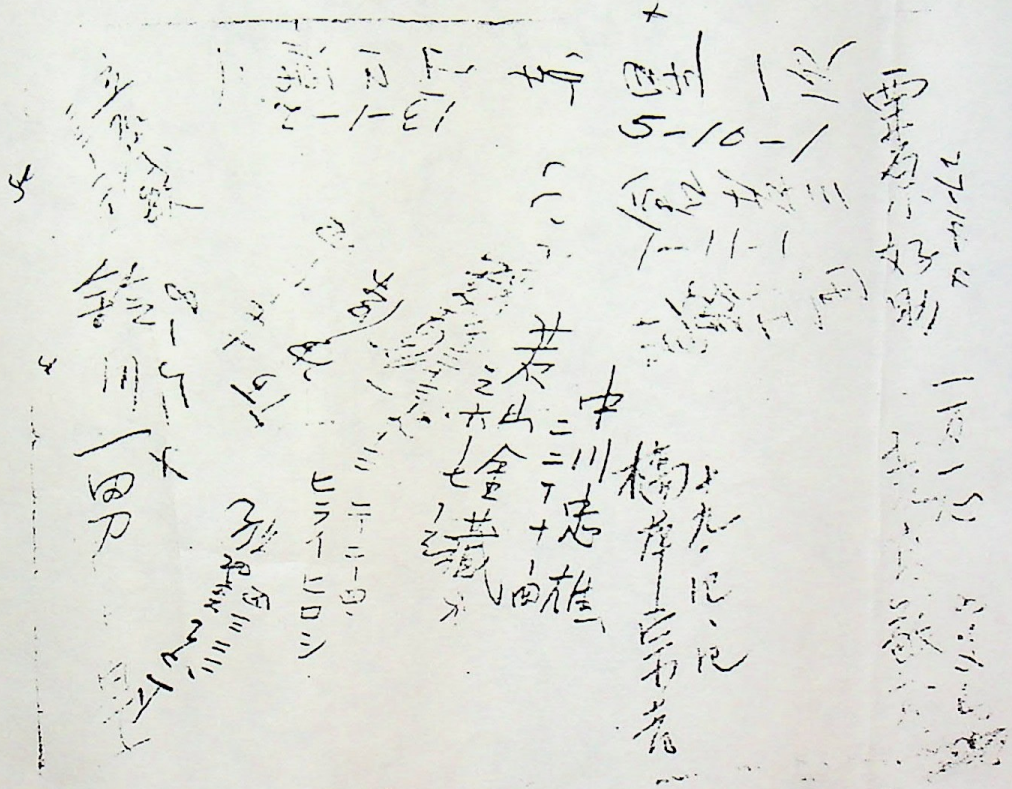
OFFICE OF
J. B. SKEWES
Sheriff of Grand County
Moab, Utah

at moab Gail
4/14 1943 - 4/27 1943 7 a.m.

From. Dec. 10, 1942, 9 P.M. To Jan. 9, 43, 7 a.m.
Lone pine Inyo County Gail inmates signature



1	Ted Seiji	Ikehoshi	5-10-1
2	Seiji	Yamaguchi	13-1-2
3	Shigeo	Satoshi	23-11-2
4	Jr. Yoshisuke	Kurihara	27-14-4
5	Fred Kozo,	Ogura	1-3-1
6	Kinji	Kawazumi	11-5-1
7	Keizo	Arataka	28-4-3
8	Sokichi	Hashimoto	19-4-21
9	Tadai		

Oct, 17, 1942

Under the chairmanship of Mr. Winchester, the meeting of the stewards and cooks was held at the #21 mess hall on October 14th, at 7 p.m.. At this meeting it was decided that five repre entatives be chosen from the mess hall workers to act in the capacity of promoting better relations between the Guild and the [illegible]

To act comformably to Mr. Winchester's proposal, the mess hall workers' meeting was called at the #22 mess hall on October 17th, at 7p.m. at which time Messrs. Ueno, Hashimoto, Tateishi, Sato, and Tateoka were elected as their representatives.
Also at this meeting the mess hall workers have formed an organization known as the "Manzanar R.C. Mess Hall Workers' Guild". The officers elected to this new organization areas follows:
President Mr. Isotani of #27 mess hall, Vice Pres. Mr. Mitsuhata of #39 mess hall, Treasurer Mr. Amano of #39 mess hall, and Secretary Miss Hirata.

It was unanimously decided at this meeting that the Manzanar R. C. Mess Hall Workers' Guild will have no connection with th Fair Practice Committee of the Workers.

MANZANAR RELOCATION CENTER MESS HALL WORKERS' GUILD

October 18, 1942

At the chiefs and cooks meeting held at Mess Hall #21 on Thursday evening, October 15, 1942, Chief Steward, Mr. Winchester suggested that the 1600 kitchen workers be represented by a committee of five representatives. Following the general meeting a brief discussion was held by the kitchen workers at which time it was decided that each of the 39 kitchens in the Center send three representatives to a meeting to be held on Saturday, October 17, 1942, at Mess Hall #22 to select these five representatives.

The meeting of the 118 representatives from all the kitchens was called to order by the temporary chairman, Mr. Harry Ueno of Mess Hall #22 at 7:30 p. m. As previously planned, the five representatives were selected as follows:

Mr. H. Ueno----------	Mess Hall #22
Mr. Hashimoto--------	Mess Hall #19
Mr. Sato-------------	Mess Hall #21
Mr. Tateoka----------	Mess Hall #3
Mr. Tatsuki----------	Mess Hall #33

In representing the kitchen workers of Manzanar, it was understood that it is the duty of these five representatives to voice the opinions and wishes of the entire group to the Administrations.

At this meeting also the Manzanar Mess Hall Workers Organization was officially formed with the following officers being elected from the members present:

President----------	Mr. Isotani-------	Mess Hall #27
1st Vice-President-----	Mr. Mitsuhata-----	Mess Hall #39
2nd Vice-President-----	Mr. Amano---------	Mess Hall #39

Jessie Chida of Block #22 was appointed secretary.

It was the aim of the representatives of the 1600 workers to have and to keep peace and cooperation in Manzanar as of everything else.

October 30, 1942

A meeting of the chefs and cooks was called by Mr. Winchester on Friday evening, October 30, 1942 at Mess Hall #21 from 7:30 p. m. Mr. Campbell, Assistant Project Director, and Mr. Herveck were also present. Mr. Thomas Ozamoto was the interpreter for the evening.

As stated by Mr. Winchester, the one reason for calling the meeting was to clear up any misunderstandings and misinterpretations between the Administration and the kitchen workers.

The first topic brought up by Mr. Winchester for clarification was the cutting down of the kitchen personnel. He stated very clearly that the reason he wanted to know the minimum number of workers able to operate each kitchen was so that he could make out certain details of his report to the regional office next month as per the telegram received by him some time ago. The idea behind this measure was not to cut down in the number of workers in the Mess Halls but only as a preparatory measure; in fact it was brought out that more workers could be had with reason and proof that such a person were found to be necessary in that particular kitchen. In the future more and more people are expected to relocate from the various Centers for employment in the Middle West and in the Eastern states. If and when such a time comes, how many workers would be needed in the kitchens? However, this measure would not take immediate effect.

Mr. Campbell took the floor next, and further stressed the point brought up by Mr. Winchester, bringing out many examples and incidents to clarify and strengthen his point. If the personnel is to be cut down, age and the ableness of the workers would be taken into consideration. However, it was Mr. Campbell's statement that, "We would like to have you use people who cannot work in the other projects", seeing the need for more men in the police department, fire department, etc.

One other point brought up by Mr. Campbell was the dispute on closing certain kitchens within the Center. There seems to have been a misunderstanding that if we asked for more men than 45 in each kitchen, every other kitchen would be closed. The original idea of closing every other kitchen was brought up when a purchase order for certain utencil was put in to the Quartermaster Corps sometime ago, we were not able to get them, due to lack of materials on the part of the manufacturers. As time elapses utencils and equipment in the mess halls are bound to wear out, and will become necessary to have them replaced. With equipments depreciating with time and use, and our purchase orders not being filled, some steps must be taken to take care of the shortage. Therefore, if such circumstances should arise, and if it became necessary, we might have to close every other kitchen, using the utencils and equipments from the two kitchens in order to accommodate for the loss.

As to the Constitution of the Manzanar Mess Hall Workers Association, Mr. Campbell made few suggestions and changes. Otherwise, he stated his approval both to the article itself and to the organization of the workers.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:00 p. m.

Jesse Ohida

November 5, 1942

The meeting of the Manzanar Mess Hall Workers Association was called by Mr. Amano on Firday evening, November 5, 1942 at Mess Hall #22 from 7:30 p. m.

The first topic of discussion was the resignation of Mr. Tateishi of Mess Hall #23 from the negotiation Committee. However, Mr. Suzukawa, of Mess Hall #8 was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy.

The discussion then turned to the Matsuda case, as discussed at Mr. Campbell's office on the morning of October 31, 1942. Mr. Matsuda has been discharged by Mr. Winchester from the Mess Hall Supply Department some time ago. The discharge by Mr. Matsuda, however, does not concern him alone, but Mr. Winchester, Mr. Tayama, and Mr. Yamada of the same department as well. Mr. Yamada and Tayama has also admitted turning in their resignation from the said department. In replacing the three men named above, Mr. Campbell has promised that he would take into consideration the men selected by the members of the Association. These three men will be selected at the Chiefs' Meeting which is to be held on Monday, November 9th.

There a question from the floor in reference to the distribution of the wages. The workers would like to have the wages brought directly to the Mess Halls instead of going to the paymasters for them.. This was brought up for the convenience and in the interest of all the workers who have to interrupt the regular routine of preparing the meals in order that they may receive their checks.

The question of rationing and distribution of the food was discussed. The question in reference to the distribution of meat was: How much meat is alloted to each person per week? This question will be brought up with Mr. Winchester by the negotiation committee. Sugar rationing was next brought up. At a Block Leaders meeting recently, Mr. Winchester has stated the people within the Center should be given more sugar than those outside for the reason that we are not supplied with pastry of any kind, or any other form of sweets. At present only seven ounces of sugar is being given to each person in the Center, while the rate of ration outside is eight ounces per person per week. Sugar used in the baking of the pastries must be taken out of the seven ounces alloted to each individual. Therefor , the members felt that we should receive a better rate of ration than seven ounces a person per week in order that the people may have baked foods more frequently than at present.

The holiday season is close at hand, and following the tradition of the Japanese people it is customary to serve rice cakes for New Years. Mr Winchester is working toward giving us the ingredients for the rice cakes. If he is successful in obtaining it, how much would be given to each kitchen? This will also be brought up again with the Chief Steward.

With no further business, the meeting was adjourned by Mr. Amano at 9:35 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

_____

(Secretary)

November 10, 1942

A meeting of the Mess Hall Chiefs was held on Monday evening, November 10, 1942 at Mess Hall #15 from 7:00 p. m.

The main purpose of the meeting was to select the three men for the Mess Hall Supply Department. Following are the nominees of which the first three were elected.

Mr. Yamada----------former member of Department
Mr. Matsuda----------former member of Department
Mr. Amano----------from Mess Hall #39

Mr. Tayama----------former member of Department
Mr. Kaku----------former member of Department
Mr. Suzukawa----------from Mess Hall #8
Mr. Nagano----------from Mess Hall #9
Mr. Yamashita----------from Mess Hall #35
Mr. Tokai----------from Mess Hall #13

These names will be taken to Mr. Winchester for approval.

Also brought up at the meeting was the request for plaster boards in the mess halls. With the approach of cold weather, it was stressed very strongly that we have it put up as soon as possible.

Respectfully submitted,

Secretary

HU/jc

November 24, 1942

1. Regulate to permit only members of the block to eat at their respective kitchen.

2. Distribution of the food to be made in accordance to the number of people residing in that block.

3. When the delivery of the food is made, a copy of the invoice must be left at the mess halls and the weight and amount of the merchandise delivered to be specifically recorded on every invoice.

4. Please specify the exact cost in terms of dollars and cents alloted to each person by the Army.

5. State actual cost of merchandise delivered to each kitchen at the end of every fiscal period (monthly) in order to facilitate checking to determine the cost per person per month by the committee.

6. Sugar. There was an article in the paper in reference to the sugar shortage of October. It has been stated that the sugar will be made up for during the month of November, but when and how is it going to be fulfilled?

7. The committee would like to investigate along with one of the Project Officials to determine the quantity of sugar for the month of October, which is said to be stored in the warehouse at the present time.

8. The distribution of sugar to the mess halls has been less than the [illegible] ounce ration which each person is supposed to receive each week. The delivery of sugar in previous several months also shows shortage, far less than what it actually should have been. We would like to know what steps are being taken to satisfy the residents of Manzanar for the discrepancies in deliveries during these months (July, August, September, October, November) and who is to be held responsible for the shortage.

9. Permit for the quantity of sugar to be used in the manufacture of Shoyu and Miso was applied for on November 4th, to the Regional Office. However, the manufacture of Shoyu was long in anticipation at the time, but no provision of sugar requirement was made for it. Since the commencement of Shoyu production, sugar was used out of the ration alloted to the residents. No notice to that effect was made to the people. Mr. Winchester, in order to explain the shortage has entitled to the use of sugar in Shoyu production. Why was the residents kept in ignorance of the facts until such time the complaints made it necessary for him to disclose of its usage in the Shoyu production?

10. At a meeting of the mess hall representatives on November [illegible], 1942 the delivery of the sugar was brought up. After the matter was taken up to the party in charge, immediately the delivery was increased from 12' to 13'. There are several other incidents similar in nature. Why cannot the correct amount be delivered without the residents making complaints?

11. Every time a request for equipment for the mess halls is made, the Chief Steward replys that there is a government priority or shortage on such articles, and that it cannot be had through W.R.A. purchase orders. However, there has been cases such as when a certain party asked for aknife for use in the mess hass, assuming the cost of such article personally, the request was complied within a week.

12. The purchases and distributions for the Caucasian Mess Halls should be conducted independently. No purchases and storage should be made in conjunction with that of the residents. This procedure will eliminate all future misunderstandings. Please explain by what provision, Caucasians dining at the Caucasian Mess Hall are enjoying greater usage of sugar than the residents of the Center.

