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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Tule Lake Project
Newell, California

August 18, 1943

Reports

F. Moore

Relocation Questionnaire

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John C. Baker, Chief

SUBJECT: Answers to Questionnaire

This report deals with answers to a questionnaire sent out by the Reports Office, July 14, (see Appendix A), to approximately 750 former Tuleans who have relocated from the Tule Lake Project to jobs on the outside. Up to the time of writing, 229 questionnaires were returned answered; 55 were returned marked "unknown." Questionnaires are still coming in, but in reduced numbers. It was, therefore, decided that 229 answers to questions were sufficient to give a general idea of the colonists' reactions to relocation, their work, attitude of the public toward them, etc.

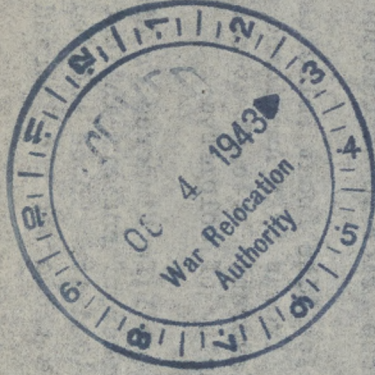
The colonists were not asked to sign their name to the questionnaire. It was thought that, judging by past experience, more evacuees would answer questions frankly if not asked to identify themselves. However, a small number signed their questionnaires and made some pertinent comments, some of which are included in this report, since they constructively suggest ways and means for relocating evacuees from this and other centers.

Specifically, the questionnaire was designed to obtain from colonists their reaction to outside employment; to learn what the public attitude was toward them; to find out if project life hindered or aided their relocation; to solicit their opinion with regard to relocating and to find out whether this could be done in a more efficient and satisfactory manner, etc.

On the whole, their reactions to the outside were very favorable, although there were a good many who were disappointed for one reason or another. While some enthusiastic answers to questions came from evacuees living in the Chicago area, some of the most bitter and dissatisfied answers also came from people living in this district. Consensus is that it is a mistake to relocate too many evacuees to any one district. Under "General Comments", many evacuees urged spreading the evacuees all over the country rather than concentrate them in Chicago, Denver, or other cities where the tendency of those relocated is, apparently, to congregate in "Little Tokyos" which would induce unfavorable reactions, similar to those prior to evacuation.

In answer to the question, "What Do You Like About Relocation?", many colonists replied "Freedom"-the ability to live as free Americans and to associate with the body politic in a more favorable attempt at assimilation than was ever possible before, for the majority of colonists.

In answer to question 10, "Has Project Life Hindered or Aided Your Relocation?", there were almost an equal number of answers indicating project life had hindered their relocation as had aided it. Those who found that project life had aided their relocation were those who had learned a trade



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or had obtained experience in a line of work in which they were interested while on the project or had obtained work in a line of work denied them heretofore and for which they have been educated. Those who found project life had hindered their relocation complained that lack of discipline, lack of initiative, frustration, etc., had made it difficult for them to readjust themselves to conditions from which they have been excluded for more than a year.

To the question "Do You Like Your Work?", approximately one-half of the colonists said "no", explaining that they had taken the first job available to get out, quite frequently a job requiring manual labor. To college educated young men and women, trained for a better type of work and capable of doing it, menial work was distasteful. Such answers were understandable. However, all too frequently colonists want tailor-made jobs and jobs paying good wages - jobs for which they are not altogether qualified nor wages compatible with the type of work performed. Some colonists admit this. On the other hand, a few realized that they had first to prove themselves before a better type of work could be obtained. To the question "Do You See Opportunity For Advancement?", the answers were about equally divided. The same reasons applied as in the preceding question. Farm laborers saw no possibility for advancement, for the most part; but a number of these explained that the work was only temporary and that it had provided an opportunity to work.

With few exceptions, colonists very strongly urged others to relocate. Many gave strong argument in support of relocation. Some of these reasons are included in this report. Under "General Comments", a number of colonists made critical observation of the WRA and its policies, sighting, in particular, the "Red Tape" attendant on relocation and, in particular, the method of handling leave clearance.

With one exception, all evacuees seemed highly pleased at receiving the questionnaire and a number of them expressed appreciation at being remembered after leaving the project. Many of them added a personal note of thanks to explain that the WRA had done a wonderful job in helping them relocate and appreciated the continued interest in their welfare. The one exception was very critical of the questionnaire. In answer to the question, "What Is The Caucasian Attitude Toward You?", he replied, "Excellent. What do you mean Caucasian? Don't you mean American? The manner in which this question is worded is a perfect example of racial emphasis on the part of the many so-called American, with superiority complex."

The word "Caucasian" was deliberately chosen because it is currently used on the project by colonists themselves and because it represents the majority on the outside.

To the question, "Has Project Life Hindered or Aided Your Relocation?", the same writer said: "This life exposed me to what Fascism might be like at times. Knowing that Fascism is a more cruel and devastating thing than offered in camp, I am a firm believer of what our country is fighting to maintain and uphold."

An unexpected and gratifying feature of the questionnaire was the unsolicited personal notes addressed to the writer and other Appointed Personnel by a large number of former colonists who asked if they were remembered or who wished to thank various persons for their helpfulness, etc. Many of them asked the writer to write to them. This is interpreted as follows: (1) That project personnel has earnestly striven to make friends with the colonists and gain their confidence in an attempt to restore their faith in Democracy and nullify their frustration and doubts about the American attitude towards them in parts of the country other than the West Coast, and (2), a nostalgic memory of the better elements of project life which, as had already been pointed out, has aided their relocation.

A most unfortunate situation was revealed by the return of 55 "Address Unknown" letters, almost one-fourth the total number returned to the Reports Office. This shows a certain unreliability on the part of some evacuees who accepted any job to get out of the project and stayed only a few days - just long enough to look for another position. There were three letters returned with a note from the employer explaining that the evacuee had not even put in an appearance. Instability cannot be leveled at all evacuees who changed jobs soon after arrival, as one evacuee points out: some evacuees did not have the necessary qualifications or experience to hold the job for which they had applied.

1. ARE YOU HAPPY IN YOUR NEW ENVIRONMENT?

WESTERN STATES

Colorado

yes no
18 3

Idaho

yes no
15 2

Nevada

yes no
2

Montana

yes no
2 1

Oregon

yes no
2

Texas

yes no
1

Utah

yes no
11 1

Washington

yes no
10

Wyoming

yes no
1

CENTRAL STATES

Indiana

yes no
6

Illinois

yes no
48 11

Iowa

yes no
5

Michigan

yes no
6

Minnesota

yes no
20

Missouri

yes no
7

Nebraska

yes no
7

Ohio

yes no
10 3

South Dakota

yes no
1

EASTERN STATES

Connecticut

yes no
2 1

Massachusetts

yes no
3

New York

5

Pennsylvania

yes no
5

Washington D. C.

yes no
6

Wisconsin

yes no
8

SOUTHERN STATES

Tennessee

yes no
1

2. WHAT ARE THE CAUCASIAN ATTITUDE TOWARD YOU?

WESTERN STATES

Colorado

yes	no
17	7

Idaho

yes	no
14	3

Nevada

yes	no
2	

Montana

yes	no
4	

Oregon

yes	no
2	2

Utah

yes	no
14	2

Washington

yes	no
7	2

Wyoming

yes	no
2	

CENTRAL STATES

Indiana

yes	no
4	

Illinois

yes	no
52	11

Iowa

yes	no
2	

Michigan

yes	no
7	

Minnesota

yes	no
19	

Missouri

yes	no
9	

Nebraska

yes	no
7	3

Ohio

yes	no
9	4

South Dakota

yes	no
1	

EASTERN STATES

Connecticut

yes	no
1	

Massachusetts

yes	no
3	

New York

yes	no
5	1

Pennsylvania

yes	no
5	1

Washington D. C.

yes	no
1	1

SOUTHERN STATES

Tennessee

yes	no
1	

3. DO YOU FIND IT DIFFICULT TO ADJUST YOURSELF TO YOUR NEW ENVIRONMENT?

WESTERN STATES

Colorado

yes	no
8	15

Idaho

yes	no
5	13

Nevada

yes	no
	2

Montana

yes	no
1	2

Oregon

yes	no
1	1

Texas

yes	no
	1

Utah

yes	no
3	6

Washington

yes	no
1	9

Wyoming

yes	no
	2

CENTRAL STATES

Indiana

yes	no
	3

Illinois

yes	no
9	51

Iowa

yes	no
	2

Michigan

yes	no
	8

Minnesota

yes	no
2	21

Missouri

yes	no
1	9

Nebraska

yes	no
1	6

Ohio

yes	no
2	8

South Dakota

yes	no
	1

EASTERN STATES

Connecticut

yes	no
2	2

Massachusetts

yes	no
	1

New York

yes	no
	6

Washington D. C.

yes	no
	1

Pennsylvania

yes	no
2	4

SOUTHERN STATES

Tennessee

yes	no
	1

4. DO YOU LIKE YOUR WORK?

WESTERN STATES

Colorado

yes no
12 3

Idaho

yes no
12 7

Nevada

yes no
2

Montana

yes no
2 1

Oregon

yes no
1

Texas

yes no
1

Utah

yes no
10 4

Washington

yes no
9 2

Wyoming

yes no
1 1

CENTRAL STATES

Indiana

yes no
5 2

Illinois

yes no
45 11

Iowa

yes no
1

Michigan

yes no
8 1

Minnesota

yes no
18 4

Missouri

yes no
6

Nebraska

yes no
5

Ohio

yes no
5 2

South Dakota

yes no
1

EASTERN STATES

Connecticut

yes no
2 1

Massachusetts

yes no
3 1

New York

yes no
5 1

Pennsylvania

yes no
5

Washington D. C.

yes no
1

Wisconsin

yes no
1 1

SOUTHERN STATES

Tennessee

yes no
1

School student

5. DO YOU SEE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT?

WESTERN STATES

Colorado

yes no
12 8

Idaho

yes no
8 11

Nevada

yes no
2

Texas

yes no
1

Montana

yes no
3

Oregon

yes no
1 1

Utah

yes no
2 7

Washington

yes no
2 3

Wyoming

yes no
2

CENTRAL STATE 5

Indiana

yes no
4

Illinois

yes no
29 25

Iowa

yes no
1

Michigan

yes no
4 1

Minnesota

yes no
9 8

Missouri

yes no
2 5

Nebraska

yes no
2 4

Ohio

yes no
2 3

South Dakota

yes no
1

EASTERN STATES

Connecticut

yes no
1

Massachusetts

yes no
1

New York

yes no
1 1

Pennsylvania

yes no
4 1

Washington D. C.

yes no
1

Wisconsin

yes no
2 2

SOUTHERN STATES

Tennessee

yes no
-

6. DO YOU URGE OTHERS TO RELOCATE?

Answers to this question were on the most part in the affirmative, while there were a few exceptions.

7. WHAT DO YOU LIKE ABOUT RELOCATION?

One hundred and twenty-three questionnaires came back with the answer "Freedom".

Thirty-three questionnaires came back with the answer "living Normal Life".

Few questionnaires came back with the answer "there is future ahead".

Other answers were: Getting along among the Caucasians, life as it was before, struggle through life, help the war effort, back to old work, challenge the world, opportunity for children to receive education, glad to be out of the wired fence and go where you please.

8. WHAT DO YOU DISLIKE MOST ABOUT RELOCATION?

Separation of family and friends leads in the disadvantage of relocation, 52. Becoming adjusted to the new world has brought difficulty among the resettlers because of the following: Housing problems, living inconveniences, hard to find a job; lack of ambition and initiative among some resettlers who have relocated and have lost interest in their duty to aid others who are wishing to leave the centers; prejudices among the other races has also caused a barrier in adjusting themselves on the outside; rumors and bodily harm feared by evacuees, insecurity of livelihood, not enough socials on the outside; and the congregating of Japanese is also occurring in the cities and they are afraid that another 'Lil Tokyo' will be started; unnecessary expenses, discrimination, they do not understand that the nisei are an American citizen; the government not making adequate financial aid for some of the evacuees; the inconvenience both financially and morally in establishing ourselves in a new unknown locality."

9. WHAT DO YOU SUGGEST TO MAKE RELOCATION EASIER?

Relocation can be made easier by the following: financial aid by the War Relocation Authority; not having the evacuees go through some of the "red tape" which has lessened the speed of relocation; solve the housing problem; do not try to separate the family; get the right kind of job; through public relations work; get more publicity on the loyalty of the Japanese and Japanese-Americans; get in touch with some of the Christian leaders; seek opportunity in smaller communities; have employers live up to promises and also the employees; see that the Japanese people do not congregate into groups themselves; have information on the outside before planning to leave a center; you must learn to make adjustments; more WRA set-up plans; publicity that does harm to those who are planning to relocate should be disbanded; face the future with plans to get ahead; do not raise your hopes too high at the beginning; meet the people on the outside; preparing the ground before release, meet the difficulty as it comes, have all the cities do away with this Jap hatred, and make it possible for the Japanese-Americans, as well as others to secure jobs just as easy as the Caucasians; more close governmental supervision until people are firmly established; being able to obtain employment anywhere instead of having restrictions put on us, such as, can't find employment in defense industries because of Army and Navy restriction upon Americans of Japanese descent.

10. HAS PROJECT LIFE HINDERED OR AIDED YOUR RELOCATION?

Project life has hindered many lives, according to the answers received from the former Tuleans. Many of the people on the outside have the impression that once we were put into a relocation center, we must have been disloyal. Thirty-four have answered back that they found camp life a hindrance in relocation.

Camp life has aided many others because of the opportunities in learning various things which we may never have had on the outside. Fifty-eight found that camp life has aided them.

Twenty-three replied with the answer that camp life neither hindered nor aided relocation.

DO YOU FIND IT DIFFICULT TO ADJUST YOURSELF TO YOUR NEW ENVIRONMENT?

"No. I have always lived among the whites exclusively and find them about the same all over."

Saint Louis, Missouri

"The environment is easy to adjust except for the climate."

Chicago, Illinois

"No, I feel perfectly at ease."

Chicago, Illinois

"I have not encountered any appreciable difficulty in this direction."

Kalamazoo, Michigan

"No, because I have always been able to adjust myself fairly well to all environments."

Peoria, Illinois

"No. The people will do much to make your stay welcome."

Minneapolis, Minnesota

"Not at all, exceedingly pleasant, but jobs are hard to get for Japanese."

Northport, Washington

"No. I had been a farmer previous to evacuation, therefore farm labor was like former times."

Heart Mountain, Wyoming

"No. You may feel awkward at first but who doesn't in strange localities."

Ann Arbor, Michigan

DO YOU FIND IT DIFFICULT TO ADJUST YOURSELF TO YOUR NEW ENVIRONMENT?

"No. The caucasians here make it easy for you."

Minneapolis, Minnesota

"No. This the world we are accustomed to, although, there are many new problems: rationing, caution not to create wrong impression about camp life and Japanese. It has been hard to get new employment."

Pendleton, Oregon

"No. I did not find any trouble adjusting myself in the new environment."

Saint Louis, Missouri

"I have found release from camp the happiest moment of my life, and the harness of freedom an easy one to fit."

Superior, Wisconsin

"No. Our employers see to it that we get everything we need."

