

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Tule Lake Project
Newell, California

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
COMMUNITY ANALYSIS SECTION

1943

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NAH (C)

TO: Mr. John C. Baker, Chief
Registration

SUBJECT: Selective Service and Leave Clearance Programs at
Tule Lake--An Historical Survey

When the War Department announced on January 28 the proposed formation of a combat team composed of American citizens of Japanese ancestry to be recruited by the United States Army for active service in a theater of war, and the mass clearance of loyal Japanese-Americans for work on the outside, the curtain was raised on a drama so moving and so fraught with human emotions that the repercussions will effect in varying degrees the lives of many Tule Lake evacuees for years to come.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson's announcement of the formation of this combat team was made in the Tulean Dispatch, the project newspaper, on January 30, 1943. The same edition also carried statements by Dillon S. Myer, national director, and Harvey M. Coverley, project director.

The news struck the project like a bomb. Aside from the fact that people of Japanese ancestry are not amenable to the surprise element, they were primed for resistance to any new change of policy affecting them, the degree of their resistance being in direct ratio to the breadth of change.

Aside from the subversive element on the project, any radical change had to take into account evacuation psychosis and fundamental racial traits which include aspects of self-respect, inferiority complex, minority group persecution, face-saving policies, etc., etc. Perhaps the greatest resentment against these sweeping registration policies had its roots in the evacuation of Japanese-Americans from the West Coast. There may have been, and probably was, some resentment on the part of the California evacuees because of the long period of discrimination against them; but it is doubtful if this would have had any serious repercussion in view of the fact that, like all evacuees, they took evacuation in their stride as their contribution to winning the war.

To what extent this program of non-cooperation would have slowed down registration had there been no subversive element on the project cannot be determined. It is definitely known, however, that a thorough program for preparing the evacuees would have, to some extent, acted as a bulwark against the ammunition fired by this subversive group.

The evacuees' reaction to the registration program would, in all probability, have been ameliorated to some extent had the subversive group been removed from the project months ago; had the colonists been thoroughly informed about registration objectives before registration began; had the program itself been thoroughly prepared in Washington before announcing it to a frustrated and disillusioned minority group; had the colonists been made to respect Administrative authority from the beginning.

More has been accomplished when evacuees have been thoroughly informed about procedures to which their cooperation is wanted--when they have had an opportunity of discussing such procedures among themselves or of handling them by their own committees.

The deep conviction that they have been "kicked around" since December 7, 1941, and the frequent changes in WRA policies are also important causes of resistance to, and misunderstanding of, the War Department's announcement and the WRA mass clearance program.

The time for informing the evacuees as to the merits of these programs was too short to accomplish any real purpose. The Assistant Project Director's return from Washington brought little information in addition to the prepared statement read by the Army team on February 9.

The Army team arrived on the project Sunday afternoon, February 7, composed of the following: Lt. Evan Carroll, Sgt. Attilio Sabatani, Sgt. Vincent Sullivan, and Sgt. Taro Tsukahara. A special joint session of the Council and Planning Board was held at 10 a.m., Tuesday, February 9, at which the Army team thoroughly explained the Selective Service and leave clearance programs. This team also met with the evacuees in a series of two meetings each, Lt. Carroll in three meetings. The first of the three simultaneous meetings began at 7 p.m. in the messhalls of Blocks 70, 11, 32; the second series was given at 7:45 p.m. in the messhalls of Blocks 29, 14, and 44; the third meetings, conducted by Lt. Carroll, was given at 8:30 p.m. at messhall 49.

All messhalls were packed to capacity by young and old, issei, nisei, and kibe. The members of the Army personnel read a prepared statement in English and explained that because of limited time and for lack of a Japanese translation, the question and answer period would be confined to answers to a few prepared questions which were most likely to be asked.

The colonists were obviously angered at the precipitous way in which this momentous program was presented to them. It is doubtful if the majority understood the purport of the message.

The registration program had been comprehensively organized and was briefly mentioned by the Army team at this series of meetings, and it was announced in the Tulean Dispatch. All project schools closed Tuesday, February 9. Teachers were to act as registrars, and they had been carefully instructed in their duties.

Evacuees were instructed to report to their block managers' offices. Registration would be made block by block. Citizen males of military age were to fill in their questionnaires at the block managers' offices and execute the last two questions in the presence of a member of the Army team, each of whom were available daily at three centrally located registration points. Lt. Carroll remained on duty after dinner, available to colonists for information from 7 p.m. until 10 p.m. at 1608.

Registration was slow. (See Appendix A). Wednesday evening, February 10, colonists met in their respective mess-halls at the behest of their block managers. The following blocks decided against registration for induction or for indefinite leave: 5, 28, 35, 46, and 48. The block manager of Block 28 tentatively explained that the residents of his entire block wish to repatriate with the exception of two colonists whose wishes were not known because they were skiing at the time the meeting was held.

Enemies of the selective service and leave clearance programs were busy, apparently, because threats on the lives of a number of colonists had already been made, particularly persons prominently identified with the JACL. Of these, Mr. Walter Tsukamoto, former president of the JACL, only recently returned from the JACL conference in Salt Lake City. Tsukamoto was given a special leave permit for Chicago on February 10. Mr. Tom Yego, also active JACL member, was given a special leave permit a few days later.

The first two days' registration was viewed by colonists with extreme skepticism. Pivotal point of dissension and misunderstanding was question 28 on WRA form 126-Revised which has to do with allegiance, asking aliens to forswear allegiance to Japan in favor of allegiance to this country when, through no fault of their own, they were unable to obtain American citizenship. The wording of this question was later amended but in doing so the Government lost face to some extent. This made the colonists extremely suspicious of the whole registration program. There was a deep conviction that the questions were vague and that they implied more than was readily apparent--that all colonists would be required to leave the project for work on the outside, except citizen males of military age who would be drafted.

By Thursday, February 11, it was obviously apparent that there was organized resistance to the registration program. On the previous night, block managers held meetings to discuss registration aims and from the many small meetings that were conducted in the shower-rooms and in private apartments until early hours of the morning, it may be assumed that resistance to the program received impetus.

Registration continued at a very slow pace and the first indications that some colonists were being intimidated became known. On the same day (Thursday, February 11) some ten or twelve young men, identified as kibeis, called at the Department of Internal Security to request repatriation forms. One applicant filled in and signed the paper at the office; the others were told to look over the forms at their leisure.

It was apparent that there was a subversive group operating behind the scenes, intimidating colonists and urging non-cooperation with the selective service and leave clearance programs. (See Appendix B). It was also apparent that a great many colonists felt that the whole registration program was perpetrated on them without due warning; that the meetings conducted by the Army team were hastily and ill-prepared and tactless.

The fourth day of registration was like the preceding days, characterized by non-cooperation. At the close of registration Friday, February 12, there were 87, 126-Revised forms accomplished; 169, 126-A forms accomplished.

The City Council met in session in the afternoon and turned into the project director 153 questions which they had compiled from those sent in by various block managers. The project director spoke at this meeting and when he read a telegram from Mr. Myer authorizing changes in the wording of question 28, the Council members applauded the news.

On February 17th, a combined meeting of the members of the City Council, Planning Board, and block managers was held ostensibly to clarify the leave clearance and selective service programs. This spirited meeting began at 1:30 p.m. and ended at 4:30 p.m., with a minimum of absentees. Fifty-eight questions concerning the registration programs were read by City Council Chairman Harry Mayeda and were answered by the project director in the most unequivocal manner.

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Lt. Carroll also addressed meeting and urged more response on the part of the colonists to these programs. Once again he read the prepared statement which had already appeared in the Tulean Dispatch in both English and Japanese, and reviewed again the purpose of the Army and the WRA in pursuing this program in behalf of the evacuees. A question-

and-answer period followed and it was apparent that the greatest distrust of these programs existed among some of those present and that this condition obtained partially through organized resistance.

Junichi Nimura, self-appointed member of the Planning Board, took the floor and openly said in Japanese that these programs had not been sufficiently explained to permit any of them to return to their blocks and satisfactorily answer questions put to them by their constituents. He spoke in a subversive and flaunting manner and because of this, an investigation of this man subsequently resulted in Nimura's arrest, the first to be removed from the project during the registration program. He was taken to the Klamath County Jail on the evening of the same day and later removed to San Francisco on a presidential warrant. (See Appendix D).

On Wednesday, February 17, registration ceased at 3:30 p.m. in the block managers' offices. Registration had been slow and numerous difficulties had been encountered which gave sure evidence that the registration programs could not be successfully pursued after this manner. Under the original setup, some teachers were required to build their own fires in the stoves of these offices; block managers erased names of registrants and even destroyed registration forms, and other acts of resistance and even sabotage made it necessary to designate registration locales in the Administrative area.

On the morning of the 18th, registration for selective service resumed in the Administrative recreation hall and for female citizens in the Visitors' Hall, opposite the Administration Building. Registration of aliens was temporarily discontinued. Despite Major S. L. A. Marshall's weighty clarification of the registration program in both Japanese and English and a comprehensive explanation of the new registration procedure in a special edition of the Tulean Dispatch, registration gathered little momentum.

By noon of February 17, 347 more evacuees applied for repatriation forms. Another 200 were in line at 1 p.m., bringing the total number of applications for forms to 800 at midday. (See Appendix C).

It was apparent by this time that the registration programs were clarifying the thinking of the evacuees. Heretofore, they had been drifting without any definite policy of either cooperation or non-cooperation. There was no incentive to take a positive stand one way or another. It was inevitable that future policies, and the manner of presenting them, would influence their decisions and conduct. (See Appendix B).

For the first time, subversives were spotlighted. Heretofore, persons inciting and causing strikes were known to

project officials, but these activities did not necessarily brand them as subversive. However, the registration programs brought some of these men to the fore in compromising circumstances which left no doubt of their disloyalty. These programs also identified a great number of other people as belonging to one of three groups: loyal, disloyal, and those who hated the U. S. Government because of the so-called discriminatory evacuation. Needless to say, this group is not necessarily sympathetic to Japan, although some of the number are willing to cooperate with the subversive group out of spite for the wrong done them.

A great many, especially those of dual citizenship, were waiting to see which course the war took; a great many were still doubtful of an Allied victory. Even many loyal citizens fostered a growing doubt and hesitancy about the wisdom of registration due to a number of causes: (1) suspicion of Government policies due to frequent changes of WRA policies; (2) evacuation psychosis; (3) frustration; (4) subversive activities in the project; (5) attempts to disenfranchise Japanese-American citizens.

The new registration program, beginning February 18, provided for a schedule whereby certain blocks were required to register each day. Block 42 was selected as one of the first six. There were 54 boys of military age in this block, more than in any other block scheduled for that day. Accompanied by Major Marshall, the project director went to the messhall and made an announcement during the lunch period and read the names of the young men of military age who were required to register. He explained that a truck would be furnished to transport them to the registration halls for their convenience. The Major, under misapprehension that registration of men of military age was being held pursuant to a regulation of the Selective Service Board, told the block that these men had to register. The project director then read the names of the fifty-four men in that block. The following day, February 19, Major Marshall, Mr. Coverley, Dr. Jacoby, and the project attorney went again to the Block 42 messhall at noon. By that time only nineteen boys had registered, leaving 35 still to complete the forms. The Major made a stronger speech than on the day previous and again stated that all men of military age were required to register. The project director read the list of thirty-five names and asked each to answer when his name was called. There was no response whatever from the young men, although some women stated that certain individuals were not present.

Early in the afternoon, a delegation from Block 42 marched on the Administration Building and presented a letter stating that the undersigned would not register until they had been granted repatriation forms. On the previous day the Department of Internal Security stopped issuing repatriation forms because

of the increasing number of colonists who arrived daily, thinking to defeat the registration program to some extent by filling in these forms. Action taken to stop the issuance of repatriation forms was also undertaken because it was apparent that some colonists were acting on impulse, the result of mob psychology--an action which would be regretted later on the part of some.

The letter which the thirty-six young men presented to a member of the Department of Internal Security read as follows:

Block 42 only
February 19, 1943

This isn't signing by force as individuals.

To the Board of Selectees:

We the undersigned do not wish to sign to Selective Service. But to repatriate we will sign any time. So until then there won't be any business.

These young men, as perhaps others, were at a loss to understand why repatriation forms were withdrawn when, on February 9, a leading article in the Dispatch entitled "All Evacuees Over Seventeen Years of Age will Register" stated in paragraph 4 "All colonists, including women, will be registered for leave clearance except those who have applied for repatriation."

Information in this article was given to the Reports Officer by Lt. Evan Carroll and the complete story had the Lieutenant's approval before it was printed in the Dispatch, as all stories dealing with Selective Service registration was cleared by the Lieutenant during this program. Furthermore, it was in exact accordance with Mr. Rowalt's governing letter of February 2. When it was later announced in the Dispatch that all male citizens 17 years to 38 years were required to register, whether or not they had filled in repatriation forms, a great hue and cry went out among certain colonists, accusing the Administration of changing its policy and further confusing them. (See Appendix E).

In a special supplement to the Dispatch of February 20, the first paragraph of a leading story entitled "Citizen Repatriation Registration" said "All citizens, both male and female, 17 years of age and over must register whether or not they have or intend to apply for repatriation. This is the word received late yesterday by Mr. Coverley from Washington, D. C.

"The policy with reference to aliens has not been changed. Aliens who have already applied for repatriation will not be

required to register. This was announced by the Army team last week.

"There is some misunderstanding, however, with regard to citizens. Citizens who wish to apply for repatriation but have not yet done so must first register, but such registration will not deprive them of the privilege of later applying for repatriation after the present registration program has been completed," etc., etc.

In the meantime, Mr. Coverley and Major Marshall wired Washington requesting the use of a number of soldiers stationed at the Tule Lake Project to protect the Internal Security officers while making arrests. This was done following the refusal of the local MP Commander and the Ninth Service Command to render such assistance, contrary to assurance from Mr. Myer. The following day, Sunday, February 21, the War Department wired the Ninth Service Command that soldiers could be used to surround the block while members of the Internal Security rounded up the evacuees. At noon on that day, Major Marshall, Captain Maples of the MP detachment, Mr. Jacoby, Mr. Hayes, and Mr. Coverley met in the latter's office and carefully planned a roundup of the 34 young men from Block 42 who had defied the Government in the manner above described. At 4:55 p.m. some 24 soldiers entered the village and headed for Block 42. The soldiers took their position while a great number of colonists milled around, calling the soldiers names, insulting them and throwing gravel, sticks, etc., at them. The soldiers were ordered not to fire unless one or more soldiers were knocked down or attacked. However, the whole procedure was carried out without serious incident and without any untoward violence. One hour and forty-five minutes later, fourteen of these young recalcitrants were in the Klamath Falls County Jail, and thirteen were on their way to the Modoc County Jail, at Alturas. (See Appendix F).

Schools for the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th grades were to have opened the following day, Monday, February 22, but someone whose identity has never been revealed, blew the storm whistle at eight o'clock in the morning to indicate that no schools would be held because of inclement weather. It so happened that a light snow was falling, but not sufficient in quantity to close the schools. Later in the day it was decided to continue the schools closed in view of a more or less general non-conformity on the part of the colonists to their usual procedure in most project activities. Approximately a third to one-half of the evacuee workers at the Administration Building remained away from work, especially those from Ward 5. Partial attendance at various project activities continued throughout the week.

Soon after the first twenty-seven evacuees had been arrested, Mr. Coverley instructed Mr. Anthony O'Brien, project

attorney, to interview all of them and, if possible, to make a case against them. The project attorney had already conferred with the United States Attorney Hennessy in San Francisco (February 15) on the alien registration case and journeyed to Klamath Falls where he secured the services of a court reporter and began taking statements of colonists lodged in the Klamath County Jail. That same afternoon (Monday, February 22) an FBI man from Portland arrived in Klamath Falls and sat in on and listened to statements taken by the project attorney.

That evening Mr. Teiho Hashida, editor of the Japanese section of the Tulean Dispatch, was beaten in his apartment, 5611-B, at approximately 10 p.m., in the presence of his wife and his sister-in-law. He was taken to the hospital suffering with abrasions on the head and lacerations on his body. Also beaten that night were Father Dai (Kitagawa) and Rev. Andrew Kuroda, neither of whom required hospitalization. Later in the week (Wednesday, February 24) the foreman of the coal crew was beaten for having worked with a number of volunteers in unloading a car of coal the day before, after a warning not to do so. He was brutally knocked down and kicked but he did not require hospitalization.

On Monday, February 22, seven more men were rounded up and taken to the county jail at Klamath. These men included four of those whose names were signed to the letter demanding repatriation forms and who were off the project center at the time the first arrests were made. (See Appendix F)

It was the morning of this same day that two posters were found in Block 42 representing tombstones, one in the shape of a cross indicating that the names of the men thereon were Christians--Ohmura, Tokutomi, Hisatomi, Tsukamoto, and Fukushima, all friendly to the Administration and to the registration program; the other poster presented a Japanese tombstone with a single name inscribed--"Ohmura." Underneath was the inscription inu (dog), and on the tombstone was inscribed in Japanese "Rest in Peace."

An attempt to beat Tom Yego, of the Legal Aid Department, was also made the same evening (Monday night, February 22), but the quick action of Mrs. Yego frustrated the plans of the attackers. The project director sent Mr. Yego to Klamath Falls enroute to Idaho to forestall any further attempts at beating him. The project attorney asked Messrs. Gleysteen and Jacoby to talk to Mr. Yego, but they refused.

During the selective service and registration programs, the FBI were singularly uncooperative. On February 15, the project director spoke on long distance telephone to Mr. McConnell, of the FBI office in San Francisco. The project director was under the impression that Mr. McConnell was in charge of all

FBI activities in Northern California. The project director explained to Mr. McConnell the seriousness of the resistance to the registration programs to which Mr. McConnell said he would see what could be done to ease the situation. He promised to telephone later. Mr. McConnell, however, inferred by his manner of speaking that he did not consider the matter very serious and implied that there was little he could do unless informed specifically what acts against the selective service program were being perpetrated and by whom. It goes without saying that no one on the project knew exactly what was being done to sabotage the registration program nor who was responsible for it. If these details had been known, it would not have been necessary to call on the FBI for assistance.

Later that evening the project director received a telephone call from Mr. Hart, the FBI agent at Red Bluff, California, who said that Mr. McConnell had discussed with him his conversation with the project director earlier that day. Mr. Hart, too, asked for specific information as to what was happening on the project so that he, too, could determine the best method of rendering assistance. All available information relative to the subversive activities going on in the project were explained. He, too, by his attitude, conveyed the impression that he did not consider the situation very serious and intimidated that project officials were unduly exercised over it. Exasperated, the project director complained that the project had not received adequate cooperation from his agency. Hart, too, asked the names of persons who were impeding registration and sabotaging the programs. It was explained to him that if such information were available, their assistance would not be required.

The following morning Mr. McConnell telephoned again, asking specifically what was happening and what kind of activities were going on that required investigation. This time, Mr. McConnell spoke in a more cooperative manner.

One or two other telephone conversations with FBI representatives occurred between Tuesday, February 16, and Friday, February 19.

On Friday, February 19, the project director reported to the San Francisco office of the FBI by telephone the fact that 34 residents of Block 42 had come to the Administration Building that afternoon and had presented a written statement advising that they refuse to register unless given repatriation forms. The project director was informed that the FBI could do nothing at the time but that the matter was being considered in Washington. The FBI office further informed the director that it would proceed in accordance with instructions and would take no action until Washington directed the procedure.

As far as is known, no members of the FBI were making investigations on this project as early as February 20, 1943, relative to the registration programs. The first arrests occurred at 4:55 p.m. on the afternoon of Sunday, February 21, except for that on Mr. Junichi Nimura which took place Tuesday, February 16.

On the evening of Tuesday, February 23, the project director received a telephone call from Mr. Gleysteen and Mr. Jacoby (not Dr. Jacoby, Chief of the Internal Security) from Klamath Falls, Oregon, saying they had arrived to assist project officials in their investigation. These gentlemen met in the project director's office at 8:30 the following morning and are presumably the first FBI agents to arrive on the project during this registration program.

It has already been explained that project officials were under the impression at the time the arrests were made on February 21, that violations of the Selective Service Act were not exclusively the jurisdiction of the FBI. This impression was also shared by the Washington Office of the WRA, apparently.

Mr. Gleysteen and Mr. Jacoby demanded to know why arrests on suspicion of violating Selective Service regulations had been made when such matters were entirely within their province. Questioning the project attorney, they also wanted to know why he had proceeded to interview the prisoners after their arrest. The project director's general authority to arrest evacuees and remove them from the project was not questioned by these FBI agents; however, they did question Mr. Coverley's authority to make these particular arrests. In an attempt to arrive at a complete understanding, the project director explained to Gleysteen and Jacoby the fact that project officials had for ten days tried to obtain the assistance of the FBI and, having failed, resorted to what appeared to be the only expedient--the arrest of recalcitrant evacuees. However, the project attorney was requested to discontinue the investigation for the time being.

It was later made clear, as Mr. Edgar Hoover pointed out, that there was no violation on the Selective Service Act involved. Nevertheless, after this fact became known, the FBI continued the investigation until the evening of March 1. They explained that they would inform the project director at their earliest convenience whether or not they intended to prosecute certain evacuees. Having received no further word from them, the project attorney made a second trip to San Francisco and telephone Mr. Gleysteen at the FBI office on March 9, asking what they intended doing. Mr. Gleysteen said the FBI had not reached a final decision but, in view of the fact that the FBI presumably would not intercede in the matter, it would be well for the project attorney to proceed with this

questioning of the arrested evacuees. Mr. Gleysteen furthermore intimidated that it would be a waste of time for the project attorney to take up again the matter with the United States Attorney.

Needless to say, project officials cooperated wholeheartedly with the FBI at all times, giving them every possible assistance, assigning them special quarters in which to conduct interviews, placing cars at their disposal and offering the assistance of members of the Department of Internal Security.

On Thursday, February 25, fifteen to twenty men and boys marched on Shigeto Ohmura's apartment in an attempt to beat him. Mr. Ohmura, 46, and his wife, 46, were born in this country and are one of the few Japanese-American families in this age group who are nisei. They have two children, May (20), and Paul (17). They are highly respected in this community as they were in Chico, California, from whence they were evacuated. The raid on Mr. Ohmura's house took place shortly after midnight. The gang broke all windows in the apartment and smashed in a panel of the door. May blew a whistle which was mistaken for that of a warden. Frightened, the attackers fled.

A tip received by a member of the Department of Internal Security made it possible to begin an investigation almost immediately. This resulted in the arrest of three of the young men involved in this attempted beating: Tetsuo Yamamoto, Masatoshi (Bob) Hirakawa, and Ted Takemoto, bachelors living in Apartment 5205-E. They are kibel, but none of them were part of the initiating group. They volunteered to participate in the beating of Ohmura because they had been told that he was an inu. These boys were questioned by the chief of the Department of Internal Security and others until eight o'clock the following morning and were removed shortly after to the jail in Tule Lake.

Dr. Jacoby further questioned these men in the Tule Lake lockup Friday afternoon and felt that one boy, Masatoshi (Bob) Hirakawa seemed willing to talk and name names. He was questioned from about 1:30 to 6:00 p.m. Friday afternoon and was later brought to the residence of the project director where, after continued questioning by Mr. Coverley, Lt. Carroll, Major Marshall, Mr. Cozzens, project attorney, and others, Masatoshi (Bob) Hirakawa broke under the strain at about 11 p.m. and named ten boys who participated in the attempted beating of Ohmura.

That night after dinner a squadron of Caucasians, using four cars, invaded the homes of these young men and picked up all of them. They were questioned until daybreak, and admissions that they had participated in the attempted beating of Ohmura were obtained from all of them. They were taken to Alturas Saturday morning, the first three were lodged in the

jail at Tulalake. Masatoshi (Bob) Hirakawa was taken to Alturas at his own request and lodged separately. The following day, Sunday, he was returned to the project where he registered and was given a special leave and sent to Minidoka.

As a result of information obtained from questioning Hirakawa, the Department of Internal Security and others began picking up the kibel and issei leaders named by him who were chairman of, or who sponsored secret meetings inimical to the registration programs.

Men removed from the project to Alturas, Saturday, February 27, were George Yamamoto, Jack Yoshida, Teruo Mannari, Hiromi Uno, Ben Yamada, Sadao Yorita, Sachihiko Harada, Masuki Nakano, Hideo Morizawa, Fujio Iseri. (See Appendix F).

On Sunday, February 28, the following were removed: Yoshio Yamato, Shigeki Abe, Gerry Wakayama, Seiichi Wakayama, Kentaro Takesui, Shuniki Makishima, Masahide Yamashita (later released to the project), Minekichi Shimokon, Sadao Nakamura, Kintaro Takeda (later released to the project), Tsutomu Umezu, Kazuto Masumoto. On Monday afternoon, February 22, kibel meetings were held to protest the removal of the twenty-seven men who had presented the letter to Mr. Kristovich demanding repatriation forms at the Administration Building. Masatoshi (Bob) attended these meetings and admitted that a document, a rough draft of a poster dissuading colonists from registering, was read and copied by delegates at the meetings. This document was later mimeographed and posted in various wards, copies in English and Japanese of which were found and brought to the Administration Building by a member of the Department of Education. (See Appendix G). It was at one of these meetings on Monday, February 22, that Teiho Hashida spoke against circulating the document and it was because of this that he was beaten later that evening.

Another meeting was called Tuesday, February 23, in Ward 4, three p.m., at which the chairman of the meeting said that a number of kibel had beaten a man, referring to Hashida. A number of kibel present deplored the beating and spoke against such practices. However, it was agreed at these two meetings that registration should be postponed until the Government turned loose their pals who were taken from the project on Sunday. These men were from Block 42.

The following evening, Wednesday, February 24, a meeting was held in Block 23 and was described by Bob as the "real dress rehearsal." The halls were packed to the doors. Every block elected one issei to represent his block and that one Takeda stood at the door to check off the names of the issei representatives as they came in. Yoshio Yamato, from Block 44, who is said to be the author of the document referred to above, made a speech about the document at the meeting and ordered it circulated.

At a meeting in Ward 3, a representative was selected from each block to circulate a petition for the release of the twenty-seven boys arrested on Sunday. Bob admitted circulating the petition in Block 53, as there were no kibel present from that block. He said one of his roommates circulated the petition in Block 52.

For having revealed these facts to project officials, Bob received the special consideration mentioned above and was sent to Minidoka on Sunday, February 28.

The majority of the young men removed from the project on Sunday, February 21, and seven others removed the following day are nisei. (See Appendix F).

It will be apparent that the young men removed from the project on Sunday, February 21, were the fall-guys or front men for those removed Sunday morning, February 28, except for Junichi Nimura, for whom a presidential warrant was issued on February 24. The men removed on February 26 and 27 were more actively engaged in subversive work than the nisei already referred to, but some of the more important ringleaders were rounded up in this last raid. (See Appendix F).

Repeated arrests angered certain of the colonists, especially those in Ward 5, and signals were given to awaken residents in an attempt to solicit their aid in frustrating further arrests by members of the Department of Internal Security and others; that a great many of their friends in the colony backed them up was vouched in letters, and the food, sent them in prison and subsequently to the CCC Isolation Camp to which many of them were removed. (See Appendix H). It was discovered that rice cakes baked in the kitchen of Block 42 and other delicacies were made of Government ingredients. Other gifts included crates of oranges and other fruits, money, etc. However, a stop was put to these practices.

Mr. Cozzens introduced a plan whereby known kibel were ordered to the registration hall where they were questioned by male registrars, including members of the Army team. Upon refusing to register, these boys were immediately transported to the CCC Isolation Camp in waiting trucks. Many recalcitrants were removed from the project in this manner. However, there was an ironical note struck by some of the boys who were making a grand-stand play at heroics, urged on by cowardly subversive leaders who, apparently secure in their anonymity, allowed these emotionally unstable youths to further obstruct registration by offering themselves as candidates for the Isolation Camp, as did a number of kibel.

For almost a week, large crowds from various blocks in Ward 5 marched to the registration building, headed by candidates

with packed suitcases ready for transferral to the Isolation Camp. As they boarded the trucks they were enthusiastically cheered by crowds shouting banzai.

During the period of February 22 to March 6 the project director and Dr. Jacoby received a great many anonymous tips from apparently well-meaning colonists about persons suspected of being ringleaders in various activities inimical to the registration program. All reports were carefully checked. However, no action was actually taken on them unless they happened to be kibel who had refused to register. (See Appendix B). By March 5, the population at the CCC Internment Camp was 108.

The project director, distressed at the growing number of colonists removed to the CCC Camp and by the number of letters from various organizations demanding an explanation, became skeptical as to his rights in keeping them prisoners in the Internment Camp. (See Appendix H). The project attorney made another trip to San Francisco to talk to the FBI, the United States Attorney, and Mr. Phillip Glick--with whom he talked over the tactical line--and was assured that project authorities were within their constituted rights in holding the recalcitrants thus. While in San Francisco, Lt. F. M. Robinson, of the Office of Naval Intelligence, called on the project attorney. After consulting with Mr. Glick, the project attorney was advised to abide by Mr. Cozzen's wishes and to cooperate with Lt. Robinson, as the Naval Intelligence Office had been most cooperative with WRA officials, both in Washington and in San Francisco. Lt. Robinson photostated the transcripts of the interviews with colonists who were lodged in the Klamath County Jail. He also proposed visiting Tule Lake, and he did so in company with Lt. McGill, also a Naval Intelligence Officer.

During the absence of the project attorney, Mr. Edgar Bernhardt, acting in his capacity, arrived on March 5 from San Francisco. He immediately began the processing of kibel boys who had been taken to the CCC Isolation Camp for refusal to register. Earlier in the first week of March the CCC Camp, approximately fourteen miles northeast of the project, was taken over for the temporary lodging of registration obstructionists, subversives, and others. Mr. Kent Silverthorne, also of the San Francisco Field Office, replaced Mr. Bernhardt on March 10th for a week, taking statements from many of the young men in the CCC Camp.

The Administration was constantly alive to the opposition to the registration programs as various phases became manifest. Appropriate steps were taken to overcome this opposition. Specifically, antidotal policies were put into effect immediately upon the appearance of subversive activities.