#17

マンザナメスホール全従業員組合

規約

一、マンザナメスホール全従業員組合ヲ組織シ全メスホール従業員ハ之ニ加入シ得ルモノトス

一、各メスホール従業員中三名ノ代表者ヲ以テ此ノ組合ニ選出スルモノトス

一、代表者ハ全従業員一同ノ決議ニ對シ全責任ヲ以テ其ノ任ニ當ルモノトス

一、全従業員ハ代表者ノ交渉及ビ其ノ決果ニ對シテ連帶責任ヲ負フモノトス

一、會則及細則ハ追テ之ヲ委表ナスモノトス

加入者氏名（第十七食堂）

石原春雄　田中敏　一貫田正　立石勝繁　加藤正巳

原正巳

嘉藤英男　坂上寅藏　山口重太二　堀下仁

山城宗良　野芳太郎　遠佐修　福島典

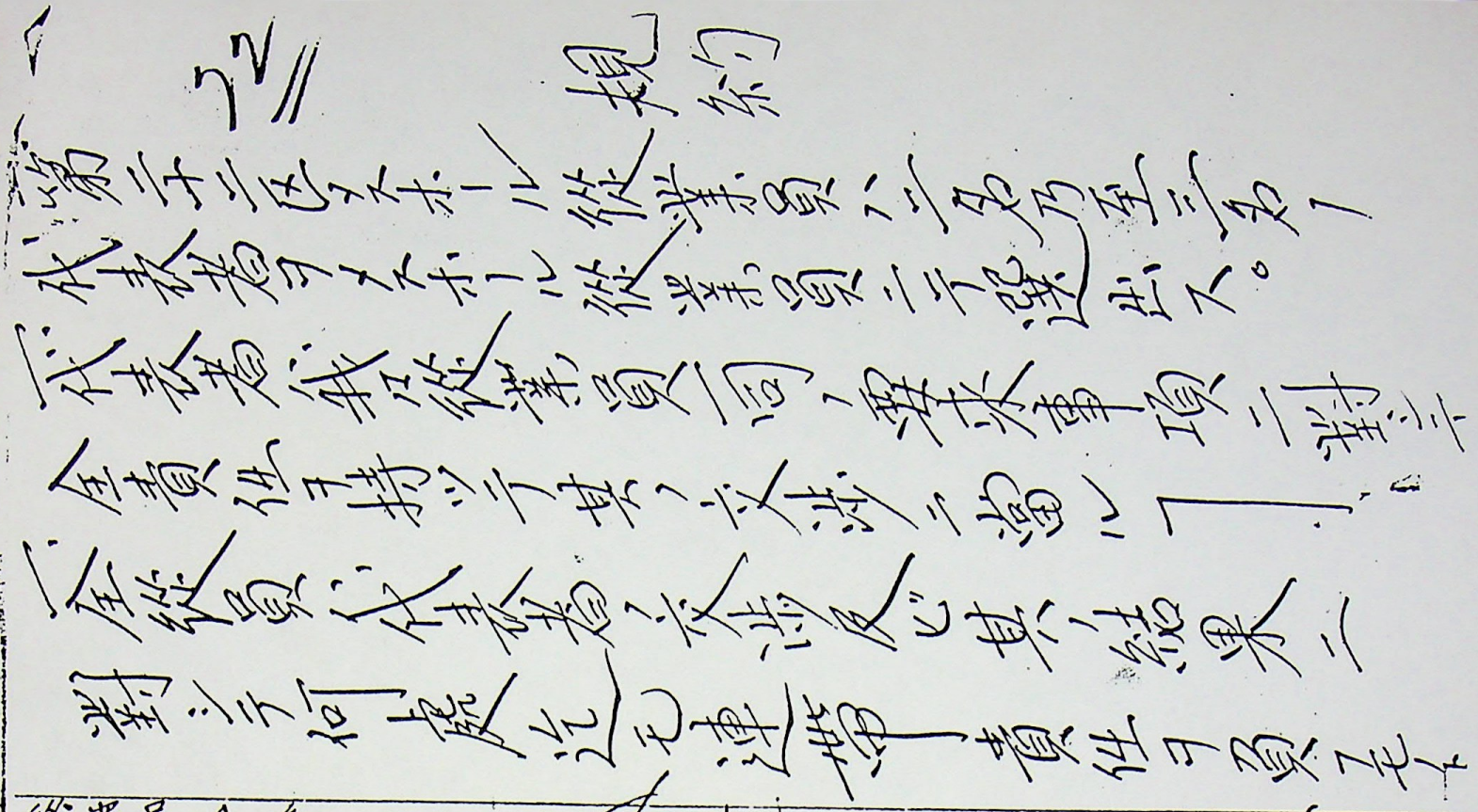
岡崎軍人　藤井為前五一

堀内貞男　森野正一　井上康二

根本弥平　池田一雄　橋本音光　池田忠机

楠岡忠机　高松末吉　田口繁雄

柿城英助　野辛郎



従業員4名。

Koji Watanabe
Michio Hiraoka
P.T. Maruma
K. Okano
K. Hata
M. Chida
K. Sato
K. Fujii
K. Awa
Ted Katayama
K. Muto
K. Ikeda

S. Wada
K. Takemoto
T. Yoshiyama
N. Sakamoto
T. Ishii
T. Imamura
Ide
S. Hasuma
E. Wada
K. Hata
K. Nakamura
M. Harano
T. Sakamoto
H. Sakamoto

H. N. Dowis
T. Tsuji
M. Furuta
M. Murano
C. Takemoto
Kato Shimizu
K. Mochizuki
J. Mochizuki
J. Izumi
H. Ishita
H. Sato
Ben. Mitsuno

No 16

Frank Prefadon
Kunio Kirose
Tsuneta Kusada
Eiji Ino
Akira Saeki
Yoinosuke Ikakura
Motoaki

Tazaki Takeda
Tomeo Ozeki
Kenji Satosaki
Yugi Kinjima
Takae Ono
Toshino Nozaki
Tajiro Kijima
Eiichi Yama
Hiro Ono
Isao Kawasaki
Eiji Kawazaki
K. Shimizu
Tsuichi Sawada
Yoshi Kurokawa
K Ono
S. Ueyama

K. Tsuchi
John Tsubaki
F. Takebashi
Bosan Kitagawa
Rui. Nenato
Hana Ueno
Ryuhiro Ogiwara
Kobaru Miyamoto
Masaru Noguchi
Ei Yoshida
Shizuo Miyake
Fusajiro Kitaoka
C Mikami
Shusaku Sugitani
M Nishimura
George J Ikari
Genichi Yamamoto

Asahi Shimbun

Nao Nagumine

Tsutomu Chikamune

& Takeshi Ikeda

M. Uchida

#30.

Tetsuichi Kawa

Tomijiro Hoshino

Matsaburo Ito

Hakuzo Tamura

Ume Sawamura

Rui Hara

Kikuye Nakagawa

Taiji Tasaki

Michiko Otaya

Rui Kobayashi

Kimi Matsushima

M. Murata

Hisayo Seno

Shitsuyo Sano

Taki Sato

Tajima

Fu Hatta

K. Tsubaru.

Kusu Umemoto

K. Tsubaki

Mitsuji Takeda

Shinzo Nakao

#31

1X	35X	X19	End.
2X	36X	20	Murokami
3X	37X	21	Danube
4	Ozin	22	Tokuno
5	Retoguchi	23	Nagamine
6	Ueharo	24	
8	Suzukawa	25	Midu
9	Nagai	26	Kemai
10	Kenshito	27	———
11	Ohara	28	———
12X			
13	Imakuro	29	Nakamichi
14	Haro	30	Kubo
15	Nakatani	31	Nakamichi
16	Takahashi	32	———
17	Hachimoto	33X	
18X	39 Yagawa	34	———

一、第三十二班ケンチンは左の事を要求します

一、こういう仕方の人例えば四法、ウエター等と手当て

一、接客あればこういう時自をいきます

二、五日ぐらい学校はケンセン名一が訴訟より

第一番先きに黄ホ事

三、ケンセン就働員が働く為めには其のケンセン

ク鬼ホ病にまかせ置く事

四、ケンセン就働者ク人員は四十人ます

五、アミー程ク人員でやルとオフイス(が)言ホクで

有ルばアミー程ク手当を黄ホ事

六、九月分ク手当をケンセン就働者一同ん

一ちと早く貰えやる事

ひく上

F. Mayeda 食堂 31 #3 G Ogawa

T. Moriyama 病院 27 #4 [illegible]

Y. Hasegawa — 27 [illegible]

H. Ueno 22 M. J. [illegible]

Domiciliat* 36. B. Katsuoka, #2

Kenzo Nagano 35 —

Kubo 30 [illegible]

Nikki — #8 K. Suzukawa

O Tsukashima 26 14. U. [illegible]

J. S. Yoshimura 21 19. S. [illegible]

M. Uemoto 23

S. Tateishi 23 20. K. [illegible]

E. Kitamura 17. 13. K [illegible]

S. Nakata 15 #5 T. Imukai

Frank T. Hatada 16. 5" T. Setoguchi

#11 Henry T. Ohara

S. Kodama 10

H. [illegible] 9 12 M Kamigoshi

1. 29. [illegible]

Tsuyu Kawabata #30
Sadichi Ishihara #32
Edward N. Gorham #28
Shizuo Mitsuhata #39
J R Yamada

31

Harold Ames

~~#37~~

Izumi #14

Tanaka
Sasaki
H. Yoshida
T. Kimura
(Umemiya)
K. Komura
S. Oku
T. Hamasaki
S. Tafuka
Y. Noge
N. Domita
A. Fujimoto
J. Ueda
Yoshida Takahashi
Chujo Okamoto
Ko. Nakagi
Y. Kawakatsu
E. Umezaki
Tom. Kawabata
T. Yamada
A. Tikuda
K. B. Hara
H. Yamauchi
M. Hamamoto
J. Kobayashi
S. Peki
T. Sudo
T. Okui
K. Hamamoto
Miyoko Yoshida
Shizue Yoshida

#15

S. Kimura — Matsuo Fukui — Kikuchi Takagi

Takatoshi Goga — A. Nishimoto — Ryuichi Matsumoto

Kanno — M. H. Takasawa — Kanno Shigemi

S. Tanaka — T. Sato — Jumatsu Katayama

U. Hamada — Hiroshi Kato — Frank Nikata

K. Horigawa — Fujio Akiyama — Gojio Akiyama

Kiichi Okamoto — Motoye Enomoto — H. U. Haritomo.

Takesaburo Hazama

K Taguchi — Tayoko Idama — Kimi Maeda

Hiroshi Ito — Sadako Ishii — S. Akino

K. Enomoto — [illegible] — Ayame Okamoto

M. Nakamura — Chika Joji

T. Ogimachi — C. Shigemori

Bon K. Saigusa

M. Katago — Unzo Watanabe

T. Kikano

a Nomidan

Tomekiko Higa Mitsuru Hara yoshimatsu Ishi
Fukutaro Ono Hiroshi Ito Sakichi Hashimoto
Masaichi Murata Shoji Miyazaki Kiyoshi Ishii
Isamu Tsuruta Kinichi Yamamoto Katsuke Ohki
Bt Tanaka yo-ichi Ito Seiji Doi Hamamoto
Genzo Tamai Sangaro Hori Fred Hosaka
Yoshihiro Yasuda Motojiro Ito Rinsaku Iwai
Rihachi Harada Kaichiro Nagano
Daichi Hattori Tokuzo Fukuda
Tamai Shosaku masajiro Ono
Tenzan Yoshimura Jokutaro Ishii
Jan Tomitaro Moriyama Kinkichi Sano
Seiichi Nakagawa Tokichi Kawano
Kenichi Ota Ryonosuke Nagao
Tomi Nakagawa Sachiko Hamada
Yoshio Kato chiko Kimura
Kosuke Ono Shige Hamamoto
Kosuke Ono Tomo Tomura
Hiroshi Ito Ichi Kosakura

Kiichi Sakaki
21-12-3

Kiyoshi Tanimura
21-13-2

M. Matsuyama
2-2

Kanzaro Okamoto
21-12-1

Seiichi Kanzashikawa
21-12-2

Katsuto Yamashita
21-13-1

Jun Shugo Yoshimura
21-5-3

Tanjoki Okamoto
21-10-3

Hakaru Masako
16-2-4

H. Kawagoe
21-1-4

Takahashi Masaki
21-4-2

Tomomi Kumata
22-14-2

E. Ishisaki
21-12-4

Y. Kawano
21-9-4

Y. Kata
21.5.1

M. Doi
21-13-3

R. Inoza
21-4-4

R. Ima
21-13-4

Y. Nakagawa
15-12-4

Chiye Rose Okamoto
21-12-1

Maina Sakaki
21-12-3.

