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Part 1:
A General Overview Of Camp Life And Conditions

On December 7, 1941, air raid sirens screamed throughout Hawaii. Pearl Harbor, home of the United States of America's naval pacific fleet was under surprise attack by naval and air units of Japan armed forces. The United States and Japan were now engaged in war. From this day forth, the 127,000 Japanese Americans living in the continental United States having no more than common ancestry with the enemy that launched the attack on Pearl Harbor , would start facing hardships never before anticipated by these people (Thomas and Nishimoto 1). Of the 127,000 persons of Japanese ancestry living in the continental United States, 113,000 lived in the four states of: California, Washington, Oregon, and Arizona. A small minority, they represented less than one tenth of one percent of the total American population (Thomas and Nishimoto 1).

Approximately 47,000 of the Japanese Americans had been born in Japan and were known as Issei, or first-generation immigrants. Ninety-eight percent of these had come to America prior to the Oriental Exclusion Act of 1924. Almost half of the total, having arrived before 1910, were ineligible to American citizenship (Thomas and Nishimoto 2). Also, in the states they had settled in largest numbers, they were forbidden to own land. The other 80,000 were born in America, the children known as Nisei, and the grandchildren of immigrant Japanese known as Sansei (Thomas and Nishimoto2). By virtue of birth on American soil, they were entitled to American citizenship. Many were educated in American schools along side their white classmates.

On February 19, 1942, President Roosevelt issued Executive Order number 9066, drastically effecting the lives of theses Americans. This order was actually non racial, it authorized only exclusion, and not detention. This order gave military commanders the power to "exclude any and all persons" from military zones (US Department of War 294). All of the sudden Washington, California, Oregon, and Arizona were considered military zones, and Japanese Americans were the persons who needed to be excluded. The sole basis for these actions was ancestry, citizenship, age, loyalty. Innocence of wrongdoing did not matter. In November 1941, a report was submitted to the President and the Secretary of State which certified that Japanese Americans possessed an extraordinary degree of loyalty to the United States, and immigrant Japanese were of no danger (JACL 9). Actually there was no person of Japanese ancestry, living in the United States or Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, who was ever charged with or convicted of espionage or sabotage (Hon. Miller 3). According to a quote from General John L. DeWitt, military commander of the Western Defense Command, "A Jap's a Jap. It makes no difference whether the Jap is a citizen or not." This was the attitude most of the people of the West coast had, there for it was time for the "Japs'" to be moved out.

There were 15 temporary detention camps scattered throughout Arizona, California, Oregon and Washington. They were mostly county fairgrounds, race tracks, and live stock exhibition halls converted into detention camps with barbed wire fences, searchlights and guard towers. Each camp held about 5,000

detainees, except for the Santa Anita Race Tack near Los Angeles which held over 18,000. Some of the living quarters here consisted of horse stalls, some with manure still inside (JACL 14). The Japanese who were sent here had to leave their homes with only a few days notice and could take only what they could carry with them. Around five months later people started to be sent to more permanent camps.

The total list of these more permanent, prison-like camps was ten: Manzanar (10,046 detainees) and Tule Lake (18,798 detainees) in California, Poston (17,814 detainees) and Gila River (13,348 detainees), both on Indian reservations in Arizona, Topaz (8,130 detainees), which was sometimes called Central Utah, Amanche (7,318 detainees) in Colorado, Heart Mountain (10,767 detainees) in Wyoming, Minidoka (9,397 detainees) in Idaho, and two camps in Arkansas, Rowher (8,475 detainees) and Jerome (8,497 detainees). Plans for an eleventh, Otwell, also in Arkansas, were dropped (Girdner and Lofits 216). The ten had been called from a possible three hundred sites by a number of cooperating government agencies, including the relocation authorities, the office of Indian Affairs, the Social Conservation Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Farm Security Administration, the Forest Service, the Public Health Service, and many others (Girdner and Loftis 216). These sites had to be remote from military zones but accessible to rail yards or highways, had to have adequate water and power and at least 7,500 acres of land with agricultural possibilities. The land had to be government owned or controlled, and the projects were not to displace white

settlers (Girdner and Loftis 216). As a direct result, the tracts selected were places where no one else would choose to live. Physically and psychologically, the camps were much alike in their isolation, in the ruggedness and primitive character of the terrain, in their confinement and almost total lack of conveniences at the start.

Topaz, with a population of 8,000 was perhaps the most barren of all the camps in appearance. The topography was completely flat, were as someone looking in one direction, could see into the horizon. The land was very dry, consisting of mostly sagebrush for vegetation. Also, climate was very extreme, hot in the summer and cold in the winter. The camp itself was crowded into a typical square-mile barbed wire enclosure. The Barracks consisted of black tarpaper; there were forty-two blocks, twelve barracks per block, with a recreation hall located here and there (Girdner and Lofits 216).

Amanche, in Colorado, was laden with sagebrush and cactus making it very arid and dusty like the other camps, though located on a hill surrounded by flatlands at a 35,000-foot elevation. The climate being considerably hot was not as unbearable or intense as was Poston during the summer. However, during the winter it was cold and blanketed with snow.

Then there was Camp Minidoka in Idaho. Minidoka was a crescent shaped site approximately fifteen miles across. This 68,000 acre tract was scattered about by out cropping lava (Girdner and Loftis 218). Well guarded and drab, it housed about 9,000 evacuees.

In California, Tule Lake, located on a 26,000 acre tract of land was owned by the Federal Bureau of Reclamation. It was thirty-five miles south of Klamath Falls, a hot dusty desert-type area covered by a sparse growth of Tule and grasses.

The Gila River center was located in Arizona near Sacaton on the Gila River Indian Reservation. With irrigation the soils produced bountiful crops of long staple cotton, alfalfa, vegetables, melons etc. Water for irrigation was obtained from canals originally developed by the Indian Service, and came from the Gila River Reservoir.

Heart Mountain relocation site was located in North Western Wyoming, and was in the Heart Mountain Irrigation Division of the Shoshone Project. The principal crops were alfalfa, beans, sugar beets, seed peas, potatoes, soybeans and small grains. The temperature in this area ranged from 101 degrees to 30 degrees below zero.

Manzanar, originally selected by the Western Defense Command for a reception center, was located in Owens Valley, California. The 60,000 acres of land was leased from the City of Los Angeles. With the irrigation system set up by the Japanese, they were able to produce heavy crops of vegetables.

Generally speaking, the conditions in the relocation centers, especially during the first six month, were by normal standards extremely bad. This was especially true at both Poston and Manzanar. In Manzanar there were terrible dust storms which blew dirt and sand into the barracks. At first many of the barracks were still under construction, lacking windows and missing roofs. The

unseasoned lumber dried quickly in Manzanar's dry climate leaving wide cracks. There were no sewage systems and people had to drink out of water barrels (Hohri 18). Families were crowded into flimsy, tarpapered Army barracks. Two or more families were frequently forced to share sleeping quarters, an unpartitioned, twenty by twenty-five foot room(Yatsushiro 311). Privacy was virtually non-existent, and moral laxity was a frequent consequence. Food was also inadequate, not so much in quantity but quality. Eating was done in a cafeteria setting, with 250 to 300people of a block sharing a common mess hall.

The relocation centers to which the Japanese Americans were sent were all similar in construction and plan. The buildings were frame covered with black tarpaper, arranged in blocks, which were designed to house from 250 to 300 persons. Each block contained fourteen single story barracks, divided into four or six apartments, a mess hall, a recreation hall, men's and women's latrines, and a laundry room (United States Department of the Interior 3). The number of blocks in a camp depended on its size. Additional construction included a frame hospital and auxiliary buildings, offices, living quarters for the administrative staff, utility buildings for warehouses, garages, construction, industry, and agriculture. The school buildings were built much later and consisted of a combination gymnasium, auditorium, and classrooms for the high school. Furthermore, in several projects the elementary schools were housed in blocks which were vacated by residents.

Each person was given an army cot, a blanket, and a sack which could be filled with straw in order to make a mattress. There

was nothing else in the quarters. There were no tables, chairs, cabinets, closets, or dividers. They were not even given material to build their own furniture. However, they were allowed to use some scrap lumber to make whatever they possibly could.

In spite of all this, the evacuees tried at first to be very optimistic, in hopes of making a good life for themselves. However, as time passed, latent anti-administration and innergroup hostilities began to flare. Things began to heighten when procurement difficulties arose, and shortages of food, hospital supplies, and other essentials developed; then promises of producers' cooperatives, under which cash advances on profits were to be distributed to the participating evacuees, were abandoned in favor of extremely low remuneration of $12, $16, and $19 per month for jobs (Thomas 59). These jobs ranged from farm labor, cooking, dishwashing, firemen, to those of teacher, doctor, and attorney.

The administrative responsibility for each center was given to a non-Japanese civilian staff. These positions included a project director, three assistants in operations, administrative management, and community management, a reports officer, and an attorney (United States Department of the Interior 3). The community management division included education, health, recreation, internal security, family welfare, community analysis, and community government (United States Department of the Interior 3). The operations division was responsible for construction, maintenance, roads, utilities, agriculture, transport, and industry. Administrative management provided the services for

procurement, accounting and budgeting, employment, mass operations, and personnel.

The early policy of the War Relocation Authority was based on the assumption that the relocation centers would be war duration homes for most of the evacuees, or until military necessity no longer excluded them from the west coast. It was hoped that through agriculture and industry that these communities would become nearly self-supporting, and there would be a measurable degree of local government.

Based on the above assumption, the early policy was directed toward the creation of self-contained economic and social units. To accomplish this, the economic development would include the production of agriculture products not only for internal consumption, but also for distribution through regular market channels, and the establishment of factories that would engage entirely in war production. The necessary social services would be provided largely through the recruitment of the evacuees. The social services that were to be evacuee staffed and directed, consisted of hospitals, schools, police, fire, maintenance, and other activities.

All camps developed fire departments, giving evacuee firemen appropriate training while also building up equipment. Wages, however, were considerably low. Firefighters received $16 a month and the captain $19 (Girdner and Loftis 281). An important factor in fire prevention was the land improvement program, which included the establishment of adequate water facilities, brush clearance, repair of canals, and roads.

There were also center schools, designed to meet state elementary and high school requirements, providing courses necessary for admission to the state colleges and universities. The language of instruction in all schools was to be English. It was specifically stated that :Japanese language schools shall not be permitted to operate in any center" (Thomas and Nishimoto 37).

Under the control and initiative of the administration, a community store, which sold clothes, shoes, newspapers, toiletries, soap, refreshments, and other articles, were established. The store, known as Community Enterprises, belonged to the residents. A Board of Trustees, composed of entirely Nisei selected by the center officials, was put in charge of the store's operation.

As a challenge to the Community Enterprises, a cooperative movement was soon initiated by certain Issei leaders, with the aid of five visiting experts of the Rochdale Cooperative System (Toshio 336). Soon after, the Cooperative Enterprises replaced the Community Enterprises. This was a triumph for the Issei and a defeat for some of the Nisei population which had been closely allied with the administration. With the new Cooperative Enterprises, repair shops for shoe, watches and radios, barber and beauty shops, and certain other service establishments, operated by the community also came into existence.

Throughout Poston during the first summer, various types of organized and informal social activities, involving both sexes and all age groups, were developed. There were girls' and boys' clubs, as well as nurseries for younger children. There were also 83 softball teams organized into several leagues, accompanied by eight playing

fields. Games were played daily by all who wished to play. There were dances, parties, and picnics. American movies were shown, paid for by the evacuee owned and operated stores. These movies were shown once a week and attracted large crowds. Judo and sumo tournaments, with the contestants comprised of Nisei, were staged periodically by the Issei and enjoyed by all. Fishing and swimming, when irrigation water was finally brought to the center, were popular for many. The Christian and Buddhist church groups each maintained a full program of activities (Toshio 339).

To most people, these and other social activities of the center during this early period, showed that a healthy evacuee community was in the making. However, by examining the relocation center more closely, there seemed to be serious disturbances within the evacuee community structure as a result of a growing separation between the older Nisei citizens and the Issei aliens. This was caused by a number of events. The people in Manzanar were much more restricted than were the residents at Poston. The Manzanar center was surrounded by a barbed-wire fence, and watch towers were positioned at close intervals. Consequently, Manzanar had many more security measures than did the Poston Center. In terms of physical and other arrangements, the initial problems and certain basic developments, Manzanar was very similar to Poston. Manzanar had the same barracks quarters for the evacuees, the same block arrangement, the small organizational structure in the block, the same evacuee grievances over food, housing and other necessities, which were prevalent at Poston (Toshio 345).

The family, though centered, obviously could not be what it had been before. The communal basis of living, with 250 or350 block residents eating in a common block mess hall three times each day, using a common men's or women's shower latrine, and generally sharing in the use of other facilities and land, equipment, and supplies, made life in camp difficult to get used to. With this drastic change, the family no longer exercised control over many intimate aspects of family life, which now became exposed to public view and censure. This can be understood when looking at family rituals at mealtime, which had previously strengthened family solidarity, as well as certain important values in culture. Most of these traditions were not possible under the communal eating arrangement.

