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PERSONAL NARRATIVE REPORT
of the
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE SUPT.

Minidoka Relocation Center
Hunt, Idaho

Compiled by:

Frank Beattie, Construction and Maintenance Supt.

Positions held at Minidoka:

Chief Construction Foreman, August 22, 1942, to July 1, 1943
Asst. Construction Superintendent, July 1, 1943 to October 1, 1944
Construction and Maintenance Supt., October 1, 1944 to January 31, 1946

PERSONAL NARRATIVE REPORT
of the
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE SUPT.
by

FRANK BEATTIE

August 1942 - January 31, 1946

I was transferred from the National Park Service to the War Relocation Authority in August of 1942 and have been with the Authority ever since.

During this period, I worked under three different Senior Engineers and three Construction and Maintenance Superintendents.

My first assignment was Chief Construction Foreman, CPC-10, \$2,600., in which capacity I had supervision of one Caucasian Carpenter Foreman and about one hundred Evacuee carpenters in the furniture factory where we made most of the office furniture used on the Project in the early days of the Center in addition to three Caucasian Foremen and more than one hundred Evacuees remodeling offices, warehouses for garage use and other buildings for more efficient operations, and the winterizing of some four hundred fifty buildings.

On July 1, 1943, I was promoted to Assistant Construction Superentendent, CAF-9, \$3,200.

In addition to the former duties, we had started an extensive construction program and it was my duty to supervise eight Caucasian carpenters and an

additional one hundred Evacuee workers in the construction of ten-four apartment units and two dormitories for Appointed Personnel, fourteen laying and feeder houses, 20' x 100'; ten brooder houses, four hog sheds, 20' x 100'; twenty five A type single and fifty shed type two compartment farrowing houses, and other hog and poultry construction, farm messhall, one root and one onion cellar and changing partitions in one hundred twelve barracks to make some two hundred extra apartments to take care of Evacuee housing.

During this time, we also remodeled thirteen barracks in one block, seven each in two other blocks for school purposes, a high school shop, community auditorium and quite a variety of smaller construction jobs.

On October 1, 1944, I was again promoted, this time to my present title of Construction and Maintenance Superintendent, CAF-11, \$3,800 and \$4,300., but on Oct. 11, 1945, I was designated as Acting Senior Engineer at the same salary.

By Oct. 1944, new construction had tapered off to almost nothing, but due to the construction of the temporary buildings and utilities, the Maintenance increased considerably and it was my responsibility, with the cooperation of the Appointed Personnel of the Engineering Section, consisting of one Chief Construction Foreman, four Carpenter Foremen, two Plumber Foremen, one Electric Foreman and one Utilities Superintendent

and their Evacuee crews to carry on this work, as the position of Assistant Construction Superintendent had been vacated and never refilled, leaving me without an Assistant.

After January 1, 1945, when relocation started, it was also my duty to furnish and supervise the Caucasian Foremen and Evacuee carpenters who handled the crating and boxing for some 7,000 or more Evacuees still on the Project.

This also placed upon me the responsibility of keeping lumber, nails and other materials on hand. The job consisted of much ripping and resawing, because most of the lumber on hand by this time was dimensional.

Since August 11, 1945, when I was designated Acting Senior Engineer, my duties have been a continuation of my former duties with the added responsibility of organizing the supervision and crews of twenty five to fifty day laborers for the block and camp cleanup, which is now nearing a standby condition.

For the first year or more, I encountered many difficulties due to the lack of cooperation, not only from some of the Appointed Personnel under my supervision, but also from some of my superiors.

Because of friction between the first Senior Engineer and the first Construction and Maintenance superintendent (who later became Senior Engineer for a time) it was hard to tell from whom to take orders and

the same thing continued when the first change was made in these two positions, but when the second change was made, that condition no longer existed.

As for the difficulties encountered on account of the Appointed Personnel, it was our misfortune to get some Caucasian help at the start who were antagonistic to the Japanese Race and for this reason we did not get the productivity that we later achieved when this condition was eliminated. When this type of Caucasian was replaced, I made it a point to interview the replacement and advise him of the previous difficulties and satisfy myself that the new employee would cooperate.

This was a start in the right direction, but there was still much more to do. By investigation among the Evacuee workers and with the cooperation of the Placement Office, I was able to find quite a number of Evacuees who were good mechanics in various lines of work. By giving them "C" classifications or Junior Foreman ratings, and allowing them to pick their own crews and with the cooperation of the now congenial Caucasian Foremen, everything worked out very satisfactorily with very few exceptions.

Even though in the early days of the Project, it looked many times like a losing fight, when I look back now and see how we eliminated the difficulties in the Engineering Section, Operations Division and see the

same or similar difficulties eliminated in other Divisions, I can say that it has been a pleasure to have been associated with the War Relocation Authority for nearly three and one half years, because since the first year, I have had wonderful cooperation from all the Appointed Personnel.

There were times when we could have used more supervisors, but I believe the way we eventually perfected our organization we did a good job.

If I were again placed in the same position, I would profit by the past experience and start to immediately effect the same kind of organization as I finally did in this case.

Frank Beattie

FRANK BEATTIE
Const. & Maint. Supt.

Personal Narrative
of the
Utility Operation Superintendent

By
Varsell Ballantyne

Positions Held
Utility Operation Superintendent, August 1943-February 1946

Personal Narrative
of the
Utility Operation Superintendent

I started to work for the W.R.A. at Hunt, Idaho, in the month of March 1943.

I was employed at that time by Mr. Daniel Sheehan, Project Engineer, on the hourly base pay. My duties at that time were to install the plumbing and heating in the staff housing area, also laying of the sewer and water mains. To do this work I had one Caucasian plumber under my supervision. We did not make satisfactory progress on this work on account of material shortage at the start.

In August 1943, I was transferred to the Civil Service on a yearly base pay as Utility Operation Superintendent by Mr. Daniel Sheehan.

I was given additional duties at this time--supervision of the hospital boiler room, sewage disposal plant, the plumbing crew, stove crew, water and sanitation crew, block boilermen, etc., with all evacuee help.

In these crews there were approximately 18 hospital boilermen, 18-20 in the stove crew, 23-26 in the plumbing crew, 108 in the block boilermen crew, and 35-40 in the

water and sanitation crew. There were 12-15 in the sewage disposal plant crew.

My responsibilities were to complete all new construction work, sewer and water mains, all plumbing and heating on the project, also maintenance of all plumbing and heating, repair leaks in wooden water mains, keep all stoves in repair, keep sewage plant in operation, repair all plumbing on the project, keep weeds cut down in the blocks to prevent fire hazard. We proceeded with this work very satisfactorily, and I did not experience any trouble with any of my crews, as I worked through my foremen entirely, instead of the individual. This worked out very satisfactorily to all concerned.

If I were to go through the same task again, I don't know of any change I could make, in any way, to accomplish any more work, under the same conditions, from the evacuees, only to get a full 8-hour day.

The one great difficulty I experienced was with the block boilermen in January 8 to 14, 1944, when they went out on strike and the fires were all out in the boiler rooms for several days during our coldest winter weather. We were compelled to make many trips to the blocks each day to keep the water running, so that the pipes would not freeze. All pumps were kept running full 24 hours

and then we could not keep any surplus water in the water towers. However, the strike was settled and they returned to work.

