

the creek because he claimed the fish were larger. The Japanese had a bag which Mr. Austin estimated held from 35 to 50 fish.

The Japanese asked Mr. Austin why he did not fish on Independence Creek. Mr. Austin inferred this to mean that the Japanese did not want him encroaching on the Japanese fishing rights on Sheppards Creek (near the Center). I asked Mr. Austin what he did next and he said he got in his car and drove to the Military Police guard at the entrance to the Center and reported the incident. The guard did not seem particularly concerned - said that he frequently heard that the Japanese got out of the Center with a permit on detail and then sneaked away and went fishing. The guard told Mr. Austin that it was none of his concern, and that he should get in touch with the Game Warden who had been trying to catch Japanese in the act of fishing. Mr. Austin told the Game Warden about his experience. The Game Warden told Mr. Austin that he had made several trips to the area west of the Camp, trying to catch Japanese fishing but up to the present time he had been unsuccessful.

Case 2. Mr. Maul Miller, Superintendent of the Sierra Talc Company Plant at Keeler, stated that on the Sunday of August 30 he went fishing on Georges Creek and saw four Japanese fishing, about five miles from the Camp boundary. One careful questioning I found that Mr. Miller did not see them actually fishing, but he assumed they had been fishing because they were standing alongside the creek. I asked if Mr. Miller talked to them. Mr. Miller said no, that the Japanese saw him coming and sneaked down into the bushes in the creek bed. Mr. Miller walked by, and later looked back, and they had come up on the bank again. I asked Mr. Miller how close he got to the Japanese, and he estimated it was about a half mile. (One might raise the question whether a Japanese could be distinguished from anyone else at that distance.) Mr. Miller said he had a friend who saw eight Japanese in one group, about the middle of August actually in the act of fishing. He thought this took place on Sheppards Creek.

Case 3. Mrs. George Johnson, whose husband works for the Southern Pacific Railroad, and who lives at Keeler, said that Mr. Johnson saw two Japanese fishing, west of the Camp boundary, about two months ago.

Case 4. Mr. K. Horton, Chief of Internal Police, said that he had no doubt that Japanese working on the garbage crew had been fishing in the Owens River in connection with their trips east of camp to dump garbage. In fact, this practice of fishing on return trips was so well known that working on the garbage crew was a very popular job and there were many applicants. This story is corroborated by Mr. Brander, In Charge of Personnel. However, Mr. Horton claims that this practice of fishing in the Owens River has been stopped for at least a month. He estimates that the place where this fishing took place was not more than three miles from the Center.

Case 5. Mr. K. Horton, Chief of Internal Police, said that a party of 9 or 10 Japanese were found by the Military Police and Mr. Baxter, County Health Officer, sometime ago fishing 3 or 4 miles west from the Center on Georges Creek. This party had a truck and was supposed to be getting native plants for gardening purposes. They had a permit which allowed them to get past the Military Police guard and this was simply a case of their taking advantage of the situation.

Swimming

None of the people which I interviewed had seen any Japanese swimming. Following is a list of places where Japanese could have gone swimming outside of the Center.

1. Small dam at southwest corner of Center. Mr. Nielsen, Supervisor of Community Activities at Manzanar, had a small dam about 2 feet high built across Bairs Creek at the picnic ground which is located at the southwest corner of the Center. This was used by children for wading and paddling around (it never was deep enough for actual swimming) during the latter part of June. When it was realized that the water from Bairs Creek flowed directly into the Los Angeles Aqueduct, Roy Nash issued Project Director's Bulletin No.7, July 3, stopping all swimming in any of these streams. (See Supplement 4). Also on July 7 there appeared the following item in the Manzanar Free Press.

"Construction of the swimming pool was indefinitely postponed following discovery that water from the pool flowed into the aqueduct, thereby contaminating the drinking water. Plans are being drawn up to direct the flow of water towards the farms."

I inspected this site and found that the little two-foot rock dam had been torn down in the middle so that it impounded no water.

2. Settling Basin - Manzanar Water System. This settling basin, which is made of concrete and makes an ideal swimming pool, is located about 1/2 mile to the north and west of the Center. It was completed about the first of July. In Mr. Nash's absence from the Project, Ned Campbell made an announcement in the Manzanar Free Press, under date of July 7, that the entire area to the west side of the Center would be open to the Japanese. The news article read as follows:

"Extension of the boundaries to embrace the fields and creeks surrounding the former center confines was announced by Ned Campbell, Assistant Project Director, today. The new limits run in parallel lines straight west from the watch towers located on the southeast and the northeast corners of the

center, and extend four miles into the foothills. Picnics and outings can now be held at any time although the residents are cautioned to use their own discretion in keeping the grounds clean and observing reasonable hours. Swimming in the creeks, however, is strictly prohibited since they are the source of the Center's water supply. Neither will fishing be allowed until permits are received. Strict adherence of the rules must be observed, stated Campbell, or the extended boundaries may be revoked."

This extension of the boundary led to a group of Japanese going out as far as the settling basin where it was reported they were swimming on July 8. On July 9 the following notice appeared in the Manzanar Free Press:

"Watch That Line

Permission for camp residents to go beyond the west boundary line up toward the hills was cancelled Tuesday after complaints were received that people were swimming in the community water reservoir and also in the aqueduct streams."

There is no proof one way or the other as to whether any swimming is taking place in the settling basin at the present time.

3. Sheppards and Bairs Creeks: Reports have been circulating in the Manzanar area that Japanese have built several crude stone and brush dams in these two creeks to dam up enough water for swimming. However, no one had made a careful check on this situation. At my request, Mr. Nash asked Mr. Nielsen, Supervisor of Community Activities, to hike the full length of Sheppards and Bairs Creeks from the project boundary to the hills to ascertain whether any such dams had been built. On September 2, Mr. Nielsen made this hike covering several miles and prepared a brief report of his findings. (Supplement 5). In Sheppards Creek he found a dam approximately 1-1/2 miles west of the settling basin but it does not appear that this was built by the Japanese. On Bairs Creek he found three small dams which might be used for swimming but which apparently were built before the Japanese came to Manzanar. He also found about six dams, two of them quite large, which may have been made by the Japanese. The two larger dams impound enough water to permit swimming of a very modest type while the other dams are too small to permit anything but wading.

4. Swimming in Los Angeles Aqueduct: There is no definite evidence that the Japanese have done any swimming in the Los Angeles Aqueduct. It would be much more difficult for them to swim here than west of the Center, because of the difficulty of getting to the aqueduct and because the chances of being apprehended are considerable. The aqueduct is well patrolled by the City of Los Angeles.

