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cc — Mr. Coverley.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
WASHINGTON

MAR 12 1943

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

Dear Mr. Coverley:

While you and all other project directors have been sending reports of the progress of registration, your difficulties encountered, attitudes of the residents and results achieved, they were made while the pattern was unfolding, and there are many gaps in our fund of information. We feel a need now for a historical review of the registration period, which will trace the ups and downs and show factors which influenced the decisions of the evacuees.

We anticipate, of course, that a historical summary will include some material previously sent to us. It should also trace the administrative steps taken to overcome the opposition as it became manifest and evaluate the results of these steps. It should cover the educational work done to see that the residents were fully informed on the registration, its benefits to the people of Japanese ancestry, etc. All statistical data now available should be made a part of this study.

Probably you will want to ask your reports officer to prepare the summary statement and we shall appreciate receiving it at your early convenience.

Sincerely yours

D. S. Myers
Director



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WRA Library Washington

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Tule Lake Project
✓ Newell, California

Reports

May 21, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John C. Baker

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

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

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

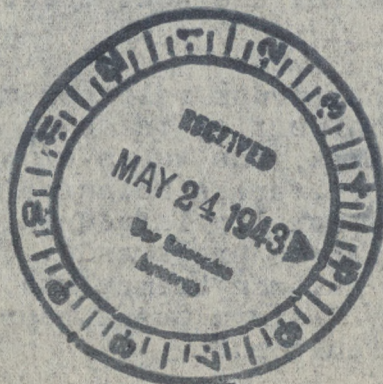
"It is essential if the relocation program is to be wholly successful that wider publicity be given the W.R.A. At the present time, the WRA is not understood by the general public, despite press releases, stories and other information given out to the press by both national and regional offices, and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

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

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

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

WPA Library Washington



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

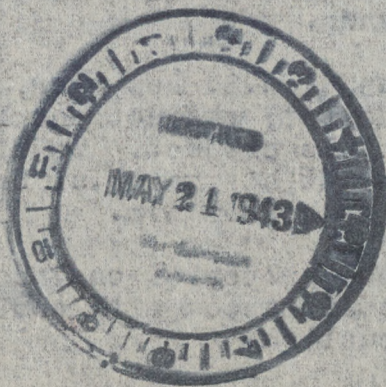
Don Thomas, Oakland Tribune reporter, said that the trip had been very much worthwhile and said that he was a little disturbed over his manner of presenting the material, that he was somewhat confused over the great amount of information he had collected.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

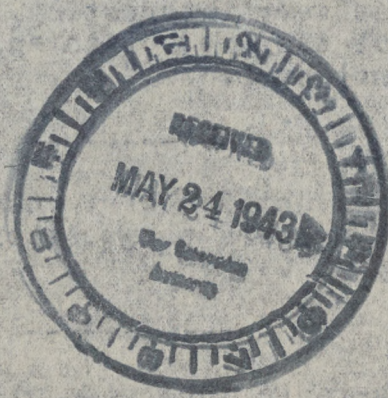
Both Mr. Stuelpnagel and Mr. Keating said they would be pleased to cooperate with this project at any time in the further dissemination of news or stories which would interest the public or make the aims and problems of the -RA better understood.

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

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

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

John D. Cook
John D. Cook
Reports Officer



WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Tule Lake Project
Newell, California

June 30, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: All Division Heads

SUBJECT: Quarterly Report

This is to remind you that all material for the quarterly report--April 1 to June 30--will be due on July 10, 1943.

In submitting your report, please be objective. Please stress the most important changes that have taken place in the sections of your division since April 1, and correlate them, if possible, with the accelerated relocation program which characterizes this quarter. If one or two of the divisions have had repercussions from the recent publicity about this project by the San Francisco news and cameramen, please indicate it.

John D. Cook.
John D. Cook
Reports Officer

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Tule Lake Project
Newell, California

July 20, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: All Appointed Personnel
FROM: John D. Cook, Reports Officer

Arrangements for a bus to take appointed personnel to Klamath Falls each Saturday afternoon have been completed. The bus seats 32 persons. If this number takes the trip each Saturday, the round trip will cost slightly under \$1.00 per person. If a fewer number take the trip, the cost will be in proportion to the number of passengers.

At the present time, the tentative schedule is: Leave Tule Lake at 1:30; leave Klamath Falls at 9:45 P.M.

The hour for returning to the Project is arbitrary and can be determined by a consensus of the passengers.

This trip to Klamath will become a weekly service if a sufficient number of appointed personnel wish it. Please see John D. Cook, Reports Office, on or before Thursday afternoon.

John D. Cook
John D. Cook
Reports Officer

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

October 20, 1943

Mr. R. B. Cozzens
Field Assistant Director
War Relocation Authority
Whitcomb Hotel Building
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Cozzens:

Ottis Peterson of the Salt Lake City office recently transmitted to us a report on the land purchase situation in Malheur County, Oregon.

This information may not have been sent to you, but since it is likely to be a "hot" subject, we are sending three copies of Peterson's material for your information and use.

Sincerely yours,

John C. Baker.
John C. Baker
Chief, Office of Reports

Enclosures - 3



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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Room 234 Atlas Building
Salt Lake City, 1, Utah

October 8, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: H. Rex Lee

FROM: Ottis Peterson,
Acting Relocation Supervisor

SUBJECT: Summary No. 2 on Oregon Situation

Supplementing my original report on the Oregon situation I have recently received the following information from William Moore, Relocation Officer, who has been in Malheur County, Oregon for some weeks completing a survey of population, land ownership, etc.

POPULATION:

Total population of Malheur County as shown by the 1940 census was 19,740. This included 137 persons of Japanese ancestry, 79 males, 58 females.

In February, 1942 there were 749 Japanese residents in the County, according to the records of Joe Beeson, then a Relocation Officer and now Employment Officer at the Minidoka Relocation Center. This would indicate that approximately 600 voluntary evacuees from the Pacific coast settled there in the early months of 1942.

Our own records, as of October 1, 1943, show 217 evacuees on indefinite leave and approximately 636 on seasonal leave.

These, with the pre-Pearl Harbor and voluntary evacuees, make a total of 1,602 persons of Japanese ancestry in the County. These are divided about 45% pre-Pearl Harbor residents and voluntary evacuees and 55% evacuees under WRA jurisdiction. The total Japanese population is about 7.1% of the total population of the County, assuming that the 1943 population is about the same as in 1940.