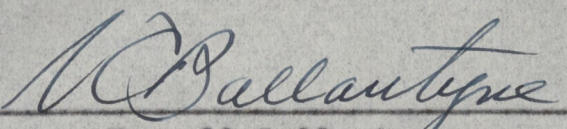
We suffered very little loss from broken pipes.

The sewage disposal plant gave a great deal of trouble, especially the out-going pump house #4, due to faulty pipe installations in the pump house pit.

I was eventually given permission to make a complete change in this assembly. This was done in September 1944, and the maintenance since that time has been very small.

The outgoing influent sewer line from the main bridge at the gate entrance to the end of the line caved in on top. The top was constructed of 2 x 10 plank 3 feet in width and gave way. The length of this sewage line was approximately 2 1/4 miles. This was all uncovered by hand with evacuee workers and made an open ditch, which has been satisfactory and saved a great deal of expense.

During my employment at the W.R.A. project at Hunt, I have worked under the following Project Engineers: Daniel Sheehan, Glenn R. Greene, W.B. Barraclough, C. E. Plank.


Varsell Ballantyne
Utility Operation Superintendent

Personal Narrative
of the
Irrigation, Drainage & Roads Maintenance Superintendent

By
Harvey Floyd

Positions Held

Chief Construction Foreman, September 1942-October 1944
Irrigation, Drainage & Roads Maintenance Supt., October 1944-February 1946

Personal Narrative
of the

Irrigation, Drainage & Roads Maintenance Superintendent

From September 1943 to October 1944, I worked on the Minidoka Project as Chief Construction Foreman under the supervision of H. R. Elliott, Irrigation Engineer, J. S. Daffendarfer, Highway Engineer, and later William Maxey Jr., Irrigation Engineer.

In September, I started constructing a temporary lateral from Milner-Gooding canal for irrigation of farm lands and Camp areas. Proper equipment not being available, progress on this lateral was very slow. It was completed about October 1, 1942.

From the time of completion of this temporary lateral until January 1, 1943, I worked at maintenance and improvement of existing roads, installing culverts, and opening drain ditches.

In January 1943, I was detailed to the Carpenter and Paint Shop for about 3 months, building office and school furniture to be used on the project.

Fire hazard was quite a problem in this shop. I overcame this problem by interviewing each evacuee foreman

personally, explaining the danger and outlining fire prevention methods to him.

In April 1943, I started maintenance work on temporary laterals.

In June 1943, I started supervising the building of structures on lateral 21.3--checks, drops, check drops, weirs, weir drops and turnouts. The structures were built of rock and cement. Selecting suitable rock for this job was quite a problem because laborers were not experienced in selecting the right type of rock.

I put a Caucasian foreman in charge of selecting suitable rock and hauling them to the lateral. A crew of evacuees at the lateral, under the supervision of a Caucasian foreman, shaped the rock into suitable sizes for building the structures. Difficulty arose here in working too large a group of men together. When I divided these men into groups of 4 or 5, work progressed more satisfactorily.

A certain amount of excavating for these structures had to be done with hand tools, which was less complicated but required more time.

In May 1944, almost all work was stopped on lateral 21.3 in order to speed up the clearing of sagebrush from the farm land and to dig ditches for irrigation and drainage.

Culverts, checks, and turnouts were installed for irrigating crops on farm land.

In July and August 1944, the irrigation Section helped irrigate crops.

In August 1944, I returned to maintenance of roads.

William Maxey Jr., Irrigation Engineer, having resigned in August 1944 and his position not being refilled, I was promoted in October to the position of Irrigation, Drainage and Roads Maintenance Superintendent.

From October 1944 to December 1945, I did necessary maintenance on irrigation and drainage ditches and roads in the camp area.

From December 1945 to February 1946, I was detailed to Property Control.

During my period of service, I have actively directed up to 8 Caucasian foremen as well as from 25 to 100 evacuee laborers.

Harvey F. Floye

Harvey Floye
Irrigation, Drainage & Roads Maintenance Supt.

REPORT OF THE
EVACUEE PROPERTY SECTION

MINIDOKA RELOCATION CENTER
HUNT, IDAHO

Compiled by:

Dallas S. Newell, Relocation Advisor
Victor V. McLaughlin, Relocation Program Advisor

Section Heads:

Clyde Linville, April 1, 1943 - April 16, 1944
Hinkle Cox, July 1, 1944 - November 27, 1945
Fred Minnesang, April 1, 1945 to January 31, 1946

REPORT OF THE
EVACUEE PROPERTY SECTION

The Evacuee Property Section was organized in 1942, under the capable guidance of Mr. Clarence Arai, evacuee attorney from Seattle, Washington. As he was on the staff of the Project Attorney, there was established immediately a very good relationship that existed until the final day of center closure.

Mr. Clyde Linville was added to the staff April 1, 1943. His policy was to protect the interests of the evacuees and to assist them in every way to administer their property - both real and personal. He, too, worked very closely with the Project Attorney. Mr. Linville was transferred to the Portland Office of the W. R. A. on April 16, 1944, and Mr. Hinkle W. Cox was transferred to the position of Evacuee Property Officer on July 1, 1944.

There never was a definite distinction between the two offices and where the work of one started and stopped. My work has been only with Mr. Frank Barrett and Hinkle Cox. Both men endeavored to complete the job of relocation in record time and to the satisfaction of all concerned. I wish to give Mr. Barrett special credit. He always cooperated with every section on the Project, especially Evacuee Property, and was never too busy to lend a hand on any case. It was through his efforts that several troublesome cases were completed.

The Project Attorney completed the settlement of the deceased evacuees who left no known heirs in the United States. I gave him a record of the inventory on hand (property in the warehouse and cash that had been placed in special deposit) and it was through his effort that the entire lot was turned over to the County Attorney of Jerome County. They do not want any of the property but have given a disclaimer and have instructed the Project to dispose of the property. There were thirty-one such cases and Mr. Barrett completed the probate of the estates in a very commendable manner.

The aggregate amounts designated in the individual estates are as follows:

General Accounting Office	\$1,317.85
Bank Accounts	2,189.22
Cash value of bonds, etc.	551.50
Total liquid assets	<u>4,058.57</u>

This money will be withdrawn by the County Attorney in the very near future.

The final report of the Legal Division lists evacuee property cases that were settled by that division or through their efforts and those of the Evacuee Property Section.

From my personal experience prior to the time I was transferred to Evacuee Property (March 1, 1945), I can recall that there was a crew of evacuees under Mr. Linville to pick up, crate, store, receive and ship all evacuee property. This policy was followed until July of 1944, at which time the labor force was transferred to a labor pool, which performed the work, and the bills of lading were issued by the Property Control Section.

The policy of working or conferring with the Project Attorney and his staff on the more troublesome cases, which was started at the beginning of the project, helped in the satisfactory handling of the Evacuee Property Section.

Following is a tabulation of the property cases and money received by the evacuees as taken from the monthly reports. There is a total of 4,568 cases handled by this section since the project started, some being only the receipt of a Form WRA-156 and some being the receipt, shipment, storage of property, sale of property, purchase of property, and collection of money.