Conference with Mr. Nash Regarding Fishing and Swimming:

I asked Mr. Nash if he had any information as to whether or not Japanese were fishing or swimming outside the Relocation Area. He said that he had no first-hand knowledge but that he had heard so many stories to this effect that he had no doubt that this had been taking place. He thought that this fishing was confined to the area west of the Relocation Area and that it would continue unless more guards were assigned by the Military Police to patrol the west boundary of the Center. It was his feeling that the responsibility of preventing the Japanese from crossing the boundary without a permit and a Caucasian escort rested with the Army and not with WRA.

Conference with Military Police

Regarding Fishing and Swimming: I asked Captain Archer and Lt. Buckner of the Military Police whether they thought it was possible for the Japanese to leave the Relocation Center and fish or swim. They said they had heard that the Japanese were doing some fishing and swimming west of the Center, but if this were true they were doing it at a very great risk to their personal safety. They said that there were about 120 soldiers in their unit, and that this made it difficult to post an adequate guard on the west side, twenty-four hours a day. At the present time there are 11 guard posts being maintained on a 24 hour basis. Besides this guarding service this unit is expected to carry on a heavy training program.

I inspected the guarding service along the west line, which is approximately 7/10 of a mile in length. This area is patrolled, but so lightly that a person could go over the line without being noticed. This is particularly true because there is a trash-burning dump a little distance from the west boundary of the Center. In connection with this dump, a long trench has been excavated and the dirt therefrom forms a long barrier about five feet high. If a person gets over this barrier he can proceed a considerable distance to the west, out of sight of anyone patrolling the west boundary. Furthermore, at night there are no search lights along the west boundary.

On the other hand, the guards have been instructed to shoot anyone who attempts to leave the Center without a permit, and who refuses to halt when ordered to do so. The guards are armed with guns that are effective at a range of up to 500 yards. I asked Lt. Buckner if a guard ordered a Japanese who was out of bounds to halt and the

Japanese did not do so would the guard actually shoot him. Lt. Buckner's reply was that he only hoped the guard would bother to ask him to halt. He explained that the guards were finding guard service very monotonous, and that nothing would suit them better than to have a little excitement, such as shooting a Jap.

Another statement which Lt. Buckner made emphasizes the attitude of the Military Police and also that they take the patrol service with the utmost seriousness. He said that he, personally, would not be willing to attempt to cross through the beam of light thrown by one of the four search lights now installed for a thousand dollars, even though he had on his soldier's uniform.

Sometime ago a Japanese was shot for being outside of the Center. The evidence as to just what happened is conflicting. The guard said that he ordered the Japanese to halt - that the Japanese started to run away from him, so he shot him. The Japanese was seriously injured, but recovered. He said that he was collecting scrap lumber to make shelves in his house, and that he did not hear the guard say halt. The guard's story does not appear to be accurate, inasmuch as the Japanese was wounded in the front and not in the back. This incident is recorded as an indication that, if the Japanese are leaving the Center on the west side to fish and swim, they are doing so at great peril to themselves; and that, if they continue this practice, in all probability one of them will get shot.

Realizing that the patrolling of the west side was not satisfactory, Captain Archer, over a considerable period of time, has been trying to get additional watch towers and search lights. His request has just been approved and plans are now under way for the installation of four more towers, which will make a total of eight. When this installation is completed there will be a tower at each corner, and at the middle point of each of the four sides of the Center. Twelve powerful search lights will be installed which will throw a broad beam of bright light around the entire Center. When this is completed it appears very unlikely that any Japanese will leave the Center without permits during hours of darkness.

AXES, HATCHETS, AND KNIVES TAKEN FROM JAPANESE

(Refer to Paragraph 5 under Claims of WRA Laxity, p.1)

On September 2, I interviewed Mr. K. Horton, Chief of Internal Police. Among other subjects discussed I questioned him carefully regarding the knives and hatchets which had been taken from the Japanese. Mr. Horton gave the following information:

When the Japanese began arriving at Manzanar at the end of March, all baggage was carefully searched for contraband. This was in accordance with Army instructions and was carried out jointly by the Army and WCCA. During May and up until WRA took over the project about June 1, the Internal Police were under the direction of Major Ashworth, Internal Securities Section of WCCA. Major Ashworth not only continued this practice of searching the baggage of the Japanese, but he added several items to the list of contraband, including all sharp instruments and flashlights. Prior to Major Ashworth's taking charge no receipts were given to Japanese for any articles collected. This was deemed unnecessary because the Army had no intention of returning these articles. Capt. McCushion gave these instructions. Mr. Horton estimates that the number of articles taken, with no record of the owner, is somewhere between 100 and 150. From May on, receipts have been given by the Internal Securities Section for articles taken and the practice of confiscating such articles is continuing at the present time.

Throughout the entire period a Japanese was allowed to keep any article, such as knives and hatchets, provided that he could show a "work slip" or "order" from some properly constituted authority that these articles were needed in the work which he was to perform on the project. For example, a cook with knives necessary for cooking could keep these knives if he could show that he was definitely going to be employed as a cook at the project. Such knives would have to be kept at the place of his job and not at his home. If a Japanese cook was not given a job as a cook when he first came to the project and therefore had to give up his knives but later became a cook, he could reclaim his knives and use them on the job. Mr. Horton estimates that at least 50 knives have been returned on this basis.

Also, about six hatchets have been returned to Japanese working as farmhands and recently about five hatchets have been given out to be used in connection with stone masonry. Mr. Horton explained that his understanding of the policy back of this procedure was that it was an unnecessary risk to have dangerous weapons, which were not necessary to the performance of actual jobs, lying around the homes of Japanese which, in case of a disturbance, might be used to commit personnel injury or damage to property.

I personally inspected all of the articles now in the hands of the Internal Police which have been taken from the Japanese. Mr. Horton is scheduled to leave the project on September 7.

The claim submitted by the Army (see Paragraph 5, page 1) states that the civilian administration ordered Mr. Horton to return these articles to their owners. Mr. Nash says he suggested this to Mr. Horton but never insisted. It is also significant that there is no record of the owners of most of the articles.

THE CASE OF ISAMI NOGUCHI

(Refer to Paragraph 6 - Claims of WRA Laxity, p.1)

I asked Mr. Nash what information he had regarding this case and Mr. Nash reported as follows:

"I have carefully checked the Personnel records at Manzanar. Every Japanese who enters this Center is carded and his whole history placed on file. No one by the name of Isami Noguchi was ever an inmate of Manzanar. I recall distinctly Mr. Triggs, who was the Camp Manager under WCCA telling me that before my arrival there had appeared at Manzanar an artist named Mr. Noguchi. I do not recall his first name. He said that this gentleman came voluntarily with introduction from someone on the White House staff, and wanted to teach art in Manzanar and other Assembly and Relocation Centers. Mr. Triggs, for reasons best known to himself, refused admission to Mr. Noguchi, who is at present located in Poston. Whether or not this is the same man, I cannot say."