A plan of reasoning with colonists was first adopted and this was carried out in a series of meetings to which the project director, Major Marshall, and the Army team and others participated for the purpose of explaining the registration programs by answering questions and by endeavoring to allay the suspicions and doubts of the colonists.

Supplementing this program was a continued campaign to educate the colonists through the pages of the Tulean Dispatch. Special articles explaining the purpose of the registration programs were published daily and special supplements explaining the programs, answering questions, etc., were included which left no doubt in the minds of those willing to understand the registration programs. (See Appendix I).

The misunderstandings which persisted, however, were the result of (1) subversive propaganda carried on throughout the project, (2) frequent changes of WRA and Government policies affecting colonists, (3) illiteracy among a small minority.

That the programs were thoroughly explained and publicized is shown by the fact that a number of colonists wrote to the project director and other appointed personnel, explaining conditions on the project which mitigated against the acceptance and understanding of these programs. (See Appendix B).

In addition to the meetings which were instigated or attended by appointed personnel and others representing the Administration and the Government, not less than a dozen meetings were held by the Community Council and the Planning Board. However, these meetings accomplished little good, in that they had never become functioning organizations of any great power or leadership. In the first place, the Planning Board was composed of issei men of all shades of loyalty and disloyalty. (See Appendix J). The Community Council, although only recently reorganized under the chairmanship of an energetic and loyal nisei, Mr. Harry Mayeda, lacked the experience and the force to function on less than 25% of its constitutional power. Nevertheless, the Community Council held three meetings between February 23rd and 27th in an effort to clarify for colonists ambiguities relative to the registration programs; answers to these queries were published in the Dispatch or were explained to Council members who, in turn, met with block leaders.

On February 28th, Sunday, an emergency session of the Community Council and Planning Board met to recommend what was purported to be a "more satisfactory method of handling registration." This document, see Appendix J, was handed to the project director on Monday morning, March 1, and was rejected

by him. In consequence, the Council members resigned that afternoon because of "lack of confidence by the colonists and the Administration" in their organization.

^{recall} Until the registration programs were announced, the older nisei constituted the real power behind colonists organizations and purposes. The Community Council went only as far as it dared, knowing well the limitations imposed by the issei. Surprising, perhaps, was the power exercised by the kibel. This was fully known for the first time. The combined influence of the kibel and the issei, representing approximately 27% of the total population of the project, dominated the colonists to such an extent that the loyal nisei and others were almost helpless before their influence, threats, and brutality.

The registration programs brought to light these subversive and disloyal elements and clarified the thinking of the project as a whole. They definitely marked those who were against the Administration, for the most part, and those who were for the Administration and provided the latter with a long-awaited opportunity for getting off the fence to stand on their own feet, insist on their rights, and to throw off the shackles that had bound them since entering the project. Proof of this is amply evident in the nisei meetings which were held on March 5 and 12 in Ward 7, and the UC Rally held on March 2, in defiance of orders by the issei and kibel, informing them that the nisei ideologies would dominate in the future.

The nisei meetings revealed to the nisei themselves their own weakness before the issei and kibel and the revelation of their own potential power as an organized authority. The nisei, for the first time in their lives, have assumed executive roles since coming to the project and their lack of experience naturally mitigates against them; but they are not slow to learn; and while the Community Council has carried little weight heretofore, even this small contribution should not be derided since it represented a step in the right direction--that of assuming co-responsibility with the Administration and the determination to see that rights of citizens are respected and exercised. Indeed, error uncovered is half destroyed. This is what the registration programs have done for the Tule Lake Project. (See Appendix K).

Removal of many of the subversives have had a quieting effect on the project. In fact, the facial exterior has resumed a normal expression. That there are others working against the Government, there is no doubt. Whether or not another opportunity will be provided to bring them to the fore cannot be forecast at this time, although some have brazenly declared their sympathies in letters to the men in the CCC Isolation Camp. (See Appendix L).

In any event, launching of the registration programs would have produced dissension and turmoil; aiding and abetting this resistance were the Administrative sins of omission and commission of the previous Administrative regime when colonists were justifiably led to believe that no punishment of any kind would ever be meted out to offenders, no matter how grave. The theory that "There is no such thing as a bad boy" has too long prevailed at this project and is not applicable to a discriminated-against minority some of whose members still enjoy dual citizenship, many having lived most of their lives in Japan, and while issei are denied citizenship in this country.

Offensive to colonists, too, was the fact the Army was called upon to help in arresting obstructionists. Attempts at punishing offenders were heretofore under the jurisdiction of the Department of Internal Security. Colonists were, therefore, totally unprepared for the sterner and more unequivocally expeditious methods of the Army, never having had the opportunity of benefitting nor of being prepared by the more intermediate constabulary authority of the Department of Internal Security. Visions of evacuation hardships welled before the colonists and the cry of "persecution" echoed throughout the project. Even many of the loyal ones began to quaver before these arguments and it was only after propaganda threats and unreason gave way to common sense that the true perspective of the registration programs and their aims were fully understood--and appreciated.

John D. Cook
John D. Cook
Reports Officer

APPENDIX A

REGISTRATION
(Daily Report)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>MALE CITIZENS</u> 126-A	<u>FEMALE CITIZENS</u> 126-Rev.	<u>ALIENS</u> 126-Rev.	<u>TOTAL</u>
Feb. 16	251	110	42	403
17	114	63	25	603
18	145	151	12	913
19	141	172	0	1226
20	86	127	0	1439
22	56	56	1	1552
23	149	132	4	1837
24	138	119	4	2098
25	74	125	2	2299
26	63	89	7	2458
27	47	136	5	2646
Mar. 1	226	173	2	3052
2	364	237	3	3656
3	47	95	221	4019
4	37	48	156	4260
5	99	41	185	4585
6	58	34	117	4794
8	71	40	67	4972
9	26	33	142	5173
10	78	7	80	5338
11	0	21	143	5502
12	0	21	129	5652
13	0	14	401	6067
15	0	34	321	6422
16	0	0	107	6529
17	0	12	113	6654
18	5	9	67	6735
19	2	9	75	6821
20	0	3	45	6869
22	2	10	135	7016

March 23, 1943 to March 30, 1943 inclusive:

15	113	614	7758
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March 31, 1943 to April 7, 1943 inclusive:

36	5	37	7836
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TOTAL	2330	2239	3262	7836
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February 21, 1943

Dear Sir:

I deeply regret to note that many Japanese in this center are becoming more disobedient day by day.

Please let me cite several of the persistent rumors that are of course false yet are circulating among the old people who are unable to read or write the English and therefore are easily deceived by the fellows that are really harmful to this country.

Namely:

Australia was taken by the Japanese a long time ago and that General McArthur is already the prisoner in Japan.

Alaska was taken but the United States Government is trying to conceal the truth lest the American public might become alarmed and reluctant for the continuation of this war.

All the U.S. fleets in the Pacific are annihilated and hardly any merchant ships are left over.

U.S. government asked for peace to Japan through the Swiss Ambassador in Tokio but failed.

The premier of Japan through the radio advised to all Japanese to remain inside the relocation center because it will make the U. S. Government pay \$10,000 to each of them as the part of war indemnity whereas those already left the center are not entitled to get shares.

Japan is now fully confident to her final victory.

San Francisco is in imminent danger for the bombardment from Jap navy.

All these rumors mostly come out from the fellows who claim that their radios are fixed so as to obtain clear messages from Japan.

Now yesterday morning there was already rumors spreading that the Japanese Government through the radio informed to all Japanese here never register for leave nor enlist in the U. S. Army because it stands firmly behind them and it instructed the Spanish Government to present the objections to the U. S. Government.

There is one young man whose name is Shindo or Sindo lives in the room 2702-D and he has succeeded in the last fall in fixing his radio connecting with the wires so high above his roof and ever since claims that he could hear very distinctly every word from Japan in the morning between 3:30 to 4:00 a.m. and always gives reports as Japan's victory in any engagements.

From these circumstances you may easily infer that the old

Japanese believing in these false propaganda will endeavor to persuade their sons not to answer for their registration.

The above mentioned person looks very quiet and talks in low voice, but please not to be deceived. He is worst kind enemy for this country and is one of the fellows certainly disturbing our community. And I as an patriotic American I can not but request you to hand over this person to the agency of Federal Bureau of Inspection and thereby we hope the rest of them will learn how to take their consequences.

Yours

Faithful Servant
Yet refrain to express my name
lest it might make trouble

COPY

Thursday Noon
Tulelake 713-A

Dear Mr. Coverley:

This is to inform you of subversive activities in block seven in particular and of the whole camp in general.

There is, or was, posted on the bulletin board in the mess-hall at noon today a mimeographed notice agitating against registration. There may be, so far as I know, other and similar notices posted in other messhalls throughout the camp.

I feel that the general hesitancy about registering is due to confused minds. There are various widespread subversive groups in camp that are deliberately confusing the issues and trying to block all attempts at registration; and the notices such as the above and the almost daily issei meetings all over the camp are efforts in that direction.

I feel that the young nisei are being deliberately and thoroughly misguided towards their undoing. (The notice mentioned above even goes so far as to urge nisei to scrap their American citizenship as if it were of no value.)

I feel that immediate steps should be taken towards apprehending the guilty parties and removing them somewhere where they cannot work their influence on the young, ignorant and gullible. Therefore this letter.

Very sincerely yours,

/s/George Takao
Block 7 - 713-A

COPY

Project Director Coverly,

This business of trying to get out of registering and signing for repatriation seems to be getting worse every day. The main thing that is causing this is the influence of the Issei parents trying to force their American born children to obey their orders rather than the child that knows he or she should be loyal to their country.

If the Issei parents that are causing all this maddening rumor and propaganda really knew what "loyalty" meant to serve their country, they should have gone back to their own country long before this and served their country by joining the armed forces when in need, but they never, and the only reason they came here was to get away from being taken into the army, and especially the Kibeis they come here to get away when they near the age of 21, because it is compulsory in Japan, then when the time came that they were being drafted here many sneaked back again for a few months to get away, well then again they returned because in fear of a draft over there. I think they are the dirtiest cowards that ever existed and so between the Issei and the Kibeis, their influence over the nisei is maddening and this is where all the trouble comes from. Repatriation maybe alright for Issei & Kibeis, surely be a good riddens of bad rubbish, but what about the Nissei, why should they be forced to serve a country that they're not eligible to.

Maybe the idea of being put in camp here is their vengeance, but its not only these people, there are people on the outside who are sacrificing more to the cause to win this thing called war. War, give them a good soaking into their heads that we are in War.

Some had to sacrifice dearly and some very little they should kick when their earnings in currency all transfered to safety. Many never had anything of any value and are only too glad to get out of their debts that had forever went around yearly, this is heaven to those, they are living so contentedly, so they do not want to register for leave clearance.

If this keeps on there is going to be a war just among themselves right here, and the disloyal Issei and Kibeis should be punished severely. Think they can have a mind of their own and run other peoples mind for them, the dirty Jack-Ass.

Don't give in, Government orders are orders and I hope you force it to the end. Many of the mothers say they will disown her son if he enlists, instead of feeling proud and honoring him. If I had a mother like that I surely would disown her for such cowardly act. Women and men in groups in wash rooms Lavs managers office, gabbing about how and what should be done, to run some one elses mind instead of making up their own mind.

Have no pity.

/s/ 100% Loyal

Recd.
2/22/43
Tule Lake Project Ad. Div.

APPENDIX C

REPATRIATION

Application on file as of June 1942 to April 8, 1943:

525 applicants

25 withdrawals

500 total application on file

APPENDIX D

The inimical activities of Junichi Nimura were reported to the former Project Director by memorandum on October 19, 1942. (See John Cook's report February 22, 1943)

Nimura was Block Advisor to the City Council, elected delegate to the Co-op Board, member of the Judicial Commission, and, during the registration program, was a self-elected member of the Planning Board, replacing one whose presence was suddenly required elsewhere. Mr. Nimura was leader in the farm strikes, a leader in the construction strike; he also admitted conducting a house-to-house canvass against the building of the Project theatre.

COPY

APPENDIX E

TL 74 FROM LA 895 3-6-43

HARVEY COVERLEY WRA TULE LAKE RELOCATION CTR NEWELL CALIF

LETTER FEBRUARY 1 SIGNED E. M. ROWALT, ACTING DIRECTOR, STATES IN PARAGRAPH THREE THAT THE REGISTRATION WILL BE COMPULSORY EXCEPT IN CASES OF THOSE WHO HAVE REQUESTED REPATRIATION. THIS PROVISION IS FURTHER DETAILED REGARDING MALE CITIZENS IN SUPPLEMENT THREE OF ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTION 22 DATED JANUARY 30. ALL MALE CITIZENS MUST REGISTER. ALL OTHER PEOPLE EXCEPT THOSE WHO REQUESTED REPATRIATION PREVIOUS TO JANUARY 28 ALSO REQUIRED TO REGISTER AS OUTLINED IN SUPPLEMENT THREE MENTIONED ABOVE AND ROWALT'S LETTER OF FEBRUARY 1. DISREGARD OF THIS REQUIREMENT MAY BE PUNISHED IN THE SAME MANNER AS THE BREAKING OF ANY OTHER WRA REGULATION ON THE PROJECT. SINCE TALKING WITH COZZENS TODAY I AM SENDING YOU THE ABOVE INFORMATION SO THAT THERE WILL BE NO MISTAKING THE REQUIREMENTS OF REGISTRATION.

D S MYER WRA WA

CONF 1 22 30 28 1

XX

CC

APPENDIX F

DEPARTURES FOR KLAMATH FALLS 2/17/43

1. Nimura, Junichi
4515-B
56 years old
Openly stated he was loyal to Japan, that he would not fight for this country but that he would fight for Japan; participated in meetings urging the colonists not to register. Later removed to San Francisco on Presidential warrant.

DEPARTURES FOR KLAMATH FALLS 2/21/43

Removed to OGC Camp 2/28/43

2. Ohara, Tsutomu
4202-B
20 years old
Born at Colusa, California. Parents and two sisters in the project. His only brother, Namio, was removed with him. Registered for Selective Service at Auburn in 1942, applied for repatriation but was refused. Was one of the petitioners refusing to register. Wants to go back to Japan although he has never been there and does not wish to serve in the U. S. armed forces under these conditions.
3. Tanimoto, George
4204-A
17 years old
Born at Gridley, California. Parents and two sisters in the project. Has never been to Japan. One brother serving in the U. S. Army and the remaining four including himself were removed. Still refuses to register. Would register if he were outside and the Government gives back his civilian rights. Repatriation has been refused. Was a Boy Scout at Tule Lake.
4. Tanimoto, Mamoru
4204-A
22 years old
Born and lived at Gridley, California. Has never been to Japan. Was a farmer before coming to the project. Applied for repatriation. He is willing to lose his American citizenship. Willing to serve in the armed forces of Japan if they take him. Unwilling to serve in the U. S. Army at the present time. Registered for Selective Service at Gridley in 2/14/42 and was classified as 4-C.

5. Yoshikawa, Masaru
4206-A
29 years old

Born at South Pasadena, California. Parents are dead. Went to Japan at the age of eight and remained 8 years. Attended commercial school before returning to the U. S. Has one brother serving in the U. S. Army and another brother in the project. Applied for repatriation. Refuses to register because he has being classified as 4-F and 4-C and treated unfairly. However, would serve in the U. S. Army if he were outside.

6. Kaneko, John
4215-C-D
17 years old

Born at Newcastle, California. Parents and two sisters in the project; three brothers were removed from the project with him. Signed petition, refused to register. Would register for repatriation because America has not given rights that should have been given to citizens.

7. Kaneko, Samuel
4215-C-D
20 years old

Born at Sacramento, California and lived 14 years at Lincoln. Attended Language School for about four and a half or five years. Has never been to Japan. Attended Sacramento J. C. for two years. Registered for Selective Service at Lincoln in June 1942. Refuses to register at Tule Lake because he did it once before. Has applied for repatriation. Thinks that he has not been treated like other-citizens. Is willing to give up his American citizenship.

8. Kaneko, Jim
4215-C-D
19 years old

Born at Sacramento, California and lived at Lincoln most of his life. Attended Language School for about four years. Has never been to Japan. Applied for repatriation. He did not register because other American citizens were not put in places like project. Decided to go back to Japan. Registered for Selective Service at Lincoln in June 30, 1942 and no classification received. Refuses to register and is willing to accept the penalty.

9. Kanesaki, Seiso
4216-A
24 years old

Born at Auburn, California. Went to Japan in 1925 and returned in 1935 at the age of 17. Graduated from High School in Japan. Mother in project and two sisters in Japan. Applied for repatriation because he doesn't understand English very well; retains dual citizenship.

Thinks he is not a citizen any more since he was put into the camp.

10. Kamiya, Tadashi
4216-B-C
24 years old

Born at Sacramento, California. Graduated from Marysville High School. Attended Language School for eight years. Has never been to Japan. Registered for Selective Service at Red Bluff in 10/40 and 7/41. Has been classified as 1-B and 4-F. Applied for repatriation. Refuses to register because he did it before coming into Tule Lake. Is willing to serve in the armed forces of Japan.

11. Kamiya, Satoshi
4216-B-C
17 years old

Born at Sacramento, California. Parents and one sister in the project and three brothers removed on 2/21/43. Has never been to Japan. Refused to register. Every member of the family has applied for repatriation but were refused. Doesn't care whether Japan or America loses the war.

12. Kamiya, Hiroshi
4216-B-C
26 years old

Born at Sacramento, California. Was in a laundry business at Red Bluff. He gave his opinion before the group in Mr. Kristovich's presence asking for repatriation paper. Was one of the five delegates appointed to confer with Dr. Jacoby. He told the group they should not register. Says he is a Japanese citizen, prisoner of war and wants to go to Japan even if he has not been there.

13. Takeshita, Paul
4216-D
20 years old

Born at Sebastopol, California. Parents and one sister in the project, another at Granada. Was twelve years old when he went to Japan. Attended school for five years in Japan. Retains dual citizenship. Registered at Red Bluff for Selective Service and thought he was going to stay outside. Applied for relocation to continue schooling to major in pharmacy or chemistry. Family applied for repatriation. Desires to be neutral. Thinks he is not treated as citizen and he guesses he would have to go if the U. S. Army called to serve under the Selective Service Act, on the basis of the registration card he now holds.

14. Kamimori, Sayo
4216-F
25 years old

Born at Marysville, California. Went to Japan when he was six years old. Returned

when he was about 17. Schooled in Japan. Parents, sister and three brothers in the project. Went to private night school to study English. Refused to register. Thinks that he is an American citizen by birth, but from the standpoint of rights as a citizen, he thinks he is denied that citizenship. Wants to go back to Japan.

DEPARTURES FOR ALTURAS 2/21/43
Removed to GCC Camp 3/1 - Balance 3/2

15. Kaida, Mitsuo
4201-B
30 years old
Born in Okanee, Nebraska and went to Japan at the age of about nine or ten years old. Remained in Japan eight years, returning to the U. S. in 1930. Father and one brother in the project. Two brothers in Japan. Married. Has applied for repatriation for himself and family. Refuses to register.
16. Murakami, Sadsyoshi
4201-C
24 years old
Born at Mountain View, California. He has never been to Japan. Mother and four sisters in the project. Family and himself have applied for repatriation. He feels that he has not been treated as citizen. He would have been interested before evacuation but since then he has lost faith.
17. Ohara, Namio
4202-C
17 years old
Born at Swanton, California and lived most of his life in San Jose. Applied for repatriation. Says he wants to repatriate because he was treated like an alien. He has never been to Japan.
18. Doi, Takehiko
4203-D
20 years old
Born at Colusa, California. Mother and two sisters in the project. Father died in December in the project. Has applied for repatriation. He wants to go back to Japan to take his father's ashes as he was asked to do before his father died. Registered at Oroville, California and was classified as 4-C. He has been influenced by the opinion of other people.
19. Imahara, Henry Masao
4203-E
30 years old
Born at Watsonville, California. Was a farmer before coming to the project and was a cook at the mess hall 42. Parents are dead, two brothers and one sister in

other camps and one brother in the U. S. Army. He has never been to Japan. Attended Japanese Language School for a short while. He did not register because he did not understand all of the questions. Applied for repatriation for himself and his wife.

20. Tanimoto, Masashi
4204-A
28 years old

Born at Casceumme, California and went to Japan at the age of four or five and remained about six or seven years. Attended school for about four years and returned to the U. S. Wrote the petition with the aid of the boys and burned the original when a typewritten copy was made. Handed the petition to Mr. Kristovich. Applied for repatriation the same day. Thinks he has not been treated like an American citizen. Would not register as long as he was in camp. Wants to go to Japan. Willing to fight for Japan.

21. Miyasaki, Ben T.
4211-E
29 years old

Born in Portland, Oregon. Went to Japan when he was two or three years old. Returned to the U. S. at the age of 16. Attended high school in Japan. Parents are dead, one brother in the project. Applied for repatriation. Doesn't want to register because he served in the U. S. Army in 2/40 and believes that he was not treated equally as any other American citizens.

22. Yamamoto, Haruo
4212-A
21 years old

Born at Marysville, California. Father and one sister in the project. Applied for repatriation. Registered at Marysville in 2/15/42.

23. Oki, Fred
4213-A
23 years old

Born and lived in Auburn, California. Father is in an internment camp. Mother and one brother in the project. Registered at Auburn twice, classified as 2-A and 4-C. Applied for repatriation. He does not want to go back to Japan but thinks he should since Placer county don't want Japanese back. Has never been to Japan but would like to go, but not during War time.

24. Kumano, Hiromi
4213-F
17 years old

Born at Marysville, California. Was a Freshman at the project high school. Parents, one brother and two sisters in the project. Has one elder brother in

- Japan. Went to Japan in 1938 and returned to the U. S. in 1929. Attended one year of schooling in Japan. Family applied for repatriation but was refused. He likes the life in Japan.
25. Marubashi, Frank
4212-D
22 years old
- Born at Colusa, California and lived in Gridley before coming into the project. Went to Japan at the age of six and remained there two years. Attended one year of grammar school in Japan. Brother of Henry Marubashi who also was removed on the same day. Feels that he is not an American citizen ever since he was put into camp.
26. Marubashi, Henry S.
4212-D
20 years old
- Born at Colusa, California. Went to Japan when he was three or four and remained two years; does not recall anything. Parents in the project and has two brothers, one married sister. One brother was removed with him and the other brother is serving in the U. S. Army. Does not know why he has to register again. Family applied for repatriation. Wants to go to Japan as he has the repatriation paper and says he might as well go through with it.
27. Shinseki, Eddie T.
4217-D
31 years old
- Born at Penryn, California and evacuated to Gridley in May 1942. Went to Japan in 1921 and returned in 1926. Went again in 1936 and remained half a year. Father dead, mother in Japan and sisters and one brother in the U. S. Has one brother serving in the U. S. Army. Applied for repatriation. Wants to go back to Japan.
28. Fukushima, Matsuyuki
4205-A
30 years old
- Born in Hawaii and went to Japan at the age of four. Remained twelve years in Japan and came to the U. S. when he was sixteen. Has one brother in the project and an older brother in Hawaii. Applied for repatriation. Believes that he is not an American citizen because he was forced to come into the camp and freedom was taken away. Wants to go to Japan.
29. Ozawa, William
4205-C
17 years old
- Now in project.

DEPARTURES FOR KLAMATH FALLS 2/22/43

Removed to CCC Camp 3/1/43

30. Kumagai, Toyotsugu
4201-D
35 years old
Born near San Jose, California. Parents, one brother and one sister in Japan, one brother in the project. Went to Japan at the age of four and remained 18 years. Attended as far as to agricultural school in Japan. Applied for repatriation and wants to go back to Japan. He made speeches at block 42 expressing his opposition to registration.
31. Ota, Hiroshi Harry
4206-D
19 years old
Born at Lincoln, California. Parents and two brothers in the project. A married sister in Idaho. Never been to Japan. Registered for the Selective Service at Lincoln in June 1942. Does not feel like going back to Japan, but says he belongs with this bunch. Did not apply for repatriation. Wants to stay in the U. S.
32. Kamimori, Hiroshi
4216-F
23 years old
Born at Marysville, California. Lived in Red Bluff prior to evacuation. Went to Japan at the age of four--1923, returned in 1936. Wants to go back to Japan since being put into camp. Family, including himself, has applied for repatriation. Has registered twice and was classified as 4-F and 4-C
33. Yamasaki, Kazuo
4204-B
20 years old
Born at Chico, California. Went to Japan in 1925 and returned to the U. S. in 1929. Parents, one brother and five sisters in the project. Registered for Selective Service at Oroville twice, classified as 4-C. Applied for repatriation. Decided not to register when he came to this project, after the way he had been treated. Wants to go back to Japan any time. Does not mind being inducted into the armed forces of Japan. Retains a dual citizenship. He will not fight with the army of the U. S.
34. Kinoshita, Sam
4217-E-F
22 years old
Born at Chico, California. Parents and one sister in the project. Registered at Chico in 1942 but has not heard about his classification. Registered at Tule Lake also, answering "no" to question 27 and 28. He did it because he wanted to

35. Kinoshita, George
4217-E-F
19 years old

get the repatriation and wishes to stay with the bunch. Feels that his citizenship has been denied. His repatriation is already signed and witnessed. Never been to Japan and wants to go.

Born and lived in Chico, California. Registered at Marysville and applied for relocation for group work as farm labor. Registered at Tule Lake. However, answered "no" to question 27 and 28. Went to jail on his own free will and has applied for repatriation. Wants to go to Japan although he has never been there. Believes he has not been given full privileges of American citizen.

36. Kuwashima, Fred
4206-A
20 years old

Born in Seattle, Washington. Went to Japan when he was a baby and stayed one year. Cannot recall anything about the trip. Attended Japanese Language School for eight years in Seattle. He volunteered to come to the jail after the soldiers came to pick up the 27 boys and wants to revoke his registration. Would have gone into the Army when he first came here. Registered once in Oroville, California and received a 4-C classification.

37. Tanimoto, Jim
4204-A
19 years old

Born and lived in Gridley, California. Has never been to Japan. Registered at Oroville in June 1942, and was classified as 4-C. He does not think that the Bill of Rights has been obeyed. He would be glad to report for duty when ordered if he had not been evacuated.

DEPARTURES FOR ALTURAS 2/26/43

38. Yamamoto, Tetsuo
5205-E
22 years old

Born at Fresno, California. Went to Japan in July 1926 and returned to the U. S. in 1934. Confessed to participation in beatings or attempted beatings of colonists.

39. Takemoto, Ted
5205-E
21 years old

Born at Fresno, California. Went to Japan in July 1922 and returned to the U. S. in March 1939. Confessed to participation in beatings or attempted beatings of colonists.

40. HIRAKAWA, Masatoshi
5205-E
21 years old
Was removed from the project on the same charges as Yamamoto and Takemoto. However, he was released the following day and transferred to Minidoka.

DEPARTURES FOR ALTURAS 2/27/43

41. Yamamoto, George
4914-D
22 years old
Born in Seattle, Washington. Went to Japan in January 1923 and returned to the U. S. in March 1938. Confessed to participating in beatings or attempted beatings of colonists.
42. Yoshida, Jack
4914-D
23 years old
Born in Hawaii. Went to Japan in May 1919 and returned to the U. S. in April 1934. Confessed to participating in beatings or attempted beatings of colonists.
43. Mannari, Teruo
4914-D
20 years old
Born in Mill City, Oregon. Went to Japan in November 1928 and returned to the U. S. in April 1938. Confessed to participating in beatings or attempted beatings of colonists.
44. Uno, Hiromi
4905-A
21 years old
Born in Seattle, Washington. Went to Japan in 1927 and returned to the U. S. in May 1938. Confessed to participating in beatings or attempted beatings of colonists.
45. Yamada, Ben
2413-C
21 years old
Born at Laramie, Wyoming. Went to Japan in May 1922 and returned to the U. S. in April 1937. Confessed to participating in beatings or attempted beatings of colonists.
46. Yorita, Sadao
619-D
24 years old
Born at Courtland, California. Went to Japan in September 1928 and returned in April 1936. Confessed to participating in beatings or attempted beatings of colonists.
47. Harada, Sachihiko Sam
5606-A
20 years old
Born at Troy, Montana. Went to Japan in 1925 and returned to the U. S. in May 1938. Confessed to participating in beatings or attempted beatings of colonists.
48. Nakano, Masuki
401-C
28 years old
Born in Oakland, California. Went to Japan but does not recall the date. He was removed on the charges of parti-

- icipating in beatings or attempted beatings of colonists. Now in project.
49. Morizawa, Hideo
1702-D
23 years old
Born at Walvelle, Washington. Went to Japan in 1923 and returned to the U. S. in 1933. Confessed to participating in beatings or attempted beatings or colonists.
50. Iseri, Fujio
407-E
27 years old
Born at Knights Valley, California. Went to Japan in 1918 and returned in June 1931. Confessed to participating in beatings or attempted beatings of colonists.

DEPARTURES FOR KLAMATH FALLS 2/28/43
Removed to CCC Camp 3/7/43

51. Abe, Shigeki
4206-C
43 years old
Issei. One of the Nakamura gang. Chief Steward of Block 42. Was in charge of the meetings of Block 42. Is considered to be rough, tough character and is dangerous and a menace to the peace and security of the project.
52. Yamato, Yoshio
4412-F
28 years old
Born in Oakland, California. Went to Japan in December 1919 and returned in April 1931. Leader who conspired to obstruct registration.
53. Makishima, Shunichi
4003-B
44 years old
Born in Hilo, Hawaii. Went to Japan in September 1897 and returned to the U. S. in April 1914. Leader who conspired to obstruct registration.
54. Umezu, Tsutomu
2402-B
22 years old
Born at Sacramento, California. Went to Japan in 1923 and returned in 1937. Leader who conspired to obstruct registration.
55. Wakayama, Gerry
1703-C
29 years old
Born in Independence, Oregon. Has never been to Japan. Spoke only in behalf of his block in the Council. Leader who conspired to obstruct registration.
56. Wakeyama, Seiichi
1703-C
66 years old
Issei. He registered for leave clearance at the CCC Camp. Leader who conspired to obstruct registration.