October 8, 1943

LAND OWNERSHIP, LEASES, AND SHARE CROPPING:

This is covered in a tabulated form in a separate report. Summarized it indicates that of the total tillable acreage in Malheur County, 153,536 acres, persons of Japanese ancestry owned 645 acres, or .42%, as of September 28, 1943. Of this 645 acres, 180 acres were purchased after December 7, 1941. The two purchasers since December 7, 1941 include Masahiro Mukai, of whom we have no record and who we believe to be a voluntary evacuee, and Thomas T. Itami. Mr. Itami is a WRA evacuee on indefinite leave from Tule Lake since March 30, 1943. Records, as they are available from Malheur County, only concern ownership of land. However, we have an excellent report as of May 18, 1943 for the Owyhee Irrigation District, compiled by Gilbert L. Mc Millan, then Relocation Officer at Nyssa, Oregon, in cooperation with R. E. Brooke, County Agent, from records of the AAA. The Owyhee Irrigation District includes most crop lands in Malheur County and some adjacent territory, with a total of 151,000 tillable acres. The figures include a break-down of property owned, leased, or share-cropped by persons of Japanese ancestry, and owned, leased, and share-cropped by WRA evacuees. They are self-explanatory and present an excellent picture, rebutting any accusations that evacuees have "taken over" Malheur County.

STORES, WAREHOUSES, AND BUSINESS BUILDINGS:

So far as is known no Japanese own any of the business buildings, nor do they operate any businesses except a small fish store in Ontario. There is also a Japanese dentist in Ontario.

/s/ Ottis Peterson

C O P Y

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF OREGON
Ontario

September 30, 1943

Walter M. Pierce
Route No. 1
La Grande, Oregon

Dear Mr. Pierce:

It has taken some time to work out a satisfactory reply to your letter of September 14, but it seems advisable to have the facts and figures as accurate as possible. I will answer your questions in the order in which you have tabulated them but I would first like to give you the general picture.

As nearly as we can tell from county records and records in this office, the Japanese control land as follows: Owned, 734 acres, of which 182.2 acres have been purchased by Japanese evacuees. Leased, 3980 acres, 1167.1 acres being leased by Japanese evacuees. Field tenant leases 313, of which 139 acres are leased by evacuees. For good measure and to allow for voluntary evacuees, I would add another 2,000 acres making a total in all of 7,027 acres controlled by Japanese. The total crop acreage leased according to the assessor is 153,536, thus the percentage of crop land controlled by the Japanese would be $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The total number of Japanese in the county according to the War Relocation Authority, United States Census, and Federal Reserve would be 1602. The break down on these would be as follows: Pre-War Japanese residents 137, Japanese workers with indefinite leave 217, seasonal leave 636, voluntary evacuees and others 628. This covers the Japanese population in Malheur County also the acreage controlled by them.

Questions are answered as follows:

1. 137 Japanese before the war, apparently migrated here because of agricultural opportunities. No record as to families.
2. Part of the new migration was for sugar beet labor, the balance because of agricultural or farming opportunities.
3. Refer to the first part of letter.
4. Japanese coming into this county have apparently come from California, Oregon, and Washington coast areas.
5. The Japanese are not all American born and some of them have difficulty in speaking English. Of the 137 pre-war Japanese, 100 were American born. We have no record as to the balance of the people in this county.
6. This question should be referred to the "leave section" of the War Relocation Authority and it is my understanding that proper tests were applied regarding their attitude, loyalty, etc.

7. A very small amount of War Bonds have been purchased to date and their cooperation in the war effort is the production of food. There is no question but what their production per acre exceeds in many cases that obtained by white families.
8. 837 Japanese received government permission with seasonal and indefinite leave to come to Malheur County. This was done through recruiting farm labor, either by individuals or through the sugar beet company. These Japanese have come in from Tule Lake, Minidoka, Poston, Arizona, and Ht. Mountain. A few came in 1942 from the Portland camp.
9. Land control answered in fore part of letter.
10. Crops grown include onions, potatoes, lettuce and seed crops. The Japanese have practically no livestock, consequently do not raise feed for livestock. They also grow a considerable beet acreage. It is my opinion that practically all of the Japs have produced these crops or similar crops previous to coming here.
11. Many of these Japanese came in groups, recruited for farm labor. A few drifted in and they are not under surveillance. They have the same privileges as whites and this apparently is in accord with the Constitution. There has been no trouble and people have become quite used to the Japanese in the various communities.
12. There was a definite request for labor last year and this year, and this labor is badly needed at the present time. Those who came in on indefinite leave apparently proved their loyalty to the Government before being granted indefinite leave and can therefore, move as they see fit. The 637 on seasonal leave will have to report to relocation centers by December 15.
13. There have been no meetings to my knowledge to consider the problem in the line of local or general welfare except one meeting of the Chamber of Commerce in Ontario to consider Japanese business enterprises in Ontario, and one or two small group meetings in Ontario with Japanese representatives to have an understanding as to their behavior, etc. in the county. This included a request that Japanese refrain from meetings, traveling in groups, etc. I know of no organization to consult on this question.
14. The Amalgamated Sugar Company recruited most of the farm laborers brought into the area. As far as I know there was no agent who recruited Japanese but various individuals also recruited farm help.
15. There is some reluctance regarding selling land to Japs, and of course, certain individuals who are in the majority will never sell or lease to them. There has been a general tendency of land price inflation but this cannot all be attributed to the Japanese demand as this area seems to be in the spot light for land purchase and leasing. It is quite evident that the Japanese have had some effect on it, especially in the rentals. The Japanese have located on irrigated land.
16. Local sentiment seems to be to accept the Japanese as being here and except for occasional comments, little attention is paid to them.