Tamiji Doi
21-13-8

June Hayashikawa
21-12-2

21

Hatsumi Idama
17-8-2

Yukiko Motoyama
21-21-2

Sadako Itabuchi
17-8-3

Fumiko Matsubara
33-6-3

Hatsuyo Nakaya
15-12-4

Kuno Soginato
21-11-1

Yoshiko Yoshimura
21-5-3

Shigeo Okamoto
~~21-12-1~~ 21-12-91

Tomiko Shimizu
21-5-2

Michiko Takamatsu
21-1-3

Yudaya Tanaka
21-9-3

Toichi Kimura
21-6-3

Kikuno Tsubaki
21-3-3

Takeichi Okamoto
21-7-4

Y. Tani
15-3-3

Munemasa Amano
20-13-5

Michiyo Watanabe
21-8-2

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稱　万座ホテルメスホール従業員組合

第一條　目的

第一項　本組合ハ全メスホール従業員ノ為ニ公平ナル代表者ヲ選出シ全従業員ノ要求及ビ當施征部ノ要求ニ對シテ十分ナル折衝ヲ成シ其ノ目的貫徹ニ努力セシメルモノト成リ。

第二條　組合員ノ資格及ビ責任

第一項　全万座ホテルメスホール従業員ハ當組合ノ趣意ニ賛成シ場合組合員トシテ参加シ得。

第二項　各メスホール従業員中ヨリ二名ノ代表者及ビ一名ノ評議員ヲ選出ス。

第三項　二名ノ代表者及ビ一名ノ評議員ガ全従業員ノ意志ヲ代表シ代表者會又ハ評議員會ニ於テ決定セシ事項ヲ交渉ノ委員ノ手ヲ經テ當局ト折衝スル場合其ノ結果ニ對シテ共同責任ヲ持ツモノト成リ。

第三條　代表者ノ權能及ビ責任

第一項　代表者會ニ於テ依ノ組合役員ヲ代表者中ヨリ選出ス。

第二項　組合長一名副組合長二名交渉委員五名書記一名。

第三項　従業員ノ要求ニ應ジ組合長ノ承認ヲ得テ代表者會ノ開催ヲ從ハシムルコトヲ得。

第四條　評議員ノ權能及ビ責任

第一項　従業員要求ニ應ジ組合長ノ承認ヲ得テ評議員會ノ開催ヲ從ハシムルコトヲ得。

第二項　評議員會ニ於テ決定セシ事ハ即刻交渉委員ノ手ヲ經テ折衝セシメ

第三項　従業員ノ要求ニ應ジ組合長ノ承認ヲ得テ代表者會ノ開催ヲ從ハシムルコト得。

莫ノ經過及ビ結果ヲ各従業員ヘ連絡報告ヲ爲スコト。

第五條　組合長ノ權能及ビ責任

第一項　決定セル開會日以外ニ代表者及ビ評議員ノ要求ニヨリ必要ト認メタ場合速カニ全従業員又ハ代表者會又ハ評議員會ヲ開催シ得。

第二項　開會、場合議長ヲ成リ議事ノ進行ヲ計ルコト。

第三項　従業員間ノ紛擾ニ對シ其ノメスホールニテ治メ得ザル場合ハ適任者ヲ集メ圓滿ナル解結ヲ計ルコト。

第六條　第一第二ノ幾組合長ノ權能及ビ責任

第一項　組合長ハ依リ自動遂行ニ努力スルコト。

第七條　交渉委員ノ責任

第一項　全従業員ノ又ハ代表者會及ビ評議員會ニ於テ議決セシ事ヲ當局ト交渉シ其ノ經過及ビ結果ヲ組合長並ビニ評議員ヲ通ジテ各従業員ヘ報告スルコト。

第八條　書記ノ責任

第一項　各會合ノ議ヲ作リ組合長ノ元ニ提出スルコト。

第九條　集會及　役員ノ任期及間

第一項　本組合ハ

第二項　右各役員ノ任期ハ一回ノ開催ヲ一ヶ月間トス。

第十條　組合規則修正

第一項　本組合規則修正ハ全従業員大會ニ於テ決定ス。

以上。

May 1942.

MANZANAR MESS HALL WORKERS' ASSOCIATION

ARTICLE I: NAME
SECTION 1. The name of this organization shall be the MANZANAR MESS HALL WORKERS ASSOCITATION

ARTICLE II: PURPOSE
SECTION 1. To cooperate with the Project Director of the W.R.A. in its execution of his duties for the betterment of the Community Mess Halls.
SECTION 2. To cooperate with the Administration to avoid misunderstanding in carrying out orders and in discharging the duties in a most efficient manner.

ARTICLE III: MEMBERSHIP QUALIFICATION
SECTION 1. All mess hall workers are elligible to become members of the MANZANAR MESS HALL WORKERS ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE IV: PRIVILEGE OF THE ASSOCIATION MEMBERS
SECTION 1. The Association members of each mess hall shall have the privilege of voting for two representatives and a council-man from their own mess hall.

ARTICLE V: DUTIES OF THE MEMBERS
SECTION 1. Each member of the Association shall be responsible for the negotiated matters agreed upon between the Administration and the negotiation committee.

ARTICLE VI: OFFICERS OF THE REPRESENTATIVES
SECTION 1. The representatives of the Association shall elect one president, two vice-presidents, and a committee of five men and one secretary.

ARTICLE VII: DUTIES OF THE REPRESENTATIVES
SECTION 1. A meeting of the representatives may be held at the request of the Association members if approved by the president.
SECTION 2. The decision made at the meeting of the representatives shall be immediately carried into negotiation by the negotiation committee.

ARTICLE VIII: POWER OF THE COUNCIL
SECTION 1. A council meeting may be held at the request of the Association members if approved by the president.

ARTICLE IX: DUTIES OF THE COUNCIL
SECTION 1. The decision reached at the council meeting shall be immediately carried into negotiation by the negotiation committee.
SECTION 2. The council shall report the progress and the result of the negotiation to the Associafion members.

ARTICLE X: POWER OF THE PRESIDENT

SECTION 1. The president may call a special meeting of the entire members or a council meeting immediately after the necessity of such meeting is stressed by the representatives or by the council men and recognized by the president to be so.

ARTICLE XI: DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT

SECTION 1. The president shall conduct all meetings as chairman.

SECTION 2. The president shall consult with suitable persons for solving difficulties among the mess hall workers and when it cannot be amicably settled by the persons involved.

ARTICLE XII: DUTIES OF THE VICE-PRESIDENTS

SECTION 1. The vice-presidents shall assist the president in executing the business of the Association.

ARTICLE XIII: DUTIES OF THE NEGOTIATION COMMITTEE

SECTION 1. The negotiation committee shall negotiate with the authority on all resolutions passed at the general meeting, the meeting of the representatives, or the meeting of the councilmen.

SECTION 2. The negotiation committee shall report the progress and the result of the negotiation to the president and to the members of each Mess Hall through its councilman.

ARTICLE XIV: DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY

SECTION 1. The secretary shall attend all meetings of the Association and record the minutes of the meetings and present them to the president.

ARTICLE XV: MEETING

SECTION 1. The Association shall hold a meeting of the representatives at least once a month.

ARTICLE XVI: TENURE OF THE OFFICERS

SECTION 1. The tenure of office of each officer shall be for three months.

ARTICLE XVII: AMENDMENTS

SECTION 1. The amendments to the above regulations shall be made only at the general meeting.

M. Mitsuuchi 23-10-3

T. Kurahina 18-11-4

C. Okamoto 23-14-2

J. Nomura 23-14-1

M. Fujii 23-13-1

Maya Matsuoka 23-13-1

S. Kakiuchi 23-12-3

J. Yamashita 23-2-1

Okida Yoshio 23-5-2

Sake. Nagamine 23-14-1

Tamiko Matsumoto 17-9-3

Mutsu Kitano 23-8-1

Robert K. Goka 23-13-4

Tokio Hiraga 17-10-1

Masakazu Fujii 17-10-3

Kiyoshi Okada 23-4-1

E. O. Sakamoto 23-8-2

K. Hamada 24-10-2

(11-18)

二、ベガオーケストラ規約

#23

一、ベガオーケストラは全従業員組合

一、全オーケストラ従業員は全員組合員とする

一、代表は選ばれた者とする

一、代表は任期を一年とする

一、代表は任期中三分の二以上の決議により

一、会則の変更は代表者三分の二以上の賛成を

一、会則の変更は代表者三分の二以上の賛成を

以て決する

以て決する

以て決する

ニューヨークホール全従業員組合

規約

#12

一、ニューヨークホール全従業員組合ヲ組織シ全ホール従業員ヲ以テ之ニ加入シ得ルモノトス

一、各ホール従業員中ヨリ二名ノ代表者ヲ以テ組合ヲ選出スルモノトス

一、代表者ハ全従業員ノ一同ノ決議ニ対シ全責任ヲ以テ其ノ任ニ当ルモノトス

一、全従業員ハ代表者ノ定メタル其ノ結果ニ対シ連帯責任ヲ負フモノトス

一、会則ノ細則ハ追テ之ヲ設ケルモノトス

加入者ノ名（第十三食堂）

Naosuke Kamigaichi
T. Takeuchi
T. Nomura
Hamajiro Nishiyama
Asataro Horii
Hakubei Ishida
A. Fujioka
Naoji Ito
Izumi Nishiyama
Nobuo Kashihara
Tsuneo Hamada
Yasuko Fujikawa
Noboru Tsukamoto
Jintaro Kakai
Hanako Matsumoto
T. Hasegawa
Nomura
Shigeno Ito
Rikichi Yoshino
Shigeo Morishita
Iwao Wakabayashi
Chuhei Fujima

Kimiko Fukui

Yasuo Oda

Makoto Ranjatsu

H Omura

H. Mimaki

K. Sato

S Roma

I. Ogaki

K. Gokan

Kuroichi Nishikawa

S. Uyeno

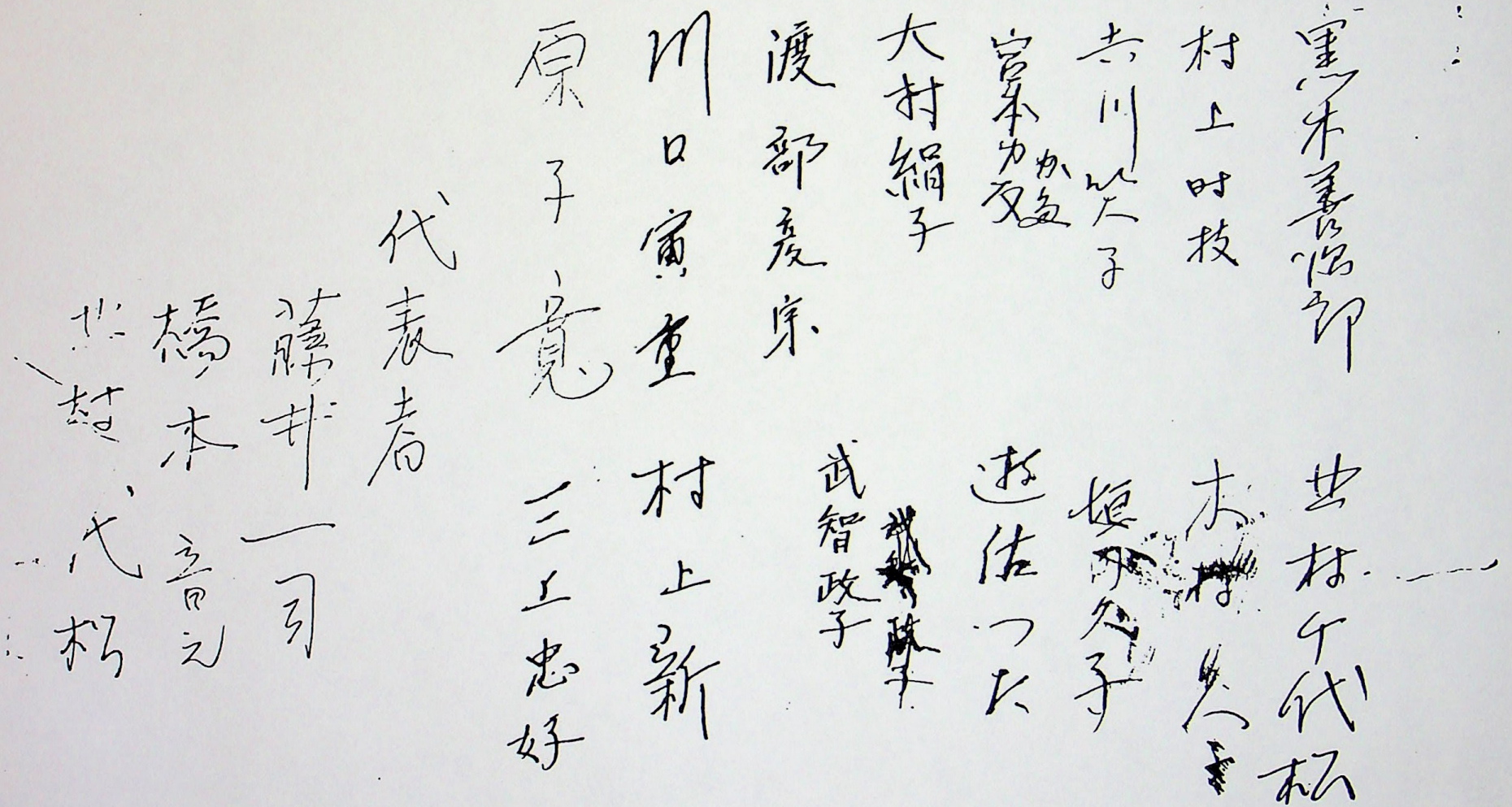
K. Komaru

A. Fujii

A. Abe

Jack Wada

#12



願

私儀、

今度私事都合上支障之儀
辞任致度此段申願候、

十月二十日

二十三ノ十二

立石茂敏

インキナメヌヨウニ

従業員組合長殿

4

(37) (Ukulele Couple)

1. [illegible] 15 — 6 — 2
2. [illegible] 1 — 12 — 2
3. [illegible] 15 - 12 - 2.