57. Taketsui, Kentaro
405-D
26 years old

Born at Mukilteo, Washington. Went to Japan in March 1928 and returned to the U. S. in May 1940. Visited again in August 1940 and remained until March 1941. Leader who conspired to obstruct registration.

58. Masumoto, Kazuto
419-A
23 years old

Born at Sunnyside, Utah. Went to Japan in October 1928 and returned to the U. S. in September 1927. Leader who conspired to obstruct registration.

59. Shimokon, Minekichi
503-B
25 years old

Born in Seattle, Washington. Went to Japan in 1922 and returned to the U. S. in August 1934. Went back again in October 1927 and remained until April 1938. Leader who conspired to obstruct registration.

60. Nakamura, Sadao
503-B
32 years old

Born in Seattle, Washington. Went to Japan when he was about four or five years old and returned about at the age of 15 or 16. Went back again in 1933 and remained two years. Leader who conspired to obstruct registration.

61. Yamashita, Masahide
1314-B
59 years old

Issei. Was charged as leader who conspired to obstruct registration. However, he was released and is now in the project.

62. Takeda, Kintaro
2902-B
38 years old

Issei. Leader who conspired to obstruct registration. However, he was released and is now in the project.

DEPARTURES FOR CCC Camp 3/1/45

63. Takaoka, Shunichi
4707-D
24 years old

13 years in Japan, stated definitely he was not loyal to this country. Will not register under any condition.

64. Hirata, Shuzo
4617-A
29 years old

26 years in Japan. In America when 18 years old in 1930, first time since baby. 1937 to Japan, 1938 returned, 1939 to Japan, 1940 returned. Wife and children in Japan. Says he is not loyal to this country. Feared we would use his signature for some other purpose and afraid what Japan might do to him. Would not register.

65. Shintaku, Shozo
4017-D
23 years old
Taken to Japan at the age of two. Returned here when fourteen or fifteen years old. Will not register. Definitely refused.
66. Imada, Ronald Kanama
504-B
26 years old
Kibei, stated that he is not loyal to the U. S. He is loyal to Japan and would not register.
67. Arai, Frank
504-B
32 years old
Kibei, stated that he is not loyal to the U. S. He is loyal to Japan and would not register.

DEPARTURES FOR CCC Camp 3/2/43

68. Yamamoto, Ellis
4706-E
37 years old
Went to Japan when three years old, remaining there for 12 years. Stated he was opposed to evacuation. Would not register. Claimed the United States had ill treated him, and did not trust them.
69. Yamasaki, Thomas Hideo
2702-D
21 years old
Went to Japan when 7 years and returned at the age of 17. Stated he would not register and refused to answer any further questions.
70. Okemoto, Stanley Kiyoshi
3604-B
30 years old
Went to Japan when 2 years old and returned when 8 years old. Returned to Japan when 13, and came back to the United States when approximately 16. Stated he would not register. Stated the Government had tried to mix him up in registering. Believed that registration was some kind of a trick--very defiant--appeared to be a trouble maker.
71. Ishihara, Sumio
505-D
29 years old
Went to Japan when he was 5 years old. Returned when he was 13, then spent 1 year between the time he was 26 and 27 in Japan. Stated he would not register. Would not answer any further questions.
72. Otani, Noboru
504-C
20 years old
Did not take time to get his visit to Japan. He was so hostile, making a scene, calling the teachers and other persons in the room liars, that we had him removed immediately.

73. Miyamoto, Satoru
4519-B
31 years old
Went to Japan when he was about 1 year old. Spent approximately 15 years in Japan and also from October 1933 to June 1934. He flatly refused to register because the United States would give him no guarantee about what they would do if he did not register. He did not trust the United States and did not know what they would do.
74. Otsuka, Hiroyoshi
5905-B
27 years old
Went to Japan when he was 3 years old. Remained in Japan 18 years, returning to the United States in 1936. He is suspected of being a member of the beating gang. It is impossible to gather any other information from him. He was very indefinite in his answers, definitely refused to register. Was interviewed by Major Marshall and Sgt. Taro Tsukahara.
75. Miyamoto, Tsutae
4519-B
23 years old
Went to Japan when 3 years old. Returned when he was 18. He stated he was not loyal to this country. Considers himself a Japanese citizen and definitely refused to register.
76. Katayama, Takashi
4519-D
25 years old
Went to Japan when 2 years old. Returned when he was 17 years old, and spent 5 months in Japan during 1940. Stated he considered himself an alien. Said he would not register either in this registration or for the aliens.
77. Morishige, Memoru
4505-B
36 years old
Went to Japan when 2 years old. Returned when he was 22 years old and made one trip of six months each in 1934 and 1937. He would not answer questions. He stated he wanted to return to Japan and definitely refused to register.
78. Tanizaki, Masao
1401-A
21 years old
Went to Japan when 5 years old. Returned when he was 15 years old. Stated he would not register and would not answer questions. Sarcastic about all answers and refused to talk. Returned to project.

DEPARTURES FOR CCC Camp 3/3/43

79. Ono, Arthur T.
4506-B
36 years old
Went to Japan when 11 years old. Returned 12 years later. He definitely states he hopes Japan wins the War-- considers himself a Japanese and would not register under any condition.
80. Kobayashi, Osamu
4506-B
27 years old
Went to Japan when he was 4 years old and returned when he was 16. Also spent 8 months in Japan during 1936. Considers himself a Japanese rather than an American. Would answer no questions except that he would not register.
81. Ota, Noboru
4506-B
26 years old
Went to Japan when he was 2 or 3 years old. Returned when he was 17. Considers himself a Japanese. Hopes Japan wins the war. Definitely refused to register.
82. Uyeno, Mitsugi
4506-B
23 years old
Went to Japan when he was 5 or 6 years old. Returned when he was 16. Spent 4 months in Japan during 1938. Stated he should never have been put in a relocation area. Was very bitter and refused to register.

DEPARTURE FOR CCC Camp 3/4/43

83. Itano, Daiichi
4002-D
23 years old
Interviewed on March 3 and given until March 4 to consider registration. Went to Japan when six years old, remaining there approximately 10 years. He was interviewed by the Japanese Sgt. Tsukahara, Major Marshall and Mr. R. B. Cozzens. Stated that he hopes Japan wins the War and that he would not register under any circumstances. He appears to be a trouble maker and interferes with the peace and harmony of this community. He is definitely defiant and criticizes the entire registration program.

DEPARTURES FOR CCC Camp 3/5/43

84. Nakao, Kiyoto
5113-B
23 years old
Was three years old when he went to Japan. He returned when he was 18. He considers himself loyal to the emperor. Wants to join the Japanese Army. Flatly refused to register.

85. Sumida, Sumito
5117-D
24 years old
Was 10 years old when he went to Japan. Was 22 years old when he returned. He is loyal to the emperor. Will not register.
86. Komure, Sedanori Ted
514-B
26 years old
He refused to talk, refused to register. Went to Japan in January 1921 and returned April 1927.
87. Uchiyama, Fujio
5304-B
27 years old
Was 3 years old when he went to Japan. Was 15 years old when he returned. Says he is loyal to Japan. Refuses to register.
88. Yamamoto, Hifumi F.
5105-B
26 years old
Went to Japan when he was three years. Returned when he was 15 years old. Participated in the mob obstructing recruitment. Will not register. Definitely obstructed program of recruitment.
89. Nagao, Shigeru Sam
4404-E
26 years old
Was 15 years old when he went to Japan. Was 21 years old when he returned. Refused to register. Part of the mob who obstructed recruitment. Will not register under any condition.
90. Nakamura, Kameo
4407-A
24 years old
Was three years old when he went to Japan and nine years old when he returned. Definitely refuses to register and does not know whether he is loyal to Japan or to the United States.
91. Igawa, Tadayuki
4805-B
27 years old
Was three years old when he went to Japan and seven years old when he came back. Undecided and seemed to be playing a guessing game. He was lead by others. Returned to center to think it over.
92. Sasaki, Kazuo S.
4706-B
27 years old
Went to Japan in 1925. Came back to the United States in 1936. Was in the mob that came to the office. Definitely participated in obstructing recruitment, refused to register.
93. Nakajima, Tetsuo R.
4412-E
21 years old
Went to Japan when he was 4 years old and returned in 1938. Participated in the mob at the office. Definitely obstructed recruitment program. Will not register.

94. Nakao, Bob M.
4713-C-D
20 years old
Was 2 years old when he went to Japan. Was 17 years old when he returned. Was with the mob and definitely participated with the mob in obstructing registration and recruitment. Will not register.
95. Morioka, Seiro
4817-F
24 years old
Was 2 years old when he went to Japan and 17 years old when he returned. Definitely refused to register.
96. Taketa, Senichiro
4406-C
21 years old
Was 6 years old when he went to Japan and 15 years old when he returned. He is loyal to Japan and considers himself a subject of the emperor. Will not register.
97. Morioka, Eiro
4817-F
26 years old
Was 4 years old when he went to Japan. 18 when he returned. Asked for repatriation last August. Wanted two or three years to make up his mind about registration.
98. Miyama, Masaru R.
4805-A
36 years old
Was 10 years old when he went to Japan. 22 when he returned. He was in the mob and definitely obstructed recruitment. He will not register.
99. Yamamoto, Eichi
4007-A
27 years old
Was 4 years old when he went to Japan. Was 14 years old when he returned. Wants to return to Japan. Was in the mob this morning to obstruct registration.
100. Miyaki, Kazuo
4303-C
21 years old
Went to Japan when he was three years old and returned when he was 19. He definitely states he will not register. He participated in a mob and definitely obstructed registration.
101. Yoshikawa, Shizuo Ted
4306-A-B
27 years old
Was 7 years old when he went to Japan and 22 years old when he returned. He was in the mob at 10:00 a.m. Definitely obstructed recruitment. Is loyal to Japan. Is not loyal to the United States. Would not register.
102. Oshita, Don
4805-B
22 years old
He participated in the mob formed on March 5, 1943. He wants to go back to Japan. Will not register.

103. Sakahara, Shizuto
4704-A
21 years old
Went to Japan when four months old and returned in 1927. He has parents in Japan. He came in independently. Would not register but could not say he was loyal to Japan. He himself indicated that he decided to straddle the fence of dual citizenship.
104. Takemoto, Mitsugi Frank
4404-E
27 years old
Was 3 years old when he went to Japan. 21 years old when he returned to the United States. Was part of the mob. Definitely obstructed recruitment. Refused to register. Is loyal to none.

DEPARTURES FOR CCC Camp 3/6/43

105. Kimura, Wataru J.
3302-A
29 years old
Going back to Japan after the war. Loyal to Japan. Went to Japan when he was eight years old. Returned when he was nineteen. Says he will not obey the laws of the United States.
106. Hashimoto, Hiroto
3301-B
21 years old
Fifteen years in Japan. Returned in 1938. Loyal to Japan. Parents in Japan. Registered at CCC Camp. Returned to project 3/12/43, after short trial sentencing him to six days in CCC Camp already accomplished.
107. Nishimoto, Isamu S.
1113-D
23 years old
Born at Penryn, California. Went to Japan in September 1926 and returned in April 1928. Refused to register.
108. Kuwahara, Yoshio F.
1115-B
23 years old
Born at Florin, California. Went to Japan in November 1920 and returned in May 1938. Refused to register. Loyal to Japan. Was with the mob which formed in Block 11.
109. Wakinaka, Fred K.
1104-A
20 years old
Born at Rocklin, California. Went to Japan in October 1923 and returned in March 1934. Refused to register. Loyal to Japan.
110. Hiura, Hiroshi
1114-A
21 years old
Born at Penryn, California. Went to Japan in August 1925 and returned in March 1938. Said he would answer no questions. Refused to register.

111. Sugioka, Tadato
1113-D
22 years old
Was six when he went to Japan and fifteen when he returned in 1935. Parents in camp here. Refuses to register. Came in with mob. Loyal to Japan.
112. Sugioka, Nobuyuki
1113-D
20 years old
Born at Newcastle, California. Went to Japan in November 1926 and returned in May 1935. Refused to register. Was in the mob that formed in Block 11.
113. Hiura, Masao
1114-A
26 years old
In Japan twelve years. Returned in 1936. Parents in Japan. Refused to register. Loyal to Japan.
114. Furuta, Haruto
1205-C
27 years old
Five years in Japan. Refuses to register.
115. Kohagura, Hideo
1115-D
19 years old
Born in Santa Barbara, California. Went to Japan in 1929 and returned in October 1927. Loyal to Japan. Refused to register.
116. Hiura, Shigeki
1114-A
23 years old
Born at Penryn, California. Went to Japan in August 1925 and returned in March 1938. Refused to register. Loyal to Japan.
117. Oseto, Jack H.
1214-B
20 years old
Born at Loomis, California. Went to Japan in September 1929 and returned in April 1941. Refused to register. Came in with mob. Suspected as one of the leaders.
118. Kawate, Masao
1016-D
29 years old
Five years old when he went to Japan and fifteen when he returned. Refused to register. Suspected to be one of the leaders of the mob that came up from Block 11 and formed around the Personnel Mess Hall. Says he is loyal to Japan. Was once a high school teacher in camp school.
118. Nakao, Johnny S.
4713-C-D
21 years old
Went to Japan when four years old. Returned when he was thirteen. Always loyal to Japan. Already applied for repatriation. Refused to register. Parents have applied for repatriation.

DEPARTURES FOR CCC Camp 3/8/43

120. Shintaku, Noboru
5106-D
19 years old
Was 13 years old when he went to Japan. 17 when he returned. Has older brother here. Father, two brothers and one sister in Japan. Refused to talk and was informed several times that further refusal to talk would be considered as refusal to register. Continued to refuse to talk.
121. Yamane, Shoichi R.
3304-A
32 years old
Was 5 years old when he went to Japan. 19 when he returned. Parents are in Japan. Said he felt his body belonged to Japan, that he could not be an American. Later he tried to recall this statement. Explained to him that this would be considered as refusal to register. He refused to register.
122. Kubota, Tamotsu
2219-D
24 years old
Went to Japan when he was 4, returned when he was 13. Says he is loyal to Japan. Plans to go back there with aged mother. Will not register.
123. Toyoda, Shoichi
4805-B
30 years old
Was 10 years old when he went to Japan. 19 when he returned. Mother here in camp. Refused to register.

DEPARTURES FOR CCC Camp 3/9/43

124. Yoneyama, Ritsuo
2014-B-C
21 years old
Went to Japan when he was six years old. Returned to United States when he was eighteen. Would like to see Japan win the war. Loyal to Japan. Will not register.
125. Hanagata, Ken
6801-C
32 years old
Went to Japan when a very small boy. Returned to United States in 1937, when he was 26. Has applied for repatriation. Loyal to Japan. Refused to register. His remarks were "I don't care if you shoot me, put me in jail if you want to, after the war you watch out."
126. Yoshikawa, Albert
4306-A-B
20 years old
Went to Japan when he was six years old. Returned to United States when he was eighteen. Refuses to register and states he is loyal to Japan.

127. Kurosawa, Iwamoto
2419-B
19 years old

Five years old when he went to Japan. Fifteen years old when he returned to United States in 1939. Is loyal to Japan. Refuses to register.

DEPARTURES FOR CCC Camp 3/10/43

128. Yoshida, Eisaku
4402-D
56 years old

Issei. Was a close associate of Mr. Nakamura who is reputed to be a leader of the subversive group. Spoke at various block meetings against registration with Nakamura and urged his block residents not to register. Due to losses he sustained in business and in his home he is bitter against the Government.

129. Mitani, Kaname
4402-A
58 years old

Issei. A close associate of Yoshida. Is not as dangerous as the other two. His family except one son, a kibe, is in the U. S. and wishes to go back to Japan to rejoin the rest of the family.

DEPARTURES FOR CCC Camp 3/17/43

130. Harada, Teruyoshi
2402-B
22 years old

Born at Sacramento, California and went to Japan at the age of two. Remained 17 years. Possessed Tojo's pictures and Japanese mottoes on the walls of his apartment. Did not want to register because he feels he is not an American citizen.

131. Ishibashi, Roy
1204-C
18 years old

Born in Utah and went to Japan when he was 10 years old, returned in 1941. He does not understand English very well and was confused about the registration.

132. Kawakami, Bill
3101-D
25 years old

Born at Byron, California. Went to Japan when he was five years old. Remained 14 years. Was in the U. S. Army before evacuation. Did not register because FBI said he didn't need to. Also because of bitter experience in the Army.

133. Hamabata, Takashi
3401-B
23 years old

Born at Winter Grove, California. Went to Japan when he was 9 years old and remained nine years. Did not register because he wasn't treated right and wants to get the full rights of citizen.

136. Goto, Gingi
4106-B
20 years old
Born in Oakland, California. Went to Japan when he was 11 or 12 and remained four years. He was confused about the registration.
137. Takata, Mitsugi
4703-C
26 years old
Born At Sanger, California. Went to Japan when he was six years old and remained twelve years. He didn't refuse to register but did not understand this registration as he has registered twice before.
138. Okuno, Bobby
4712-E
23 years old
Born in Fresno, California. Went to Japan when he was about four years old. Returned to the U. S. when he was 18 years old. Refuses to register because he doesn't understand why he has to register. Doesn't feel like an American citizen since evacuation.
139. Hayashi, Isao
4805-A
23 years old
Born in San Jose, California. Went to Japan in 1926 and remained there three months. Again in 1927 and returned to the U. S. in 1941. Stated if he is treated like any other American citizen, he is willing to fight for the U. S. Family in Japan. Applied for repatriation a month later upon his arrival in the project.
140. Yamaguchi, Shigeto
4811-A
24 years old
Born at Marysville, California. Went to Japan when he was four years old and remained 15 years. He refuses to register because he doesn't understand English very well.
141. Nakao, Tetsuo
4817-A
34 years old
Born in Hilo, Hawaii. Remained 10 years in Japan on his first trip in 1932. Married. Wants to stay in camp for the duration as evacuation was meant for protection and thinks registering again is unnecessary.

DEPARTURES FOR KLAMATH FALLS 3/18/43

142. Yamahata, Takasaburo
4803-A
48 years old
Born in Japan and came to the U. S. in 1904 through the port of San Francisco. Married and has two sons ages 20 and 18. Family is here at the project. Denies that he even threatened everybody. Denies also that he threatened to shave

the heads of women and beat them. He has not registered here because he does not want to go outside, but he got registration blanks. However, he has not filled them out as his mind was not made up. Has not been back to Japan. Thinks that the American people are too tough towards the Japanese and does not know what to do. Subversive ringleader.

143. Nakamura, Masataro
4305-A
55 years old

Issei residing in the U. S. for 38 years. Spent most of his time in and around Marysville. Janitor of Block 48. Has not applied for repatriation but wants to return to Japan. Subversive ringleader.

THE FOLLOWING WERE INTERVIEWED BUT WERE NOT DETAINED

1. Hirabayashi, Masaki Joe
4505-C
27 years old

Went to Japan when he was 3 or 4 years old and returned at the age of 13. This man was released to the colony due to the fact that he had had one year Army service and felt that he had been seriously mistreated. He was discharged without any reason and did not think he should register again.

2. Ito, Haruno
4519-F
28 years old

Went to Japan when 3 years old and returned here when 13. He had one year in the Army, was discharged without any reason - thought he had been mistreated, and did not wish to register. He was released to the colony without being forced to register.

3. Yoshimura, Kinsaku
3101-D
21 years old

He went to Japan in 1936 and returned in 1937. He would not register. He was returned to the center. Major Marshall's judgment is this man is loyal but has been misled. He told him that he would mark him down as unregistered but would not pick him up again.

4. Sueda, Masayuki
4303-D
22 years old

This man was obviously not a trouble maker. He said he did not believe he could register--that he had been treated like an alien until he began to feel like one. He was returned to the center without any commitment to return for an interview.

5. Asazawa, Teruo T.
4307-C
22 years old
Went to Japan twice. He was a year old the first time and returned when he was three. He was nine years old the second time and returned when he was 16. Father and mother are in Japan. One brother is here. Lived here most of his life. Came back to America to live with brother and his wife. Does not know whether he has dual citizenship or not. Loyalty rather divided. Has two cousins in U. S. Army. Wants time to think it over. Was returned to center.
6. Kawasaki, Katsumi
4802-C
24 years old
Feels he cannot now register. Seems to be a good boy. Went back to colony to think it over.
7. Suda, Hiroyuki
4303-D
21 years old
Was 2 years old when he went to Japan and 11 when he returned. Seems to be a good boy. The only trouble seems to be that of evacuation. Sent back to colony.
8. Okano, Masayuki M.
4812-E-F
24 years old
Was 9 when he went back to Japan. Did not register. Said he wanted additional time. Said he was loyal to the emperor. Sent back to think it over.
9. Morimura, Shigemi
4506-B
21 years old
Refused to register. Did not seem to be a bad boy. Was told to return to colony and was given time to think it over.
10. Kozaiku, Kenny
4506-C
19 years old
Released to colony. Refused to register. He seemed to be stubborn. Was told that if he was given time to think it over he might register.
11. Nakashima, Kaji
4413-A
17 years old
Went to Japan when he was two years old and returned when he was 15. Returned to the center to think it over.
12. Natsuhara, Jack Y.
7314-D
23 years old
Registered and returned to center.
13. Shintaku, Toshimi G.
4317-A
25 years old
Was 8 years old when he went to Japan and 12 years old when he returned. Wanted a little more time to think it over and will return Saturday.
14. Suekawa, Akio
5806-C
25 years old
Left the United States for Japan when he was a very small baby. Returned when he was 16 years old. He was returned to

the center because his draft classification is 1-A. He went to a recruitment office in Tacoma, Washington and was pushed out. Does not see why he should register. Released to center without registering.

15. Enkoji, Jimmy Y.
4314-F
20 years old

Was 8 years old when he went to Japan and 18 when he returned. Released to the center to come back. Was given time to think it over.

APPENDIX G

Registration Information

Why you should not Register?

Why you should not decide yourself black or white--yes or no on your statement Form 304 A Selective Service. Do you know that the Army, Navy, Politicians and Congressmen are trying to obtain the proof of the fact that the Japanese are disloyal and no good? Do you know that the Politicians and the American Legion are doing their best to enact the new laws or amend the clauses in the Constitution, in order to cancel our citizenship? Do you know that if they procure the written statements as evidence to prove their case in the Supreme Court and in Congress, they could enact the new amendment to revoke your citizenship? Your fathers and mothers came to this country and labored arduously for years, by saving their money they bought the properties and lands in your names. I am sure that you are aware of the fact, that it is of no avail to throw away your properties, your lands and your farm equipments. Do you know that Uncle Sam needs your farm equipments, your money and lands by other means less expensive, if possible? Congressmen and the Army are looking for the evidence which is your statement on Form 304 A, whether it states, "Yes or No" to enact the new laws or amend the clause in the Constitution to make it legal domestically or internationally to confiscate your property. They could take all of our statements to Congress immediately. If there are many No's and less "Yes's" in your statements, then we will be overruled by the Majority "No's". No, means that you are willing to denounce your privileges and rights as an American citizen. Then they could define all of us disloyal,

they could cancel our citizenships, thus making us enemy aliens. Our properties will be classified as enemy alien properties, making it legal to confiscate legally our properties. They could confiscate your money, land and farm equipments or use it without your permission. When this happens you will not be able to make any complaints to the Red Cross, the Spanish Consul or to Japan. The written statements of your "Yes's" and "No's" will be used against you. Even after this war you will not have any rights to be able to claim for damages, because of your statements. If Uncle Sam cancels your citizenships and confiscates your land and money without your statements, then the Red Cross, Spanish Consul and Japan could do something about it. Politicians will say that if you do not perform the obligations of a citizen then you should not be entitled to the rights of a citizen in reference to your written statements, whereby making it possible for Congress to enact the law or amend the clause to the Constitution to cancel your citizenship in a legal way. If Uncle Sam confiscates your lands without your statements then you could complain to the fullest extent about it to the Red Cross, the Spanish Consul and to Japan. If you sign the statement, the Japan, the Red Cross and the Spanish Consul will not be able to do anything for you. In order to enact new laws or to cancel your citizenships, the United States Government needs your written statements as evidence to refer to.

As you know the American Legion is the largest political organization in the United States. They could influence others easily against us, the American-Japanese. The American Legion had their resolutions adopted on before Dec. 7th 1941, to put us in the concentration camps. As to this, the Army used the Legions petition to put us in Relocation Centers. Now,

Leon Happell of Stockton, Calif, commander of the American Legion proposed the removal of all Japanese residing in the United States to some small islands in the South Seas, after an American victory in this war, and also opposed enlistment of Japanese in the American Army and Navy and requesting the Army to take over the control of the Relocation Centers. There was a similar resolution passed in the American Legion Post at Hood River, Oregon to deport all Japanese Aliens and citizens alike back to Japan after the war. Their resolutions were proposed to extend to the rest of the American Legion Posts throughout the nation.

The politicians and the Army desire to cancel your citizenship in order to confiscate your lands, your farm equipments, and similar machinery, and your money. They do not wish to pay for your equipments, machineries, and your lands. Beware--of your written statements that will be used against you and to all of us.

Exact Copy
Typed 2-26-43 R.Y.

COPY

APPENDIX H

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

San Francisco, California, Office
Whitcomb Hotel Building

In reply, please refer to:
FADO

March 16, 1943

CONFIDENTIAL

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

Dear Mr. Coverley:

On March 15 Mr. Ernest Besig of the Civil Liberties Union called on me with reference to people who he understood were held in jail at Tule Lake and Alturas without having charges preferred against them. He stated that it was his understanding that any magistrate in not to exceed three days.

I am not an attorney and do not know the law with reference to this problem. I do know that the Civil Liberties Union has had numerous complaints from the Project. I explained to Mr. Besig that these people were held only until final charges were preferred, that all the people had been removed and placed in an isolation camp, and that they were placed in jail only for the time being in order to have some place to put them when removed from the Project and until proper charges or information could be gathered. However, he questioned this procedure.

It is my understanding that we were perfectly justified in everything that was done at Tule Lake during the recent disturbances. On the other hand, I believe it would be well to be sure that proper case records are prepared on all these people and that proper justification is covered in your records for holding such persons pending the investigation.

This letter is written purely for your information and for your handling as you see fit.

Very sincerely yours,

/s/R. B. Cozzens
Field Assistant Director

COPY

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

Northern California Branch

216 Pine Street

San Francisco, Calif.

EXbrook 1816

April 7, 1943

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

Dear Mr. Coverley:

I want to say that I appreciated very much your good letter of March 18 explaining the registration difficulties at the Tule Lake Project. I have also heard from Mr. Myer and the F. B. I.

While I am frank to say that I am not entirely satisfied that the letter of the law was adhered to in connection with all of the arrests, I can see no benefit in pressing the matter further at this time. It will be time enough to challenge the Government's actions if prosecutions are instituted under the Espionage Act of 1917 or some other federal law.

Of course, it is an old American police custom to investigate after instead of before arrest, and it is all too common to detain an accused a considerable time to permit questioning before bringing him before a magistrate. I hope the evacuees will be given the benefits of protective Federal and State legislation on the subject in order that there may be no complaint about a denial of due process of law.

I appreciate your willingness to inform the evacuees of our readiness to advise them. I hope the same information will be given the residents at the former CCC camp.

I do remember with pleasure your friendly help in making available to us certain information for use in the Edwards case. As you undoubtedly know, the Supreme Court upheld our general contentions, although only the minority of 4 judges were willing to go to the extent of declaring that the right to travel from State to State is one of the privileges and immunities of citizenship under the Fourteenth Amendment. Of course, that is one of our arguments in the evacuation test cases, and it seems likely that the Supreme Court will tell us within the next few months whether such rights are limited by a State of war.

I am sorry we have to make somewhat a nuisance of ourselves occasionally, and I am hopeful that you understand our position.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest Besig, Director

APPENDIX I

The confusion that existed in the minds of colonists concerning the registration programs gained momentum as registration got underway. As already pointed out, much of the confusion was caused by inadequately explained objectives, confusion over the technical language used in the prepared statement read by the Army personnel, by the frequent changes of policy by the WRA, etc. More confusion by certain subversive leaders who sought to sabotage the registration programs by meeting surreptitiously in messhalls, shower-rooms and in darkened evacuee apartments, and by circulating documents in both English and Japanese, etc.

Clarification of the registration programs were given the widest airing in the Project newspaper, the Tulean Dispatch; the City Council and the Planning Board met in sessions for the purpose of making clear to the colonists certain ambiguities regarding registration.

Project Director, Major Marshall, Army team, and other appointed personnel talked in special meeting in the hope of allaying colonists' suspicions and explaining registration objectives.

Special credit is also given teacher-registrants who, with the utmost patience and tact, aided and abetted the registration program aims to a very appreciable extent, answering innumerable questions and reassuring the colonists of the real purpose of the registration programs.

This appendix lists the articles published in the Tulean Dispatch which help clarify the aims and objectives of the Selective Service and Leave Clearance program. Also included are lists of the meetings by the Administrative personnel, Army team, Planning Board, and City Council held during the registration program, held for the same purpose.

Dispatch article follow:

January 30. Announcement was made to the colony through the Tulean Dispatch of the Selective Service and Indefinite Leave Program. The same edition contained besides Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson's announcement, pertinent articles by Project Director Harvey M. Coverley, and Director Dillon S. Myer.

February 3. An editorial entitled "The Citizens' Duty" was published in the Tulean Dispatch, urging cooperation with the Selective Service and Leave Clearance programs.

February 4. A third page article in the Dispatch entitled "Army Combat Team Plans for Nisei are Completed" was

written as a result of a conference in the Project Director's office at which Assistant Project Director J. O. Hayes spoke in behalf of the conference he had attended in Washington. Mr. Hayes was unable to contribute little information other than was contained in Secretary of War Stimson's announcement. Also on the first page was an article under the Washington dateline by E. M. Rowalt, Assistant Director. Page 2 of the Dispatch contained a letter from an issei father in Hawaii to his son in Tule Lake urging him to volunteer for the Armed Services of the United States. Also included on this page was an editorial entitled "What is he fighting for?" It also urged cooperation with the registration program enlistment in the Armed Forces.

February 5. Page 3 of the Dispatch carried an account of a feature story dealing with the fate of 110,000 Japanese-Americans in this country, written by Mel Arnold and published in the Portland Oregonian.