Palatine, Illinois

"Not at all. Depends on the individual whether adjustments can be met easily."

Saint Paul, Minnesota

"No, not exactly. However we must be careful not to be too conspicuous about our speech and actions."

Boise, Idaho

"It has been really easy to adjust myself."

Caldwell, Idaho

"No. I have been among Caucasians prior to evacuation, and I feel right at home."

Cleveland, Ohio

WHAT DO YOU LIKE MOST ABOUT RELOCATION?

"The ability to progress in ones own manner and to do what every good loyal American has the right to do-Be Free!"

Peoria, Illinois

"The sense of freedom, and the satisfaction of knowing that I too am putting my shoulders to the wheel, instead of being a load on the United States Wagon."

Chicago, Illinois

"Opportunity to become a part of the American Society again and also a chance to look for possibilities of settling in the east coast area."

Swarthmore, Pennsylvania

"I feel as though I have regained part of my freedom, at the same time I am glad to be leading a normal life on equal basis with the other citizens of the United States."

Ogden, Utah

"The feeling of being "Free". That we again face reality, have problems to meet and decisions to make, which make us a bigger and better person."

Minneapolis, Minnesota

"Opportunity to live among other Americans and to share alike burdens of the present emergency."

Barrington, Illinois

"It has given me the opportunity to go out on more or less, my own and given me a chance to find out what I can or cannot do."

Kalamazoo, Michigan

"Getting away from the discouraging influence of the people in camp. Gets a person out of a mental rut. Renews ambitions."

WHAT DO YOU LIKE MOST ABOUT RELOCATION?

"Going back to civilization again, seeing the movies, neon signs, going into stores, and coming back to what we used to do before the war."

Atkinson, Wisconsin

"Having opportunity to continue my education and living a normal life like all other Americans. No barb wire fence."

Saint Louis, Missouri

"The opportunity to be on one's own, and to show others as well as ourselves that we have enough initiative to establish ourselves in a new environment."

Minneapolis, Minnesota

"I like the idea of being out of the "dump" and live a real life. Eat, drink, sleep, work and be merry while life is still green."

Saint Louis, Missouri

"A person is among his own citizens. Besides I am no longer dependent on the government."

Ann Arbor, Michigan

"The realization of and the performance of constructive work, reoccupying one's position as an useful citizen."

Boulder, Colorado

"There is a chance to save, and enjoy the freedom of democracy."

Glencoe, Illinois

"The fact that we are entitled to try and resettle and live as real Americans."

Chicago, Illinois

WHAT DO YOU LIKE MOST ABOUT RELOCATION?

" Mainly, the freedom one acquires. Also the possibilities of constructing a future living."

Heart Mountain, Wyoming

" The freedom which I feel I rightly deserve. The privacy which one cannot have in camp life."

Chicago, Illinois

" Probably the relocation has increased the number of acquaintances more than anyone had ever dreamed of."

Denver, Colorado

" Provides opportunity of meeting people and traveling. Also permits one to try for more suitable employment."

Caldwell, Idaho

" The opportunity of once again leading a normal life. The innumerable opportunities of work, play, and religion."

Denver, Colorado

" Being free mostly and being able to do things my way and inviting no comments and the general idea that I am living a human life."

Oak Park, Illinois

" The opportunity to make a living instead of being supported by the government."

Caldwell, Idaho

" The opportunity to mix with "Free People", including the opportunity and the pleasant duties with white girls."

Columbia, Missouri

WHAT DO YOU LIKE MOST ABOUT RELOCATION?

"The opportunity of being able to lead a normal life again."

Gary, Indiana

"Young children work hard around here, so I am very happy to have my children get better education farming and in school work."

Smithfield, Utah

"The freedom which we all seek, and once again a more of a real home life."

Worland, Wyoming

"Being dependent on one's self. The new friends that I have made -- many of them Caucasian; true Americans who are not prejudice because of race, color, or creed. I feel it a great privilege to know them."

Chicago, Illinois

"Your on your own again, and whatever work one undertakes, he has the satisfaction of feeling he is doing some thing for this country."

Savage, Minnesota

"Living in freedom, making contacts with the American people, promoting good-will and understanding of our people, and trying adjust to living conditions."

Cleveland, Ohio

"Freedom --- The open minded attitude -- especially the churches toward us."

Peoria, Illinois

"What I like most about relocation is that everywhere I go, people accept me like anybody else and are not concerned about my race and color. I also like the democratic attitude of the Caucasians found throughout Mid-western and central states. The take for granted the matter of racial assimilation. I like having met other evacuees from Austria, Germany, England and China and felt our experiences binding us to a common ground and grow into friendship. Without relocation, I probably would never have had the rich experiences to better understand our nation."

Chicago, Illinois

WHAT DO YOU LIKE MOST ABOUT RELOCATION?

"I have the feeling of being free and no gate to stop me from going where I want to go."

Caldwell, Idaho

"We can enjoy freedom. There is always a great satisfaction in performing a contribution work and duty to the country when it is so needed."

Boise, Idaho

"Because it gives the evacuees a new chance to start life anew and help the war effort if given the chance."

Pella, Iowa

"Chance to live a normal life and progress with the rest of the people."

Dayton, Washington

"The feeling of independence and the opportunity to mix with people in general."

Buffalo, New York

"Relocation program puts one back to normal life where you could see things straight and enjoy the freedom."

Chicago, Illinois

"A more civilized life - more like life before the war. Freedom of movement and freedom from that "shut in" feeling."

Tiffin, Ohio

"Confirmation of belief that most human beings, war and bloodshed notwithstanding, are pleasant and kind in person to person contacts."

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

WHAT DO YOU LIKE MOST ABOUT RELOCATION?

"Opportunity to be a self respecting citizen and contribute positively to the war effort."
Minneapolis, Minnesota

"Enjoying the privileges entitled us as citizens of our country, United States of America."
St. Paul, Minnesota

"The wealth of experience one gains sociologically and the greater sense of proportion of human society attained."
St. Paul, Minnesota

"Opportunities to serve in immediate war efforts, productive work of our country."
Savage, Minnesota

"Relocation has given me the opportunity of meeting some of the higher class of people and also has given me the opportunity to introduce a "nisei" to people who have never had much contact with us."
Boulder Junction, Wisconsin

"Relocation enables us to be in the competitive world in which person strive to gain what he desires."
Elko, Nevada

"It offers a challenge never offered before to the Japanese and Japanese-Americans. It is the greatest opportunity thus far for racial fusion and understanding by direct contact and association, rather than the type previously and still used method of propaganda - like literature as published by many, but very helpful, minority groups."
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

WHAT DO YOU LIKE MOST ABOUT RELOCATION?

"The freedom to do as you please and to be able to earn your own living. The opportunity you have of meeting Caucasian friends."

Ogden, Utah

"I like this free American way of living, like the way we used to live before we lived in Tule Lake."

St. Louis, Missouri

"Life is worth everything again. The position, the newly made friends, the outlook on life, the various interests -----"

Minneapolis, Minnesota

"Finding myself leading a normal and civil life such as was ours in the pre-war days."

Las Animas, Colorado

"The idea that we no longer have to depend on somebody to support us. It's good to feel free again."

Evanston, Illinois

"Freedom from restrictions of camp life and a chance to live a normal life."

Ogden, Utah

"It's good to be "free" again and readjusting one's self is a wonderful experience in itself. Affords opportunities to prove all Japs aren't saboteurs."

Minneapolis, Minnesota

"Relocation gives us a chance to stand on our own feet, exercise the rights of American citizens do our part in the war effort."

Palatine, Illinois

WHAT CAN YOU SUGGEST TO MAKE RELOCATION EASIER?

"To leave camp with the right attitude. Life outside isn't a easy life, so it's best not to come out expecting the fun and carefreeness of camp."

Minneapolis, Minnesota

"More close governmental supervision until people are firmly established."

Denver, Colorado

"Offer more financial aid and educate the public on our status as Americans and decent people."

Bridgeport, Connecticut

"A new evacuee when he first comes out should not attempt to congregate too much with Japanese."

New York, New York

"I think the W.R.A. should explain more about our situation to the general public in detail so people will understand how the W.R.A. handles all evacuees who are released from the project."

Boise, Idaho

"More contacts between the employer and prospective employee in camp. Not enough understanding as to living accommodations, wages and other condition."

East Lansing, Michigan

"Less red-tape, rulings that are superfluous and not necessary for various reasons be cut out."

-----, Wisconsin

"Prevent the Newspapers, Congressmen from California, and the Dies Committee from spreading any untrue statements and propagandas concerned with the relocation centers."

Saint Louis, Missouri

WHAT CAN YOU SUGGEST TO MAKE RELOCATION EASIER?

"Join the "Y" church, etc., mingling in with the caucasian socially."
Chicago, Illinois

"I would suggest the people relocate with the attitude that most of the community are considerate of the welfare of the Japanese-Americans."
Minneapolis, Minnesota

"Find many many more different areas for relocation."
Barrington, Illinois

"The W.R.A. office in the cities should be more friendly and willing to help the people who just arrived."
Chicago, Illinois

"More release on Hostel basis."
Chicago, Illinois

"Each person must realize that one must be physically and morally presentable in order to set an example of true Japanese-Americanism to the rest of the fellow Americans."
Saint Paul, Minnesota

"Do not accept a position too hastily but investigate thoroughly and if a choice is made, stick to it."
Denver, Colorado

"Make sure the employer lives up to his agreements and contracts so people who go out can be sure of a job instead of quitting on coming back to camp."
Boise, Idaho

WHAT CAN YOU SUGGEST TO MAKE RELOCATION EASIER?

"Expedite issuance of permits by immediate segregation of loyal and disloyal elements."
Savage, Minnesota

"Open more Hostels, send our representatives to make contacts in public, give true information to the people at large."

Cleveland, Ohio

"Those in authority should find suitable, not menial jobs for the Japanese in communities where a Christian spirit prevails. The people relocating should have attitudes which will aid towards making friendly relations."

St. Cloud, Minnesota

"Relocation effectiveness does not dwell in the government aids, that is, totally. Assimilation can only be done by the individual; theory is very weak. Concentration of Japanese-Americans raises an antagonism in some cases. Only through personal contacts can understanding be really accomplished. The extreme: smash the Hearst press in these larger cities, they do very little for democracy and our problem."

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

"Segregate the loyal and disloyal. The community accepts the people with ease."
Palatine, Illinois

"One should relocate with the feeling that he owes the world a living and not the world owing him a living. That attitude toward people, work, employer, etc., would make it easier for an evacuee to adjust himself and not be discontented."

Chicago, Illinois

"Publicize more about the works of the WRA and how it is trying to relocate the evacuees. Tell the public about the problems confronting the evacuees."

Gary, Indiana

WHAT CAN YOU SUGGEST TO MAKE RELOCATION EASIER?

"In order to prevent trouble later on, relocation should be a little harder, everyone taking part should be investigated thoroughly."

Palatine, Illinois

"Relocate as soon as possible before camp life makes you lose ambition to face this big problem for us all. I believe a tremendous psychological problem confronts those who have resigned themselves to camps."

Boise, Idaho

"Give an individual a chance to prove his loyalty regardless of whether he is citizen or alien."

Evanston, Illinois

"Be prepared to meet obstacles of all kinds. Don't expect too much, and above all, don't be discouraged too easily; do not be clammy."

Indianapolis, Indiana

"Clamping down on hatred inducing agencies and the distribution of evacuees in scattered area instead of congestion in any one locality."

Las Animas, Colorado

"Education of the American public so that they will know that we feel and act as Americans and wish to live and remain so."

Lincoln, Nebraska

"True publicity is what is needed to make relocation easier."

Elko, Nevada

GENERAL COMMENTS:

"Too many evacuees are jumping from one job to another which creates bad impression not to employer only but to rest who wants to relocate."

Omaha, Nebraska

"The present temporary work groups have made a wrong impression on the public and the colonist themselves. The public see the Japanese as laborers and carefree type that will return to camp after harvest, making money and then live on government expense. The colonists have been too much among themselves and have not tried or get a chance to assimilate into the Caucasian group. Any minority in large groups are not favorable to the general public."

Pendleton, Oregon

"Would like to see a better follow-up system. My employer expects to join the army soon which means I am going to be stranded."

Murray, Utah

"Don't come out for a position being too sure of yourself, sometimes you find it more advanced than what you're been trained for."

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

"All above that hints toward unfavorable attitude is based only for one reason. We find discrimination when house hunting. But, one thing strikes us funny is that, they are very very, polite when answer is (No Japs wanted)."

Chicago, Illinois

GENERAL COMMENTS BY FORMER TULANS:

"Many of us were expecting too much in the way of salary or wages -- pay in this locality is relatively low but not sub-standard. Many of the fellows were reluctant about taking job offers because of the pay. Suggest informing those leaving not to expect too much."

Minneapolis, Minnesota

"In relocating, one must come with the idea of making your own adjustments and not having other people always helping you. Mix with the Caucasian group and try to avoid nisei gatherings."

Boulder Junction, Wisconsin

"Most Americans of Japanese ancestry need a firmer understanding of the English language. Many a girl who is unusually skilled at typing and shorthand cannot retain a stenographic position because of a poor grasp of English grammar and idiomatic usage."

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

"Project life isn't natural -- it has a tendency for people to lose their confidence -- which is hard to regain. Folks out here are shocked to hear we're from a camp. Lot of them never heard of our being corralled, and it takes a lot of explaining to clarify the fact that they are relocation centers instead of prison camps -- I believe project life did a lot more harm than good."

Peoria, Illinois

"Students who relocate should be prepared to give accurate accounts of their life before the war, the Japanese immigration, of life in camp, and of relocation; they will probably be asked to talk to various groups -- it is important that they be accurate and not figments of their imagination."

Tiffin, Ohio

"It is better if a person should window shop first and try to get a position he likes and then relocate rather than rush out just to be 'getting out of the fence'. Too many evacuees (especially ages 17-21) are changing from one position to another at mere whim, thus endangering the good will of the Caucasians toward us."

Relocate but be 'steady' and try to get along with your fellow workers. Caucasians, Japanese, or otherwise

Chicago, Illinois

GENERAL COMMENTS BY FORMER TULKANS:

"Evacuees should relocate, as soon as possible, but not in a blind fashion of choosing jobs without giving due consideration to the other factors involved."

Swarthmore, Pennsylvania

"I have had many opportunities to address service clubs, church, and social organizations on our evacuation and relocation thereby gaining sympathetic understanding toward our problems and a willingness to accept us."

Oberlin, Ohio

"I hope all who can, relocate as soon as possible. They should not be clamish and they should mingle with the other Americans as much as possible. I know how hard it will be for property owners to leave the coast, but small families should go east."

St. Louis, Missouri

"Government should relocate families and help them get started in something whether labor or business to support family. Provide funds to relocate because all cannot afford to relocate but still would prefer to be in Seattle."

Minneapolis, Minnesota

"Many of us believe that for the safety of the rest of the nisei, this area should be closed to any more relocation. Jobs are hard enough to get, it seems, without having a surplus of nisei here. The tendency of the nisei to congregate in spots makes them even more conspicuous."