Even in the matter of sleeping there was minimal individual or family privacy. There were cases where a large family was privileged to have a room for itself, though the cracks and thin walls permitted very little privacy for the family, let alone the individual members. This led to gossip, which, in turn, led to separations or divorces. In this and many other ways the structure and the functioning of the traditional family were seriously undermined.

The generation gap between the Nisei and the Issei was another problem. This story, told by Asael T. Hansen, helps to illustrate this gap. Two Nisei girls in their early twenties had grown up in a situation where they associated with as many non-Japanese as Japanese. Then the evacuation plunged them into an environment that was totally Japanese American. Soon they discovered they lacked an awareness of many of the details of their

culture that other Nisei had. This deficiency caused occasional awkwardness. Both were striving to fit in with the flow of the camp life. In addition, each was in love with a Nisei boy whose parents were more "Japanesy" than her own parents. One girl reported that her boyfriend had told her seriously that her Japanese speech would have to improve greatly and that she would have to acquire the behavior his parents expected of a bride-to-be or they might disapprove of the marriage. These relationships intensified their desire to reabsorb the culture they had gotten away from (Daniels, Taylor, Kitano 35). There are many similar stories to this in which a major strain was put on relationships.

As if they were not tormented enough, when the Japanese Americans were finally allowed to return home they once again faced numerous hardships. Upon their return they were plagued with vigilante violence, diffilculty finding homes, as well as farms and businesses left behind occupied by whites who were unwilling to return property to their rightful owners. Homes were burned and destroyed. Japanese Americans were targets of terrorist shootings. More acts of violence and terrorism were committed against Japanese Americans at the end of the war than at the beginning. News of the hostility reached those still remaining in the camps and they became reluctant to return home.

Upon returning home the Japanese Americans had to slowly reconstruct their lives. This was not easy, as most had lost everything they worked for all their lives, and some were too old to start anew. Having been expelled from their homes and jobs at the height of their productive years, the elders were unable to save

much for retirement. Many of the younger American born had their education disrupted and could no longer afford to go to college because family support became their responsibility. Many others lost their self-esteem and could not regain enough self-confidence to compete as well as they could have previously in the American society. People, no matter how qualified, could not find meaningful jobs. One Nisei wrote: "So many of my friends are giving up the fight. Why get an education....why try to do anything at all:....we are meant to be just a servile class. We can't help it, so let's make the best of a bad bargain." (Daniels, Taylor, Kitano 153).

There are 120,000 different stories from these times. Some have been lost, buried 6 feet under the American soil, while others are still hidden torturously in the back of many Japanese American minds. I was fortunate enough to have the opportunity to talk with several of my family members and listen to their stories.

II

Part 2:
Masayo's Internment Experience

The first family member's name is Masayo Uyeda, my Great Aunt. When all of this broke out she was living in Seattle with her mother. She was in Jr. High School, sixteen at the time. Masayo was very nice to share some stories from the diary she kept. Masayo and her mother had to give "a whole bunch of stuff" to the junk man. She said they had a beautiful, ornate organ, and had to sell it for fifteen dollars because that's all they could get, and needed to get rid of it. One of her school teachers came over and saw the organ being taken away and wanted to know how much they gave Masayo's mother. When Masayo told her, the teacher actually started crying. The idea for the people being relocated was, "get rid of it now, its time to go, there's no choice.". Masayo said that was the instance which stood out in her memory the most.

On May 5, 1942, Masayo and her mother were sent to Puyallup Washington. They reached the relocation center at 3:30 p.m. registered and unpacked. No one told them how long they would be there, where they would be going, or if they would ever be able to go home. For dinner they had a potato, carrots, a sliced pickle, a slice of Spam, a peach, bread, and a cup of milk. All of the food was put in a tin bowl mixed together. At 6:00 that evening they made their beds. This consisted of a canvas sack stuffed with hay. Masayo said the "mattress" was very tall, but actually kind of comfortable. Masayo remembered her mother being very unhappy because she left her hot water bottle by the sink back home in Seattle. Later that night Masayo was assigned her first job. She was to be working in the mess hall. They both got to bed around 10:00, but neither of them slept very well that night.

The next morning they woke up at 5:30 a.m. and Masayo went to the mess hall to help set up for breakfast. That morning they ate bread, butter, an apple, cornflakes, and milk. Since she worked so hard that morning she was given three Vienna sausages. She went on to tell me about some of the foods that were routinely served for meals. Rice was always served at meals, although most of the time it was burned, noodles with chipped tuna fish, chocolate pudding, jello, stew and much more. She said, "But remember all of this was given to you at one time in your little bowl. You might be happy to have some chocolate pudding, but it may be mixed in the bowl with the stew or noodles, all on rice. Not so tasty any more.".

The room she stayed in had very knotty pine floors, with many holes. She remembered the weeds growing through the holes. The rooms were partitioned from the next-door neighbors by a sheet hung up by a rope. She remembered how there was no privacy, and you could always hear people arguing, and talking. If you had anything private to talk about you had to whisper, even then people would still hear your conversation. One of the most embarrassing things for Masayo was the bathroom situation at night. There was a curfew that started at 9:30 p.m., so if you had to use the bathroom at night you had to go in a "potty pan" and dump it in the morning. With the walls being literally paper thin, you could hear others, and be heard going to the bathroom in the middle of the night. The actual toilets were, as Masayo said, "Eyuk!" "You would sit down and the person was actually right beside you, practically touching your shoulders together. It was just a hole to sit over.

When you need to concentrate I like to be ALONE!". It was very hard, she said she never got used to it.

While in Puyallup Masayo spent some of her free time learning to play poker, listening to records, playing baseball, learning to dance, knitting, and visiting neighbors in other areas. She also played ping pong and played the Kotto, "any thing to pass the time away." She had a shorthand class for one hour a day, and worked 40 hours a week.

One of the things she remembered the most about Puyallup was the time her elementary school principle came to visit them. Her name was Ada J. Mahorn. She came with her collie dog, Jerry, from Bailey Gatzert School, in Seattle. She remembered many people crying, happy to see someone from the outside. She ate lunch with them, "at the same table even" remembered Masayo.

Masayo continued the interview by telling me some of the days that stood out in her memory at the center in Puyallup: June 9, she ate her first ice cream cone from the canteen. June 10, she got her first Babe Ruth candy bar. On June 12, she was notified that she had to work 46 hours a week in the kitchen. June 14, she went to Sunday School, noted that it was very rainy there that summer. July 3, she and all of the kitchen workers got their blood tested. They saw a judo and a sumo tournament in another area. They also got to see a movie sponsored by Puyallup Presbyterian Church. August 20, the first bunch of people from their area, C, were relocated to Minidoka. She said this was a very sad time for many. August 29, they spent the day packing their stuff again, and on August 30, they were off to Minidoka.

In Minidoka Masayo and her mother had one room to themselves. It had two cots and a pot belly stove. Their friends made them a small table with chairs. They also had a cleaver carpenter, who came to visit once, make a nice screen with carved designs to cover their beds.

Masayo got a job as a waitress right away. She also went to school right on the next block. She said it was nice to be so close to the school. Masayo aspired to become a nurse. She could not take the classes that she wanted to take because there were so few teachers, so her "program to become a nurse went down the tube.". She said "I wonder were the government got those teachers because they were pretty darn bad.". She took classes from some of the Nisei teachers and she said they were great, "a lot better than the teachers who were appointed by the government.".

Masayo said Minidoka had out houses, away from the barracks. She said this was more isolated, and a little more private, compared to the assembly center in Puyallap. The shower area was a big open space. It was hard for her being a "bashful teenager". She learned to help make "ge-tas" to go to the shower. There was hot water in the showers because there were always men working in the boiler rooms. She did all of her wash by wash boards in the big sinks.

At first the food was really bad. She said many men had got jobs as cooks who never cooked a grain of rice in their lives. After a few months those same men became "pretty darn good cooks.". She said people in the blocks where fathers were cooks before going into the camp were very lucky, because they only cooked for their blocks

mess hall and got to eat delicious meals. Even with the improvement in cooking, the smell of mutton stew still makes her stomach churn.

Masayo was part of the first graduating class in Minidoka. She was very excited because the whole class received an actual diploma. They all got a pass to go to Twin Falls Idaho so they could get graduation pictures taken. While she was there she remembered ordering shoes from Sears and Roebuck. At the time she said, " It was pretty cool, eh?". Her neighbor made her a dress for a graduation present, which she thought was very nice, and she was lucky to have people around her who cared so much.

Minidoka was very windy, dust was always blowing all around. She told me that it rained and rained. Then all of the dirt and dust turned into mud, and in many places it was ankle deep. Then in the winter it would snow and snow. Summer was very very hot. She told me a little story about one day in the winter when she and a friend were running to the mess hall. "It was very very cold. Just the day before it had rained, and all of the sudden everything froze. We were very cold and we wanted to get to the mess hall as fast as we could. We were running and my foot got stuck in a hole in the ground. I fell and skinned my knee. When I looked to see what it was, I found that it was a foot print in the deep mud, frozen solid. The emergency doctor didn't clean the wound very good, he just applied a little medicine and sterile dressing. To this day I still have Minidoka sand granules embedded in my knee, see, pretty neat souvenir, eh?.". I got to see the dirt, stuck in my Great Aunts knee.

After her graduation Masayo got a job full time as a waitress. She did this job for a while, until she got a job at the hospital as a dietitian. This started her on her path to become what she always aspired to be, a nurse. After that she was a ward secretary, then a nurses aide. She worked in surgery and learned a lot from a real resident nurse, Miss Teru Uno. She said there were some really "kooky" nurses and Doctors hired from the outside. The interned doctors and nurses were the most help for her. She said they all helped her learn how to scrub for surgery, give shots, put up sterile packages, sharpen needles, etc.. Masayo told me she saw her first autopsy there in the camp. After seeing the inners of the corpse she had to go to the mess hall, and they served stew. "I was ready to up-chuck!", she said. She really loved her work there and this inspired her to become a nurse even more than before.

Life in Minidoka became much better later. Everything was very organized, everyone learned to work together as teen agers (washing dishes, waitressing in the mess halls). She was especially happy because camp gave her the opportunity to become a nurse. While she was there she was able to choose what she wanted to do, and she learned a lot by experience. She said she "loved that experience". She said the kids started getting nice records of the "big bands" for the school dances. They decorated all of the dances with crepe paper. They also had parties for the boys going into the army. At Christmas they decorated the mess hall with home made decorations and other Christmas items. Later, Masayo said, they got a barrack where they showed movies. She also helped organize a talented swing band with Niseis for dancers. They performed at

programs and other functions. At high School they had A King and Queen contest, and she was proud to say, "We even had a senior prom!". They put on a lot of shows for entertainment, like talent shows. They got to play baseball against country girls and city girls, she said "Of course the country girls always won.". One of Masayo's favorite things to do while in the camp was being in the Minidoka Mass Choir. They traveled to a couple of little cities near Minidoka in "convoy trucks". She said there were about 100 preformers, and they all had a good time singing. She said "Most people in those cities never even saw Japanese or talked to a Japanese, so after those trips they welcomed us with open arms. Of course they would, because we were good!". The best part for Masayo came later when family members were allowed to visit , and they were able to go visit family members. "I was able to go visit my brothers and sisters in Spokane. Once my mother got to visit them also, that was very nice.".