February 6. The front page of the Dispatch carried an account of Project Director Coverley's talk before the general assembly of the Planning Board of the same date. Also on the front page were articles embodying a telegram by Mr. Dillon S. Myer telling of President Roosevelt's approval of the Army induction and employment program and a short story about Sgt. Taro Tsukahara, a member of the Army team assigned to this Project.

On Page 3 were published the recommendations of the resettlement study committee of the City Council.

February 8. The front page of the Dispatch contained leading article explaining why the schools would be closed during the registration period. Also included on the front page was an account of the City Planning Board meeting on February 7th on the stand taken by the JACL regarding the Army induction of nisei volunteers.

February 9. The front page contained an article announcing the arrival of the Army team--Lt. Evan Carroll, Staff Sgt. Attilio B. Sabatani, Sgt. Taro Tsukahara, and Sgt. J. Vincent Sullivan. The article went on to again explain registration requirements of male citizens 17-35, and to further explain the leave clearance objective. Also on the front page was an article embodying President Roosevelt's letter to Secretary of War Stimson endorsing the Selective Service of young nisei. The front page also carried in a box an announcement of the meetings at which the Army team would speak that day. These meetings included: talks before the members of the Council and Planning Boards at 11:00 a.m.; the Block Managers, 2 p.m.; the teachers at 10:00 a.m.; the colonists in all seven wards in a series of meetings beginning at 7:00 p.m.

February 10. This issue of the Dispatch contained the full text of the prepared speech in Japanese and English which was read by the Army team in a series of meetings the night before.

February 11. A leading article described the opening of the registration program on the previous day. This article also contained a recapitulation of the rules governing registration. There were three other articles: the first explained that aliens could qualify their answers to question 28 on WRA 126-Revised if they wished; two boxed stories specified the localities where the Army team could be found during the day and evening; the other story again explained that all evacuees seventeen or more were required to register. The Dispatch also carried a special supplement giving the registration rules in both English and Japanese. This was run in a question and answer form.

February 12. A front page story with a Washington dateline explained that nisei outside of projects could volunteer at the nearest draft board. On the second page was a feature story on Sgt. Tsukahara, advocating a wholehearted cooperation with the registration program.

February 13. A leading story explained the component parts of the proposed Japanese-American combat team. A special supplement in Japanese and English explained how and why the wording of question 28 was changed. The story also included a telegram from Dillon S. Myer authorizing the change.

February 15th edition ran two stories on the JACL, one an investigation report conducted by the Planning Board and the other a message sent by the JACL to the War Department regarding Selective Service.

February 16. A leading article described the relocation offices and field stations throughout the Middle West as aids to the relocation program. The same page also carried a story advising colonists that financial aid by the Christian Church Group was available to those planning to relocate. The second page carried a feature story entitled "Clean Wholesome Feeling about Volunteering for the Army," urging enlistment in the Army.

February 17. The front page contained an announcement by the Project Director that persons who willfully obstruct the recruiting or enlistment service of the United States would be punished under the provisions of Title 50 of the United States Code, Section 33. A boxed story on the Hawaiian nisei volunteers.

Page 2 contained a feature story on registration.

A special supplement outlined the new registration procedure that went into effect February 18. Also included: Registration notices for male citizens; female citizens.

February 18. The Dispatch carried a feature story clarifying the registration program written by Major S. L. A. Marshall. On the same page was a short article on the registration progress at Manzanar and Poston. Page 2 carried a story on the meeting of the Community Council at which the Military, Administrative, and Planning Board representatives were present on Friday, February 12, and lists the questions directed to Lt. Evan Carroll and Mr. Coverley, and their answers. There were supplements in English and Japanese giving the registration dates and places for those to register on Friday, February 19. A special Japanese supplement carries a registration notice and translation of Major Marshall's article.

February 19. Front page stories: the Saturday registration schedules for citizens; an announcement that persons who take out repatriation forms must also register. Page 2 carried a story of Walter Tsukamoto's volunteering for service in the United States Army. The same issue contained two special supplements in Japanese and English further clarifying registration for evacuee citizens and the registration dates and places for the registration of male citizens and female citizens.

February 20. A feature story by Lt. Carroll describes the mission of the Army team. A second story outlines a procedure for obtaining ration books by evacuees who relocate. A special supplement carried a feature story in Japanese and English on citizen repatriation registration.

The Dispatch suspended publication for three days, February 22, 23, and 24. During this time three bulletins were published: the first, a statement to the people of Tule Lake Relocation Center by the Project Director on February 22.

February 23. A statement by Major S. L. A. Marshall further clarifying registration motives.

February 24. A statement by the Project Director to mothers and fathers of sons of military age followed by a registration schedule for male and female citizens.

February 25. The front-page carried two stories: the digest of editorial comment on proposed Japanese-American combat team; a reprint of Mr. Coverley's message to mothers and fathers of sons of military age.

February 26. A story including Mr. Myer's report on the registration of seven centers is featured; registration at Poston.

February 27. The War Department's announcement to accept application from aliens who wish to volunteer for induction in the United States Army. Also included is a story outlining the procedure for volunteers to visit Tule Lake.

March 1. A front page story outlines procedure for alien registration. Two other stories include: removal of thirteen colonists for assertedly perpetrating or attempting to perpetrate beating upon other colonists; registration schedule for citizens; story on Junichi Nimura's removal by presidential warrant. The second page carried a feature story quoting Chester Rowell's answers to Congressmen in the San Francisco Chronicle of January 21.

March 2. Announcement of registration extension by Harvey M. Coverley. The front page also contained a registration schedules for aliens.

March 3. Front page story, "Alien Citizens Eligible for Language School"; WAAC recruitist on project; citizen female registration schedule.

March 4. Front page announcement by the Project Director urging colonists to register before dateline; registration program at three other projects. A feature story on questions and answers regarding registration. Page 2, a story by J. Omura, Secretary of the Pacific Coast Evacuee Placement Bureau in Denver, condemning nisei expatriation. The same page also contained a story of Private R. A. Hayashi, a volunteer in the United States Intelligence School. A supplement carried a story in English urging early registration of all unregistered male citizens.

March 5. A banner story on changing of boundaries of restricted military area in Arizona. A second article discussed the announcement by the Western Defense Command permitting inductees to visit WRA projects. Page 2 comments on J. P. McEvoy's article in the March Readers Digest. Also featured is a letter from a Camp Savage enlistee describing life at Camp Savage and urging enlistment in the United States Army. Page 3 contains a feature story on the WAAC's, based on an interview with First Lieutenant Henriette Horak.

March 6. A story on the resettlement field offices; alien registration schedule is also included.

March 8. A front page story on 245 Poston and Gila colonists from Arizona free to return to their former homes. Another story explains indefinite leave program for those volunteering for Army. Page 2 features an editorial on the WAAC, entitled "Girls Can Also Serve." The same page also contains an interview with Lieutenant Horak.

March 9. A feature story on the front page announces final registration date for citizen males; registration schedule for aliens; Colonel Scobey's answer to telegram from Tulean resident.

March 10. The front page is practically taken up with registration and resettlement stories; registration at Minidoka; alien registration schedule; telegram urging registration by American Friends Service Committee; feature on Private Tojo of Heart Mountain. Page 3 contains a feature based on a story by Dillon S. Myer on the registration at Hunt.

March 11. A front page story with a New York dateline on clearance forms; story from the Heart Mountain project newspaper by an alien evacuee applying for \$3000 United States War Bonds; a schedule for alien male and female registration. Page 2, a letter from a Japanese-American soldier at Camp Savage urging male citizens to volunteer for service in the combat unit; Galen Fisher urges all nisei to cooperate with Army registration; a story bearing Hunt, Idaho, dateline telling of four Sakura brothers enlisting in the Army combat team.

March 12. Alien registration schedule; relocation through Hostel in Chicago.

March 13. Front page story on Greek unit in training, similar to one proposed for Japanese-Americans. Story on Walter Tsukamoto's reaction to Army life; a story giving details for persons desiring to transfer to internment camps to join their families; registration schedule.

March 15. Front page story on the relocation Hostel; story bearing the Amache, Colorado, dateline describing dinner in honor of Army volunteers; instructions for writing letters to colonists in Tule Lake CCC Isolation Camp. Page 3, leading story released by OWI on response by Hawaiians to selective service program.

March 16. Front page story urges unregistered aliens to sign up. A second story on Naturalization Rights Bill for Orientals introduced in House of Representatives. Page 2, a feature story copied from the Gila News Courier on the comparative intellectual standards of female and male registrants. Page 3, a story bearing a Washington dateline, "Nisei Combat Team Will Be Activated Soon In Mississippi."

March 17. Front page story on the departure of the military team from project; page 2, an exhortation by a colonist to other colonists to "Awaken and Clear their Minds of Confusion, Bitterness, and Resentment;" feature story on a comic magazine article featuring nisei boy entitled "Captain Courageous."

March 18. Front page story from the War Department announces more than 1000 volunteers for Japanese-American combat unit; Granada's contribution to Red Cross War Fund. Page 2, a story entitled "Fair Play Committee Seeks to Defend Minority Race;" another story entitled "Objectives of Fair Play Group."

March 19. A front page story on recruitment of instructors for Japanese language school at Camp Savage. Interview with Japanese-American volunteer for Camp Savage on leave in the Army.

March 20. Front page feature on Senator Wallgren's visit to Project; story on indefinite leaves granted from all relocation centers with emphasis on those from Tule Lake.

March 22. Story explains that answers to questions. Nos. 27 and 28 may be changed and instruction on how to do so; short story on revision for granting indefinite leave. Page 2, story about enlistees at Minidoka wearing distinctive arm bands.

March 23. Front page story on issuance of repatriation forms; story in Japanese on registration dateline for aliens and female citizens. Page 2, an editorial about Senator Wallgren's visit.

COPY

APPENDIX J

February 25, 1943

Mr. Frank Smith
Housing Department
Administration Bldg.

Dear Mr. Smith:

According to some group they claim that Major Marshall stated that in case the Japanese residents as a whole reject to register, (I don't know just whether they mean either nisei or issei) the War Department can't do anything to them.

This statement has been publicized by the party who opposed registration. We hope we may have this matter clarified and the residents given the correct information.

Yours truly,

/s/ F. W.

Recd.
2/26
HMC

COPY

(A letter postmarked March 24, 1943 and addressed to the Assistant Project Director contained besides a letter, a passport turned into and three handwritten documents. A copy of the letter and translations and descriptions of the enclosed documents follows:)

ENVELOPE

"Mr. Joe Hayes
Assistant Project
Director
Tulelake Project"

to U. S. A. Army

For Mr. Joe Hayes,

Japanese Army Major - M. Mirikitani, father's brother

Mitsugi Mirikitani brother - lieutenant Army, Japanese
Hiroshima, Japan

Worked for Japanese government 2 years after graduating from airplane school.

In the capacity of a policeman or F.B.I. for the government

Hiroshi Mirikitani - student army school, 19 years old
Hiroshima, Japan brother

Ichitaro Mirikitani, father - Japanese government, Hiroshima, Japan

/s/ Tsutomu Mirikitani
407 A

picture of
Japanese flag

Translation of Japanese written on the side of the page of the above written in English:

"Try study the post-war condition of America.

Advising to the U. S. Governmental-officials up-to-date your method of administration. Will not bring any good result nor benefit to you. It is useless unless you acquire competent personnel. Dreadful to think that you fail to recognize the circumstances. (Your lack of recognition on condition.)

Translation of Japanese inscription written on stationery with a picture of the Rising Sun pasted in the corner:

to
Mr. Mirikitani

Imperial
Benevolence

written by (Arima
(Ryoken

cherry blossom
drawn

* * * * *

Translation of letter written on stationery:

"Phone Steveston 34

K Hashimoto
P. O. Box 419 Dr.
Steveston, B. C.19

No....."

Dear Mirikitani,

Thanks for the letter, and nice to learn you arrived there safely.

Refer to the "writing" which I promised to you. I was kept busy with my personal affairs also officials and almost forgot to write to Japan for it. Fortunately, I happen to possess "totsudo Kato" writing which I'm sending it to you. Also sending you "Tosui" drawing to you which was given to me from friend of mine here in Canada. Please accept.

May 3rd
Mr. Mirikitani

K. Hashimoto

(Flag of Japan painted in red
and white across the top of
the page.)

Translation of Japanese inscription written below picture:

The Great Empire of Japan

Seiyu-kai, Man of patriotic spirit.
Yamato-soul idolize cherry blossom.
Hiroshima City Itsukaichi-cho #14

Tsutomu Mirikitani

Passport Book No. 45274 United States of America torn in half.

"I, the undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States of America, hereby request all whom it may concern to permit safely and freely to pass, and in case of need to give all lawful aid and protection to

TSUTOMU MIRIKIDANI

a citizen of the United States."

"Given under my hand and
the seal of the Department
of State at Washington,
October 2nd, 1939

/s/ CORDELL HULL."

On reverse side of picture of samurai's three stacked rifles and swords.

Translation of caption: Yokohama harbor police
/s/ Mirikitani, Tsutomu

TRANSLATION

(Copy of letter addressed to Mr. Harvey M. Coverley. This man was removed from the Project by Presidential warrant on April 4, 1943.)

Will you answer the following 15 paragraphs and return it to me:

1. We are not saying anything impossible. Just asking that we would like to have the fair treatment as the evacuees which the Japanese government are taking care. These evacuees are from Philippines, Singapore, Sumatra, and Java.

2. Why are we discriminated because we do not wish to work? It is more than fair that each and everyone of the Japanese should be treated equally on clothing allowances and also spending money. Prior to evacuation, what did the President publish in the paper? He has stated that there will be no hardship in clothing, food, and shelter. We would not say it is enough on food and shelter, but why is it that we can't have clothing? What is your answer?

3. The Japanese are not slaves. We are people of the first-class nation. Why is it that after putting us into a camp you are forcing us to work? Is it right for the first-class nation as United States to force the order on to the people of the other first-class nation or is it the policy of the U. S.? What is your answer?

4. If the United States Government wishes us who are in the relocation centers to work we ought to be paid at the highest wage scale. What is your answer?

5. We were told that one who are not working will be charged \$20.00 for food or will be sent to jail and thus are forcing us to work. Is this the way the United States government has to treat us? I figured that if it is so this will be written down in the history and also that we will not permit anyone to discriminate us who are not working. What do you think about it?

6. We did not enter this camp as laborers. We were sent here to be protected; therefore, the United States government should protect us fully without any hardship. What is your answer?

7. Although we are in good physical condition we have no responsibility whatsoever to work, since we are in WRA camp. Why is it and what is the reason that the first-class nation, the United States, are asking enemy aliens, the Japanese, to help? Please answer.

8. We are as you know enemy aliens; that is Japanese. We can not help the enemy nation, the U. S., after we are taken into this camp. Are the Americans in Japan doing their utmost to help the Japanese Government? Please answer.

9. On this project, there are some who are working unwillingly. Even these persons have grudge that they will not forget in times to come. The Japanese government and the Japanese soldiers are doing everything possible and utmost to help us. Do you think that we could ever forget this?
10. We, being the people of the first-class nation, cannot help the U. S. government and do not wish to live if we have to pretend and fool the Japanese government, and if you are thinking so you are badly mistaken. The bushi-do of Japan, that is the real Japanese, is not such a rotten-minded person. What do you think?
11. Lately I have heard number of times that working is not compulsory, but as I have stated in paragraph 5, the one who are not working will be charged \$20.00 for their board or be sent to jail--this will mean that it will be compulsory. When we entered here the former director and a Japanese, Taketa, have made this statement (being charged \$20.00 for board). If you need a witness to this statement I will be glad to furnish as many as you wish. Please answer.
12. As we are not in the army we are naturally the weak people. If the U. S. wishes to bring hardship on to the weaker people, that is up to her. Still we are Japanese. We will stand any and all hardships in order to live, and after that we have once to die. If the authority can not give us clothing allowance or spending money we will patch our torn clothes by finding tobacco bags, and will wait for the peace to come. Everytime I am told that the United States is the richest nation of the world, I am disgusted.
13. As I have stated in Paragraph 11, one who are not working can not have an allowance, in other words, you are forcing us the poor ones, to work, but regardless of how much hardship that you are going to press on us, we can not, and will not, help the United States. We are the citizens of the great Japanese Empire. Please give me your answer.
14. We are discriminated because we are not working and can not have any allowance. This is up to the U. S. government but in turn, we ask you to make out a form such as this and sign it and give it to us.
15. Anyway, will you give us the allowance or make out a form such as this and sign it. Please do one way or the other.

February 10th 1943
3017-D
Ozaki, Ichitaro

TO: Mr. Harvey M. Coverley

COPY

MEMORANDUM

February 18, 1943

TO: Mr. Harvey M. Coverley, Project Director
Mr. Paul Fleming, Chief of Community Services Division

FROM: The Planning Board

Attached is the English translation of the message to the Issei colonists released by the Directors of the Planning Board on February 18, 1943.

Respectfully yours,

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
PLANNING BOARD

/s/M. Yamashita

ln

COPY

TO THE ISSEI RESIDENTS

(Translation of the message released from the Planning Board Directors.)

The Planning Board takes this means to call the attention of the colonists to the following points regarding the current registration problems and to make clear the stand of the Planning Board on the same.

For the past one week or so, we, the directors of the Planning Board, in co-operation with the Community Council have been doing the best we can to have everything clarified concerning the registration problem which is now at issue.

As to the questions raised by you all concerning the contents of the questionnaire, we have already received answers from the Administration as we reported to you all at the block meetings last Tuesday evening, February 16, 1943. According to the investigations we have made, it seems to be clear that whether you register on Form 126, Rev. WRA as "Application for Leave Clearance" or merely as "Registration", you will not be compelled to leave the Project as long as you do not want to do so. And moreover, even if we all collectively refuse to register, we would not gain anything by so doing. As to why the Government makes it compulsory for you to register, the Administration answers that it is only for the purpose of having the status of all the Issei residents cleared within the shortest possible period of time. To those of you who have applied or who have decided to apply for Repatriation, having made up your minds to return to Japan as soon as opportunity presents itself either before or after the war, this registration matters no longer. But to those of you who wish to remain in the United States of America even though you may have no intention of leaving the War Relocation Authority center for the duration, this is something which requires very careful thought, and which is not to be dealt with lightly. However, each family has different problems, and the Planning Board is not in position to decide what to do for you all. Therefore, we urge you to give your utmost consideration to this matter, and make your decision most wisely.

Since the registering of the Nisei is concerned with the Selective Service, we desire that you give all the more serious consideration. We feel that the parents should act as consultants to their children so that your children may wisely make their decisions.

(At a conference held on February 18, 1943, Father Dai (Kitagawa) and Mr. Yamashita agreed to omit the last sentence.)

In conclusion, we ask your wise consideration and at the same time we ask that the position of the Planning Board be made plain to you.

The Board of Directors of the
Planning Board

COPY

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Tule Lake Project
Newell, California

Date: February 20, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: Planning Board
FROM: Board of Directors of the Planning Board
ATTENTION: All Planning Board Members

In regards to the current registration problem, this is to remind you again as stated by Mr. Harry Mayeda, chairman of the City Council, and endorsed by Mr. Masahide Yamashita, chairman of the Planning Board at the first point meeting of the City Council, Planning Board, and the Block Managers on February 10, 1943, that the representatives of the above mentioned organization should make every effort to dissuade their block people from making any group decision.

Registration is a matter of individual judgment, and the final decision should be left up to each person. The Planning Board members are instructed to refrain from occupying an instrumental position at meetings that attempt to formulate such a policy.

Respectfully yours,

PLANNING BOARD

/s/ Y. Yoshida, Executive Secretary

Not Approved

7306-A
Tule Lake Project
Newell, California

Mr. Harvey M. Coverly
Project Director
Mr. Smith
Housing Dept.
Tule Lake, W.R.A.

Dear Mr. Coverly:

It was my misfortune to be misinformed about Question 28 in the recent registration of all nisei, kibe, and issei in Tule Lake. Not thinking that a qualified answer (I, being a nisei) would mean anything out of the ordinary, I answered the question by stating, "Yes, as long as the United States government protects the citizenship rights of the nisei."

Now, Mr. Huycke, the leave officer tells me that since there is a doubt of my loyalty my leave has been disapproved. According to that statement there will hardly be any chance of my leaving. When I answered the question I had no intention of being disloyal to the United States. Mr. Coverly, I had and have now every intention of being a loyal United States citizen; I owe neither obedience nor allegiance to any other foreign country, organization, or power whatsoever. Certainly, I owe Japan none. I do have every intention of doing what the United States government asks of me. I am willing to defend my country by volunteering for the W.A.A.C.'s or the nursing corps.

Yes, I understand now, the error I made, by qualifying the answer to Question 28 of the registration. It appears to others and is interpreted by them that I'm loyal until the government decides to legislate some bill disagreeable to me then I may shift my loyalties elsewhere, but that's not the way I meant it to be interpreted. I only expected my country to be democratic always to all its people. Then too, I could never shift my loyalties elsewhere. The United States is where I was born; educated to its democratic principles; and where I am an American, body, soul, and mind. True, the evacuation caused me to wonder at the wisdom of the people instigating the move. It made me wonder why the nisei loyalties were misjudged-- why we were herded in here without trial or Constitutional backing. It did not, however, cause me to swerve my allegiance and loyalty suddenly to Japan or to any other foreign power. Nor do I ever want to.

I made an error in the registration form by not listening to the instructions in the Dispatch carefully, but I swear that I'm loyal to the United States without any reservations.

My leave clearance doesn't come so that I may join my fiance in the army, a volunteer from Tule Lake, and Mr. Huycke says he can't approve of my leave if it did come. Please reconsider, Mr. Coverly, and help me so that I may leave camp to be of some good to my country in action.

Respectfully yours,

/s/Yukie Fukuzawa

COPY

Mrs. G. Imahara
4203-E
Tule Lake, California

March 3, 1943

Mr. Henry Imahara and
Frank and Hank Marubashi
C.C. Camp
Tule Lake, California

Dear Henry I., Frank & Henry M.,

How do you like your new camp. Is there plenty of wood? I'm very proud of all you boys and very happy.

P's mom came to kitchen to get her meal and boy does everybody yajiru. I whistle and everybody barks.

One day I got sore at mess and I told 2 lady off. (I can't write what caused it all.) She asked me who can prove that she was guilty of what I was accusing her of, so I told her the proof is in jail and she said she never said such thing which I was accusing her of saying. Well, I told her to wait till you boys return from jail term. Boy, I had the nerve to tell her where to head for. I feel very happy that I told her off. Gosh, I wonder how bad our mouth is going to get if this continues.

Marie and Shichan miss you because they can't see you studying on the porch every time they return from mess. Our block is really empty now that you boys are gone.

I saw a WAAC recruiter this morning at the Ad. bldg. WAAC, me eye, these Jap girls who register will be used for a soldiers onocha and not for nurses or anything like it. In every magazine you see a girl with a soldier. Especially in times of emergency. American soldiers won't board a transport unless the girls board it first, so I hear. Besides, look at the strikes they have in this country in times of emergency, when they're supposed to be in cooperation in whatever they do. That's why I say this country's army and navy is all a waster time.

I had another dream 2 nites ago. I dreamed the whole Japan was in an uproar on account of you boys being taken by force. I dreamed that the people of Japan are very grateful to those of you who didn't register. This is only a dream, but as I've said before, my dream is very peculiar.

Well, I guess this is about all I have to say for this time. Please take good care of your health. I'm still the same except that I'm lot tougher and still getting tougher day by day.

From

(Signed) Gambare Imahara

P.S. Best regards to all the boys.
Do you want me to send your
eggs and butter up?

COPY

April 2, 1943
Newell, California

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

Dear Sir;

In regard to the recent Selective Service registration of the Japanese Americans, I would like to make an alteration of the registration form DSS 304-A, question 28, i.e., change the answer from no to yes.

Due to excitements, rumors, propoganda, threats of violences, and other pressing factors, I made a hasty mistake by answering no to question 28 of the said form.

I am trying to relocate my family from this project to the free zone where I hope to resume normal way of life and contribute to this country's war effort by farming and otherwise engaging in helpful occupation.

Therefore, I sincerely request that my answer to question 28 of form DSS 304-A be changed from no to yes and the records thereof altered accordingly.

Yours very truly

/s/Jimmie Tsukuni Nishida
Family no. 29946
Project Address 2506-C

COPY

3902-C Tule Lake W.R.A.
Newell, California
April 1, 1943

Office of Provost Marshall General
Munition Building
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

With respected advise of Mr. F. C. Smith and Mr. Loren Huycke I write to you. I would like to change the answer to question 27 and 28 respectively to the affirmative.

Being in the camp for nearly a year my mind has become plated and stagnat. I felt very bitter for being deprived to serve as other citizens. This bitterness has blinded the merits of your deeds. I could not reason your effort to help the Citizen of Japanese Ancestry under these circumstances. But today I realize my blundering mistake. I am no credit to the nation on my past conviction.

At the time of the registration I believed I was right. But when one realize the past mistake and have the opportunity to correct them, the subject is very fortunate. When one admits a mistake, Gentlemen, I trust you give that subject due credit.

The other day I heard that my classmate was killed in action, this out-weighed all the petty grievance I had, it socked me between the eyes. Gentlemen to him I could not say not with my back turned. He fought for us, he fought for something he had faith in while my feith has strayed. He sacrificed his life to give me light. Let me Gentlemen, do something for the effort of this Governement. Let me, Gentlemen, do my part to compensate for the deeds of my friend.

I could not say no to those friends I have put for reference. They are all sacrificing. My effort toward their beliefs depend on you Gentlemen.

These are my true convictions. Gentlemen you hold the destiny of my being.

I will appreciate prompt consideration.

Yours very truly,

/s/Miyuki Edward Fukiage

APPENDIX L

4416-A
Newell, California
February 26, 1943

Mr. Haruo Yamamoto
Modoc County Jail

How's everything at your new place of residence? I hope that you are satisfactory settled. By the way, can you tell me the most necessary articles I should take with me. I am expecting the army to come after us at any moment now. Before you were taken in I was ready to register but now I finally came to my senses. I am for you Haruo and I hope I will see you shortly either here at Tule Lake or at the Modoc County jail.

Not much is happening around here. Lots of blocks are not registering but there are some blocks that are registering. Alice and Setsuko have registered as you may already know. They are looked down on as dogs and this place is very unsafe for dogs. Kuni Shibata and Paul Ohmura have said some unnecessary words and are feeling very sorry for saying what they did. They and their parents are going around apologizing for what they had said. As for our gang here Joe, George, Yoak and I are usually playing pinochle every day. None of us have returned to work yet. We are learning to play bridge so you had better study up on it. At night we sit around and gab and play cards. The days have been windy so we don't play as much basketball as we used to. George and Tom, I believe have registered but I cannot confirm that. Anyway they don't come around any more so we don't see them hardly at all. As for the rest of us we are sticking close together and waiting for the worst. If they come to get us we will willingly go with them but this chances are very slim that they will do that to us. I guess that's all I have to write about.

I hope the things I sent you will fit your taste and if there is anything you want you can always depend on me. Will tell the rest of the boys hello for me so until I hear from you I remain your friend,

Albert Okamoto
4416-A

PS Please don't feel indebted to ask for anything. I will send it gladly.

COPY

April 5th, 1943
Mrs. M. Gunderson
Tri State Hi
Newell, Calif.

Dear my teacher.

How do you do? I guess you are fine? How about your family?
Are they fine?

I'm well and healthy. I playing the catch ball and some other game. I'm sorry for absenting the school and I didn't report that to you. I'm in the Isolation camp now. So I couldn't go to the school any more. I can't tell you now, what is the reason. But I guess you know that. If I meet you again, I tell you that. I don't think I see you again.

By the way I gladly to hear Mr. Gunderson for being a successor of Mr. Wilder as a principal of Tri State High School. I think he will be a good principal.

How is the students of your class? Are they all fine. Some night I see them in a dream. I think that school life was a good time in my life. I guess I can't forget that away. Every day you taught me the English & some other study. I like to go back to the school, but I couldn't do that. I guess you are worrying for me, but don't worry about me. I came in by my own idea. I'm just like a full. I thinking this is the best way for my future. I guess you are feeling bad to I'm in the Isolation Camp. But I can't help. If you hear this, I know you feel bad about me. But please forget me. I know, how you are kind for us--Kibei. I remember how you taught us. But some time you found dom like me.

Here is about one hundred peoples. They are all fine & healthy. I see some of them was in Tri State High School. I don't know how they do. I guess some of them are like to go back to the school. Other way they want to through their own idea.

I guess this letter will be first time & last one to you. I hope I see you again on some where. Please keep your body in good health, and take good care for your family. At last please regard my best to members of the class. I hope your good lucky. Good by!

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Roy N. Ishibashi

P.S. If you want the books please tell to my sister. Her name is Rosie. I think she will returne the books back. Thank you for the books.

ENVELOPE

Roy N. Ishibashi
Tule Lake,
Isolation Camp
Newell, Calif.

Mrs. M. Gunderson
Tri State Hi
Newell, Calif.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Tule Lake Project
Newell, California

Filed
Review
Embree (for your file)

April 19, 1943

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
COMMUNITY ANALYSIS SECTION

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John C. Baker, Chief

SUBJECT: Tule Lake Industrial Division--The Furniture Factory

The Industrial Division of the Tule Lake Project has only the Furniture Factory section operating at the present time. Since no chief has been appointed for this division, Mr. Clarence J. Benz, the Associate Manufacturing Superintendent, has been fulfilling the duties of this office.

This section is broken down into several departments: (1) Clerical staff which handles the reports, records, inventory, and cost accounts; (2) Manufacture and machine operation; (3) Assembling, packing and shipping; (4) Finishing the assembled products.

The furniture factory was already established when Mr. Benz was assigned to this section. Previous to this date, a Mr. Buner had charge of this section and was instrumental in obtaining much of the equipment that is now being used in the factory. Most of the heavy machinery was purchased through the San Francisco regional office and obtained in the San Francisco and Oakland bay area.

The factory has been functioning in a limited capacity since September, 1942, due to its location in two of the project warehouses. At present, five warehouses are used.

A large factory building was originally planned but because some construction material has been extremely hard to get, no further attempts to complete the factory are contemplated at this time.