Minneapolis, Minnesota

"I wish to express my appreciation to the WRA for opening a new opportunity to relocate Japanese and Japanese-American outside of our limited area prior to evacuation. It gives us a chance to understand and appreciate others in the United States, and vice versa."

St. Paul, Minnesota

"The WRA office has been very disappointing. So far all person whom I have met and spoken to seems to feel the same way. I myself had some differences with the office. The workers attitudes should be a more friendly one."

Chicago, Illinois

GENERAL COMMENTS BY FORMER TULSANS:

"If nisei and certain issei do not mind the loneliness of these Montana prairie towns, if they don't aspire too highly, eastern Montana is a fine place to relocate. There is a shortage of farm help here and many opportunities lie here for those interested."

Sidney, Montana

"Very few people know about the Japanese being in an evacuation center instead they think we are all in an Internment Camp. Quite a few people don't seem to trust us Japanese out from WRA centers. I found it so, here in San Antonio, Texas. People don't really know about the Japanese so hesitate in giving us jobs. I have finally found work in a flower shop. This job I got through the IWCA."

San Antonio, Texas

"General sentiment of public attitude in Chicago is fair. At times we hear good deal of discouraging news, but as yet, here in Evanston no such incident have happened but in different parts of Chicago we have, and for myself I feel its minimum fuss to be expected at the present condition."

Evanston, Illinois

"I have written to Relocation Supervisor concerning people trying to pull me at my job, but never got no answer yet. They came down to beat me up because I was working for a fellow they did not like; told the whole story to Henry Harris Jr., but no answer yet. I should think they should investigate immediately instead of letting it go so long."

Providence, Utah

"The worst thing about life in the project for me was that it made me constantly aware of my racial background, until I forgot that I was a lot of other things too. Hence, relocation, as speedily as possible, seems to me the only possible course. This may sound brash; there are a great many things involved, I know. But that's the conclusion I draw from my own experience. Moreover, in the town where I am, I find that there are practically no prejudiced strong enough to overcome the man-power shortage."

Falls Village, Connecticut

GENERAL COMMENTS BY FORMER TULANS:

"I suggest more thorough information in regards to jobs offered. The element of personalism should be noted with each job offered, the job as offered in project is too impersonal, and the spirit and the mores of the new communities should also be given so as to prepare the colonist for the job and the environment."

Denver, Colorado

"The WRA should try to inform and educate the evacuees many of the true conditions of the outside world and the real truth of the living standard and the availabilities of housing, and the employments. Many of the evacuees are ignorant of many of these difficulties thus having many disappointments and hardship in meeting them unprepared."

Denver, Colorado

"Warn those leaving against leaving their jobs for higher pay or because of some inner difficulty until all obligations that aided their relocation have been repaid. Leaving a job soon after arriving leaves an awful impression on the employer."

Ogden, Utah

"Housing is the most difficult problem in Chicago and also in other places. If WRA can find some solution it would be easier to re-locate the Japanese in centers."

Evanston, Illinois

"In spite of all what others say, we must experience ourselves to know the facts. Prejudice is said to be existing but we must not take it for granted that all of us are perfect. We also have prejudice toward others also. Men who could offer something for the community with spirit of service are needed."

Chicago, Illinois

"I was pretty bitter at first when I was put into the camp. After relocating, you can't imagine how many nice Caucasians you get to meet. They really try to make you feel at home. All in all, I'm very grateful to have been born an American!"

GENERAL COMMENTS BY FORMER TULEANS:

"The present temporary work groups have made a wrong impression on the public and the colonist themselves. The public see the Japanese as laborers and carefree type that will return to camp after harvest, making money and then live on government expense. The colonists have been too much among themselves and have not tried or got a chance to assimilate into the Caucasian group. Any minority in large groups are not favorable to the general public."

Pendleton, Oregon

"I advise strongly the undesirability of nisei who seek companionship only with other nisei. They must have the right social attitudes in order to gain respect from others."

Sioux Falls, South Dakota

"It is hard for older people and people with many dependent to relocate unless the job and the house are offered before relocation."

Crete, Nebraska

"I am fortunate to experience relocation. This is something a person cannot secure in books or lecture. Relocation makes a man out of a boy. Teaches him what aspect of life is in store for him, and if it doesn't break him will make a better citizen out of him."

Ann Arbor, Michigan

"Although wages may be low in this town, (40¢ per hr. average), the friendliness, the tolerance, and the educational opportunities afforded by Columbia, Missouri makes it worthwhile to relocate to this town."

Columbia, Missouri

"Housing and living costs are too high. People complain when a few of us are staying at one place. People relocating should not bunch together. Be sociable and friendly. Don't carry a chip on your shoulders."

Cory, Indiana

"I believe it urgent and imperative that all loyal nisei relocate as soon as possible and perform a constructive task, thus demonstrating their true mettle. Let the bygone be the bygone."

Boulder, Colorado

GENERAL COMMENTS BY FORMER TULRANS:

"I don't see why those disloyal ones cannot be segregated and the loyal ones released en masse."
Savage, Minnesota

"We are not given full right of citizen."

Massachusetts

"Project life is something of the past. It seems like I have never been in a project."
Caldwell, Idaho

"Clearest statements on selective service, and work in defense plants would assist materially in all our situations."

Chicago, Illinois

"Project life has put a stigma on us which is very hard to obscure from the public's eye. I worked for a day with the Cleveland Pneumatic Tools Co., as a stress engineer but I was released because of the Army Air Corps restriction concerning the employment of citizens when we were released from the project. Very dissatisfied about the whole thing. Why not print the facts about job opportunities in the defense industries instead of misleading people in the project paper. I was trained and graduated as a mechanical engineer with a B.S. degree; I don't want to compromise as a dish washer. My fund is running low and I'll have to do something mighty quick. There are three alternatives.

1. Go back to camp.
2. Join the Army (Camp Savage).
3. Take anything that comes along."

Minneapolis, Minnesota

"Camp life has made me appreciate the freedom out here, but living only eight months in camp makes it a little hard to endure the security to come out alone, leaving parents behind to make a living among people who doesn't understand us sometimes. Why doesn't the WRA clear yourselves with the Dies Committee and prove to them that what you are doing is right and just, and the best that anyone can do under certain conditions."

Denver, Colorado

"Why cannot our government embark on a campaign to educate those elements of our population who hold us and regard us most unworthy and untrustful? Essentially we are the same in our actions and thinkings as most of our white brothers."

Wheat Ridge, Colorado

"I can't recommend relocation here with the prejudice against us this way."

Hamilton, Montana

GENERAL COMMENTS BY FORMER TULMANS:

"All prospective resettlers should be educated before leaving centers, as to how to conduct themselves, what to expect from the public, cost of living, availability of housing, what sort of jobs to expect in communities in which they wish to resettle. Above all, stop releasing irresponsible youngsters until they're better educated in responsibilities which they owe to everyone concerned. Two weeks in Chicago, I've seen enough of Japanese govt-suitors and some that fall in "hoodlum" classes.

What to expect from the public: Certain percent of any community is against Japanese-Americans. You must expect that. Some would not hire you or rent a place to live in because of your ancestry. But fortunately we have not encountered any incident excepting once where a lady was afraid of other tenants' opinions.

Cost living: Information on average cost of living in different areas should be available.

Availability of housing: In this area housing is as acute as any other defense work area. If given two weeks' time to look for housing, person can find suitable quarters. Rentals for apartments run from \$12.00 to \$18.00 a week.

What sort of jobs available: Skilled dental technicians are in demand in any large cities. Salaries range from \$35.00 to \$60.00 a week. Domestic jobs are plentiful. In this area average salaries are \$15.00 to \$20.00 a week. Some opportunities for couples available. Some are asking for Japanese -Americans help. No opportunities in defense works as yet.

Advise to people expecting to come out without any definite job: To have at least \$100 cash to take him through until he finds a job. Not to expect too much. Too many expect to get fat salaried jobs and didn't expect assistance from any agents. We must all learn to take bitter with the sweet, and the success of resettlement lies with the ability and endeavor of each individual to make it a success."

South Bend, Indiana

GENERAL COMMENTS BY FORMER TULCANS:

"I was pretty bitter at first when I was put into the camp. After relocating, you can't imagine how many nice Caucasian you get to meet. They really try to make you feel at home. All in all, I'm very grateful to have been born an American!"

Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin

"I sincerely suggest that a general course or at least booklet be given each relocated person, the course to be suggested by relocated persons who have faced situations, thus know what ought to be taught."

Wisconsin

"I think people going out should be impressed with the fact that a war is still going on and that everything will of course not be a bed of roses, and quite unlike the sheltered life in a project. However, every step toward normalcy should be taken as quickly as possible because the non-competitive unweal society at the project can hardly be called conclusive to readjustment outside. Resettlement, as reiterated a number times, becomes intensely more difficult as time goes on, because difficulty in mentally resettling yourself as well as the fact that colonists may become too satisfied with life on the project."

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

"I have been here about seven weeks and I regret that I hadn't relocated much earlier. It's grand to be free and more so to be an American again."

Chicago, Illinois

GENERAL COMMENTS BY FORMER TULEANS:

"There are many comments. One must look on both sides of the score sheet. Mine is not so good. I think that majority of the score board read the same. There is one thing that I will say and that is, that life is not a bed of roses. The path is not smooth but we must not linger too long in a place that is stagnating the minds of young Japanese-Americans. If we are to build for tomorrow, we must act today. We must work hand in hand with the WRA but in turn the WRA should work with us. We are a minority group with hardly any power. The WRA is a government agency with the support of Washington. They can do something and must do something. They preach so much of democracy, so much of loyalty, and so much is said that we must do all that we can to help our country. Let us not just hear the preaching, let us see more of the practice. We, as a nation should fight a war against the principles of the Axis nation and not against the individuals descendants of such racial group. Let us hope that everyone is broad minded enough to see both sides of the picture. The only ones that holler and shouts are the dumb bells and the super patriotic, glibble, politicians. I cannot readily encourage anyone to leave when I know that it is a fact that Japanese-American have two strikes and two downs against them before they even start. The third ball pitched is usually a "stinky", "lousy" job or if a good one -- just another "strike out."

Chicago, Illinois

GENERAL COMMENTS BY FORMER TULANS:

"I believe WRA is doing a magnificent job in relocating nisei, but to me WRA alone is powerless. We must have the support of the general public. As I have suggested, many Chicago newspapers are detrimental to us, nisei; they refer us as "Japs". A word which the FBI should stamp out. One of the things that struck me was that certain schools in Chicago does not accept nisei students in the field of medicine and dentistry. Can you do something about it, after all this country is fighting for Democracy."

Chicago Illinois

"Racial discrimination exists regardless and unless one goes out knowing the real facts disillusionment will come; therefore, I believe the issei would be much happier in camp."

Naperville, Illinois

"The unreliability of the WRA promises will certainly not encourage very many to relocate. Have found too many promises made while in the project by the War Relocation Authority in order to encourage us to relocate and when we do come out, found none of them are true. Therefore, from personal experience and of my friends, think the WRA should live up to their words."

Chicago, Illinois

"For ambitious nisei -- Relocate by all means. As for these zoot-suiters, they due naught but tear down overnight what we others so conscientiously strive to build-up..... complete faith of Caucasians in us. Its a long and hard process and we hate to see our labors shattered by these unworthy boys."

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

"Before evacuation I had a definite purpose in life and was in no great hurry about fulfilling my ambitions. Now, I can set a goal before me with every good intention of carrying it out but whether I will or not, I don't know. Why? I want action and I've become restless. 'Evacuation' has made me realize that a person lives only once so I intend to live a good life and get the most out of it. There are so many things I want to do and I wish my life span were a thousand years and I had access to the fountain of youth. As I don't, I utilize as many hours as I possibly can."

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

GENERAL COMMENTS:

"All my associations have been very pleasant, but the person who has to break the ice in any community encounters some difficulties. Much depends on us."

Elgin, Illinois

"In spite of all what others say, we must experience ourselves to know the facts. Prejudice is said to be existing but we must not take it for granted that all of us are perfect. We also have prejudice to warn others also. Men who could offer something for the community with spirit of service are needed."

Chicago, Illinois

"Relocating in a small community and living with people one really can call true Americans have given back to me some of my self confidence lost in camp. With responsibilities of every day life together with thought that now I'm living life instead of just existing as one did in camp. I'm sure my will to be a loyal American is stronger than it ever was before."

Chicago, Illinois

John D. Cook
John D. Cook
Reports Officer

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Tule Lake Project
Newell, California

Dear Former Tulean:

Please fill out and return the attached questionnaire as soon as possible. Your answers to the questionnaire may help in the relocation of other colonists and encourage them to accept outside employment. Your answers may also make it possible to relocate others with greater dispatch and without some of the difficulties you encountered, if any. Your frank comments will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

John D. Cook
Reports Officer

Attachment

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Tule Lake Project
Newell, California

1. Are you happy in your new environment?
2. What is the Caucasian attitude toward you?
3. Do you find it difficult to adjust yourself to your new environment?
4. Do you like your work?
5. Do you see opportunities for advancement?
6. Do you urge others to relocate?
7. What do you like most about relocation?
8. What do you dislike most about relocation?
9. What can you suggest to make relocation easier?
10. Has project life hindered or aided your relocation?

General Comments:

(Please fill in and mail to John D. Cook, Reports Officer)

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
COMMUNITY ANALYSIS SECTION

1943 [April 14, 1943]
RESTRICTED

REPORT TO MR. DILLON S. MYER

RESETTLEMENT PROBLEM

The purpose of this report is to acquaint you with all the available facts brought forth by the registration and to show the relationship of such facts in developing the resettlement program. Part of the problem involved in making the resettlement successful within the Center is to reestablish the evacuees' faith in the WRA. To accomplish this end, it is necessary that an objective and intensive analysis be made of the procedures and methods of propaganda used during and before registration and the consequent reaction of the people. The term propaganda as used in this report refers to the process of influencing the thinking and actions of the people. Propaganda is required whenever it is necessary or desired to influence the thoughts or actions of a group of people, particularly of a large number so closely placed together as are the evacuees in the Center.

Attached to this report are the chronological events of this registration. A reference to this statement will show the lack of adequate pre-registration preparation in influencing the thoughts and actions of the people.

Apparently, the information and direction from the Washington office was vague and incomplete, resulting in blind and indecisive action on the part of the local administrative. Whenever a controversial and critical issue is to be brought before the evacuees, it is absolutely necessary that full information, both as to policy and procedure be placed before them prior to its application, in order that confusion due to their lack of knowledge of the Government policy will not result. The psychology of the evacuees resulting from the evacuation and their consequent confinement in the Relocation Centers is such that a careful explanation of important policies is required before they are presented in order to avoid suspicion and to clarify in their minds the true intentions of the Government. The evacuees at no time during the registration were able to understand clearly the relationship between the Army and the WRA. There were attempts by the local administration to clarify the functions of the two agencies; however, it now appears that there actually was confusion in the relationship between the Army and the WRA in the registration.