[illegible] 12 - 2

5. Seiji Tanaka 14 - 14 - 2
6. [illegible] - 12 - 3
7. Susie Tam - 15 - 13 - 3
8. Yuriko Yamasaki - 8 - 8 - 3
9. Shizuko Yamasaki - 8 - 8 - 2
10. Julia Tanaka - 12 - 2 - 1
11. Masato Umeda 2 - 2 - 3
12. Kengo, Emma 2 - 3 - 2.
13. Sadaichiro Sato 13. 1. 4
14. Joe E. Hoshino 13. 1. 3
15. Frances H. Tani — 11 - 12 - 3

36 Members

J. Horsho

Hiro. Hagawa

Bill Moikawa

F. Mochinaga

Geo. Kage

Eri Kazamoto

Mary Yasumi Yamamoto

Fuki Hoshiyama

T. Otonaga

T. Yoshiwara

S. Yorgi

N Nakamoto

K Yorazu

Miki Inouye

M. Horsho

A. Fujii

S. Ohara

M. Mizutani

M. Fujii

Tabei Kitaoka

Shizuko S. Kato

Hideyuki Kawamoto

Hideo Kawashigawa

Kiku Miyaino

R. Kashiwabara

S. Suzuki

S. Shigyasu

Domio Saito

#36

Tomio Hait
X T. Yoshimura
H. Nakamura

Masaka Sugimura

Henry I. Sugimura

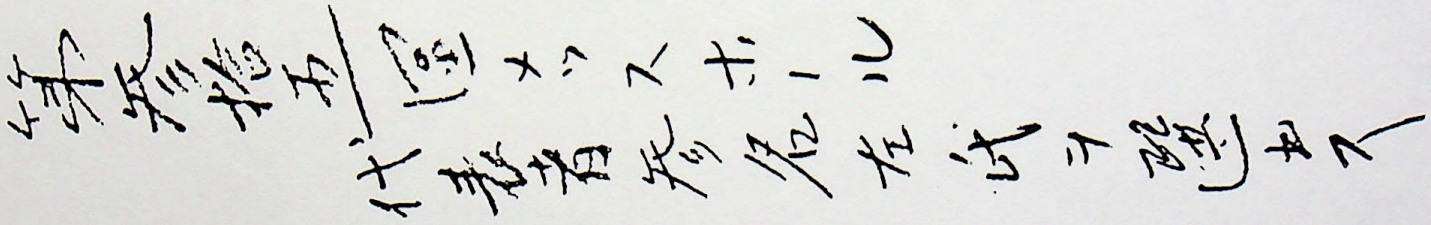
Shigetomo Sasa

Kazuo Sasaki

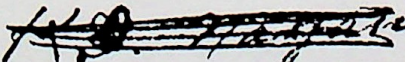
Fujiko Sakai

Tengo Nagano

Bernice Ogata

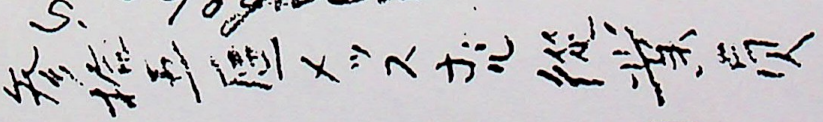


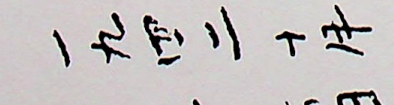
T. Kasai



J. Yoshikawa

S. Toguchi





#35

Shujiro Nagaoka

Makoto Mano.

Fuyo Nagaoka

Fusa Isozaki

Genjiro Sakamura

Tsuneo Ota

~~Kame~~ Kaneichi Kato

S. Toguchi

T. SUGIYAMA

K. Katada

S. Taniji

N. Hamada

T. Honda

S. Shimura

M. Kimura

Shigeyo Sugiura

Kiyomi Kono

Betty Imai

T. Hara

N. Fukumura

Sakaye Ota

Sumako Kato

Kikuko Tanaka

Mitsuye Tanaka

Helen T. Kondo

Yoshiko Yokomoto

S. Sugiyama

T. Kamada

T. Kamada

K. Kamada

Duncan Kawaliola #30

Sakichi Ishikawa #32

Edward K. Jordan #28

Shizuo Mitsuhata #39

J. R. Gonzales

Hospital Corps

~~Ward~~

#34 Kitafuku Crew Oct. 16 1942

Nathan

T. Watanabe

K. Tsuyuguchi

K. Tokiwa

R. Okazawa

M. Mashiba

T. Okami

T. Saito

S. Kawabata

[illegible]

T. Kito

Z. Nanchi

F. Ishioka

S Tanaka

S. Hirakawa

K Tsutsui

Okayama

Tachibana

Y. Arakawa

Y. Ono

Kenji Okami

M. Tabirikawa

M. Nakata

J. Yamashiro

S Kodama

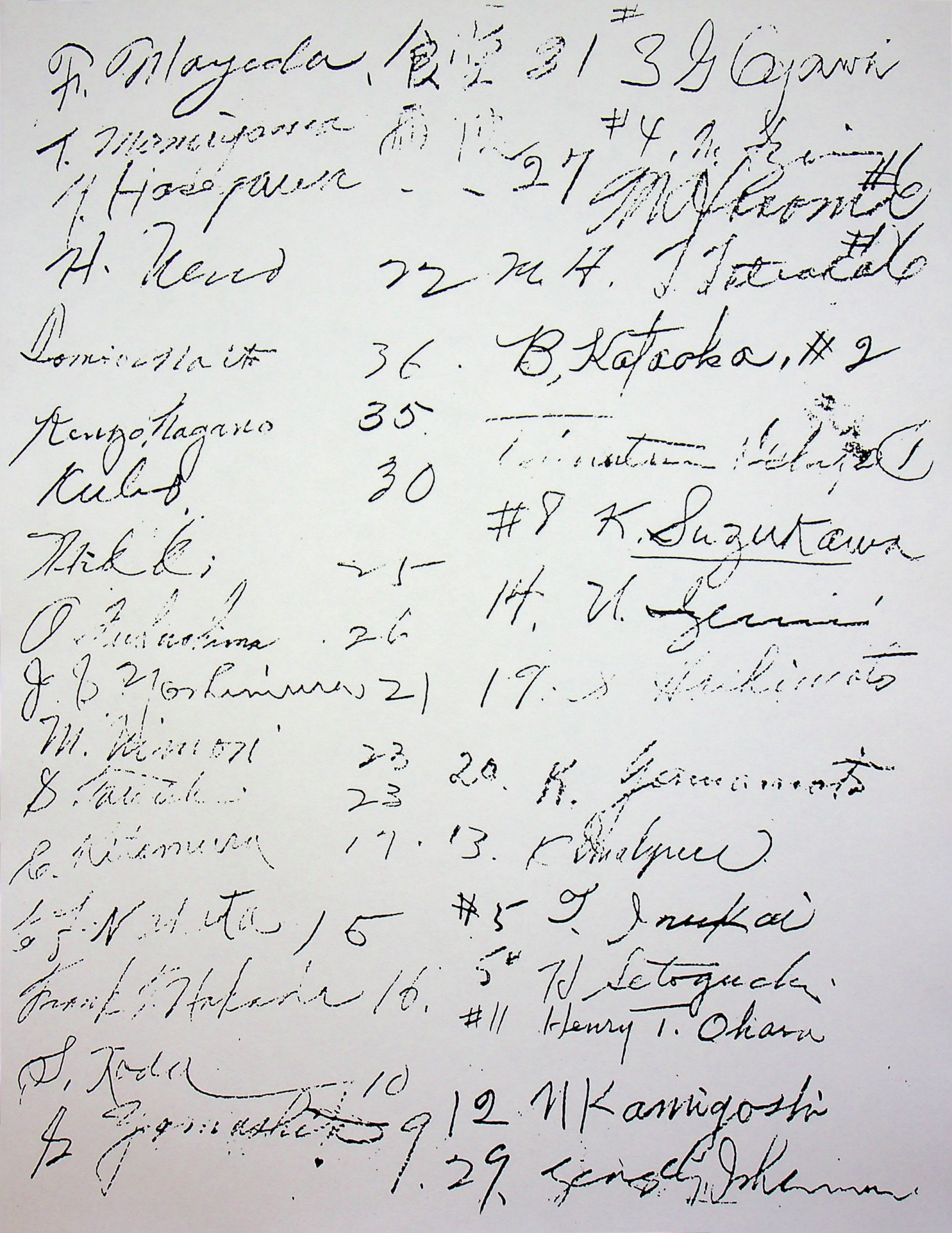
Hanya Nakagawa

Shigeo Ogo Jr.

3 Reporters

#34

. Kato
. Furuyama
. Sumi



二十九メートル

K. Kimura
Kiyoko Yanabe
Setsuko Takaoka
T. Mikata
T. Tazoka

Kazuo Yamada
Takayoshi Muranaka
Sozo Honda
Hiromasa Mino
Iyuki T. Hatae
S. Nagai
Ed Agoshida
Harry Ishiya
R. L. Watanabe
Toshimitsu, Okuhara
Hideo Ishii
K. Kikuya Azuta
Shimomoto
Masao Hatayo
Chiyoshi Shigematsu
Keijiro Kishiko
James Kanji
K. Takagaki
Kiyo Yamamoto
Seiichi Nakajima
Y. Yoshida
S. Sato
Y. Sato
Hana Kita

#28

Kazuo Yamada
Takayoshi Muranaka
Sozo Honda
Hiromasa Mino
Iyuki T. Hatae
S. Nagai
Ed Agoshida
Harry Ishiya
R. L. Watanabe
Toshimitsu, Okuhara
Hideo Ishii
K. Kikuya Azuta
Shimomoto
Masao Hatayo
Chiyoshi Shigematsu
Keijiro Kishiko
James Kanji
K. Takagaki
Kiyo Yamamoto
Seiichi Nakajima
Y. Yoshida
S. Sato
Y. Sato
Hana Kita

Tomi Kamegai
Aiko Kusaga
H. Sugawara
Katsuki Hatae
A. Tamaki

我が第二十八食堂従業員一同は今般加州
マンザナーメスホール従業員組合に於て商売の競争を避
も我が食堂は常に多数の愛顧にあり商売繁昌
メニューに従って調理し衛生の点を善くつくる為は他の食
堂と多少異る所にて好評の使命の大なるを自覚す
茲一組合が対外関係に於て最悪の場合紛等
愚者を顧慮に入れ後顧の憂なからしめん
事を望むや切なり
右誓約を院く後その件はメスホール従業員組合
と行動を共にする者なり
第二十八食堂従業員一同

米サセ邑メスエール従業員
署名 #27

Aoiu Yamashita	Mine Ishida	Tsuru
	I. M. Tamura	M. Hori
	O. Shiromizu	
		K. Tashiro
O. Kawamoto	H Shiro	K. Kinoshita
S. Kitaoka	Ben Nagao	I. Hirose
F. Hiroshima	Mutsu N. Fujikawa	C. Nagao
I. Uchiyama	James [illegible]	[illegible]
H. Asano	Kimpei Iwata	
T. Hasegawa	Y. Hamada	
K. Ito	S. Matsumoto	
T. Hayashi	M. Yo[illegible]	
T. Ishida		
	Tomiji Nagao	
I. Murakami	J. Enatsuka	
	Tsuru Shiba	
	Eiji Hasegawa	
H. Sakuhara		

Etsuchi Fukuoka	S. Sozenbuka K. Hasekawa
Genjiro Kumai	T. Higashi K. Itomi
Hirokichi Doi	N. Shizuyama E. Tsukamoto
Shintaro Fujimori	K Tsubota Kitaoka Tokuma
Hiroshi Sasaki	Saito Tanikawa Isamu Koyama
Caomi Saida	Matsuye Nakao Yasuda
Nidaru Iwamura	Kuroki Tsuda Takashi Masaki
Morito Ogata	C. Yamauchi Ted Hirye
Masaichi Yoshinaga	Masao Nakama
Mitsuji Taguchi	Kuma Tsuchida
Masamitsu Sakawa	Miyata Suzuki
Matsuo Ono	Matsumoto Hajime
Hagiyama	Wakayo Kajiji
K. Iyano	Fukaoka Watanabe,
I. Takeuchi	Hideyuyama
Takemoto	Kotaro Koji
M. Nakano	Ogawa Nobayashi
K. W. Ichigaya	Suzuka Takeuchi
Umezo Suzuki	Seiichi Migitani
Kenji Nishimoto	Shigeki Takahashi
Riichi Suzuki	Jon K. Nishimoto

#25

1 [illegible]

2 Y. Komoto

3 Shiji Iwaki

4 H. Kiyomura

5 T. Takahashi

6 Shizuko Nijii

7 Hatsuno Tokuyasu

8 Tome Mizumoto

9 M. Ezaki

10 [illegible]

11 K. Kato

12 C. Tachara

13 H. Yukawa

14 Takeshi Miyamoto

15 Kenji Kato

16 Saburo Tai

17 Waka Murabata

18 Tatsujiro Ohara

19 Takashi A. Kage

20 Miss Mary Kiyomura

21 [illegible]

22 Janette Hanye Mori

23 K. Hara

24 Yoichi, Oku

25 Dr. Y. Ohno

26 O. Tanji

27 [illegible]

28 Hisao Tsuyama

29 Hubert Nakano

30 Ed Yonemoto

31 [illegible]

32 [illegible]

33 Ikuko Koyama

MESS HALL
#75

マンザナメスホール全従業員組合

規約

一、マンザナメスホール全従業員組合ヲ組織シ全メスホール従業員ハ之ニ参加シ得ルモノトス。

一、各メスホール従業員中三名ノ代表者ヲ以テ組合ニ選出スルモノトス

一、代表者ハ全従業員一同ノ決議ニ對シ全責任ヲ以テ其ノ任ニ當ルモノトス

一、全従業員ハ代表者ノ交渉及ビ其ノ決果ニ對シテ連帯責任ヲ負フモノトス

一、會則又細則ハ追テ之ヲ発表ナスモノトス

×

加入者代名（第二十四食堂）

24-12-2 Tsutomu Hara

Keiichi Yamabe 24-13-2

Hideo Hirata 24-2-3

Shigeo Tanaka 24-13-4

Tsuguji Matsumoto 24-10-1

Yoshio Kawakami 15-11-2

Kenji Kataoka 15-12-2

Kazuo Kawakami 24-13-3

Kiyoshi Tanaka 23-9-1

Kiyoshi Tanaka 24-13-1

Shoso Takahashi 24-1-1

24

Harry Mitsuoka	18-10-3
" Taichiro	24-13-4
Eiji Mori	24-13-2
~~Hideo Mori~~	18-10-1
Mitsuye Takemiya	18-9-1
Midori Ochi	12-12-4
Ryoko Okimura	18-11-1
Kay Yamashita	18-9-2
Akiko Takeda	24-14-2
Minoru Tokunaga	24-14-2
Hajime Yamaguchi	24-6-2
Al Inouye	24-7-1
Kazuo Okimura	24-14-5
Shinichi Kochi	24-8-4
Yoko Ozamoto	24-4-3
Kiyoko Hoseki	24-8 4
Kimiko Yokouchi	24-6 2
Tomiye Moriguchi	24-3-4
Midori Nakama	24-11-1
Mutsuye Yamaguchi	24-6-2.
Aiko Kuramoto	24-14-3
Natsu Isago	24-11-14

Fuchs Mari 24-5-3

Kazuo Doki 23-7-1

Yonejo Hanchima 8-11-4

~~Shigekuni Eyama~~ 24-4-21

I. Iguchi 23-11-2

S. Sakamoto 24-3-1

T. [illegible] 23-11-4

G. Wakamatsu 23-5-4

G. Takeda 21-6-3

Morinji Kawahara 17-12-1

Yoshiki Watanabe [illegible]

#23

M. Mitamuki 23-10-3

T. Kawahima 18-11-4

C. Okamoto 23-14-2

J. Nomura 23-14-1

H. Fujii 23-13-1

Mayo Matsuoka 23-13-1

S. Kakiuchi 23-12-3

J. Yamashita 23-2-1

Okida Misao 23-5-2

Sake. Nagamine 23-14-1

Tamiko Matsuo 17-9-3

Mutsu Kitano 23-8-1

Robert K. Oda 23-13-4

Tekio Hiraga 17-10-4

Masaharu Fujii 17-10-3

Kiyoshi Hiraide 23-4-1

E. O. Sakamoto 23-8-2

K. Hamada 24-10-2

#33

#23

一、ハポナメナル規約ヲ以テ左ノ従業員組合ヲ組織ス

一、名称ヲハピナメナル従業員組合ト称ス

一、本組合ハ従業員ノ三分ノ二以上ヲ以テ代表者ヲ定メ、ト

一、本組合ハ従業員ノ代表者ヲ以テ組織シ、ト

一、本組合ハ従業員ノ一団、団体ヲ以テ代表者ヲ定メ、ト

一、本組合ハ従業員ノ代表者ヲ以テ組織シ

For Harry Hashimoto

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

In reply, please refer to:

Manzanar, California

January 8, 1943

MEMORANDUM from: Project Director
Ralph P. Merritt

TO: Toshiro Kaku
Bob Matsuda
Bill Tanabe
Harry Hashimoto
Raymond Hirai
Ben Kishi
Tamotsu Kono
Joseph Kurihara
Kunuo Suzukawa
Shigotoshi Tateishi
Harry Uyeno
Kenji Yamaguchi
Frank Ago
Koichi (Bill) Tsuji
Naoji (Bill) Kuga
Masaaki Tanaka

I have this day received word from Washington that you are to be moved from Manzanar to Moab, Utah, on Saturday, January 9, 1943.