The furniture factory started operation under the supervision of Mr. Buner about September 1, 1942. Shortly after that, labor trouble closed down the factory for a short time. During this period three caucasian cabinet makers were successively tried out. It wasn't until October 22, 1942, when Mr. Benz took over, that the Japanese evacuees returned to work in the factory. They have been doing a splendid production job and have been showing excellent co-operation under his supervision.

Employment: From October 26, 1942, to about the middle of February, there was an average of fifteen evacuees working in the furniture factory and about the same number are employed as furniture finishers. Upon completing the Tule Lake Project school furniture, it was necessary to terminate most of the furniture finishers.

At present fourteen evacuees are employed in the factory, four others as furniture finishers. At the present time the factory employs fourteen men and one girl who are citizens, six non-citizens.

These men and the female secretary are employed on a full-time basis; 44 hours a week, 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 m. and 1:15 p.m. to 5:15 p.m. daily, and on Saturday from 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 m.

This division has manufactured about \$15,000.00 worth of school furniture and delivered or shipped it to the War Relocation Authority projects at Tule Lake, Manzanar, California; Minidoka, Idaho, and Delta, Utah.

<u>ITEMS</u>	<u>MANZANAR</u>	<u>MINIDOKA</u>	<u>DELTA</u>	<u>TULE LAKE</u>
School chairs	2,075	2,075	2,075	
Tablet arm school chairs	225	225	225	400
School desks	930	930	930	
5 Drawer chests				100
7 Drawer office desks				100
Recreation hall tables				170
Cabinets				12

In addition, a great amount of repair work has been done on personnel and office furniture.

There are enough orders on hand to keep the present staff busy until the first of July although certain materials are difficult to obtain due to priorities or government freezing orders.

The relocation program has already taken the most experienced workers, but they are constantly being replaced by men who want training or who have had some mill background.

Future government priorities on material and supplies will determine to a great extent the amount and kind of furniture the factory will be able to manufacture in the future

John D. Cook
John D. Cook
Reports Officer

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Tule Lake Project
Newell, California

April 6, 1943

~~Mr. Proulx~~
~~Mr. Embree~~
~~(Hogan file)~~
Registration

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
COMMUNITY ANALYSIS SECTION

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John C. Baker, Chief

SUBJECT: "Pointless Tragedy"

In company with the Project Attorney, a member of the Department of Internal Security, Mr. Tsuda (who acted as translator), Mrs. Lillian Takawa, and the writer spent the morning and part of the afternoon of April 5 at the CCC Isolation Camp. On Saturday, April 3, Mr. Tsuda approached the member of the Department of Internal Security, explaining that Mrs. Takawa wish to visit the Isolation Camp to talk to four boys, sons of a friend of hers, in the hope of changing their attitude toward registration.

Mrs. Takawa is the wife of Mr. Yawara Takawa and is the mother of two children approximately twelve and fourteen years of age. Mr. Takawa is in Lordsburg and was taken there from Marysville where he was a cleaner and dyer. Takawa came to this country about 1918, when he was seventeen years of age. He has never been back to Japan and he never wanted to go back to Japan. Mrs. Takawa is a nisei, born in Marysville.

Reluctantly, Mrs. Takawa told the writer that her husband had been interned for collecting funds for the Japanese war effort previous to outbreak of war with Japan and this country. She explained that the last amount collected was returned to the donors because he was informed that such moneys were being used by Japan for munitions. Mrs. Takawa said that before the outbreak of war with this country they didn't feel that he was violating moral ethics in contributing to the Japanese war effort. "The Chinese contributed to the Chinese war effort, and my husband and I had also contributed to the Finnish and the Greek war funds, as well as the Japanese."

From inquiries and from observation, Mrs. Takawa is one of nature's gentlewomen, as fine and sincere as they come.

"It must be very hard for you and the children without your husband," the writer asked.

"Yes," Mrs. Takawa said, "but it was impossible for me to live with such a person as many years as I did with my husband without benefitting to some extent by his nobility of character. My husband is not bitter. He has written me to ask that I bring our children up as loyal Americans. We have no interest in Japan and do not wish to return there. He

explained that what has happened was one of those results of war where emotions and suspicions and motives are misunderstood and punishments and consequences fall where they will."

When we left the Isolation Camp, Mrs. Takawa was in a highly nervous state. She was desperately anxious to save from Moab the four boys she had gone to see. These boys are the sons of an old friend and their ages vary from 17 to 20 years. They are obviously befuddled over the whole registration program, intimidated by subversives, victims of the disloyal group who sent them out of the Project as heroes. They were extremely suspicious, even of Mrs. Takawa, at first, but she succeeded in getting their confidence later in the afternoon, as she had other boys--some twenty who later gathered around to listen to her.

Mrs. Takawa made the inspection tour of the camp and, like the rest of us, was appalled at the appearance of most of the boys. They wear their hair long and grow sideburns, whiskers, and beards, and the pro-Japanese element wear hard-made geta (wooden shoes) without socks in an obvious attempt to appear and act as Japanese as possible. At the side of their beds are Japanese dolls, pictures, carvings--obviously flaunting their sentiments. Most of the time the recalcitrants won't work and bring pressure to bear on those willing to work. This state of affairs shocked and depressed Mrs. Takawa. "We didn't even walk on the same side of the street with those people in Marysville," she said. They are committed to a program of intimidating boys in the Isolation Camp whom they call inu and with whom they do not associate. These nisei boys are infinitely neater and they are infinitely wiser and sadder. Several of them told the writer that they hated the place more each day and asked anxiously "What is going to happen to us?"

The writer talked to one boy whom he knew and said he was surprised to see him there.

"I don't want to be here," Munekichi Shimokon said. "I'm getting to hate this place more every minute." The writer talked to the young man for approximately half an hour, during which time he learned that Shimokon had joined the opposition group in an emotional fit of temper when he was being "worked on" by some of the opposition leaders.

"If I register," Shimokon asked, "could I get my old job back?" (he was a warden and generally liked by everyone).

Half an hour after the writer left, Shimokon registered.

When Mrs. Takawa got in the car to return to the Project, she was followed by half a dozen boys, her four friends clasp-

ing her by the hands and hanging on her every word, "Think it over, boys," she admonished, "Think it over for your own sakes."

*Mrs. Takawa
of Project
& subversion*

Mr. Tsuda was prevailed upon to remain the rest of the afternoon to further explain to these boys the truth of the situation, that their friends in the Project were not the loyal group that they had represented themselves to be, upholding their grandstand play and revering them as heroes and martyrs. He explained that they had been the victims of a kibel group who had no intention of living in this country and their only desire was to frustrate them and make it difficult for them to live in this country.

During conversations with some of the boys it was apparent that these lads were not only suspicious of Mr. Tsuda, Mrs. Takawa, and members of the appointed personnel but they also showed a growing disposition to question their own leaders.

There are some fine boys in the CCC Isolation Camp. They are worth saving from their own folly and from the kibel agitators, but there is little opportunity of doing so, while being contaminated by the kibel who are thoroughly loyal to Japan. It is possible that more might have been accomplished during the registration program if the Army personnel had not moved in and if it had not been necessary to call the military to make the first arrest of boys in Block 42. The Army, representing as it does, a very different ideology, discipline, and force and understanding little of the nuances of the more understanding and humanitarian policies of the WRA, acted adversely on the colonists at a crucial time.

When the Project Attorney or others leaves the Project to visit the Isolation Camp, word somehow gets around the Project, especially to those families who have sons or brothers in the CCC Camp. These families or friends go to the front gate and sit on boxes and wait by the hour for the return of the car in the hope that they will see their loved ones return, even to stand trial. Men, women, and children silently watch and wait and wait.

John D Cook
John D. Cook
Reports Officer

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Tule Lake Project
Newell, California

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
COMMUNITY ANALYSIS SECTION

April 1, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John C. Baker, Chief

SUBJECT: Dogs' Table

The first substantial evidence that Imu or dogs' tables in some of the messhalls in Ward Five was made known to the Project Steward on March 16, although rumors concerning this practice had been circulating for several days previous to this. The writer reported the information to the Department of Internal Security on March 12 when a young evacuee girl told him that she had only had rice to eat for two meals, that waiters in the messhalls were not permitted to serve those at the "dogs' tables" with food other than what was already on the tables when they entered the messhalls.

On March 16, Kintaro Takeda, Assistant to the Project Steward, came to his chief and said, "It is bad for one Japanese to talk about another Japanese. I do not want to talk now, but there are some things going on which should be reported. There are in this camp some persons who are no good to Japan and no good to this country. They are putting sand in the sandwiches of loyal people here. I come to you because this matter is getting too big to handle. I go to my house at night and cry the way things are going. That is why I tell you now."

No official action was taken against the chefs who were serving loyal colonists short rationed meals and who were putting sand in sandwiches. This practice was stopped, however, in the following manner: On February 26 the Chief, Transportation and Supply Officer sent out a memorandum to the Project Steward as follows:

"Apparently the mess workers or rather the kitchen helpers are not loyal enough to give proper support to our tin can salvage program and unless you can think of some better plans, I would recommend that all of the tin cans that are now stored in the tent factory be taken out, crushed with the bull dozer, and buried."

The Project Steward, after exhorting the mess workers to cooperate in this program, finally cut off for two days all canned goods, with the exception of canned milk for babies and syrup for making infant formulas, for those messhalls who were not cooperative, especially those in Ward Five. This action was taken at the time Takeda reported the sabotaging of food in certain Ward Five messhalls.

Through the Project Steward's initiative, Kintaro Takeda and Frank Matsumoto (kitchen supervisors) called together the kitchen workers of Ward Five. Thoroughly annoyed, they pulled no punches, without, however, quoting the Project Steward:

"Boys, the party is over. No more food will be sent to these messhalls until full cooperation is given. There is to be no more discrimination against colonists in the serving of food and no more sand in the sandwiches. The Project Steward is a tough guy and he means business. If he doesn't see that these orders are ~~was~~ carried out the Project Director will get somebody who will. But the Project Steward is going to see that they are going to be carried out. He means business."

The number of colonists arrested and removed from Block 42 also acted as a deterrent in these practices.

Colonists, on entering the messhalls were "essed" over to the "dogs' tables", other messhalls' personnel barked at colonists upon entering or, by other means, indicated that they were dogs or Inu and indications were given for them to eat apart from the rest of the diners. The pattern varied in each messhall, but loyal evacuees who registered or who were sympathetic to the Administration were informed of their status in no uncertain terms.

No further evidence that this practice was continued until April 1 when Miss Kimiyo Kawasaki 3605-D, described as a "torch bearer" reported to the Project Steward that she was being called an Inu by members of her block for having reported certain abuses of Government foodstuffs by certain people in her block--#36. This messhall is being carefully watched.

After the stoppage of canned good to certain messhalls in Block Five, the meeting called by Takeda and Matsumoto, arrests made throughout the colony, particularly in Ward Five, all kitchen workers cooperated in salvaging the tin cans.

John D. Cook.
John D. Cook
Reports Officer

WRA Library Washington 3

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Tule Lake Project
Newell, California

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
COMMUNITY ANALYSIS SECTION
March 23, 1943
may be reclaimed by Lib

RESTRICTED

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John C. Baker, Chief

SUBJECT: Removal of Ringleaders from Project

M. Nakamura, 4905-A
Tokusaburo Yamahata, 4803-A

In line with the plan discussed in the report of March 16, the above-mentioned persons were removed from the project to the Klamath County Jail on Thursday, March 18. These men were picked up in the village without incident, contrary to expectations.

Nakamura and Yamahata, considered two of the most inimical persons on the project (See report March 16), were interviewed by the Project Attorney, the accounts of which are included in this report. A recommendation is being made that they be removed to San Francisco for questioning by the Alien Hearing Board.

March 22 the following were questioned because of information received concerning them. (See report March 16)

Robert Takagi, 44, 6903-A
Kikumatsu Hasegawa, 61, 4804-A
K. Takasui, 57, 4705-B
Asaichi Imai, 32, 4316-A

Takagi, on questioning, bore out statements previously submitted that he is a level-headed person. He admits going to a meeting at K. Hasegawa's home and did so because he thought they were going to put the heat on the young person referred to in the report of March 16, and he wanted to quiet down the agitation against him. He is apparently afraid of Nakamura and lineup on Nakamura's side to avoid unpleasantness.

Hasegawa is also ordinarily level-headed. He apparently sided in with Nakamura for policy's sake. He admits holding meetings in his home in the dark with Nakamura as leader. Takasui was not questioned for reasons of being a suspect but because he was chairman of the Ward 5 Planning Board. He was questioned about conditions in Ward 5--why registration went so badly, etc.

Imai is a high-class person, a chef in Block 43. He admits he did not register because he said he was afraid to register. He says he will register later on when there is no longer danger of doing so. "I love America," he says. "That is why I came back to this country."

These four evacuees were released, and there appeared to be a better understanding of the registration aims as a result of these questioning, also a hint of cooperation in getting their sons to register.

John D. Cook
Reports Officer

John D. Cook

MASATARO NAKAMURA - Block 48

Born November 24, 1888 in Fukuoka - Ken - Japan. He is 55 years of age. He is 5'5" tall and weighs 150 pounds. He registered as an alien at Marysville on February 12, 1942 and registered for Selective Service at Marysville on April 26, 1942. He has been here for 38 years, spending all of that time in and around Marysville. His father and mother are dead but he has two sisters in Japan. He is a farmer and has never owned any land.

He came to Tule Lake in July, 1942 and he has been the janitor in Block 48 since August of 1942. He has never had any trouble as he works hard everyday. He does not know Esaku Yoshida. He has known Takesaburo Yamahata for a long time, twelve or thirteen years. They met in Marysville. He never gambled on the outside. He never played shogi here and never gambled here. He has never been in Mexico, Hawaii or the Philippine Islands. He has not applied for repatriation but figures on going back to Japan.

About a month ago several meetings were called in Block 48 by the block manager. He went to two or three meetings. He does not remember any speeches of any kind. He knows Robert Takagi but is not well acquainted with him. He works as janitor from six in the morning until ten at night. His headquarters are in the shower rooms. The boiler in his shower room leaks and he must fire it constantly to keep hot water. He knows who Abe, the cook in Block 42, is but does not know him personally.

The early part of this year he attended a meeting where Miss Topping, the school teacher, gave a lecture on Kagawa which was in Block 44.

His roommates are:

Iseo Hyashi - cook in No. 47 mess hall.
Kawaragi - warden.
Miyoma - carpenter.
Hamada - an old man ill in the hospital.

He has not registered. He only registered once and thought that was enough. He does not know why his block has not had a better percentage of registration.

TAKASABURO YAMAHATA - 4803-A

Born in Wakayama - Ken - Japan. 48 years of age October 28, 1942.

Came to the United States in 1904 through the Port of San Francisco with his mother. His passport was lost in the San Francisco fire of 1906. His mother went back to Japan eight or nine years ago and he does not know if she is living or not. He is married to Toki who is also 48 years of age. She was born in Hiroshima-Ken, and came to America in 1910 or 1912. He met her in Los Angeles and they were married about 1915. He has two children:

Kyusei - boy - 20 years old who works in some office.

Eisei - boy - 18 years old and is a junior in high school.

His family is here at Tule Lake with him. He has been in and around Yuba City since 1918. He had a 16 acre truck garden which he owns in his boys' names. It was sold before he came here. He was evacuated direct to Tule Lake in July, 1942, and he has worked as a carpenter in the construction crew ever since evacuation. He does not know whether his boys have registered. He claims there is no "inu" table in Block 48.

He knew Masataro Nakamura outside. He does not know anything about the Block 48 registration. He knows Abe, the cook in Block 42, but not well. He knew of his brother outside and knows that Abe lives in Block 42. He has been in the Block 42 mess hall but does not remember when. He denies that he threw a baseball at Yamasaki in Marysville which resulted in Yamasaki being put in the hospital for several months. He does not know Esaku Yoshida. He denies that he even threatened anybody. He denies that he threatened to shave the heads of women and beat them. He does not know Nakano of 401-C. He never attended a meeting at Nakamura's house. He has never been in Hasegawa's house. He never went to any meetings. He never held a meeting about registration. He was not a member of the planning board and held no public office. He has never been arrested. During the construction strike everybody said to strike so he struck. He was on no committees during the strike. He never spoke to anybody about registration. He never played shogi with Nakamura. He admits going to mess hall 42 to see Abe. He had no reason for going other than to say "hello". He has known Isao Hyashi for a long time. He is a kibe in Block 42. He does not know who beat up Hashida. He never tells lies. He has not registered here because he does not want to go outside. His wife has not registered for the same reason. He got repatriation blanks after registration started but did not fill them out as he has not made up his mind yet. He would like to stay here inasmuch as he was nine years old when he came and has not been back but maybe the American people are too tough towards the Japanese and he does not know what to do. He got repatriation blanks for his entire family. He does not know whether Yoshida is an "eta". He has registered twice as an alien at Marysville, California.

NO CODDLING OF JAPS IS WANTED

Watsonville, Calif., March 19--The Watsonville and Pajara Valley Defense Council recently adopted a resolution protesting proposed release of Japanese evacuees from War Relocation authority camps into industry, agriculture and colleges without strict army supervision, and also protesting incorporation of the American born Japanese in the United States Army.

Adopted with the resolution were the following sentiments proposed by Defense Council Chairman J. E. Gardner, recommending an amendment to the constitution of the United States which would provide:

"(1) At the end of this war, we shall be in a position lawfully to return to Japan all Japanese, alien or native born;

"(2) That no person of Japanese ancestry shall ever be or become a citizen of the United States, and

"(3) That members of that race be forever excluded from anything in the nature of permanent residence here."

In advancing this recommendation, Mr. Gardner declared that his ideas were not "persecution but the only way of assuring ourselves that we will be protected in the future." He added that "we're in a war against the Japanese race which has killed and tortured thousands of our men and this is no time for appeasement . . . we have an opportunity now to correct mistakes which were made when we let this non-assimilable people settle and take the choicest farming lands on the coast through beating-around-the-bush methods."

-30-

The above article is an exact copy of a story in the Pacific Coast Packer dated March 20, 1943. This article is consistent with its policy of standing in with the West Coast Farmers' group who are violently anti-Japanese.

J.D.G.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Tule Lake Project
Newell, California

TL

WRA Library Washington 3

March 22, 1945

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
COMMUNITY ANALYSIS SECTION

may be reclaimed by Lib.

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John C. Baker, Chief

SUBJECT: Recalcitrants Urged to Change Their Minds, etc.

That some evacuees who have refused to register or who have talked against registration are being urged to change their attitude has been apparent for the past week or ten days. This fact has been made known in conversations with evacuees and by evacuees' letters written to those in the CCC Camp. A copy of one of the best of these letters is included in this report and shows the present trend of thinking, not only of some of the loyal issei, nisei, and kibei but of some of the colonists who have been obstructing registration for one reason or another.

It is natural that during the peak of the resistance program feelings should run high. It is also obvious that with the subsidence of the resistance program feelings should cool off to a point where common sense replaces the nonsense induced by mob psychology.

Too, with the arrest and removal from the project of certain disturbing elements, colonists who fell in with the resistance group are no longer fearful of being beaten and a few are now quite willing to reject their former program for one more to their own way of thinking.

During a recent visit to the CCC Isolation Camp the writer was naively asked by a boy seventeen years of age: "What about school? When will I be allowed to go back to the project to finish my schooling?"

He seemed utterly nonplussed when told that he might not return to the project, that that would depend on facts brought out in this trial.

* * * * *

The second young man bordering on a mental collapse was returned to the project on Saturday, March 20. The first, Masaki Nakano, discussed in the report of March 15, and the second, Jimmy Kaneko (18), who, with his two brothers, John (17) and Samuel (19) were removed from the project on February 22 to the Klamath County Jail and subsequently to the CCC Camp on February 28.

Jimmy suffers from a persecution complex and a full report will be made after a medical examination.

He was infinitely relieved to be told by the chief medical officer

on reaching the project Base Hospital that he would be kept in a room by himself. "Then they can't get at me," he said, smiling with relief. The assistant in charge of the CCC Camp told the writer that Jimmy had been intimidated, frightened, and bullied by some of his associates; that he had been told by one of the boys that his mother had died, etc. The chief medical officer has just informed the writer that Jimmy is greatly improved at this time of writing and that a thorough medical examination will be given after a conference with the parents.

* * * * *

The Junior and Senior High Schools will open Thursday, March 25. No threats have been received by the Superintendent of Schools after the announcement was made. In fact, attendance at the grammar grade schools which opened Monday, March 15, has been 98% of the total--higher than the pre-registration period, contrary to expectations. However, certain intimidations have been reported in which some young pupils were told by older boys that there would be no school that day and that they were free to go with them to outlying parts of the project to play. But such instances have been few.

* * * * *

Shunichi Makishima, an issei, taken from the project to Klamath Falls on February 28, was tried in the Project Director's office on Saturday, March 20. He was sentenced to the time he had already spent in the Isolation Camp, (twenty-one days.) A letter addressed to him by Mr. F. Y. Tonomura was included in the report of March 15.

* * * * *

As late as last Friday, reports have come in to the Department of Internal Security, to the Mess Division, and to the writer and others that sand was being put in sandwiches for certain of those who had registered and who had refused to be intimidated. As long ago as Tuesday, March 16, an evacuee came to the Mess Division and was later interviewed by the Project Attorney. He was very hesitant about speaking at first.

"It is bad for one Japanese to talk about another Japanese. I do not want to talk now, but there are some things going on which should be reported. There are in this camp some persons who are no good to Japan and no good to this country. They are putting sand in the sandwiches of the loyal people here."

This man reported that this practice had been going on in Ward V messhalls for more than a week. It was also reported as late as Friday, March 19, that the practice was continuing in certain of the Ward's messhalls. He also spoke of the "dogs" table at which some colonists who had registered were made to eat their meals, a report of which has already

been made. This practice was confined to only a few messhalls, but it is interesting to note that voluntary informers were extremely rare until the registration program touched their stomachs. Threats by the project steward to cut off food supplies for the whole Ward if these practices were not immediately discontinued brought immediate results. No complaints of this nature ~~was~~ received today, March 22.

* * * * *

John D. Cook
John D. Cook
Reports Officer

COPY

To Sam Kinoshita, Esq.
Tule Lake CCC Camp

March 17, 1943

From: P. Yoshikawa, 4717-C

Dear Sammie - - -

Say hello to Yam, Freddie, and the rest of the gang.

I don't know how you will take it but if you don't believe part of what I say, you're nuts. Sammie, if you get a chance to get out, get out. I know you and the rest of the gang doesn't believe in all the stuff that was said and done in this camp. I'm not just thinking about you but of Dora and also your future. Hells bells, don't believe all the junk about the wrong done to you by the gov't. but take it in stride and see that it doesn't happen again in the future. We are all young and still got our life to live for. Why spend it all in a CCC camp! What I want to know is what the hell are the rest of the guys who signed the petition and such stuff are doing for you guys? Not a damn thing! Yes Sammie, some people change their color overnight. It seems that you guys are taking the rap for some other rat who are responsible for all of this. The cause of the petition have some merit but it will not stand up in court legally. There might be some injustice but some guys got to go out and tell the rest of the U.S.A. what kind of guys we are and its a hell of a place to do that in camp. All in all, Sammie, I'm just wondering what the 600 strong of the so called organization behind all this muck is doing now? Quite a few of those "600 strong" have registered and I don't see why guys like you have to suffer. I just want to tell you to try and get out. If there's a chance for you to get out, Dora will be waiting. But don't let the other guys sway you and change your mind. I know its hard words I'm saying but I still believe you guys should be given a second chance and make good. After you get out, its going to be plenty hard to get by but you guys will have to make good and stay there. I wanted to convey to you my thought that you should get out regardless of the rest of the guys. Maybe they too may believe part of what I say. The registration question sure did split the Marysville into groups. All I know is from hearsay but lot of good friends split up just because of the registration. All I can say is that its a shame. I don't know how its going to affect me until I get home but so far, the gang have said hello to me so I couldn't say for myself.

I've registered today! A man came in and registered me so as soon as I'm able to walk on my two feet I can get out of camp and get a new job. I probably won't get drafted this year because of my leg so I'm thinking of getting a job and maybe get hitched! So far, its a dream yet but I hope to make this come true.

To Sammie Kinoshita
page 2

Write to me as soon as you can.

So long
Pal

Paul Y.

P.S. Anything you need? Just write and I'll sent it to
you.

Paul

~~YRA Library Washington~~

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Tule Lake Project
Newell, California

March 19, 1943

TL
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
COMMUNITY ANALYSIS SECTION
RESTRICTED

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John C. Baker, Chief

SUBJECT: Letters to and from CCC Camp

Here are some letters written by evacuees. It is a matter of some conjecture as to just how much the content of these letters is for the edification of the appointed personnel and how much is for the propagandizing of evacuees. There is no doubt about the purpose of some letters, however, many are written with no other purpose than to give news and ask news of loved ones. They are written as almost any wife or mother would write to husband or son. A great number of these letters make no complaints whatever and are obviously nothing more than they purport to be.

On the other hand, some letters are violent in character and may be written to fulfil the purposes suggested above. Of these, perhaps, the letters by Yoshio Yamato are a case in point. Yamato is suspected of being the author of the document urging colonists not to register. He was born in Oakland, California, March 15, thirty-seven years ago. He lived with his father and was taken by him with a younger brother and a sister to Japan in 1919. They lived in Fukuoka, three hundred miles southeast of Tokyo. Yoshio returned to this country with his father in 1931. The father, apparently, returned to America in 1928 or 1929 to take back to Japan the eldest son (29) who is still there.

Yoshio's father is now dead and his mother, living on the project at 5917-D, is married to Shizuma Takeshita, a former employee of the New York Life Insurance Company (23 years). They have only recently arrived on the project from Topaz, Utah. The younger brother, Natsuki (20), lives with other bachelors at 4017-C.

Yoshio is a graduate of the Oakland High School and has had a grammar and commercial school education in Japan. He has worked for the Bering Sea Salmon Company in Alaska and several firms in California. He is married and has a son two years old. He denies attending any meetings at which speakers urged colonists not to register. He himself has not registered. He said he didn't know the date of registration. He said he was confused on his status as a citizen. "I have lost my business, my money. The United States didn't treat Japanese as other citizen. We have to depend on other country," (not necessarily meaning Japan, he says). He may go to Japan. He

will decide later when he sees what other evacuees intend to do. He is very bitter.

The third letter was written by Eva Tanimoto to her four brothers in the CCC Camp. Miss Tanimoto has been obstreperous on a number of occasions and, according to information received from colonists by the Project Attorney, has admitted typing the above-mentioned document. She is also suspected of having typed the letter which the thirty-six boys presented to the member of the Department of Internal Security, demanding repatriation forms.

The fourth and fifth letters are self-explanatory. They are included to show some of the difficulties encountered in registering evacuees.

John D. Cook
John D. Cook
Reports Officer

COPY

March 15, 1943
W.R.A. Isolation Villa
Tulelake, Calif.

Dear Susie:

I thank you for your letter of March 12th which I received today. I'm glad to be informed that you are working so hard for your future. I'm enjoying the isolated life with other brave boys for the same cause for which to protect the interest of our people. I'm meeting lots of strangers and getting acquainted deeply daily more than before. We are just the victims of the false arrests by W.R.A. gorillas for no reasons. W.R.A. gorillas and monkey's special policy is make the false arrests whenever they feel like to, and segregate the family members make us miserable by the force and the threatening. But we are not scared easily of W.R.A.'s gestapo methods. We do not want to talk about the gestapo abroad. Because the famous gestapo do exist right here at home front. W.R.A. is try to convict us by ghostly fake home-made circumstantial evidences on the "Intent" or "Attempt." We are not scared of them. But they are scared of us. If W.R.A. takes us to the Federal Court of law, they might be charged with the perjury for making the false arrest or making the false accusations with no definite evidences. W.R.A. Gestapo picked us up and thrown in the jail pit. But W.R.A. gorillas could not prosecute us legally. So, we were transfered to this isolated place owned and controlled by W.R.A. & the huge expenses and paid by W.R.A. without asking the taxpayers. The huge amount of money paid by honest taxpayers are being wasted for the monkeys officials of W.R.A. itself. We are not to be blamed but the W.R.A. should be blamed for it. Once upon a time, there was so-called "democracy." But no more. Instead there is so-called "Shadow" to help us to beat the white devils--who mistreat us badly mercilessly. W.R.A.'s crime, does not pay any profit or fruits. W.R.A. will have to pay for the crime committed. Our true friend "Shadow" will help us, and the "Shadow" does his best to punish W.R.A. gorillas & monkeys. There will be no dividends for the W.R.A. monkey business enterprises. I guess that all "Relocation Centers" were asked to produce as many as possible volunteers for the country. For it, all the Relocation Center's directors start the competition to get on the "Honor Roll." In order to get the credit in quick way Coverley used the force & threatenings--such as Gestapo methods. But it was & is the failure as he might already found out. That cowardly method made the people feel bitter--angly against it. Now Coverley is seeking the advice in order to protect self interest. Here, that merciless

Gestapo methods are used out here, too. They are forcing us to work like slaves. They threaten us that they will starve us to death if we refuse to work as they order. They do not care to pay any medical attention to our sick boys who are crying with pains at present time. We did find out that those white devils gorillas have savage minds. They are not the kind to win the war. They will not win & can not win the war. Furthermore, they will not be able to keep peace after the war. Those white devils talk nice & look nice, but their inside are black and trickiest merciless & savage. Please beware of white devils. Handle with care. I wish you the best health and happiness.

Sincerely yours,

/s/Yoshio Yamato

COPY

March 16, 1943
W.R.A. Isolation Villa
Tulelake, Calif.

