Federal agencies. At
least 40 trucks were obsolete and worn out when they were received.
In ordinary times such equipment would have been condemned, but in
war time any truck that could be used in any way was put in service.
Ten trucks were so worn out they were scrapped for parts. Passenger
cars were purchased from evacuees through the Federal Reserve Bank.

"Records of the Motor Pool show that trucks and passenger
cars were oiled and greased regularly."

17
COMMENT ON TESTIMONY SUBMITTED BY ERNEST R. RHOADS, FORMER FIRE
PROTECTION OFFICER AT TULE LAKE CENTER, REGARDING DAMAGE TO FIRE
PROTECTION EQUIPMENT.

Excerpt from a teletype message by Project Director R. R. Best
dated November 27, 1943.

"Check by Hoffman shows all hydrants in good condition except
one on which valve nut is missing. No hydrants blocked or filled with
sand or dirt, although they sometimes have been in the past, prior to
segregation. Fire reporting telephone system operating satisfactorily,
few lights on fire department switchboard burned out. No fire hose
stolen from fire department. 189 carbon tetrachloride quart size
extinguishers missing out of 1700 since center began, appointed personnel
as well as evacuees have access to these. No hose nozzles damaged.
Five or six 2½ gal and 4 gal water-type extinguishers bent and three
or four of same type filled with chicken louse spray and gummed beyond
use. Fire truck damaged in turn over on way to fire October 13. Now
in use."

18
COMMENT REGARDING TESTIMONY SUBMITTED BY MRS. CUMMINGS, MANAGER OF
GOLDEN HOTEL IN THE TOWN OF TULE LAKE REGARDING NON-PAYMENT OF BILLS
BY WRA.

Excerpt from telephone conversation between Mr. Best and Mr. Myer
on November 23, 1943.

Best: There were six rooms and two apartments leased from August 18 to
October 25 at \$143. per week. The first payment of \$1001. was made October
22 to F. C. Downie.....the owner of the hotel. Final payment of \$96.57
was made November 18 and that was for the period October 6 to 31.

* * * * *

Myer: By the way, wait a minute, Ray. They didn't lease the whole hotel
then?

Best: No, no. At no time. They made no attempt to.

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FACTUAL STATEMENT ON TESTIMONY SUBMITTED TO THE STATE SENATE FACT-FINDING COMMITTEE BY MRS. EVEA ADAMS REGARDING ACTIVITIES OF MEMBERS OF FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION AT TULE LAKE.

Teletype from Project Director R. R. Best dated November 26, 1943, "Roudabush and Robbins still on payroll as teachers. Both say they are members of Fellowship of Reconciliation and have never hidden the fact. In State Senate Committee testimony Mrs. E. Adams, not Seemah Battat, named Roudabush and Robbins as asking her to join Fellowship of Reconciliation. Roudabush and Robbins deny ever asking either Adams or Battat to join. Robbins says Jean McKay and Mariette Lum, former teachers on project, distributed literature of the Fellowship to Mrs. Adams. Lum and McKay resigned from WRA and were taken off payroll in July, 1943."

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TESTIMONY CONCERNING KNIFE THREAT

Testifying before the California State Senate Committee on Japanese Resettlement at the American Legion Hall, Tule Lake, California, on November 8, 1943, Noble C. Wilkinson, Associate Project Steward at the Tule Lake Center from October 28, 1942 to May 8, 1943, stated that Japanese butchers had threatened, with knives, C. E. Zimmer, Assistant Project Director, Ralph E. Peck, Project Steward and himself.

Mr. Zimmer has made the following statement in an affidavit, " I have never been threatened with a knife by any one in all the time I have been at the Tule Lake Project."

TESTIMONY CONCERNING STOLEN SALTPETER

In testimony given before the California State Senate Committee on Japanese Resettlement, Tule Lake, California, On November 8, 1943, the statement was made by N. C. Wilkinson, former Assistant Project Steward, that 25 pounds of saltpeter had been stolen from the packing plant and it was implied that this was used for making explosives.

According to Statement by Delbert R. Cole, Chief of Internal Security of the Tule Lake Project, less than 10 pounds of saltpeter was taken from the packing plant. However, all but 2 pounds of the saltpeter was recovered by an evacuee ~~and an~~ internal security warden. The saltpeter was used in a food pickling process by the evacuees who had obtained it.