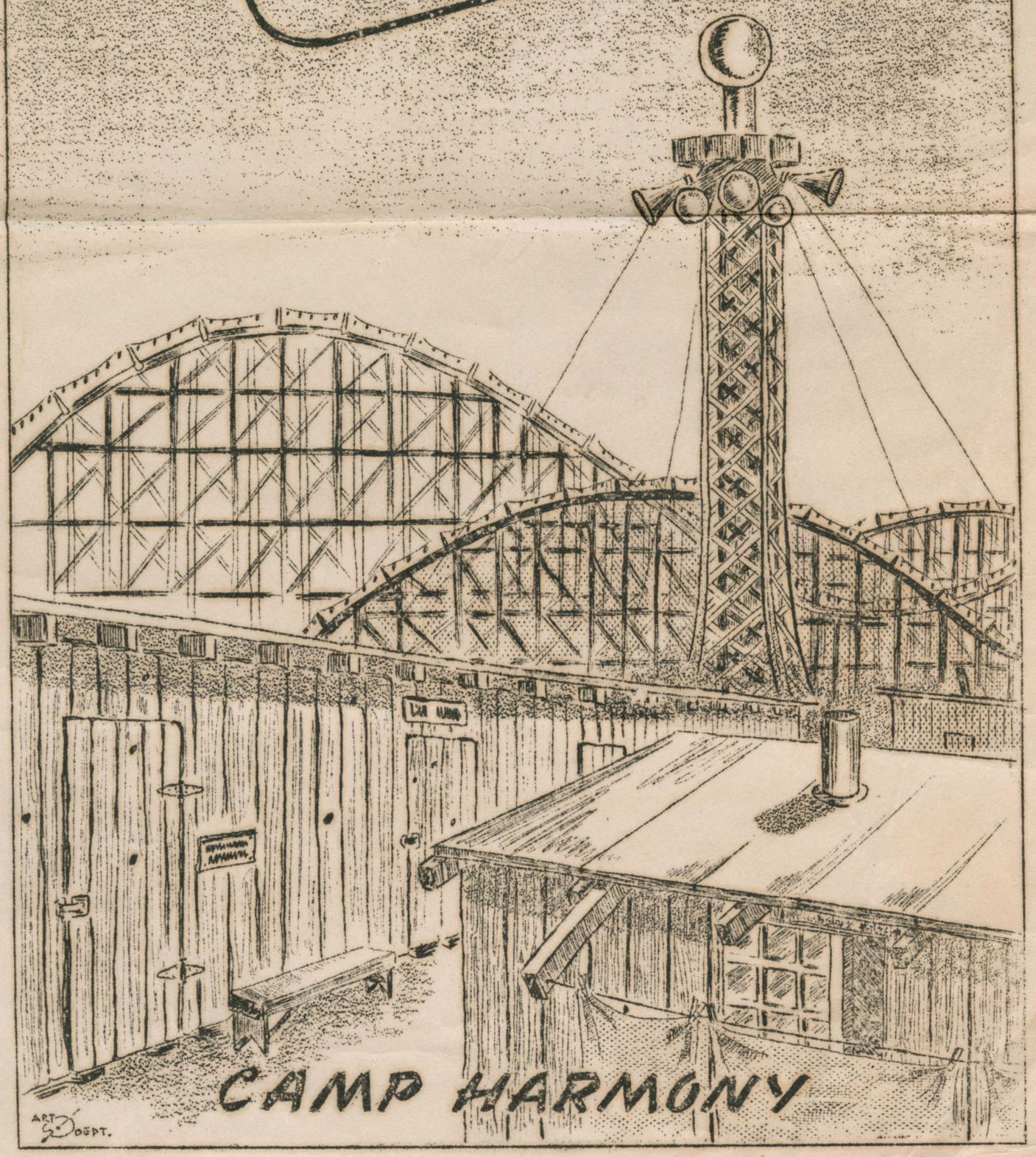
Life was very hard on her mother at first, "without her cha-zuke, ume boshi, and tsukemono"(several Japanese dishes). In camp Masayo and her Mother were close to a family who were their neighbors in Seattle. She remembers her mother being very sad at one time because she watched her neighbor friends have twins, but later both babies died and were buried in Minidoka. When her Mother started getting letters from her brothers and sisters, things started to become a little happier for her. She also remembers her mother having good times, sharing stories and many things with other Issei friends.

In Minidoka people planted many gardens. She said the farmers were incredible, they turned the dry desert into nice gardens which produced a lot of great vegetables. Men also worked in the boiler room, a place where there was fire to heat up the water for showers and wash rooms. Her husbands father worked in a boiler room. Masayo's mother got a job as a janitress for the high school. She remembers her mother going to work early in the morning to light up the pot belly stoves so the rooms would be warm when school started.

At seventeen years old, Masayo's husband Mark started out in the Arboga assembly center in Marysville California. He was sent there on May 27, 1942. On July 29, 1942, Mark was sent to Tule Lake, Newell California. Her husband Mark Uyeda was sent to Tule Lake. While there he had several jobs. First he worked on the coal crew, then he was a mess hall dish washer, then the mess hall inventory clerk, after that he worked in the poultry care warehouse, and finally he worked in the sanitation corps. He finally left on February 1, 1946. Mark had to fumigate rooms when the internees left the camp. He also boarded up all of the rooms when everyone was gone. He was one of the last to move from Tule Lake, "Closed the gates behind them, literally." Masayo said. When Mark did leave, the government gave him a one way ticket to go anywhere in the United States. He chose to go the furthest east you could go, from Sacramento California he flew straight to New York city. Masayo thought that was really neat.

NEWS LETTER

SOUVENIR EDITION



OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL
Japanese-American Section

S U M M A R Y A N D R E P O R T

HORIUCHI, MASAYO 29663

MIN. F 10/6/25

Occupation: Student

Marital status: S..(X) M..( ) W.,( ) D..( )

11. Relatives in U.S. Mil. Service....(—)
13. Entire education in U.S.....(X)
R.O.T.C.....(—)
16. Christian.....(—)
17. J.A.C.L.....(—)
Boy or Girl Scouts of America..(X)
Y.M.C.A. or Y.W.C.A.....(—)
K of C, Mason, Rotarian, other Nat'l Fraternity or club.....(—)
25. Japanese birth record cancelled or cancellation pending.....(—)
27. Yes.....( ) No...(X)
28. Yes.....(X) No...( )
F.B.I. NO RECORD
O.N.I.
W.D.C.
W.R.A.

The Office of The Provost Marshal General does not object to the employment of this individual at this time in plants and facilities important to the war effort.

For The Provost Marshal General:

Remarks:

11. Futher interned.....(—)
12. Immediate relatives in Japan...(—)
13. Gunji Kyoren.....(—)
___ years in school in Japan..(—)
6 years in Jap. language school in U.S.....(X)
Post-graduate work in Japan....(—)
14. Travelled to Japan ___ times.....(—)
Travelled for foreign interests ___ years.....(—)
Resided in Japan ___ years.....(—)
15. Employed by Jap. Govt. Agency..(—)
Employed by steamship line
Occ. (—)
Employed by listed firm
(—)
Jap. Language School Instr.....(—)
16. Shintoist.....(—)
Buddhist or other Oriental.....(X)
17. Member of a listed organization
(—)
18. Japanese Language proficiency:
None..(—) Fair..(—) Good.....(—)
25. Dual citizen.....(—)
26. Repatriation requested; or intends to repatriate.....(—)

.....

The Joint Board, having considered this case on the facts available to it on this date, has taken the following action:

1. It recommends the granting of indefinite leave at this time.
2. This individual may not be employed in plants and facilities important to the war effort for the present.

For the Joint Board:

Per: [signature] Date

PMGO: J-A 2 Rev.

成績通知簿

Typing I
Transferred to II

REPORT CARD
Hunt High School
Hunt, Idaho

1942-43

Name Horiuchi, Masayo Grade 12 Teacher Weda Ohashi

Cumulative Grade

	Date	Grade	Days Absent
1			
2			
3	5/21/43	a	3
4	7/16/43	a	1

The last grade reported at the left applies to the entire year previous to the date it was given. These grades are not averaged. A-Excellent; B-Good; C-Average; D-Below Average; E-No Credit 左に過去一ヶ年間の成績をお知らせしますが平均点はつけてありません採点Aは優秀Bは可良Cは普通,Dは普通以下Eは落第です左端の数字は学期です

ANALYSIS OF GRADE

This is the most important part of the report. It reveals what should be improved and what is now being satisfactorily learned. The analysis in Column 1 is for Term 1, Column 2 for Term 2, etc.
以下は習った学科の上達振りと成績をお知らせする大切な部分です2,3,4の数字の欄内には各学期の得点をつけ込みました

	TERM 1	2	3	4
1. Accuracy 仕事の正確さ			B	B
2. Neatness of work done 仕事の綺麗さ			a	a
3. Initiative 自発的努力			a	a
4. Ability to follow instructions 教訓を会得する能力			a	a
5. Effort in practicing correct habits 良習慣をつけんとする努力			a	a

FIRST TERM

TEACHER'S COMMENT

SIGNATURE

PARENT'S COMMENT

SIGNED

SECOND TERM

TEACHER'S COMMENT

SIGNED

PARENT'S COMMENT

SIGNED

THIRD TERM

TEACHER'S COMMENT

SIGNED J. Horiuchi

PARENT'S COMMENT

SIGNED J. Horiuchi

FOURTH TERM

TEACHER'S COMMENT

SIGNED Ruth H. Ueda

PARENT'S COMMENT

SIGNED

THE MINIDOKA PROJECT

Harry L. Stafford.....Project Director
Philip Schafer.....Assistant Project Director
George L. Townsend....Chief, Community Services

THE MINIDOKA CHOIR

Mike Hagiwara.....Choir Manager
Kay Takeoka.....Assistant Manager
Ayako Morita.....Secretary
Chicko Watanabe.....Librarian
Eva Hoshido.....Robes

Mae Hara.....Director
Miye Hata...Accompanist

CONCERT

by

The Minidoka

MASS CHOIR

FEBRUARY 9, 1943
EIGHT P.M.
FIRST METHODIST CHURCH
TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

Presented by

The Chamber of Commerce
The Ministerial Association
The Service Clubs of Twin Falls
The Inter-Church Youth Affiliation
St. Edwards Roman Catholic Church

Soloists

SACHIKO OCHI KODAIRA .... Pianist
Studied under
Mm. Bertha Poncy Jacobson, University of Washington...formerly of the Cornish School of Music, Seattle, Washington.
John Blackmore...Boston Conservatory of Music.
Sigismond Stojowski of New York
Marcel Maas of Brussel Conservatory, Belgium.

TERUKO AKAGI .....Violinist
Studied under
Viola Stevens Pardo.....Cornish School of Music, Seattle.
Lenore Ward Forbes.....Cornish
Cyril Towbin....Formerly of New York, now in California.
Francis Armstrong of Seattle, Washington.
Recently soloist with the University of Washington Symphony Orchestra.

YOSHI UCHIDA ..... Bass Soloist

Former member of the Lincoln High School Chanters, Seattle, Washington

PROGRAMME

I

O Be Joyful, All Ye Lands.....Gretchaninoff
Beautiful Savior.....Christianson
Alto Soloist . Waka Mochizuki
Choir

II

Romance ..... Wieniawski
Zigeunerweisen..... Sarasate
Teruko Akagi . Violinist

III

Today There is Ringing ..... Christiansen
Gloria ..... Old French Carol
The Shepherd's Story ..... Dickinson
Soprano Soloist . Minnie Yokoyama
Tenor Soloist . Mike Hagiwara
Choir

IV

The Living God ....., O'Hara
Volga Boatman (in Russian)..Russian Folksong
Yoshi Uchida . Bass Soloist

V

Deep River ..... Negro Spiritual
Every Time I Feel the Spirit..Negro Spiritual
Goin' Home ..... Dvorak
Soprano Soloist . Minnie Yokoyama
Alto Soloist . Grace Hagiwara
Tenor Soloist . Mike Hagiwara
Choir

VI

Thirty-two Variations ..... Beethoven
Etude ..... Liszt
Sachiko Ochi Kodaira . Pianist

VII

The Lord's Prayer (Finlandia) ..... Sibelius
The Lost Chord ..... Sullivan
Alto Soloist . Waka Mochizuki
Choir

The Minidoka Project

Harry L. Stafford .....Project Director
Philip Schafer .....Assistant Project Director
George L. Townsend.....Chief, Community Services

The Minidoka Choir

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Acknowledgements

Jerome North Side News
Jerome High School
Jerome Lumber Co.
Mrs. A. D. Moseley
First Presbyterian Church of Twin Falls

The *JEROME* *MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION*

PRESENTS

THE MINIDOKA MASS CHOIR



JANUARY 28, 1943
8:00 P M
HIGH SCHOOL AUDITORIUM
JEROME, IDAHO

Mine

PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT RECORD

FROM	TO	EMPLOYER, BUSINESS, ADDRESS	POSITION AND DUTIES	PAY
		STUDENT		

EMPLOYMENT RECORD

FROM	TO	DIVISION AND SUPERVISOR	POSITION AND DUTIES	PAY	REASON FOR LEAVING
8-31		Steward Krumenacker	Waitress Student Partime	12/10 B 1/2 B	9/1/42 Reclassified
5/11		" Wilder	" Fuel Gen #21	B	Transfer
6/22		Medical - Neher	Dietician #21	B	Transfer
8/1		Steward - Wilder	" "	B	Term. 8/5/43
8/15		Medical Neher	Ward Secretary	B	Reclass
1-28-44		" "	Ward Clerk 2-B-542	B	Reclass
6/1/44		" "	Nurse's Aide 2-B-536	B	7/28/45 Personal

NAME Masayo Horiuchi PAYMENT RECORD NATIVE _____

I.D.No 11647 ADDRESS 21-6-A ALIEN _____

Month	Time Wkd	Gross Earned	PR Ref.	Cloth Allow	VO NO	Unempl. Comp.	VO NO	Public Assis.	VO NO	Trav. Allow	NO NO	Reloc. Grant	VO No	Dedup	Net Total
July															
Aug.	156	12⁴⁸	1084	3⁷⁵	431										
Sept.	188	16⁰⁰	1693	3⁷⁵	445										
Oct.	192	16⁰⁰	2304	3⁷⁵	460										
Nov.	192	16⁰⁰	2790	3.75	474										
Dec.	188	16⁰⁰	3542	3⁷⁵	490										
Jan.	200	16⁰⁰	3934	3⁷⁵	518										
Feb.	176	16⁰⁰	4871	3⁷⁵	540										
March	196	16⁰⁰	5561	3⁷⁵	570										
April	184	16⁰⁰	6886	3⁷⁵	593										
May	200	16⁰⁰	7877	3⁷⁵	68										
June	182	15⁴⁹	27	3.75	637										
Total															

WRA-133a

MAR 9 1944

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
CITIZEN'S
SHORT-TERM

#11647

This is to certify that Masayo Horiuchi ;
residing in Block No. 21-6-A within Minidoka
Relocation Area is allowed to leave such area on Feb. 23,
1944, to go to: Spokane, Washington

REPORT TO OFFICE
FOR 3/8-44
RE-INDUCTION

for the following purpose:

Visit brother.

and is required to return to such relocation area via common carrier as soon as such purpose has been achieved, and in any event to reach such area by M., on March 8, 1944. No delay and no travel not necessary to the above purpose is authorized. This leave is subject to the terms of the regulations of the War Relocation Authority relating to issuance of leave for departure from a relocation area and subject to any special conditions or restrictions set forth on the reverse side hereof.