Dear Wife:

I thank you for your letter of March 14th which I have received to-day, afternoon. I have also received Saturday's newspaper today. I have received Sunday's newspaper on Sunday afternoon with my birthday cake. Please try to get me a jar of mentholatum to keep my face juicy and clean. Specially after shaving. And some envelopes to put the letters in, please send me. Mr. Kirkman is one of the officials here. He is pretty nice to me, so I'm nice to him to be even with him. I have heard that he was at "Santa Anita Assembly Center" before he came to this Project. He is liked by some and hated by some. I have received from you a pair of the work shoes--birthday cake--"Barron's Financial Weekly"--Peanuts--Candies--Magazines--Shoe Polish--10 Soaps. Mr. Yoshida and Mr. Mitani are here with me. Untill last Saturday we were forced to work--dig ditches & cement works--like slaves. Then from Monday just the volunteers are asked to work with the threatenings that no work--no eat & put in jail pits. But officials are hesitating to enforce the threatenings. At present time I'm not working. There are two persons here to question us in order to find goods & bads. W.R.A. does not wish to keep us here even we wanted to for the duration, because it costs too much to keep us here. Yet W.R.A. does not and will not & can not punish us in the Federal Court of Law, because it is not the nation wide-coast to coast-Selective Service Order for which will be published on leading newspapers. This is just the W.R.A. business--using G.P.V. or Gestapo methods in order to make easy profit in quick way. This methods were the failure; mistake produced no profits, and instead lost sympathy & faith & respect & increased hatred & made the people feel bitter & stuck together solid as pure honest gold. W.R.A. crime with pistols & guns & bayonets & sub-machine guns & years imprsonments & \$10,000 or \$20,000 fine in defense bonds does not pay. You know that I could transfer the bank accounts wherever I like to. But I can't transfer the draft account anywhere. My draft account is still at Oakland like everybody else's Selective Service Board could draft me into the Army through my Oakland account of Selective Service. If I'm drafed through my Draft Board as should be, then I must go & I will without hesitation whatsoever. If I violate the Selective Service law, then I won't be here long, instead of it I will be taken to Federal Court at once. But I'm still here as you know W.R.A. used the wrong technique at the beginning after all. W.R.A. should admit

their mistake by this time, and apology us. W.R.A. is wondering--just do not know what to do without bayonets & sub-machine guns & automatics. Mr. Shirrell was a good politician, setting up the City Council & the Planning Board & respected them & us altogether. Mr. Coverley's not a good politician, instead of it he is the wizard of Gestapo blitz such as kidnapping me under the false pretence for which three monsters came after me at 2:15 a.m. Sunday morning. W.R.A. is violating the Federal Postal Regulation by opening the personal letters without the owners consents for selfish censor-in order to protect their own only interest. W.R.A.'s monkey business company will not pay any dividend--instead of it costing too much expenses. W.R.A.'s crime does not pay. Please trust me as I do trust you forever and ever. More inside informations we get, more we feel sure. Please take good care of dogs. The dogs work for anybody, not only for the W.R.A. Please give my best regards to all. Please convey my thanks to all by you, because I do not wish to misuse their neames which might cause more false arrest by monsters. I will not write to any other than you. Yes, I received two pies at the jail.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ YOSHIO YAMATO

All letters are censored.

ENVELOPE

Yoshio Yamato
Tulelake Isolation Camp
Owned & Operated by W.R.A. Co.

Mrs. Y. Yamato
4412-F
Tule Lake W. R. Project
Newell, California

(C O P Y)

4203-B
3/14/43
5:30 p.m.

Dear Mike, Mori, Jim and Geo.

Three weeks has lapsed, three weeks of trying time for you and we, who all of you fellows left behind. Three weeks has passed since you fellows were taken

Today marks exactly three weeks since the lights went out in apartment 4204-A. Its door shall be locked and it shall stay dim until the day

Yes, it shall stay locked for how long I do not know.

This deary day marks three weeks for you fellows, to me, it marks one year of first discrimination that was thrown at me. Yes, its one year since the State of Calif. dismissed me. Reason, because I'm a Jap. Dismissal they called it, dismissal in a polite language but in a plain language it was "You Japs services are no longer needed, you are fired! Many Caucasians friend reminded us by leaving we would be helping in defense. Without making a fuss, we Japanese left. Left without making any trouble.

My Civil Service Test, my Japanese American friends test, I believe was no different from my white faced American friends.

I, who studied for years, just to have a place in American foothold. I, who was spent your hard earned money-money earned by sweat and blood to gain education to be able to stand shoulder with shoulder with Caucasians. But where did it lead me? No where. Only left a scar in my heart that shall never heal.

Why do we have to go through all this? What is this nation fighting for? Couldn't be to preserve democracy. If this was a country of democracy we wouldn't be inside this fence or you fellows wouldn't be wasting your time at C.C.C. Camp. If its democracy this nation is fighting for we would still be out in the free filling the food basket for the nation. Its a war against race and not nations.

Does not a democratic government say that all men are created equal. Yes, equal to the whites and not for us.

We speak of evacuation, we try to remind the caucasians of our hardship, do they try comfort us. Oh! No! They say to forget about it. Its all over and done. But how can we forget. Its easy for

them to say as they aren't experiencing hardship in our shoes nor were they discriminated like us. Does our citizenship differ from Caucasians. Constitution says, "No". Why aren't they into concentration camp like us "Japs". Why weren't we given the same rights? Why are we suffering as we are?

Yes, today marks exactly three weeks since the day the parents said good bye to you without shedding a drop of tear.

Mike:

I sent in your income tax returns Sat. afternoon. Manzinita ranch tax was \$2,031.15 and old home ranch was \$391.01. I made it into quarter payment which was \$605.55 (both ranch). I haven't received state report but I am expecting it anytime now. Mr. Jepsen wrote and said it was completed. Mr. Gilleece charges for making out the Fed. and State Income tax was \$12.25. Please make out the check and return to me. Is there such thing as county income tax? State doesn't have to be filed until April 15. As soon as I get the bank statements I shall make the transfer.

Pop is getting better each day. He has made a splendid improvement, the each few weeks.

Mom heard that many of you fellows are catching colds and she would like to know if any of you are cold at night. If you are she will send some blankets so let me know.

Write often.

(Signed) Eva

Did you get the 2 box of candy and 18 pkgs gum?

ENVELOPE

4203-B

California
"The Land of Sunshine"

Messrs. Mike, Mori, Jim and
Geo. Tanimato
Isolation Camp
Tule Lake, California

COPY

Tulelake, Cal.
March 16-1943

Head Officer of Registration of Japanese

Dear sir

Please answer for my question following:

I am a Japanese woman. I came in this nation by the name of Hisak Toyota and same name in my passport so I registered by the same name on the alien Registration and Identification (1942) 1940 etc. But I was and am calling by the people Mrs. Inouye because I lived together a long (many years) so common law wife of KENSO INOUE.

Yesterday (your office dated March 13-- No 5999) I registered by name of HISAKO INOUE different name from Alien registration and Identification book.

Question: Don't you think it makes any trouble in case of we couple go and stay out side of this project? or better?

Yours truly

/s/HISAKO TOYOTA or
HISAKO INOUE
by Kenso Inouye

Address 1119-A

COPY

Tulelake Cal.
March 16 1943

Headofficer of Registration

Dear sir

I am sorry for us and America that the government did not investigate as like as you doing now before we are evacuated. We could offer full of evidences of our "Integrities--Royalties."

The thickness of our Royalties are changed ISSEI & NISEI by the evacuation so far so forth. Let me say agin "Sorry".

Very Very Sincerely Yours

/s/Kenso Inouye

WRA Library Washington

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Tule Lake Project
Newell, California

March 18, 1943

~~Private~~
Embree (for
your files)

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John C. Baker, Chief
SUBJECT: Nisei Organization Plans

Organizing the project nisei continues under the capable leadership of Mr. Harry Mayeda, chairman of the former council and supervisor of community activities. Mainly through his efforts, two meetings have been held in Ward 7 messhalls, the first on March 5, the second on March 12. The messhalls at both meetings were crowded to capacity.

Mr. Mayeda explained the purpose of these meetings as follows:

Our purpose is to unite the nisei, inculcate in them a sense of community responsibility. The nisei must take a more active part in the Government and life of the community. Tule Lake must be a town predominantly nisei in fact and in deed. The new members elected to the council must represent the nisei 100%; they must be the kind that will look after the interests and needs of the nisei for the purpose of showing the outside public that the majority of residents in the project are nisei and will behave like loyal Americans. That an orderly government can function only with a strongly organized nisei governmental board.

The second principle of this nisei group is to unite with the loyal nisei of all relocation centers to protect their citizen rights. This will be accomplished by first finding out what their rights are, after which they will take a strong stand in attempting to see that these rights are not violated.

At both of these meetings, and the UC Rally which was held on March 2, Mr. Mayeda and other speakers emphasized the fact that the nisei were "tired of being pushed around by agitators which reflected on their loyalty and integrity." These speeches were more or less of the same tenor and were enthusiastically applauded by those attending the meetings.

There is now a desire on the part of the nisei in Wards 3 and 7 to do all they can to help the nisei in Ward 5. To help accomplish this, a rally composed of nisei from Wards 3 and 7 will be held in Ward 5. (It will be recalled that it was Ward 5 in which most of the trouble over registration began and in which many of the leaders of this subversive group lived. For this reason, the loyal nisei were required to register surreptitiously or not to register at all, so strong has been the coercion from the subversive leaders in this ward). However, before this meeting is held in Ward 5, another

rally will be staged in Ward 3 ^{and} 5 to force into the open the subversives so that they may make themselves known and, in consequence, removed from the project. The plan at present is to hold a rally, a dance, or a movie to which the subversive group will react, it is supposed, in violent ways. (Mr. Mayeda is not acquainted with the subject matter in the report of March 16).

Because the nisei are young, the average age is 21, they have had no experience in organizing themselves against the tyrannical influence of the subversive issei and kibe groups, but they are learning a way and are adopting the same organizational forms and, if necessary, methods of these two groups to accomplish their purpose.

Morale among the nisei has perceptibly risen since the UC rally on March 2. This rally, it will be recalled, was postponed three times because of threats from the kibe to break it up and because the nisei were not sufficiently prepared to combat them. At this rally, three members of the Internal Security were present. There were also a number of wardens. Defying the subversive group in this way was the first step in loosening the grip on the nisei by this radical group.

John D. Cook.
John D. Cook
Reports Officer

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
COMMUNITY ANALYSIS SECTION

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Tule Lake Project
Newell, California

March 18, 1943

TL
RESTRICTED

may be rechecked by file
3
MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John C. Baker, Chief

SUBJECT: Interviews with kibeI removed from the Project on March 17

The following persons were removed March 17 from the Project to the Isolation Camp. All the individuals are kibeI who have not registered, seven failed to respond to notices sent them during the registration period informing them to report for interviews. Harada was removed because of pro-Japanese signs and pictures in his room. Yamaguchi and Nakao were not on the original list of kibeI to be interviewed, hence they cannot be accused for having failed to come for interviews.

The removal of these men is the first step in a plan as outlined in a previous report. The following interviews were conducted by an attorney from the San Francisco office of the WRA.

BILL KAWAKAMI

- Q. How old are you?
A. 25.
Q. Were you born in this country?
A. Yes. Byron, California.
Q. Have you been back to Japan?
A. Yes.
Q. How old were you when you went back?
A. Five years old.
Q. How long did you stay?
A. 14 years.
Q. Did you go to school most of the time you were there?
A. Yes.
Q. What town or city in Japan?
A. Yamaguchi Prefecture.
Q. Are your parents here in this country?
A. They are in Japan.
Q. What kind of work did you do before evacuation?
A. I was in the U. S. Army.
Q. What work did you do at Tule Lake?
A. Truck driver.
Q. What block did you live in?
A. 31.

- Q. You know why you were brought here?
- A. Yes. But FBI said, "You were in Army, you don't have to register." They said there would be no trouble about it if I didn't register.
- Q. Why don't you want to register.
- A. Because I have American citizenship, and after war broke out, we had a bitter experience in the Army.
- Q. You mean the way the other boys acted?
- A. Yes, I'm Japanese.
- Q. And they treated you like Japanese?
- A. Yes, they discharged us from Army, and treated us like enemies.
- Q. Did you hear any of the talks about registration, at meetings, or anywhere?
- A. Yes.
- Q. You remembered who talked?
- A. Most of them Issei.
- Q. Do you know Nakamura?
- A. No.
- Q. Do you know Yoshida?
- A. No. I never attend Kibei meetings.
- Q. You know they had meetings?
- A. Yes.
- Q. You know they talked about registration, whether to register or not?
- A. I guess I did know. I just went to block meetings.
- Q. Have the Issei told people not to register?
- A. Some Issei said not to register.
- Q. Did they say why you shouldn't register?
- A. I don't know what their opinion was.
- Q. Did they say you shouldn't register because you should be loyal to Japan?
- A. I think some of them said that. I only attended meetings about two times.
- Q. You remember any names of the people who spoke against registration?
- A. No.
I want to know why FBI told me if I didn't sign there wouldn't be any trouble. I want to know why they told me.
- Q. Well, it's a WRA rule to register for leave clearance, and leave itself is voluntary.
- A. I just want to know why the FBI man gave me trouble.
- Q. Did you ask anyone in WRA about it -- if there would be trouble?
- A. No, I just didn't register.
- Q. I believe that's all I want to ask, are there any questions you want to ask me?
- A. No.
- Q. Thank you.

BILL KAWAKAMI

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REMARKS:

This man's attitude was good, and he does not have the appearance of an agitator. He says, however, that he suffered a bitter experience in the U.S. Army, and that may have been sufficient to make him actively disloyal.

TAKASHI HAMABATA

- Q. How old are you?
A. 23.
Q. Were you born in this country?
A. Yes, Winter Grove, California.
Q. Have you been to Japan?
A. Yes.
Q. How old were you when you went to Japan?
A. 9.
Q. How long did you stay?
A. Nine years.
Q. Did you go to school in Japan?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you go to school here?
A. No.
Q. What did you do before the evacuation?
A. Box making.
Q. What did you do at Tule Lake?
A. Construction crew, mess hall.
Q. Do you know why you were brought here?
A. I think so.
Q. For failing to register?
A. Yes, I know.
Q. You knew WRA said everyone must register?
A. Yes. I'm not refusing to register, I just want to get full rights of Caucasians because I am a citizen.
Q. You didn't register because you weren't treated right?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you mean because you were evacuated?
A. No. You know questions 27 and 28. Even if I signed, I wouldn't be able to go wherever I wanted to go anyway.
Q. What is your block number?
A. 34.
Q. You knew what the registration was for -- as far as WRA is concerned -- for leave clearance?
A. Yes, I know.
Q. Everyone was supposed to register so they could be cleared.
A. Yes, I know.
Q. Did you hear anyone talk about the registration, fellows talking against registering?
A. Not to register, you mean, yes, I heard about it. But this is my own idea. When I get full rights of Caucasians, I will sign, otherwise, I can't. I like to say "yes, yes", but I won't sign until I get full rights.
Q. That is your own idea?
A. Yes.
Q. Did anyone else influence you that way?
A. No, that's my own idea.
Q. Have you been telling other people not to register.
A. No. I am the only one in the block who didn't register.

- Q. Are your parents in Japan?
A. Yes, mother in Japan.
Q. Have you any relatives here?
A. Yes, brother and two sisters.
Q. Are they at Tule Lake?
A. Yes, one sister going to Arizona tomorrow.
Q. You mean to a free zone?
A. No, to a project.
Q. Were you one of the fellows that had pictures of Tojo on the wall, and Japanese mottoes?
A. No.
Q. You have seen them, though, haven't you?
A. No, I haven't.
Q. Do you know Nakamura, block 48?
A. Block 48 -- no.
Q. Do you know Yamahata, block 48?
A. No.
Q. Do you know Yoshida, Block 44?
A. No.
Q. You've never heard any of those men talk against or about registration?
A. No, I haven't.
Q. Have you heard anyone talk in favor of registration?
A. Yes.
Q. But you never heard any talk against it?
A. No.
Q. You haven't discussed it with anyone?
A. Yes, I told my own opinion to a friend, but he registered anyway and put "yes, yes". He wanted me to register because he didn't want me to come here, but it's my opinion and I didn't register. I want to stay in this country. I'd like to put "yes, yes", but I want full rights.
Q. You still want to stay in this country?
A. Yes.
Q. But you are not interested in going out on indefinite leave?
A. Yes, I'd like to, but I won't be able to go out now.
Q. No, you can't unless you register, that's the only way that you can get clearance. They can't clear people if they don't answer questions 27 and 28 properly because they can't let out people who practically say they are disloyal to the United States. That's why they have to have the questions there.
A. Yes.
Q. No matter how long you might have to stay here, or whatever else they decide to do?
A. Not until I get full rights.
Q. I don't believe I have any other questions to ask you, is there anything you want to ask me?

- A. I like to ask you -- some man was saying about working here -- do we have to?
- A. At first it was that way, you had. They stopped it now -- I don't think it is that way now.

REMARKS:

His attitude was very good, and he seemed to be sincerely opposed to registration as a matter of principle. I do not think that he is an agitator.

ISAO HAYASHI

- Q. How old are you?
A. 23.
- Q. Were you born in the U.S.?
A. Yes, San Jose, California
- Q. Have you been to Japan?
A. Yes, once in 1926, came back in about three months. I was about six years old then. In 1927, I went again and came back in 1941.
- Q. Did you go to school in Japan?
A. Yes.
- Q. How far did you get in school?
A. Middle school -- something like high school.
- Q. What city or town in Japan?
A. Wakayama.
- Q. Have you had any schooling here in this country?
A. I went through grammar school.
- Q. Where do your parents live?
A. In Japan, mother and father.
- Q. Have you any brothers and sisters?
A. In Japan.
- Q. None here?
A. None.
- Q. What kind of work did you do before evacuation?
A. I worked in rice fields.
- Q. What kind of work did you do in Tule Lake?
A. Cook's helper and cook.
- Q. What block did you live in?
A. 48.
- Q. You know why they brought you here?
A. Yes.
- Q. Because you refused to register?
A. Yes.
- Q. I would like to have you tell me why you refused to register -- if you care to.
A. I think I told those people over there. So it's not necessary to tell you now.
- Q. I am trying to get it down for the record. I'd like to know what the trouble is, who is causing it.
A. This is the only thing I say. If they treat us like Germans and Italians, I am willing to fight for the United States, but otherwise I don't go.
- Q. You still feel that way?
A. Yes.
- Q. You knew the registration was not for the Army, you know joining the Japanese Combat Unit was voluntary. The registration that WRA said had to be made was for leave clearance, and they were going to register for the Army at the same time. But joining the Army was voluntary. You knew that?

- A. Yes.
- Q. You know WRA said everybody had to register, you knew you were not observing regulations?
- A. Yes.
- Q. You live in Block 48?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Do you know Nakamura?
- A. Which Nakamura?
- Q. Frank.
- A. Yes, I know him.
- Q. Did you hear him talk against registration?
- A. Against the registration -- I don't know.
- Q. You wouldn't say you didn't hear him.
- A. I don't know.
- Q. Do you know Yamahata?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Did you ever talk to him about registration?
- A. No.
- Q. Did you ever hear him talk against registration?
- A. No.
- Q. Do you know Yoshida, Block 44?
- A. No, I don't know him.
- Q. You are not one of the fellows that had pictures of Tojo on the wall?
- A. Tojo? No.
- Q. Did you have Japanese mottoes?
- A. No.
- Q. Did you talk to other people about how you felt about registration?
- A. I don't talk to anybody. It was their business, and my business is my business.
- Q. You don't feel you caused any trouble.
- A. No, I don't.
- Q. You have not talked against the United States to other boys?
- A. No, I haven't.
- Q. You still feel that if you were treated like any other American citizen, you would be willing to register?
- A. Yes, as an American citizen.
- Q. This is your main reason for not registering?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Did you have any objection to answering "yes, yes" to 27 and 28? It was on the registration -- about whether you would be loyal to the United States?
- A. no answer.
- Q. Did you try to apply for repatriation?
- A. Yes, I applied about a month after arriving to this camp.
- Q. Before registration?
- A. Yes, long before.

Q. You said your family is in Japan?

A. Yes.

REMARKS:

This man's attitude was good, and he does not appear to be the agitator type.

ROY N. ISHIBASHI

- Q. How old are you?
A. 18.
- Q. Were you born in the United States?
A. Yes, Utah.
- Q. Have you been to Japan?
A. Yes, once.
- Q. How old were you when you went there?
A. 10 years old.
- Q. Did you go to school there?
A. Yes.
- Q. What city of prefecture in Japan?
A. In the country.
- Q. What kind of work did you do before the evacuation?
A. Nothing, I came back from Japan in 1941. Didn't know English.
- Q. Are your parents here?
A. Yes.
- Q. You know why you were brought here?
A. Yes.
- Q. You know WRA said everybody had to register?
A. I knew, but I didn't understand it.
- Q. Is that why you didn't want to register?
A. First they asked me if I was ready to register, and I didn't answer, couldn't talk English. They asked if I wanted to talk Japanese, and I said yes. Then they called me in the office and asked how old I was and I told them I was 18. They said, "He is too young to register now." And they said, "We will call you back later." And they didn't call me until now.
- Q. If you understood what the registration meant, would you want to register.
A. I don't know, I have a lot of questions to ask, because when at first I came to this country, and immigration people asked lots of questions, and I registered twice.
- Q. Did any of the people at Tule Lake tell you not to register?
A. No, just my individual idea, because rest of my family all registered. My sister and brother understand English.
- Q. But you don't understand well enough. Did you read the explanation in Japanese in the Tule Lake paper?
A. Yes, but some questions are not answered there.
- Q. Did you hear any of the talks -- men talking against registration?
A. I didn't hear them.
- Q. Did you go to meetings where they talked about registration?
A. No, I'm too young.
- Q. Too young for Kibei meetings?
A. Too young.
- Q. Do you know Frank Nakamura?
A. I don't know.

Q. Do you know Yamahata? Yoshida?

A. No, my block is 12.

Q. Do you think if you learned more about registration, you might want to register?

A. Can't tell until I learn.

REMARKS:

This man did not appear to understand English very well, and gave the impression of being honestly confused about registration. He does not appear to be a leader or agitator.

GINJI GOTO

- Q. How old are you?
A. 20.
Q. Were you born in this country?
A. Yes, Oakland.
Q. Have you been to Japan?
A. Yes.
Q. How old were you when you went there?
A. 11 or 12.
Q. How long did you stay?
A. Four years.
Q. Did you go to school there?
A. A little bit.
Q. Where in Japan?
A. Kumamoto.
Q. Have you been there again?
A. No.
Q. Are your parents in Japan?
A. Father died, but mother is in Japan.
Q. Do you have any relatives here?
A. One brother.
Q. What kind of work did you do before evacuation?
A. Nursery.
Q. What kind of work did you do at Tule Lake?
A. Construction.
Q. I suppose you know why you were brought here -- for refusing to register?
A. Yes.
Q. You knew WRA said everyone had to register?
A. I guess so.
Q. I'd like to have you tell me why you didn't want to register -- if you'd care to tell me.
A. Everything confused.
Q. You mean you didn't understand it? Just how did you feel about it?
A. I don't know.
Q. You just didn't want to register?
A. I don't know what's all about.
Q. You know yet what's all about?
A. No, that time I had headache, didn't think.
Q. Did you ask anyone to explain it to you?
A. No.
Q. Did you hear discussions about it in meetings?
A. Not meetings, but we talk, but I just go to sleep.
Q. You go to Kibei meetings?
A. No.
Q. Did anyone tell you not to register?
A. No, nobody told me.
Q. You made up your own mind?
A. Yes.

- Q. You don't want to register now?
A. Don't think so, don't know.
Q. Want more time to think about it?
A. I guess so.
Q. What block did you live in?
A. 41.
Q. Do you know Frank Nakamura?
A. No.
Q. Do you know Yoshida?
A. None of those people.
Q. Do you know Yamahata?
A. No.
Q. Have you ever heard anyone talk against registration.
A. Not much.
Q. Just a little bit?
A. Sometimes I just go play ping pong.
Q. That's when you talked against registration?
A. No, I never talked anything against it.
Q. Did you tell other people?
A. No.
Q. You don't think you caused any trouble up there?
A. No.
Q. Any questions you want to ask me?
A. No.

REMARKS:

This man was sullen and uncommunicative, and I have a feeling that he would very possibly be a bad influence in a relocation center.

TETSUO NAKAO

- Q. How old are you?
A. 34.
Q. Were you born in this country?
A. Yes, Hawaii.
Q. Have you been to Japan?
A. Yes, when I was a little boy.
Q. How long did you stay there?
A. About 12 years.
Q. Did you go to school there?
A. Yes.
Q. Where in Japan?
A. Hiroshima.
Q. Have you been back since then?
A. Yes, in 1929 or 1930, stayed there not quite half a year.
Q. Are your parents in Japan?
A. Yes, father and mother in Japan.
Q. What kind of work did you do before the relocation?
A. Grocery store in Los Angeles.
Q. Are you married?
A. Yes, Have family at Tule Lake.
Q. I guess you know why you were brought here?
A. Yes.
Q. You knew WRA said everyone had to register?
A. Yes, I had read about it in the paper.
Q. What reasons did you have for refusing to register?
A. Well, the only thing that I heard that for our protection we were evacuated and put into camp, so I like to stay in camp for the duration.
Q. Did you think you would have to go out on indefinite leave?
A. Yes -- Don't want to go anywhere.
Q. The fact you register doesn't mean you have to go. Going out on indefinite leave is voluntary. But leave clearance takes quite a long time -- it has to be cleared through FBI, Naval Intelligence, and a number of places, so WRA decided to clear all people at once, so that if you decided to go and had a job available, you would be able to leave at once. And they decided to register for the Army at the same time.
A. I want to stay in camp for the duration, so I thought there is no use to sign up. If I intended to go out, it's different.
Q. Well, why would you have any objection to registering if you didn't have to go out? Did you object to answering questions 27 and 28?
If you were told you could stay in camp, would you register?
A. I don't think so.
Q. Why?
A. If any person registered -- they want to go out. For myself, I never think of such things and don't think necessary to sign up.

- Q. Would you rather stay here than register?
A. I guess I would.
Q. What is your block number?
A. 48.
Q. Do you know Frank Nakamura?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you know Yamahata?
A. I don't know them very well, but we are in the same block, we see each other three times a day.
Q. Were you to any meetings where registration was discussed?
A. No.
Q. Did you hear Nakamura talk against registration?
A. No.
Q. Did you hear Yamahata talk against registration?
A. No.
Q. Did you hear anybody talk against registration?
A. Myself, as I told you, I have no intention of going out, so just made up my mind.
Q. You surely talked about it with other people?
A. It's no use to talk to other people -- it's up to them.
Q. But you wouldn't say you don't talk about it?
A. No.
Q. You don't intend to register, regardless?
A. No.

REMARKS:

This man's attitude was alright, but I believe he is undoubtedly hiding his real reasons for refusing to register, and he is the type of person who might be influential with others.

SHIGETE YAMAGUCHI

- Q. How old are you?
A. 24.
Q. Where were you born?
A. Marysville, California.
Q. Have you been to Japan?
A. Yes.
Q. How old were you when you went?
A. Four years old.
Q. How long did you stay?
A. 15 years.
Q. Did you go to school there?
A. Yes, I finished grammar school.
Q. What city in Japan?
A. Hiroshima.
Q. Are your parents here in this country?
A. Yes, here.
Q. Have you brothers and sisters?
A. Yes, in Japan.
Q. What kind of work did you do before evacuation?
A. Farm labor.
Q. What kind of work did you do at Tule Lake?
A. Mess hall.
Q. What is your block number?
A. 48.
Q. I guess you know why they brought you here -- for refusing to register? You said you wouldn't register, didn't you?
A. I don't register.
Q. And you still don't want to?
A. No.
Q. You knew WRA said everyone must register.
A. No answer.
Q. Why didn't you want to register?
A. I don't understand English very well.
Q. You are from Block 48, aren't you?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you know Honomura?
A. I don't know.
Q. Do you know Yamahata?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you hear anyone telling people not to register?
A. I don't know.
Q. Did you hear Honomura tell boys not to register?
A. Don't know.
Q. Did you tell people not to register?
A. No answer.
Q. You understand, don't you?
A. No answer.
Q. Did you hear some of the Issei tell boys not to register?
A. I don't know.

Q. Do you know why you didn't register?

A. I don't register.

Q. Did anyone tell you not to register, or did you make up your mind?

A. No, myself.

Q. Do you know that when you don't obey the rules of WRA, you are disobeying the Government of the United States?

A. No answer.

Q. Did you understand my question?

A. No answer. I don't understand English.

MITSUOGI TAKATA

- Q. How old are you?
A. 26.
- Q. Were you born in this country?
A. Yes, Fresno, California.
- Q. Have you been to Japan?
A. Yes.
- Q. How old were you when you went to Japan?
A. Six years old.
- Q. How long did you stay?
A. Twelve years.
- Q. And did you go back again?
A. No.
- Q. Did you go to school in Japan?
A. Yes.
- Q. Did you go to school here?
A. Yes, about 1½ years, special class, English language.
- Q. Are your parents here in this country?
A. Parents are dead. Have brother in Army, sister in camp.
- Q. What sort of work did you do before evacuation?
A. Grocery store.
- Q. What sort of work did you do at Tule Lake?
A. Dishwasher.
- Q. What is your block number?
A. 47.
- Q. You know why you were brought here?
A. Yes.
- Q. For refusing to register?
A. Yes. I don't refuse to register, but didn't understand meaning of registration.
- Q. Did you try to find out what it means?
A. Yes, but I still don't understand it.
- Q. I'll try to tell you.
You know the Army part of registration is voluntary. Joining the Japanese Combat Unit is voluntary. But you know that WRA said everyone must register?
- A. Yes.
- Q. You understood everyone had to register for leave clearance?
A. Yes.
- Q. You understand registering for indefinite leave didn't mean that you had to go out of camp. Indefinite leave clearance takes quite some time -- cleared through FBI, Naval Intelligence, Army Intelligence, etc. Then if a person had a job somewhere out of camp, and had to wait sometimes as long as a month for clearance, they would lose out on the job, so WRA decided to clear everyone at one time. It did not mean you had to go out -- it was just to get everybody cleared at one time. Do you understand?
A. Yes.