Mr. Harry L. Stafford, Project Director, in January, 1945, realized that a larger staff was necessary to handle the expected volume of evacuee property shipments. I was detailed to this section February 1, 1945, to assist and supervise the shipment and storage of property.

Evacuees had by this time really started to believe in relocation, and it was apparent that the two evacuees in the warehouse preparing property for shipment could not keep current with the requests. On March 25, 1945, Mr. L. E. Rice, Farm Superintendent, and Mr. H.T.

Pugh, Construction Foreman, were detailed to the transportation unit to ship all evacuee property. Mr. Rice transferred approximately thirty evacuees from the Agriculture and Industry sections and established a system of picking up property as requests were made for shipment.

PROPERTY CASES

7-43 to 12-44

<u>FARM PROPERTY</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
Sales	6	\$14583.73
Leases	5	2100.00
Collections	14	5544.34
Debt Adjustments	2	996.57
 <u>FARM AND AUTOMOBILE EQUIPMENT</u>		
Sales:		
Farm Machinery	11	1753.43
Trucks	6	1963.34
Automobiles	10	3965.00
Other	4	775.00
Collections	4	1157.35
 <u>URBAN AND COMMERCIAL PROPERTY</u>		
Sales:		
Hotels and Apartments	32	27080.60
Stores and Industrial Property	9	8895.87
Residential Property	3	3342.35
Industrial Equipment and Fix.	29	8468.13
Merchandise	9	1954.38
Other	7	2256.62
 <u>LEASES AND OTHER TYPES OF MANAGEMENT</u>		
Hotels and Apartments	1	1025.00
Stores and Industrial Property		
Residential Property		
Industrial Equipment and Fix.		
Other	32	12335.96
Collections	227	14503.66
Debt Adjustments	7	5536.11
Misc. Services Performed	232	1015.01
 <u>TOTAL</u>	 650	 119252.45

PROPERTY CASES 1-45 to Date

SALES:

REAL ESTATE

Farm Land	\$8846.63
Hotels and Apartments	210.00
Residences	1625.00
Stores and Shops	
Industrial Property	1750.00
Other	1453.71

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Farm Machinery	10.00
Automobiles	
Trucks	200.00
Store Fixtures & Equip.	238.00
Household Furniture	316.50
Other	

LEASES:

REAL ESTATE

Farm Land	125.00
Hotels and Apartments	
Residences	25.00
Stores and Shops	
Industrial Property	
Other	

COLLECTIONS:

7740.08

TOTAL

22539.92

All crating and boxing was under the supervision of the Engineering Section. There were ten evacuee carpenters and one appointed personnel carpenter in this unit.

In August, we were getting behind in our shipment of property, and many evacuees were cancelling their departure dates because their property was not being shipped prior to their departures. In general we were "bottlenecking relocation".

It became apparent that some measure had to be taken to speed the movement, so I moved to the warehouse with a crew of five girls to prepare bills of lading, etc. There were no laborers interested in working here for \$.80 per hour, because they could make more money on the farms. Through the efforts of Mr. J. H. Nichols a crew of 25 prisoners-of-war were engaged. At the same time the policy of allowing evacuees to do their own crating was adopted, and we were advised that contracts had been made with the Lyons Van & Storage Company in Seattle, Washington, and the Oregon Transfer Company in Portland, Oregon, to accept carload lots consigned to them for delivery.

This made it possible to load the trucks with property for Seattle and Portland at the apartments, list it, and haul it directly to the spur (5 miles from the gate) for loading.

The prisoners-of-war were divided into three groups: (1) to load in the blocks; (2) for loading cars; (3) to load local shipments brought to the warehouse by the evacuee crew.

At the time I was transferred to Evacuee Property, there was a warehouse filled with property that had been stored either because the evacuees did not have a large enough home to accommodate it or because they were only relocating temporarily until they were able to return to the West Coast.

Mr. Cox and I made a concentrated effort to remove that property and a letter was written (when we had an address) advising the evacuees that it would be shipped unless they notified us to the contrary. Many shipments were made through this effort. We later had to release our warehouse to Property Control and moved the evacuee property to four mess halls.

Many people left property here when they relocated pending a forwarding address which has caused a great deal of work--it must be picked up, crated, weighed, stored, and later shipped.

At this writing the property still remaining on the center will fill approximately two railroad cars.

From the period of March 25, 1945, to date we have shipped 2,516,020 pounds of local freight and 40 cars containing approximately 1,338,919 pounds to Seattle and 11 cars with approximately 300,182 pounds to Portland.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT ON EVACUEE PROPERTY
AND
CENTER CLOSURE
By
VICTOR V. McLAUGHLIN

When the tempo of relocation began to show signs of swamping the Evacuee Property Section, a new physical arrangement was established giving the Evacuee Property Section three warehouses in the Warehouse Area, while their office was established in the Administrative Area. Requests for pickup were made by the evacuee in the Property Office in the Administrative Area. Pickups were accomplished by the Warehouse Section, which during the latter part of the program was very much undermanned. However, by setting aside three warehouses and giving the crew that we had more room to work, it was possible to move practically twice as much property as under the original setup of one warehouse. It was also possible, with this number of warehouses, to unload property for various destinations in one warehouse where the crating and packing was accomplished. This did away with sorting the property two or three times.

The one factor which bottlenecked the evacuee property movement more than anyother thing was the fact that on the Project Director's orders all property was to be crated and packed for shipment in the warehouse. However, this order was not carried through to the end of the program since it was an impossibility to keep a large enough crew to accomplish this crating and packing. The system finally broke down and evacuees were allowed to crate their personal belongings in their own apartments. Also, about the same time car lot shipments to Seattle and Portland were established. Under this arrangement, it was possible to deliver freight to Seattle as rapidly as express and under this arrangement practically all express shipments were discontinued.

The Evacuee Property Section found it necessary to work in very close cooperation with the Leaves Office so that pickups could be arranged for and accomplished in time to meet departure dates.

There was a time in August, when the Evacuee Property Section could not meet necessary dead-lines for property pickup. This caused a huge back-log of property which was only broken down with the help of the war prisoners. Some days there were as high as fifty cancellations on departures because of evacuee property. However, during the last part of the Center closure operations, the

personnel in the Evacuee Property Section were able to work out a system so that very few cancellations resulted from their failure to pick up property.

On the final closing date, November 1, 1945, this Center found itself with less than four carloads of evacuee property still remaining for shipment.

Throughout the whole program, we were able to obtain all cars needed for shipment. No property was left on the Project because of the lack of shipping space at any time during the program. We made no attempt to use the facilities of the Universal Carloading Cooperation because they were unable to obtain any more shipping space than we were and would have caused the shipments to have been sent to Boise, Idaho, or Salt Lake City, Utah, for re-shipment from those points. With the arrangement of the government warehouse in Seattle, there developed very little need to use Universal Carloading.

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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
MINIDOKA RELOCATION CENTER
HUNT, IDAHO

PERSONAL NARRATIVE REPORT
OF FINANCE SECTION

BY

C. M. Forrest

C. M. FORREST
FINANCE OFFICER

Period of Coverage: September 18, 1944 through February 9, 1946

The writer was transferred to the Center as acting finance officer on September 18, 1944 from the Examination and Investigation Section of the Washington Office. The writer, however, had been at this Center during June and July of 1944 on a property detail and again during August and part of September, 1944 on a straight audit of accounts.