THE CASE OF DR. JAMES GOTO

(Refer to Paragraph 7 - Claims of WRA Laxity, p.1)

I asked Mr. Nash if he had any information regarding this case and he reported as follows:

"Dr. Goto has left the Manzanar Center on only two occasions since he entered as an internee. The first occasion was on Sunday, June 7th, when he and Mrs. Goto were my guests at dinner in Lone Pine in company with Colonel Cress, Assistant Director of the War Relocation Authority. The second occasion was on Monday, July 20th at 2:00 A.M. when the police wakened me to say that the Dow Hotel at Lone Pine made an urgent request that Dr. Goto be permitted to come in to attend a man who was one of their guests who was in extreme pain, no doctors being available in Lone Pine at the moment. I consulted the Commanding Officer of the Military Police and personally drove Dr. Goto to attend the patient. We returned together to Manzanar at 4:00 A.M. Dr. Goto has not stepped outside the Manzanar Center on any other occasion."

On the evening of September 1, I personally interviewed Dr. Goto and asked him if he had left the Manzanar Center since his arrival and, if so, under what circumstances. His answer checked in every detail with the statement given by Mr. Nash.

JAPANESE AT SAFEWAY STORE IN BISHOP UNATTENDED

(Refer to Paragraph 8 - Claims of WRA Laxity, p. 1)

I told Mr. Nash of the claim that six elderly Japanese were seen in the Safeway Store in Bishop on August 8, and asked if he could throw any light on this matter. Mr. Nash replied as follows:

"We have constantly received Japanese both from Fort Lincoln, North Dakota, and from Fort Missoula, Montana (which are Concentration Camps). These people have been coming in from one or the other of these points about every week since I have been here. Our records show that under date of August 8th, 26 Japanese were inducted at Manzanar, who arrived here at 3:43 P.M. by Inland Stage, having come from Fort Lincoln, North Dakota, by Union Pacific to Ogden, Southern Pacific to Reno, and thence by stage from Reno to Manzanar. The stage from Reno necessarily comes through Bishop and stops there for nearly an hour. The Japanese who are transported on the stage are under no obligation to stay in the stage during this stop. They are perfectly free to enter any shops they like and I have no doubt that under this date Japanese were seen in the Safeway Stores and other stores in Bishop".

September 9, 1942

SUBJECT: "Immediate Action" Memorandum, August 25, 1942 -- Manzanar

TO : The Commanding General, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army,
Presidio of San Francisco, California. (Through: Chief of Staff)

1. Since transmittal of the interim report of August 30, there has been received from Regional Director of War Relocation Authority a full and comprehensive report concerning alleged evidences of laxity on the part of the War Relocation Authority in the administration of the Manzanar Relocation Area. The original of the report (TAB A) is transmitted herewith.

2. It will be noted that the investigation report made by Dr. Phillip J. Webster discloses that each alleged incident was investigated and the supporting evidence, if any, ascertained. It will be noted too that Dr. Webster investigated other claimed incidents.

3. Dr. Webster's report substantially disproves the verity or accurateness of the former complaints and on the whole it discloses that the movements and activities of the Japanese outside the Manzanar Relocation Center and within the Project Area are well controlled.

4. Under the circumstances, it is suggested that Civil Affairs Division be authorized to write a letter to the Director of the War Relocation Authority commending it for the thoroughness of the report. Such letter should also indicate the Commanding General's approval of the measures which have been adopted by the War Relocation Authority, as indicated by the report, for the control of the movements of the Japanese.

Karl R. Bendetsen
Colonel, G.S.C.
Assistant Chief of Staff

1 Incl. - TAB A

Approved)
Disapproved) this _____ day of September, 1942.

J. L. DeWITT
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army
Commanding

CHECK SLIP (Informal) (Do not remove from this paper)

FILE No. SPKSI 004.003

HEADQUARTERS NINTH CORPS AREA
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

NOTE: Use this slip for notes in connection with this paper. All notes will be NUMBERED CONSECUTIVELY, top to bottom. Papers should have attached all records necessary for intelligent action. A line will be drawn the full width of the slip below each note.

SUBJECT: Report on situation at Manzanar and vicinity.

No.	DATE	FROM	To	REMARKS
1.	1942 8-24	PPIS ISD	G-2	<p>1. Attention is invited to the attached letter.</p> <p>2. For your information, Mr. Otis Booth, a Super^{MINE}visor_{INTENDENT} of the Sierra Talc Company, with offices at 500 Union League Building, Los Angeles, advises that on August 18, the situation described in this letter had not improved, and states that the 100 military police living in buildings 300 yards south of Manzanar appear to be subject to the civilian control of the camp because they have not made any attempt to prevent Japanese from taking Army trucks and going anywhere they see fit.</p> <p>3. Mr. Horton, civilian Chief of Police at the Japanese camp, advised the Sheriff of Inyo County that the first act of the War Relocation Authority was to discharge all of the experienced civilian guards except five this resulting in a complete disorganization of the interior guard.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">E. O. S. Jr. <i>E.O.S.</i></p>
2.	1942 8-24	G-2	C/S	<p>The attached file concerns the Manzanar area where important mines, mills, and explosive magazines etc. are located. Both the Plant Protection Officer, 9th Service Command and the Sheriff, Inyo County believe that there is laxity in the W.R.A. administration at the Manzanar Camp. Recommend that this be referred to CAD for investigation.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>J.W.</i></p>

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KENYKKS?
(USE BOTH SIDES)

UNITED STATES ARMY
SAN FRANCISCO SIGNAL CORPS PROCUREMENT DISTRICT
FORD BUILDING, 2905 TWENTY FIRST STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
452 1/2 N. Lake street
Los Angeles Calif.
August 21, 1942

IN REPLY REFER TO:

004.003 (PP) Protecting, Guarding

Subject: Civilian administration of Manzanar Japanese Camp

To: E.O. Sawyer Jr. Lt. Colonel, 9th. Service Command
Plant Protection Service.

Reference: Vital mining area, Power Plants, Water
aqueduct, Ore mills situated in Inyo
County, California.

1. It is felt that there is potential danger to the Security of property and materials adjacent to subject alien camp because of laxity in the adequate policing and guarding under the new administration by civilian authority.

2. During survey of properties of the Sierra Talc Co., and the Southern California Minerals Co., which included 8 Mines and 1 Ore Mill with attendant Explosives magazines and storages, it was brought to the attention of the undersigned that while the Plant Protection Service was asking cooperation from Mine and Ore Mill managements for adequate protection of vital material supplies and processing equipment, potential danger to life and property because of inadequate policing and guarding at subject alien concentration camp could be a far greater problem for immediate consideration.

3. Persons employed by the City of Los Angeles water and power departments interviewed were Mr. Biglow, and Mr. Lowe of Big Pine Power Plant, Mr. Steel and a Mr. Brown of water Department, refer to Mr. Lowe Big Pine Creek Power Plant, Big Pine Calif., the Sherrif of Inyo County Mr. Sam R. Spear and 3 of his Deputies, The District Attorney of Inyo County, Mr. George Francis and 1 of his Deputies, Mr. Otis Booth and Mr. Maule Miller of the Sierra Talc Co. Ore Mill, Keeler California. Mr. Horton, civilian chief of police inside the Japanese camp also was interviewed.