- Q. Why didn't you want to register?
- A. I got classification A-1. I went to camp and changed to classification 4-C. Why register again? They say you got citizenship. I can't understand what it means. Everything is mixed up. Army orders are straight things -- why WRA changes them?
- Q. WRA helped the Army change the order because they felt it wasn't right for citizen evacuees to be classified 4-C. They asked Army to change so you can be classified like other citizens. That's what it's all about. WRA is trying to help get you classified just like other citizens, instead of enemy aliens. At first, after evacuation, Army didn't want to even Japanese citizens, so they classified them 4-C. WRA tried to get the Army to change it, and they finally changed it. WRA is trying to help you, they thought that's what you wanted. Do you know Nakamura?
- A. No.
- Q. Do you know Yamahata?
- A. No.
- Q. Do you know Yoshida, Block 44?
- A. No.
- Q. Did you go to any meetings, where they discussed registration?
- A. No, I don't go Kibei meetings.
- Q. Did you hear anyone talk against registration?
- A. Against? No.
- Q. Did anyone tell you not to register?
- A. No.
- Q. You made up your own mind?
- A. Yes.
- Q. You still feel you shouldn't register, you don't want to register?
- A. I still don't understand it.
- Q. Did you tell other people not to register?
- A. No.

REMARKS:

This man's attitude was good. I doubt that he would be an agitator.

BOB T. OKUNO

- Q. How old are you?
A. I am 23 years old.
Q. Were you born in this country?
A. Yes -- Fresno, California.
Q. Have you been to Japan?
A. Yes, when I was about 4 years old.
Q. How long did you stay?
A. I don't know how long.
Q. How old were you when you came back?
A. 18.
Q. Did you go to school in Japan?
A. Yes.
Q. What grade did you finish over there?
A. I finished grammar school.
Q. Did you go to school here?
A. I came back to this country in 1938 and went to high school, but I didn't finish, because war started and we were evacuated.
Q. Where do your parents live?
A. In Japan.
Q. What block did you live in?
A. 47.
Q. I guess you know why you were brought here?
A. Yes.
Q. For refusing to register?
A. Yes.
Q. You knew WRA said that everyone had to register?
A. Yes.
Q. I'd like to have you tell me, if you want to, why you refused to register.
A. Because I don't understand why we have to register, so I said, "If you make it more clear to me, I will do it, but I don't understand."
Q. Did you read about it in the Tule Lake paper?
A. Not much.
Q. Did you ask anyone to explain it to you?
A. Yes, but I still don't understand.
Q. What didn't you understand?
A. I don't understand about the registration -- you know, meaning.
Q. You mean understand how it would work?
A. Yes, what they are going to do. We are in camp, so I think we don't have to register.
Q. You know the reason they wanted everyone to register for leave clearance, don't you? That's in case you wanted to go out on indefinite work. But it was voluntary -- I mean going out to work.
A. If I registered, I could go out anytime?

- Q. What I mean is that everyone who goes out on indefinite leave has to be cleared -- it takes quite a while -- clearance through many places. WRA wanted to have everybody register so that they could clear them, and then if anyone wanted to go out on a job, they wouldn't have to wait for clearance, but would be ready to go. They were going to register people for leave clearance and Army at the same time. If you registered, however, you didn't have to go into the Army -- that is voluntary.
- Q. How do you feel about registering now?
- A. Well, I don't know.
- Q. Did you hear any discussions about the questions of registering, fellows telling you not to register?
- A. No.
- Q. Did you go to Kibel meetings?
- A. No.
- Q. Are you sure?
- A. I never go out, I just stay home.
- Q. You were not one of the boys who had pictures of Tojo on the wall in your barrack -- and Japanese mottoes?
- A. I don't understand.
- Q. Didn't you have pictures of Tojo on the wall?
- A. No.
- Q. Did you ever see his picture?
- A. No.
- Q. Do you know Nakamura?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Did you hear him talk to the boys about registration?
- A. No, he is in the next block, I don't know -- what did he say?
- Q. Did you hear some of the older Issei talk about the registration? Did you hear from Frank Nakamura about registration?
- A. No.
- Q. Did you tell some of the boys not to register?
- A. No, I couldn't explain to anybody.
- Q. Didn't you tell some of them you didn't think they should register?
- A. No, because it's an individual problem, so I don't say anything about it.
- Q. Are you telling me that they don't talk about it -- about registration?
- A. No, I don't talk about it or ask anybody.
- Q. You mean you made up your own mind?
- A. Yes, but I didn't understand, so I didn't register.
- Q. Didn't you hear Yoshida talk about it?
- A. No.
- Q. Did you hear Yamahata?
- A. I don't know him.

- Q. How do you feel about registration now?
A. Well, still I don't understand.
Q. Did you try to find out about it?
A. No, I can't find out.
Q. But you know you don't want to register.
A. I didn't say that. I never said that. They took me to the office, you know, some weeks ago, asked if I wanted to register or not. I told them if they make it clear about registering, I would, but still I don't understand, so I can't register.
Q. Did you object to answering questions 27 and 28?
A. No. I told you I don't understand about registration.
Q. Are you loyal to the United States or to Japan?
A. Well, I don't know now.
Q. You don't know?
A. I don't feel like I am an American citizen, so I can't say about that.
Q. Why don't you feel like an American citizen?
A. Because I am in camp.
Q. Because of the evacuation?
A. Yes, that's the main reason.
Q. You don't feel the evacuation was necessary?
A. Well, I don't know.
Q. I was told by one of the officers that you were a continual trouble maker.
A. Who making trouble? Me? I don't know. I don't know why, I just stay home.
Q. You don't go around telling other people what to do?
A. Sometimes I go around with a girl friend.
Q. You don't know the names of any of these people who have been making trouble?
A. Making trouble?
Q. Yes, telling people not to register, not to cooperate with the administrators.
A. No.
Q. You wouldn't tell if you did?
A. Well, I don't know, so I can't say anything.
Q. Have they ever had you up for any trouble before?
A. No.

REMARKS:

This boy's attitude was rather meek, but I had the feeling that he might have been rather cocky under other circumstances. I think that he knows more than he admits, and he appears as if he might be the type who would be a voluble leader among his own people.

BOB T. OKUNO

- Q. How old are you?
A. I am 23 years old.
Q. Were you born in this country?
A. Yes -- Fresno, California.
Q. Have you been to Japan?
A. Yes, when I was about 4 years old.
Q. How long did you stay?
A. I don't know how long.
Q. How old were you when you came back?
A. 18.
Q. Did you go to school in Japan?
A. Yes.
Q. What grade did you finish over there?
A. I finished grammar school.
Q. Did you go to school here?
A. I came back to this country in 1938 and went to high school, but I didn't finish, because war started and we were evacuated.
Q. Where do your parents live?
A. In Japan.
Q. What block did you live in?
A. 47.
Q. I guess you know why you were brought here?
A. Yes.
Q. For refusing to register?
A. Yes.
Q. You knew WRA said that everyone had to register?
A. Yes.
Q. I'd like to have you tell me, if you want to, why you refused to register.
A. Because I don't understand why we have to register, so I said, "If you make it more clear to me, I will do it, but I don't understand."
Q. Did you read about it in the Tule Lake paper?
A. Not much.
Q. Did you ask anyone to explain it to you?
A. Yes, but I still don't understand.
Q. What didn't you understand?
A. I don't understand about the registration -- you know, meaning.
Q. You mean understand how it would work?
A. Yes, what they are going to do. We are in camp, so I think we don't have to register.
Q. You know the reason they wanted everyone to register for leave clearance, don't you? That's in case you wanted to go out on indefinite work. But it was voluntary -- I mean going out to work.
A. If I registered, I could go out anytime?

- Q. What I mean is that everyone who goes out on indefinite leave has to be cleared -- it takes quite a while -- clearance through many places. WRA wanted to have everybody register so that they could clear them, and then if anyone wanted to go out on a job, they wouldn't have to wait for clearance, but would be ready to go. They were going to register people for leave clearance and Army at the same time. If you registered, however, you didn't have to go into the Army -- that is voluntary.
- Q. How do you feel about registering now?
- A. Well, I don't know.
- Q. Did you hear any discussions about the questions of registering, fellows telling you not to register?
- A. No.
- Q. Did you go to Kibei meetings?
- A. No.
- Q. Are you sure?
- A. I never go out, I just stay home.
- Q. You were not one of the boys who had pictures of Tojo on the wall in your barrack -- and Japanese mottoes?
- A. I don't understand.
- Q. Didn't you have pictures of Tojo on the wall?
- A. No.
- Q. Did you ever see his picture?
- A. No.
- Q. Do you know Nakamura?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Did you hear him talk to the boys about registration?
- A. No, he is in the next block, I don't know -- what did he say?
- Q. Did you hear some of the older Issei talk about the registration? Did you hear from Frank Nakamura about registration?
- A. No.
- Q. Did you tell some of the boys not to register?
- A. No, I couldn't explain to anybody.
- Q. Didn't you tell some of them you didn't think they should register?
- A. No, because it's an individual problem, so I don't say anything about it.
- Q. Are you telling me that they don't talk about it -- about registration?
- A. No, I don't talk about it or ask anybody.
- Q. You mean you made up your own mind?
- A. Yes, but I didn't understand, so I didn't register.
- Q. Didn't you hear Yoshida talk about it?
- A. No.
- Q. Did you hear Yamahata?
- A. I don't know him.

- Q. How do you feel about registration now?
A. Well, still I don't understand.
Q. Did you try to find out about it?
A. No, I can't find out.
Q. But you know you don't want to register.
A. I didn't say that. I never said that. They took me to the office, you know, some weeks ago, asked if I wanted to register or not. I told them if they make it clear about registering, I would, but still I don't understand, so I can't register.
Q. Did you object to answering questions 27 and 28?
A. No. I told you I don't understand about registration.
Q. Are you loyal to the United States or to Japan?
A. Well, I don't know now.
Q. You don't know?
A. I don't feel like I am an American citizen, so I can't say about that.
Q. Why don't you feel like an American citizen?
A. Because I am in camp.
Q. Because of the evacuation?
A. Yes, that's the main reason.
Q. You don't feel the evacuation was necessary?
A. Well, I don't know.
Q. I was told by one of the officers that you were a continual trouble maker.
A. Who making trouble? Me? I don't know. I don't know why, I just stay home.
Q. You don't go around telling other people what to do?
A. Sometimes I go around with a girl friend.
Q. You don't know the names of any of these people who have been making trouble?
A. Making trouble?
Q. Yes, telling people not to register, not to cooperate with the administrators.
A. No.
Q. You wouldn't tell if you did?
A. Well, I don't know, so I can't say anything.
Q. Have they ever had you up for any trouble before?
A. No.

REMARKS:

This boy's attitude was rather meek, but I had the feeling that he might have been rather cocky under other circumstances. I think that he knows more than he admits, and he appears as if he might be the type who would be a voluble leader among his own people.

TERUYOSHI HARADA

- Q. How old are you?
A. 22.
Q. Were you born in this country?
A. Yes, Sacramento, California.
Q. Have you been to Japan?
A. Yes.
Q. How old were you when you went to Japan?
A. Two years old.
Q. How long did you stay there?
A. 17 years.
Q. Did you go to school there?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you go to school in this country?
A. No.
Q. What kind of work did you do before the evacuation?
A. Laundry.
Q. Where do your parents live?
A. Japan.
Q. What is your block number?
A. 24.
Q. Did you have Tojo's pictures on the walls of your barrack? And Japanese mottoes?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you know that WRA said everyone must register?
A. Yes.
Q. Why didn't you want to register?
A. I feel that I'm American citizen -- and then after being brought to camp, I felt I lost my citizenship. When we were put into camp, they said it was for our protection, and now when feelings of people are stronger, why do they want us to go out on indefinite leave? Why are they practically forcing me out of camp?
Q. When you register for indefinite leave, it didn't mean you had to go out.
Q. If that is so, it wouldn't be necessary to register if it wasn't compulsory to leave the center.
Q. WRA wanted everyone to register for leave clearance so that everyone could be cleared at the same time. Clearance takes quite a long time -- and sometimes a job cannot be held until it is finished -- as long as a month. So they decided to register everyone and clear all people, so if they found a job or decided to leave, they could do it in a short time. Indefinite leave is voluntary, however.
Internal security people say you are an active agitator and caused a lot of trouble.
A. No, never tried to influence anyone else.
Q. Do you know Nakamura, Block 48?
A. No.

Q. Do you know Yamahata?

A. No.

Q. Do you know Yoshida, Block 44?

A. No.

Q. Do you feel that you would ever want to register?

A. No.

Interpreter used for this interview.

REMARKS:

This man's attitude is very defiant and he shows a definite loyalty to Japan. I think he should be sent to Moab.

John D. Cook
Reports Officer

File → Tule Lake ~~Monzone~~
Communist analysis
~~Provision~~

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Newell, California

WRA Library Washington 3

CONFIDENTIAL

March 16, 1943

→ Endre
Kimball STR
(prayer files)

MEMORANDUM TO: John C. Baker, Chief

SUBJECT: Information Concerning Subversive Group Revealed

Within the next twenty-four hours or so, an event will take place which will eclipse anything like it seen heretofore on the Tule Lake Project. Arrests will be made of most of the real subversive leaders, the names of whom have been turned in by a member of the City Council. This young man's name, for obvious reasons, is being guarded with the utmost secrecy.

He first approached the Head of the Department of Internal Security with the intimation that he could reveal the names of some of the subversive group. To this end, a meeting was held in a hotel room in Tule Lake on Saturday night, March 13th, at which were present the chief of the Department of Internal Security, the Project Attorney, the writer and the aforementioned young man. The latter explained that he was willing to talk because, "I know that sooner or later I will be picked up, and before that time comes I want to explain a few things." He said that when the mimeographed document appeared urging colonists not to register (a copy of which was sent in a previous report) he observed to a kibel, "This is a fine document. Why didn't you think of it before?" He explained that almost from the first day that the registration program went into effect, he had been suspected of being an Inu, and that by siding in with a few known subversives he thought to palliate them and to win their confidence.

According to his own statement, he had not been altogether successful in this program. He was followed home by a former kibel friend after making the remark (above) about the pamphlet, and he has been required to eat at the "dogs" table off and on since then. (There is a "dogs" table in many of the mess-halls.)

This young man is thoroughly frightened. He is so worried, in fact, that a second meeting was held the following evening in a Tule Lake hotel room. He explained that he is thoroughly American, and there seems to be no doubt of his integrity, and that he wanted to do this to benefit the "decent people of Tule Lake". The second meeting was attended, in addition to the aforementioned group at the first meeting, by the regional attorney from San Francisco.

The young man explained that there is an underground reign of terror going on in the project which is so well-organized and of so brutal a nature that a great

many people were deterred from registering and are still refusing to register because of it.

According to this young man, who lives in Block 47, and who is a leader in his block, the real brains behind the subversive group now in the project is Masataro Nakamura. Nakamura was born in the Phillipines. He was formerly a professional gambler, and has never been popular in the project. He is now a fireman (utility-man) in Block 48, in which only ten percent of the people have registered. Our informant's block is eighty percent registered.

When the registration program started, Nakamura began at once to agitate against it. It was unfortunate that the program was not fully explained to the colonists and that it was perpetrated so suddenly that a great deal of misunderstanding arose among the colonists. This fact played into Nakamura's hands. The Planning Board resigned when project officials refused to release the first group of boys who were arrested and taken off the project. This gave Nakamura his second great opportunity which he quickly utilized by putting into the re-organized Planning Board his satellites. This enabled Nakamura to control the Board and the kibe in Block 48.

Nakamura is thoroughly afraid of being arrested and for the past two weeks he has been sleeping in the apartments of various friends throughout the project. Sasaki, a Planning Board member, has lodged him on a number of occasions. Other satellites are Takagi, Yoshida, Yamahata, Imai, and Hasegawa.

According to our young man, Hasegawa was once "a good man on the outside," but "he got mixed up here in camp and has held meetings in his home. Now, however, he is frightened and is trying to turn straight again." Hasegawa's son, long a friend of our young man, complained on a number of occasions that he couldn't go home because these meetings were being held there.

Another friend, Yamahata, who is a reformed drunkard, is very hot-headed and has an uncontrollable temper. It is known that before coming to the project he threw a hard baseball at one of his Japanese friends, striking him on the head and almost killing him. He has boasted of having been the one who beat up Hashida, the Tulean Dispatch translator. Yamahata has two fine and very pro-American sons, but they are so controlled by the dictates of their father that they have been afraid to register.

Nakamura has told his satellites that the women of Block 48 who would not cooperate with him would have their heads shaved and that they would be "beaten until their brains ran out. All pro-Americans should be beaten."

Another of the group is Imai, a chef in Block 43. He tried to prevent the nisei in his block from holding meetings in their mess-hall. He has also told the nisei of this block not to speak English while in the mess-hall, since he speaks English very poorly and can't understand the language. Another leader is Wada, Block Manager of #48. Kazuo Sasaki, already picked up and Takasui friends of our young informer, will be picked up ostensibly for not registering. Others to be removed from the project during the first raid will be several kibe from blocks 47 and 48, all of whom are known to be subversive - Harada, Suzuki, etc.

These are ring-leaders of the subversive group now terrorizing the project. The method of picking them up, which will not cast any suspicion whatever on our young informer, was decided on Sunday evening with his full approval. The plan is to pick up a number of young kibe bachelors who have not registered, among whom will be two or three of our young informer's friends, Takagi and Masakawa. He will then come to the Project Director to ask their release, insisting that they are all "good boys." Some will be retained.

Twenty-four hours later, the real ring-leaders will be taken into custody and it will be inferred that some of the issei and kibe have squealed on the second group. Suspicion will be planted easily in view of the fact that Takagi, who will be picked up with the first group, and Nakamura, who were formerly good friends, have not been on such good terms since Nakamura entered the girls' shower-room some nights ago, ostensibly to tell them to be more quiet. Among the nude girls in the shower was Takagi's daughter. Takagi has since remonstrated with Nakamura about this and as a consequence, they are less friendly.

The purpose of the two meetings held in the Tule Lake hotel room, as has been explained, was to arrive at a plan for taking into custody these ring-leaders without implicating our young friend. On both occasions he was picked up in the warehouse area after dark (about eight o'clock) and returned to the project and left in an isolated place from which he could return to his apartment without detection. On both occasions he established alibis to prove that he was on the project-center.

Full details of all men removed in these raids will be included in a subsequent report.

Eisaku Yoshida and Kaname Mitani who were picked up on the morning of March 10 (see report same day) are now in the County Jail at Klamath Falls.

Yoshida was born in 1886 and came to the United States in 1914 establishing himself in Oakland, California, as a nursery operator. He is wealthy, apparently. A few months before evacuation he bought a \$15,000 home. Upon evacuation he moved his furniture into the old home and left it there. The old house was condemned by the Fire Department, and, he says, people in the neighborhood stole all his furniture when the old house was torn down.

Yoshida belongs to the eta (untouchable) class. He is the father of seven children, three of whom live in the apartment with him and four in the adjoining apartment. Eichi, 21, his eldest son, is an assistant woodwork instructor.

Yoshida says he is not so much pro-Japanese as he is anti-American. He says his anti-American sentiments developed when he heard that his old house had been condemned and his belongings stolen. However, he knows and was often in the company of Yamoto (who is believed to have written a pamphlet urging colonists not to register) and lives across the street from him. None of Yoshida's son have registered. Yoshida sat at the right hand of Nakamura and made speeches in Block 47 against registration. This has been definitely proved.

Mitani is an issei and lives with his son and daughter-in-law. He is a carpenter by trade, but he says he cannot work because of a "game" arm. Mitani was involved in the mess strikes some months ago. He is a member of the Planning Board, having been asked by Yoshida to take the place of someone else who had resigned.

During the recent child delinquency fuss, Mitani suggested family tables in each messhall and resigned from the Planning Board when his idea was not carried out. When questioned at the jail he, too, said he did not work against registration but events have proved otherwise. He returned to Japan with his wife and two sons and a daughter in 1922. His wife, one son (24), and daughter never returned. He explains in a letter to his mother who lives in Japan and who is 80 years of age that he wishes to return to Japan where his eldest son will take care of him while he will take care of his mother, after the Japanese fashion.

John D. Cook.
John D. Cook
Reports Officer

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Tule Lake Project
Newell, California

March 15, 1943

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
COMMUNITY ANALYSIS SECTION

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John C. Baker, Chief

SUBJECT: Registration Sidelights

Masaki Nakano, one of the leaders of the group who attempted to beat Ohmura, was returned to the project on Saturday from the Alturas County Jail. Nakano was in a highly nervous state, and it was feared that he would suffer a mental collapse if he remained at the prison longer. Nakano is now in the Project Base Hospital and his condition is expected to rapidly improve, although he may be confined until it is prudent to release him into the village.

Mr. Nakano's entire boyhood was singularly unhappy. He was born in Oakland twenty-seven years ago and was taken to Japan by his mother when he was less than a year old. His mother died a year or two after returning to Japan and he was looked after by his relatives or friends, a not particularly happy arrangement for the boy. He returned to this country presumably around 1930, his father having died before his return. In consequence, he never knew his mother or his father. He enrolled in the Oakland High School in 1930, leaving the school at the end of year 1933. He engaged in farming and married about two years before evacuation. He has one infant daughter.

While in the Alturas County Jail he wrote three letters, two to the head of the Internal Security and one to the Project Attorney in which he addressed them as "Dear Father Jacoby" and "Dear Father O'Brien". He made a strong plea to return to his wife and child and promised to "be a good boy" and refrain from going out at night.

A doctor at Alturas was called in to see Nakano and urged his return to the project. The Chief Medical Officer at the Base Hospital then journeyed to Alturas to make a confirmatory check and found it advisable to return the young man to the hospital here.

Nakano is not particularly bright and circumstances of his youth have made him extremely dependent on his little family.

Nakano is one of many instances in which evacuees have taken a dilatory course of action because of claustrophobia, frustration and association with the subversive group.

* * * * *

An anonymous letter received by the Project Director on March 11 shows a Tulalake postmark (the town in Tulalake). The letter was apparently written by one of the boys in the Internment CCC Camp and was in all probability posted by a member of the appointed personnel along with other letters.

The letter was written in Japanese, a translation of which follows:

"I am a patriot of the Great Japan who believes in the teachings of our Honorable Admiral Arima.

"May our Imperial Navy be victorious forever. Cherry blossoms cherish Yamato spirit. Patriot forget your home. Be first to sacrifice for our Great Emperor."

Mikago or Mikayo, Tautsomu
(Fictitious name apparently)

Attached to the letter was a small hand-made Japanese flag on which was inscribed in Japanese: "May we be victorious forever."

* * * * *

It is reported, but unconfirmed, that the boys who resisted registration and were taken from the project were served fish heads at their last meal. This is said to be a Japanese custom which is reserved for soldiers leaving for the front. Once eaten, no volunteer would dare return to his home until after the war for fear of being killed as a traitor. ~~Investigation~~ The implication of this ceremony at Tule Lake is obvious. Investigation shows that the only fish heads available were those cut from dried herrings.

* * * * *

Last Thursday, March 11, the coal crew came to the Administration Building in a body to resign. Consisting of two hundred men, this crew, six months ago, verbally agreed to work seven hours a day, with one hour for cleaning up. These men agreed not to strike during this period. Their resignation at this time resulted from a refusal to permit them to work only four hours a day.

* * * * *

That women on the project are beginning to view with alarm the independent and non-cooperative action of the young men is proved by letters to some of the boys in the isolation CCC Camp. Copies of two such letters follow: The first one sounds a note of tragedy which describes a rather universal condition on the project and again shows the necessity of removing from the project the subversive element.

s/

John D. Cook
Reports Officer

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
COMMUNITY ANALYSIS SECTION

March 12, 1943

Dear Son:

I presume you have received the luggage by this time and I am sorry that I was unable to deliver sooner. If there's anything you wish to have just drop a line.

Tamotsu, I have heard from certain person directly that your present situation might lead into pointless tragedy. You might think this is another rumor I've picked it up, but even the person that had the same idea with you has realized the present attitude toward registration (and looking forward for a way. Son, this is my last and motherly advice to you to think it over again and please come home if there is a way. The explanation will be at mother's heart. This is not loneliness or problem concerning to mother. Will you please think hard and try to figure this letter out and answer me.

With love,

Ito Kubota
Mother

Addressed to:

Mr. Tamotsu Kubota
Tule Lake Isolation Camp
Newell, California

March 9
F. Y. Tonomura

Mr. S. Makishima:

Yesterday I took the package to send you to Mr. Jacoby, and talked with him concerning you, that you are my friend, and that you are the victim of living in Block 40, and asked him if he could do something about you. He told me that he is unable to do anything by himself, and told me to see Mr. Coverley, but unless I had made some appointment, Mr. Coverley is not available, and came home. Your Son Toshihiro and mine Francis went to register together. We don't interfere them a bit, but asked what their answer to #27 and #28 and found out both them answered no to 27 and yes to 28. The next day (Saturday) Mrs. Makishima and Sadako and myself, wife and Teruko all five went to register, so everyone of us have registered. With this understanding, you could mentioned this fact if you were asked of us. Mrs. Makishima wanted to let you know, so I write you now. We didn't see Mr. Tsuda yet, but found out you came to CCC Camp. Everyone of your family and mine is well, the irritated mind of the people in the camp is getting calmed down, but the 10th is the dead line for registration, and hoping everything is all right.

The Japanese Americans wired and asked to the most prominent outside organizations and to American government if the registration applied to the camps; all the replies agreed in "yes". We read the conditions of Topaz in the Topaz paper published in that camp. Report there is that administration and the colonists took all steps with full understanding, and the activities of undesirable people were useless. Things here are all different. Simply they took steps by single block; and things could be decided at once, but the mistake results from the lack of deliveration.

(To those whom it may concern:
this is translation of letter from F.Y. Tonomura
4102-C to S. Makishima at CCC Camp)

C O P Y

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
COMMUNITY ANALYSIS SECTION 2.1

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Tule Lake Project
Newell, California

March 12, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John C. Baker, Chief

SUBJECT: Repercussions of the Registration Program

Tule Lake wears a grim and belligerent face. Soon after the Army team announced the War Department's plan for selective service and mass leave clearance, the majority of colonists' faces have been sullen. Only a few weeks ago the faces of the overwhelming majority of evacuees would dissolve into smiles when these people were encountered anywhere at the village. Now, on approaching a colonist, he looks intently on the ground, oblivious of everything but the ground, apparently. Young men frequently jeer at members of the Administrative personnel and teachers, often cat-call, especially when in groups.

While in the village, some colonists have shaken their fists at the Project Director or have given him the bronx cheer. The high school principal and, in particular, an assistant principal, have been roundly booed every time they enter or leave the school district. Other members of the appointed personnel have had similar experiences. The attitude of the loyal nisei and issei has not changed. They are as cheerful as ever, although somewhat embarrassed by these hostile manifestations.

Sgt. Tsukahara, of the Army Personnel team, has been the object of particular abuse. He has laughed it off when colonists shout to him in English or Japanese; the only thing that has annoyed him is being called a "Chinese soldier".

How many loyal nisei young men and women who have not been allowed to register will probably never be known. One young man who wanted to register and answer "Yes" to questions 27 and 28 was absolutely forbidden to do so by his father. He himself was fearful of being beaten if he did register. One of the registrars posed the question, "Would you be willing to submit to false arrest which would make those threatening you believe that you have refused to register?" The young man agreed to do this and was taken to the apartment of a friend who, for two hours, tried to convince him of the wisdom of registering, according to his own wishes. The young man then agreed to come to the registration hall the following morning at eight o'clock. He did not come.

Change the pattern slightly and this young man's experience could be multiplied ad infinitum, it is believed. At any rate, numerous similar instances are known.

The reopening of the schools is still a moot question. There are unquestionably many students of high school age who wish to return to school at the earliest possible moment. Every day's loss of schooling means a postponement of graduation day. On the other hand, there are a great many students who will refuse to go back to school and who will do everything they can to prevent others from returning to school. "When schools are reopened," the school principal said, "there will no longer be any coercion on the part of the teacher to see that attendance is regular. Any student who stays away from school three consecutive days will not be allowed the privilege of returning to school."

The Department of Internal Security believes that the wardens will insure protection of high school students who return to school, but this faith in the wardens is questioned by many who remember the lack of cooperation on the part of some wardens during this registration program.

Four Caucasian teachers have resigned in view of the uncertainty of the project schools' future. Others, as reported previously, are still more determined than ever to resign unless segregation of the loyal from the disloyal students is accomplished before the reopening of the schools. A petition now being circulated for signatures reads as follows:

"We, the undersigned members of the Tri-State High School staff, wish it fully understood that we have no association with any Conscientious Objector's organization. Further, we earnestly desire to be relieved of participation in the education of anyone who will not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States of America."

Many colonist assistant teachers have intimated that they will not return, having been forbidden by brothers who have refused to register or who have answered "no" to questions 27 and 28.

Elementary schools will reopen Monday, March 15. Whether or not there will be resistance from this age group, since they do not reflect so closely the attitude of their parents is yet to be proved. However, some students of all ages are anxious to return to school because they are bored for lack of things to do.

Removal of the remaining evacuees who have refused to register will get underway as soon as a complete list of the names has been completed. It will be far more difficult to round up these young men than it was those who have already been removed. Resistance to the arrests on the part of colonists, as a whole, are becoming far more frequent. At first, no one resisted these arrests. Now, however, the colonists are more defiant, as previously reported, and concentrate in menacing groups whenever an arrest is being made. Arrests of the last few days were accomplished by some resistance of this nature. As if by magic, colonists enter the scene when the signal to do so was given.

To make these removals more difficult, a great many young men have left their own apartments and are bunking in other blocks. From ten to twenty sleep in an apartment, in some instances, with clubs and axes. "If you want us, come and get us," is their defiant threat. A number of families have even exchanged apartments in an effort to hide out their belligerent progeny.

Not only do these colonists openly show resistance to the registration program, but they are making it difficult for the loyal nisei and issei by jeering at them in public places, especially in the mess hall. Here, some of the loyal evacuees have received insufficient foods on a number of occasions. Some of the foods are already placed on the tables when the evacuees arrive for meals. Waitresses have refused to serve these loyal people with additional dishes that come hot from the kitchen. The writer knows of instances where some colonists have been served only rice for lunch. Some colonists have been so intimidated at the mess halls that they have eaten their meals in their own apartments; others have eaten at other mess halls.