Comments on Period Prior to September 1944:

A study of the finance section records reveal that from the inception of the project and during the first fourteen months of office operation that the section was operating in almost an adequate manner. All phases of accounts, it is true had not yet reached the stage of complete account acceptability, but it is not believed that any center had yet reached that point. The positions appear to have been filled with accounting workmen who had made a fairly good start. Various accounting papers on file i.e. journal vouchers, etc. reveal a high degree of accounting skill on the part of two or more top accountants.

Where the average finance section began to consolidate their gains about this time (December, 1943) the finance section at this Center began to lose ground steadily until it became completely demoralized about June, 1944. The reasons that brought this condition about are very plainly indicated:

1. There was a complete turnover in office personnel chiefly brought about by demands of the Selective Service and straight enlistments and partly to progressively poorer working conditions which drove employees to other work
2. The unusual personnel or recruitment policies then in effect did not tend to secure the highest type of accounting skills available on the labor market. Too many local and not particularly skilled or energetic people were recruited and such people were eventually given, in the opinion of this writer, unsound promotions from within. In other words, it is most evident that no attempt was made to reach out and secure the qualified type of help that our salaries could have attracted.
3. There was no apparent determination on the part of the administration that the accounts be maintained to acceptable standards. In other words, the finance section appeared to be a necessary evil and there was not much to be done about it. Moreover, there was no penalty for failure to satisfactorily fulfill the requirements of the various jobs in the section and evidently no demand that the section itself function properly.

Conditions Found on September 18, 1944:

At this time the finance section was in a turmoil or as phrased by the former Project director "it was a madhouse" and ~~had~~ as a service organization, ^{lost} all standing on the Center. This final condition stemmed from several factors

within the section itself:

1. No organizational pattern was established or followed:

Each position that had been allocated had been filled; however, the duties performed by the incumbent bore no relation to the position he filled. To illustrate: The junior cost accountant was supervising the maintenance of the allotment ledgers which incidentally needed little supervision as they were being adequately maintained by two skilled evacuees who properly should have looked to the fiscal accountant for needed advice. The (acting) fiscal accountant was performing only actual detail work such as posting of General Ledgers and who made no attempt to supervise the efforts of those clerks nominally under his supervision. The acting Finance Officer was trying to "hit the high spots" in current work with an organization that had already gotten out of hand, instead of trying to realign the office along solid lines. The auditor was actually the chief clerk of the office and was the sole individual who had any real knowledge of Federal accounting. This individual had only recently transferred to the Center and had little time as yet to get his unit functioning smoothly. This man's efforts were being stymied by the higher grade accountants who viewed his efforts with suspicion.

2. Through indifference or ignorance or both no attempt was made "to tie" accounts to an anchor point. This resulted in a set of accounts (general ledger and cost control particularly) that did not balance with subsidiary accounts. As mentioned above, the fund accounts were in mathematical balance but were so loaded with improper obligations that they tied up thousands of dollars unnecessarily and were unreliable.

3. The office was so confused that it was almost impossible for an individual who needed fiscal information from the office to know where to go to get such information. These are considered words - it was quite possible for the individual to go to three individuals and to get three different answers or opinions.

Corrective Steps Taken:

The writer realized ~~immediately~~ after taking over as acting finance officer that a complete realignment of the office could not be ^{immediately} effected. He did not yet have the complete confidence of the management and there was considerable hostility to his entrance on duty here which "blocked the well deserved promotion of two Finance Section people". In addition the writer had participated in a cold factual examination of the Center as a member of the Examination and Investigation Section and his findings were included in a report which the management chose to take as an affront rather than as a tool or implement to use to get the office back onto a solid footing.

After a matter of two weeks, as a first step, the physical arrangement of the office was radically changed. Units and desks were completely changed about so that as a final result the Examination Unit was located at the south end of the 20' x 100' wing. The Cost Accounting Unit was placed at the north end of the wing and both were serviced by the (then) Budget and Accounts Unit which was located midway between the two. The vital central control desk and central files

became the heart of the B. & A. Unit.

The second step was not merely a physical change but also involved a change in thinking. Each individual was then placed at the job called for by his journal. This involved placing the individual in the job for which he was hired regardless of whether or not he or she was experienced or qualified to handle that job. The functions of the particular desk (and individual) were then outlined in writing and particular emphasis was then placed on the fact that the incumbent was expected to limit his operations solely to that function or desk. Emphasis was also placed upon the fact that the acting finance officer expected to hold each individual responsible for the successful operation of that desk. That officer fully realized at the time that this last gesture was entirely without force and effect at the time but the officer felt that the gesture had to be made.

From an office administration standpoint this action may appear to have been highhanded and also that it completely disregarded the particular aptitudes and skills that had built up by the individuals who had previously followed their personal bents; but at the same time and of much more importance, it impressed upon the individual his proper place in his unit and of the proper place of that unit in the section. In other words, this was a drastic move to accomplish thinking along organizational lines and to abolish personal inclinations.

The third step was to, somehow, instill in some of the minds of the employees a respect for primary accounting rules and that required accounting reports must be furnished on reasonable schedule. Also to an extent, it was necessary to prove the very fact that the accounting systems as promulgated by WRA, complex as they were at the time, were sound and would actually work. This was certainly not an easy task as it involved combating the passive (but determined) resistance on the part of a few individuals and a general spirit of defeatism and indifference.

The fourth step involved the actual instruction, not only in basic Government practices and techniques, but in the basic rules of bookkeeping. Surprisingly several individuals ~~had~~ actually gotten on the job without that knowledge.

The fifth step was to hold staff discussions of any problems that effected more than one clerk or more than one unit. The problems were settled and the decided procedures were documented and put into effect. No changes in accounting procedures were permitted without a rehashing of the problems involved and a rewriting of the procedure.

The period from October 1, 1944 to January 1, 1945 was spent in getting the above steps into operation. Progress had been definite in every function except the cost unit which lagged behind.

Normal Finance Office Function:

By March 1, 1945 with the exception of the ever-lagging cost unit, we felt that we were almost out of the woods. Happily almost all employees had undergone a mental change in attitude. This was not due to efforts of the writer

specifically but to a change in conditions that permitted a clerk to handle his assignment in a satisfactory manner and to derive a satisfaction therefrom. They had adopted the attitude that the job could be done and some had progressed to the point where they were ready "to scrap" if the integrity of an account or detail taken care of by them might be questioned.

About this time it became quite evident that we in Finance would have to undergo another reorganization in order to meet the demands that had been brought about by the lifting of the Exclusion Orders. It also became evident that we would have to take stock of ourselves in order to take advantage of available skills (there had been some turnover in help) as we would have to be in a position not only to meet current normal duties, but also to meet the additional duties that would come about under a liquidation program.

Accordingly in late March and April of 1945, the staff of the finance office working in very close collaboration with the Assistant Project Director in Charge of Administrative Management, drew up a reorganization plan which recognized and proposed to use to fullest advantage the available skills. The plan was postulated upon the eventual use of 100% appointed personnel during the last stages of the program. The plan, with proposed personnel actions, was approved locally and transmitted to Washington where it was approved substantially as requested. After approval was secured and personnel changes made, we felt considerably buoyed up and prepared to meet coming problems.