Project Director

Harry L. Stafford

HARRY L. STAFFORD

(over)

RETURN TO
INDUCTION, RECORDS
& STATISTICS BUREAU

This leave is subject to the following special conditions or restrictions:

I acknowledge that Masayo Horiuchi has arrived at Spokane, Washington to visit brother.

Signature Takeo Horiuchi

Date Feb. 24, 1944

WRA-134

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

ALIEN'S SHORT-TERM LEAVE

This is to certify that Iku Honiuchi, an alien of Japanese nationality residing in Block No. 21-6-A within Minidoka Relocation Area is allowed to leave such area on July 8, 1944, to go to:

Spokane, Washington

for the following purposes:

Visit

FOR RE-INDUCTION

and is required to return to such relocation area via common carrier as soon as such purpose has been achieved, and in any event to reach such area by _____ M., on August 8, 1944. No delay and no travel not necessary to the above purpose is authorized. This leave is subject to the terms of the regulations of the War Relocation Authority relating to issuance of leave for departure from a relocation area and subject to any special conditions or restrictions set forth on the reverse side hereof.

Travel to the first destination shown above and return from the last destination has been permitted by the Department of Justice. Travel to the second destination may take place only with the permission of the United States Attorney at Spokane and travel to other destinations shown above may take place only with the approval of the United States Attorney of the judicial district including the new point of departure.

July 7, 1944
(Date)

Harry L. Stafford
Project Director

6-2192 bu-ct-wp

This leave is subject to the following special conditions or restrictions:

I acknowledge that Iku Horiuchi has arrived at Spokane, Wash. for a visit.

Signature K. Horiuchi

Date ~~August~~ July 10, 1944

Part 3:
Jichan's Internment Experience

III

The second family member I was able to interview was my Grandfather, or Jichan in Japanese. At first he did not have very much to tell me. I could tell it was a subject that he did not often talk about. My Grandmother, or Obachan, helped me out a great deal. She started asking questions, actually reiterating what I asked and Jichan started telling me a little about his life during those times. Even though my Obachan helped a lot it was still hard to get much detailed information.

My Jichan worked with his father and brothers on a farm they owned in Yakima. His mother and sisters worked at a hotel with a restaurant that they owned. Jichan wanted to go to a trade school, so he saved up all of his money and paid for the first year of schooling. Unfortunately, the war came and a week after he paid for school he was sent to the Portland assembly center. He was never reimbursed. He told me that they had to sell everything for cheap. His car was sold for 600 dollars. He said that was a pretty good price considering it was pretty new, and he was a Japanese American going to camp. The family left many things behind, including the farm and hotel. They left most of their valuables with one of their white friends who they thought they could trust. When they finally returned, everything was gone. The farm land was built on, and the hotel was gone totally. All of the things they entrusted with the friend were never seen again.

Jichan told me that some of the Japanese American's farms were bombed. These people didn't even get a chance to sell their things for cheap, he said. He also told me that there were shootings. He thought the curfew was a good thing because he was

fearful of the violence vented towards the Japanese Americans at the time.

My Jichan had a story about himself and his two brothers that was very interesting. The night before they were to be relocated his brothers went out to a party. Jichan tried to tell them that they should not go because the curfew was still in effect. His brothers said no, it is not. Jichan did not go with them, luckily for him. The brothers were arrested and had to report directly from jail to the train taking them to the Portland assembly center the next morning. Jichan got a call late that night from his brothers. He had to run down town during the restricted curfew hours and beg a friend of his to borrow his truck so he could go to the house to pack and take all of his brothers things to the jail because they needed to take the stuff with them but could not get out of jail to pack. So he ran around town and got everything together and had his friend deliver all of these things to his brothers. The next day they were off to the Portland assembly center.

The first night at the assembly center he remembered making a mattress out of a bunch of straw. After that he said they all just went to the mess hall and ate some burned rice. The next day one of the head people at the assembly center said they needed some experienced farm laborers. Jichan and some of his friends volunteered to work on a sugar beet farm. They each worked well over 60 hours a week, and each received fifteen dollars a month. The people at the farm really wanted Jichan to stay and work for them. Why not, he was a very hard worker, good at what he did, plus they only had to pay him 15 dollars a month. The owner of the

farm pleaded with the government to keep my Jichan, but all of the pleading did not help. He had to go to the internment camps with all of the other Japanese Americans.

Jichan was sent to No No camp by his father. His father thought this would be a good thing for him. Separated from his whole family, my Jichan was sent to Heart Mountain. There he got a job delivering food to the kitchen. He received nineteen dollars a month, which was very good. Jichan said he really liked this job. He was able to get off of the camp, he only had to work half days on Sunday, and he had access to the camps delivery truck. There were twenty eight kitchens at Heart Mountain, and Jichan got to visit each one on a daily basis. Later Jichan got a job in Chicago working at a metal plant. It was authorized by the government and he started to make good money. He had this job for six month and was able to save up ten thousand dollars. He had to send this money to his sister, who did not have to go to the camps because she stayed with other relatives outside of the zone. His parents, being Issei, could not actually own any land so everything was in their daughters name. This is why he sent his money to his sister and not his parents.

During those six at the No No camp there was a lot of tension. There were meetings at which some of the people were accused of being spy's. Because of this, the No No men were not able to leave the camps anymore. Jichan had to return from Chicago. Because of this whole spy thing, Jichan said there was a lot of tension between the members of the camp. Jichan's father was very angry with him, even though he did nothing. This tension between father

and son never really healed, Jichan said. He also told me that his sister's relationship with their father never healed after the camps. His sister Yuki fell in love with a Japanese man at the camps. During his stay at the camps he decided that he would return to Japan. Yuki wanted very badly to go with him, but their father would not allow it. This made a rift in their relationship that would last forever.

I asked Jichan if the camp life was terrible. He said that it was not terrible, but he definitely liked working on the farm at home better. I asked about his parents, and how they felt about the camp life. Jichan's father didn't work much, he did a little farming at the camp. His mother worked in the kitchen. He really did not know how his mother felt about it, but his father was very bitter, and he said he took it out on the kids (Jichan and his brother's and sister's). I wish I could get more information from my Jichan, but it seemed that this was all he wanted to tell me. I'm sure there were many other stories, but they probably were too painful for him to talk about. My Obachan said later, "He had a terrible time at camp.".

Part 4:
Mae's Internment Experience

IV

Finally, I was able to interview my Great Aunt, Mae Horiuchi. She had some information and stories from her mothers diary. These notes from the diary also sparked many memories for Mae. I appreciate her sharing these memories with me.

Mae was fifteen years old when the war first broke out. By the time they were evacuated Mae was sixteen years old. She and her family lived in Auburn Washington. At that time it was a small town south of Seattle, populated mostly by farming families. Her life was mostly helping her family in the fields, planting and picking everything they cultivated.

On March 2, 1942, the FBI went to their house to search for fire arms, cameras, short wave radios and other "suspicious" items. I asked if the people dug through everything, making a mess? Were they rude and hostile towards you or your family? Mae told me that they were very nice people, very polite, and didn't make a mess. She said after that, "Farm life went on as usual.". Even though there was talk of the Japanese Americans being evacuated from the west coast, all of the spring plantings and clean up had to be done. She got to plant the strawberries, prune the blackberry fields, and plant the lettuce.

The next thing that really stood out in Mae's mind was the time when everyone was ordered to get typhoid shots. She thought this surely meant, "Okay, this is it.". So her family started getting ready for the move. Her brother tried to sell their cars, horses and farm. Her family and friends brought potential buyers to see the farm. Her father, who worked for the railroad company, was given notice that he was on leave. In May, a packing company that they

used to sell their produce to decided to buy their farm for nine hundred dollars. This was not much at all, but it was all they could get on such a short notice. Her mother kept all of the kids in the fields hoeing and pulling weeds until the day they left for the Pinedale assembly center.

On May 18th, they all got their physicals and packed their household goods to store at a relatives warehouse. On May 22nd, at six o'clock in the evening, they were on their way to California via Portland. They arrived in Fresno, California on May 24th, and from there they were bussed to the Pinedale assembly center. Mae said they were lucky because they arrived to brand new buildings, constructed just for them. They were much more fortunate than the people before them who had to use the horse stables as their temporary homes. Mae said there was dust there up to your ankles, and it was 106 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade. Being from Auburn Washington they were not used to such hot weather, she said it was really hard to get used to. She said "It got so hot there, it was amazing, the tar floor got so soft that our steel Army cots would sink into the floor almost to the springs!". Her family stayed there in Pindeale for two months, then they were on the train again, this time for Tule Lake California.

When Mae's family arrived at Tule Lake, there were already evacuees living there. The others got there months before them so the streets were already put in and it was not as dusty. She heard that before the streets were put in, the dust was up to your ankles almost every where you walked, sometimes even in your home!

Mae had a different view than my Jichan of camp life. She said, "When you are sixteen years old and can socialize with all of your friends by just walking around the block, or by going to the recreation hall, life was great. You didn't have to do anything. No more weeds to pull, no more berries and beans to pick, no more lettuce to cut and pack. The only work you had to do was clean our two rooms allowed fro our family of six, and do the laundry. It was a great life for a teen age girl!". Mae told me the laundry room was first come first serve. They would grab the next available scrub board and wash tub. "You didn't have to do anything, but it got boring, so I had a job as a waitress.", said Mae.

Mae remembers a time when everyone who was sixteen and older had to fill out a questionnaire. It asked if you were loyal to America or Japan. Mae thought this was pretty ridiculous because most of them had lived in America all of their lives. She said that she was also surprised that some people did say they were loyal to Japan. This created a segregation situation between the people who were loyal to Japan and the people who were loyal to America.(See the segregation document.) The people who were loyal to Japan were shipped out. I asked where they were shipped to, but she did not know.

Once again Mae and her family were on the train, this time headed for Utah. By that time, Mae said they were one member less. Her older sister got married and was living in Ogden, Utah. Mae and her family were relocated again, this time in Topaz. In June, 1944, Mae graduated from Topaz High. She told me she felt guilty for taking the easiest subjects available just so she could

graduate from high school. She had her sights set on going to cosmetology school in Ogden. She wanted to become a hair stylist. She told me a story about when she was much younger, "There was only one Japanese hair dresser in Auburn and she was my mother's friend. So my mom and I decided that I was going to become a hair stylist. I guess in my mom's eyes I did a pretty good job fixing hair. But by the time I graduated from high school, the quota for accepting relocating Japanese from camp was filled and I could not move to Ogden Utah.".