TESTIMONY CONCERNING TULE LAKE POPULATION

In his testimony before the California State Senate fact-finding Committee on Japanese Resettlement at Tulalake, California, November 8, 1943, Earnest R. Rhoads, Fire Protection Officer, said that 4,000 disloyal remained at the Tule Lake Center when it became the segregation center.

Official records show the following:

4972 remained in Tule Lake Center following segregation

448 applied for repatriation or expatriation

2437 were adjudged loyal to Japan on basis of evidence

Of the 2087 unclassified, 1249 are children guided by parents' decision. Others unclassified include wives, children over eighteen and other relatives who decided voluntarily to remain with members of families retained.

TESTIMONY CONCERNING HAMS AT ISOLATION CAMP

In testimony given before the California State Senate Committee on Japanese Resettlement at Tule Lake, California, on November 8, 1943, the statement was made that more than 50 Premium Hams had been seen by the witness at the Emergency Isolation camp occupied by prisoners removed from the Tule Lake Center.

The records of the Mess Management Division show that a total of only 8 hams were ever taken to the Isolation Camp. The record is as follows:

March 1, 1943 - - - - - 4 hams.

March 3, 1943 - - - - - 4 hams.

From March 3rd until July, 1943, when the camp was closed down, there is no record of hams having been taken to the Camp.

The food which was taken to the Isolation Camp was prepared in a mess hall in which both the Evacuee prisoners and the 50 military police guards were served.

TESTIMONY CONCERNING INTERNAL SECURITY ARRESTS

In testimony given before the California State Senate Committee on Japanese Resettlement, the statement was made on several occasions, November 8 to November 10, 1943, that the Internal Security section of the Tule Lake Project never made an arrest.

The case files of the Internal Security section shows that from November 1, 1942 to November 1, 1943 a total of 254 arrests were made and that of these arrests 161 resulted in sentences.

TESTIMONY CONCERNING MURDER CASE AT TULE LAKE CENTER

In testimony given before the California State Senate Committee on Japanese Resettlement, Tule Lake, California, on November 8, 1943, the statement was made by John C. Stubbs, former Cost Accounting Clerk at the Tule Lake Project, that the Chief Internal Security Officer had allowed the accused to destroy evidence in a murder case in the Center.

Delbert R. Cole, Acting chief of Internal Security, Tule Lake Center, states that there has never been a case of murder at the Tule Lake Center and that Stubbs statement probably refers to the Kashi suicide case. In this case the only evidence destroyed was the rope with which the woman had been hanged. The rope having been burned by the husband of the woman before any Internal Security Officer reached the scene of the act. However, other evidence was disarranged, although not destroyed, while an evacuee warden was guarding the scene of the event. The case was intensively investigated by the Internal Security officers of the Tule Lake Center and by the District Attorney, Mr. Charles Lederer, of Alturas, California. The files of the investigation are available at the Tule Lake Center and at the District Attorney's office. No charge of murder has ever been preferred against any individual in connection with this case.

TESTIMONY CONCERNING CONTROL OF TELETYPES
AT THE TULE LAKE CENTER

In testimony given before the California State Senate Committee on Japanese Resettlement, Tule Lake, California, On November 8, 1943, the statement was made by John C. Stubbs, former Cost Accounting Clerk, that the teletypes in the Tule Lake Project are in charge of the evacuees. It was implied that this condition was responsible for evacuees having knowledge of the arrival of Mr. Dillon Myer, National Director of the W.R.A., on November 1st.

Teletype messages at the Tule Lake Project are received by caucasian personnel in the Mails and Files section. They are typed up and delivered by evacuee employees unless they are of a confidential nature in which case they are typed by caucasian personnel and delivered, in sealed envelopes, by evacuee employees.

Mr. Myer came to the Tule Lake Project on a schedule which had been arranged several weeks in advance. The fact that he was to come to the Project had been announced to the evacuees at least as early as October 26, 1943.

TESTIMONY CONCERNING SENTENCE OF EVACUEE FIRE CAPTAIN

In testimony given before the California State Senate Committee on Japanese Resettlement, Tule Lake, California, on November 8, 1943, ERNEST R. RHOADES, the former Chief Fire Protection Officer stated that an evacuee Fire Captain had been given a 90 day sentence for turning in false alarms, but that he had been let out in 35 days. He also stated that the driver of the fire truck which had turned over on its way to a fire on October 13, had been arrested that morning for speeding.