During April of 1945 the Finance Office had considerable discussion with the head of the Welfare Section and the head of the division along with a representative of the Welfare Section from Washington, regarding the clerical work performed by the Welfare Section in connection with the Clothing Allowance Unit. It was mutually agreed that this function be transferred intact to the Finance Section under the Examination Unit which was in a favorable position to assume the extra burden. This action permitted the Welfare Section to devote full time to social work. This change also involved the maintenance of the form WRA-95, Basic Family Card in Finance. The Welfare Section, by written agreement still retained full access to these records and changes in the family composition or status were entered in Finance only upon written memoranda from Welfare. Within a relatively short time the clothing payments and records were brought to a current basis and the original and rather large group of evacuee workers who transferred intact was pared to a small and smoothly working crew. We believe that the arrangement worked satisfactorily for all concerned.

Also in April, 1945, the Finance Office assumed the additional duties of maintaining all evacuee illness compensation records, evacuee sick and annual or vacation leave and all U. S. compensation commission claims for both evacuee and appointed personnel.

By June, 1945, we in Finance realized that something definite had to be accomplished along the line of having all retirement records audited and proofed; all leave records audited and proofed; all bond records audited and cleared; therefore, on July 1, 1945 all bookkeeping and record keeping in connection with appointed personnel records was transferred to the Finance Section, where it was recognized such records would eventually land for proofing and verification. The records as maintained were not in acceptable condition and the transfer of duties was made at an early enough date that we in Finance were able to reconcile and balance the cards to the general accounts while we had plenty of help prior to closing. On July 15th the Section also assumed all duties in connection with preparation of all appointed payrolls.

By this time the final and full swing of the relocation program had come about. Our staff was full and prepared to meet the program which turned out to be a continuing emergency condition. We enjoyed we feel, in full measure, the confidence and full cooperation of all connected with the program. The Relocation people were especially helpful as they understood our problems fully and were constantly helping by keeping us closely apprised of conditions. Our relations with the Welfare Section reached a solid and satisfactory condition very early during the accelerated program and we think that things rolled along without a hitch.

We were of course solely a service organization so far as this program was concerned and we had to be prepared to meet the unusual day to day conditions. We were able to meet these conditions, not because we were so well equipped to do so but because of the full cooperation on the part of every individual and activity that had any part of the program. This cooperation extended, not just to employees of WRA, but also to the Regional Disbursing Officer in Salt Lake City and to the personnel of the Union Pacific railway station in Shoshone, Idaho.

This thought has nothing to do with a narrative report on the Finance Section but while we in Finance watched the relocation program develop and we saw the concerted effort being made by every employee involved, the thought struck us, and we often discussed it, that this group of employees so motivated toward a single goal, could accomplish anything.

After the close of the relocation program during late October, 1945 the Finance Section made efforts to have the records in acceptable condition so that by January 15, 1946 we would be in standby condition. After receipt of notice of final center closure as of February 9, 1946, the Finance Office ceased business with the Regional Disbursing Office on January 21, 1946 and made a final accounts closing as of that date.

GENERAL

As originally installed, the Finance accounting systems were very comprehensive and complex. In the light of later developments we know ~~now~~ that with war-time accounting help that they were too complex and cumbersome. We know that when the streamlined accounting systems came out during early 1945 we were able to install them and to maintain them satisfactorily. We were also able, because of the savings in man-hours of work, to assume additional bookkeeping chores from other activities

until by August 1, 1945, we were performing 100% of all bookkeeping necessary on the center.

Suggestion of Specific Nature:

The only suggestion we feel to be in order concerning the Finance structure would be a slight change between the Examination Unit and the Accounts Unit. The writer now feels that the preparation of all types of vouchers should be an accounts function. This would permit the Examination Unit to give an independent review of vouchers prepared by another unit and would give the Accounts Unit 100% control of all files during the entire accounting period. We also feel that wherever the Examination Unit has help of such calibre, that unit should make periodic and independent audits of the general ledger and appropriation accounts as well as cost accounts.

Suggestion of General Nature:

It has been sharply impressed upon us, not only with WRA but with other agencies that no set of fiscal accounts, no matter how well designed or operating, are any better than the property (accounting) records maintained by that agency. This is particularly so when any degree of force account work is performed. The property accounts effect the Cost Accounting records and the General Ledger accounts just as vitally as do, for example, the fund accounts. We, therefore, feel that in designing or putting into effect any set of account that primary and particular emphasis be placed upon property handling and accounting. In other words, if (and only if) there is a smooth flow of accurate and correctly coded acquisition and disposition papers, the maintenance of cost accounts and general ledger accounts becomes a relatively simple task of bookkeeping.

Comments Regarding Evacuee Help:

The writer has purposely omitted other than casual reference to evacuee labor throughout the foregoing. The topic is perhaps something that should best be discussed by an expert along sociological lines. After three and one half years of working with evacuees, the writer does have a definite conclusion or two about this type of help.

In the early days of the program it was necessary to use as many evacuee as possible. This I believe led generally to bad habits among supervisors in that the habit was formed of using (generally) more evacuee labor than was actually necessary to get a job done. The writer has never subscribed to the theory that the evacuee was to be set apart in a special category nor allowed to do as they see fit in performing office details. At Minidoka we tried the experiment of using them exactly in the same manner as appointed personnel. It had been our experience that if a group of evacuee workers had been allowed to grow too large the group became unwieldy and took on a gang attitude. On the other hand, when the group had been cut to a bare minimum that they will respond in exactly the same manner as any other racial group if they are made to feel that their efforts are appreciated - if they know that they are depended upon - and most particularly if they know that their supervisors know their business. We used possibly more evacuee at Minidoka in "vital" office jobs than most centers. The results were uniformly good. In fact many were of such calibre that we wish we could carry some of them to the next job with us.

We

War Relocation Authority
Washington, D. C.

R E P O R T

of

Chief Internal Security
Minidoka Relocation Center

Section Heads:

Clarence Dunlap Lee, September 1, 1942 - March 8, 1943
Kenneth Barclay, March 8, 1943 - January 31, 1946

Compiled by
Kenneth Barclay

Term of Service:

October 5, 1942, to January 31, 1946

REPORT OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY
DIVISION
MINIDOKA RELOCATION CENTER, HUNT,
IDAHO

In introducing this report of the Internal Security Division it should be stated that the occupants of the Minidoka Center were persons evacuated from Oregon and Washington, perhaps 27 families from Alaska, a fairly small group from Hawaii, and some from California. From Oregon alone we received 2318 persons who were affected by the Army exclusion orders. These people had cleared through Assembly Centers, chiefly Puyallup and North Portland. Later on the Center received 500 or so persons from the Tule Lake Center when the segregation movement was taking place. At its period of greatest population the Center consisted of 9500 evacuee residents.