There has been established at Moab, Utah, a relocation center where you will reside pending final disposition of your status.

As you all have been informed, the National Director has established a Hearing Committee of three persons: Deputy Director Elmer Rowalt, Solicitor Philip M. Glick, and Chief of Community Services Dr. John Provinse, to review your cases and advise him with respect thereto. Final decision of your cases will be made personally by Director Dillon S. Myer.

This move was recommended by the Committee of Four from the Center, on behalf of your best interest, and was ordered by the National Director.

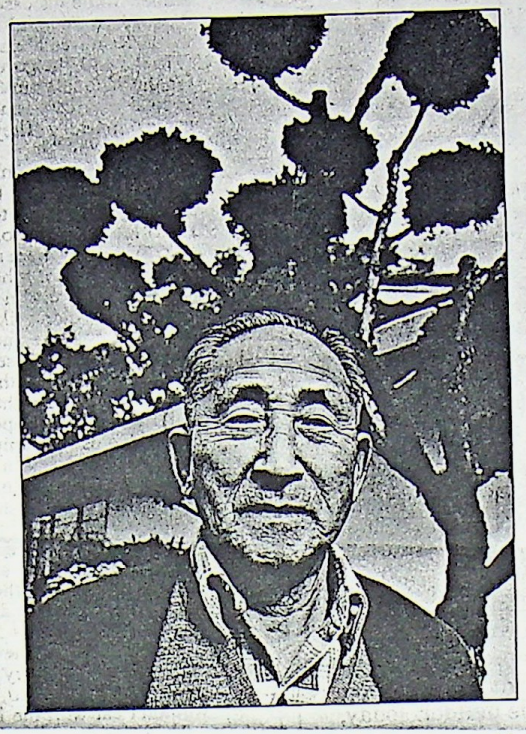
I have been assured by Director Myer that each of you will be given a fair and speedy hearing.

Sincerely yours,

misleading

Ralph P. Merritt
Project Director

HARRY UENO:
"We Lost a Few Years"



WHEN HARRY UENO LEFT JAPAN AT 16 to join his country's merchant marines, it made his father sad. He wanted his son to finish school, but there was no money. As they were saying their goodbyes, he reminded his son that even a lowly sailor can shine. "My father told me then, and I will never forget this, 'Lotus flowers, they bloom in a muddy pond.' "

His parents had raised Harry and his two brothers on Hawaiian sugar cane plantations; the father stooped in the fields for 75 cents a day, the mother for 50. But they had returned in 1922 to their tiny Japanese village of Kuba, 10 miles south of Hiroshima. (Twenty-three years later, on the morning of "the Pikadon," the atomic flash, Harry's cousin and 70 neighbors would leave for work and school in Hiroshima. None would return.)

Crossing the Pacific, Harry was seasick for 25 days. When the ship docked in Tacoma in May 1923, he jumped overboard, swimming under the dock so he wouldn't be seen. He made his way toward the Midwest working in sawmills, moving toward Milwaukee, where one of his brothers lived. "But when I got there, my brother didn't speak Japanese anymore and I could hardly speak English so there wasn't much communication."

Eventually, Harry Ueno found his way to Los Angeles, where he married, raised three children and worked in the produce markets around Beverly Hills. Joan Crawford and producer David Selznick were among his customers.

In May 1942, the Ueno family took the camp trains to Manzanar, a cold and dusty blankness at the base of Mount Whitney, 4,500 feet high. "Because of the high altitude, they couldn't get the rice to cook all the way through and no one could eat it."

The Japanese waited in 45-minute lines three times a day for meals. To make the waiting bearable, Harry Ueno and some friends built a Japanese reflecting pond. Later they would plant tiny cottonwood seedlings in the middle of the compound.

Ueno volunteered to work as a cook in the mess hall. After a while he discovered the sugar supply was disappearing. Infants in the camp were dying because saccharin was being mixed in their formula as a sugar substitute. He poked around the warehouses, organized the kitchen workers, demanded an investigation. Eventually it came out that the guards were selling the sugar on the black market.

The camp director called Harry Ueno into his office. "You probe too deeply; you will have trouble," he said.

On Dec. 5, 1942, a Japanese man was beaten up on the camp grounds. At 9 p.m. that same evening, the military police claimed that Harry Ueno was the assailant, a charge he denied. The camp director drove Ueno to the jail in Independence. "He told me, 'No one is going to know where you are, and you are going to be there a long time.' I told him, 'One day you are going to be in a much bigger jail.' "

The next day, Harry Ueno was brought back to Manzanar and placed in the camp jail. By evening a crowd of Japanese gathered around the jail in the cold, stomping their feet, singing. Toward evening, a sergeant screamed suddenly to the officers, "Remember Pearl Harbor! Hold the line!" The soldiers opened fire. A young man, 16, was shot in the back while running from the bullets. "He lay on the ground on his face, and he didn't move again." A mob gathered on the other side of the camp and began throwing stones and again the officers began shooting. Another young man, 19, was dead by morning.

For the next 3½ years, Harry Ueno would be shuttled from jail to jail all over the desert, each one more desolate. The seventh and last stop was a year of solitary confinement in the stockade in Tule Lake. He was never charged with a crime; he was never given a hearing.

In a camp prison in Moab, Utah, Ueno was placed in the "isolation room." "They would try to scare us by doing their shooting practice against the wall." For dinner, a sneering guard dished up hotcakes drowning in ketchup and chili peppers. When Ueno complained, the director of the camp told him, "There's nothing but sagebrush out there. If someone disappeared, no one would ever find him."

One morning, Harry Ueno and four other men were summoned. A flatbed truck was waiting. On the back was a wooden box, 5-by-6 feet. The five men were forced into the box and the top was padlocked. They rode in the back of the truck this way for 11 hours down a potholed dirt road. "A couple of the guys in the box were so sick I shouted to the lieutenant, 'How about letting these two sick guys into the cab?' He said, 'I have instructions that no one is to be transferred out of the box.' " That evening, they were let off in county jail in Winslow and pushed into a cell with two beds and one blanket. Harry Ueno found out later it was an old prison for Indians.

By the time he got to Tule Lake stockade, Ueno had quit asking questions. "I sort of gave up politics. I raised flowers and kept quiet."

At the end of the war, he got $15 and a train ticket to San Jose. His family was waiting for him in a shelter run by the Buddhist Church. No one would rent to them. Eventually Harry got a job with the railroad so they could live in a train company shack.

Later he would find work in the orchards. He grew cherries in Santa Clara Valley until he retired in 1972. Now he tends the Japanese plum and tangerine trees in his front yard and follows the progress of his two sons, one an electrical engineer for a computer company, the other an engineer at Lockheed who works on classified projects for the military. "Yes, we lost a few years," Ueno says. "But we don't feel bitterness."

Several years ago, Harry Ueno took his family back to Manzanar. He took photographs of his children playing in the swirling sand. The Japanese reflecting pond was dry. The barracks had been torn down. "I think they didn't want to leave any traces."

But the cottonwood trees were tall and very straight.

"Lotus flowers," his father had told him, "they bloom in a muddy pond."

PHOTOGRAPH BY GARY PARKER

1. The Director
2. Mr. Rowalt
3. Mr. Fryer
4. Mr. Provinse
5. Mr. Embree
6. Mr. Barrows
7. Mr. Baker
8. ~~Mr. Provinse~~
9. Return to PMG

For information:
This is the kind of material the Justice Dept (acting for B.E.W.) is trying to secure from evacuees in the relocation centers.

1-14-43 PMG

Both BEW & OSS have better stuff on this subject already — — — yet out of relocation centers.
JE

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR
WASHINGTON, D. C.

60-0-28 November 25, 1942

TO: Fowler Hamilton, Esq.
Chief, Enemy Branch, OEWA
Board of Economic Warfare

~~Confidential Report~~
November 10, 1942
Re: Background of Japanese Public Opinion, Cultural Life, Morale, and Strategic Military Objectives

Bill Hosokawa

Submitted by: Ewing Sadler
Antitrust Division
Denver, Colorado
Rewritten by: J. D. Guilfoyle
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Bill Hosokawa, resident colonist at the Heart Mountain Wyoming Relocation Camp, was interviewed by Mr. Ewing C. Sadler on November 4, 1942.

(The Heart Mountain Center is situated on a 47,000 acre tract and has 10,800 residents. Most of the colonists are from Los Angeles and San Jose. Approximately 1,000 are from the State of Washington. Roughly, 60% of the colonists are citizens and 40% are aliens; Nisei, second generation United States citizens, and Kibei, the American born group who have been educated in Japan.)

Mr. Hosokawa is twenty-eight years of age. He was born in Seattle, Washington, and is a graduate of the School of Journalism of the University of Washington. Both of his parents were born in Japan. He is intelligent, very well informed and appears capable of reliable judgment. The relocation officials and several responsible people who know Mr. Hosokawa recommend him highly and are confident of his loyalty to the United States.

Mr. Hosokawa's information is of particular value because he spent over three years in Japan and the Far East, returning to this country on October 1, 1941. During this time he was particularly observant of conditions there because he was preparing a series of articles on Japanese cultural life and recent social advancement. (He) spent a little over a year in Shanghai, a year and a half in Singapore and over three months in Tokyo. In Shanghai he worked for the Shanghai Times, a British owned daily and for the Far Eastern Review, an American monthly. From January 1939 until May 1940, he

Michi Weglyn
957 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10021

HARRY Y. UENO
1690 CREEK DRIVE
SAN JOSE, CA 95125

Mr. Hosokawa was unable to furnish specific information on the ocation of military objectives. However, he made several suggesions on the basis of general observation during his stay in Japan. e believes that with the aid of maps and given some time to consider e problem that he would be able to prepare sketches and descriptions f the exact locations of some important objectives.

Mr. Hosokawa is of the opinion that the entire transportation stem in and around Tokyo could be paralyzed by the destruction of ertain main railroad terminals. All railroad lines, elevated ines, street car lines and subways run through Tokyo's main raiload station. All these modes of transportation use the rails so onstantly that they must be replaced every three months. The tation has approximately 15 platforms to handle the traffic. The okyo transportation system covers an area about 6 miles long and 10 iles wide. The operation of all northern and southern rail transortation and the entire intracity transportation system could be uspended indefinitely if the section in the main Tokyo railway tation where the platforms are situated was effectively bombed.

Several airplane factories are located in the area between okohama and Tokyo. Large shipyards are located in the harbor beween Osaka and Kobi. The yowate Iron Works, the largest plant in apan, is situated on a strip between Shinonoseko and Fukuoka. rge naval works are situated on the harbor at Nagosaki and there re iron works on both sides of the main railroad in this area.

The water front along the Yokohama section is especially vulnerble. The harbor area from Yokohama to Tokyo is littered with warehouses, cranes, etc. An important industrial section extends along he entire water front. About 35 miles to the south and west is the mportant Yokosuka Naval base.

A huge power plant is located just off the North Station in the ity of Shanghai. This point is the railroad center for all rail raffic west and south. An important Japanese military supply dump s located on the Yangtze River in this area. The Japanese naval anding force headquarters is in this locality.

An important naval anchorage is situated on the Whangpoo River. ridges vital to transportation cross the Swoochow Creek, which is pproximately 100 yards wide.

worked in Singapore for the Singapore Herald, a Japanese paper published in English. He was in Tokyo from the first of May 1940 until July with the exception of a short period in which he traveled in the Philippines, Korea, Manchuria and other parts of the Japanese Empire in connection with the survey on Japan which he was preparing.

Since much of his information and opinion concerning Japan is based on his observations and associations in Tokyo, it might be well to note his brief three months' stay there in evaluating it.