17. I have been unable to find out about the Japanese registering to vote and do not know what their party alignments are. Many of them are Christians and attend local churches.
18. See fore part of letter.
19. Japanese funds were frozen at the time evacuees came into this county and credit facilities, etc. could be obtained from the local banks. A few of them have obtained credit through RACC funds and are repaying their loans one hundred per cent.
20. I am not able to answer this question but apparently the Japanese here are operating on their own funds.
21. To the best of my knowledge there are not enough Japanese in this county to worry about a Japanese Mayor or Japanese County Judge or to give any thought regarding their participation in elections. This could be a factor of the future.
22. Japanese wages are the same as white or other wages, and we have whites working with Japanese, Mexicans working with Japanese and have had no trouble. The Japanese have a tendency to request the top wages going.
23. Ontario is by no means a fifty-fifty town as far as Japanese are concerned. There are some eight or ten families in Ontario. As long as people will rent houses to the Japanese I assume that they are willing to live in town.
24. There have been 40 births in the last year.
25. To the best of my knowledge and belief, land has not been taken for infants or in the names of small children.
26. There is one Japanese store, a fish store and there is one dentist in Ontario. All other organizations have been abandoned and to the best of my knowledge they do not have only irregular religious meetings.
27. I am not in a position to make a statement regarding the citizens who have sold land to Japanese. I have my own opinion and regard it as selling a heritage in our country but this of course is a personal and private business for the land owners. Japanese have moved into white settlements and according to what I can find out are excellent neighbors.
28. I have heard of one or two cases where white families have sold because of the Japanese infiltration but when one can obtain a good price for land, this would be an excellent excuse. Some neighborhoods have been closed to Japanese tenants or owners and others have accepted them without too much comment.

We regard with some concern the interest that is being directed at the County regarding the Japanese situation. The production of the county is high and has been made possible to some degree by the fact that we have Japanese labor to assist us. War Relocation Authority have indicated that if the situation becomes more critical regarding public sentiment from outside the county that the 837 Japanese laborers will be immediately removed from the county. If this should occur before

9/30/43

the crops are harvested it would be a definite set back to us and would prove serious in the production program for the war effort. Subtracting the 837 Japanese with indefinite and seasonal leave would leave less than 800 in the county. We all deplore the fact that Japanese are gaining control of land but it seems one way to use them to defeat the Japanese National purpose. We should be thinking about the problem for the future but according to the War Relocation Authority, American Japanese will be allowed to move back into the coast areas just as soon as the present conflict is over. We therefore, are no nearer solving the problem than were we before war broke out with the Japanese nation. Any action taken that would reduce our farm labor supply in this county will certainly not be in the best interest of the war effort. Many of the Japanese are only temporary residents having businesses and farms in coast areas and it would be my opinion that the Japanese population in Malheur County will probably drop down to slightly more than it was before Pearl Harbor.

Very truly yours,

/s/ R. E. Brooke

County Agricultural Agent

REB:CB

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Tule Lake Center
Newell, California

Reports

MAY 13 44

Mr. John C. Baker
Chief Office of Reports
War Relocation Authority
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Baker:

The Business Enterprises people here at Tule Lake have approached me to discuss the possibility of that organization taking over the Newell Star and having it printed as a weekly newspaper in an outside print shop. I have gone over the WRA policy in regard to such a step with them and not encouraged any agreement. I presume that the general policy of the WRA regarding the cooperative control of the project newspapers would apply at the segregation center as well as the relocation centers. I am not anxious to have any such step taken, such as I would like to see a printed newspaper at the Tule Lake center, for the following reasons:

(a) The Co-operative itself is an organization subjected to considerable criticism within the colony, regardless of the fact that it has more than 8,000 members.

(b) Control of the newspaper by the Cooperative no matter how the agreement was drawn would always hamper the free flow of information to the people and the control of the content of the paper by the Reports Officer.

If any such agreement was made here, I believe it should contain the following basic conditions:

(a) That the circulation continue to be free to all residents regardless of membership in the Cooperative. This should be required in order to make certain that all of the

Mr. John G. Baker-2-5/12/44

essential information reaches the whole population of the colony through the medium of the newspaper.

(b) That the Reports Officer retain control of any editorial column which might be made a part of the contents of the newspaper, except a section in the paper which could and should be definitely stated as the Co-op editorial section.

Under the conditions which I feel it would be necessary to write into an agreement between the WPA and the Business Enterprises in event the control of the newspaper passed to the latter organization, it certainly could not be expected to pay expenses of publication. There would be very little revenue, which would offset the \$150 or so a week which it would cost to produce a newspaper. If there be no paid circulation this means of getting revenue would be cut off. There would be a few outside paid subscriptions, if the newspaper invested \$100 and made the proper application to the United States Postoffice Department for a second class entry. If this entry was not made the revenue received from the sale of subscriptions to persons outside the center would be reinvested in paying the postage for the mailing. Co-op control of the newspaper would, of course, eliminate the use of the Government frank in mailing, even to persons who should receive the newspaper as a matter of public service. It would cease to be a publication of an agency of the Government and thus forfeit the right to frank mailing.

Advertising revenue would be limited because people at the Tule Lake center do not have the right to leave the center and do any shopping at nearby towns. Mail order advertising probably would not be accepted by the Co-op because it would be in direct competition with the stores operated by the Co-op.

Despite the fact that the operation of the newspaper by the Co-op would probably be at a substantial financial loss, there is a possibility that the directors would want to undertake it. There seems to be sentiment favoring such action. The Business Enterprises now has a weekly news issue or bulletin known as the "Co-Operator". This bulletin is viewed with considerable skepticism by the people because it contains material which could well be considered as Co-op propaganda. The control of the newspaper would mean that this bulletin would be eliminated and would mean that this expense would be saved. It would also mean that in the section set aside for Cooperative news in the Howell Star much of the same type of material would continue to be published and reach the people.

Mr. John C. Baker-3-8/12/44

In giving this matter study we must bear in mind that the Business Enterprises at the Tule Lake center is a strong organization and has ample resources. If the directors feel that they can afford to make the necessary outlay and charge it on the books to advertising expense, the corporation can well afford to do so. The Business Enterprises is also a reliable concern with which to deal and has a good credit rating. Responsible printers would not hesitate to enter into an agreement for a year with the corporation.

After going over this letter will you please advise me regarding one point: Whether the general rules regarding Co-op control of newspapers applies in the same manner here as at the Relocation centers.

Sincerely,

Allan Markley
Senior Information Specialist

AMarkley:kk
5-12-44
Chron
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Desk

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Saline Lake Center
Howell, California

Reports

MAY 10 '44

Dillon S. Myer
Director WRA
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Earl Brooks

Dear Mr. Myer:

In regard to your letter of April 28 commenting on the differences in the employment figures at the end of March and those shown on the payroll figures published in the Howell Star. The source of the news in the newspaper was figures furnished from the finance section and there is often a discrepancy between the placement office figures and those of the finance because it takes some time for the reporting and justification of the placement office records with that of the payroll section.