The area of the Project covered by the Center and the farm and those uncleared acres, which plans had been prepared for ultimate cultivation and irrigation, comprised 17000 acres. This area lies in Jerome County, Idaho, and by operation of law is within the jurisdiction of the County enforcement and judicial agencies of the County and State. Being a Federal Project of course the Federal laws applied and the Federal Agents representing the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Military Intelligence and Naval Intelligence and the United States Marshall were frequently present. Their presence would be known to us and they would frequently advise just why they were present and seek our assistance, for example in contraband matters, selective service, immigration and naturalization registration of aliens, examinations of persons on subjects required by the Western Defense Command and the location and bringing to interviews of expatriates, renunciants and others.

Under the plan of operations set up by the War Relocation Authority there was, in addition to the State and Federal code of laws, a code to be administered by the Project Director as set out in the Administrative Manual, and the Internal Security Division was largely concerned in the enforcement of these provisions. However, to complete the picture there was the Community Council with its powers to make or propose ordinances and the Judicial Commission to be appointed by the Council to pass upon enforcement matters referred to it. The pertinent clause having reference to the Judicial Commission being:

"The defendant, in all cases heard by the
Judicial Commission, for violation of law
and order regulations, shall have an

opportunity to be heard, the right to be represented before the Commission, and shall not be convicted unless upon the testimony of at least one witness to an overt act, or a confession in open court."

The Internal Security Section was headed by an appointed personnel Chief (CAF-11). Until his transfer or resignation in February, 1943, Captain Lee occupied this position, and thereafter it was held by Kenneth Barclay, who had formerly been Assistant Chief. Other appointed personnel in the section were Hall Church, Assistant Chief (CAF-9), Virgil Barron, Internal Security Officer (CAF-9), and Lafayette Barron, Internal Security Officer (CAF-7). In December, 1945, after there were no longer evacuee officers available, two guards (CPC-5) were added to the section.

Until June, 1943, there were 108 evacuee members on the staff, but at that date as a result of the general order of reduction in all evacuee employment the force was reduced to 47. Evacuee officers consisted of one captain, four lieutenants, and twelve sergeants, all of whom were paid \$19.00 per month. The rest of the force were wardens and watchmen. At one time there were also two evacuee policewomen, and the section had up to three stenographers. The watchmen were stationed at fixed posts, such as the gymnasium, and a sergeant and several wardens were located at each of the five sub-stations on the Project. Every sub-station force was responsible for an area of four blocks. Recruitment of evacuee personnel was never a problem, for there were always waiting lists of applicants for positions of the force.

There were at the time a great many more American-born Japanese, that is Japanese-Americans of the Nisei group than there were of the older Japanese of the Issei group. It was our experience, however, that the Issei were more willing to enter into the responsibilities of Civic Government, so predominately our evacuee force has at all times consisted of Issei. We could not fail to observe that consistent with the above statement was the fact that from the first to the last of the Center it was the Issei who had the heavy majority of the Community Council, Block Managers organization, and later in the Commission.

The main Internal Security Office was located in block 22, which was approximately in the center of the Project. As is mentioned above, sub-stations were located in each of the five areas into which the camp was divided for Internal Security purposes. The section had no call boxes of its own, but used the 12 fire protection phones spotted throughout the area. Until 1943, Internal Security had no automobiles. Thereafter, three were assigned to the section, two of which were used by the appointed personnel officers and the other by the evacuees. The officers never had firearms nor uniforms, but the evacuee personnel wore caps and badges and carried night sticks.

In addition to its regular functions the Internal Security Section performed a considerable number of services for the center. Officers delivered telegraph messages, notified people of telephone calls from outside the Project, ran errands for the Motor Pool at night, aided the hospital by providing transportation for emergency cases and others, transported mess hall workers to the farmer's dining hall and the Motor Pool mess, and gathered information and statistics on alien registration, names of evacuees, family numbers, and family history for the Relocation Division during the final liquidation of the center.

There were times when outsiders, sometimes agents of various governmental departments, and at others members of the State of Idaho enforcement agencies, who pointedly questioned whether the discipline administered in the Center were not too lax. Some seemed to think that infraction of rules were overlooked but this is not so. We had to operate as an enforcement agency however, and we carried out the policy set up by the Project Director, Mr. Harry Stafford, of honoring the sanctity of the evacuees apartments as their homes. We deemed these to be inviolable without a search-warrant. It is likely because of this policy that outsiders came to the conclusion that we overlooked some infractions which regular army camp inspections might have brought to light. This has reference to occasional gambling, making of saki, operation of business ventures without a license from the Project Director such as beauty parlors or fish stores. When we obtained adequate information to be definitely sure of violations we made short work of the

termination of the condition but we did not promiscuously invade apartments. We make this general statement to bring home the fact that the Project Director's policy of recognizing the human dignity of the evacuee residents was out policy; and no person, appointive, outsider, or evacuee was permitted to rush into evacuee quarters because of some rumor.

During the period of the Center we had six different Assistant Project Directors over Internal Security in the supervisory capacity. Of these, Mr. Bert Weston has been, in our judgment, more helpful and capable of rendering assistance to us in carrying out the program of the W. R. A. and of the local administration.

The only occasion in which the supervisors did not appear to understand and sense the importance of the Internal Security Division's recommendations came in the first months of the Center. The residents were evacuated and brought here to a partially completed camp. The Contractors were still on the job. When W. R. A. assumed control and possession of left over material there was a quantity of blasting powder, dynamite and caps in a remote powder storage house near the North Gate entrance and only a few hundred feet from the bridge but a good mile from the barracks. We disliked the idea of so much unprotected explosives on the place as it seemed possible that outside mischief makers might steal and make use of some in order to cast doubt upon the security of the community while a large population of Japanese was located here. We proposed to move the explosives into the town of Jerome to a place of security and where the storage charges were quoted to us in a nominal amount. However, for various reasons the intangible danger was not impressive to others and for some weeks the explosives remained in the Center and under our very close watch. Had an outside hoodlum blown out a part of the canal banks the local community, in its then frame of mind, would assuredly have placed the blame on the residents of the Center. Fortunately, before an issue was created, the Army took steps to require the transfer of the entire contents of the powder house.

It is needless, we believe, to list all assignments in which the Internal Security Division became involved. However, as examples of the type of work referred to us consider the following:

(a) Toshimi Abo case #1594 and Tsunekichi Kataoka case #1595. These are assault cases of evacuee upon evacuee and copies of our original report are attached. Due to the Japanese nature of desiring to keep their problems within their own group, we found that the evacuee officers, Capt. S. Kaneko and J. K. Funai, who prepared these two reports, could get a clearer picture of both sides of the cases if they made the investigation than could a Caucasian officer. The latter could certainly determine what happened, but the background might not be brought out so clearly, hence our use of the evacuee officers.

(b) Yoshimura, husband and wife, vs. Sano and Amano. This assault case started with a complaint sworn to by the Yoshimuras who gave a one-sided picture to the Project Attorney. The latter referred this complaint to us, not for an arrest, but for investigation. The inquiry showed that Mrs. Yoshimura had started a violent quarrel with the Block Clerk, Mrs. Sano, and that others in an effort to prevent bloodshed, had been attacked by Mr. and Mrs. Yoshimura in a biting and club wielding affray. The numbers of people found to be involved on one side or the other made it appear desirable that this case go to the Judicial Commission of the Community Government for its action. The Judicial Commission found that the Yoshimuras had a very bad record before evacuation and at all times in the Center as to their unstable dispositions. The Council made appropriate disposition of the matter without involving the local County Courts.