From the foregoing facts, it is obvious that there are other methods which could have been more effective in carrying out the registration program. Foremost in the formulation of propaganda for the colonists' consumption is the establishment of capable leadership. In establishing an approach to a problem of this sort, it is necessary that the administrator consult and receive suggestions from leaders in the colony and members of the administrative staff who are familiar with evacuee psychology. The policy followed by the Administration in carrying out this program along strictly administrative lines resulted in placing

Tule Lake
From a
Tule Lake
group -
providing the
Council.

men in important advisory capacity to the Project Director who were not capable of understanding the human problems involved nor the proper techniques for carrying out the program. There are available among the administrative personnel, people with many years of training and of experience on this Project in the field of manipulating people's ideas and actions. In choosing advisors along strictly administrative lines, the actual result was the choice of individuals unsympathetic toward the Japanese problem and incapable of effectively carrying on the program.

At the same time there were people available on the administrative staff who were highly qualified in this field by training, experience, and ability. The services that they could have offered were not utilized.

The functions of the Civic Organizations are primarily to represent the people and to interpret to the Administration the problems arising in the community and to interpret to the people the policies of the Administration. Immediately prior to the beginning of the registration, the Civic Organizations were informed of the program, but not consulted as to the propaganda methods to be used. The confusion resulting from inadequate presentation of the registration policy and procedure caused the Administration to fall back upon the Civic Organization for assistance in completing the program already started. At this point, the sentiment of the colonists had so crystallized that it was impossible for the Civic Organizations to be effective in swaying their own constituent, resulting in distrust by the colonists of their own leaders. The lack of effectiveness of the Civic Organizations in carrying out of the desire of the Administration at this time resulted in the distrust of the Civic Organizations by the Administration itself, thus rendering completely ineffective, all efforts on the part of the Civic Organizations and in reducing them to a mere information dispensing body. It must be remembered that the Civic Organizations are not merely an arm of the Administration. The policy of the WRA in relation to Consumers Enterprises is democratic; whereas, the policy with regards to Civic Organizations presents a very limited democracy. The colonists appear to sincerely doubt the extent to which the WRA is willing to go in extending democracy on a political basis.

The lesson to be learned here in regard to the resettlement program is that the leaders among the colonists and the Civic Organizations be carefully consulted as to the propaganda to be used along with the capable members of the administrative staff in this field.

The WRA thought evidently that it could overlook the Issei and place all power in the Nisei. This conception through experience on the project was disproven because of the tremendous power of the Issei through their control over the family group. The administration's policy of governing this most powerful element of the community has resulted in distrust of WRA policy, which became active opposition to the resettlement program. As a result of this, the power that the Issei have wielded, has been an underground type of influence necessarily resentful to the Administration in many phases. This is due to the lack of recognition

and proper channels of representation. The effect of the original program of the WRA was to completely isolate the Issei. A result of this program was the grass roots movement which brought the Planning Board. In spite of the fact that the Planning Board was established, the basic philosophy of the WRA was to place the Nisei in the favored position.

In summarizing the lessons to be learned from the registration, and particularly the propaganda methods to be used in the resettlement program, the following points are revealed:

1. More adequate use of appointed personnel advisors who are experienced and trained in human relation problems
2. Consultation with colonists leaders and Civic Organizations in preparing and presenting the program to the colonists
3. It is necessary that the WRA direct propaganda towards the Issei in order that they may receive an adequate understanding of the issues involved when a WRA program is put forward. A change of emphasis on the part of the Administration from written announcements to organizational work, utilizing the members of the appointed personnel who are experienced in human relation problems and Civic Organizations.
4. Part of this process involves the recognition of the Issei as an integral part of the Civic Organization and necessitates a consultation by the WRA with Issei leaders in order to achieve a fundamental understanding of the Issei questions and problems. This will become increasingly significant under the resettlement policy since many of the competent Nisei leaders have left or will be leaving the Project.

SUGGESTIONS

1. At the present time, the policy of the WRA in regard to individuals desiring relocation is one of clerical routine. It is suggested that trained and experienced professional people in the field of counseling and vocational guidance be utilized in order to both encourage colonists to relocate and to assist them in planning and making proper adjustments to relocation.
2. The installation of a sympathetic attitude toward the evacuee population on the part of the Leave Section.

3. The WRA should develop a program of a family resettlement program. This requires a program directed for the benefit of the Issei who are neither culturally assimilated enough or young enough to resettle individually or by individual family units, but must resettle on a basis of work groups. This program must also envision something more than seasonal work projects.
4. Utilization of people in the administrative personnel who have a fundamental understanding of evacuee psychology in implementing a propaganda program to encourage resettlement.
5. Intensive use of evacuee field agents.
6. Establishment of evacuee self government composed of a two house legislature; one to be composed of Issei and one of Nisei with a coordinative executive committee.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
COMMUNITY ANALYSIS SECTION

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Tule Lake Project
Newell, California

May 21, 1943

Provisional
Embree
(for your files)

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John C. Baker

SUBJECT: Bay Area News and Cameramen and Women's Visit
to Tule Lake

Beginning an intensive program of public relations, the Reports Officer discussed with the Project Director a plan for wider contact with the public through the OWI Regional Office in San Francisco. To that purpose, the writer left the project on May 15, having previously written to Mr. Dean Jennings, Regional Director of OWI in San Francisco.

At the first meeting with Mr. Jennings, the writer explained his purpose in coming to San Francisco as follows:

"It is essential if the relocation program is to be wholly successful that wider publicity be given the W.R.A. At the present time, the WRA is not understood by the general public, despite press releases, stories and other information given out to the press by both national and regional offices, and despite talks before civic groups near relocation centers by project personnel.

"It is particularly imperative that the WRA be understood on the west coast where the greatest amount of antagonism to the people of Japanese ancestry exists. This antagonism is deliberately fostered by the west coast American Legion, the Native Sons & Daughters of the Golden West, and California farmers.

"A recent so-called investigation of the Tule Lake Project by the Tenney Committee and the subsequent publicity received in the press shows to what extent the WRA is misunderstood by the peoples of the west coast, if these reports were believed.

"The fact that press releases must be cleared through the San Francisco OWI office tends to nullify the efficacy of certain press releases, the value of which depend on the time element. Furthermore, press releases written on the project or by the OWI are generally infrequent and are looked upon by the average reader as propaganda. What is needed are stories written by newsmen themselves, such as those written by Rodney L. Brink, Western Coast representative of the Christian Science Monitor."

Mr. Jennings asked about the possibility of reporters and cameramen visiting the project without supervision. He was told that this would be possible but that it should be taken up with Mr. R. B. Cozzens or Washington. Mr. Jennings felt that more could be accomplished without taking the matter up with Washington. In order to get the newspaper reporters and cameramen to accept an invitation to visit the project, he felt they would not be interested unless they would be guaranteed complete independence of action. He said that some such invitation to reporters and photographers was already under consideration and that he could give the writer further details the following day. The next day Mr. Jennings said that he had lined up 16 reporters and photographers from Bay area papers and that he was contacting others.

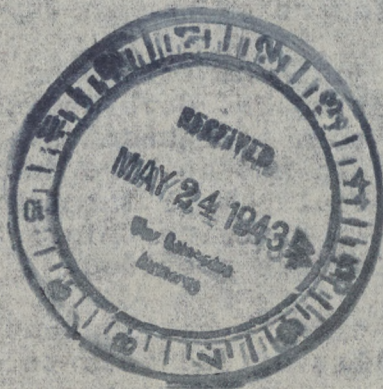
On May 17 the writer returned to the project in company with Mr. Jennings, Mr. Cozzens, and the reporters and photographers on a private car on the "Oregonian." During the trip to Klamath Falls, the writer had the opportunity of meeting and talking to every member of the party, at which time some of the project's most pressing problems were discussed--relocation, strikes, adverse criticism of the project, claustrophobia induced by project life, etc., etc.

During these talks the writer stressed the point that the difficulties encountered were bigger than a minority group persecution or discriminatory problem, that there was a Bill of Rights which was applicable to everybody in the United States with the exception of the Japanese-Americans who were behind barbed-wire fences of relocation centers. If the Bill of Rights was to mean anything in the future it had to mean everything to all peoples now, otherwise the future might produce a situation which could the next time mitigate against you and me.

This was the only argument about which the visitors did not quibble during the trip to Tule Lake. Like most outsiders, they were full of prejudices and misinformation about the Japanese-Americans and, like most layman, continually used the argument that these people were receiving better treatment than American prisoners of war in Japan, etc., etc.

On arrival at the project the following morning, May 18, the visitors were taken first to Mr. Coverley's office where he welcomed them and wished them a pleasant stay. He explained that he was sorry that he would not be here during the whole of their stay but that they could avail themselves of the service and information of all Division Chiefs and others, a list of whose names and duties was provided.

The visitors lost no time in setting out on their various ways, armed with a list of subjects to be investigated,



most of which were discussed or broached on the train the night before.

It was an unique experience to see the amelioration taking place in these men and women during their stay on the project. Various attitudes of doubt and distrust and suspicion almost visibly left them the farther they got into the work of questioning evacuees while visiting their homes, offices, and places of work.

Before leaving the project at 6:45 on May 19, the writer had an opportunity of talking with every visitor and asked the following three questions:

1. Did you find your trip worthwhile?
2. Do you feel that the Japanese-Americans have been pampered while on the project?
3. What kind of a job do you think the WRA has done?

To these questions a variety of answers were given but there was not a qualified nor a critical answer among them. Most of the answers were enthusiastic in praise of the kind of job that WRA had done. Most of the visitors felt that the evacuees had not been pampered, some expressed the belief that everything possible that could be done had been done, others felt the Government could have done more for the evacuees. All of them were enthusiastic in their answer to the first question. Typical comments:

"Why didn't you tell us it would take more than two days to make a thorough visit of the project?" "We should have been here a week," was the consensus.

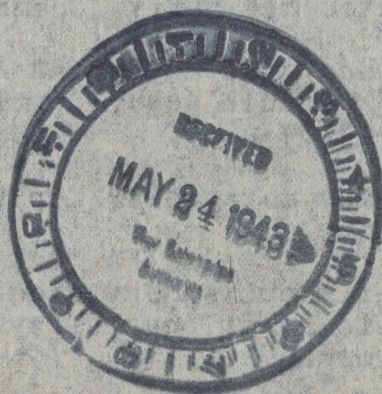
"This is one of the most interesting assignments I have had," Leo McClatchy.

"The subject has some ramifications, the surfaces of which have only been scratched," Harry Johansen.

"We have seen and heard so much that I am confused about the whole picture," Wendell Webb, Hermie Bryant, Joe Rucker.

"I never did have any antagonism for the Japanese-Americans," Mary Ellen Leary.

"Every assistance without supervision. This should have always been WRA public relations policy. You have nothing to cover up," Milton Silverman.



To many of the reporters, the writer also put the following question:

"Do you not think the Japanese-Americans are in a position to do the best public relations work by being relocated?"

The answers to this question were almost uniformly the same. "Certainly! To know these people means liking them."

Mr. Wendell Webb of the Associated Press told the writer he had already formulated his material and would write four articles for release on the AP wires.

"You need not worry about what I am going to say," he said.

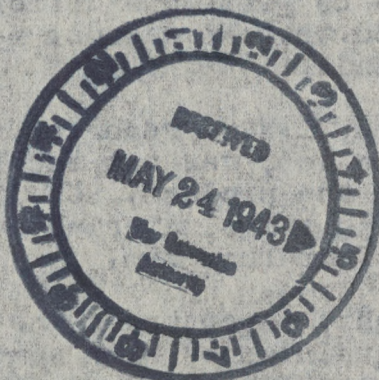
Don Thomas, Oakland Tribune reporter, said that the trip had been very much worthwhile and said that he was a little disturbed over his manner of presenting the material, that he was somewhat confused over the great amount of information he had collected.

Milton Silverman, San Francisco Chronicle reporter, and Lawrence E. Davies, N. Y. Times reporter, both requested accommodations in an evacuee apartment in the village. They were given two cots in a barrack in which evacuee bachelors were quartered. They made friends with evacuees and were invited to their homes and ate dinner with certain evacuees in their own mess halls, as did all the reporters and cameramen for at least one meal. Mr. Silverman and Mr. Davies were enthusiastic about the project. Mr. Silverman in particular had the advantage of ferreting out unusual news because he had at one time worked for the WRA for a short time. He asked for and received permission to look over the confidential transcripts of some of the men tried for various offenses committed during the registration program. While Mr. Silverman outwardly appeared to be getting a different type of information, it is believed that he was not more favorably impressed than his friends.

Harry Johansen, I.N.S. reporter, the quietest and least talkative of the lot, was not the least enthusiastic about his two days on the project. He did not speak of the use to which he would put his material but it was felt that there was nothing to fear from him.

Leo A. McClatchy, reporter on the San Francisco Call Bulletin, renewed acquaintances with some of the people he had known before evacuation.

Anatole Kolpakoff, Japanese Dept. Language Editor of the OWI, San Francisco, accompanied the reporters primarily



as an interpreter. He had lived most of his life in Japan. White Russians, his parents fled from their country and became refugees in Japan for 20 years. Mr. Kolpakoff speaks better Japanese than most of the evacuees, and, while at the music department, played a piano recital which delighted his hearers.

Frank Vail, Pathe News cameraman and Joe Rucker, Paramount News photographer, were more cautious when asked of their stay on the project where they found a wealth of photographic material.

Dick Watkins, OWI Overseas reporter, appreciated the hospitality afforded them and said that he felt that a great deal of good could be accomplished by the visit of these men and women.

Hermie Bryant, photographer, San Francisco News was especially flattered to be recognized by some of the evacuees.

Carl Bigelow, photographer, Oakland Tribune, said that he was well repaid for his visit to the project.

J. J. Morris of the Southern Pacific Publicity Department, came primarily to report on the reporters, rather than on the project.

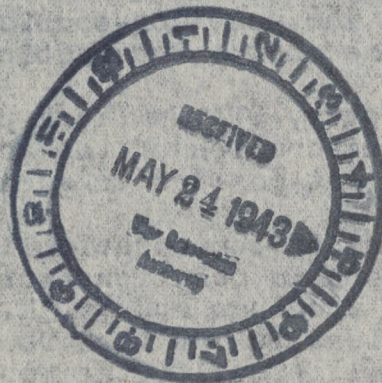
Ernest H. King, Associated Press photographer worked closely with Mr. Webb, documenting pictorially the subjects covered by Mr. Webb in his commentary.

Gertrude Michalove, OWI information specialist, visited the project at the request of Mr. Dean Jennings.

Mary Ellen Leary, star reporter of the San Francisco News, appeared a little aggressive at first but this attitude soon wore down as she continued her search for news throughout the project. The most non-committal on the train, Miss Leary was among the most enthusiastic upon leaving the project.

Peter O'Crotty, OWI New York photographer, was enthusiastic about the cooperation of the colonists in their forthright and intelligent answers to questions put to them.

Special word of commendation is not out of place here for the splendid public relations work accomplished on this visit by Mr. Dean Jennings and Mr. R. B. Cozzens. Mr. Jennings remained more or less in the background, while Mr. Cozzens was available at all times to the reporters and photographers, as were the Division Chiefs and others on the project. In



this connection, the writer was pleased to be told by Mr. Cozzens that he had done a fine piece of work.