4. Light and Power employees have seen Japs fishing in streams, in some cases have seen small creeks dammed up for swimming holes with Japs swimming in them at distances of from 5 to 9 miles from the concentration camp with no escort or guards.

FOR DEFENSE



BUY
UNITED
STATES
SAVINGS
BONDS
AND STAMPS

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5. Twelve persons stated that they had seen 15 to 20 Japanese aliens on many occasions who were riding in Army Trucks driven by a Japanese driver, seldom with a white civilian escort, driving all over the district surrounding the alien camp, in many instances over 30 miles from subject camp. This would take the Japs within 200 feet of the Ore Mill at Keeler where Mr. Booth and Mr. Miller of the Sierra Talc Company saw them passing by on many occasions, and also they would pass within 100 feet of the large explosives magazine 1 mile out of Keeler Calif.

6. Mr. Horton civilian chief of police at the Jap camp informed the undersigned that he was very much concerned about the administration of the subject camp, and potential threat to all concerned inside as well as outside the camp, but felt that he in no way could be held responsible as he was powerless to do anything about it under the present administration at the camp. To protect himself Mr. Horton is reporting subversive activities inside the camp to Major Ashworth, Internal Security Section of Civil Control, Hotel Whitcomb San Francisco, California. Mr. Horton also stated that during the period subject camp was under Military Control he collected several large boxes of short handled axes and hatchets, and also large quantities of long bladed knives, from male Japanese internees. All of which the new civilian administration had ordered him to return to their owners as their personal property, this last Mr. Horton states he has refused to do.

7. All of the forgoing information was obtained on August 1st, 1942 and at odd times on July 30th and 31st, 1942 during an official survey trip as referred to in paragraph 2. Further comment would in no way clarify the situation as it is felt that adequate measures will be found necessary upon investigation by the proper authorities.

8. Attention is directed to the fact that in the district of subject alien camp, explosives are loosely cached in unguarded locations at over 50 mines in close proximity to roads and the country in which the Japs are allowed to roam unattended, and also approximately 100 to 200 tons of explosives are stored in 10 unguarded Dealer magazines adjacent to towns on the 88 mile stretch of paved road from Olancho to Bishop Calif. and that the Japanese Camp is about in the center of this district.

Arthur P. Gough

Arthur P. Gough
Inspector, Plant Protection
9th. Service Command

- incl. 1 road sketch
- 1 letter, District Attorney, Inyo County.
- 1 carbon copy of comments letter to S.C.P.P., San Francisco.

OFFICE OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY
INYO COUNTY
INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA

GEORGE FRANCIS, DISTRICT ATTORNEY

August 3,
1942

Mr. Arthur P. Gough
452 $\frac{1}{2}$ North Lake Street
Los Angeles, California.

Dear Inspector Gough:

This letter is being written in accordance with your letter of July 31, 1942.

It has come to our attention that in the past there have been instances of Japanese allowed outside of the boundaries of the Manzanar Relocation Area without sufficient guard and that it is the practice to allow several Japanese to travel about Inyo County while escorted by only one unarmed white person. Not only is there the possibility that unescorted or improperly escorted Japanese might do damage in the county, but there is also the possibility that some Inyo County resident might do harm to such Japanese.

It is our opinion that matters of police practice and procedure should be left entirely in the hands of trained police officers. All told there are but 5 civilian police at the Japanese Camp.

Yours very truly,

Sam R. Spear
SAM R. SPEAR
Sheriff

George Francis
GEORGE FRANCIS
District Attorney

SRS:m
GF:m

Oasis mine -
Reed Mine -
both above mines in Nevada

Big Pine -

Independence - county seat of Inyo county Calif.

Manzanar
Japanese Camp

Willow Creek Mine
Huntley Mine

Lone Pine

Keeler Ore Mill

White Mountain Mine

Talc City Mine
Trinity Mine

Olancha

Darwin Manganese
Tungston
Zinc
Lead, Mines

Little Lake

Brown
Inyorkern

Cantil

Mojave

NEVADA
California



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Los Angeles, California

004.003 (PP) Protecting, Guarding

July 8, 1942

Subject: Sierra Talc Co., Security of Properties, *Comments.*

To: Harold P. Ausherman, Captain Signal
Corps, Plant Protection Officer

Reference: Alien Camps

1. For the past 90 days the security of production of subject properties have been greatly endangered because of the labor situation, the average wages of mine workers being \$6.00 per day. Alien camp construction contractors are paying common labor 8 and 9 dollars per day, semi skilled labor 10 to 12 dollars per day. This condition resulted in loss of semi and skilled miners at the Oasis and Willow Creek mines and the ore pulverizing mill at Keeler of almost 30% of their working crews as reported to the inspector during Plant Protection Inspection early in the month of May, 1942.

2. It is the opinion of the undersigned that the security condition referred to in paragraph 1. will be greatly improved inside of 30 days as construction work is 90% completed on reference camps. However, it is recommended that should there be extensive expansion of the present camps, military authorities should require that construction contractors do not obtain labor from the local mining district. Attention is directed to the fact that this is a large mining district, operations including such other vital mining as lead, zinc, tin, manganese, vanadium, sulphur, and over 50 other vital war production materials. Managements are troubled by priorities for materials, labor and by the apparent disinclination of local draft boards to defer men vital to this industry, the intense heat in the summer, extreme cold in the winter, and in this last instance competition for a fast dwindling experienced labor supply by construction of reference camps.

3. Attention is directed to the fact that in the district of subject properties explosives are loosely cached in unguarded locations at over 50 mines in close proximity to reference camps, also approximately 100 to 200 tons of explosives are stored in 10 unguarded Deayler magazines adjacent to towns on the 88 mile stretch of paved road from Olancha to Bishop. Japanese Detention Camp at Manzanar is near center of above referred to towns. Signal Corps Plant Protection Service has jurisdiction over (1) of above referred to magazines. The magazine situated 1 mile outside Town of Keeler, operated by Sierra Talc Co.