It has been suggested that in order to have the information correctly show the fluctuation in the assignment and termination of workers that the figures of the employment office be used for publication purposes. This would eliminate these differences. Both the employment records shown on the monthly report and those of the finance section used in the Howell Star were correct. I am glad to know you read them both.

Sincerely yours,

Allen Markley
Senior Information Specialist

AMarkley:kk
5-10-44
Chron
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Desk

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RAY BEST

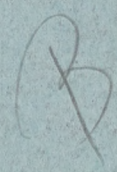
PROJ DIR ATTENTION ALLAN MARKLEY TULE LAKE RELOCATION
CENTER NEWELL CALIF.

News Digest SF News, UP, Sacramento, "Return urged of loyal Nisei Methodists back freedom of movement" (4 inch column) Northern California conference of Methodists church on record favoring freedom of movement for all loyal Japanese in the nation including the right to return to the Pacific coast. Church officials announced vote 425 to 75 in favor of giving loyal Japanese same freedom of movement as "other Americans and Aliens of other countries". In spite of more than 2 years of disrupting change in economic and home life, a vast majority of both Aliens and citizens of Japanese extraction have proved themselves staunchly loyal to the United States".

"It is the belief of fairminded American people that this group should no longer be penalized because of their ancestry or for any other reasons." Conference was opposed to Disfranchisement of Japanese" American citizens, repatriation of Japanese after the war or attempts to make property ownership difficult for Japanese. Chronicle, page 47 Sacramento AP 2 inches, "Methodists conference of resolutions expressing belief" Vast majority of Aliens and citizens of Japanese extraction have proved themselves staunchly loyal to the United States." Urged Japanese be permitted to return to Pacific coast (Methodists conference sent several boxes of our literature prior to convention at Sacramento) Chronicle page 12 "Straw in the wind Department" (A Mr Frayne) "District attorneys here" Superior Judge Edward P Murphy protests against "INvasion of the courts and private rights" "By Military and civilian agencies of the government under wartime hysteria." "Let the Army prosecute the War and the courts take care of their affairs," Murphy told California District Attorneys Association. "I am firmly of the belief that until such time as Martial Law is declared. The courts are best equipped to handle matter for prosecution and execution for particular offenses." Losangeles Herald Express: Letter to Editor declares Japanese should never be allowed to live nearer than 200 miles from any War Coast Lines, But loyal ones should be distributed over rest of States. Signed By Etgunn

HELEN BOGERT WRA SF

REPORTS



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Tule Lake Center
Newell, California

Reports

JUN -2 '44

Mr. M. M. Tozier
Assistant Chief Reports Division
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Tozier:

We will find it very helpful if you can supply a larger number of copies of both the Information Digest and the Press Review. The present supply particularly of the information digest is very inadequate. We have approximately 40 persons on our list for the distribution of official administrative instructions and other such matter and at present get only about half enough copies of the information digest to supply these people. There are also others, including members of the teaching staff who would greatly benefit by having a copy. There is another great need for here for additional copies -- our Internal Security officers. This is a rather large staff of men at the Tule Lake center. We have 66 chart positions in the Internal Security section although we have never been able to keep it up to full force. Many of these men are new to WRA and have been trained in police work which is a far cry from their duties and methods of operation here. They need every bit of educational matter you can supply.

Our present method of distribution is to give copies to the key people as far as the supply will go. We do not find the circulating method very practical. When individual copies are furnished they may be used for reference and they may be taken home for study by the different people who need to study them. Our personnel for the most part live on the project and their rooms and apartments are also places where study work can be done. I want to encourage some of our people to take copies of the Information Digest and Press Review home for this purpose.

B

Mr. M. M. Tozier-2-6/2/44

Let me make it clear that the Information Digest is of much greater value to many of our people than the Press Review. We do not need as many copies of the Press Review as we need of the Information Digest. For educational purposes the Press Review is not so good because it is made up of quotations and editorial comment. On the other hand the Information Digest contains a wealth of matter which teachers and policemen as well as key section heads need.

I am enclosing a plan of distribution.

Sincerely,

Allan Markley
Senior Information Specialist

Enclosure

AMarkley:kk
6-2-44
Chron
Subj.
Desk

Tule Lake Center

Digest

50 copies for division, section and unit heads.

50 educational staff

50 internal security staff

Press Review

40 for division and section heads.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Reports

Tule Lake Center
Hawaii, California

JUL 12 '44

Mr. D. S. Myer, Director
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington, D. C.

Attention: M. M. Tozier

Dear Mr. Myer:

Due to the number of rumors which have been in circulation and various gossip statements of members of the appointed staff at the center, we held a general staff meeting last night. The attached copy of the remarks of mine, will give you an idea of the measures taken to stop this talk.

While some of the rumors were of a very serious nature, you will note we did not specifically mention them.

Mr. Lechliter gave a talk on the new expatriation law and about the meeting of the Appeals Board soon to be held here. There was a report on the War Bond drive and other speakers, so the comment on the rumors was made to appear merely a part of the general program, not too obviously an objective of the meeting.

Sincerely,

Allan Markley
Senior Information Specialist

Enclosures.
Copy to San Francisco, Mr. Cozzens

AMarkley:kk
7-12-44
Chron
Subj.
Desk

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Reports

Table Lake Center
Howell, California

JUL 21 '44

Mr. E. H. Fosier
Chief Office of Reports
War Relocation Authority
Barr Bldg. 910 17th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Boss:

This is just to answer "Present" as you call the roll at the reopening of the Reports Round Table. I am glad to see it revived; it always seemed like a good idea. My plan is that the Table Lake Reports Officer not be considered out of the fold and that the other reports officers keep him on their lists to be informed of what's doing at relocation centers and in the field. Table Lake is still a part of the whole WRA picture.

I have not been here long enough to talk from experience, but other reports people might be interested in a brief picture of the place and in the policies developed by Allen Hardesty. Since the WRA resumed administration of the center in January a wide-open-door policy on news has been followed. As soon as anything newsworthy happens, we reach for the phone to call the papers. Since the news has included murder, a shooting, several beatings, numerous arrests and other violent doings not especially character-building for WRA, the newspapers are favorably impressed and are changing their attitude to rely on us for the news instead of printing sensational stories from cubstone correspondents. Outside writers are welcome to visit the center and make their own observations.