Both of these statements are inaccurate. According to Delbert R. Cole, Acting Chief Internal Security Officer of the Tule Lake Center, Fire Captain Shinao Miyamoto was given a 45 day sentence in the Klamath Falls jail for turning in false alarms, and was released for good behavior from the jail 7 days before the expiration of his original sentence. The driver of the fire truck which turned over had never been arrested for speeding, although another employee of the fire department had been arrested on a speeding charge the morning that the fire truck turned over.

TESTIMONY CONCERNING EXCESSIVE CARS AND TRUCKS

Testifying before the California State Senate Committee on Japanese Resettlement at the American Legion Hall, Tule Lake, California, on November 8, 1943, John C. Stubbs, former Cost Accountant clerk, said that the W.R.A., at Tule Lake, had more cars and trucks than they ever needed and that they never oiled or greased them. (It was also testified at the same time and place, by Floyd B. Stone, former Assistant Equipment Maintenance Supervisor, that whoever bought trucks and tractors for the W. R. A. didn't know what he was doing.)

The W. R. A. at Tule Lake purchased no trucks with the exception of 2 pick-ups. All other trucks were obtained by transfer from other federal agencies. At least 40 trucks were obsolete and worn out when they were received. In ordinary times such equipment would have been condemned, but in war time any truck that could be used in any way was put in service. 10 trucks were so worn out they were scrapped for parts. Passenger cars were purchased from evacuees through the Federal Reserve Bank.

Records of the motor pool show that trucks and passenger cars were oiled and greased regularly.

TESTIMONY CONCERNING THE FIRE ALARM SYSTEM

In testimony given before the California State Senate Committee on Japanese Resettlement, Tule Lake, California, on November 8, 1943, the statement was made by the former Chief Fire Protection Officer, Ernest R. Rhoades, that the fire alarm system of the Tule Lake Center had been burned out and he didn't know whether it could ever be fixed.

On November 11, 1943, Robert L. Hill, Assistant Fire Protection Officer at the Tule Lake Center, stated that the fire alarm system had never been burned out and is still functioning adequately.

TESTIMONY CONCERNING EXCESSIVE FARM EQUIPMENT

Charles Scott Warren, Assistant Farm Superintendent, testified before the California State Senate Committee on Japanese Resettlement at the American Legion Hall, Tule Lake, California, on November 8, 1943, that equipment on the Tule Lake Center farm was excessive by a 5 to 1 ratio over what other farmers in the vicinity found necessary.

On the basis of Department of Agriculture statistics, the Tule Lake Project had only slightly in excess of necessary farm machinery. A comparison between the Project farming operations and other farming in the vicinity is not accurate since the Project raises vegetable crops requiring more equipment than the potatoes, grain, and hay crops which are the principal crops on nearby farms. In addition, the working hours of the Japanese workers on the Project farm were restricted by the Army. They could not leave ^{for} the Project farm, 5 miles away, until daylight and they had to return to the Project before dark. This necessitated the use of more equipment during a shorter work day.

STATEMENT OF ^AEDA SILVERTHORNE, TEACHER

NOVEMBER 1: I returned to the office in the Leave Building after lunch on Monday the 1st and went to work at my desk. The first I was conscious of anything happening was when I got up to go over to the Administration Building, probably about one-thirty. There were quite a few people outside and I wondered who was leaving the Project to attract such a crowd. I immediately realized it was something special rather than someone leaving. Instead of going on over to the Administration Building, I joined others at the windows and watched the people gather.

The people were concentrating around the Administration building but there were a lot all around the Leave Building. On the north side of the Leave building people were watching the preparations of the military with great interest. Once, while watching this crowd on the north side, I saw a young man come around and give some directions of some kind and a good portion of the crowd turned and worked over more toward the Administration Building.

I suppose it must have been about three o'clock when I decided to go home. One of the girls in the office decided to go with me. We went out the back door and started home. As we got to the edge of the crowd a young fellow stepped up in front of us and asked us to please stay in the building. I told him I was going to the rest room and since it was so crowded thru the other way to the Administration Building, I was going home. He made some little remark in Japanese, shrugged his shoulders and stepped away. We went on unmolested. After about twenty minutes we returned. I had my dog with me and several times going and coming various people called to the dog; and a couple of times they patted her. The people, other than the one young man paid no attention to us at all.