4. Attention is directed to the fact that friends and relatives of Japanese interned in reference camps visit towns adjacent to Manzanar attempting to get in touch with referred to internees. Due to the fact that area under consideration is outside of restricted zone for enemy aliens there is absolutely no restriction of enemy alien activities or movements.

a. On Saturday, May 10, 1942, a Japanese, Isami Noguchi, driving a Ford V-8 - 1940 Station Wagon with no license plates, parked his car alongside of Military Prohibited Zone sign, which he read, and then walked into the Sierra Talc Ore mill at Keeler and asked why Talc ore was considered vital to the war effort. Mr. Otis Booth, of the Sierra Talc Co., got him out of the mill as quickly as possible. Japanese Noguchi obtained information as to location of ore mill from a woman employee of the Dow Hotel, Lone Pine, California., 17 miles north of Keeler Sierra Talc Mill. On day of this occurrence the undersigned was inspecting Willow Creek and Huntley mines 154 miles by road N.E. of Keeler Talc Mill.

b. On Sunday, May 11, 1942, the undersigned apprehended Japanese subject in Lone Pine and thru questioning him learned that he claimed to be associate editor of Japanese language paper Doho. Subject Japanese admitted that he visited City of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, in the late summer of 1941, leaving there approximately 60 days before December 7, 1941. Mr. Black, one of the executives in charge of Manzanar Japanese Camp said that interned Japanese subjects informed him that Japanese, Isami Noguchi, was thought to be a radical Japanese agent.

c. Above information submitted to illustrate that subject properties are wide open for enemy agent activities. Case referred to Los Angeles F.B.I.

5. Being familiar with this district and the multiple mining operations involved, it occurs to the undersigned that to adequately safeguard the security of subject properties and other vital mining operations in and adjacent to reference camps enemy "Alien and Nationality Prohibited Zone" should be created covering all roads and countryside within a safe distance of all properties and explosive storages involved, in the same manner as prohibited zones have been created in the ocean coastal areas. There is only one North and South and two highways from Easterly direction involved for adequate military control.

6. The security of Sierra Talc ore mill at Keeler, the Oasis Talc Mine, Esmeralda County, Nevada, and the Talc City Mine 17 miles S.E. of Keeler are the properties most susceptible to possible sabotage.

a. Talc Mill, Keeler, 22 miles from Japanese Camp, sabotage by fire or explosives could completely destroy this facility including small laboratory and ore bunkers. Value approximately \$50,000.

b. Oasis Mine, Esmeralda County, State of Nevada. Mine situated 88 miles by paved highway N.E. of Japanese Camp. Possible sabotage by explosives could cause damage not to exceed \$1,000. Stoppage of production would not exceed 48 hours in the opinion of the undersigned. There could be no damage by fire except to small amount of machinery.

c. Talc City Mine, situated 38 miles by paved highway, thence 3 miles by desert road S.E. of Japanese Camp. This mine is one of the largest and most valuable talc ore deposits in the United States. It is operated on 4 levels in the heart of a large mountain. Because of the manner of mining methods necessary to operate this property a comparatively small amount of explosives expertly placed would forever ruin this mine, causing loss of ore estimated at from 50,000 to 100,000 tons. Supporting Dome is mining method referred to.

(d) Of the other 4 mines involved in the Sierra Talc properties, negligible damage in case of sabotage by explosives could occur of not to exceed \$500. at each mine with stoppage of production not to exceed 48 hours. There could be no damage by fire except to a small amount of machinery at any of these mines.

Arthur P. Gough
Inspector, Plant Protection
Signal Corps Procurement
San Francisco, California

Distances by highways, desert and mountain roads from alien concentration camps at Manzanar to various Sierra Talc properties:

Japanese Camp, Manzanar	To		Miles
"	Keeler Talc Ore Mill	22	"
"	Talc City Mine	39	"
"	Trinity Mine	38	"
"	White Mountain Mine	73	"
"	Huntley Mine	79	"
"	Willow Creek Mine	82	"
"	Oasis Mine (Nevada)	88	"

Refer to Road Sketch

September 9, 1942

WAB/dl
CAD

SUBJECT: "Immediate Action" Memorandum, August 25, 1942 -- Manzanar

TO : The Commanding General, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army,
Presidio of San Francisco, California. (Through: Chief of Staff)

1. Since transmittal of the interim report of August 30, there has been received from Regional Director of War Relocation Authority a full and comprehensive report concerning alleged evidences of laxity on the part of the War Relocation Authority in the administration of the Manzanar Relocation Area. The original of the report (TAB A) is transmitted herewith.

2. It will be noted that the investigation report made by Dr. Phillip J. Webster discloses that each alleged incident was investigated and the supporting evidence, if any, ascertained. It will be noted too that Dr. Webster investigated other claimed incidents.

3. Dr. Webster's report substantially disproves the verity or accurateness of the former complaints and on the whole it discloses that the movements and activities of the Japanese outside the Manzanar Relocation Center and within the Project Area are well controlled.

4. Under the circumstances, it is suggested that Civil Affairs Division be authorized to write a letter to the Director of the War Relocation Authority commending it for the thoroughness of the report. Such letter should also indicate the Commanding General's approval of the measures which have been adopted by the War Relocation Authority, as indicated by the report, for the control of the movements of the Japanese.

Karl R. Bendetsen
Colonel, G.S.C.
Assistant Chief of Staff

1 Incl. - TAB A

Approved)
Disapproved) this _____ day of September, 1942.

J. L. DeWITT
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army
Commanding

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
MANZANAR RELOCATION AREA
Manzanar, California

C O P Y

DIRECTOR'S BULLETIN NO. 2

June 26, 1942

SUBJECT: Permits for Japanese to Leave Relocation Center.

1. The Relocation Center is that area occupied by buildings and patrolled by the Military Police.
2. The Relocation Area is the entire tract of over 6,000 acres.
3. As soon as the boundary can be suitably marked, it is the director's intention to permit free movement of evacuees anywhere within the Relocation Area.
4. Until the boundary is marked and further announcement made, no Japanese is authorized to leave the Relocation Center except on pass signed by the Project Director or the Assistant Project Director, or in their absence by the Acting Director.
5. The privilege of issuing passes heretofore exercised by the interior police is hereby withdrawn.
6. Requests for passes outside the immediate vicinity should be anticipated well in advance in order that necessary clearances can be secured; no Japanese may enter Military Area No. 1 without previous authorization of the Western Defense Command.

Roy Nash
Project Director

C O P Y

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
MANZANAR RELOCATION AREA
Manzanar, California

PROJECT DIRECTOR'S BULLETIN NO. 4

June 27, 1942

SUBJECT: Curfew and the 10 Mile Limit.

1. The California portion of Military Area No. 2 includes the forest and mountain region in the easterly part of the state. There are relatively few cities in the entire area and no city with more than 5,000 population. Specifically, Military Area No. 2 includes Owens Valley and Manzanar.
2. HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND FOURTH ARMY
Presidio of San Francisco, California

PUBLIC PROCLAMATION NO. 6
June 2, 1942

TO: The People within the State of California, and to the Public Generally:

WHEREAS, By Public Proclamation No. 1, dated March 2, 1942, this Headquarters, there was designated and established Military Area No. 2 and

WHEREAS, the present military situation requires, as a matter of military necessity, additional regulations pertaining to all persons of Japanese ancestry, both alien and non-alien, who are in that portion of Military Area No. 2 lying within the State of California:

NOW, THEREFORE I, J. L. DeWitt, Lieutenant General, U.S. Army, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the President of the United States and by the Secretary of War and my powers and prerogatives as Commanding General, Western Defense Command, do hereby declare and establish the following additional regulations covering the conduct to be observed by all persons of Japanese ancestry, both alien and non-alien, residing or being in that portion of the State of California lying within the Military Area above described:

1. Effective at 12:00 o'clock noon, P.W.T., June 2, 1942, all alien Japanese and persons of Japanese ancestry who are within the said California portion of Military Area No. 2, be and they are hereby prohibited from leaving that area for any purpose until and to the extent that a future proclamation or order of this headquarters shall so permit or direct.