Several persons with experience on relocation center newspapers are on the Howell Star staff. The Star office is in the colony and the staff functions without much direct supervision

B

Mr. M. M. Tozier-3-7/20/44

within well-defined limits of regulations and policies.

Although the Tule Lake center appears as normal as any relocation center (except for fences) as the evacuees go about their work, the evacuee political situation is tense because of friction between factions who have different ideas on what community life should be in this center. The fenced-off stockade area which once held 300 troublemakers now has only 15 as the result of a review of all cases. Many were returned to the general colony area, and some aliens were turned over to the Immigration and Naturalization Service for detention. The new citizenship law will give citizens in the stockade an opportunity to renounce their U. S. citizenship and those who do will then be dealt with as aliens. All considerations of the Tule Lake Center are complicated by the fact that a third of the 18,000 population are children with U. S. citizenship and by the probability that many of the adults are in the center for reasons unrelated to loyalty to Japan or disloyalty to the United States.

While Tule Lake may not be able to participate in all the WRA-wide activities, such as Angus Acree's "Voice" idea, we hope to benefit from the Round Table.

Sincerely yours,

John Bigelow
Reports Officer

JBigelow:dk
Chron
Subj.
Desk

7/20/44

Teletype

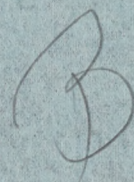
Tule Lake Center
Newell, California
September 1, 1944

Mr. M. M. Tozier
Chief Office of Reports
War Relocation Authority
Barr Bldg. 910 17th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Reurtel one family has received notice son killed in Italy. Because boy's father critically ill in project hospital he has not been told of son's death. Consequently there has been no project or family observance except official condolences.

Harry L. Black
Acting Project Director

J^Digelow:ldk
9-1-44
Chron
Subj.
Desk



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Tule Lake Center
Newell, California

Reports

OCT 13 44

Mr. E. E. Myer
Director
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building 910 17th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Attention: E. R. Stanber

Dear Mr. Myer:

This is in reply to Mr. Stanber's letter of October 5 in which he requested information about the Newell Star's publication on August 17 of a story regarding the shipment of human ashes to Japan.

The evacuee Red Cross office on the project last February asked the Pacific Coast Red Cross office for information on this subject. The letter was referred to national headquarters of the Red Cross which on June 22 sent to the Pacific Coast office information received from the State Department. This information, which was carried in the Newell Star story, was not transmitted to the Tule Lake Red Cross until August when it was called to the attention of the newspaper.

Mr. Stanber referred to a letter which he sent on April 5, 1944, with a copy of a State Department letter on the subject. This letter was not called to the attention of the Reports Officer or the Newell Star and, therefore, the information in it was not publicized.

Sincerely yours,

E. R. Best
Project Director

JBigelow:kk
10/13/44
Chron
Subj.
Desk

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Tule Lake Center
Newell, California

Reports

OCT 16 44

Mr. M. M. Tosi
Chief, Reports Division
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Librarian

Dear Mr. Tosi:

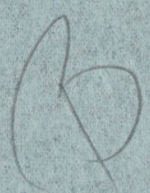
Enclosed are two copies of a letter written by Thomas Grubbs, a young Presbyterian minister who has been working in the Tule Lake Center for several months. He wrote the letter for distribution to about 100 friends in the ministry. I think you will find it interesting because it describes the activities and observations of a Christian minister in the unusual atmosphere of Tule Lake.

Sincerely yours,

John Bigelow
Reports Officer

Enclosure

JBigelow:kk
10/14/44
Chron
Subj.
Desk



Allan Markley
Go Free Press

Manzanar, California

Reports Division

October 30, 1944

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

Attention: Mr. John Bigelow, Reports Officer

Dear Mr. Best:

It is very important that we take advantage of every opportunity to promote a better understanding of the program of WRA on the part of the people in the West Coast area. It is also important that we guard against any adverse publicity. Unfortunately many people in the coast area are more likely to remember the adverse reports they read in the press than the favorable stories.

As you know we are trying to take advantage of all legitimate means to publicize the activities of the Japanese American soldiers, by sending news releases back to the homes where they lived before evacuation. Naturally more such stories will originate in the relocation centers than at Tule Lake, but there may be some to come from your center.

Unfavorable stories which may come from either Tule Lake or the relocation centers will in part destroy the effectiveness of this work. While I was in San Francisco last week Mr. Cozzens and Mr. Frayne both indicated that they still felt a lack of information in hand when inquiries come to the office of the Field Assistant Director. They suggested and I agree you could arrange to send to them more often a "confidential" letter indicating the facts concerning not only news which has developed but situations which might later come to the attention of some enterprising reporter or editor. They would like to have such a letter from Tule Lake about once a week.

B

I know that this is a difficult matter to handle and it will be hard to anticipate the danger points. However, things which may seem routine when one is close to them, often can be misinterpreted and blown up into sensational stories. Judicious handling in San Francisco may prevent the publication of such articles, provided the San Francisco office has all the answers when the news people first make the inquiries.

Please keep watch for information which can be furnished to the San Francisco office as a measure of protection. This should be sent in some detail and "confidential". It should be prepared either by the Reports Officer for mailing or by a trusted employee and any carbon copies kept at the project protected as other confidential documents.

You will appreciate of course, that the information contained in such letters is not intended for publication. The information should be factual in character and serve the primary purpose of giving the necessary background needed so that any inquiries may be intelligently answered at the office of the Field Assistant Director. At times the letter should be used to expand or explain some of the news which may appear in the Project newspaper or other publications from Tule Lake. It appears that copies of these publications, and other mimeographed material circulated at the project very often reach the hands of editors or reporters on the outside.

Your cooperation with the San Francisco office in this matter will be appreciated, and I am sure, helpful.

Sincerely,

Allan Markley
Head Liaison Section
Reports Division

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Tule Lake Center
Newell, California

Reports

OCT 31 44

T. E. Frayne
Information Specialist
War Relocation Authority
San Francisco, California

Dear Sir:

We have had another request from the Southwest Research Service at Los Angeles to place them on the mailing list for our project newspaper. When we received their first request early in September, we communicated with you and it is our understanding that you were going to investigate the matter with a view to the advisability of complying with their request. If you can give us some information at this time we will appreciate it.