We went back into the office and continued to watch and listen. The crowd outside was very quiet and patient, made up of young and old men and women and children. As the afternoon wore on some boys about ten or eleven started tapping on the windows. They would knock against the glass--peer in and duck down when I would look at them. Finally, I went over and stood by the window where they couldn't see me. The next time they knocked, I knocked back at them. They grinned and that finished their game.

Once during the afternoon, I heard some one mention having seen some pointed sticks. Miss Jensen and I went to the windows looking especially for sticks or weapons. We saw none at all.

I was never conscious of anyone in the Leave Building being frightened. Some went on with their work and those watching seemed to be serious and interested. I never saw anything in the whole incident to make me feel afraid.

Eada Silverthorne

INTERVIEW WITH JULIUS P. CHRISTENSEN

I have been supervisor of Irrigation Construction and in charge of drainage and roads since June, 1942. When you asked me whether I noticed any difference in the farm workers before or after segregation all I can say is that there wasn't too much change in the farmers. They were just a different group of people but they were pretty much the same. Just a lot of different kind of individuals. The point is that this farm trouble is not new. There has always been trouble on the farm. It was always one of the sore spots here. When you ask me why that was, the answer is that just about all the difficulty grew out of the method of management. I don't care what color people are they react the same way when rubbed the wrong way. The farm workers would ask me to do various things for them. I would tell them that they would have to take it up with Mr. Kallen, they would throw up their hands and say "You get nothing but broken promises from him."

About pressure groups, I don't remember having any such groups in the construction department except last spring when two of the Engineers had an argument about building the high school buildings. Harry Katysuma had been assigned the gym. Richard Fujioke the other building but Harry thought he should be boss and attempted to run Richard off. Richard come to me and asked me to stay out of it that he wanted to handle it his own way and he did and won the fight.

I don't know much about recent pressure groups except during segregation a man came to me that said he was from Jerome and that he had been in charge of heavy equipment there and would like to have a job for him and his crew. From his talk with me he let me know that he wanted to be boss and I told him that I had a man in charge of the equipment and that if he wanted to work he would have to do what he was told to do. He then told me that when the big boss get here he was quite sure that things would change. The answer that I gave him was that I would be boss as long as I was here. He left and has never been back.

Then, during segregation whent the trains came in from Jerome I remember some of those boys talking the same way. They spoke of the time when the big boss would come. I don't quite remember the name they referred to but this Jerome man who came in to run my crew, also said, "Well, we'll change this when the boss comes." I, of course, told him that I ran the heavy equipment. All through this recent period my foreman has been scared. I see him on the job and he is still that way.

NOVEMBER 1. I was in the heavy equipment shop and I came up here to see what was going on. There was a crowd. I sat in the same office with Mr. Fa ling and saw them take off gas caps and they put sand in the tanks too. The only other thing I saw was twisted windshield wipers. The crowd was mixed with women and children on the North side of the building

They didn't have any weapons. I did see a couple of short canes about two and a half feet long. I didn't see any inflammable material like straw or soaked rags and I remember that I looked for this sort of thing after they removed the gas caps because I thought there might be some intention to start a fire. It was quiet crowd. They even kept their kids quiet and they looked very serious. At the end they all removed their hats and faced south. They bowed and I am sure the direction they faced in was south.

Tuesday part of the crew came back and they worked all right.

On Thursday night I was right here on the project asleep in my own bed when some one came to the door and hollered. I thought to myself, "Go to hell," but my wife thought differently so I got up and went to the door and said, "What's up" to the soldier there. He said that the Captain had told us to go to the military zone and I said it was okay if the Captain said so. There was nothing else that night except that I lost some sleep.

Julius P. Christensen

INTERVIEW WITH OTIS ROPER, ASS'T. ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
November 18, 1943

I wasn't here on Monday or Thursday as I live off the project. I was here on Wednesday, Tuesday and Thursday during the daytime. I handle a small crew of evacuees and keep them busy. They didn't say anything on Tuesday. I think that there is one boy in the electrical ~~office~~ ^{SEEK}, a very good man, who was probably involved in this thing. He is on the pay roll as an electricians helper but he is actually in charge of a crew and was a key man in the organization right up until this thing happened. He is a Nisei but he is ~~very~~ mischevious ^{He} I'd say he is a pleasant fellow and not vicious. ~~Not vicious at all~~, but he is the one who told Bergman that he was going to a party Monday afternoon and wanted Bergman to stay around ~~their~~ ^{of answer the phone}. He never gave me any trouble although a couple of nights before this happened he asked me for ~~the truck~~ to keep in the colony ^{at night to answer trouble} ^{permission} ^{The Truck} fortunately was denied him. This permission,