June 27, 1942

2. No. person of Japanese ancestry, whether alien or non-alien, who is now outside of Military Area No. 1 or outside of the said California portion of Military Area No. 2, shall enter either of said areas unless expressly authorized to do so by this headquarters.

3. The hours between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. are hereby designated as the hours of curfew. Effective at 12:00 o'clock noon, P.W.T., June 2, 1942, all persons of Japanese ancestry, both alien and non-alien, residing or being within the said California portion of Military Area No. 2., shall, during the hours of curfew, be within their places of residence or, if any such persons have no places of residence therein, then they shall be in their temporary places of abode. At all times other than during the hours of curfew, or except as expressly authorized by order of this headquarters, all such persons shall be not more than 10 miles from their places of residence or, if any such persons have no place of residence, then not more than 10 miles from their temporary places of abode, unless traveling between such points and the places of their regular employment.

4. Nothing in paragraph 3 hereof shall be construed as prohibiting any of the above-specified persons from visiting, during non-curfew hours, the nearest United States Post Office, United States Employment Service Office or office operated or maintained by the Wartime Civil Control Administration, State and Federal courts and public offices, for the purpose of transacting any business or the making of any arrangements necessary to prepare for evacuation or to accomplish compliance with exclusion orders hereafter to be issued.

5. The following classes of persons of Japanese ancestry are hereby authorized to be temporarily exempted or deferred from future exclusion and evacuation upon furnishing satisfactory proof as provided in Proclamation No. 5, dated March 30, 1942.

- (a) Patients in hospitals or confined elsewhere, and too ill or incapacitated to be removed therefrom without danger to life;
- (b) Immates of orphanages and the totally deaf, dumb or blind.

6. All alien Japanese and all persons of Japanese ancestry will be excluded from said California portion of Military Area No. 2 by future orders or proclamations of this Headquarters.

7. Any person violating this Proclamation will be subject to the criminal penalties provided by Public Law No. 503, 77th Congress, approved March 21, 1942, entitled: "An Act to Provide a Penalty for Violation of

June 27, 1942

Restrictions or Orders with Respect to Persons Entering, Remaining in, leaving or Committing Any Act in Military Areas or Zones." In the case of any alien enemy, such person will in addition be subject to immediate apprehension and internment.

J. L. DE WITT
Lieutenant General U.S. Army
Commanding

3. From the main entrance, Manzanar Relocation Area, to the Post Office in Lone Pine is exactly 10 miles; from Manzanar to the Lone Pine Depot is 11 miles.

4. The "place of residence" of any and all evacuees in Owens Valley is the Manzanar Relocation Area.

/s/ Roy Nash
Project Director

Copies to:
C.O., Military Police
Chief of Interior Police
Manzanar Free Press
All Block Leaders

TRANSFER AGREEMENT BETWEEN WAR DEPARTMENT AND WAR RELOCATION
AUTHORITY PERTAINING TO MANZANAR RELOCATION AREA

June 1, 1942

1. Under and in accordance with the terms of the agreement of April 17, 1942, by the War Department and the War Relocation Authority, the Manzanar Relocation Area, including a Reception Center for approximately 10,000 Japanese evacuees, with all lands, water, buildings and installations, and fixtures and equipment, thereto, is transferred from the War Department to the War Relocation Authority, effective at 12:01 A.M., June 1, 1942.

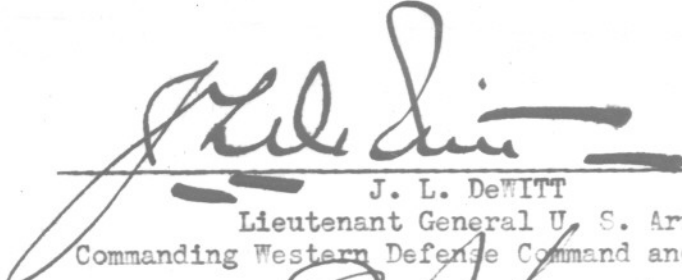
2. Accountability for Buildings, Fixtures and Utilities, or, in general, Installations and Equipment provided by the U. S. Engineer District constructing the Center, will be transferred by letter from the appropriate District Engineer to the War Relocation Authority Representative (Project Director). Such transfer to be based on a joint inventory and inspection by the War Relocation Authority Representative (Project Director), a representative of the Civil Affairs Division, Headquarters Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, and the appropriate U. S. Engineer District. The facilities and equipment transferred to be described in detail on the reverse of the letter of transfer, or by attachment thereto.

3. Accountability for items of equipment and property, other than included under the provisions of Paragraph 2, above, which have been provided by the War Department will be transferred on shipping tickets issued by the War Department Shipping Agency and signed by the War Relocation Authority representative (Project Director) as and when equipment and property is received or taken over by him.

4. All responsibility for administration and all expense incident to operation and maintenance occurring after the date of transfer will be assumed by the War Relocation Authority.

For the War Department:

Date: 6/2, 1942.



J. L. DeWITT
Lieutenant General U. S. Army
Commanding Western Defense Command and Fourth Army

For the War Relocation Authority:

Date: 5/31, 1942.



E. R. FRYER
Regional Director
War Relocation Authority

WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND FOURTH ARMY

Office of Assistant Chief of Staff, Civil Affairs Division

WARTIME CIVIL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION

1231 MARKET STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Telephone KLONDIKE 2-2611

HQ. WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND FOURTH ARMY

AUG 22 1942
WCCCA

August 13, 1942

X 250.1

MEMORANDUM FOR: Colonel Karl R. Bendetsen

SUBJECT : Disturbances at Manzanar

1. During inspection visit to Manzanar, August 11-12, 1942 it was noted that a strike was in progress at the Camouflage Net Plant at Manzanar. Opportunity presented itself to gather some information as to the background of the trouble, and notes were taken at the time. These notes, being quite extensive and of a confidential nature, have been transcribed and retained in the Inspection and Fiscal Division for future reference if desired. A complete set was submitted to the Executive Officer for his information. *circulated*

and Chief, P.S. + R Division

their.