Sincerely yours,

John Bigelow
Reports Officer

JBigelow
10/31/44
Chron
Subj.
Desk

B

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Reports

Tule Lake Center
Newell, California

NOV-8 44

R. B. Cozzens
Assistant Director
War Relocation Authority
Sheldon Building
461 Market St.
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Cozzens:

This is in reply to your letter of November 1 requesting information about the number of evacuee service men with next of kin or close relatives living at this project. I am unable to give you this information for several reasons, the principal ones being:

- a. Since segregation the population of this center includes many families whose son, brother or father entered the service from another center.
- b. Because of the pro-Japanese sentiment in the colony it would not be wise to make a public survey to try to learn of service men whose families are here.
- c. We do not have sufficient personnel in our Statistics office to check every family folder for this information.

All I can tell you is that 57 Tule Lake Nisei volunteered for induction and were accepted prior to January 20, 1944. I do not know how many of this families are still living here.

Since January 20, 1944, when Selective Service was reapplied generally to Nisei, no one from here has been inducted. The Modoc county Selective Service Board informed us that Tule Lake registrants are being classified 4-C which means none will be inducted.

Sincerely yours,

R. R. Best
Project Director

JB:gelow:kk
11.8.44
Chron subj. Desk

4 TL S PBA 11-11-44 154P
197 SF WAR VIA TWX/11-11-44430P
R R BEST NEWELL CALIF.

Was donation of cigarettes to Japanese war prisoners
by Tule Lake residents as mentioned in Oct. 16 Cooperative through
Red Cross channels. Teletype reply giving part played by Red Cross
in donation.

M M TOZZIER WRA WA

REPORTS
PROJ. DIR.
ADM. MCNT.

B

Copy

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

FILE COPY

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Lehman
Lyons
E. Brown
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Travis
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MEMORANDUM

Date: May 31, 1945

TO: All Area Supervisors---Attention Reports Officers

FROM: R. R. Best, Project Director, Tule Lake Center, Newell, California

Recently Tule Lake Center, because it is getting started so much later than any of the other eight centers on its intensified relocation program, asked the areas to send it once each week some of their top employment offers by airmail, for publicizing in the colony. Some of these have begun to come through, and will be of great value, and to those who are sending them we extend our sincere thanks.

To avoid confusion and to facilitate handling, these should be addressed to the Project Director, Attention Reports Officer.

Tule Lake now has some other special requests to make, and in making them hopes it will be realized by the areas that this center is 18 months or more behind all of the other centers in its relocation program, because this has been a segregation center, and even since the lifting of the ban Tule Lake until recently has been beset by strong anti-relocation sentiment. We are happy to be able to report that this sentiment now is being overcome to a great extent, and that Tule Lake now is going forward in relocation.

But this delay means that much of the media which perhaps has become outworn at the other centers still is valuable and necessary in Tule Lake.

The broadest possible use can be made in Tule Lake of monthly field bulletins, and since Tule Lake's population still is nearly 18,000, these and all other media except specialized material for reproduction, should be sent to Tule Lake in considerably larger quantities than to other centers.

In conport with the other centers, Tule Lake has set up a relocation news service through which it hopes the areas will cooperate specifically not only in placing job offers before the people, but in making known to them the doings of evacuees who have relocated. In this regard we should like to receive from each area as soon as possible as many stories as possible concerning relocatees from this center, containing this information:

1. Name and family composition.
2. Type or work or business in which engaged.
3. Financial assistance, if any, received in the community through resettlement Assistance Funds.
4. Over-all community acceptance.
5. Wages received; promotions since relocating.
6. Social activities in the community.
7. Manner in which adjustment to the new home has been made.
8. Their reaction---in a direct statement if possible, with authority for us to use it as such in quotation---as to their reactions to relocation.

We are aware that the number of Tule Lake relocatees as yet is comparatively small and that such stories will not be available from every area. Where they are not we will appreciate some interesting stories of other relocatees, which should by all means contain the pre-evacuation address. Tule Lake's make-up is such that the pre-evacuation address is of supreme importance. We have residents here from nearly every locality from which there was evacuation.

It is our feeling also that acceptance of school children, and the honors they may receive in their academic work or athletic endeavors have very direct appeal. We should appreciate some stories which we can use for general dissemination and in our high school newspaper, including:

Name, age, pre-evacuation address, former center, present address, school being attended, school honors received and school offices held.

Stories such as the year's review of the successful coaching career of Pete Ida of Deschler, Neb., together with a statement from the school superintendent, would be effective.

We should like to suggest that every District officer who comes in contact with relocatees from Tule Lake urge them to correspond with friends or relatives still in the center.

Tule Lake still is in the market for pictures, as we are setting them up in rotating displays. Please send us as many pictures as possible with appropriate captions, of professional people, farmers, school children by all means, and skilled and unskilled workers on their jobs, and some of home life. If you have such pictures on hand that you can spare for a time, we can contract to return them in six weeks or two months after receipt.

In other words, Tule Lake would appreciate and can use every bit of information you have---including field bulletins---regardless of whether such information at this time is being found to have waned in interest at other centers.

Sincerely,

R. R. Best
Project Director

Salt Lake City
Denver
Chicago
Cleveland
New York City
Boston
New Orleans
San Francisco
Los Angeles
Seattle

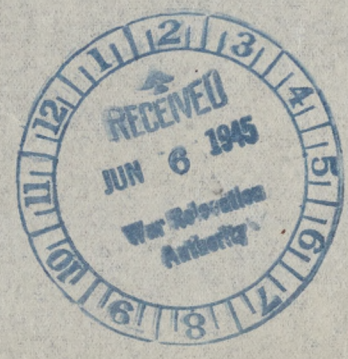


In other words, this letter would appreciate and can see every bit
of information you have--including this letter--regardless of whether
such information at this time is being found to have been an interest
at other centers.

Sincerely,

R. E. East
Project Director

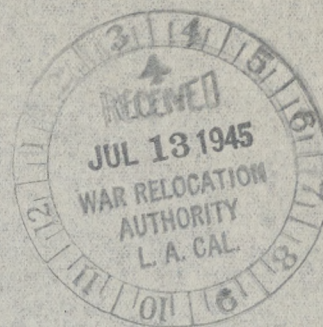
San Francisco
Los Angeles
San Francisco
New Orleans
Boston
New York City
Chicago
Denver
Salt Lake City



REFER TO

Date ans. _____
No reply nec. _____
To file _____
(NAME)

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



MEMORANDUM

Date: July 10, 1945

TO: Relocation Supervisors
Attention: Reports Officer

FROM: Harry L. Black, Acting Project Director

SUBJECT: Tule Resettlement News

You have been placed on our mailing list for Tule Resettlement News, one of our mediums of relocation information, which is distributed in English and Japanese to residents of Tule Lake Center. For your information, back copies have been sent you. Mechanical difficulties are being overcome and beginning now Tule Resettlement News will be issued at least twice weekly.