An hour-long variety program was presented by the Recreation Department in the Personnel Recreation Hall at 1:30, May 19, and included a piano solo, vocal solos, trumpet solos, tap dance, baton twirling, drum solo, a monologue, etc. This program was enthusiastically applauded by the visitors, especially a "hill billy" song by Nora Hoshi of Tacoma, Washington, who delighted her hearers with an authentic hill billy rendition; a tap dance by Reiko Kumasaka, a 10 year old dance prodigy; the baton twirling of Myrtle Yamanishi, a 13 year old Seattle girl, the beautiful classical singing of Fumiko Yabe, 19 year old songstress from Sacramento.

The radio transcripts of Mr. Myer's interview were taken personally by the writer to KVCV radio station at Redding, on May 4, and to KFJI radio station at Klamath Falls, May 5.

Mr. Fred M. Stuelphagel, production manager of KVCV, and Jack Keating, program director of KFJI, were most cooperative and, at the writers request, agreed to program Mr. Myer's interview during the early evening when radio reception is clearer than it is during the day.

KVCV broadcast the interview Thursday, May 13, at 8:45 p.m. KFJI broadcast the interview on Tuesday, May 11 at 7:30 p.m.

Both Mr. Stuelphagel and Mr. Keating said they would be pleased to cooperate with this project at any time in the further dissemination of news or stories which would interest the public or make the aims and problems of the -RA better understood.

A great many colonists heard the broadcasts. Their consensus: "It was very informative. Mr. Myer emphasized certain facts about the project in an apparent attempt to show that we are not pampered."

"Mr. Myer was not forceful enough. It sounded like he was reading the answers to questions rather than giving them spontaneously."

"Mr. Myer's radio interview will clear up many misunderstandings for the public. It should help in relocating us."

John D. Cook
John D. Cook
Reports Officer



TULE

1/1/43, Oct, 1943

WEEKLY REPORT ON CURRENT SUBJECTS

Reports from Tule Lake.

Although I did not receive any detailed information as to the reaction and opinion of the segregants from Tule lake, personally to me, I have heard some evacuees were in receipt of letters from their friends and relatives. I would like to present herewith some of the reactions of those who have written the letters.

DEPRESSED GRANDMOTHER A Japanese elderly woman wrote to her son from Tule Lake regretting that she and her two other sons, their wives and grand children came to Tule Lake. She complains that housing condition is very bad there and general moral is very much depressing due largely to the physical outlook of the camp which is made up of dark colored buildings and without plants. According to the information I received she was more less responsible influencing her grandsons in answering negatively in the last military registration. One of her two sons who went to Tule Lake had been apprehended and detained in internment camp until first part of July this year. Because of her sons arrest and detention she was bitterly opposed to her grand sons proposed loyalty to America and when she had been consulted by the grand son she advised him to answer negatively as a result of which this family with grand mother was segregated. Of course her influence of the grand son in military registration, if it were true, must have been serious offense. I do not know whether such was true or not. At any rate, in her letter to other son who is now remaining here, expressed her regret that they came to Tule lake. It is very interesting reaction of this elderly woman.

Expression of Pro-Japanese Kibei woman. A card had been received by this writer from a young kibei wife of past official of Gila Young People. The card was just expression of gratitude and greeting but it certainly has shown her feeling toward new experience. She said that when she looked at general view of the camp from the train window when she arrived she could not but feel so happy to fulfill her wishes which she longed for sometimes. She wrote in such way as if she arrived her destination, Japan. Her husband is now in Leupp and considered to be most professed pro-Japanese. They were married about a month ago and hope to united soon there. She certainly admires her new location.

JAPANESE FORMALTY.

While in many instances the Japanese habits and customs in such formalty are continued to be observed I was astonished to note that a certain formalities of Japanese type had been eliminated. For example, in pre-evacuation life of the Japanese people on the west coast, there have been observed such formalities of speech making and others prior to the actual presentation of the Japanese Drama. Now such formalities are discontinued. Not only in presentation of the drama but also in wedding ceremony, athletic contests, and in general meetings of organizations, we notice the drastic change that have taken place, elaborate formalty to simplicity. Of course, in case of recent separation by segregation was one exception. It was full of old Japanese custom of exchanging formal adieu among friends and relatives. It is very interesting to note that recently a wedding party was held in Rohwer Relocation Center in Arkansas. The party was attended by more than 300 invited guests. It seems as if Gila Project is taking revolutionary step along this line for there had been no wedding party with attendants of more than hundred guests.

RELOCATION AND GENERAL ATTITUDE

I am so pleased to find among evacuees now the changed attitude toward resettlement of evacuees in outside community. About four months ago, most of the people had opposing view toward immediate resettlement. Many voiced the danger of letting their children leave the center and resettle in strange community, as a result of which there was conflict of opinion between parents and children. I am very happy to say that we do not have such attitude so much as we did six months ago but people are beginning to realize the importance of the relocation, particularly of young people.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
TULSA LAKE CENTER
HINWELL, CALIFORNIA

March 20, 1944

ONE ASPECT OF THE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PROBLEM

The two cases involving about a dozen young people which are recorded below are interesting because they reflect a manner in which the condition of the center has affected young people. There are other cases which could be adduced to prove this point since juvenile delinquency has been on the upswing, generally speaking, since segregation. The first case was reported to this office on February 22nd. Apparently there had been a conference in the office of the public school principal on the juvenile delinquency case. The principal called a member of the Internal Security and advised him to visit the boy, and the story that was told is as follows.

1. Tom K., age 11, attends grade school. When questioned by an elderly and rather fatherly man in the Internal Security Department, he told an exaggerated story of what he had done. According to his account, he organized what he called a "gang of young kids" in his block who stole some clothing studs from the block manager of that block. According to the story, they did it by getting the boys to scare the four year old son of the block manager. In his first account, about nine boys were involved in this escapade. They twisted the arm of the four year old until he obtained the studs for them.

What is most interesting about this case perhaps is that the story of the gang and the arm twisting was undoubtedly out of whole cloth. The boy had no ^{gang} ~~gang~~, but invented a juvenile version. Neither did they molest

the four year old. Apparently the imaginative act reflected some conception of the way pre-adolescents might act in the new center. The boy's version ^{stems} ~~stems~~, it would seem, from two sources; a desire for adventurous activity on his own part and some idea that gangs are the thing in Tule Lake.

II. The second case involves about ten boys of high school age. Recently there was evidence of vandalism in the high school building; windows broken, locks torn off doors, a chemistry supply room entered though not rifled, and obscenities written on the blackboards with ample reference to certain teachers. About a half ~~4~~ dozen boys had been noticed in the school halls after hours who did not attend school. It was known that they had attended Japanese Language School and that they resided in the Ward VI area. A few days after the vandalism had occurred, the boys were again found on the premises and questioned as to the vandalism. They immediately broke down and proceeded to implicate the others not present, most of whom resided in the same ward. What is interesting about this case was the immediate feeling of terror on the part of the young boys and the speed with which they implicated their fellows. It should be added that they had committed their indiscretion in group fashion but were obviously not very much used to that sort of thing. Parenthetically it is interesting to note also that they centered their attention on the school building which they did not attend, and gave evidence of an antagonistic or jealous feeling toward young people attending school.

I believe that both of these cases, the case of the boy who imagined himself in the role of a gang leader (of sorts), and the youths who were somewhat vindictive and amateurish about their vandalism, are indicative

of a lack of morale on the part of some of the young people here and a lack of activities which might hold their interest. Community activities for the younger age brackets are much needed in a situation of this sort. One staff member reports the tendency of youths to congregate in wash rooms to no good end. Recently also at a high school rally for student body officers, the auditorium was filled with shouts and cat calls on the slightest provocations. A study of the leadership which emerged in the race for student body positions also showed that those running were generally weaker in scholarship and personal attainments than has been the case among the Tri-State officers. A number of young people interviewed on this question stated flatly that strong youth leadership does not want to appear, or mix in school politics. One person stated that the best leaders "just won't come out, and what you have left are young people who have merely a sociable nature." At the same time, teachers report petty thefts which were virtually unknown in the high school formerly. The fact that some teachers have absolutely no discipline or property problems while others seem to have these probably indicates that it is still a minority problem to say the least. Nevertheless, school and community are both suffering, and the language school organization has become quite excited about the breaches of discipline. Children are apparently reflecting the disorganization in the community.



Reports
gen -
TL.

5-77-44

April 26, 1944

Mr. Ray Best
Project Director
Tule Lake Center
Newell, California

Attention: Mr. Allan Markley

Dear Mr. Best:

The semi-annual report of WRA covering the period July 1 to December 31, 1943 will of course have a substantial section on segregation and its by-products, such as the Tule Lake Incident. A map of the part of the center that featured in the events of November 1 and 4 seems desirable for inclusion in the report. Mr. Utz has provided us with a scale plan of the military, hospital, school, administration and warehouse areas, outlining these areas and indicating the fence situation as he thinks it existed between November 1-4. However, since he is not sure of all the details at that particular time, he has suggested that we send this outline map to the center and have details filled in and labeled.

We do not want excessive detail, but feel that the location and identification of the following items are important to any understanding of the Incident: (1) front entrance and steps of the hospital and Dr. Pedicord's office; (2) administration building and indication of the Project Director's Office, telephone office, and the location of the fight involving the three internal security men in which Borbeck was hurt; (3) the post office (there is some question here as to whether the post office was in the new building at that time); (4) the location of the military area (Was the military area next to the administration area at that time and were the new entrance and turnstiles then in use? If they were not, indicate the old entrance.) I think this map at present shows the new motor pool which was unfinished on Nov. 4 and not in use. If this is the case, please indicate the fact and label the area of the old motor pool. It is believed that certain buildings in the Industrial Area were at that time used as warehouses for foods. If that is correct, please have those buildings so labeled, and check on warehouses generally. The Project Director's House is another point to be located and labeled. What is actually wanted is a plan of this section of the center as it was at the time of the incident, not as it is now, as to location and utilization of all the significant points involved.

As we hope to have the report ready for multilithing in a month's time, we will appreciate your returning the completed map to this office as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

John C. Baker

John C. Baker
Chief, Reports Division

cc: R. B. Cozzens ✓

MMTozier:mh

Enclosure *Under Separate Cover*

*WBC
Aunt*



[Faint, illegible text and signatures at the bottom of the page]

~~Provincial~~
~~Glick~~
Officer

The removal of 19 aliens to the Santa Fe internment camp was accomplished this morning in an orderly manner.

All day yesterday, Internal Security officers brought relatives of the men to the stockade office for visits and last night a farewell dinner was served in the stockade. This morning, a crowd of about 300 people gathered to watch the departure. The stockade population waved and called back and forth to the visitors across the fence. There was considerable cheering and singing bon voyage songs and different Japanese chants. There was no indication of violence or roughness.

We had our Internal Security officers on the alert and had made every precaution to take care of trouble in case it developed. Reports from sources in the colony indicate that the people were generally pleased that arrangements had been made to permit family members to visit those who were to leave.

Report from Allan Markley, Tule Lake, June 28, 1944

(Received by telephone from San Francisco)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Tule Lake Project
Newell, California

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
COMMUNITY ANALYSIS SECTION

Duplicate
SEP 12 '44

Tule Lake Report No. 33

History of Area B at Tule Lake - "The Stockade"

Why Area was Established: The need for a place where trouble-makers and those suspected of troublemaking could be segregated temporarily from the rest of the Japanese colony in the Tule Lake Center suddenly arose on the night of November 4, 1943, when gangs of young evacuee men swarmed through the administration area brandishing clubs and attacking WRA appointed personnel. The Army took control of the camp to restore order at the request of Project Director R. R. Best. A few days earlier, on November 1, a crowd of several thousand evacuees congregated at the administration building under the direction of certain leaders to back up the negotiating committee in their pressure tactics in a meeting with Mr. Myer and Mr. Best.

Eighteen Japanese were caught in the administration area the night of November 4. The next day the Army, at the request of and upon information furnished by the Internal Security, started picking up other men in the colony on suspicion of being connected with the incidents of November 1 and 4, of inciting trouble or of carrying on subversive or obstructive activities.

At the time it was contemplated that the men picked up would be held temporarily in the isolation area and eventually the citizens would be transferred to Leupp or to a section of the Tule Lake Center fenced off from the rest of the camp and the aliens would be turned over to the Department of Justice or likewise isolated in a special section of the Tule Lake Center. A few months later the prospect of liquidating the entire population of the isolation area grew strong enough to cause the abandonment of these plans.

Administrative Authority for Area B: Administrative regulations for Area B were issued April 26, 1944, as Manual Section 110.15, which stated in part:

"In order to promote the orderly administration of the Center and to maintain peace and security for the residents, it will be necessary from time to time further to restrict the movement and activities of persons whose influence or actions may be dis-

ruptive of the operation of the Center. Such persons, after investigation and decision by the Project Director, will be transferred either to a separate area within the Center, designated herein as Area B, or to an isolation center outside the project. Since further separation of individuals is a purely administrative arrangement to secure the peaceful and orderly administration of the Center, only such investigation need be made as is requisite for an administrative determination by the Project Director."

Fact-Finding Committee: To make this investigation the Manual established procedure for setting up a Fact-Finding Committee consisting of the Assistant Project Director in charge of Community Management, the head of the Internal Security Section and the Project Attorney. In practice, the Fact-Finding Committee was more concerned with transfers out of Area B than with transfers to the area.

The Manual further states (110.15.2) that "residence of any individual in Area B or in an isolation center shall be for an indefinite period."

Mail Censored: All mail going into and coming from Area B was subject to censorship under the Manual regulations. Likewise no visitors were permitted to persons in the area except by permission of the Project Director.

Army in Charge November 5 to May 24: The Army, which assumed charge of the center on the night of November 4, was in charge of Area B until May 24. After the WRA assumed full charge of Area B, the Army continued to man watchtowers at three corners of the area. During Army control of Area B, the WRA Fact-Finding Committee and Internal Security made recommendations to the Project Director on the transfer of evacuees into and from Area B. The Project Director acted on such recommendations.

Growth of Area: The isolation area, officially called Area B and commonly called the stockade, was situated at approximately the same location northwest of the hospital for the entire period of its existence, November 5, 1943, to August 24, 1944. It grew in size from one Army tent to five barracks, a mess-hall and a bathhouse. The final site covered about two-thirds of an acre. It was enclosed by a high wire fence.

During November 209 male evacuees were picked up and placed in Area B. In December, 107 were isolated in the area; in January, 41; in February, 22; in March, 2; in April, 5, and in May, 10, or a total of 396.

Transferring of evacuees from Area B back to the colony

was started as soon as investigations could be made. In some cases the wrong person was picked up and he was immediately returned to the colony. Early release of other persons after examination of their dockets also took place. When it appeared that an individual could live peaceably in the main residential area, he was accordingly transferred. On May 31 the number in Area B had dwindled to 62 men.

Analysis of Occupants: These 62 probably comprised a cross-section of the total Area B population. On the basis of evidence the administration had considered it advisable to hold them in Area B for several months. Nearly all of them were suspected in connection with the November 1 and November 4 incidents, the exceptions notably being 12 agitators from Block 54 picked up in May.

An analysis of these 62 showed that about half of them (28) were under 30 years old. All but three of the 62 had been to Japan and all but seven had received some education there. Twenty-one were born in the United States, 12 in Hawaii and 29 in Japan. Only three of the men under 35 years old were born in Japan. Seventeen, including most of the leaders, came from the Jerome Relocation Center, 11 from Heart Mountain, eight were originally Tule Lake residents and seven were from Colorado River. The other centers were less represented.