2 For your information the notes are summarized as follows:

Information gathered indicates -

- a. "Kibei" meeting conducted in Japanese language with approval of Project Manager at 8:30 P.M. at Mess Hall 15 on August 8, 1942 was decidedly anti-American.
- b. Trouble makers appear to be establishing themselves in local government and taking advantage of apparent lack of cooperation between Management and Interior Police.
- c. Anti-American groups are organizing, gaining in strength and becoming more brazen in words and actions.
- d. Pro-American and cooperating evacuees are intimidated by unrestrained threats of bodily harm.

3-2. In the opinion of the Inspector, serious trouble can be expected at Manzanar and possibly other War Relocation Projects if present practices continue.

4-3. It is recommended that, if not already in effect, some plan of surveillance be instituted either by G-2, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, or Civil Affairs Division to watch trends in War Relocation Project areas located within the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army area.

24
staff per a chron

Claude B. Washburne
Claude B. Washburne
Lt. Colonel, C.A.C.
Chief, Inspection & Fiscal Div.

Report #176 R

X 0 4 0 9 W.R.A.

WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND FOURTH ARMY

Office of Assistant Chief of Staff, Civil Affairs Division

WARTIME CIVIL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION

1231 MARKET STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
Telephone KLONDIKE 2-2611

September 1, 1942

SEP 28 1942
WCCA
23.7

HEADQUARTERS
WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND
AND FOURTH ARMY

MEMORANDUM: Colonel Karl R. Bendetsen:

SUBJECT : Manzanar

1. There is a great deal that is wrong that is going on at Manzanar, The War Relocation Authority Center, Inyo county, California. In consideration of the possibility that the Army may again have to assume responsibility for management at Manzanar, it is recommended that the Army insist on the replacement of Roy Nash as manager of the Manzanar settlement. To carry out this desired action, it is suggested:

2. That Mr. E. R. Fryer, of the War Relocation Authority be invited to meet with you. That it be pointed out to him that Manzanar is within the area of the Western Defense Command, and because it is, what goes on within that Center is of great concern to the Commanding General. If it is considered desirable, it may be pointed out to him that you are in possession of much information concerning bad conditions within the Center and within the community surrounding the Center.

3. That it is your duty to be in possession of such information and, because to a large extent, the policies of Mr. Nash, are directly responsible for the existing difficulties, it would seem proper that Nash be replaced, and that he not be engaged elsewhere as a project director; because such employment would merely transfer a similar problem to the area of another Commanding General.

4. That it would be better, for Mr. Fryer to handle this matter in his own way, so long as he handles it immediately. However, in the event of his non-concurrence, it may be pointed out to him that another way to obtain the same result, will be used, if necessary.

Norman Beasley

Norman Beasley
Major, A. U. S.
Chief, Public Relations
Division

Boyd

FW/21

WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND FOURTH ARMY

Office of Assistant Chief of Staff, Civil Affairs Division

WARTIME CIVIL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION

1231 MARKET STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
Telephone KLONDIKE 2-2611

August 29, 1942

SUBJECT: Manzanar

TO : Colonel Karl R. Bendetsen

1. There is a great deal that is wrong that is going on at Manzanar, the War Relocation Authority Center in Inyo County, California.

2. Just as Santa Anita was a familiar name to the American people before Wartime Civil Control Administration located an Assembly Center there, thus continuing it as a natural source of publicity - and, danger! - to the Army, so is Manzanar a familiar name, as well as a natural source of publicity - and danger! - to War Relocation Authority.

3. To an appreciable extent, Manzanar identifies War Relocation Authority in the public mind. It is the only Relocation Center to be written about in the national magazines. It has received probably 90 percent of all the newspaper publicity given Relocation Centers. Practically all this publicity has been constructive. Being synonymous in the public mind, it follows that whatever affects Manzanar in the public prints will hold the WRA in good light before the American people; or it will throw the whole WRA program into shadow.

4. It is not helpful to the general outlook to have installed in Manzanar what is considered, by the surrounding community, an organization made up of outsiders. In every community there are local people who know the local situation; who know the soils and what they will grow; who know the other people in the state, and the temper of those same people. When any policy, by whatever the agency, tends to make a project a center of activities only for itself, as seems to be the case at Manzanar, that same project is certain to become an island surrounded by suspicion.

5. Continuing along what seem to be the present lines, it is certain that increasing opposition will be added to the already significant opposition that has arisen in the community in which Manzanar is located. It is certain that if this opposition develops far enough, a great disservice will have been done not only the WRA, but the Army.

6. A great change has come over the Center in recent weeks. There has been a constant sapping of the morale of the staff, as well as the

FW/21

morale of the evacuees. Confidential reports indicate much trouble, much dissension, much favoritism, the flaunting of authority, strikes, contempt for law and active dislike for the management on the part of the Japanese.

7. It may be distasteful both to read, and to hear, but in the public mind the Army is (a) the agency of final responsibility because (b) it is the sponsoring agency for the WRA. This being as the public sees the situation, then whatever censure is bestowed upon WRA will be meted out in corresponding measure to the Army.

8. Unless the Army wishes to risk the distinct possibility of again having the whole problem of Japanese resettlement on its hands, it should take the affairs at Manzanar as a responsibility.

9. As one step toward the avoidance of this possibility, it is recommended that the Army insist upon replacement of Roy Nash as Director of Manzanar Center; and that he be replaced by someone who can earn the confidence of the Japanese within the Center, the community surrounding the Center, and the Army itself.

Norman Beasley

Norman Beasley
Major, A.U.S.
Chief, Public Relations
Division.

THE WESTERN OFFICE COMMAND
AND FOURTH ARMY

AUG 12 1942
MCC CA

Handwritten signature and scribbles

JRS/bh
CAD
Handwritten initials

323.7 (CAD)

August 12, 1942

Subject: Additional Guard Towers - Manzanar Relocation Center.

To: The Division Engineer, South Pacific Division, U.S.E.D.,
351 California Street, San Francisco, California.

1. It is requested that you erect four (4) additional guard towers at the Manzanar Relocation Center similar to those now in use. These towers are to be located as shown on the attached sketch.

2. It is requested that two (2) towers have one (1) 5000 watt flood light each, and that two (2), as indicated on sketch, have two (2) 5000 watt lights each.

For the Commanding General:

Hugh T. Fullerton
Captain A.G.D.
Assistant Adjutant General



Incl. Sketch. ✓

JUN 16 1942
3221
WEEA

June 9, 1942

PV/nr
CAD

MEMORANDUM FOR: Capt. Mark Astrup
FROM: Paul Vernier
SUBJECT: Children and equipment in institutions going to Manzanar Children's Center.