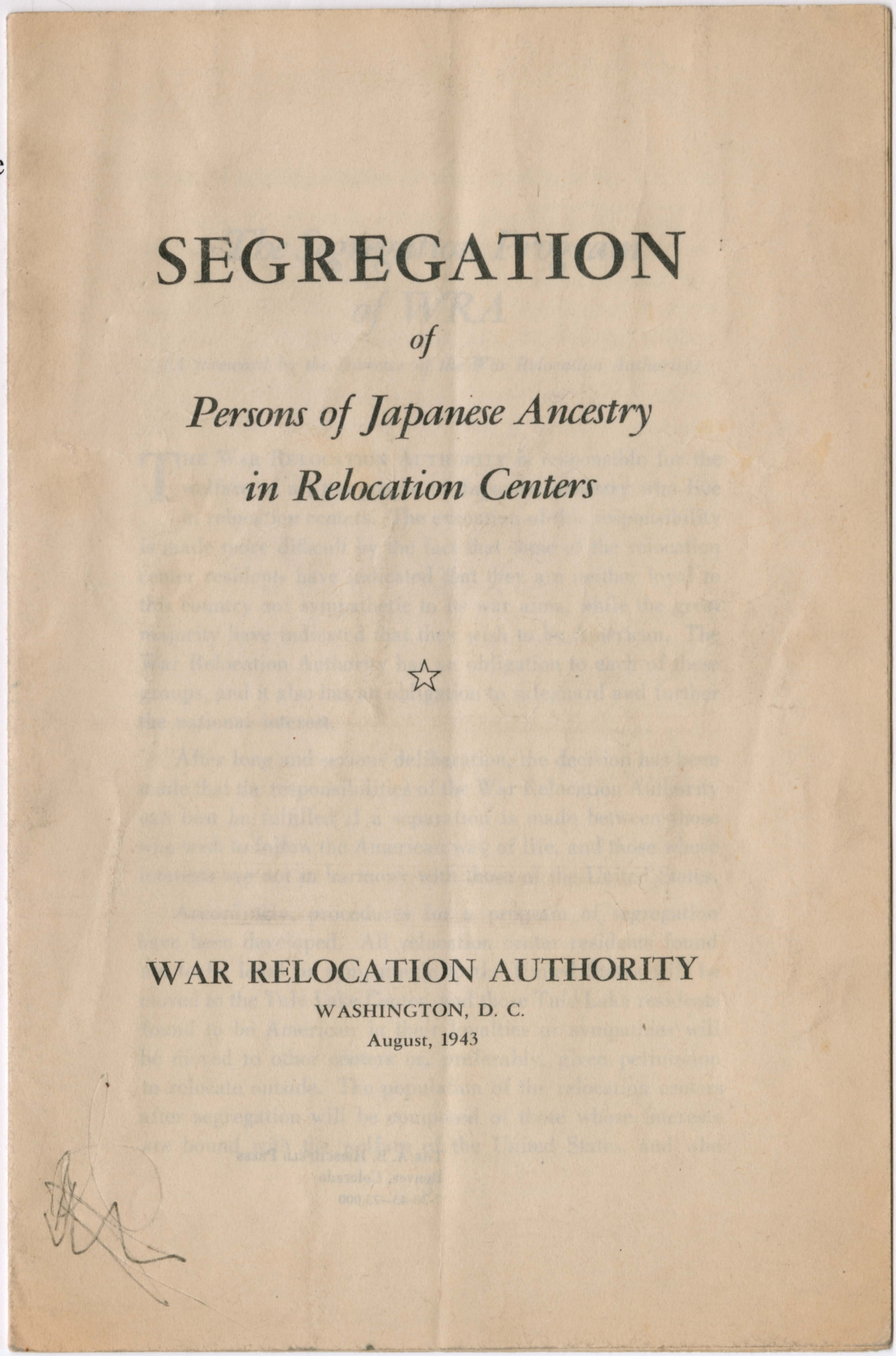
Mae said she was very proud that her family was always very close knit. They always stayed in touch. Her mother saw to it that her brothers and sisters would send them care packages, and in turn would make something and send a care package back. Mae said " My mother was a great cook. On any family member's birthday or if anyone came to visit from out of camp, or left camp, she would always make sushi and other goodies and we would have a party.". She told me about the oven her father made on top of their pop bellied heating stove so she could bake cakes. Mae thought this was really neat, even though her cakes didn't always turn out.

Her father and brothers worked in camp. Her father worked in the kitchen and her brothers were in construction. Mae's brother Frank got a temporary permit to leave camp to go to work on a farm in Idaho. There he received a substantially greater monthly wage. Her brother Kiwamu volunteered fro the U.S. Army. Her Sister Lola left for Ogden to help her sister Yukimi, who was now expecting a baby. Mae left for Spokane, Washington to help

her sister in law Florence because she was also expecting a child soon. Florence's husband, Mae's brother Takao, was in Europe serving in the U.S. Army. With talks of the camps closing Mae's brother Frank went after their brother Ben. He took Ben to Spokane to get his high school education. All of the children were out of Topaz at that time. Finally Mae's parents left Topaz on October 6, 1945 to relocate back to Auburn Washington. In route, they stopped in Spokane to visit all of their children and decided they should stay as a family in Spokane.

After returning from the camps it was hard for Mae to find a job. The same went for her brother Ben. Her brother Frank got a job at a furniture store refinishing furniture, and her father luckily got his job back with the railroad. Later Mae got a job as a baby sitter and a cleaning woman. She told me she wished she would have kept after her goal of being a hair stylist. She told me not to give up. She gave up on her career goal and regrets it. She told me "Its not good to give up, what if we all (Japanese Americans) gave up in the camps? Where would we be? Where would you be? Probably not here. We (Japanese Americans) have learned not to give up, if you believe in something like we believed we were Americans, stick with it and you will over come anything that stands in your way.".

This is the pamphlet that everyone recieved if you were sixteen or older. This gave the back ground for the questionare which you were to state if you were loyal to America or Japan. If you were loyal to Japan you were shipped out to Tule Lake.Mae and her family were sent To Topaz from Tule Lake.



SEGREGATION

of

Persons of Japanese Ancestry

in Relocation Centers

☆

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

August, 1943

SEGREGATION

of

Persons of Japanese Ancestry

in Relocation Centers



WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

August, 1943

THE A. B. HIRSCHFELD PRESS
Denver, Colorado
7-30-43—23,000

The Segregation Program of WRA

(A foreword by the Director of the War Relocation Authority)

THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY is responsible for the welfare of all the people of Japanese ancestry who live in relocation centers. The execution of this responsibility is made more difficult by the fact that some of the relocation center residents have indicated that they are neither loyal to this country nor sympathetic to its war aims, while the great majority have indicated that they wish to be American. The War Relocation Authority has an obligation to each of these groups, and it also has an obligation to safeguard and further the national interest.

After long and serious deliberation, the decision has been made that the responsibilities of the War Relocation Authority can best be fulfilled if a separation is made between those who wish to follow the American way of life, and those whose interests are not in harmony with those of the United States.

Accordingly, procedures for a program of segregation have been developed. All relocation center residents found not to be loyal or sympathetic to the United States will be moved to the Tule Lake Center, and those Tule Lake residents found to be American in their loyalties or sympathies will be moved to other centers or, preferably, given permission to relocate outside. The population of the relocation centers after segregation will be composed of those whose interests are bound with the welfare of the United States, and who

therefore are eligible to move from the relocation centers to outside communities.

The program of segregation is not being undertaken in any sense as a measure of punishment or penalty for those who will be moved to the Tule Lake Center. The War Relocation Authority recognizes the integrity of those persons of Japanese ancestry who frankly have declared their sympathy for Japan or their lack of allegiance to the United States. While the privilege of leave will be denied to those assigned to the Tule Lake Center, this privilege would not have been available to them had they remained in their present center.

Segregation offers promise of giving to those evacuees who want to be American the opportunity to live as Americans and to express their Americanism without interference; it should result in increased assurance of harmony in the relocation centers; it should increase public acceptance of those granted leave clearance, and thus aid in the relocation of these people.

The decisions as to who will be segregated will be made in a spirit of fairness and justice.

While it is recognized that the segregation process will put to much trouble those persons who must move, I have no question that the national interest and the long range welfare of the thousands of loyal American citizens and law-abiding aliens justify the step to be taken.

I urge every resident of a relocation center to make himself familiar with the objectives of the segregation program and with the procedures for carrying it out, so that the adjustment may be made with the least possible difficulty to everyone concerned.

DILLON S. MYER

BASIS OF SEGREGATION

No person living in a country which is at war with his native land or with a nation to which he has close hereditary ties can escape the necessity of choosing the nation with which his interests are more closely bound, and to which he pledges his support. Those persons of Japanese ancestry now in relocation centers have had the opportunity to state their individual choices, and to back their statements by their actions.

In determining which persons will be required to transfer to the Tule Lake Center, the War Relocation Authority will consider carefully the choices which have been expressed by each individual, and all evidence which indicates whether or not his acts support his statements.

In recognition of the fact that many alien-born evacuees are prevented from being loyal American citizens by legal technicalities, and that some individuals who legally are American citizens actually are sympathetic to Japan in the present war, the process of segregation will be conducted without regard for citizenship.

One of the important sources of information which will be considered will be the answer given by each individual to Question 28 in the registration conducted in each relocation center during February and March, 1943. In this question each American citizen of Japanese ancestry was asked if he would swear loyalty to the United States and forswear loyalty to all other countries; each alien was asked if he would abide by the laws of the United States and do nothing to interfere with this nation's war effort. In this discussion of the segregation program, these alternate questions will be referred to jointly as "Question 28"

GROUPS OF EVACUEES

For purposes of consideration for segregation the residents of the relocation centers fall into four major groups:

GROUP I. Persons who will be designated for segregation without further hearing. This group includes those persons who made formal application for repatriation or expatriation before July 1, 1943, and did not retract their applications before that date.

GROUP II. Those persons who, on the strength of their answers to Question 28 or their refusal to answer the question, would appear to be loyal to Japan rather than to the United States. Each of these persons will be asked to appear before a Board of Review for Segregation which will ascertain whether the evidence of pro-Japanese loyalty correctly represents the attitude of the individual. This group includes those who answered "No" to Question 28 and who did not change their answers to "Yes" before July 15, 1943; those who refused to register; those who registered but did not answer Question 28.

The hearings before the Board of Review will be comparatively brief. Those persons found by the Board to continue to hold to their pro-Japanese views will be designated for segregation. Those who sign a statement of loyalty to or sympathy with the United States at the hearings will be reclassified to Group III for further hearings on eligibility for leave clearance.

GROUP III. Those persons who may have stated their loyalty to or sympathy with the United States, but whose loyalty or sympathy is in doubt because of previous statements or because of other evidence. This group includes:

a. Those reclassified from Group II.

b. Those who answered "No" to Question 28 at the time of registration but who changed their answers to "Yes" before July 15, 1943.

c. Those who qualified their affirmative answers to Question 28.

d. Those who requested repatriation or expatriation but retracted their requests before July 1, 1943.

e. Those about whom there is other information indicating lack of allegiance to the United States.

f. Those who have been denied leave by the Director.

Persons in Group III as outlined above will be given hearings by the Leave Section at the relocation center with sufficient thoroughness to enable the Leave Section to determine the true loyalty of each individual, and to decide whether or not he should be declared eligible for leave.

GROUP IV. Those who are eligible for leave. (Not to be segregated.)

WHO WILL GO TO TULE LAKE CENTER

The following persons will be moved to Tule Lake Center:

a. All those in Group I.

b. Those in Group II found by the Board of Review to be not loyal or sympathetic to the United States.

c. Those in Group III found by the Leave Section to be not eligible for leave.

d. Those in Group IV (eligible for leave) who express a wish to live in Tule Lake Center in order to be with members of their immediate families. Permission for such voluntary transfer to Tule Lake Center may be granted, after an interview by the Welfare Section.

NOTICE OF HEARINGS

Each person in Group II will be notified of his status in regard to segregation by letter, which will designate the time and place at which he should appear for a hearing before the Board of Review.

Likewise, each person in Group III will be notified of his status in regard to segregation by letter, which will designate the time and place at which he should appear for a hearing before a committee of the Leave Section.

Each person appearing before the Board of Review or the Leave Section will be notified in writing of the decision of the hearing body promptly after the hearing.

WHO WILL REMAIN AT THE RELOCATION CENTERS

After the segregation program has been completed all persons remaining in the Relocation Centers will be eligible for leave and the WRA will continue its efforts to assist these persons to move outside and resettle into normal American communities.

PLANNING FOR TRANSFER

Each person who is to be transferred will be referred to the Welfare Section for an interview as soon as it is determined that he is to be transferred to the Tule Lake Center. This interview will determine (1) Whether such person is able to travel, and if so, whether special traveling accommodations will be necessary; (2) What members of the immediate family wish to accompany him; and (3) What further assistance is needed by the evacuee or his family.

In some cases the head of a family signed an application for repatriation or expatriation for the whole family. Any member of such a family who has not actually signed an application will be asked to sign a simple statement requesting or declining repatriation or expatriation. This statement must be made by August 10 in order to give the project director an accurate list of those who will be among the first to go to the Tule Lake Center.

This policy of having each person, regardless of age and sex, sign his own application for repatriation or expatriation is in keeping with the WRA principle that those people going to the Tule Lake Center are going by virtue of their own acts or statements which show they are not loyal to the United States or sympathetic to the war aims of this country.

Persons too ill to travel will not be moved to the Tule Lake Center until they are sufficiently improved. Their immediate relatives will be permitted to remain with them. These and other special concessions involving illness or the necessity for special railroad accommodations will be authorized by the project medical officer.

Advance notice will be given to each person who is to be transferred to the Tule Lake Center. This will include

the date of departure and the car in which he is to ride. This notice will be given as far in advance as possible, to assure time for farewells and parting calls.

In the meantime the departing evacuee should be making all necessary arrangements for checking in government property and packing and labeling his personal belongings which he wishes to have transferred. Only essential household items, meaning those in actual use and including what home-made furniture falls in this category, will be shipped at government expense. These belongings will be shipped as freight, and may not reach the Tule Lake Center for as long as sixty days after the owner has arrived.

For this reason it will be essential that segregants take with them sufficient clothing and necessary household effects to maintain them for that period. This will be carried as hand luggage or as checkable baggage on the transfer train. The checkable baggage may not be in excess of 150 pounds per full fare ticket, and will not be accessible during the train trip.

Hand luggage should include only such items as will be needed on the trip.