You will note that we are making use of as much material as possible, in this more or less personalized publication, on people who have relocated from Tule Lake, including letters from them. If there are Tule Lake people in any of your districts, anything you can do to add to this information about them, or to encourage them to write letters to us of which we may make use, will be appreciated greatly.

People of Tule Lake Center, to whom thoughts of relocation were taboo for many months while people were leaving other centers, and who still are hedged by detainee, excludee and stop lists, have been slow to be convinced that the "fences are down" for some of them and that Tule Lake does not carry a stigma on the outside. Many of them are wont to follow the leader. Sentiment is swinging in favor of relocation, and personal news of friends on the outside---the leaders---is very valuable in promoting this swing.

Harry L. Black
Harry L. Black
Acting Project Director

C O P Y

*Work file
Tule Lake
Reminiscence letter*

5313-F Tule Lake Center
Newell, Calif.
Sept. 10, 1945

Dear Captain:

I thank you ever so much for the cigarettes. I had just run out of them when I received the 'Luckies' from you, so I was very much pleased and grateful -- in fact, I do not know the proper words to use to express my gratification. I do hope that you 'Luckies' would also bring me luck in leaving this center.

As you already know, I have renounced my citizenship, which was the greatest folly that I had committed during my entire life. I loved America; I adored her; I admired her in every way, especially the democratic principles. Still I had committed such a terrible error.

Even while I was in Japan, I thought about America constantly -- about the wonderful times I had during my childhood days, about the kindness of the people, about her democracy, which I praised above all. In discussions at college I defended America in every way, so my fellow-students used to call me an American. My American teacher at the college of Aovama Gakuin in Japan even said I belonged in America. So I could not help coming back to my native land. Yet I had renounced my citizenship. I wondered why.

I came to America in high spirits. Nevertheless, when I got here, I found out that I could not secure a job where I could use my education. I saw that even the Niseis who had graduated from universities were working at a fruit stand, a market, etc. I saw that the educated Japanese-Americans were doing all kinds of menial work to earn a living. Yet I had no hostile feelings against America, for I knew that in any nation all the social pressure I still found democracy existing. I still felt something good that could not be felt in any other nation, so instead of disliking America, I loved her and was determined to serve her cause.

Then the evacuation inaugurated, and later I was classified as 4C. Yet I tried to leave the center at Gila, but I was told by one of the relocation officers that I was not permitted to leave just because of the fact that I came to Japan after 1935. At the time they must have considered me too Japanized and dangerous on account of my education in Japan. Consequently, I decided to come to this center with my friends, for I had a hunch that if I were allowed to relocate later on, I would be able to do so even from this center. However, to my surprise, as soon as I came here, trouble began to occur constantly. I had a wrong judgment

of the Japanese in America. Many of them did not comprehend the reason for our evacuation and the circumstances in which we were placed.

Approximately two weeks after my arrival in this center, people were stirring a lot of trouble and the entire populace of this community encircled the administration building demanding many things, of which, I suppose, you have heard. Later on a person was stabbed to death. As they did not do anything about it, I presume, people thought that they would get away with anything, here. Therefore people were getting hit over the head here and there. In addition several fanatical organizations existed, putting pressure on the people, producing a terrible atmosphere.

There were also many rumors prevailing at the time. Although we had doubt of the truth of the rumors, we had no means of ascertaining the fact because we could not come into contact with the outside world, being confined in this center. If we attempted to get in touch with the Caucasians, we would be called a "dog", which means a secret informer or a traitor, and was liable to be clogged over the head day and night.

These are the reasons for so many innocent Niseis for renouncing their valuable citizenship -- Niseis who haven't even see Japan. At least, I believe that these are the reasons. At any rate there must have been something for such a great number to renounce. There must have been some instigation or agitation because of the fact that the Niseis lost everything by renouncing and had nothing to gain; for if they wished, they would have been able to go to Japan with their citizenship.

If I am deported, I shall try to meet the terrible consequences of my error with a light heart, for I am the one that renounced, even though it was the result of the horrible circumstances. If I must go back to Japan, I intend to secure a position as a teacher, translator, or an interpreter.

At any event I sincerely hope I would be able to meet you again sometime somewhere. In case you are pursuing the study of Japanese with the intention of going to Japan, I might be able to meet you there. I shall be praying for such a thing to happen.

By the way, how are you getting along with your study of Japanese? I truthfully hope that you would continue your ardent study whatever difficulties you might encounter, for in the end I know you would be successful because you have, in my opinion, linguistic talent. At any rate I shall be praying for your success and happiness.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Roland Uwaizumi

Engineering

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
WASHINGTON

September 26, 1945

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

Dear Mr. Best:

The supply of maps showing the building layout of your Center, in the Engineering Section of the Washington office, has been exhausted to the point where it cannot supply the Reports Division with copies to fill requests from libraries and study groups or to complete the final overall historical documentation of WRA for the National Archives and the University of California Library repository.

It will be appreciated if you will have three to six copies, according to the number available, forwarded to us as soon as possible. The most convenient size for handling would be prints either 12 by 16 inches, or 18 by 24 inches. If these are not available, any sizes that you may have will fill the need.

Sincerely,

M. M. Tozier

M. M. Tozier
Chief, Reports Division

B

54998





Statistis

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

In reply, please refer to:

Reports

**Tule Lake Center
Newell, California**

Mr. R. B. Cozzens
Assistant Director
War Relocation Authority
Sheldon Building
461 Market St.
San Francisco, California

FEB-5 '45

Attention: T. E. Frayne

Dear Mr. Cozzens:

The following is the vital statistics record
for the month of January as requested by Mr. O'Day.