You know, two of the electrical departments cars were involved in this thing. The pick-up was used on Thursday and Monday they had my panel truck but they got both of these after they were turned in at the motor pool. They were taken out ~~for them~~ by the wardens. This boy reported to me on Tuesday morning with ^{these} the pick-up that had been used the night before and had been driven 46 miles. He also reported that a warden had been ^{seen} using it. It was the first time in months that it ^{had been} driven by anybody outside of the electrical department because they knew over at the motor pool that I didn't want our trucks used by other people since I wanted to leave ^{some supplies} the tools in them. So I called ~~Mr~~ Failing on Tuesday morning and told him to take steps not to let this happen again. That was when he checked and found that the warden had been using it.

On Thursday night they had the pick-up and it was the big fat warden who was driving it.

I suppose you know that my crew has been back for 2 half days since the last trouble. They all came back except Fu, that is the boy I've been telling you about, Fusao. I said that ~~he had been picked up~~ ^{Fu had some explaining to do} ^{office}. One of the girls said that his father had made him do it. His father was interned. This boy signed No, No, to questions 27 and 28. He was the only one in my old crew who answered no. I understand that the committee has since ordered these men not to come back to work. Several want to come back, I have heard, but it isn't safe to do so.

Otis Roper

INTERVIEW WITH MARGARET LUCAS, SECRETARY

NOVEMBER 1. I was in Mr. Best's office. I was there for about 3 hours during the afternoon. The address system was set up after the committee came in. Shortly before 1:00, Mr. Fagan called me and said that a group from the motor pool were coming down to the office. Maybe there were 25 coming down. There had been 25 here in the morning and when they came in, it didn't alarm me. The warden said that they were boys from the motor pool who were too young to drive and they were coming in to see Mr. Best about that. Around 1:00 o'clock Mr. Harkness called and said that there was a large group of people forming at the high school area, and heading toward the administration area. Thinking that Mr. Best was having lunch I went to the Dining Room to tell him. * People were already gathering between the Dining Room and the Administration Building. I went through the crowd and back again and wasn't bothered. Soon after I was back in the office the committee came in and I went in and took notes until Seemah came in to relieve me shortly after 4:00 o'clock. I walked through the Administration Building. I saw no evacuees in the Administration Building. There was quite a large number of appointive personnel in my office. During the meeting with the committee, while I was taking notes, Kuratomi was sitting down. It didn't seem to me there was any difference in the attitude of the committee than at other meetings. When the uncle of the baby who had died came in and gave his speech regarding the baby's death, after he had finished the group said "yes, yes", "that's right" and words to that effect. Rev. Kai's tone sounded angry but he talked only in Japanese. After it was all over and Kuratomi and Kai gave their last speeches Kai told them to go home. Some bent low and then the whole crowd dispersed quietly and quickly. When the hospital incident was announced before the meeting had begun, (We were just getting their names when the call came from the hospital) Kuratomi remarked he didn't know what was happening and sent some boys over there to stop it.

NOVEMBER 4. I live near the military area. A Lt. came to the door and told us there was an alert and that we should go over to the military area. Some went to the military day room, ~~and~~ ^{and} was in the Supply Officer's quarters as well as a few other people from our barracks. I called Mr. Best. I didn't know what had happened.

Thursday, the 4th, was the last time the Japanese came in to get the transcript of the October 26th meeting. They had come in 3 or 4 times requesting it. Three came in on Thursday for them. Kuratomi and Hayashi and one whose name I don't know. The evacuee secretary had asked for the notes previously or that I help her transcribe hers because she hadn't gotten it. The last time they were very emphatic about the necessity of having them. No, I wasn't really alarmed, but I felt that they really did want them.

There was one meeting prior to the October 26 meeting that was recorded but the notes have not been transcribed. It was supposedly a farm group to make arrangements for a committee to have a meeting to discuss the farm situation.

* Mr. Best and Mr. Myer were in the office when I returned.

There was a group of about five who came in for conferences with the Colonel after the military took over. Kuratomi, Sugimoto and Tsuda were always there. They, themselves, or rather Tsuda called by telephone for some of the meetings.

Margaret M. Lucas