It is the responsibility of each segregant to see that his baggage and freight are ready and correctly labeled with his name, address, family number and its place of destination. Tags for this purpose will be provided. Merchandise classified as freight must be crated and ready for pickup at least 24 hours in advance of the owner's time of departure. WRA will supply the crating material free of charge. Checkable baggage must be ready for pickup at least 24 hours before the owner's time of departure.

The moving of several thousand people of all ages to the Tule Lake Center and the transferring of an almost equal number of people from the Tule Lake Center to six relocation centers will be complicated and difficult task, especially during wartime, when railroad facilities are overburdened. With the cooperation of the Army the WRA is planning this mass movement with great care in order to accomplish it with as little discomfort as possible to those who will be moved. There will be a WRA representative on each transfer train, to assist the evacuees in meeting any problems that may arise. Food will be provided in the cars, and medical and nursing care will be available, together with special formulas and facilities for the care and feeding of babies.

Aged or infirm persons will receive sleeping accommodations on board the train if the project medical director certifies that this is necessary. In general, however, travel will be by coach.

WHY TULE LAKE CENTER WAS CHOSEN

The Tule Lake Center in northern California was selected as the segregation center for four reasons:

1. With a capacity of over 15,000 persons it is expected to be able to accommodate all those who will be segregated.

2. The farm is well developed and will provide food and employment on a large scale for residents of the center.

3. The Tule Lake Center has more residents who will be designated for segregation, thus reducing the total

number of persons to be moved in the segregation process.

4. The center is located in the evacuated area where escort requirements have increased the cost and difficulty of outside relocation.

DIRECTOR OF THE TULE LAKE CENTER

Raymond R. Best, who became project director of the Tule Lake Center on August 1, 1943, was appointed by Director Myer with "complete confidence in his ability to make the Tule Lake Center a success."

Born near Kalamazoo, Michigan, Mr. Best has lived in the West since boyhood and for 25 years made his home in Idaho. Prior to joining the WRA in April, 1942, he was with various agencies of the Department of Agriculture for a number of years.

Mr. Best is one of the pioneers of WRA. In the early days of this agency he helped to set up and supply the centers. He spent six months at the Minidoka Relocation Center before being designated as director of the WRA isolation center, first located at Moab, Utah, and now at Leupp, Arizona. At Moab and Leupp, Mr. Best won the confidence and loyalty of the residents there, and established a reputation for considerate and just administration.

In World War I Mr. Best served with the Marine Corps. He is married and has three sons, Robert, 23, who is serving in the Army Air Corps; Jack, 14, and Raymond Jr., 10. The younger boys will live at the Tule Lake Center with their parents.

OPERATION OF THE TULE LAKE CENTER

The War Relocation Authority will have full responsibility for operation of the Tule Lake Center, as at present. While many details are yet to be determined, it is expected that the Tule Lake Center will continue to operate under the same general policies which apply to relocation centers, with two notable exceptions:

(1) Residents of Tule Lake Center will not be eligible for leave.

(2) Policies which provide for self-government of the community will not apply, but there will be a representative advisory council of evacuees. Otherwise, the Tule Lake Center will be similar to relocation centers.

As at relocation centers, the Army will be responsible for external security, and it is planned to have the internal security maintained by the residents themselves under the system used at present in the relocation centers.

Because the Tule Lake Center lies within the Western Defense Command, certain articles such as short-wave radios and cameras are prohibited as contraband. A complete list of contraband articles is available at Internal Security offices in relocation centers. Persons arriving at the Tule Lake Center will have their baggage examined by the Army for contraband. Censorship of mail is a matter to be decided by the Army, which has the right to censor for the security of the country during wartime.

American elementary and high schools will be provided as at relocation centers. However, parents of children will have the opportunity to decide whether they wish their chil-

dren to attend such schools. Any other schools desired by the evacuees will have to be established and operated without cost to the United States government. Children who attend the government schools will be permitted to attend other types of schools after school hours.

Adult education and vocational training classes will be provided.

There will be freedom of religion at the Tule Lake Center, but since State Shinto is not regarded by the Japanese government as a religion it will not be permitted.

There will be a hospital and an adequate health program. There will be legal services and assistance in property matters. No restraints will be placed on leisure-time functions so long as they do not interfere with the peace and security of the center.

There will be a community newspaper in Japanese or English, or both, if desired. Employment will be voluntary and at the same rates of pay, including clothing allowances, as in relocation centers. Unemployment compensation and public assistance grants will be paid and the WRA will supply work clothing for special types of workers.

The Consumer Cooperative Enterprises will continue to operate. Those being transferred to the Tule Lake Center should go to the Co-op offices in their relocation centers and make arrangements for transferring their memberships or for securing a refund so that they may join the Tule Lake Co-operative. Patronage refunds at the relocation centers will be made to those people going to Tule Lake prior to or as soon as possible after the transfer is made.

As in relocation centers, housing generally will be by families.

Residents of the Tule Lake Center may be given the right to visit sick relatives or to attend funerals outside the center, at the discretion of the Project Director. Except in unusual circumstances, such trips will be at the individual's own expenses. Such trips will be held to a minimum.

Persons outside may apply in advance to the Project Director of the Tule Lake Center for permission to visit relatives or friends there, but the Project Director is not required to grant permission if he deems such visits inadvisable.

Only in unusual circumstances will persons be permitted to transfer voluntarily to the Tule Lake Center after the segregation has been completed.

It should be kept in mind that all persons in the Tule Lake Center will be subject to all policies, rules, and regulations applicable to the center, regardless of whether they are there by direction of the War Relocation Authority or by their own choice.

RIGHT OF APPEAL

In order to provide means for correcting any injustices which may result from the segregation process, an Appeals Board will be established to consider cases of persons living in the Tule Lake Center after the segregation is completed. A resident of the center who feels that he was unjustly assigned to this center may make application to the Appeals Board for a hearing. At this hearing, the applicant will have an opportunity to present his case fully. The Appeals Board will have the authority to recommend that the person be permitted to transfer to a relocation center.

Persons living voluntarily in Tule Lake Center after the segregation process who wish to transfer to a relocation center also may apply to the Appeals Board for permission to do so.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Citizenship of persons transferred to or voluntarily residing in the Tule Lake Center is not affected under present laws.

It is impossible to forecast when any person who has applied for repatriation or expatriation will actually be transferred to Japan. The selection of persons for exchange is determined on the basis of lists supplied by the Japanese government through the Spanish Embassy. As in the past, the persons whose names are on such a list will be notified.

It is possible that some persons assigned to Tule Lake Center for good reason but who have not applied for repatriation or expatriation may be listed for exchange by the Japanese government. The determination as to whether or not they will be required to return to Japan will be made by the State Department.

The status of American citizens who have applied for expatriation remaining in the United States after the end of the war cannot be foretold. It will depend upon post-war treaties, acts of Congress and interpretation of present law.

In the event that Selective Service should become operative for American citizens of Japanese ancestry, it is presumed that no exception would be made of American citizens living in the Tule Lake Center.

U.S. Department of Justice

Civil Rights Division

Office of Redress Administration

Verification Unit

P.O. Box 66740
Washington, D.C. 20035-6740

Dear Recipient:

We have completed our review of the documents that you recently sent to us. Based on our review we have determined that you are eligible to receive a redress payment of $20,000.00.

We do not know the exact date your payment will be sent. We expect to pay all individuals (or their heirs) born before July1, 1920 in Fiscal Year 1991, which began October 1, 1990 and ends September 30, 1991. The second round of payments will probably begin in October 1991, with the mailing of an additional 25,000 checks. The third round of payments is expected to begin in October 1992, at which time the remaining checks will be distributed. Payments will be made in order of age beginning with the oldest recipients. Heirs will be paid in age order of their deceased parent.

Recipient Address Information. If you **move** before you receive your check, please contact ORA with your new address at:

Office of Redress Administration
Verification Unit
P.O. Box 66740
Washington, D.C. 20035-6740

and please provide:

1. Your old address.
2. A recent printed document (two years or less) with both your name and new address on it (example: a bill or a bank statement).

Death Information. If the recipient has died and you are an heir, please write to the Office of Redress Administration at the address given above, and include:

1. The name of the recipient.
2. The recipient's date of birth and date of death.
3. A complete list of names and addresses of the recipient's surviving spouse and children (including adopted children and stepchildren).

When writing to ORA, you should print your FN number on all correspondence. This number appears on the upper right hand corner of the mailing label. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Robert K. Bratt

Robert K. Bratt
Administrator of Redress

(FE: living eligible)

A picture of the Tule Lake relocation camp.





Tule Lake
Relocation
Camp
Tule Lake, California
1942

Castle Rock

Every once in a while Mae and her friends had to go out to the "Project" farm to halp harvest the vegetables. This trip was the onion and potato harvest.







7/9/44


EGGS

Mae's tailoring class in High School. "Mr. Kusunoki used to have a tailoring shop in L.A. before camp, so he was very a good teacher."



This was a wedding picture of one of Mae's good friends taken in their mess hall. She remembers how good of a time it was, even though they were in camp at the time.





TAILORING CLASS
MR. KUSUNOKI
TOPAZ, UTAH


Dearest Mac
always, Sad my name

October 6th

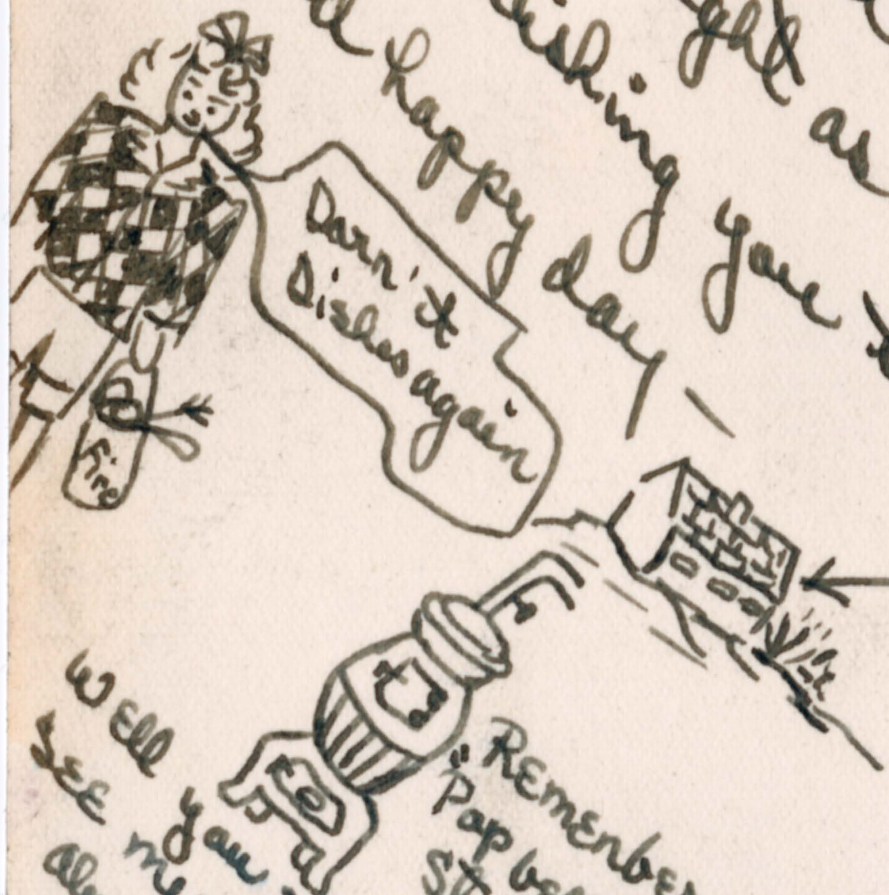
Dearest Mae-son:

It's been swell knowing you Mac, though we had lots of fights over nothing and fun doing everything neh!-

How you comming out with your diet?

Still eating day and night as always?

Well hears wishing you the best of Luck and happy day-



Good old Topaz

My ♡ 4 U.

Remember our "Pop belly" Stoves

Well you should see me now. always, Nan.

This was a block social. They always picked a king and queen of the party. Mae said this time they were being mean and picked the nerdiest kids. "I had a good time living there as a teen ager. everything and everyone was close by. We always had get togethers and dances, it was fun."



Mae is on the right of the queen.





The boys used to get together after school and on the weekends. One of their favorite places was to go to the recreation hall. Here they could play games, and lift weights, like in this picture. There were social gatherings and other functions held here. Here are some of Mae's friends showing off for the picture.




SAGE ST.
1944 Topaz, Utah

PART 5: CONCLUSION

I tried to get information from my Great Aunty Alma's diary. She died from a tragic car accident. The family members who possess all of this information were hard to get in contact with. When I did get in contact with them I asked if I could get this information and they said, "sure, no problem." I drove to Spokane Washington to get it and instead got a bunch of stuff irrelivent to what I was looking for. I said that I need her diary. And they said, "Oh we'll send it to you." So I went back to Seattle and waited. They did not send it to me. I called and asked again. They then sent me a book about the internment camps. This was a little closer but what I wanted was the diary. I did not want to be a pest, but I called again and asked once more. They said, "OK well send you some stuff." So I waited and finally some more information came. This time it was my aunt Cora's JACL letters and one news paper from Alma's camp experience in Manzanar. So finally I asked again, and they said they did not know where it was. I waited almost a year to get this diary and for some reason I could not get a hold of it. What is very interesting is, my cousin, Aunty Alma's granddaughter, did a paper on Alma, and got the diary a month before I asked for it. My cousin said it would be easy to get a hold of. I'm not sure why, but for some reason it seemes they don't think I should have access to this information.