Births

26 male
34 female

Deaths

1 female citizen, 22
1 female citizen, 32
1 female alien, 49
1 female alien, 53
1 male citizen, 2½ months
1 male alien, 70
1 male alien, 56
1 male alien, 19
1 male alien, 66
1 male alien, 67
1 male alien, 46
1 male alien, 52

Population on January 31: 18,589

Sincerely yours,

R. R. Best
Project Director



RECEIVED
FEB 7 1945
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

In reply, please refer to:
Reports

Tule Lake Center
Newell, California

File Vital Statistics
MAR-1 '45

Mr. R. B. Cozzens
Assistant Director
War Relocation Authority
Sheldon Building
461 Market St.
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Cozzens:

The following is the vital statistics record for
the month of February as requested by Mr. O'Day.

Births

18 male
21 female

Deaths

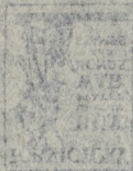
1 male alien, 59
1 male alien, 71
2 male alien, 66
1 female alien, 61
1 female citizen, 4

Population on February 28: 17,945

Sincerely yours,

R. R. Best
Project Director





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MAR 5 1945

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

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MAR 5 1945

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

In reply, please refer to:

Reports

Tule Lake Center
Newell, California

Life
JUL - 3 1945

Mr. R. B. Cozzens
Assistant Director
War Relocation Authority
Sheldon Building
461 Market St.
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Cozzens:

Following are the statistical records for the month of
June as requested by Mr. O'Day.

Birth

24 males
22 females

Death

1 male alien, 56
1 male alien, 68
1 male alien, 71
1 male alien, 62
1 male citizen, 19 hours
1 male citizen, 3 days
1 male citizen, 38
1 female alien, 69
1 female citizen, 23

Population on June 30: 17,454

Sincerely,

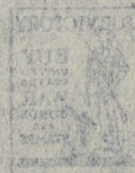
Harry L. Black
Acting Project Director



WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

San Francisco, Calif.



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

In reply, please refer to:

Reports

Tule Lake Center
Newell, California

AUG - 2 1945

Mr. R. B. Cozzens
Assistant Director
War Relocation Authority
461 Market St.
Sheldon Building
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Cozzens:

Following are the statistical records for the month
of July as requested by Mr. O'Day.

Birth

30 males
18 females

Death

1 male alien, 53
1 male alien, 67
1 male alien, 70
2 male alien, 78
2 male alien, 60
2 male alien, 65
1 male alien, 59
1 male alien, 66
1 male citizen, 8 hrs.
1 male citizen, 19
1 female alien, 41
1 female alien, 55

Population: 17,341 on July 31.

Sincerely,

R. R. Best
Project Director





WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

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In reply, please refer to:
Reports

Tule Lake Center
Newell, California

SEP 4 1945

Mr. R. B. Cozzens
Assistant Director
War Relocation Authority
461 Market St.
Sheldon Building
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Cozzens:

Following are the statistical records for the month
of August as requested by Mr. O'Day.

Birth

25 males
17 females

Death

1 male alien, 76
2 male alien, 65
1 male citizen, 4 months
1 female alien, 59
1 female alien, 57
1 female alien, 48
1 female citizen, 11 hrs.
1 female citizen, 1

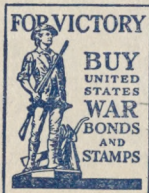
Population on August 31: 17,253

Sincerely,

Harry L. Black
Harry L. Black
Acting Project Director

REFER TO

Date ans. _____
No reply nec. _____
To file _____ (NAME)





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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

In reply, please refer to:
Reports

Tule Lake Center
Newell, California

*File
Tule Lake*

OCT 10 1945

R. B. Cozzens
Assistant Director
War Relocation Authority
461 Market St.
Sheldon Bldg.
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Cozzens:

In accordance with Mr. O'Day's request for certain monthly statistics I am sending you the following figures for the month of September.

Births

22 males
14 females

Death

3 male aliens, 60
1 male alien, 76
1 male citizen, 9 hrs.
1 male citizen, 1 day
1 female alien, 50
1 female alien, 44
1 female alien, 51
1 female citizen, 19
1 female citizen, 2 days

Population on September 30: 16,575

Sincerely,

R. R. Best

R. R. Best
Project Director





16 copies
25 copies

To the staff of the
Federal Office of Investigation
San Francisco, California
for information and
action.

Very truly yours,
W. J. Connelley

Special Agent in Charge

San Francisco, California

It was my pleasure to arrive at the Project on Monday, November 1, with our National Director, Mr. Myer. We had only been on the Project a short time when two representatives of the committee wanted to know when we could have a meeting with the committee. The representatives were advised that Mr. Myer would meet with the committee on Tuesday afternoon, November 2. According to information we have here, the residents of the colony were notified in the mess halls on Monday at noon that you should all proceed to the administrative area to hear the National Director talk. This announcement on the part of the committee, or whoever called this meeting, was in direct defiance to the Director and WRA. It was a breach in faith to you people as a whole and placed all those on the Project staff and the whole colony who were not in on the plans in a very delicate position.

I want to make definitely clear that a meeting which could have been attended by everyone had been arranged for Tuesday, November 2. You people were called to the administrative area on Monday, November 1, in direct defiance of that arrangement. The Director of the Authority did not call in the military to stop such a meeting, knowing you were on your way to the Administration Building—many of your wives and children—and that you did not know a meeting had been planned for the following day. Many of you did not know that while you waited outside of the Administration Building the committee, which stated it represented all the people, sat inside with Director Myer, Project Director Best, and others and attempted to use the group outside of the building as a pressure group to force WRA to meet demands which were beyond their control and which could not be met.

I want to compliment everyone of you who were in that crowd for the orderly manner in which you conducted yourselves when you did not really know the purpose behind your presence at the meeting.

Following Monday's meeting, the colony was rather quiet until Tuesday night when some 300 to 400 young men of your community formed in the motor pool area, attempted to surround Mr. Best's residence and attacked a number of internal security officers. This again was in direct violation of the instructions issued by Mr. Best—that no more meetings or gatherings were to take place in the administrative area. These acts made it necessary for Mr. Best to request that the military take over immediately.

It appears unfortunate to me that a few people among you who are of the hoodlum type and wish to cause trouble are forcing the majority of the people in this Center to live under the present conditions.

I wanted you to have the truth of exactly what the representative committee had attempted to demand. I want you to know definitely why the military was called in. It is our belief that the majority of the people in this colony do want to live in peace and harmony, that many of you are willing to work and carry on the necessary services, but that a few, in order to gain power for themselves, have attempted to gain such power through force. As long as it has been necessary for the military to take over, it is also necessary that I refrain from making any statement concerning operations at the present time.

R. B. COZZENS