十六名保留者（モアーブの民名）

上野。辻。江籠。松田バブ。
岸ベン。山口。立石。河野。空契（ソラ）。鈴川。橋本。
平井。田邊。舟（加来）。栗原。田中。

尾座本と対談せし時小生に吐露せし言語。

一、帰米の連中で忠誠問題で強言も吐いて居るが彼等とて本當を日本に於いて徴兵回避が目的で渡米せし者が多い。

二、上野も出稼ぎに行った奴等を皆御国（日本）より不忠者だと云ったがもし今彼が此処に居ったら私が出稼ぎに行った者共にそんな事は云えまい。又云ふ者だと私が彼等に一言云ふ。事ある時は忽ち皆の者に殺されてあらう。（注意）然し之を唯上野お一人に云ひし語であって皆の心理を表はして居るのだと思ふ。

三、あの連中（尾座本）派に反対の者を私が何んとあれらの事情も知らぬと思って居るだらふお私の元へ知せに来る者が居るだからすべてよく知り抜いてある。

四、彼奴等は私も殴るとか云ってたお何時こう私を殴りに来るかも知れない。（キャッチ）だが私とて一人で易易と殴られないからそれだけの要意を何時もして居った。

五、実際私共を交渉委員に挙げられたお人の事で自分を犠牲にして迄人の為め盡せ度い。

六、今後余りうるさい連中は尾座本一派も大呼はりする者を容赦なく私達の手で処分する。

RE: SURVEY OF MANZANAR RELOCATION CENTER
INTERNAL SECURITY J - ALIEN ENEMY CONTROL

CONFIDENTIAL

28389

C. HOSPITAL

The hospital has two hundred fifty beds, and the technical equipment is excellent. DR. MORRIS LITTLE is presently Director of Public Health in the Center. He is described as an able young man, with a lot of courage, but little tact. DR. LITTLE replaced DR. JAMES GOTO as Public Health Director. GOTO is described as a brilliant surgeon, shrewd, and not to be trusted. Friction has developed between DR. LITTLE and DR. GOTO, and as a result, GOTO is, in the near future, to be transferred to some other Center. At the present time, the Manzanar hospital staff is short of doctors. One difficulty in connection with the hospital, is the fact that the Japanese on the staff are reluctant to have anything to do with patients suffering from contagious diseases. There are a relatively large number of tuberculosis patients at the present time, and more individuals suffering from disease are constantly being discovered.

D. COOPERATIVE ENTERPRISES

The Cooperative Association at Manzanar is under the direction of Mr. BRUCE and Mr. POOL, both of whom have, for a number of years, worked in cooperatives throughout the State. In addition, Mr. BRUCE has had five years of work in architectural design. These two Caucasians work with the Japanese on the various enterprises that have been set up. At the present time, they operate two general stores, one barber shop, and a beauty parlor. They are presently planning on expanding their activities. During 1942, the cooperatives showed a net profit of $38,000.00. It is planned that this money is to be paid back to the residents who are members of the association. The funds are being handled by the W. R. A. So far, no distribution has been made, for the reason that the Treasury Department has not yet determined what method of taxation shall be used. MERRITT stated that he was well satisfied with the way that this project had worked out, and that the relations between the cooperative enterprise and the W. R. A. administration had always been without undue friction.

E. HOUSING

This division is under the supervision of Mr. CHESTER. Many serious problems exist in connection with the housing of the evacuees. The designs of the barracks were ill suited for the housing of the evacuees, having been laid out with doors at either end of the building. As a result, it has been necessary to place more than one family in many of the rooms, and this

4-692 (Rev. 9-21-77)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF REQUEST FOR RECORDS
FOI/PA BRANCH
RECORDS MANAGEMENT DIVISION

MAY 25 1978

Subject of Request: Harry Yoshio Ueno

Mr. Harry Yoshio Ueno
1690 Creek Drive
San Jose, California 95125

Dear Requester:

This is in response to your Freedom of Information-Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Information pertaining to your request has been set forth below in the appropriate paragraphs. These paragraphs requesting additional information, or further action on your part, must be complied with prior to the processing of your request. Only those paragraphs which are so marked apply to your request.

☐ A preliminary review of the index to our central records discloses references to a name similar to yours. However, our records contain innumerable instances of different people with the same name. Since we have reviewed only the index to our records and not the records themselves, we do not know at this point whether the records in question relate to you. In an effort to deal fairly with any request requiring the retrieval, processing, and duplication of documents, each request is being handled in chronological order based on the date of receipt. Please be assured that your request is being handled as equitably as possible and that all documents which can be released will be made available at the earliest possible date.

☐ Based on the limited information you provided, it is not possible to make an accurate search of our records. To insure an accurate search of our records, please furnish your complete name, date and place of birth, prior addresses, employments, and any specific data that would permit us to locate the documents you seek. Upon receipt of the additional personal information, we will review the index to our central records. If no indication of the existence of any records pertaining to you is located, you will be so advised. If there is an indication that we have records which may relate to you, your request will be held and assigned in turn according to the date of its receipt, as explained above.

☒ Before we can commence processing for release any documents which may pertain to you, it will be necessary for you to submit your notarized signature. This procedure is designed to insure that information concerning an individual is released only to that person.

☐ Before we begin processing your request, we must know whether you are authorized by the subject of the records sought to make this request or are merely seeking whatever portions of our records which may be open to the general public. If you have the authorization, however, additional details may be available.

☐ For your information, the FBI does not issue clearances or nonclearances of any type. At the request of certain Government agencies, the FBI conducts investigation of people who are being considered for employment in sensitive positions. Results of these investigations are furnished as soon as possible to the submitting agency without evaluation and the question of whether or not these individuals are employed is a matter determined solely by the employing agency concerned. Any records of investigation conducted by the FBI or checks made on behalf of another Government agency in connection with your being considered for such a position will be processed pursuant to your request, if any are located.

☒ As a result of a preliminary review of documents pertaining to your request, it is believed that processing of these documents may result in charges in excess of $25. Department of Justice Regulations, (Title 28, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 16.46), require notification to a requester when anticipated charges exceed $25. This letter constitutes such

notification. Please note that your indication of approval and consent to incur such fees will not necessarily result in the entire contents of our records being disclosed to you, inasmuch as we are guided by the provisions of the FOIPA (5 USC 552, 5 USC 552a) in disclosing materials from our records. Therefore, before taking further action on your request, we will await receipt of written notification from you indicating willingness to pay fees in excess of $25 in connection with the processing of your request. If you so desire, we are willing to consult with you with the object of reformulating your request so as to meet your needs at a lower cost.

☐ See Continuation Page for additional information.

In view of the large volume of requests similar to yours, some delay in making a final response to your request may be anticipated. Please be assured that we are making every effort to process your request promptly and have assigned a large, competent staff to this important task. Your patience and understanding of this unavoidable delay will be appreciated.

We have a backlog of _____ requests for records and we are now beginning work on those requests which were received during _____.

Your request has been assigned number _____ which you are requested to utilize in any correspondence with this Bureau regarding your request.

Allen H. McCreight

Allen H. McCreight, Chief
Freedom of Information-Privacy Acts Branch
Records Management Division

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DATE 6/1/81 BY sp/cm/lcp

28973

CONFIDENTIAL

Los Angeles, California
January 25, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR INSPECTOR H. B. SUKRA

RE: SURVEY OF THE MANZANAR RELOCATION CENTER, OWENS VALLEY, CALIFORNIA
INTERNAL SECURITY J
ALIEN ENEMY CONTROL

CLASS. & EXT. BY sp/cm/lcp
REASON-FCIM II. 1.2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 6/1/81

There is being hereinafter set forth the result of interviews conducted at the Manzanar Relocation Center on January 18, 19 and 20, 1943. It will be noted that some of the information is several times duplicated. No attempt has been made by the writer to organize the material, the information being presented in the order and sequence in which it was originally furnished. There is being set forth in parentheses information obtained from a review of the files of the Los Angeles Office.

On Monday, January 18, 1943, Mr. ROBERT COZZENS, Regional Director of W. R. A., during the tour of the Manzanar Relocation Center, advised that there are, at the present time, approximately 10,000 residents at that Center. There are 36 blocks in the Center, each block containing 14 barracks. There are usually four families to one barrack. However, this distribution is not uniform, not all of the families being of the same size, and as a result, it has been necessary in some cases to house several families in one apartment. The W. R. A. is attempting to remedy this situation by erecting more partitions in the barracks, and by installing doors on the sides of the buildings, in addition to those on either end, as at present.

COZZENS pointed out the area within the Center which is presently available for agricultural purposes. The soil in the area is capable of producing farm products, but is so porous that an unusually large quantity of water is required, the amount necessary being from five to eight feet. The annual rainfall in the locality averages only about seven inches. Under present arrangements, the amount of water available for irrigation is sufficient only for approximately 300 acres. If more water is obtained, more acreage can be put under cultivation.

COZZENS stated that there is a camouflage net factory at the Center, but that it has not operated since the riot on December 6, 1942. It is not known whether this project will be open. Some of the material used in producing the nets is still on hand, but the Army has recently removed some of this.

INDEXED

At the sewing factory, COZZENS presented MR. HABERLE, who was in charge of this project. The sewing factory has, at the present time, approximately 150 sewing machines and is engaged in making uniforms for the police

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100-14036-1-61

CONFIDENTIAL

57 MAY 22 1943

HARRY Y. UENO
1085 TASMAN DR. #175
SUNNYVALE, CA 94089

20376

MEMO FOR DIRECTOR [illegible]

May 25, 1943

RE: SURVEY OF MANZANAR RELOCATION CENTER
INTERNAL SECURITY 3 - ALIEN ENEMY CONTROL

20374

CONFIDENTIAL

force and hospital staff. It is planned to considerably increase the variety and amount of this output. In addition to the sewing machines, the factory also has a cutting room and a pattern making department. Mr. [redacted] is also in charge of the wood-working shop, where children's toys are being made out of scrap lumber.

Next visited was the carpenter shop, where it appeared that benches, chairs and tables were being made. COLLINS advised that most of the machinery used in this project was obtained from the W. P. A.

A tour was made of the Center Hospital under the guidance of [redacted] X-Ray specialist. The hospital is a 250 bed structure, consisting of clinics, general wards, children's wards, maternity wards, tuberculosis wards and contagious disease wards. [redacted] stated that the technical equipment in the hospital is excellent.

COLLINS later pointed out that there has recently developed a certain amount of friction between DR. LITTLE, Medical Director of the Center, and DR. JAMES GOTO, who had been largely responsible for organizing the hospital, and who was the Medical Director prior to DR. LITTLE's arrival. Several of the other doctors employed at the hospital have complained about DR. GOTO's activities and his lack of ethics. As a result of this dissatisfaction among the members of the hospital staff, it has been decided that DR. GOTO shall be transferred to some other relocation center. Because of the fact that DR. GOTO has a large following, it will be necessary to handle this matter with diplomacy, in order to avoid a disturbance in the center.

COLLINS pointed out a pavilion which is under construction, and is to be used by the Judo Group in the Center. He indicated that this project had not been encouraged by the W. P. A., but that since the funds for the erection of the structure were being furnished by the Judoists and the labor being performed by them, the W. P. A. had allowed them to proceed with the building.

Regarding the various work projects in the Center, COLLINS stated that the group that appears most satisfied is the one engaged in agricultural activities. These men are all conscientious in the performance of their duties. He attributed this largely to the fact that the Caucasian in charge of agriculture has a good knowledge of the men and their problems, and also to the fact that the Japanese so employed were doing jobs for which they were fitted.

CONFIDENTIAL

2

20377

DIR, NASH,

By now you may have seen Mr. Horton, Chief of Police here, who called at your office by appointment with Mr. Hood.

Morale of this camp never reached a lower point than now, due primarily to change of administration head from W.C.C.A. to W.R.A. Mr. Roy Nash is the new Director here.

Mr. Nash spoke before a gathering two evenings ago and said, in effect: "Fellow Manzanar residents, I have bad news for you all! I just got a wire from San Francisco that that city was bombed and many people killed and great property damage done, all because we had no camouflage netting", etc. That's typical of Nash's intimidating tactics. He is not the man for this camp or any camp if he is lacking in tactics, and he certainly is not an inspiring leader. Masses here are disgusted. Practically all departments are in confusion. "Nash is a little dictator; hard and impossible to approach and can't even talk to him" appears to be opinion of many. I never even have been near him, I just watch and gather opinions, but that's the findings after nearly a month of thorough observation and listening.

It is alleged that Roy Nash used to be head of some Indian Reservation and some colored group. (advancement of Negroes, etc.). He is naturally very shallow, if not completely ignorant of Japanese psychology. His approaches and tactics are one of bluff and force, whereas, as it was in that boner speech, if he had been mindful of Japanese psychology, he could have had from the start all kinds of camouflage netting workers. We are now working in indirect typical Japanese methods of persuasion by logic to have them volunteer for camouflage netting workers, but Roy Nash has insulted the intelligence of the masses by deliberately lying to them by intimidating as he may have done to Indians and negroes.

His Public Relations Department has fallen down also. Reform in both departments, Administration and Public Relations, is absolutely essential, and it must come soon. About other departments later.

Some of the complaints, though little in self, reflect Nash's character and incompetancy to be the head of this camp.

1. Alleged that he is ever referring to residents here as "these Japs".
2. [redacted] until recently, resided in strictly Japanese section and on two (Police Records) occasions took [redacted] rather scandalous Japanese girl, to his quarters, and replied when asked, that he was there with this most despised woman in the camp on "business matter". This girl, [redacted] seems to have very nefarious reputation all over. Recently [redacted] was disassociated from W.R.A. after a very acute case of alcoholism when he was taken to hospital. Alleged [redacted] another persona non grata, took care of him. This news came from very reliable source.

ALL 67c

20052

ENCLOSURE

COPIES DESTROYED 1/22/55 EJV

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/29/87 BY SP2 [illegible]

100-140363-X

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND
AND FOURTH ARMY
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO

15 January 1943

Mr. John J. McCloy,
Assistant Secretary of War,
War Department
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

With regard to the information of certain Japanese evacuees now in the W.R.A. Manzanar and Colorado River Centers, desired by your letter of January 10, 1943, I am enclosing two copies of a special summary prepared by the G-2 Section of this Headquarters. This summary shows all of the persons named in your letter to be worthy candidates for segregation or internment. A more detailed record of each can be prepared if you so indicate.

Yours very truly,

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

1 Incl:
As indicated (Dupl)

HARRY Y. UENO
1085 TASMAN DR. #175
SUNNYVALE, CA 94089

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
NND 750088
By Oxo NARS, Date FEB 6 1975

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RG 210-17-3 War Dept

4-750 (2-7-79)

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HARRY Y. UENO
1085 TASMAN DR. #175
SUNNYVALE, CA 94089

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20519 FBI/DOJ

"people in America. They are lynched and discriminated against without any reason but they are determined to fight for citizenship rights and democracy. We should encourage ourselves and use our citizenship rights."