When asking the questions to the family members who I interviewed, there was always some tension. It seemed like there was a lot of information that they were not telling me. Some things people did not want to talk about at all. I could tell that this was still, over fifty years later, a very touchy subject. It was this way

with all of them. At one time or another they all had a facial expression of emptyness, and pain, both at the same time. It was interesting. All of the participants seemed happy to talk about it, but some times it was hard to get them really talking. I could tell that even though they had overcome a lot, it still left a big scar in their minds.

With all of the hardships from the past, the Japanese American community has somehow persevered. History has been against them, but today many have established themselves in some of the highest positions in society. Their "yellow" faces still bring much racism and stereotypes, which may never end, but I feel they will continue to strive and make the best of what they have; a strong community, strong family values, and from this, much confidence in their ability to succeed.

Payback urged for war camps

WASHINGTON (AP) — A representative of the 120,000 Japanese-Americans interned during World War II urged today that the federal government pay each survivor of the relocation camps at least $25,000 to compensate for property losses and "false imprisonment."

Bert Nakano, speaking for the National Coalition for Redress and Reparation, said more than one-third of those incarcerated between 1942 and 1946 are between 55 and 65 years old.

"Now, most are late in years and many have already died," Nakano told the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. "There must be a speedy payment process set up."

He said the payments should be made directly to individuals and their heirs and should be tax-free.

Nakano said the Japanese community is divided on the amount of compensation being sought, with some seeking $50,000 or $100,000 per individual. The government has said all along that the people of Japanese ancestry who were uprooted lost $400 million.

The commission is charged, among other things, with determining what compensation, if any, should go to those who were interned or to their descendants. Any monetary awards would have to be approved by Congress, however.

The Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians is investigating the causes of the internment.

July around 16th Cronicle 1981

7. Free judo lessons for children of JACL members. (Both parents must be members). The tuition for non-JACL members would be around $200.00. A savings of $150.00 if only one child enrolls. Contact the following people if you are interested:

Lloyd Yonago - [redacted]
Dick Yamamoto -
Hito Hashimoto

8. Two scholarships offered by Fujihana Kai Dance Group funded by JACL --members should apply. There were no applicants last year. Contact Karen Hatley - [redacted] if you are interested.

9. Had it not been for JACL the redress effort would not have gotten off the ground.

10. Health Fair monies provided by National JACL (We did not apply for funds last year).

11. JACL Blood Bank for members and community to use.

12. The Pacific Citizen, a general news and JACL informational, 12-page weekly newspaper, is free to JACL members and $16.00 annually to non-JACLers. It is one of the largest JA national newspapers in the U.S.

These are some of the activities, services and benefits offered to our membership and the community. Join us and help us make our community a better place to live in!!

WSU OFFERS FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR GRADUATE STUDENTS IN COUNSELING

College seniors or graduate students are being offered a graduate assistantship or stipend in counseling -- working with Asian American students at WSU starting in the fall semester this year. For more information contact Dr. Ken Kiyuna, Office - [redacted] and Home - [redacted] This must be done before June 15, 1984.

REDRESS DRIVE UNDERWAY

An action network has been formed in fund raising and information. A committee made up of Sue Nakagawa, Amy Furumasu, Ada Honda, Fumi Uyeji, Michi Sakai, Sumi Okamoto, Janet Tamura, Marcelline Burdett, Hida Yonago, Kaz Yamamoto, Glo Ota and Ayako Tanaka has been formed to contact community members for phone calling and letter writing.

A fund-raising committee meeting was convened on May 21 to discuss ways and means to raise monies for the lobbying effort the next 3 years. The committee of Ed Tsutakawa, Everett Matsui, Mason Fukai, Sam Nakagawa, Denny Yasuhara, Harry Kadoya, Dr. Jim Watanabe, Dean Nakagawa, Roy Soejima and Harry Kadoya will meet again on June 4, 1984, to finalize efforts and the method to raise needed funds.

Why do we need these monies?... 218 votes in the House and 51 votes in the Senate are needed for passage of the redress bill. In the Pacific Northwest District we have 14 Congressmen and 6 Senators for 10 JACL chapters to cover. In the Midwest District there are 103 Congressmen and 16 Senators and the Eastern District - 114 Congressmen and 24 Senators. Combined, they have only 14 chapters to cover the entire

If you have any items or topics of cultural significance which you are interested in pursuing, please call Jan Bloom at [redacted] or Kaz Yamamoto at [redacted] More information on future classes will be printed in this Newsletter.

BUDDHIST CHURCH FOOD BAZAAR

The Spokane Buddhist Church is sponsoring a Food Bazaar on Sunday, 30 March 1986, from noon until 4:00 p.m. Menu choices include:

bento.	$6.00	
1/2 teriyaki chicken, to go. . .	$4.50	
sushi roll	$3.00	
inari sushi plat	$2.50	(for four)
udon	$2.50	
rice curry	$3.00	

In addition, an assortment of baked goods will be for sale. Come and enjoy!

RENO FUN TRIP

Individuals going on the Reno Fun Trip are asked to meet on Tuesday, 1 April 1986, Hifumi En, 7:30 p.m., to discuss trip particulars.

The flight to Reno will depart via Sunworld, flight 982, at 12:15 p.m., and Arrow Reno, at 1:45 p.m., Monday, 7 April 1986. We will return on Thursday, 10 April, departing Reno at 10:10 a.m., Flight 981 and arriving in Spokane at 11:50 a.m. We will be staying at the Circus Circus Hotel and Casino.

If additional persons are interested, space is still available. Please call Denny Yasuhara, as soon as possible [redacted]

JACL DONATIONS

Spokane JACL chapter would like to thank the following individuals for their donations:

Sam and Yoshiko Nakagawa -- Spokane JACL Chapter

Muraoka family -- Tsutae Muraoka funeral

Akiyama family -- Minoru Akiyama funeral

Mr. and Mrs. Adachi -- Kazuo Horita funeral

REDRESS UPDATE

With Representative Stephen Solarz (D-N.Y.) signing on as a co-sponsor to HR 442 on 28 February 1986, the count now stands at 121 in the House. Senator Alan J. Dixon (D-Illinois) also became a co-sponsor on 22 January to bring the number of co-sponsors in the Senate to 29.

Grant Ujifusa informed Denny Yasuhara last week that two more members of the House subcommittee indicated support for the bill. Thus, the possibility of getting the bills reported out of the committees to the full House for a vote looks more promising.

JACL/LEC REDRESS FUND DRIVE

The Pacific Northwest District Redress Fund Drive has surpassed $20,000 with a total of $21,102 to date. Nationally, our drive has now exceeded $150,000. It has been an outstanding effort on the part of our district, particularly Spokane, Seattle, and Portland. Spokane stands at 105% of our optimum goal, and 146% of our minimum goal, with $5,252 in donations. We deeply appreciate the exceptional support from all of you. Our most recent supporters include:

Lloyd and Hida Yonago
Teruko Maruyama
Marcelline and Wilson Burdett
Mason Fukai
Fred and Lily Shiosaki
Aiko Warashina*
Kay and Shizuko Mita*
Bob and Peggy Fukai*

*1986 donation

TERIYAKI DINNER

The Highland Park United Methodist Church, S. 611 Garfield, will be holding their annual Teriyaki Dinner on Saturday, April 19th from noon to 7:00 pm. The price is $6.00 per person. For tickets please call Miyo Akiyama - [redacted] or the church - 535-2687.

We encourage our community to support this activity and enjoy the excellent food.

JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE
926 E. 8th
Spokane, WA 99202

SPOKANE, WA
MAR 14
1986



CORA BAILEY
[redacted]

SPOKANE CHAPTER

Japanese American Citizens League

N E W S L E T T E R

July 1984

ANNUAL JACL UNDOKAI PICNIC!

DATE: Sunday, July 29
TIME: Noon
PLACE: Audubon Park (corner of Glass Avenue & Audubon Street)

There will be fun and games for all members of the family. Prizes awarded in the raffle this year will be better, even than last year. First prize will be a AM-FM/Stereo & Cassette Player valued at $200.00. Over 40 prizes will be raffled off.

We will again solicit your donations to make this event self-supporting. For every $5.00 donation mailed in before the picnic, you will have 2 tickets placed in the raffle for you. Thus, if you donate $10.00 there will be 4 tickets placed in the raffle with your name on them. You do not need to be at the picnic to win -- But, of course, we'd much prefer you attend! There is a self-addressed envelope enclosed for your use. For every $5.00 donated at the picnic, one ticket will be placed in the raffle for you. In addition, if you attend the picnic you will each have another raffle ticket deposited in the raffle.

Those interested in joining a team or entering a team in the volleyball tournament should call: Doug Heyamoto - [redacted] There will be prizes for winning teams.

There will be games and prizes for toddlers to teenagers and adults. Free pop, ice cones and melons will be available.

BE SURE TO COME EARLY TO GET A GOOD LOCATION AND TABLES. BRING YOUR OWN TABLES AND CHAIRS TO INSURE YOURSELF OF A PLACE TO EAT AND SIT BECAUSE THERE ARE NOT ENOUGH BENCHES AND TABLES AVAILABLE FOR EVERYONE. COME AND BRING YOUR FAMILY AND FRIENDS AND HAVE A GREAT TIME.

REDRESS DRIVE OFF TO ROUSING START

The first week of a donation drive was off to a tremendous start as community members responded generously to the redress campaign with over $1500 contributed or pledged in the first week. The Pacific Northwest District's Regional Director, Tim Otani, stated that the people of Spokane have a closeness not often found in other cities and "I was quite impressed by the people and a sense of community." Your support of various activities have always demonstrated the uniqueness of our community and it is no less reflected in your generosity during this drive. . . in our view, there is no group of people in the State of Washington and elsewhere like ours. Thank you very much, not only for your generosity, but your day to day support of our efforts.

REDRESS UPDATE

Both redress bills will now be reintroduced in the House and Senate with only minor changes in the language of the bills. It is hoped that this will occur in January. We have lost 6 cosponsors in the House and 1 in the Senate, because or retirements and losses in the election. (the primaries). As it looks now the House is somewhat more conservative since the election and the Senate less conservative. It is planned to move the bill first through the Senate and then the House.... in the same manner in which bill creating the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians was approved.

It is still going to be a difficult uphill battle to get the bills approved in this session of Congress, because of its conservatism. We will be needing your help in contacting and writing to Congressional officials on the various committees that are going to act on the bills. We will let you know when that time comes.

We must not get discouraged, because the process is slow or it does not pass the first time around. Remember, it took 3 tries before the Alien Land Law of Washington was finally repealled. Our character, patience, and perseverance have always been our greatest strengths, let us again rely on that and our faith in others, like we have so many times in the past.

IN MEMORIUM

Funeral services were held recently for two more long-time members of our community.....Masako Fukai and Jim Torazo Shimizu. They, both, leave a void in our community that will remain for a long, long time. We wish to express our sympathies to both of their families. Their passing should remind us again, that we need to cherish our friends more while they are living and to do more things together in our community as family and to make each day something we can all remember with pleasure. We have a neat community and great people in it....and we lost two of them, but they have left us with many, many warm memories and we thank them and their families for them.

BEHOLD HAWAII TOUR

"Behold Hawaii," a Washington Commission for the Humanities Culture Tour is a unique ten-day journey to Hawaii, December 27, 1984 through January 5, 1985. Like the Imax film, "Behold Hawaii," the tour features all the attractions of Hawaii, from ancient temples and modern museums to Volcanoes Park and Waikiki Beach. It is an outstanding tour.

Designed and conducted by Steve Sumida and Gail Nomura, assistant professors of Literature and History, Department of Comparative American Cultures (the department including Asian American Studies), WSU, the itinerary offers an attractive combination of guided excursions and free time for personal pursuits.

There are four vacancies remaining for late additions to the tour. If you are interested call Gail or Steve at Pullman, WA [redacted]

SPOKANE CHAPTER

Japanese American Citizens League

MEMORANDUM:

To: Eligible Redress Recipients

From: Spokane JACL/LEC Redress Team (Fred Munekiyo, Roy Soejima, Satoshi Terao, Sam Nakagawa, Harry Honda, Harry Kadoya, Jim Watanabe, Ed Tsutakawa, Dean Nakagawa, & Denny Yasuhara)

Date: September 28, 1992

Subject: Final Redress Payments

Last night President George Bush signed the redress appropriations bill for $400 million to complete redress payments to all eligible recipients. $250 million of this money will be added to the $250 million already appropriated to make a total of $500 million that will be distributed to the next 25,000 eligible recipients this fiscal year, beginning on October 1, 1992. If the distribution procedure is consistent with last year, the checks should begin arriving toward end of the first week of October or the beginning of the second week. Last year, they sent all but a few checks out the first 3 weeks in October and held back a few checks for those potential recipients of more difficult cases. All those having birthdays, December 31, 1943 or before are being projected to receive their checks this fiscal year. Those born January 1, 1944 or after will receive their checks in fiscal year 1994 starting October 1, 1993.