/s/ John D. Cook
John D. Cook
Reports Officer

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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Tule Lake Project
Newell, California

RESTRICTED

March 10, 1943

Tule
Provense

*Embree (may keep
for your file)
LPH*

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John C. Baker, Chief

SUBJECT: Near Riot Averted

A near riot took place last night (March 9) when the chief of Internal Security and three assistants attempted to pick up three men for blocking registration. When the members of the Internal Security appeared in Block 44 at 11:15 p.m., a gong was sounded which precipitated into the streets around the barracks in this block a crowd of from 150-200 people who milled about the appointed personnel threateningly.

The colonists who were wanted for obstructing registration are Eisaku Yoshida, 4402-D (56); Kaname Mitani, 4402-A(58); and Yoshihei Nakashima, 4403-A(57).

When the Department of Internal Security members attempted to pick up these men they found the doors of their apartments bolted; and the crowds that suddenly surrounded them made it virtually impossible to execute their mission. The Chief of Internal Security's car was the particular object of their wrath. One tire was punctured by jabbing it with an ice-pick; the gas tank screw top was removed and thrown away and sand put in the tank.

Against these overwhelming odds, the members of the Internal Security left the scene and returned this morning to pick up the three men, which they did at 9:30, despite crowds milling about between barracks.

The writer witnessed the proceedings and tried to engage in conversation members of the block, but they looked daggers, said nothing. Someone in the block blew a police whistle repeatedly in various parts of the block in an apparent attempt to solicit crowds from adjoining blocks. The identity of this person is not yet known.

After being questioned by members of the Internal Security, Messrs. Mitani and Yoshida were sent to the jail in Klamath Falls; Mr. Nakashima was released.

The date of the reopening of the Tule Lake Schools is still undecided. A great number of colonists are anxious to have the schools reopened so that no more time will be lost to students. On the other hand, the kibe and others are, apparently, not interested in having the schools reopened.

A number of students have approached various teachers and principals with the suggestion that it would be better to replace courses in Problems of Democracy with courses in the German language because, as they explained, German will be of more use to them in Japan after the war. They have also asked that Latin be replaced by Mathematics. A number have suggested that the formal type of teaching as done in Japan would be more

to their liking. Others have said they do not want to be taught in the democratic way of life as it will not be of use to them in Japan after the war.

Letters written by colonists to boys in the CCC camp said:

"We do not want to go to any more Yankee schools to be taught
b _____ a _____."

Another writer, a girl, said: "Since the police came down with the soldiers with machine guns to take away those defenseless young men, I'm no longer interested in going back to school."

"I am not going back to school, and neither are my friends."

During this whole registration period, the teachers, with few exceptions, have worked with the greatest efficiency against odds. During the first two weeks of the registration program they had ~~xxxxx~~ practically nothing to do, but they sat long, tedious hours in their respective blocks to register colonists who did not come. A number of them were jeered at, but they stayed at their posts without complaint.

The registration program has, however, taken a toll of the teachers and their nerves. Three of them have left the project for short leaves because of frayed nerves and emotional upsets. There have been several other minor temporary casualties among members of the appointed personnel, most of the others are tired because of extra work and all are somewhat disgusted at the colonists' program of non-cooperation.

Objections to teaching disloyal students is gaining momentum, championed by one teacher who is rapidly acquiring supporters. This teacher has openly said she will not return to teach if the disloyal students, especially those who plan to return to Japan, are not segregated from the loyal students by the time school reopens.

"I know who the students are in my class" is the verdict of most of the teachers, and "I would no longer feel justified in returning to my work with them still in the class."

One teacher, during a singing period, heard one little girl singing loudly "Keep 'Em Burning," instead of "Keep 'Em Flying," the words of the popular song.

That some students have been disloyal from the beginning is unquestioned. Teachers have known who they were and visits to the parents have confirmed all that was suspected. During a recent snow storm children at play during a rest period threw snow balls at one teacher and every time the snow balls hit their mark the children laughed uproariously and shouted "Pearl Harbor !"

The names of twelve teachers avowed conscientious objectors or sympathetic to them was handed in to project officials two weeks ago. Before the reopening of the schools all teachers and assistant teachers will be required to sign a pledge of loyalty.

Statistics at the close of registration March 9, 1943:

126 a	2192
126 rev. (citizen)	1986
126 rev. (alien)	<u>995</u>
Total	5173

(signed) John D. Cook

John D. Cook
Reports Officer

COPY

*Mr. Embree
(for your files)*

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Tule Lake Project
Newell, California

March 8, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John C. Baker, Chief

SUBJECT: Tule Lake's Heroes and Martyrs

The former CCC camp fourteen miles northwest of the project which was taken over this past week for the temporary lodging of registration obstructionists and subversives is known variously as "Mess Extension", "Camp Peck", "Shangri-La", and "Utopia".

On Friday, March 5, the writer spent the afternoon in this camp and saw the sixty-eighth person arrive for an indefinite stay. The young men in the office worked with extreme uncton registering the new arrivals. He is Haruo Yamamoto, 21, who was formerly employed at the warehouse.

"I'm surprised to see you here," the writer said.

"I'm glad to be here," Yamamoto replied.

"The only charge against you is refusing to register?"

"Yes, I want to go back to Japan."

"You have never been in Japan, I understand."

"No," Yamamoto replied. "I was born in this country, I don't speak Japanese very well, but enough to get along."

Then the writer said, "You don't know what you are getting into if you go back to Japan?"

"No," Yamamoto said. "I don't care. It couldn't be any worse than the treatment I received here, and I am an American citizen. I went to school and was student body president the fourth year in high school. I had lots of friends, Caucasian friends, who were just like brothers. I wrote to all of them -- 24 -- after I came here and not one of them replied. I understand the American Legion ordered all letters from the project to people on the outside destroyed."

"I am the only boy in our family," Yamamoto continued. "Evacuation orders worried my mother so much that she became

sick. She died the day before we were evacuated. That is what the Government has done to me. I don't feel that I can be a loyal American after this kind of treatment. I have talked this over with my father and my sister, and we have all decided to go back to Japan.

The writer also talked with a dozen other young men.

Typical comments:

"I want to go back to Japan because I don't feel there is any future for me in this country. We are continually being insulted on the radio, newspapers, and magazines. I am an American citizen, but they continually refer to us as "Japs", "slant-eye", and worse names."

- - - - -

"I came from Marysville. I used to love it there but I never want to go back. At the time of evacuation all the people I have known reviled me. I don't want to fight for people like that."

- - - - -

"An FBI man from Portland told me it would take one man's lifetime to change the public's attitude toward Japanese-Americans. We Japanese-Americans have always had tough sledding in this country. After the war it will be worse. I don't want to have to buck resistance and discrimination any more. I'd rather go back to Japan."

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One young man said, "If they hadn't picked on Block 42 as the first to register, a great many from this block might have registered." The writer reminded him that one block had to be first and assured him that there was no discrimination in picking Block 42 as the first to register. The young man was extremely skeptical, however, and said that the Government and the WRA had changed its rulings so often that "we are suspicious of everything now. How do we know where we stand from what they tell us? This registration business is a trick to get us into the Army or force us to work on farms or munition plants. Our citizenship rights have been denied us through evacuation. If the Government would let us go back to our homes as the Italians and Germans, I'd volunteer for the Army tomorrow."

One popular young man on the hospital staff, Sam Kinoshita, registered and then asked to be taken to jail because he was afraid to go back to his block, fearing a

beating. He was allowed to go to the CCC camp and he seemed happy at being there. "I like it better here. I feel like a new man. I'm getting back my manly vigor which I never would have got at the hospital."

The writer also talked to a group of five kibeï boys, one of which was extremely recalcitrant. The others, apparently, followed this young extrovert's lead, although two of them laughed and joked about the whole thing. "It's better here except for one thing: there ain't any girls," they said.

These boys insisted that they had returned to this country because they wanted to be Americans and that they had no intentions of avoiding the draft in Japan. When asked if they were not now resisting registration for the purpose of avoiding the draft in America, they stoutly affirmed that their resistance to the registration program had been inspired entirely by the relocation program. Their protest was infinitely insincere, of course.

All of them denied having talked with anyone, insisting that no one had influenced them to register; yet, in individual conversations, the pattern of their thought followed a definite plan.

These boys, like the other seven interviewed, said they were being well treated. "We like Mr. Powell, the camp manager, and Mr. Harry Kirkman and we even like Mr. Jacoby. These men are fair and they treat us right, but we do not like McDaniels (Assistant Steward). He swears at us and treats us like dogs. We almost had a strike this morning because he ordered us out of the messhall at 8:30 in abusive language." (Mr. McDaniels has been replaced by Mr. Hoover.)

"We're not here to make trouble. We can obey orders, and we will if we are treated like human beings. We have built our own barbed wire fence around this quadrangle. It wasn't necessary. We have no intention of leaving this place. Where could we go? We'd get beaten up by the first bunch of drunk soldiers or civilians that we meet."

These boys said they wanted to go back to Japan because they felt they had no future here. They were certain Japan would win the war.

* * * * *

The boys taken from the project on Friday and Saturday for refusing to register or for blocking the registration got a great send-off from the people in the blocks in which they lived. They came en masse to the registration hall,

some bringing their lunches. These people, from 250 - 300, stood close to the entrance hall to ease-out anyone who attempted to register. The Administration wisely refrained from dispersing the crowd and thereby avoided further unpleasant incidents. The young men who had not registered were summoned to the registration hall these past few days and most of them who had no intention of registering came with their suitcase packed ready to hop into the truck destined for the CCC camp.

The crowds brought gifts to the boys, chiefly things to eat, and cheered them as they drove away. There was a great deal of bravado in all this. The crowds were intent on making heroes of these lads, and the latter were definitely making a grandstand play at heroics.

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The old Tule Lake CCC camp "List of Calls" is as follows:

First Call	7:00 A.M.
Police barracks	
Breakfast	8:30 A.M.
Work Call	9:00 A.M.
Recall from work	11:45 A.M.
Dinner	12:30 P.M.
Work Call	1:30 P.M.
Recall from work	5:30 P.M.
Supper	6:15 P.M.
Lights out in barracks	10:00 P.M.

QUIET MUST BE MAINTAINED FROM 10:00 P.M. TO 7 A.M.
IN BARRACKS.

THIS SCHEDULE IS EFFECTIVE FROM MONDAY TO SATURDAY
INCLUSIVE.

ALL MEALS ON SUNDAY WILL BE THE SAME AS ABOVE SCHEDULE.

ALL EVACUEES WILL WORK FROM 9:00 TO 11:00 A.M. ON
SUNDAYS POLICING BARRACKS AND GROUNDS.

KEEP IT CLEAN

/s/ R.C. POWELL (sic)
Camp Manager

Tsutomu Umezu's apartment at 2402-B was searched after he was taken to Klamath Falls County Jail for the purpose of removing certain signs and insignia, among which were signs painted or carved on wood in Japanese:

"Be true to your country." (Japan)

"Be faithful to parents."

"Tolerance."

Another one painted over a design of an airplane and a ship read "Victory after Victory".

Another one read, "Be faithful to Emperor of your country"; another one read "The world, the world of the world". Also were two rotogravure prints of Tojo cut from "Look" magazine of August 11, 1942.

Statistics: At the time of writing: 101 colonists transferred to the CCC camp.

Registration at the close of Saturday, March 6, was as follows:

126 a	2095
126 rev. (citizens)	1913
126 rev. (aliens)	<u>786</u>
Total	4794

/s/ John D. Cook
Reports Officer

P.S. Letters from colonists to the colonists removed to the CCC camp are read by the Administration. Many of them are requests for information as to how they are getting along, other applaud their stand. A copy of one of the most outspoken is attached.

Kosho in the letter attached means "negotiate".

/s/ J.D.C.

COPY

March 3, 1943

Dear Frank, Henry I. & Henry M.

Well regist. of aliens have begun again from this morning. Young people registration have been extended till the tenth. I knew all this would happen. Oh well I'm still 1000% Jap & this reg. certainly can't fool me. No, Siree. O's call themselves 100% Jap we were 1000% Jap. Don't worry about me.

Say I had the queerest dream 3 nites ago. I dreamed that Japan knew all the names of those taken to Klamath & Alturas, and Japan kept telling me in my dream that the boys went bravely & Japan was going to kosho directly to W.D.C. She kept telling me not to register. I even dreamed her mention our block 42. What a dream huh? Remember I dream every nite of the year.

Say Boys I'd like to have your portraits done by Ed. Have him put your no's. on too. I want several if possible. I want to send it to sis.

Mr. I of 33 is going to Gila Ariz in the near future. I visited yesterday.

Keep up your spirit.

From - Gambare Imahara

P.S. Let me know if everybody from Alturas is there with you or not.

C O P Y

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Tule Lake Project
Newell, California

March 1, 1943

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
COMMUNITY ANALYSIS SECTION

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John C. Baker, Chief

SUBJECT: Weekend roundup of subversive leaders and stooges

The following persons have been removed from the Tule Lake Project on the dates indicated. All of these persons were lodged in the Modoc and Klamath Falls County jails or the Tulelake jail. Approximately thirty-one have been removed* to a former CCC camp near the Project and are under the Army guard. Four to six men were removed from the Project March 1, but statistics are not yet available.

FRIDAY - February 26, 1943

Tetsuo Yamamoto	5205-E Tulelake
Ted Takemoto	5205-E "
Masatoshi Hirokawa	5205-E Alturas

SATURDAY - February 27, 1943

George Yamamoto	4914-D Alturas
Jack Yoshida	4914-D "
Teruo Mannari	4914-D "
Hiromi Uno	4914-D "
Ben Yamada	2413-C "
Sadao Yorita	619-D "
Sachihiko Harada	5606-A "
Masuki Nakano	401-C "
Hideo Morizawa	1702-D "
Fujio Iseri	407-B "

SUNDAY - February 28, 1943

Yoshio Yamato	4412-F
Shigeki Abe	4206-C
Gerry Wakayama	1703-C
Seichi Wakayama	1703-D
Kentaro Taketsui	405-D
Shuniki Makishima	4003-B
Masahide Yamashita	1314-B
Minekichi Shimokon	503-B
Sadao Nakamura	503-B
Kintaro Takeda	2902-B
Tsutomu Umezu	2402-B
Kazuto Masumoto	419-A

*from these jails

The arrest on Friday night, February 26, of Tetsuo Hamamoto, Tea Takemoto, and Masatoshi Hirakawa provided project officials with the opportunity that had long been awaited--that of finding out who have been stirring up trouble among the evacuees for the past several months. Masatoshi Hirakawa, familiarly known as "Bob", was the key to a mass of revelatory facts which have already caused the arrest and removal from the project of twenty-five men who have been actively engaged in subversive activity, causing strikes, impeding registration, threatening colonists, and perpetrating beatings.

This "Bob" Hirakawa, who was taken from the project to Klamath Falls on Friday morning, broke under constant questioning by members of the Internal Security Division, the Project Attorney, the Project Director, Mr. R. B. Cozzens, and others. From him was learned the facts which led to the arrest of these twenty-five colonists.

Bob Hirakawa (5205-D) is a Kibei, twenty years of age, born in Hawaii. Both of his parents are dead. His mother died when he was six years old; his father when he was one. He has two older brothers; Henry and Tony. All three boys went to Japan to live with their grandfather, a farmer in Osagun. They worked on his farm and attended elementary school. Bob, eight years; the older brothers fourth to eighth grade and fifth to eighth grade, respectively. Bob stayed in Japan four years after graduation, returning to America in 1940. He speaks English badly. Henry returned to the United States in 1935 and joined his cousin, a farmer near Sacramento. Tony returned in 1936, joining Henry at his cousin's farm. He married a nisei girl in 1940.

Bob says he had no military training in Japan. For a while he worked for his cousin in Lodi, then in three restaurants in Sacramento. He was working as a dishwasher when war was declared. He quit his job and was unemployed from December 7 to February, 1941, but was working in asparagus fields near Stockton until evacuation. While in Sacramento, he lived with his brother Henry until his brother was drafted. He continued to live in Henry's room and Kintiro Takeda moved in with him. Bob was evacuated from Stockton, California to the Stockton Assembly Center on May 19, 1942.

From there he went to work in the beet fields near Sugar City, Idaho, on June 6, 1942. On July 4 he was ordered to Tule Lake, where he lived in an apartment with his brother Henry and a Hawaiian, and Ted Takamoto, neither of whom he liked because of their gambling. On July 16 he moved to 5205-E. His pals were Hamamoto and Ted Takamoto who moved in with him the same day, and with whom he went out to work in the beet fields near Carver, Montana from September 19 until November 19.

Also in the apartment was a warden, who it is intimated, turned in their names to a member of the Division of Internal Security the

night before (Thursday) for attempting to beat up Ohmura.

Ohmura, a merchant from Sacramento, highly respected in the community, whose name appeared on the posters representing tombstones, was not personally known to Bob. Bob says he first heard his name the night before his arrest, when six boys came to his apartment after dinner and said Ohmura was a trouble-maker for the Japanese, also, that he was an Inu (dog, or informer), and that he was suspected of having turned in the names of the boys who were arrested Sunday afternoon. (It will be remembered that these boys signed their own names on the petition when they marched on the Administration Building.) Bob said he made a date to meet these six boys later at the recreation hall of Block 42 at 11:30 p.m. (Warden's shifts change at 12:00 midnight.) The warden-roommate was out at the time these arrangements were made.

Bob works in the hospital and he was not sure that it was his night off; so to make sure that it was he called at the hospital at one time during the evening to make sure. He also called to see his girl, who lives at 401-D, before joining the others at the bridge leading to "Alaska" (southeast section of the project area.)

"Naka", Bob said was the leader of the gang who beat up Ohmura. He lives at 401-C. Bob insisted that he did not know the man's name--that he was called "Naka", but that he received two men from Block 4 and talked with them about Hashida and Ohmura. Before meeting at the Alaska bridge, Naka told Bob to go to the recreation hall and with him to make preliminary arrangements to beat Ohmura. They also got clubs--slats removed from camp cots--and met at the bridge, where a warden walked by and asked what they were doing. They said they were "just talking"; the warden told them to break it up. As soon as the warden had disappeared, the gang reassembled, approximately sixteen altogether, and proceeded to Ohmura's apartment, where one of the boys was instructed to open the door and verify whether Ohmura was at home or not. Then the gang was to rush in and beat him. When they opened the door and saw Ohmura, Bob said he closed the door and tried to dissuade them from beating him. "He's a good guy; I worked with him on the coal crew," Bob told them. He insists that he tried to dissuade the gang from beating Ohmura, returning to the recreation hall to talk it over; but he also admits leading the gang a second time to Ohmura's apartment. One of the boys was instructed to smash the electric light outside Ohmura's apartment. Upon hearing the noise, May Ohmura, twenty, blew a whistle, whereupon Bob ran home. His roommates arrived a few minutes later. He remained there until he was arrested at 2:00 a.m.

Four Kibei later called meetings of male kibei on Monday afternoon after the twenty-seven who had protested the registration program had been taken from the project. These were Yasuda, Umezu, and two

others whose names he could not remember. Bob said he attended these meetings but didn't know all that went on because he left to go to the hospital to see how things were. One chairman, he said, read a document, a rough draft of the poster dissuading colonists from registering (a copy of which was included in a report last week). Bob said everybody present wrote it down in longhand as it was being read. The representative from Hashida's block called a meeting the following night (Tuesday) at the mess hall and read the document and asked for comments. Hashida was the only one to object to its distribution.

Another meeting was called for Tuesday in Ward 4 at 3:00 a.m., at which the chairman said a number of Kibei had beaten a man whom he did not know but that he deplored it. Several Kibei also spoke against beatings. However, at these two meetings it was agreed that no one should register until the Government turned loose their pals who were taken from the project on Sunday. These men were from Block 42.

On Wednesday evening in Block 23 a real "dress rehearsal" was held, when the mess hall was packed to the doors. Bob said every block elected one issei to represent his block and that Takeda stood at the door and checked off the names of the issei representatives as they came in. A member of the Planning Board from Ward 3 was present who is said to be the author of the document referred to above and who made a speech about the document at the meeting and ordered it circulated. The Issei representatives were told to circulate the document.

For having spoken against its circulation, Hashida was beaten. In the meeting in Ward 3 a representative was selected from each block to circulate a petition for the release of the twenty-seven boys arrested on Sunday. Bob said he circulated the petition in Block 53, as there was no kibei representative from that block. He said one of his roommates circulated the petition in Block 52.

For having told these facts to project officials, Bob was given special consideration. He was lodged at the Alturas county jail without charge for 2 days, after which he was returned to the project where he registered, after which he was sent to Minidoka (Sunday).

It will be apparent that the young men removed from the project on Sunday, February 21, and seven others subsequently removed (Monday), all of whom were citizens, were the "fall-guys" or front men for those removed Sunday morning, February 28, except for Junichi Nimura, for whom a presidential warrant was issued on February 24. The men removed on February 26 and 27 were more actively engaged in subversive work than the nisei already referred to, but some of the more important ringleaders were rounded up in this last raid.

At the request of the former project director, the writer handed in the names of five men who were causing and coordinating strikes*. This list contained the names of Gerry Wakayama and Kintaro Takeda, but no action was taken on these men at that time. Gerry Wakayama and Kintaro Takeda were taken into custody February 28. This same list of names was also turned into the Division of Internal Security some weeks later.

When the last raid was being conducted early Sunday morning (February 28), a number of wardens drove around Block 42, apparently in an attempt to awaken residents in the hope that resistance to the arrest might be encountered. One warden approached a member of the Division of Internal Security and said, "I just want to tell you that the colonists do not like these arrests."

When the young men who were first lodged in the Klamath Falls County Jail (February 21) were removed to the CCC Camp, they asked for time to eat pies which had been sent them and to ~~gather~~ gather up crates and baskets of oranges and other fruit which had also been sent them. Sympathizing colonists also subscribed \$205 and sent it to them.

On Friday, February 26, it was reliably reported to the writer that news broadcasts by "Radio Tokio" were being received on the project between 10 and 10:30 a.m. certain days of the week. It appears that the broadcasts are clearly received on long-wave and that the news is read by a "typical nisei voice." The writer understands that on one broadcast the commentator advised colonists not to register for selective service and leave clearance programs and not to apply for repatriation because, it was explained, after the war indemnity caused by evacuation would be paid evacuees by the United States Government and colonists should first collect this indemnity before repatriating.

The writer also understands that these broadcasts are having a wide following and it was suggested that some sort of electrical interference be set up on the project to blot out reception here.

*October 15, 1943

Since that time the writer has made extensive inquiries and learned that not only news is broadcast but records of Japanese music. This would indicate that the broadcast does not emanate from any distant point: (1) because daytime reception in this locality is restricted to one radio station--that of Mutual's KFJI, Klamath Falls, (2) the playing of familiar Japanese phonograph record music.

There are many phonograph records of Japanese music on the project, many of which had been used for the outdoor and other theatrical performances and in the apartments of the colonists. It is therefore surmised that there is on the project a wireless box and that transcriptions of broadcasts from "Radio Tokio" are either made or faked on the project for re-broadcast to this immediate area.

This information was turned over to the project director.

Mr. Shuichi Fukui, 47, translator on the Tulean Dispatch, left with his five children for Minidoka this morning. Mr. Fukui received anonymous threats during the past two weeks, and it was due to the protection offered by the Division of Internal Security that he was not beaten.

Mr. Fukui is a World War Veteran, his eldest son enlisted in the Military Language School at Camp Savage, Minnesota, several months ago.

/S/ John D. Cook
John D. Cook
Reports Officer

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Tule Lake Project
Newell, California

February 26, 1943

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
COMMUNITY ANALYSIS SECTION

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John C. Baker, Chief

SUBJECT: Attempted Beating by Gang of Mr. Ohmura

That beatings will continue for some time was indicated again last night when Shigeto Ohmura's apartment was stormed by approximately fifteen to twenty men and boys in an attempt to beat him up as a result of Mr. Ohmura's conversation with members of the FBI on Wednesday. Mr. Ohmura's loyalty was not in doubt. Mr. Ohmura, 46, and his wife, 46, were born in this country and are one of the few Japanese-American families in this age group who are niseis. They have two children, May (20) and Paul (17).

The raid on Mr. Ohmura's house took place shortly after midnight, after a number of project officials had made a tour of inspection of the project. The gang broke out all windows in Mr. Ohmura's apartment and smashed in a panel of the door. May blew a whistle. This made considerable commotion in the neighborhood and one of the members of the department of Internal Security received a tip about the attempted beating after he had retired. Members of the Internal Security department and a number of wardens went at once to the scene, and, as a result of the tip, began an investigation which resulted in the arrest of three of the boys involved in this attempted beating. They are: Tetsu Yamamoto, Bob Hiramawa, and Takamoto, first name not known. They are kibeis and none of them are part of the initiating group. They, like others, were asked if they wanted to participate in the beating of an Inu (dog). Yamamoto on questioning, said he volunteered because "something welled up in him on mention of the word Inu, which is used as "informer." He fled when the first window was broken, he said, because he knew and liked Ohmura.

These boys were questioned by the chief of the department of Internal Security and others until eight o'clock this morning and removed shortly after to the jail in Tulelake.

Mr. Ohmura is the man whose name was on both posters on which were depicted tombstones, one representing a Christian tombstone, the other an oriental tombstone, a report of which has already been sent in.

(The following item was omitted from the report of February 25, until the incident could be verified by the Department of Internal Security. The writer reported this incident to the Department of Internal Security yesterday morning after verifying it to the best of his ability.)

On the night of February 24, the foreman of the coal crew was beaten. This was, apparently, in retaliation for having worked with a number of volunteers to unload a car of coal, although pre-warned not to do so. Unlike Father Dai (Kitagawa) and Rev. Andrew Kuroda, who were beaten the evening of February 22 with clubs, as was Mr. Teiho Hashida, this foreman of the coal crew was knocked down and brutally kicked. He returned to work the next day very stiff and his body very sore from the beating, but he did not require hospitalization; neither did Father Dai and the Rev. Kuroda.

Mr. Hashida has been removed to his home because of lack of hospital space and is confined to bed, and will be for about a week.

* * * * *

Typewritten instructions advising colonists not to register were accidentally discovered in the village yesterday and an investigation is now underway as to their origin. (See Appendix A) These instructions appeared on legal size paper to which another two inches more of paper had been added to contain all the subversive ideas propagated by the writer.

These instructions were discovered in this manner: The principal of the high school brought to the registration hall a woman who was not well and returned her to her messhall in his car. After a few minutes' conversation with a number of people in the messhall of Block 33, the chef, whose nickname is "Bacon", approached the school principal to explain his predicament.

"I am a loyal American. I am an issei, but I am loyal. My wife did not want me to register and threatened to leave me if I did. She is under the influence of her mother. When I registered she gave me our infant baby and went to live with her mother saying that she wanted to repatriate to Japan."

Bacon then pulled a paper from his pocket and asked "Are these from the Administration?" The school principal read them over and said, "They most certainly were not." T

To make a long story short, this paper eventually was turned over to the project director.

Bacon explained that this paper and a carbon copy were given him by an individual who said, "Show this to everyone in your block."

* * * * *

COPY

Registration Information

Why you should not Register?

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
COMMUNITY ANALYSIS SECTION

Why you should not decide yourself black or white--yes or no on your statement Form 304A Selective Service. Do you know that the Army, Navy, Politicians and Congressmen are trying to obtain the proof of the fact that the Japanese are disloyal and no good? Do you know that the Politicians and the American Legion are doing their best to cancel our citizenship? Do you know that if they procure the written statements as evidence to prove their case in the Supreme Court and in Congress, they could enact the new amendment to revoke your citizenship? Your fathers and mothers came to this country and labored arduously for years, by saving their money they bought the properties and lands in your names. I am sure that you are aware of the fact, that it is of no avail to throw away your properties, your lands and your farm equipments. Do you know that Uncle Sam needs your farm equipments, your money and lands by other means less expensive, if possible? Congressmen and the Army are looking for the evidence which is your statement on Form 304A, whether it states, "yes or No" to enact the new laws or amend the clause in the Constitution to make it legal domestically or internally to confiscate your property. They could take all of our statements to Congress immediately. If there are many No's and less "Yes's" in your statements, then we will be overruled by the Majority "no's". No, means that you are willing to denounce your privileges and rights as an American citizen. They they could define all us disloyal, they could cancel our citizenships, thus making us enemy aliens. Our properties will be classified as enemy aliens properties, making it legal to confiscate legally our properties. They could confiscate your money, land and farm equipments or use it without your permission. When this happens you will not be able to make any complaints to the Red Cross, the Spanish Consul or to Japan. The written statements of your "Yes's" and No's" will be used against you. Even after this war you will not have any rights to be able to claim for damages, because of your statements. If Uncle Sam cancels your citizenships and confiscates your land and money without your statements, then the Red Cross, Spanish Consul and Japan could do something about it. Politicians will say that if you do not perform the obligations of a citizen then you should not be entitled to the rights of a citizen in reference to your written statements, whereby making it possible for Congress to enact the law or amend the clause to the Constitution to cancel your citizenship in a legal way. If Uncle Sam confiscates your lands without your statements then you could complain to the fullest extent about it to the Red Cross, the Spanish Consul and to Japan. If you sign the statement, the Japan, the Red Cross and the Spanish Consul will not be able to do anything for you. In order to enact new laws or to cancel your citizenships, the United States Government needs your written statements as evidence to refer to.

As you know, the American Legion is the largest political organization in the United States. They could influence others easily against us, the American Japanese. The American Legion had their resolutions adopted on before Dec. 7th 1941, to put us in the concentration camps. As to this, the Army used the Legions petition to put us in Relocation Centers. Now, Leon Happell of Stockton, Calif. commander of the American Legion proposed the removal of all Japanese residing in the United States to some small islands in the South Seas, after an American victory in this war, and also opposed enlistment of Japanese in the American Army and Navy and requesting the Army to take over the control of the Relocation Centers. There was a similar resolution passed in the American Legion Post at Hood River, Oregon to depart all Japanese Aliens and citizens alike back to Japan after the war. Their resolutions were proposed to extend to the rest of the American Legion Posts throughout the nation.

The politicians and the Army desire to cancel your citizenship in order to confiscate your lands, your farm equipments, and similar machinery, and your money. They do not wish to pay for your equipments, machineries, and your lands. Beware--- of your written statements that will be used against you and to all of us.