

GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER
GRANADA, COLORADO

Questions and requests submitted by the Block Managers
Assembly of the Granada Relocation Center to Hon.
Spanish Consul of San Francisco, California.

Questions:

1. What became of our correspondence, etc. which was sent to our relatives in Japan through your office sometime in February 1943?
- b. What steps have been taken by the Government in regard to the protection of meeting payment for life insurance premium such as temporary moratorium?
2. When is the third repatriation boat expected, or has any arrangement been made toward this?
3. v To what extent of responsibility has the W.R.A. in maintaining proper hospitalization for the Center?
4. What was the real cause of Tulelake incident?

Requests:

1. Due to the present living conditions in the Center, considering the wages and clothing allowances received, we are not able to maintain our financial reserve, and our funds are rapidly being exhausted; therefore, we request the U.S. Government to provide us with more adequate means to aid us.
2. We request better understanding of issei recreational activities and have more Japanese programs, such as music, drama, etc.
3. We request better protection of evacuee properties stored at different places, such as in churches and Japanese school houses. We would like to have your office investigate further on such incidents that happened at Daishi Mission Koyasan, Nichiren, Los Angeles, California, and Enmanji Buddhist Temple, Sebastopol, California.
(a)
- b. Can we recover the damages inflicted on the above cases or how much responsibility has the U.S. Government?

GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER
GRANADA, COLORADO

Following is the brief summary of meeting with Spanish Consul, Senor De Amat and the Block Managers held at Town Hall on December 25, 1943:

Ques: What became of our correspondence, etc. which was sent to our relatives in Japan through your office sometime in February 1943?

Ans. I will inquire the Embassy and inform you people as soon as possible.

Ques. What steps have been taken by the Government in regard to the protection of meeting payment for life insurance premium such as temporary moratorium?

Ans. I will also inquire this matter to the Embassy and will write to you at the earliest date.

Ques. When is the third repatriation boat expected, or has any arrangement been made toward this?

Ans. The Japanese government has stopped the negotiation until a complete report on the Tule Lake incident and other relocation centers be made. After this is completed, there is a possibility of the Imperial government to continue with the negotiations.

Ques. To what extent of responsibility has the W.R.A. in maintaining proper hospitalization for the Center?

Ans. W.R.A. has the responsibility to furnish doctors and other necessary personnels in order to maintain an adequate hospitalization. However, I will inquire the Embassy for further information.

Ques. What was the real cause of Tulelake incident?

Ans. I am not at liberty to report all the details of the incident. A complete report has been sent to the Embassy. However, I can say that there are some mistakes made by the Administration at some instances.

Request: Due to the present living conditions in the Center, considering the wages and clothing allowances received, we are not able to maintain our financial reserve, and our funds are rapidly being exhausted; therefore, we request the U.S. Government to provide us with more adequate means to aid us.

Ans. I will request the U.S. Government to double your clothing allowances and your wage rating to be the same as the Army.

[1943 Dec. 25]

page 2

Request: We request better understanding of issei recreational activities and have more Japanese programs, such as music, drama, etc.

Ans. Your request seems to be easy. That is, you should be able to get as much as other Centers do. I will contact the Administration in regard to this matter.

Request: We request better protection of evacuee properties stored at different places, such as in churches and Japanese school houses. We would like to have your office investigate further on such incidents that happened at Daishi Mission Koyasan, Nichiren, Los Angeles, California, and Enmanji Buddhist Temple, Sebastopol, California.

Ans. I will have this investigated and will make report to you.

Request: Can we recover the damages inflicted on the above cases or how much responsibility has the U.S. Government?

Ans: I believe you will have to wait until the war is over for this. You will probably get them for American owned properties in Japan exceed that of yours in this country. It is best not to make arbitrary settlement now.

OTHER QUESTIONS & ANSWERS:

Ques: Can you send money to Japan?

Ans. No.

Ques: Who pays the expense for the Japanese language school in Tule Lake?

Ans. The evacuees will have to pay if they want to have Japanese school.

According to the Consul, he has reported to Japan the death record of evacuees in the Centers, and he requested the Block Managers to send him a list of names of those who have made applications for repatriation or cancellation through W.R.A. or other U.S. agencies. For those who have negotiated through the Spanish Consul need not comply to this request.

Ques: Real estate owned by evacuees being liquidated by State, can we do something about to prevent such procedure?

Ans: Will you write me in detail so I can inquire about it. I can not negotiate Embassy with this newspaper article alone.

Note: After reexamining the article, it was made clear that the article does not indicate that state has taken such action. A private real estate agency has doing it with owners' contractual agreements. Decided not to inquire further.

7/11/43

The Japanese government requests that Japanese subjects resident in the United States be informed that the Japanese House of Representatives approved a resolution on February 27 expressing their sympathy to their nationals in countries at war with Japan and to send them, in the name of the Nation, a message of hope.