Negotiating Committee Leaders: The leaders in Area B were the leaders of the Negotiating Committee which in November had attempted to pressure the administration into giving them control of the hospital, mess operations and other functions.

Prior to giving themselves up to the Army and the WRA on December 1, Kai and Kuratomi contacted their hand-picked representatives in the colony and pledged them to maintain the "status quo" and to continue to obstruct the administration. The "status quo" was a term which was soon accepted as representing those evacuees who did not want to do other than the bare minimum of work for the WRA, simply the essentials necessary to keep the mess halls functioning and the stoves going.

After entering Area B, Kai and Kuratomi continued to stimulate support for themselves in the colony by staging demonstrations. Their first move was a hunger strike.

First Demonstration by Men in Area B: This first demonstration of any consequence staged by the men in Area B started on New Year's Eve, December 31, 1943, when a written declaration signed by the 199 men in the area stated that they were henceforth refusing to eat until all were released simultaneously and unconditionally. There was evidence at the time that all of the men were not in accord with the

hunger strike and they were forced into it by leaders living in what was called "headquarters barrack." These leaders were the now-familiar names - Kai, Kuratomi, Uchida, Sugimoto, Mori, etc.

The leaders asked the colony to show their support and since a camp-wide hunger strike was not practical they were told to take three steps: Have all block managers resign, close all the canteens, and close all the offices.

However, none of these steps was taken although there is little doubt that the colony in general was in sympathy with the men in Area B rather than against them.

Hunger Strike Ends: The hunger strike ended at 6 p.m. on January 6 without any formality. One of the principal reasons apparently was the belief held by many that the leaders were cheating by eating fruit, candy and vitamin pills. This was never proved, but orange peels and candy bar wrappers were found around headquarters barrack and not around any of the other four.

During the hunger strike the Army held a medical inspection daily of the men. Some were growing weak at the end of the week's demonstration.

Leaders Retain Authority While in Area B: Through the numerous releases of men from Area B to the colony the leaders were able to maintain adequate contact with the colony. It appeared that these leaders wielded considerable influence in the colony in relations between the colony and the administration such as the voting over the return to work in January which resulted in a formal split of the colony into two factions, the "status quo" and those who favored employment by the WRA to the fullest possible extent. The vote was 60-40 in favor of going back to work. (After the murder of Y. Hitomi, Co-op. general manager, on July 2, there were rumors in the colony that the leaders in Area B had engineered the crime. These rumors were a further indication that the colony considered that the men in Area B had political authority and powerful support.)

The Area B group did not attempt further pressure tactics until after the area was taken over by the WRA. When releases continued at a slow rate and it appeared to the leaders that they would not be getting out of Area B for some time, they decided to try pressure once again.

Second Hunger Strike: The second hunger demonstration was started on July 19, 1944, the last previous meal having been supper on July 18. Although there were 16 men in Area B at the time, the cases of two had been previously reviewed and they were transferred out of the Area two days later without regard for the hunger demonstration.

The hunger strike was not recognized as such by the administration for several days. In the first place, there was no formal declaration as there had been in January even though the leaders were the same as then. Secondly, there was an undetermined amount of food in the Area B kitchen and missing supplies were unaccounted for. The administration had no way of knowing whether any of the men were eating as the Internal Security did not check minutely the food left at all times in the kitchen nor did they comb the premises of Area B, about 175 square yards, and they did not consider it important to do so and thereby build up a situation that harrassed the administration. Thirdly, it was hoped that the demonstration would be short-lived if no official recognition were taken of it.

On July 24, the 14 men were pursuing their fast and the Project Director and Reports Officer decided it was time to release the information to the public. This was done and thereafter the newspapers were informed of developments. The story was not given undue prominence in any paper.

Unlike the Army, the WRA did not make daily medical checks of the men in the area. It was decided to consider the men in Area B on the same basis as the other evacuee residents of the Tule Lake Center. The WRA considered Area B a part of the whole center, not a place of imprisonment to which a man was committed for a definite length of time. The Internal Security called roll every six hours and the men were asked if they wanted anything. When medical attention was requested for any of the group, he was taken to the hospital where the doctor on call examined him and gave the only diagnosis possible. If the man from Area B refused to accept hospital treatment, which meant eating, he was returned to the area. If he accepted treatment he was hospitalized and later discharged on the same basis as any other patient.

During the demonstration, six men were taken to the hospital, usually at the request of others in the group who told Internal Security officers that they appeared in need of treatment. Of these six taken to the hospital, all but one refused treatment until all went to the hospital on July 29. The one exception, Toko Yamane, entered the hospital on July 25, and was discharged to return to Area B, on July 28. While he was in the hospital two others stayed overnight in the hospital and returned to Area B without accepting treatment.

First Break in Strike: On July 29, the Project Director and the Reports Officer decided that the administration could not continue to recognize the hunger strike as genuine for two main reasons: First, the quantity of food in Area B unaccounted for; second, the presence in Area B of Yamane who had continued taking nourishment after returning to Area B from the hospital.

A news release to this effect was issued. Later the same day all of the men in the area asked to be taken to the hospital. They were all hospitalized that night. It appeared that this was to be a face-saving conclusion of the demonstration. Also, they had a chance to learn from Yamane of the good food and attention he received at the hospital.

They remained in the hospital for different lengths of time, all at least a week, and some longer, depending upon their recovery from the effects of the fast. Although they received excellent food and careful attention their recovery was retarded by their poor cooperation with hospital authorities, by refusal to stay in bed, and by walking around. While Internal Security men guarded them, colony contacts were made by evacuee nurses and nurses aides.

Resume Fast: All were back in Area B by August 7 and they immediately resumed their hunger strike. Because the administration could not establish definitely that they were going without food, it took the position that Area B was a part of the center and what the residents in it did without causing disorder was of no exceptional concern to the administration.

Officials Contact Men: From the start of the hunger strike on July 19, Willard E. Schmidt, Chief of Internal Security, and other Internal Security and administration people had made numerous contacts with the men in Area B. They first told Mr. Schmidt that they were not going to eat until they saw Mr. Best. After George Kuratomi, as spokesman, had been taken to see Mr. Best, the group said they would not eat until released from Area B or until told exactly when they would be released. This was in line with the Area B leaders' insistence on regarding their residence in Area B as a jail sentence. They professed to be ignorant of the reasons for their isolation in spite of detailed explanations by the WRA.

Release of All Planned: The administration was considering the release of all the men in Area B at the time they started the hunger strike. Without making any promise and with no attempt whatsoever to bargain with the men, Mr. Schmidt tried to get them to see the futility of the demonstration. It was probably that the men, when they started their fast, wanted to continue it until the representative of the Spanish Consul, Captain Martin, visited the camp July 28 and 29. He was not given permission to visit them since all were American citizens. On July 29 the men asked to be taken again to the hospital for treatment.

Relatives Visit: Wives and children of several of the men were taken to the Area B office for visits. It is interesting to note that even after the strike had been on for 10 days, men

were able to pick up children weighing 30 to 40 pounds and hold them. Some of the wives urged the men to eat.

Strike Ends Again: About 9 p.m. on August 12 the men in Area B sent for Mr. Schmidt. They told him that one of the men was in bad condition and should be taken to the hospital. Mr. Schmidt told them that none could go to the hospital because they had refused to follow the doctors' orders after leaving the hospital the previous time. The men then told him they would confer further. In ten minutes they said they had decided to end their demonstration. Dr. J. C. Sleath, Chief Medical Officer, supervised the preparation of hot cereal at the hospital which was taken to Area B about midnight. After the men had started to eat, the man about whose health the others were concerned was taken to the hospital. The men continued to eat and, after getting over the initial discomfort of ending a prolonged fast, recovered rapidly. The administration heard that the men saved face by telling the colony that they had come to a satisfactory agreement with the administration and thus could end their fast.

Divided Opinion on Extent of Fast: At the time the whole group went to the hospital on July 29 opinion was divided among doctors and nurses as to whether or not the men had been on a total fast. They dieted on water, but supposedly ate nothing. Some nurses and doctors believed some had been eating and others said it was too difficult to determine. The men were weak and upon breaking their fast suffered visibly from cramps and upset stomach.

Support of Second Hunger Strike: This demonstration appeared to receive divided support from the colony. When it came to a choice of supporting the Area B group or of being on the administration's side, the colony probably was united behind the Area B group. However, there was little active support of the course they were pursuing. The hospital staff, for instance, very carefully avoided any political entanglements over the matter of treating the Area B men and the latter were treated by the doctor on duty regardless of whether he was evacuee or Caucasian.

Small Group of Women Active: Eight or nine women with close attachments to men in Area B (wives, sisters, sweethearts, future mothers-in-law, etc.) were very active in trying to arouse the colony on behalf of the men in Area B. A petition which appealed sympathetically for transfer of the men to the colony because they had been separated from their families so many months was circulated during the hunger strike, but did not reach the administration. It was reportedly burned by Mrs. Kai, Reverend Kai's wife.

These women staged a sit down in the project attorney's

office on the morning of July 28. The project attorney called in Mr. Schmidt who talked the women into going home shortly after noon.

A singular sit-down was staged by Singer Terada, George Kuratomi's girl friend, at the Internal Security office on Saturday, June 10. She said she would not move until George was released from Area B and they could be married. Since she was expecting a baby, every effort was made to get her to go home. Even her doctor, an evacuee, tried unsuccessfully. About 3 a.m. Sunday morning, June 11, she finally consented to be taken home. On Tuesday her baby was born.

Signalling to Colony: When the men returned to Area B from the hospital, the wallboard which had been placed on the fence of Area B on the side facing the colony had been removed for use in the construction of the new Area B in the west corner of the military area. This enabled the men in Area B to be seen by evacuees standing in the colony area. The women and others frequently appeared in the evening to signal and to write in the air to the Area B men who signalled back.

Women Make Threat: On August 11, at about 10 p.m., eight of these women appeared at a small gate in the colony fence close to the Internal Security headquarters. They used abusive language to the Internal Security men on duty, threatened their lives and made the threat that if the men in Area B were not taken to the hospital by the next morning, the women would bring an organized gang to the administration area and do something about it.

The next morning they appeared at Gate 3, the main gate to the colony. Since they had attempted a sit-down strike in the project attorney's office, these women were not given permission to go to the administration area. After a couple of hours they left the gate and nothing eventful happened. The same night, August 12, the men ended their fast.

Rev. Kai One of First Transferred: Rev. Kai, leader of the Negotiating Committee, was transferred from the stockade on August 17 with another man. This was in the nature of a strategic move on the part of the administration to deflate Kai's ego and discredit his leadership by transferring him ahead of the others. On August 24, George Kuratomi, spokesman for the Negotiating Committee, and two others were transferred. The next day the last seven were transferred together.

Since the return of the recalcitrant 14 to the colony they have not been evident in any activity in relation to the administration and have been peaceable and on the whole unobtrusive.

Prepared by: John Bigelow
Reports Officer
Sept. 12, 1944

R. R. Best
Project Director

Myra
Paul
Glick
De Witt
Powers

FILE COPY 2

The dissemination of information to the evacuees at this time, when the entire character of the Tule Lake center is being changed, and many of the people now here will be eligible to relocate, is of prime importance. While every effort will be made through the Reports office, the block managers, the Newell Star and by other media, to bring to the attention of the people printed statements, the great bulk of the work will fall on individual members of the staff of the project. Every member of the appointed staff will be asked questions and must be prepared to give a correct answer, or to refer the evacuee to the proper source to get the correct answer.

It is extremely important that every member of the staff be well informed. At present this is not the case, for the obvious reason that manual revisions are constantly being made and new policies of the WRA especially as they affect the Tule Lake center are being made.

Mr. Best plans to have an information committee, composed both of appointive staff members and evacuees, which will be headed by one staff member as a Coordinator of information. From his office will come clarifying statements of policy from time to time, in numbered bulletin form. Every section head, welfare counselor, or other staff member who has daily contact with the evacuees should have a complete file of these bulletins. I want to suggest that each person start a file of his own of these bulletins and such other related matter as he will need in keeping informed. We have just received from Washington the first of a series of bulletins, which should also be included in this file for each individual. This is known as "Post Exclusion Bulletin No. 1". There were only a limited number of copies received here

and it will be necessary to have more made. This will be done so that the copies may be distributed. We are issuing today a simplified statement in both Japanese and English, copies of which will also be provided for the individual files. Also there will be copies available of the general policy statement issued at Washington, which is being distributed to each apartment in the center today.

In each of the Divisions there should be made up immediately a list of the persons who will need to keep these files. The Reports Office will receive from the Co-ordinator of information all official statements or other printed matter, and will supply the necessary number of copies to the office of the Division chief. He in turn will arrange to have them distributed to the persons who are to receive them.

Where it is possible the Reports Office would suggest that a loose leaf binder be provided to keep this material assembled. It may be kept in the binder by numerical order, or indexed for convenience of use. We hope that in this way the various members of the staff will be able to answer all routine questions which arise, and be able to refer persons to the proper place to get the answers on other than routine questions. If there are -- and we expect it will often happen -- questions which are new, or for which there is no adequate answer in the printed information, we then want the member of the staff to prepare in written form the question and refer it to the Project Director's information committee. It will be considered and if necessary telegraphed to Washington, so that an adequate answer can be secured and supplied to the center residents.

In a short time a Relocation planning office will be opened at the Tule Lake center. This office will become the most important focal point to which the evacuees will go. Together with the leave office operations, it will become the most important function of the center. Through this office will come a stream of information intended to aid the evacuees in making sound relocation plans. The information which comes from the relocation office, however, will cover a wider scope than the policy information, and should not be confused with the latter and should not be included in the files which the individual staff member keeps for his own use. However, we want to point out that just because the relocation office will be a separate unit directly under the supervision of the Project Director, it does not mean that it's functions are separate from that of every other worker here at Tule Lake. In every way possible, either through personal contact or otherwise with the evacuees, each person who works here, will be expected to assist in the relocation program.

It must be thoroughly understood that this entire program is an Army matter and that WRA is merely assisting in carrying out the Army orders. It is our job to assist in every way possible, to the end that the job is done. There is bound to be dissatisfaction among the people because their names or names of family members are not on the same Army list. If we can help them make applications for hearings before the Army board which will be available here at the center, it is our duty to do so. The final decision, however, rests with the Army. If we can refer persons to the welfare section to help work out their individual problems in order to relocate, we should do so.

Every member of this appointed staff has contacts with evacuees, either through working with them in the same office or other relationships, and many of these people have confidence in us as individuals. These evacuees may come to us for personal advice or help. It is our job to help them. To be honest with them and to aid them in working out their relocation plans. No matter what your work in the WRA organization may be you will have influence over some of the people and can assist some of the evacuees. You may be a cost accountant or in a section far removed from the relocation office, but you are still playing on the relocation team, because that is WRA's job and it is your job. Mr. Best, as project director will be depending on you as an individual on this staff to help do this work efficiently. Mr. Myer as national director will be depending on you as an individual to do your part and do it well.