In response to your request by phone today I have secured the requested information regarding the above subject. From the Southern California Japanese Children's Home there will be 36 children and 7 adult staff members according to our files. From the Salvation Army Home in San Francisco there will be 27 children, 3 of whom are now in foster homes or hospitals. There will be 2 adult staff members in this group. The age groups are as follows:

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Salvation Army Home</u>	<u>So. California Japanese Home</u>
<u>Total</u>	63	27	36
1 to 2 years	5	1	4
3 to 5 "	9	2	7
6 to 8 "	9	2	7
9 to 12 "	18	10	8
13 to 15 "	14	8	6
16 and older	8	4	4
	<u>63</u>		

Attached is the list of articles submitted by the Southern California Japanese Children's Home to Wartime Civil Control Administration authorities for permission to be moved to the Manzanar Center. This list has been approved and I have been informed that arrangements will be made for transportation of the equipment. You will note from this list that all needed articles are available for both groups of children with the exception of cots, blankets and eating utensils. We are at present securing information from this institution regarding the availability of cots and eating utensils. We understand blankets will be available at the Center. If cots and eating utensils in the Home are sufficient to meet the needs of these children, the next step would be to secure approval from the Temporary Settlement Operations Division to have these additional items transported to the Center.

Mary Ann ...

OK July 2/42

Memorandum for Capt. Mark Astrup

June 9, 1942

I am also attaching memorandum covering the baggage the children will take to Manzanar from Salvation Army.

Paul Vernier, Liaison Officer
Bureau of Public Assistance
Federal Security Agency

Incl. 1. Copy of letter from Mrs. Myra Ratay
2. Copy of list of articles

COPY)

Federal Security Agency

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD
Washington, D. C.

500 California Street
San Francisco, California

June 6, 1942

TO: Mr. Paul Vernier
Area Supervisor

FROM: Mrs. Myra Ratay
Social Assistance Worker
W.C.C.A., 500 California Street
San Francisco, California

SUBJECT: BAGGAGE TO BE TAKEN TO MANZANAR WITH THE CHILDREN
FROM THE SALVATION ARMY HOME, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

In talking with Major Saugen of the Salvation Army Home, 1450 Laguna Street, San Francisco, it was learned that each child in the group will have the following baggage to take to Manzanar:

One suit case which will include enough clothing for 6 months, small personal toys, small school supplies, 2 bathtowels, 2 hand towels and 2 washcloths.

Major Saugen will be able to supply each child with his own toilet articles and 2 sheets apiece. Each of the 2 adults will also have the same as the children. Major Saugen is not planning to send any furniture, blankets or eating utensils.

In addition to a suit case for each person, there will probably be four large boxes which will be sent to Manzanar.

Approximate list of articles to be transported to Manzanar Reception Center:

14 Baby Cribs
14 Baby Mattresses
8 Trunks and boxes of trunk size containing children's clothings
120 Blankets
120 Sheets
75 Pillow Cases
200 Towels
18 Suitcases
50 Folding chairs - children's size
10 Folding chairs - adults size
1 Table 3' x 6' for children
2 Folding tables
3 Ironing Boards
1 Piano
1 Washing Machine
1 Clothes dryer
1 Sewing machine
1 Electric refrigerator 5 cu. ft. for diet kitchen
1 Electric range for diet kitchen (4 burner)
2 Box Kitchen utensils and dishes for diet kitchen
1 Office desk (4' x 3' x 3')
1 Office metal filing cabinet (4 drawers)
1 Typewriter
1 Adding machine (desk size)
1 Box Children's books and nursery school supplies
8 Folding clothes closets
4 Electric heaters
1 Box Medical supplies
2 Box Household goods (curtains, shades, etc.)
1 Box Plumbing tools
1 Box Carpenter tools and supplies
24 Garden tools (shovels, rakes, etc.)
100 Ft. Garden hose
1 Chest of drawers
1 Wood clothes closet (3' x 5' x 1')
5 Galvanized cans (10 gals.)
6 Wicker laundry baskets
2 Table radios
1 Portable typewriter
1 Portable sewing machine
6 Small night tables

(The term "box" is approximately trunk size)

W.J. Ball
CAD

110, WESTERN OFFICIAL, MANZANAR
AND TOSHII ARMY

June 15, 1942

JUN 16 1942
WCCA

MEMORANDUM FOR: Captain H. W. Schweitzer
FROM: William J. Ball
SUBJECT: Children Being Evacuated to Manzanar Children's Center

1. The advises previously communicated to you with regard to the matter hereinabove mentioned are hereby modified and supplemented.
2. The group in the Southern California Japanese Children's Home consists of thirty-six children and seven adult staff members.
3. The Tsuida children have been removed from their residence address at Santa Monica and are now living at the Japanese Children's Home of Southern California awaiting evacuation to Manzanar.
4. These two children are included in the figures hereinabove given with regard to the persons now in the Japanese Children's Home of Southern California.
5. Other than hereinabove modified the advises heretofore communicated to you are accurate.

William J. Ball

W. J. Ball

8

Jun 23

County of Inyo

ROBERT H. RICHARDS JR., COUNTY CLERK

CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT

CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA

June 6 1942

General J.L. DeWitt

Presidio

San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Sir:

Due to the change of management and officials in charge of the Manzanar Relocation Area, as well as the change in name from Manzanar Reception Center to Manzanar Relocation Area, the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, California, deem it expedient to again forward to you a copy of the Resolutions passed by said Board at the April Meeting, as a necessary precautionary measure to prevent the release throughout Inyo County, of any or all Japanese from the Manzanar Relocation Area.

Very respectfully,

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

By Fay Lawrence
Fay Lawrence - Deputy Clerk

FCL

WHEREAS, there is at present in the County of Inyo, a considerable number of Japanese at the Manzanar Reception Center, and

WHEREAS, it has come to the attention of the Board of Supervisors of said County that there is a possibility that these Japanese may be allowed to travel in and about the County on various enterprises and callings, and

WHEREAS, it is the opinion of this Board that to so allow said Japanese to travel in the County would be inadvisable and perhaps dangerous,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that this Board is opposed to the release of any Japanese from the physical limits of the Manzanar Reception Center for any purpose whatsoever.

AND IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Clerk of this Board be, and he is hereby instructed to forward a certified copy of this Resolution to General J. L. DeWitt at his headquarters at San Francisco, California.

AYES: Supervisors Lubken, Ford, Hurlbut, Lacey and Partridge.

NOES: None

ABSENT: None

The foregoing resolution is declared passed and adopted by unanimous vote.

ATTEST:

Robert H. Richards Jr. - County Clerk and Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Entered in Supervisors Proceedings Vol. L. Page 450 April 7 1942.
State of California, County of Inyo.

R E S O L U T I O N

WHEREAS, the County of Inyo has at the present time equipment and personnel designed to administer the functions of government over approximately 6,000 persons, and

WHEREAS, it is apparent that the Federal Government is now moving a number of Japanese into the boundaries of the County of Inyo, and is understood to be about to move in Japanese numbering in the neighborhood of 10,000, and

Honorable Charles Brown, State Senator, Sacramento, California

Honorable Sheridan Downey, U. S. Senator, Washington, D.C.

War Relocation Authority, Washington, D. C.

ATTEST:

Jay Lawrence
Deputy Clerk.