Following information was requested by Japanese government via Spanish Counsul Senor de Amat

- 1) Total no. of indigent families in the center,
 - ~~incl.~~ No. of families
 - No. of persons incl. 2nd generation
- 2) Actual condition of life and living of evacuees, and mutual help, if existed *copy*
- 3) Minimum cost of living
 - a. within center
 - b. outside of center

[13]

Questions and requests made to Hon.
Spanish Consul by Block Managers, representing Japanese
Nationals of Granada Relocation Center, Amache, Colorado.

Date:

Questions:

~~A~~ Dual Citizenship

- (a) Will you kindly explain the exact status of dual citizenship of Japanese American, as to their obligations to governments of the United States and Japan. Has such a person an obligation to serve the United State Government as in the U. S. Army even though he retains citizenship of Japan?
- (b) Has Spanish Embassy submitted or transmitted the names of American citizens (dual citizen) to the Japanese Government, who have applied for expatriation through your office?

Requests:

1 Clothing Allowance and Cash Advance

- (e) As we have requested you at the time of your last visit on Dec. 25th 1943; due to the present living condition in the center and considering the cash advance and clothing allowance provided by W.R.A. we are not able to maintain our reserve and savings. Such funds are rapidly being exhausted; therefore we request the U. S. Government to double the clothing allowance and cash advance.

2 Water Supply

- (e) Our water supply for domestic use is not adequate enough to supply the residents of the center. Often times we are forced to shut the water off, thus preventing the use of showers and lavatory, creating unsanitary condition.

3 Evacuee Property Stored in California

- (a) The personal belongings which are kept in private storages have been reported damaged or lost in many instances, we would like to have your office make a prompt investigation and make a complete record of such incidents, indicating property lost or damaged in all cases.

4 Shelter

- (a) We request W.R.A. to install flooring by either wood or lenoleum.

MEMORANDUM

[3]

The Department of State refers to memoranda from the Spanish Embassy in charge of Japanese interests in the continental United States dated January 4 and 11, 1944, and to previous correspondence respecting the reunion of Japanese internees with their families.

A review of the program for the reunion of Japanese families separated as a result of the internment of one spouse indicates that on January 28, 1944, of a total of 841 families that applied for reunion, and that were not reunited prior to October 1, 1943, the cases of only 306 still remain to be settled. Four hundred and nineteen families have been reunited by the parole of the interned spouse and twelve by the release of the interned spouse. Thirty four families have already been reunited at Crystal City and seventeen additional families are now in the process of being united at Crystal City. Fifty-three applications have been withdrawn by the individuals concerned and action in the case of three families has been stopped by the death of the interned spouse.

It should be pointed out in this connection that of a total number of approximately 12,000 families of Japanese nationals accommodated in family units in internment camps and relocation centers in the United States only 306 families, constituting less than three percent of the total number, remain to be reunited.

It is the intention of the Government of the United States to continue its efforts for the reunion of Japanese families still separated by internment until all such families desiring reunion have been reunited. To this end the American authorities have offered to all Japanese now in internment whose families are segregated at the Tule Lake Relocation Center the opportunity to be reunited with their families at that center. Exceptions to this policy will have to be made only in cases where the internee requesting such reunion with his family has been a troublemaker in the internment camp. Up to this date, however, no such case has been found. On the other hand, a number of persons to whom the opportunity has been offered for reunion with their families at Tule Lake have declined to take advantage of the opportunity and have insisted on being sent to the family camp operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The cases of all the applicants for family reunion held at the Santa Fe Internment Camp have been reviewed to ascertain which of the applicants may safely be paroled for reunion with their families at relocation centers other than the segregation center at Tule Lake or whether the applicants may be set free on parole to the community at large. For this purpose a Special Hearing Board was sent to Santa Fe. This Hearing Board has completed its work in Santa Fe and its recommendations are now being examined by the appropriate authorities. It is expected that within the very near future these cases will have been settled.

Families that cannot be united by transfer to Tule Lake or to other relocation centers or by the parole to the community at large or the release of the interned spouse are being transferred as speedily as facilities can be made available for them to the family camp maintained by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Because of difficulties in obtaining priorities and materials for the enlargement of this camp, which is in reality

a cottage colony rather than a standard internment camp, accommodations in it will necessarily have to be restricted to those internees who cannot be reunited as family units in some other manner.

The Department of State would appreciate it if the Spanish Embassy would point out to the Japanese nationals concerned and to the Japanese Government in this connection that the family camps maintained by the Government of the United States are truly family camps in which the interned families may live as actual family units in cottages provided with individual sanitary and cooking facilities and affording the sharp necessary for full family life. They are in this respect in privacy contrast to many of the internment camps in which the Japanese authorities hold American families and in which husbands and wives are accommodated in separated ~~families~~ and overcrowded mens' and women's dormitories without opportunities for privacy or for proper family life.

The Department of State suggests that it might be appropriate for the Spanish Embassy when pointing out to the Japanese Government the various methods that have been used by the American authorities to care for applicants for internment in family camps to mention that the completion of the family reunion program would be greatly facilitated and ~~expedited~~ expedited in the event that the Japanese Government agrees to a further exchange of American and Japanese nationals in which those Japanese families seeking repatriation may be included.