This Center had no place of detention and we developed a technique of handling disorder in its growing stage to prevent a culmination which made the use of the Jerome County jail necessary. There were some instances where jail seemed the only way to handle. For example:

(a) Harold Tsujihara, without provocation, so far as we could quickly determine, struck staff member, H. J. Linke, with his fist against the left temple and then seized a hammer with which to continue the assault. We took Tsujihara on July 21, 1943, to the county jail and after trial a fine of \$75.00 was imposed.

(b) Junpei Emoto, without warning, in a recreation hall swung an axe three times at the head of

Toshiro Matsumura, and also used a knife to stab the latter. As the injured party was very seriously wounded we naturally made an arrest and provided the testimony on which the District Judge convicted Emoto for felonious assault.

(c) Car theft cases. At first it appeared that a youthful group of high spirits was making unauthorized use of W.R.A. equipment. After a reasonable warning we took the steps which brought about the disclosure of the identity of the car thieves and having arrested them we took them to the County authorities for detention pending trial.

(d) School vandalism. The destruction of school property and the breaking into school buildings occasioned our arrest of and jailing of a gang of boys, some no longer enrolled as students. These boys were given an extensive trial under the Juvenile Proceedings of the State of Idaho and were sentenced.

(e) Destruction of Government property. The pilfering of parts from cars; driving of cars in such a reckless manner as to occasion outside criticism directed at the W.R.A. brought about arrests.

The ordinary fights which could be satisfactorily heard by the Judicial Commission; gambling charges and occasional cases of drunkenness were kept in the Center. There were a large number of cases as evidenced by the numbers on the two exhibits, and these concerned nearly all types of misdemeanor but we endeavored to keep out disorder strictly within the Center and thereby foster public relations outside. It is believed that we accomplished this objective, as the law enforcement agencies nearby have many times stated that the conduct of the people in the Center created no problems outside, to their continuous surprise.

As to the type of duties which we performed, it should be stated that the Army and the F.B.I. always called upon us for the contacting of persons in the Center. Exclusion Orders, Stop Orders, Renunciation Hearings, enforced transfers to Tule Lake numbering more than 200 individuals, and alien registration hearings all were preceded by the Internal Security action in picking up the person involved or interviewing him. The control of traffic was always a problem as the young evacuees placed in the drivers seat of a Government car invariably wanted to let it out, lifting his spirits somewhat depressed by Center life.

When the numerous transfers to Tule Lake and the reception of 500 former Tule Lake residents in this Center made the removal of residents from large to smaller quarters necessary we performed the necessary evictions. When the Administrative Notice #289 made the evacuation of this Center necessary we served 117 three-day notices, and with the Project Attorney took all of the steps required to process the papers and to see that these persons left the Center on schedule with their belongings. In the handling of these delicate situations we acted with sympathy and understanding. We made a very great many calls upon the residents listed as having no relocation plans and in a sense brought about a change in their thinking. Although we had to act with firmness, none can say that we failed in any case to exhibit courtesy and a decent respect for the rights of those who were confused and unstable.

In the matter of contraband we enforced the W.R.A. policy. In the matter of accidents, we investigated the situation and made factual reports. In Leave Clearance Hearings we served on the Board and heard certainly over 200 cases. On August 24, 1943, we qualified as deputy sherrif so that our jurisdiction over evacuees on short leave in the County would be effective.

We operated a Police School for the evacuee members of the force and stressed crime prevention and the study of techniques and procedures contributing affirmatively to the well-being of the community.

When the seventeen Repatriates were collected for removal from the Center and for the trip to the Coast for embarking on the Gripsholm it was our staff which collaborated with the Immigration and Naturalization Service in the processing of papers, contacting of the persons and disposition of the personal holdings. When, later, sixty-two Repatriates were ordered removed, some being from the Topaz Center, but collected here for the transfer, we cooperated with the Alien Property Custodian and the Immigration Service agents. In short we have held ourselves out as the Security Officers available for all contacts with the residents, as we did not believe it a desirable condition to have the residents develop the idea that other enforcement officers may come into the Center to perform arrests.

Our relations with Prosecuting Attorneys Everett M. Sweeley, Twin Falls, and Richard Seeley, Jerome, with Chief of Police Howard Gillette, Twin Falls, W. W. Lowery, Sheriff, Twin Falls, and Lee Johnson, Jerome County, were always very close. We served with them in the "Snake River Security Officers Association" and kept them so advised of the Center problems that they assisted materially in the maintenance of constantly improving public relations. They left us alone to handle our responsibilities here, but when called upon for assistance gave prompt and worthwhile service.

In closing it should be stated that Mr. Harry Stafford, Project Director, and Mr. William Rawlings, his successor, were fine men to work under. They relied upon us in a great many assignments and we served them with the devotion which their confidence in our ability and integrity justified. The Project Attorney, Mr. Frank Barrett, was very close to us and we worked in harmony with him and in mutual respect for each other.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
INTERNAL SECURITY
CASE REPORTNational
Case #

Type of Case

or Charge

Assault

Classification

Knife

Project Case # 1594

Principal

Abo, Toshimi

Case Responsibility Assigned to

Lt. J. K. Funai

Address

5-6-F

Re-assigned to

Where Happened

Block 4, Barrack 1

Person Arrested

Alias

When Happened

About 1:00 a.m.

Address

July 27, 1945.

Day

Date & Time of Arrest

How Happened

Principal slashed on

Arrested by

left arm above elbow and stabbed
on left ankle.

Previous Cases

Previous Criminal Record

Reported by

Project Hospital

Address

Hunt, Idaho

Referred for trial to

Reported to

Sgt. T. Kunisada

Date of Referral

Date & Time Reptd.

7/27/45 2:30 a.m.

Date of Trial

Person Suspected

John Nakano

Continuances

Address

15-6-F

Result of Trial

Why Suspected

Admitted action.

Date of Sentence

Removed to

Description of Suspect M. F.

Removed by

Hair

Eyes

Other Case Disposition & Date

Height

Weight

Age

Complexion

Marks

Dressed

Witness in Case

Address

Description of Property & Value and Investigational Findings

Statement of John Nakano, 15-6-F, assailant, given to me on
July 27, 1945, at 3:40 a.m.:

The subject admitted having a fight with the principal. The principal, under the influence of liquor, entered a room where friends were gathered playing cards. The principal started cussing at the subject but did not receive any attention. The subject knew he was drunk and was not playing. But as the principal continued razzing the players and using profane language, he was asked by the subject to leave. The principal refused, so the subject pulled at his arm to show him the way out. The principal, without warning, started to swing at the subject with his fist. The first blow knocked the subject down on the floor. The principal kicked the subject while he was lying down. The subject got up and rushed him outside the room where both started fighting again. The principal, using profane language, insulted the subject's wife. When the subject was knocked down again, he pulled out a knife and attacked the principal who is physically well built. In the meantime, friends
(back)

(Use other side if necessary)

Name of Investigator
Date and Time report completed:

C-0023 nebu-pd-77

came out and stopped the fight.

The principal later walked to the Project Hospital for medical aid.

July 28, 1945, 4:00 p.m.