We are planning to have extra copies of the bulletins and other related matter at the Office Services office, so in case you should not receive all of them or for some other reason your file is incomplete you may go there to get replacements.

File Tule Lake

There are 5350 children 16 years or under at Tule.

A few of these are on the stop list at the request of their parents.

None would be permitted to leave alone unless guardianship was established on the outside for them.

A great many of the residents have come in to say they are glad the war is over and hope to be permitted to go outside into normal life.

There is still a minority of those who do not believe the war is over and contend that it is propaganda.

Others have given no indication that they know the war is being terminated.

No celebration has been held, and no demonstration

The majority generally accept the end of the war

ARMY REGISTRATION

February 3.

Editorial, Tulean Dispatch: Nisei will not allow personal feelings and family complications to prevent him from serving his country, but will go without mental reservations and follow the dictates of his leaders. (Very much of a flag-waving editorial)

February 5.

Teletype: Reaction varied because of suddenness of the announcement. Small enlistment expected due to bitterness over evacuation and to non-cooperative older nisei group. On the whole, reaction unfavorable, but compliance for most part expected.

February 6.

Weekly Report: Disturbing rumors that some issei bitterly oppose War Dept. decision and feel that government has no moral right to induct nisei into army. Opposition centered mainly around JACL leaders. Two of the latter were concerned for their personal safety. Report that a group of fifty being organized into "strong-arm squad" to deal with JACL leaders and any nisei who volunteer. False rumors that project director at issei meeting said that (1) patriotic organization of Japanese-Americans was directly responsible for decision; (2) that any nisei not volunteering was a slacker; (3) that anyone failing to register would be subject to fine of \$10,000 or imprisonment of five years.

February 10.

Report to John Baker: During meetings to acquaint evacuees with program, speakers given utmost attention, but nudging noticed among young evacuees during passages palliating evacuees.

F First day of registration: 29 304-A, including 3 volunteers, one who refused to serve in army, one wished to serve but was frightened to do so by forces operating on the project, 20 qualified "yes."

Conversations with evacuees show they are not prepared at present to make any commitments. Resistance may tie in with underground movement going on against JACL members. To prevent possible incident, Walter Tsukamoto, former JACL president and with commission of captain in Army, left today for Chicago, ostensibly having been cleared for work leave.

February 12.

Weekly report: Resentment, dissatisfaction and anxiety permeated center, and garbage disposal was from 60 to 80 percent above normal every day. Total of 306 registered in first three days. In no blocks has registration gone as planned. No high pressure or coercive methods adopted.

February 10-14, 107 requests for applications for repatriation - all

kibei, averaging 15 years in Japan, many having returned to this country in 1937 and 1938.

Report to John Baker: Question 28 pivotal point of dissention, as is filling out of leave form. Great deal of criticism from those who have no intention of leaving project for any reason whatever.

Second day of registration characterized by apparently organized resistance. Cooperation varied with the blocks. Undoubtedly a subversive group behind it, but not entire story. Program must be handled with great tact, especially with regard to announcements made in project paper, so that editorial staff members will not be open to criticism. For that reason, editorial comment and feature stories discontinued for the present.

February 15.

Report of combined meeting of City Council, Planning Board, and Block Managers: Fifty-eight questions asked and the shortest, most unequivocal answers were given by the project director, which kept the meeting within the bounds of order and tempers under control. Lt. Carroll explained team's role, registration program, saying that it was mandatory. Read the Sedition Act.

February 10-16: 264 persons requested repatriation forms, 28 of which have been filed.

February 18.

Report to John Baker: 511 - 126A; 289 - 126 rev., of which 79 were aliens and 210 citizens.

February 19.

Report to John Baker (inc. above item): At 8:30 a.m. an estimated 500 people, nisei and issei, overwhelming preponderance of young nisei, in line to apply for repatriation. Talks with colonists indicate that in spite of all explanations, greatest confusion still exists in their minds.

February 5.

Report to John Baker (orig dated Feb. 11): Announcement exploded like a bomb. Japanese not amenable to the surprise element. Indications that Army team will not have colonists' wholehearted cooperation at first - probably not until all angles have been thoroughly analyzed and debated.

Resentment among those who volunteered before the war and then were refused service when war came - feel they are being used as pawns. Chief objection by those who are bitter over evacuation. JACL members target of resentment, since many feel that JACL engineered the induction program for ulterior motive. Claustrophobia another factor - evacuees with few exceptions mentally geared to pre-evacuation level, do not comprehend changes that have taken place on outside.

WRA Library Washington

February 13.

Report to John Baker: Third day of registration (Feb. 12) again characterized by non-cooperation with exception of Ward 7 (Wash. and Ore.). Total of first four day: 87 126 rev. and 169 on 126A.

Two teachers resigned because, being conscientious objectors, they refused to assist in registration. Fifteen others have sided with them.

Council meeting on Feb. 12 turned in 153 questions to project director. When telegram authorizing change in wording of Question 28 was read, applause greeted the announcement.

February 18.

Report to John Baker: Registration opened in Administrative Recreation Hall, having ceased the day before in the Block Managers' offices. But registration moving at very slow pace in spite of publicity given to new regulation procedure.

By noon 347 more evacuees applied for repatriation forms and another 200 in line at 1:00 p.m. Total number of applications at noon: 800.

Juichi Nimura arrested and taken to Klamath Falls.

Absolute distrust of WRA policies by perhaps a majority of evacuees may account to some extent for lack of cooperation. Great deal of misunderstanding and confusion on policies.

Nisei more amenable to cooperation when their confidence is solicited. Army announcement and registration has forced decisions upon them. Prospect of uncertain future leaving them desolate and perplexed.

February 25.

Report to John Baker: Resistance to program lessened greatly within past 24 hours. Return to normal conditions hoped for at earliest possible time - reopening of schools and resumption of publication of Dispatch.

Tekko Hashida, editor of the Japanese section of the Dispatch, who was beaten Feb. 22, received visit from kibel who apologized for the beating, saying that they did not countenance such behavior and were for cooperation with the administration.

Closing of schools occurred Monday noon (22nd) when no students showed up for classes despite announcement that 9th, 10th, and 11th, and 12th grades would reopen on that day. No explanation given in order to allow colonists to feel that administration is through trying to explain program and let them worry about future administrative policy.

Dispatch suspended publication for three days, but then staff agreed to go back to work, but Japanese section will not be resumed until colonists can guarantee the staff from harm.

WRA Library Washington

Intimidation of loyal colonists continues.

At close of Feb. 24: 1080 signed 126-A; 930 citizens signed 126 rev. and 88 aliens. Total 2098,

February 26.

Weekly report: Planning Board and Council met on Feb. 21 in separate sessions because of arrest of 27 boys who refused to register, the first to formulate a plan to expedite registration and discuss plans for getting the boys released, and the second to (1) give a vote of confidence to wardens because they wanted to resign as a body; (2) negotiate with Army to have registration blanks mailed to each male citizen; and (3) negotiate with Army to release boys from jail.

Next day (22) committees of three from each group met with Coverly, Cozzens, Major Marshall, and Lt. Carroll suggesting plans which were refused. Same afternoon both Board and Council resigned. Same night all blocks met to elect new member to Board.

On Tuesday (23) and Wednesday (24) temporary members of Board met with Board of Directors to discuss expediting registration. On Friday (26) six members of Planning Board, executive secretary, and research man met to discuss physical and mob violence and to write memo to project director condemning it and stating full cooperation with wardens.

Late Sunday night (21) and Monday (22) block meetings were held to discuss special report of Board and Council.

On Sunday, (21) at 10:00 am. MP commander notified Coverly that he had instructions to assist in making any necessary arrests. Plans were made to pick up 31 who had refused to register at 5:00 pm. All from Block 42, which was quickly surrounded. Internal Security officers collected the prisoners, who were loaded on trucks. One group taken to Klamath Falls and another to Modoc County jail at Alturas.

On Tuesday (23) registration showed a pickup, but by Thursday (25) momentum was lost. On Monday (22) large proportion of evacuees failed to show up for work. No general strike called, but more or less spontaneous strike prevailed. Continued until Wednesday. Thursday morning as if by general consent, almost everyone returned to work,

Thursday (25) discovery made that circular advising people not to register was being widely distributed. So far neither author nor means by which it was mimeographed have been discovered. By Thursday tips coming in from evacuees as to who leaders might be. Increased on Friday. Early Friday three members of gang implicated in assault on an issei considered to be an informer on Thursday night. Most talkative finally confessed fully his whole part and named not only other members of gang involved in beatings but the leaders as well. This information checked against previous tips and plans made to arrest not only other members of the gang but leaders as well. Gang members rounded up Friday night - ten of them - and leaders to be arrested on 27th or 28th.

On 27th, 21 of prisoners in Klamath Falls transferred to CCC camp where they will be cared for until either U.S. Attorney takes custody or they are tried in an administrative proceeding.

WRA Library Washington

March 5.

Weekly report: 12 arrested on Feb. 28, five of them suspected of being issei leaders in general program of obstruction, six kibei leaders, 1 nisei. Two released the next day on lack of evidence. Process of "screening" kibel began on March 1. Those who persisted in opposition were arrested. By end of week about 50 had been removed. On March 2 end of original registration schedule reached, but deadline extended to March 10. On same day, 12 of 13 arrested in beating pled guilty to a charge of "riot" in Modoc County court and were sentenced to jail terms. Four who carried clubs : six months with three months suspended. Remainder: four months with two suspended.

Orderly crowd of about 400 ~~gathered~~ gathered in front of registration hall to protest removal of kibe. Probably prevented some timid persons from registering. At issei meeting on March 4 it was evident that resistance was far from broken. Quite evident they were not seeking information from Coverly and Cozzens, but trying to trap them.

Weekly report: Registration of male citizens 17 and over closed on March, but those who still desire to register are given the chance to do so. Estimated 600 male citizens within the age group failed to register. Registration of female citizens to close on March 15 and tentatively, registration of aliens not later than March 24.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Tule Lake Center
Newell, California

Baker
Fletcher
McKee
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MAY - 8 44

Summary of Monthly Reports
Month of April 1944

During April the co-ordinating committee with which the administration has worked closely in the return of people to work, resigned, and steps have been taken to arrange for an election. The new Representative Committee will be that authorized by the Statement of Policy for the Segregation center, and will be chosen by an orderly elective process and represent geographical areas within the center. Final arrangements have not been worked out as to tenure of office, method of filling vacancies, representation in the wards etc., but this will be left to the delegates selected from each ward by elected representatives of the various blocks.

The Project Director resumed holding hearings for infraction of WRA rules and three men were sentenced to terms in the Klamath Falls Jail. We had one case involving 16 juveniles in the Superior Court at Alturas and the boys were turned back to the Project Director for discipline. We have continued negotiations for an agreement with the Board of Supervisors of Modoc county but no agreement has been signed and there seems little prospect that it will be accomplished.

The radio patrol cars have been received at the project. Arrangements have been made so that service on these cars will not be done at the project garage. With the increased number of appointed personnel police officers, it is apparent that there is need for construction of a larger police department office.

The Fact Finding Committee has continued the study and review of the dockets of the men in the stockade and on recommendation to the Department of Justice seven men have been turned over to the Internment Officer from Santa Fe. Others have been returned to the colony.

Evacuee employment has continued to rise gradually during the month reaching a total of 5440 by the end of the month. We are arranging to terminate persons where more than two in a family group are employed in order to get a more equitable distribution of work opportunities. The reaction to this step on the part of the residents has been very good and many of the necessary terminations are being made on a voluntary basis.

At the High School steps have been taken to formulate a student body organization and has met with success. A survey has been made to determine whether there is sufficient interest to warrant operation of a nursery school.

We have submitted plans to Washington for bringing water into the colony residence area and now waiting for the necessary WFB approval for the project. We are very anxious that this be completed because it will add materially to the employment of persons, provide for better use of idle time by those who are necessarily unemployed, and make for better living conditions. At the farm the planting is going ahead in an orderly and systematic manner.

Housing studies have been made because of the need for space to accommodate the additional people who will come to Tule Lake from the relocation centers. It appears that it will be necessary to partition some of the recreation halls in order to provide additional family residence space and also for the more economic use of the halls for recreation purposes. Now many of the smaller groups use a whole hall for programs which could well be consolidated and smaller floor space used. In this manner several activities of the smaller groups could be carried on at the same time.

In the field of public relations we have continued our past policies of making public all information which appears to have a news value and gradually we are earning a reputation of being honest with the outside public and the press. An understanding was worked out with Mr. Cozzens for the handling of news through the San Francisco office and responsibility for same outlined between the Tule Lake Reports Officer and the Information Specialist at San Francisco.

We have had some notable visitors during the month including the Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks and Ray Cronin, Associated Press correspondent at Manila, who was interned at Santa Tomas.

Summary of Reports
May 1944

Tule Lake Segregation Center

May was a busy month at the Tule Lake center, marked by important developments, the approval of the policy statement regarding the operation of the center, and a shooting incident. The latter was the case of Shoichi James Okamoto, citizen, who was shot by a military police sentry and died at the center hospital early the following morning. An investigation is now being made by a Military Board and as yet no court martial has been held.

Despite the tenseness following the shooting and a rising resentment against the military, the orderly operation of the project was not disrupted. A center wide funeral was held outdoors and attended by a large crowd, but no demonstration took place. By issuing bulletins on the factual information, we were able to keep any large group of sensational news writers from descending on the project as a result of the shooting and we feel that definite progress has been made in establishing a reputation for accuracy of the WRA, in dealing with the press.

During May we made an attempt to establish a Representative Committee with which the administration can work in project matters. It failed for lack of interest on the part of the residents. This was not surprising because leaders are afraid to come forward and assume important roles in working with the administration.

We have continued releases of men from the stockade area and the transfer of certain of the aliens to internment. While in some of these cases it has been felt by residents that aliens were being discriminated against, actually it affords them an opportunity of arranging to join their family groups at Crystal City or other points where family internment centers may in the future be operated by the Department of Justice.

Employment on the project has continued to rise during the month and a figure of 5,860 was reached by the end of the month. We do not feel that this is enough employment for a present population of more than 18,500, and that every effort should be made to provide additional worthwhile projects where work can be provided. We have made certain adjustments in family employment, limiting work to two in a family, in order to more equitably divide the available jobs. There has been some complaint from the larger families, and it is felt that when additional jobs are available and more than two in the larger families can be provided with work, that assignments should be made to members of the larger families.

The evacuee housing situation is still critical because of the large number of new people who have recently arrived from relocation centers as a part of the segregation movement. It was necessary to make use of a number of recreation halls in order to provide living quarters. We are now attempting to arrange for some families to move to smaller quarters and we hope to be able to make adjustments which will permit the eventual return of at least some of these recreation halls to the purpose for which they were intended. The recreation halls are badly needed as recreation halls.

Leave clearances have proceeded during the month but with only two or three hearings concluded each week. The number of people who will be eligible for transfer to relocation centers from here will not afford any appreciable relief in the housing situation.

At the beginning of the month we suffered some crop loss on the farm as a result of a dust storm and it has been necessary to replant some of these crops. The damage, however, has not seriously hampered anticipated crop production.

Additional water mains are being installed to bring an adequate supply to the new area. This will materially aid us in case of fire in that section of the center.