Department of State

Washington, February 7, 1944

740,00115 Pacific War/2093

Questions and requests made to Hon. Vice Consul of Spain
by Block Managers, representing Japanese Nationals of Granada
Relocation Center, Amache, Colorado.

Date: July 7, 1944

Questions:

1. Dual Citizenship

- (a) Will you kindly explain the exact status of dual citizenship of Japanese American, as to their obligations to governments of the United States and Japan?

Ans. "Yes, if such citizen resides in the United States, he is a citizen of the United States."

- (b) Has Spanish Embassy submitted or transmitted the names of American citizens of dual citizenship to the Japanese Government, who have applied for expatriation through your office?

Ans. "Yes. They have been submitted to the Japanese Government. Whether the Japanese Government will accept such application, I do not know."

2. Repatriation

When is the third repatriation boat expected, or has any arrangement been made between Japanese Government and the United States?

Ans. No.

Requests:

1. Clothing Allowance and Cash Advance

As we have requested you at the time of your last visit on December 25, 1943, due to the present living condition in the center and considering the cash advance and clothing allowance provided by W.R.A. we are not able to maintain our reserve and savings. Such funds are

Questions presented to Block Managers Assembly by Vice Consul of Spain, Hon. Captain Martin at Town Hall on July 7, 1944.

1. Any dispute between W.R.A. and evacuees?

Ans. No

2. Any corporal punishment inflicted and on what ground?

Ans. No.

3. Any complaint or request made by Japanese evacuees and detail thereof.

Ans. Yes. (See requests presented on attached sheets)

4. Any punishment inflicted upon or any threat made to punish Japanese evacuees who made complaints?

Ans. No.

5. Any insult or humiliation given to Japanese evacuees by camp authorities and any wanton treatment accorded to them for satisfying public curiosity?

Ans. We do not know at present but will ask other Japanese Nationals and inform you. (Mr. Tomlinson's case mentioned.)

6. Any labor imposed on Japanese evacuees which is dangerous or harmful or not related to administration management and maintenance of camp?

Ans. No.

7. General remarks upon food, sanitary equipment and condition of health of Japanese evacuees.

Ans. (a) Food - no improvement but fair

(b) Sanitary equipment - Mr. Okuno stated that we cannot get all we desire, however, we are able to manage the hospital and care for the patients.

The question was brought out that whenever patient has major operation the chief medical officer or chief nurse has to approve. Why does chief

[1944 July '7]

[2]

nurse has to approve such case?
Mr. Okuno was not certain as
to the regulation but will in-
vestigate and present to the
Consul. Desires one more
ambulance.

8. Other matters to which representatives attention has been drawn.

Ans. See requests presented on separate sheets.

第三面

パリスニ

八月二日(木)

日本帝國より質問

モット領事より傳達

左記八項目は去る七月十三日ロンドン轉信所を訪問せるスペイン政府ニオリアス駐在モット領事館が日本政府より依頼され任住民へ質問せらるもの

一 キヤンパ当局者と抑留中の帝國臣民間に意見の相違衝突の如き事有しや否や若しありとせば其經過如何 **No**

二 同じく身体に對して微罰を課せられし事ありや否や若し有りとせば如何なる理由に依りたるか **No**

三 帝國臣民に依り何事か苦情不平要求等ありしや其の内容如何 **Yes**

四 同上の苦情を提出せる帝國臣民に對し微罰も加ふべく費場やし事案の有無 **No**

五 キヤンパ当局者に

して帝國臣民に侮辱的行為を興へたる事あるや否や或は一般社会の好奇心を満足せしめんが爲に法外の取扱ひをせし事有りや **No**

六 キヤンパ内の行政上又は事務上或は同修繕報告せられたし

伊太利戰線の死傷

七三一六六人と発表

華府。七月十日通信、伊太利戰線に於ける第五軍の蒙る損失は昨夏上陸以來本月十二日迄に七万三千百六十六人に達すと陸軍次官ロバートR.ハタリーソンの発表であるその内一三一九九人は戦死四九五六一人は負傷一〇六六人は行方不明である。

任事以外に危険有害を認めらる、如き努力を帝國臣民に強制したる事有りや **No**

七 帝國臣民の衛生食料又は健康状態に付詳細報告せられたし

八 以上各項目の外西國政府代表の注意を喚起せん事案に付はき、報告せられたし。

リ先般轉へせる武居惣血氏は南洋郵便局長任中康氏の依頼として如く語つたがサンタ至一任民はあつて出所に住所不明の者も多し郵便の廻送に困つてゐるのを現住所を至急知らしめて欲しいと、

子エキを取りに

来て下さい

郵便宛に付お願ひのサンタ至一收容所よ

北側アドビルサ十号室の出納係は赤星勉三郎氏の宛名不明の爲め