The bill also includes a trust fund of $50 million to be used for educational purposes. The guidelines for the use of these monies will be determined later.

We received a call this morning from Washington, D.C. from Karen Narasaki relating the good news and felt that you would like to know. During the last week of the Fair, Thursday, September 17th, Speaker Tom Foley's Washington, D.C. Legislative Aide, Michele Denton, called us to let us know that the redress appropriations bill had passed both Houses of Congress and was sent to President Bush for his signature. (He had already informed our representatives that he would sign the bill.)

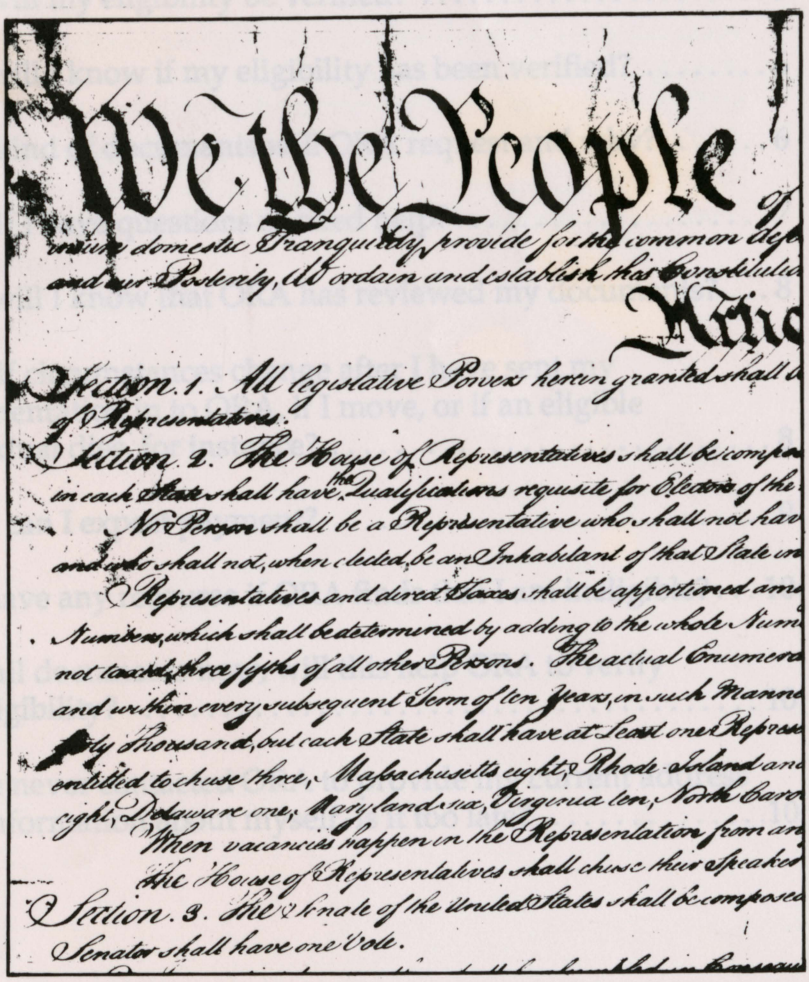
Its been a long time coming. Alot of hard work and worry by many people and its finally paid off. We were lucky too, to have the right people in the right places at the right time. We are very grateful to the political system and people that made all of this possible.

EAST 926 EIGHTH AVENUE / SPOKANE, WASHINGTON 99202 / PHONE (509) 534-2339

U.S. Department of Justice
Civil Rights Division
Office of Redress Administration

Redress Regulations

Questions and Answers



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Introduction

The Civil Liberties Act of 1988 authorizes compensation of $20,000 to eligible persons of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated, relocated or interned during World War II. The Act became law on August 10, 1988, and was assigned to the Department of Justice for implementation. The Office of Redress Administration (ORA) was created as a new organization within the Civil Rights Division of the Department, specifically to carry out the redress provisions of the Act.

The federal regulations were established by the Department to fulfill its responsibilities under the Act. They describe the Department's interpretation of the law's original language, and provide details about how the program will operate. The regulations were signed by Attorney General Dick Thornburgh on August 10, 1989, and published in the Federal Register on August 18, 1989. This pamphlet summarizes these regulations.

Q. **Who is eligible for redress?**

A. All eligibles must be of Japanese ancestry, must have been U.S. citizens or permanent resident aliens during the internment period, from December 7, 1941 to June 30, 1946, and must have been living on August 10, 1988.

Beyond that most, but not all, eligible individuals will fall into one or more categories.

General Categories

- Those who were interned in Relocation Centers.
- Those who were held in Assembly Centers, whether or not they later went to Relocation Centers.
- Those who were interned by the Army in Hawaii.
- Those who were interned by the Department of Justice in any of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) Camps.
- Those who filed Change of Residence Cards.
- Those who moved from prohibited zones on or after March 29, 1942.

- Those who were ordered to leave Bainbridge Island or Terminal Island.

- Those who were in the U.S. Military during the internment period and never spent time in camps, but lost property as a result of government action because their homes were in prohibited zones.

- Those who were in the U.S. Military and were prohibited by government regulations from visiting their interned families or were subject to undue restrictions prior to visits.

- Those who were born in Assembly Centers, Relocation Centers, or Internment Camps, including those born to parents from Latin America who were interned in the United States.

- Those who were forcibly brought to the United States from Latin America for internment, and later acquired a change in immigration status to permanent resident, retroactive to the internment period.

- Those who spent the internment in institutions, such as sanitariums, under the administrative authority of the War Relocation Authority.

Special Cases

ORA knows that some eligible people do not fit any of these categories, and that historic records may be

missing even for some of those who do fit the categories described above. The regulations permit "case-by-case" determinations under either set of circumstances. ORA may ask persons who fit into this special case category to submit affidavits or other documentation to help ORA make a decision.

If you believe that you or someone you know would possibly be a special case, please provide a description of your circumstances during the internment period to ORA, at the address given on page 11 of this booklet. Along with the description, please include the information listed just above the address.

Q. **Who is not eligible for redress?**

A. The Act excludes some people affected during the internment period from redress, and therefore ORA does not need them to supply any additional information. In general, these persons will fall into the following categories:

- Those who are not of Japanese ancestry, including spouses, who were evacuated, relocated, or interned.

- Those who were not U.S. citizens or permanent resident aliens, and did not have their status adjusted retroactively to the internment period, including those brought from Latin America.

- Those who relocated to an enemy country between December 7, 1941 and September 2, 1945. This includes children who relocated with their parents.

- Those who moved from the West Coast prior to March 29, 1942, for their own personal reasons, not in response to government action, and did not file Change of Residence Cards.

- Those who were born after their parents were no longer interned.

- Those who were born after their parents had moved from a prohibited zone.

- Those who remained in the U.S. Military, but lost no property as a result of government action, or were allowed to visit their interned families without undue restrictions.

- Those who were outside the boundaries of the United States, and did not or were unable to return during the internment period, even if their families were evacuated, interned, or relocated.

Q. How will my eligibility be verified?

A. ORA has established an information system that contains all the data that has been collected since the Office was established. The ORA computers contain:

- Historic Information: ORA has obtained historic records made during the internment period from several sources, primarily the National Archives. From these records, we know who was interned, who filed a Change of Residence Card, and other information that is critical in establishing eligibility.

- Current Information: ORA has also been collecting current information from federal and state government agencies (such as the Social Security Administration and state vital statistics bureaus), and from potential recipients, their friends, or families.

During the verification process, ORA will compare current and historic information. If it is the same, then the preliminary phase of verification for that person will be complete.

Q. How will I know if my eligibility has been verified?

A. Once ORA has preliminarily verified your eligibility in the process described above, you will be contacted by letter. The law states that payment must be made in the order of birth, beginning with the oldest eligibles. Therefore, ORA will be contacting eligibles beginning with the oldest living on the date of the enactment of the law on August 10, 1988 (or his or her statutory heirs: spouse, children or parents) who have been located by the Administrator at that time.

This letter will request that you complete a declaration of eligibility and also submit certain documents to establish your identity. ORA will attach to the letter an instruction page that lists specific examples of the kinds of records that are acceptable.

Q. What kind of documents will ORA request and why?

A. It is ORA's responsibility to determine eligibility, but after that, we have to be sure that the check goes to the right person at the right address. Additionally, some people have changed their names, or have a guardian who takes care of their personal business for them. In these cases, we have to know what name to put on the check so that it can be cashed.

In general, ORA will require everyone to send:

- A completed Declaration. (ORA will supply a form)
- An original or a photocopy of a document with both your current legal name and address.

In addition, some will be requested to send:

- Proof of date of birth.
- Proof of guardianship.

And every heir must also send:

- Proof of death of the eligible person.
- Proof of his/her relationship to the deceased person.

ALL PHOTOCOPIED DOCUMENTS must either be notarized or contain an authenticity clause signed under penalty of perjury. Wording for this authenticity clause will be provided by ORA in the letter requesting the documentation.

ORA will not return any documents, so do not send anything that you will need to have back.

Q. What if I have questions or need help?

A. The letter that ORA sends to request documentation will include instructions. These instructions are specific to your case, which means that you may be asked to supply slightly different information than someone else. Return your information in the pre-

addressed envelope that ORA supplies with your letter. This envelope does not need any stamps.

If you have questions, ORA has a help line that you can call. This is not a toll-free number.

ORA Help Line
(202) 653-8360
(202) 786-5986 (TDD)*

* Telephone Device for the Deaf

Q. How will I know that ORA has reviewed my documents?

A. After reviewing your information, ORA will again contact you. If your information is incomplete, a letter from ORA will explain what is needed, and again request that you return the information in the postage-paid, pre-addressed envelope provided. If your information is complete and ORA has confirmed your identity, you will receive a letter informing you of this fact. With this letter you will also receive a change of address form to use if you move before your payment is mailed to you.

Q. What if circumstances change after I have sent my documentation in to ORA, if I move, or if an eligible individual dies, for instance?

A. ORA needs to know this type of information as soon as possible. Please write to us at the address given below if you have new information, or use the

change of address form supplied by ORA to provide us with your new address if you move. This address is to be used by those who have already supplied documentation to ORA at ORA's request, and who want to update that information.

OFFICE OF REDRESS ADMINISTRATION
VERIFICATION UNIT
P.O. BOX 66740
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20035-6740

To expedite handling of information, your correspondence should include your full name and date of birth, and the "FN" that appears on the mailing label above your name on correspondence addressed to you from ORA.

Q. When can I expect payment?

A. Payments will begin in October, 1990. Although the Civil Liberties Act became law on August 10, 1988, ORA cannot make payments until Congress and the President have made funds available. A new law signed by the President on November 21, 1989, makes Redress an entitlement, and establishes a three-year schedule for payments.

Under the new law, enough money will be set aside to make 25,000 redress payments in the first year, 25,000 payments in the second year, and the rest in the third year. Payments will be made in descending order, beginning with eligible people in the

oldest age group (or their heirs) whom ORA has located at that time.

When ORA is ready to pay your age group, you will receive a letter notifying you that you are eligible. Shortly thereafter, you will receive a United States Treasury check for $20,000 or for your share as an heir. Checks will be sent by an express delivery mail service, and you will have to sign a receipt.

Q. Do I have any recourse if ORA finds that I am ineligible?

A. Yes. If you are found to be ineligible, ORA will notify you by letter, and explain the reason for this decision. The letter will include instructions on what to do if you disagree with the decision. You will have the right to request reconsideration of your case within 60 days of receiving the notification. Your request must be to the Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights, and you may submit any documents in support of your eligibility. After your appeal has been reviewed, the Department of Justice will notify you of its final decision.

Q. If I mail documents now, will this help ORA to verify my eligibility?

A. No. ORA must first determine that you are eligible using official historical sources. Therefore, do not send us any proof of identification until you have received a letter from ORA specifically asking for

documentation of your identity. Remember, any information that you send in will not be returned to you.

Q. I have never contacted ORA to provide my current address and information about myself. Is it too late?

A. No. ORA is still collecting voluntary information. If you have not yet provided any information to ORA and would like to do so, please write to ORA at the address given below. You may submit any information you feel may be helpful. The most useful information is name, including maiden or other names used if any, current address, date of birth, social security number, and where you were interned.

OFFICE OF REDRESS ADMINISTRATION
P.O. BOX 66260
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20035-6260

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U.S. Department of Justice
Civil Rights Division
Office of Redress Administration
Post Office Box 66260
Washington, D.C. 20035-6260

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use $300



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of Justice
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