According to [redacted] the next speaker was JAMES ODA, a Kibei, although ODA was not a scheduled speaker. ODA said, admidst heckling, "I am proud to be an American of Japanese origin. We should unite together and show the American people that we are just as good Americans as they are." b7D

The next speaker was an unscheduled speaker and was SHIGETOSHI TATEISHI, a Kibei and block leader of block 23. According to Source B, he stated, "I have Yamato Damashii. I want the following to be taken up at tonight's meeting: (1) Investigate who pocketed $14,000. of canteen profits; (2) Reelection of block leaders; (3) Who authorized Campbell to make a contract to print the 'Free Press' and pay out $2,000. of the canteen money; (4) Block 1 and 7 should not move out. This is the richest country in the world. Let's get lumber and get the school built. They gave citizenship to myself and my sons. Why don't they take it away? It is no good." The substance of this talk was verified by Source A's report, although Source A stated that he expressed his appreciation of the United States citizenship rights but felt that it meant very little.

According to the reports of [redacted] the next speaker, JUICHI UYEMOTO, was greeted with the shouts, "General Araki. General Araki." This is because he has a long mustache similar to that of the Japanese general named ARAKI. According to [redacted] he said, "I was born in Hawaii but I have spent most of my life in Japan. In fact, I spent thirty years in Japan. I came to America four years ago thinking America to be a country of the free and in general an ideal place, but I now find myself thrown in this dump like pigs." [redacted] verified that of [redacted] and had the following in addition, "I am surprised to see that the Japanese here are not united spiritually like in Japan. The trouble with the Japanese here is that there are too many 'Reds' among you." According to [redacted] report, this was the same man who stated aboard the train on March 23, 1942 on his way to Manzanar, that the Nisei should have nerve enough to kill the President. b7D

At this point, according to [redacted] TOKIE SLOCUM left the audience and several people shouted after him, "Get out, you dog." b7D

The next speaker, who was also unscheduled, was a Kibei named JAKE TERAO. He made an announcement that he would like to have all Kibei now working on the camouflage project to quit work immediately and to ask the parents of the Nisei workers on the project to use their influence in getting their children to quit the project as soon as possible. [redacted] said that he also urged the Kibei to quit working on the Manzanar Free Press.

At this point Mr. TEMPLE and other members of the office staff arrived at the meeting and asked the chairman to adjourn the meeting. At this time KISHI stated, "Anything that happens at tonight's meeting I will be solely responsible for." [redacted] stated in his report that after the b7D

20068

HARRY Y. UENO
1085 TASMAN DR. #175
SUNNYVALE, CA 94089

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FBI/DOJ

PERSONAL HISTORY

UENO, HARRY

Age:	35
Birthplace:	Pauhilo, Hawaii
Date of Birth:	April 14, 1907
Marital Status:	Married
Education:	8 years in Japanese schools (1913 to 1923) No record of attending U. S. schools
Occupation:	Sales clerk with retail produce companies
Ability to Speak or Write English:	Good
Repatriation:	Applied for 2-28-43 at Moab, Utah

RECORD AT MOAB ISOLATION CENTER

Former Relocation Center:	Manzanar
Reason for Transfer to Isolation Center:	Alleged participation in the Manzanar incident of December 5, 1942.
Date of Arrival:	January 11, 1943.
Remarks:	His attitude has been variable but he had been generally anti-social since his arrival at Moab. He has worked some and when he did work, he was industrious. He is recognized as a leader in the agitation at Moab and has threatened to kill some of the other residents. It is reputed that he was some sort of labor organizer before coming to Moab. He is generally the spokesman for the trouble-makers. He has written to the State Department to renounce his U. S. citizenship and has declared that he wanted to be put in an Internment Camp.

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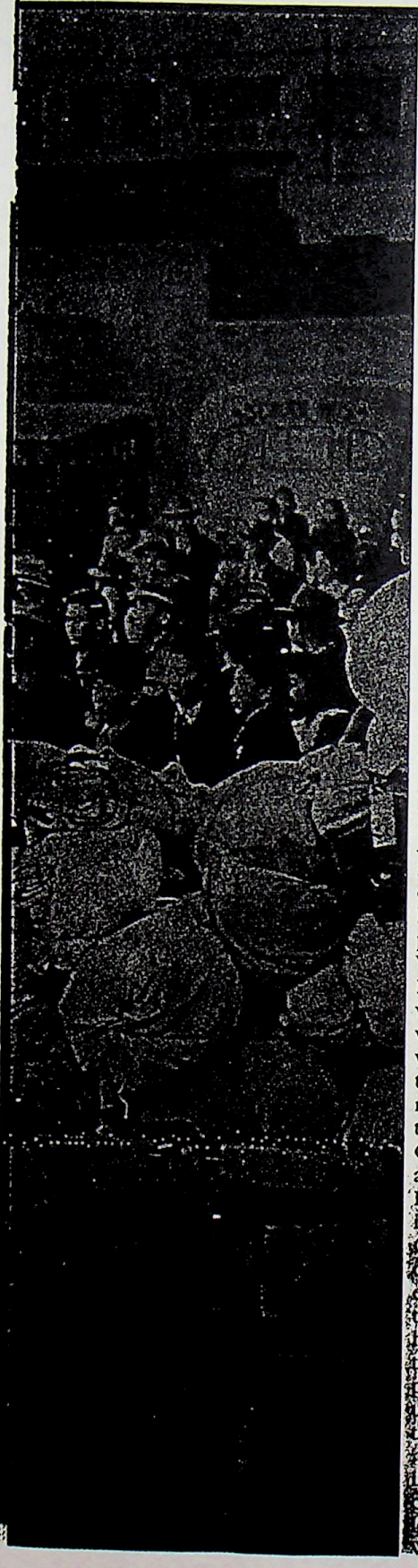
JANUARY 2, 1987

Los Angeles Times Magazine

SUNDAY READING



Spies Like Us

For a Moment or Two, Imagine Yourself a Relocation Camp Inmate . . .

BY RICHARD DRINNON

In November, the U.S. Supreme Court agreed to decide whether the Japanese-American citizens sent to internment camps during World War II may sue the government for billions of dollars in lost property. A ruling is expected by July.

"It would be good for the United States generally, and I think it would be good from the standpoint of the Japanese-Americans themselves, to be scattered over a much wider area and not to be bunched up in groups as they were along the coast. . . . [WRA relocation helps solve] a serious racial problem by having them scattered throughout the United States instead of bunched up in three or four states."

—Dillon S. Myer, press conference, May 14, 1943

All "bunched up" before the roundup into relocation camps, both Issei and Nisei had been an undesirable presence on the Pacific slope. War Relocation Authority Director Myer sympathized with his beset fellow whites, who were also not incidentally voters, and moved to relieve them of their problem, pretty much as Andrew Jackson had taken pity on the white Georgians a century earlier and removed the Cherokee Indians from their midst. But in the 1940s there was no Great American Desert for a collective dump, and in any event this push had to be from the West eastward. Myer and his modern crew of removers thus had to reverse the historic pattern by scattering their unwanted charges back across the continent.

For a moment or two, imagine yourself a relocation camp inmate who has filed for clearance on Form WRA-26, executed in for a leave-clearance interview comes up, breaking the monotony of camp life. Among the questions you answer under oath are these:

Before questioning you any further, we would like to ask if you have any objection to signing a Pledge of Allegiance to the United States.

Will you assist the general resettlement program by staying away from large groups of Japanese?

Will you try to develop such American habits which will cause you to be accepted readily into American social groups?

Are you willing to give information to the proper authorities regarding any subversive activity . . . both in the relocation centers and in the communities in which you are resettling?

Would you consider an informer of this nature an "Inu" [stool pigeon]?

Will you conform to the customs and dress of your new home?

Have you been associated with any radical groups, clubs or gangs which have been accused of antisocial conduct within the center?

Can you furnish any proof that you have always been loyal to the United States?

[illegible] you have said yes, that you will pledge allegiance [illegible] away from [illegible] [illegible]trations of "Japanese," and will become an informer, you wait and hope another inmate has not already performed a like service for the Administration by saying something real or imaginary about you, hope you're not in bad for other reasons with the project director and his staff.

You have been "cleared" and have a job in Chicago, a favorite city of "resettlers." With a grant of $25 and a one-way coach ticket you speed to your WRA-approved destination. Once there you report your arrival within 24 hours to Director Myer, as you have pledged, and confirm your address. Meanwhile the FBI has two copies of the Form WRA-26 you filled out in sextuplicate and has sent the information thereon out to the nearest SAC (Special Agent in Charge), in your case the SAC of the Chicago field office.

In Chicago your first residence is a hostel, Issei-organized and WRA-approved, in a run-down neighborhood just north of the Loop District. Though you may not know it as you mind your own business, refrain from fraternizing with the other 19 residents, who have also promised to be informers, and only have a relative or close camp friend visit on Sundays, you still are under close observation. As Chicago SAC S. J. Drayton advised J. Edgar Hoover on Sept. 27, 1943, his "confidential informants" had turned up "no evidence that this place has been used as a center for subversive activity among the Japanese. However, it is a potential meeting place for subversive activity and will be closely observed and the Bureau advised accordingly."

Though a citizen who has been "cleared," you have been told where to live, with whom to associate, how to dress and act, and what to do for a livelihood. You have been and will continue to be spied upon.

Richard Drinnon is a professor of history at Bucknell University. This is [illegible]

File No. _____

Memorandum for the File April 19, 1943

Report by: F. S. Frederick,
Chief of Internal Security

Subject: Assisting Sheriff at Grand County Jail, Moab, Utah

Reference is made to the arrest and conviction of several Japanese residents of the Moab Isolation Center on April 14, 1943 for Unlawful Assembly.

Seven of the above described persons were committed to the Grand County Jail at Moab, Utah, and Sheriff J. B. Skewes has accepted the custody and safe-keeping of this group.

Sheriff Skewes complained to me last night that these prisoners have been seen bringing things into the jail from outside by means of a rope through the lock-up window. Apparently they had succeeded in enlisting the aid of some youngsters about the town to get things for them. The sheriff did not know who the youngsters were but he was much concerned as to what they might have brought into the jail in this manner. Arraingements were made to go through their belongs at the jail to search for any articles that he deems contraband.

At about 10:00 A.M. Lieut. A. F. Pomeroy and myself in the company of the sheriff and a soldier, went into the lock-up. We found it in a very dirty condition. All of them were moved out of the part of the jail they were occupying into another part and a systematic search of the room was made. Taking them one at a time, they were instructed to gather up all their baggage in the lock-up with them. After they had packed everything but a toothbrush, soap and towels a thorough search of their person was made and ~~xkxxxd xx~~ all money, knives, etc., was taken from them and placed in a sealed envelope in the presence of Lieut. Pomeroy. These valuables are being held for them in the Internal Security Office, as well as their baggage.

The lock-up was cleaned up and after each person was searched as described above, they were returned to their place of detention. The sheriff instructed them that in the future they should clean out the room and have their blankets folded in a neat manner every morning and that he would insist on this instruction being carried out before they got anything to eat.

They were further instructed that they would get themselves into serious trouble with the law and with the townspeople if they continued to deal with the children by getting them to bring them things.

/s/ F. S. Frederick

Chief of Internal Security

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WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Manzanar Evacuee

March 15, 1943

HARRY Y. UENO
1085 TASMAN DR. #175
SUNNYVALE, CA 94089

Dear Mr. Myer:

Reference is made to the letter of February 28, 1943 from this office in connection with certain names submitted by a resident evacuee at Manzanar. The following additional information has been received from that source:

"Here are the persons I forgot to mention in letter of Feb. 22, and 23 respectably: Yurao Kobata, 10-13-3, Misataro Shirozono, 10-13-3, Yoshimatsu Masuda 10-3-1. Of the names I have reported last, Yezo Yutani, has served in the Japanese Navy that I have heard and I think it is true. Also some of the people of this camp posses a short wave radio. I am not sure but I heard Jotaro Kohigashi, 10-9-2 posses one and lot other fellows which I do not know. They are listening to Japanese broadcast and use it as propaganda. I can prove this; The story the fellow from other block tell about the broadcast, matches with the story they tell from the next block. I get all these information from listening to the conversation of isseis. This is all I have to report now. I do not want nobody to see this letter. Please destroy this when you receive it and do not write to me."

Sincerely,

William P. Scobey

WILLIAM P. SCOBEY
Colonel, General Staff
Executive

Mr. Dillon S. Myer, Director
War Relocation Authority
Room 822, Barr Building
Washington, D. C.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ AA 6/14/78

3088

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Manzanar

February 28, 1943

Dear Mr. Myer:

This office is in receipt of a letter from a resident evacuee at the Manzanar Relocation Center, from which the following excerpt is quoted:

"Enclosed is names and addressess of persons who exerted pressure and undermined loyal citizens; who is definitely known to me as pro Japan and nothing else. Theyare the agitators.

Kohigashi, Jotaro	10-9-2	issei
Kohigashi, Satoru	10-9-2	nisei (above son)
Shono, Tomiji	10-1-2	kibei
Kaminaka, Fumio	10-2-1	kibei
Shoji, Masatsugu	10-2-1	kibei
Shoji, George	10-2-1	issei
Yabe, Shuichi	10-8-4	kibei
Shirokawa, Iwao	10-1-3	kibei
Shiroyama, Dick S.	10-6-4	kibei
Marumoto, Hideo	10-12-1	kibei
Kobata, Yurao	10-13-3	kibei
Shirozono, Misataro	10-13-3	kibei
Yamasaki, Toshiaki	10-2-4	kibei
Kawasaki, Miyoji	10-11-4	issei
Ryono, Michio	10-11-3	kibei
Iwasaki, Masaya	10-2-4	nisei
Yamasaki, George	10-2-4	nisei
Tonai, Gunji	9-5-2	kibei
Riujin, Masaharu	36-5-1	kibei
Yoshimoto, Yoshio	Central Utah Relocation Center	kibei

The author of this letter signed his name thereto but asked that it be not divulged. His name will be furnished by the undersigned upon request.