John G. ...

WRA-247

Project

Minidoka

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
INTERNAL SECURITY
FOLLOW UP CASE REPORT

National

Case #

Principal

Toshimi Abo

Address

5-C-F

Date of this Report

7/30/45

Project Case #

1594

7/28/45

Dated

(Use Space Below to Submit Additional Information and Present Status of the Case.)

John Nakano, with his friend, visited the principal and both shook hands. The principal apologized for misbehaving the night before.

(Use other side if necessary)

John C. [Signature]
Name of Investigator

Time Report Completed: 5:00 a.m.

C-0023-nobu-pd-wp

WRA-247

Project MinidokaWAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
INTERNAL SECURITY
FOLLOW UP CASE REPORT

National

Case #

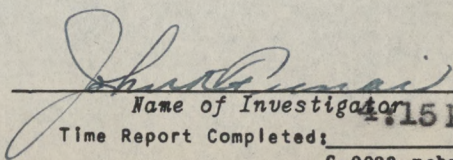
Principal Toshimi AboProject Case # 1594Address 5-6-FDate of this Report 7/28/45Dated 7/28/45*(Use Space Below to Submit Additional Information and Present Status of the Case.)*

Statement of Toshimi Abo given to Lt. J. K. Furai on July 28, 1945,
at 2:00 p.m.

On account of drunkenness, the principal could not be questioned
earlier.

The principal admitted having a fight while intoxicated. He did
not remember the details but admitted that it was his fault for
starting the fight. He is visiting the camp and is leaving in a
few days. He also promised that he will not cause any more trou-
ble.

(Use other side if necessary)


Name of Investigator J. K. Furai
Time Report Completed: 4:15 p.m.

C-0023-nobu-pd-wp

WRA-246
Project

Minidoka

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
INTERNAL SECURITY
CASE REPORT

Mr. Barnett
National
Case #

Type of Case
or Charge

Assault

Classification Others (razor)

Project Case # 1595

Principal Tsunekichi Kataoka (7445) Case Responsibility Assigned to Capt. S. Kaneko and
Address 30-7-B ~~Responsible for~~ Lt. J. K. Funai

Where Happened Outside of Laundry
Room in Block 30.

Person Arrested
Alias

When Happened July 28, 1945

Address

9:00 a.m.

Day

Date & Time of Arrest

How Happened Principal slashed on
both sides of neck with
razor.

Arrested by
Previous Cases

Previous Criminal Record

Reported by Project Hospital

Address Hunt, Idaho

Referred for trial to

Reported to Chief K. Barclay

Date of Referral

Date & Time Reptd. 7/28/45 9:30 a.m.

Date of Trial

Person Suspected Tokutaro Nagaoka

Continuances

Address 30-5-B

Result of Trial

Why Suspected Admitted action.

Date of Sentence

Removed to

Description of Suspect M. F.

Removed by

Hair Eyes

Other Case Disposition & Date

Height Weight

Age Complexion

Marks

S. Fujita, 30-6-B
(Mrs.) Fumiko Nomura, 28-7-A

Dressed

Witness in Case "

M. Kawahara, 24-1-G

Address

R. Morikawa, 30-8-C

Description of Property & Value and Investigational Findings

Statement of Tokutaro Nagaoka, 30-5-B, assailant, given to Lt. J. K. Funai on July 28, 1945, at 12:30 p.m.

The subject admitted having a fight with the principal the night before, but had made up and shook hands.

This morning when the subject went to shave, the principal challenged him to a fight, wanting to continue the fight where it was left off the night before. The subject paid no attention and went in to shave. After he had shaved and went out of the lavatory, the principal was waiting for him. The subject was carrying a bucket of water in one hand and a razor in the other. The subject told him that he was all through with the fight and did not want to fight. But the principal grabbed him by the collar and struck the subject three or four times. In self protection and in anger, the subject thrashed out with the razor in his hand, cutting the principal's neck. People standing by separated the fighters. The subject went to his room and soon the principal came after him with a razor but was stopped (back)

(Use other side if necessary)

Name of Investigator
Date and Time report completed:

C-0822 nobu-pd-77

by friends and sent to the hospital. The principal had told Louis Nakagawa that "I knew I'd get hurt by the razor, but it's better to be killed by own countryman, so I attacked him."

* * * * *

Tsunekichi Kataoka, 30-7-B, principal, stated to Capt. S. Kaneko and Lt. J. K. Funai that he was attacked without provocation, and that he wished to press the case.

July 28, 1945, 2:00 p.m.

S. Kaneko

WRA-247

Project MinidokaWAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
INTERNAL SECURITY
FOLLOW UP CASE REPORT

National

Case #

Principal

Tsunekichi Kataoka

Project Case #

1595

Address

30-7-B

Date of this Report

7/28/45

Dated

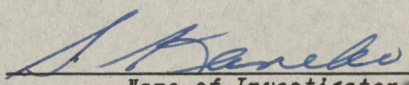
7/28/45*(Use Space Below to Submit Additional Information and Present Status of the Case.)*

After speaking to the witnesses named on the form, we find that the story of Tokutaro Nagaoka to be true. We find that Tsunekichi Kataoka started the fight, which Nagaoka tried to avoid, that Nagaoka stood and took a beating before he wielded his razor. We also learned that the residents of the block sympathizes with Nagaoka and found many witnesses for him, but none for Kataoka.

Nagaoka moved to Block 3 and is planning to relocate to Oregon.

Kataoka was treated for cuts on both sides of his neck and returned home by Dr. Akamatsu.

Case Referred to Project Attorney.

(Use other side if necessary)
Name of Investigator

Time Report Completed:

2:00 p.m.

C-0023-nobu-pd-wp

IN THE PROBATE COURT IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF JEROME,
STATE OF IDAHO.

STATE OF IDAHO)
COUNTY OF JEROME) ss.

Personally appears before me, this 31st day of July, 1945, SHIZU YOSHIMURA and KAMENOSUKE YOSHIMURA, of Block 38-11-H, Minidoka Relocation Center, Hunt, Idaho, who, on oath make complaint and depose and say that on the 31st day of July, 1945 in the early afternoon between 1:30 p.m. and 2:30 p.m. in the County of Jerome, State of Idaho, that they were assaulted by means of force and violence in a manner likely to produce great bodily injury, by Fukuo Sano and Joe M. Amano who did kick, scratch, strike and knock complainants to the ground and stomp complainant in face willfully, unlawfully and feloniously in front of Block 38-11-H of the said Minidoka Relocation Center.

Contrary to the form, force and effect of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the people of the State of Idaho. And these complainants upon oath, accuse the said Joe M. Amano and Fukuo Sano of Block 38-11-D and Block 38-9-F respectively of having committed the said crime of assault and these complainants ~~also~~ further allege and depose that the said accused intended to and did criminally assault and injure them for which they, the said, Joe M. Amano and Fukuo Sano, the accused should be brought before a Judge of the Probate Court and dealt with according to law.

Shizu Yoshimura
Shizu Yoshimura

Kamenosuke Yoshimura
Kamenosuke Yoshimura

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of July, 1945.

My Commission Expires:
September 3, 1946.

Tasuko Koyama
Notary Public, In and For the State
of Idaho, Residing at Hunt.