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September 5, 1944

Summary of Administrative Reports for Month of August
Tule Lake Center

Aug 1944

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Following the transfer of the remaining men from Area B to the colony late in the month, the project entered a lull. For the first time since last November there were no evacuees in Area B to be a source of friction and irritation between the colony and the administration. The last seven men were transferred August 24. The leaders transferred from the area in August have not been active in the colony in political matters. Project employment continued to rise. The project farm started pouring vegetables and pork into the messhalls. Public interest in the Tule Lake Center slackened in ratio to the amount of news emanating from the project.

Internal Security: Liquidation of Area B was the big event of the month. Working relations between the administration and the colony were improved by this and other factors. The new Colonial Peace organization grew as more blocks elected representatives to serve on it. It remains to be seen whether the new group will be more inclined to enforce law and order and safety regulations than the old Colonial Police. Six arrests were made during August by Internal Security. A high school boy was charged with disturbing the peace at a high school carnival and was paroled to the principal. Three young men in their twenties went on a spree of vandalism and petty gangsterism stealing bicycles, threatening other evacuees at the point of a knife, breaking windows, burglary, etc. The Colonial Peace office turned in evidence on them. All three were to be taken to Alturas for the district attorney of Modoc County, Charles Lederer, to interview. They told Internal Security where they had been buying sake and I.S. made two successful raids nabbing two operators and their equipment. Investigation of the Hitomi murder continued with new information being brought to light.

Farm: The crops on the farm looked very favorable as the month ended. Three hundred men were busy harvesting vegetables and 40 were tending the hogs. The slaughterhouse resumed operations after being remodeled. Cabbage maggots were still a problem, but were being brought under control. Two acres of spinach planted in July appeared lost to a leaf miner. The first frost was reported on August 29. It did no damage. The geese have started to come in as usual in their migration southward.

Construction Projects: Work on the new irrigation system for the camp moved forward. The new buildings and fence at Area B were completed, but have not been occupied. The old Area B may be used temporarily as a grammar school for staff children if construction of their school is delayed. The project bakery was completed.

Hospital: A pickup system for mothers with babies who live an excessive distance from the hospital was started and is working out satisfactorily. Dr. Rauta, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, rushed work on many cases of crossed eyes in anticipation of his early transfer to a relocation center.

Leave Clearance Hearings: There continued to be a spark of interest among the evacuees in transferring from Tule Lake Center. During the month 22 were given hearings. Friction in the colony among political groups, the Hitomi murder and the bad war news for the Axis probably were the principal incentives.

Welfare: Project employment increased to 6,435. One result was a decrease in welfare grants. These grants have declined from a total of 3100 in March to 1476 in August. The project policy of limiting families to two workers (two-person families to one worker) has resulted in 533 adjustments giving more families at least one worker and the accompanying privileges of clothing allowances for all. There remain 61 families who have too many workers, one of them a key worker, who have refused to cooperate by having one of the non-key workers terminate voluntarily. After one final chance, the Personnel office will terminate one of the non-essential workers and if the family will not comply, all workers in the family will be terminated.

Community Activities: The question of who will operate the project movies remains unanswered. The Co-op does not want to handle them. The C. A. is still running them pending a new arrangement. After repeated attempts to convert a building left by a construction company into a young people's club room, this project has been abandoned. Every time that the building has been repaired and fixed up, vandals have wrecked it.

Schools: Attendance at elementary and high school classes showed an increase. This may have resulted from an improvement in working relations between the WRA school people and the language school leaders. The high school has started night classes in mathematics and commercial subjects for the benefit of youths who work all day.

Housing: The project's evacuee population continued to rise to a total of 18,712. Two hundred and forty-two persons are still living in recreation halls with no immediate easing of the housing squeeze in sight. A vocal group continued to cry for resegregation of repatriates from the others, but under present housing conditions such a reshuffling would be next to impossible.

Public Relations: In the wake of the Area B hunger strike, the project attracted less attention in the public prints. There were a few routine stories. The newspapers continue to rely upon us for the news from the project. There were no speculative or imaginative stories in any of the papers.

John Bigelow
Reports Officer

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Tule Lake Center
Newell, California

FILE COPY 2

Summary of Administrative Reports for September, 1944, Tule Lake Center

With the exception of renewed agitation for resegregation, the Tule Lake Center was politically quiet during September. Elements in the colony which have been petitioning and promoting resegregation by devious methods since last May made a bid for new attention in the lull that followed the liquidation of the Area B population. Repeated attempts were made by the anonymous sponsors of this movement to give their actions an aura of official sanction. The agitation came to a head late in the month with the circulation of a petition reiterating the appeal of last May for resegregation of those anxious to go to Japan at the earliest possible time from those who have not expressed themselves on the matter. The administration made it clear in communications to the block managers and in articles in the project newspaper that the petition had no official standing, that the WRA had no plans for further segregation of evacuees and that signers of the petition would not be repatriated any faster than non-signers. As the month ended the resegregation faction seemed to be losing strength.

Pro-Japanese leaders continued to promote Japanese culture and spartan living. Early morning exercises of children of all ages and some adults continued despite the approach of winter and the near-darkness at the hour of exercise, around 6 a.m. Language schools, sumo, kendo and judo clubs, and cultural groups conducted expanding programs of evacuee participation. The block managers voted unanimously to sponsor a drive in the colony to send gifts to Japanese war prisoners at Camp McCoy.

The new Area B was completed, but was not occupied during the month. Work was started on a project jail adjacent to the new Area B.

Eleven persons were given project trials in eight cases. The case of one person was dismissed and the others received jail sentences ranging from a few days to 210, the latter on multiple counts. Liquor violations, assault and battery and theft were frequent charges. Two project residents were tried in Superior Court at Alturas and sent to San Quentin prison. Although they were separate cases the charge was the same, assault with a deadly weapon, and both received maximums of 10 years.

Investigation of the Hitomi murder continued and several evacuees were taken to Alturas for questioning by state and county authorities. The case was not broken.

A healthy sign was the willingness of the Colonial Peace Office to assume the initiative in bringing law breakers to trial. The Colonial Police in several cases preferred charges against evacuees accused of disturbing the peace and physical violence. With a staff of 124 evacuees, this office was in better shape than at any time since the breakdown of the organization following the Hitomi murder in early June.

A trickle of evacuees passed through the Leave office. Twelve were given Leave Clearance hearings and all were recommended by the board for clearance. This was a decline from 22 in August. However, by the end of September there were 25 applications for hearings on hand indicating a renewal of interest on a very small scale.

Populations: The population of the center declined seven to a total of 18,705. This was the result of 36 births, six deaths and leave clearances.

Farm: The project farm headed into the final stretch of a bumper year. Producing crops solely for the consumption of the camp, the evacuees under the able leadership of evacuee foreman and appointed supervisors harvested crops of a wide variety of vegetables and grains. It appeared that all crops would be harvested before the geese and cold weather could interfere. There were at least three heavy frosts. The total estimated income for the farm this year is \$153,116. At the end of September with about half of the crop harvested, the farm showed a profit of \$10,000 in sales at market prices of produce and pork to the Mess Management Section. At present there are 2409 hogs in the livestock project including 393 feeders averaging 114 pounds purchased during September. Twelve hundred feeders will be kept on pasture as late as possible.

Community Activities: September saw further development of the program of community recreation. Lorne Hyycke, under whose supervision and leadership a program was organized and advanced during difficult times after the center was turned back to WRA by the Army last January, announced his resignation at the end of the month. He will enter his father's mercantile business at Balboa, Calif. During the month the program received impetus from a visit of Esther Briesemeister of the national YWCA and the receipt of numerous boxes of games, puzzles and carpenter tools from the War Prisoners Aid Committee. Miss Briesemeister laid the groundwork for a "Teen Canteen" for which the YWCA will furnish \$200, two cook stoves and several sewing machines. The other half of the recreation hall to be used will be converted into a hobby shop.

During the month the language school organization sponsored a field meet which attracted 5000 spectators. A Christmas Gift Committee was organized to provide a program for all children in the center. Names of all between the ages of one and 18 were sent to the Protestant Home Mission Council.

The Co-op definitely turned down a proposal to subsidize the motion picture program in the center. Since the CA cannot continue to operate the

movies at an admission price of 5 cents and pay both film rental and employees' wages, this program may be discontinued. An advance in admission price would not be popular. Up to now the WRA has been paying the wages and clothing allowances of movie employees.

Co-Operative: The Co-Op set a deadline at September 30 for the conclusion of Co-Op sponsored domestic service for appointed personnel. The Washington office authorized the staff to assume this service through an organization of their own and at the end of the month the transfer was made without interrupting the service. The Personnel Recreation Club is now the sponsor.

Co-Op directors further indicated their attitude against expansion through capital outlay and in favor of reduction in the field of so-called luxury and non-essential services and goods. The directors think the evacuees are spending \$100,000 a month above their income.

Housing: The tight housing situation remained relatively unchanged although five recreation halls were emptied of families leaving 16 recreation halls still in residential use.

Staff Schools: The elementary school for children of staff families got underway in the mess hall of old Area B which was converted into two rooms. Initial enrollment of 52 was divided between two teachers, each one taking four grades. Twenty high school children of staff families enrolled at Tulalake High School commuting the seven miles to the town and back each day. The families are paying a transportation cost of \$5 per child to the operator of the Tulalake school bus who makes a special trip for the Newell students.

Welfare and Employment: Public assistance cases declined 15 per cent from the previous month to a total of 1273 cases. This was probably due in some measure to the increase in project employment from 6435 in August to 6561 in September. The employment rise in turn was attributed to some extent to the rigid enforcement of the project policy of limiting employment to two persons per family and one person in two-person families.

Construction: Work continued on four main projects: camp irrigation, the new Area B, the project jail and the refrigerating warehouse. Area B and the irrigation canal and laterals were virtually completed.

Personnel: Lee Lampson, assistant personnel officer, made a recruiting trip to Seattle and Portland with success, but the ceiling interfered with the hiring of all but a few. Francis Bagley, welfare head, made a trip to central California, but had difficulty finding welfare workers. Turnover on the staff was about 25, mostly in Internal Security.

John Bigelow
Reports Officer

Tule Lake
Monthly Reports
JULY SUMMARY

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Relocation thinking in the colony reached a point during this month which led most of the appointed personnel staff to believe that a more aggressive policy can be pursued. The first meeting of the Relocation Committee was held July 21, at which time it was the consensus that greater personal contacts were necessary and plans to carry this out through the various divisions and sections were made. The Relocation Staff was augmented during the month and greater attempts were made to follow up on previous contacts than had been possible heretofore.

The continuance of the "Resettlement News" began to show definite reaction in the colony with many persons visiting the Relocation Office to inquire regarding information which came to them through this medium. Also, there was issued by the Reports Office a sheet called the "Inside-Out" with the idea of interesting the relocated Tuleans in correspondence not only with Tule Lake Center's administration but with friends and relatives remaining here. This was sent to as many former Tuleans as addresses were available and all field offices were asked to furnish addresses and information.

There were 41 terminal leaves during the month as compared to 43 the previous month. There was a considerable increase in number of short-term leaves and 24-hour shopping passes.

The Welfare Section gave particular attention to the interviewing of colony residents who have members of their families in the Armed Forces, primarily to inform them of their eligibility for service benefits and also to inform them, even though they may be segregated, that their chances of being free to relocate are enhanced by the fact of relatives in the service. Relocation and Welfare Staffs continue joint meetings. Problems pertaining to both the Relocation set-up and the operation of the Welfare Section were discussed by Mr. Cozzens and Mr. Fistere at a series of staff meetings.

On the farm vegetable crops in general were good and two or three weeks ahead of 1944. Maggots were giving considerable trouble, however, in the onions, turnips, nappa, and daikon. Insecticide spraying was helping to some extent. Eleven varieties of vegetables were delivered to Mess Operations during the month. Bailing of alfalfa hay delayed for a week by break-down of the bailer was expected to be completed early in August. About 100 acres of barley should be ready for harvest late in August. A break-down of the refrigeration plant at the Slaughter House the week of July 9, cut the slaughtering of hogs to 35 that week. Dressed pork delivered to Mess Operations totaled 34,144 pounds. Sausage 4,672 pounds and lard 10,705.



Internal Security, in cooperation with the Project Attorney, continue investigation of the loss of money from a safe in the office of Tule Lake Enterprises, Inc., with the information being turned over to Charles Lederer, District Attorney of Modoc County.

No losses from fire were reported during the month.

The center irrigation system was completed and the colony residents immediately began cultivation of vegetables and flowers in small plots besides their barracks.

Adjustment of housing continued smoothly with cooperation of the Block Managers' Organization.

Births in the colony during the month totaled 52, and deaths, 16.

SUMMARY OF FEBRUARY REPORTS
Tule Lake Center

Monthly Report

Amell

During the month a board of police commissioners was selected and the evacuee wardens demonstrated their ability to aid in patrol of the center, to the extent that the Army commandant saw fit to have the curfew order rescinded. This was done just in time to permit a welcome of the people from Manzanar.

The four trains of people from Manzanar brought 1876 additional persons to reside in the Tule Lake center. By the care exercised and planning which was done in advance, including the housing assignment and organization of the mess crews, there was very little commotion or confusion. The Army performed efficiently in delivering the people into the center and to the blocks assigned to them in the new residence area.

Recruiting of eligible persons for the Internal Security appointive staff remains a difficult problem and while at one time during the month we had 31 on the staff the end of the month found the force cut down to 26. Two officers were involved in wrecking an automobile which they were using without permission and while off duty, and both resigned. Others have left for various reasons, principally because of inadequate housing.

During the month we have made plans for the operation of the farm at the project during the coming growing season, on a subsistence basis. There has been pressure from various groups within the colony for more extensive farm operations, but unless there is reasonable assurance of full cooperation, the program as presently outlined will not be altered.

Overcrowding in the High School has come as a result of the arrival of pupils from Manzanar and as yet we have had an insufficient number of teachers to permit starting of elementary school sessions for the new residents. Certain barracks in the new area have been reserved for school purposes. We have found it necessary to employ some evacuee teachers regardless of the requirement of the California law to take an oath of allegiance.

Mr. William Hoffman of the Washington office is here on detail as acting chief of the Fire Protection section, and has been making arrangements for reorganization of the section and recruiting a chief fire protection officer and assistants.

The Welfare section is having its difficulties getting capable people and getting its program of work outlined and in operation, following a series of changes in the office of chief counsellor.

Two men from Tule Lake center have been called for pre-induction physical examinations by the Selective Service. The local draft boards have been notified by the Project Director that the men are not permitted to leave the center and a request made to have the examinations conducted by approved doctors at the center.

During the month we have had visits from both the representatives of Fortune and Life Magazines. The latter spent a whole week here and took a great many pictures. We have endeavored to give these writers full of accurate information pertaining to the operation of the Tule Lake center.

Mr. Markley has made some progress with the outside public relations and has issued an information bulletin, in both English and Japanese,

containing essential policy information for the colonists. He proposes to have this bulletin expanded into a weekly newspaper which will provide a medium of communication within the center. There has been a marked decline in critical newspaper stories originating in the Tule Lake area, and established press association representatives in San Francisco have begun to insist on careful checking of information furnished by their correspondents for accuracy.

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