The report is transmitted for your confidential information and such use as you care to make of it. Also, I am fur-

CONFIDENTIAL

6/18/74

Sen. Sam. Hayakawa

Let me start by quoting from the testimony which Mrs. Evelyn M. Isakson of Moorpark, California, an experienced research historian, was planning to present today before this distinguished subcommittee. However, her husband, Lt. Commander Harold E. Isakson, USN (Ret.) is not well and is about to have surgery. Naturally she wishes to stay with him at this critical time. The following, then, Mrs. Isakson's remarks:

Reparations need not be paid to the Japanese-Americans who have been seeking monetary redress for the time spent in wartime relocation centers. Those making this demand represent only a minority of the Japanese-American community. Furthermore this group has never taken the trouble to explain the military situation that compelled the Government of the United States to order the relocation of Japanese and Japanese-Americans from the West Coast to inland locations.

When the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, they all but demolished the American Pacific fleet. Japan had virtually total control of the Pacific Ocean and could have at that time invaded anywhere around its rim.

From intelligence sources, including intercepted and decoded Japanese diplomatic cables, the United States knew that the Japanese planned to invade the West Coast. U.S. military forces were so unprepared at the time that they could not have offered anything but token resistance. "If the Japs invade now," an aircraft industry executive was quoted as saying at the time, only half facetiously, "we'll be fighting them in Kansas." That is how desperate the situation was.

The Japanese, however, did not invade the U.S..at that time because their mighty war machine was running out of crude oil, as the result of the U.S., British and Dutch oil embargo instituted in the summer of 1941. The Japanese therefore had to turn their attention to the Philippines and Southwest Asia in order to get to the oil fields of Malaya and Burma.

Japan invaded the Philippines on December 8, 1941. The invaders were welcomed by some 2500 pro-Japan Japanese-Filipinos. However the Japanese-Filipinos who remained loyal to the Allies, civilians included, were hunted down and slaughtered.

U.S. intelligence knew that Japan had about 3500 Japanese and Japanese-American spies and potential saboteurs in place in Hawaii and the mainland. As soon as word came of the attack on Pearl Harbor, the FBI began picking up these dangerous enemy aliens. They were tried, convicted, and sent to Justice Department prison camps. This was a criminal procedure, and had nothing to do with the rest of the Japanese-American community.

The great British naval base of Singapore fell to the Japanese on February 15, 1942, which fact meant that Allied power in that part of the world had ceased to exist. Japan was now really free to invade the American West Coast.

The Doolittle raid that took off from the carrier "Hornet" and bombed Tokyo on April 18, 1942, changed the situation. An enraged Admiral Yamamoto, humiliated by the unexpected attack, stepped up his time-table for invading America.

On February 19, four days after the fall of Singapore, President Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066. The action was taken not so much from fear of Japanese-Americans, but from fear of the consequences of an invasion.

In-depth examination of the Japanese-American community by the FBI during the years before the outbreak of war had convinced the government that while some Japanese-Americans and resident Japanese citizens were probably not to be trusted, the majority would need special protection from the Japanese invaders. Hence the relocation camps. They were for safeguarding the American Japanese as well as for containing the disloyal. The camps were not punitive, only protective.

This ends Mrs. Isakson's testimony. The rest is mine.

Altogether some 110,000 were relocated, of whom more than 70,000 were American citizens by birth; the remainder were not able to become citizens under the laws then prevailing. The average age of the Nisei at the time was fifteen.

The relocation centers were dreary places: long rows of tarpaper-covered wooden barracks behind barbed wire, guarded by armed sentries. Each room had a stove, a drop light, an iron cot and mattress. Meals were served in bare recreation halls. But the War Relocation Authority (WRA), headed by the wise and humane Dillon Myer, organized camp government, mediated quarrels among the internees, hired teachers from outside to continue the education of the children, and made life as comfortable as possible for them.

When students completed the relocation camp high schools, where were they to go? The WRA set up a college placement program, arranging for college admission, scholarships (where needed) and jobs so that they could continue their studies in colleges and universities away from the West Coast. This they did with the enthusiastic and wise co-operation of the American Friends Service Committee. Over four thousand Nisei students, both men and women, got their degrees from great universities like Chicago, Ohio State, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, as well as excellent small colleges such as Swarthmore, Antioch, Earlham, Oberlin, Smith, Mount Holyoke, and Haverford. Many of these students from families of modest income would never have received a college education had it not been for the relocation.

the right to be naturalized), and their children. I remember vividly the returning Nisei veterans I saw in Chicago soon after V-E Day. Short of stature as they were, they walked proudly, infantry combat citations on their chests, conscious that they were home -- in their own country. Chicago, known throughout the war for its hospitality to servicemen, outdid itself when the Nisei returned. They had earned that welcome.

The Nisei, although very much Americanized, are in some respects profoundly Japanese. An imputation of disloyalty, being an affront, was also a challenge. A powerful Japanese motivation is the duty to keep one's reputation unblemished. One accused of disloyalty is duty bound to remove that disgrace by demonstrating himself to be loyal beyond all expectation, so that the accuser must withdraw the charge.

This is a basic reason the Nisei fought so hard and so well. More than 33,000 Nisei served in the war -- a remarkable number out of a total Japanese-American population (Hawaii and mainland combined) of little more than 200,000. They had a fierce pride in their reputation as a group.

The Issei were also motivated by group pride. Those who found jobs outside the camps were exemplary workers, as if to prove something not only about themselves but about their entire group. Japanese-Americans, young and old alike, accepted the humiliation of mass relocation with dignity and maturity, making the best out of their difficult situation. In doing so they exhibited the finest resources of their ancient background culture.

In his book Race and Economics, Thomas Sowell, who as a Black economist has studied the comparative progress of ethnic minorities in America, writes of the unintended benefits of the relocation program:

> One of the turning points in the evolution of Japanese-Americans was the partial undermining of family authority during their internment in World War II, and the subsequent release of many of the young Japanese-Americans from the camps to seek their individual fortunes throughout the country without parental guidance or authority. From their success, apparently the family had given them what they needed to succeed, except for greater individual freedom, which they now acquired as a by-product of unusual circumstances.

What did Japanese-Americans communicate that ultimately made them full citizens of the United States? Since their words would not have been believed, especially in wartime, they communicated by action and behavior. "We are good Americans," they said. "We are good neighbors.

We are useful and productive citizens. We love America and are willing to die for her." These messages were communicated by the industry of workers and businessmen and farmers, by their service to the communities in which they live, by their behavior as good citizens, and by the war record of the 442d. It was a form of communication for which there is no verbal or symbolic substitute.

The relocation thus resulted in the Americanization of the Japanese in one generation after immigration -- a record for non-English-speaking immigrants of any color. The outcome was due in part to the nature of the Japanese culture. In the face of rejection the Japanese do not blame those who reject them; if they want not to be rejected, they simply say, "The responsibility is our own." Their success is also due to the fact that America remains an open society, so that racism in America is neither as implacable nor as enduring as some would have us believe.

As one talks with Nisei today -- they are now in their sixties and seventies -- one gets the impression that the wartime relocation, despite the injustices and economic losses suffered, was in some ways the best thing that could have happened to the Japanese-Americans of the West Coast. As many say, the relocation forced them out of their segregated existence to discover the rest of America. The experience of living away from the prejudices of the West Coast states made them "feel like Americans, not Japanese-Americans," as many of them have reported. It opened up possibilities for them that they never would have known had they remained on farms in Livingston or fishing boats in San Pedro.

I first heard about the redress movement -- the decision to demand from the government $25,000 in reparations for every man, woman and child who had spent time in a relocation camp -- at a convention of the Japanese-American Citizens League in Salt Lake City in, if I remember correctly, about 1976. It really came as a surprise to me because at the time I belonged to both the San Francisco and Marin chapters of JACL, while my wife was a member of the Livingston chapter. Such a program had never been discussed at any meetings nor mentioned in chapter newsletters. It was simply announced as a national program which we were called upon to support. Who made the decision to have such a campaign is something I have never been able to find out. It certainly had not been voted on, nor had the chapters been called upon to approve or disapprove it.

In the propaganda of this new campaign, the relocation centers were to be called, in an act of daring and mendacious semantic distortion, "concentration camps." Dillon Myer, who was heaped with honors and thanks for his wise administration of the relocation centers, was

attacked and reviled as a Kommandant of death camps. When commemorative plaques were placed to mark the site of former relocation centers, angry committees insisted that they be called "concentration camps."

It wasn't long before I began to recognize what was happening. Much of this movement was coming from young radicals at college campuses. What was fashionable in the 1960s and early 1970s was the widespread protest, on behalf of Blacks, of American racism.

An important fact of the civil rights movement is that it played upon white liberal guilt for racial injustices past and present. A favorite technique was to play "mau-mau" -- make oneself look as fierce as possible, proceed in gangs and forcibly enter the office of college presidents or other officials, and make money demands -- for scholarship funds, for ethnic programs, ghetto tutorials, etc. The motto was simple: "Make whitey feel guilty, then make him pay and pay!"

I thought of the student radicals, white and black, that almost destroyed San Francisco State, and began to see some analogies: Japanese-American students, especially at U.C.L.A., tooling around in their Mustangs and Firebirds, greeting each other as "brother" and "sister" and expressing approbation or agreement by raising a fist an yelling "Right on!"

What was going on was Japanese-American Sansei, born long after the camps were a historical memory, were screaming against American racism that put their parents and grandparents into "concentration camps" -- scolding their elders for not having fought back instead of passively accepting relocation.

All this "mau-mau" business went over big with most members of the Commission on Wartime Relocation that was formed to investigate the demands of the radical Japanese-Americans. Most of them were white; most of them were carefully selected liberal liberals, most are ready to pour ashes on their heads and cry, "Yes, indeed, how racist we are! How we have made you poor people suffer!" Left to themselves, they would gladly appropriate $3 billion of the taxpayers' money to assuage their guilt -- and feel better.

Let me close by telling the story of my own relatives, the Furuyama family, relocated from Stockton, California, to be sent to the Rohwer (Ark.) Relocation Center. They are not especially well-educated or highbrow people. In Stockton they ran a rooming house. Mr. Furuyama was a bartender. Their eldest son, Bill, had joined the army and by 1943 he was at Camp Grant, near Rockford, Ill. He urged his sister Helen to come to Chicago, which she did. Bill, on his leave time, and Helen found a place for their parents to live, so they too came to Chicago, where they both got jobs at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, she as a chambermaid, he as a maintenance man. They brought their other son Chuck out of camp -- and he, too young to enlist, went to school and worked.

I WAS A CAPTIVE OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT

In the Time magazine, March 24, 1980 the article on American Captivity World War II by Natalie Crouter was most interesting to me. In any war between captor and captive there is almost always cruel treatment by the captor and of course it ends up with hatred for each other.

Her story is something seldom read or heard. An enemy soldier trying to comfort a captive, under difficult circumstances, is heart warming. Most people don't want to hate or hurt other human beings when suddenly drawn into conflict by forces beyond their control. We are all just fellow space travelers in this vast space, trying to enjoy life short and difficult as it is.

Most Americans are frustrated and angry about what is happening in Iran, accusing them of violating human rights. Yet they soon forget what they've done to the Japanese-Americans during World War II.

My name is Harry Y. Ueno. I was born in Hawaii in 1907, second son of a Japanese immigrant in Hawaii.

Nearly 38 years ago, during World War II, I was incarcerated for more than a year by the U.S. government without due process. Truth must be told to the American people so that no one may ever again experience what I went through those years.

On December 6, 1942 in the W.R.A. Camp, Manzanar, California the U.S. Army without warning opened fire into a crowd of 3 to 4 thousand people and shot 10 people, two of whom were teenage boys shot in the back and died. About 9:00 P.M. the Commander of the M.P.s, Captain Hall was in conference with two other people about 100 yards away from the military guards positioned in front of the jail. The night was cold with winds blowing when tear gas cannisters were thrown into the crowd. Smoke covered the area quickly. Some of the nervous soldiers shot

before the smoke cleared. Altogether six shots were fired near the police station. I could hear machine guns being fired in the background. When the smoke cleared I saw one man face down approximately fifteen feet away from me. I jumped out of the jail window and helped carry him inside of the police station table but he was dead. The bullet penetrated the back at close range. Nine other people were shot and wounded, one of whom a teenage boy died days later. All of those shot had been shot from behind, while trying to escape the choking tear gas.

Few minutes after the shots were fired, Captain Hall ran back to the police station. He called the sergeant in charge, who had, minutes before the gun fires, yelled to the soldiers "Remember Pearl Harbor." Captain Hall asked him who fired the shots. The Sergeant answered that he fired two shots and pointed to two young soldiers near the station stating, "He fired 3 shots, and one other fired one shot."

March 3, 1942 Senator A. B. Chandler conducted an inquiry about the incident. Captain Hall and W.R.A. Camp Director Merritt both were present at the inquiry. Senator Chandler's question to Captain Hall, "You used tear gas on the mob but they kept advancing so you had to shoot?" Captain Martyn L. Hall, Commander of the M.P. answered, "Yes sir." Mr. Merritt added that the strong winds blew the gas away. They both knew that none of the injured had been shot in front but in the back. What a shame that the W.R.A. and the Army both conspired to cover up their horrible deed. It is one of the darkest moments in American history.

The Army proclaimed martial law and seven of us had been taken to Bishop Jail, 28 miles north of the Camp at midnight on December 6. On December 9th, 11:00 p.m. again we were transferred to Lone Pine Jail, 11 miles south of the Camp by strong escorts of military police. Lone Pine Jail was about 20' x 24' with 12' high cement wall and a heavy steel plated door with one small window high on one wall. When we arrived there were nine others already in the jail.

Inside the camp, W.R.A. acted like tyrants and used a number of stool pigeons to spy on the people they didn't like.

F.B.I. from Los Angeles made frequent visits into the camp. Any individual who was against the administration policy or disagreed with W.R.A.'s method to giving order to people are always live in fear even inside of barbwire fences.

There is a number of informer working for F.B.I. from prior to the war and continued doing the dirty work in the camp. W.R.A., F.B.I. and stool pigeons worked together and number of people whom husbands or fathers of the family have been taken away from their homes to thousands of miles away which is most cruel and inhumane way to treat the innocent people.

The real truth about Manzanar incident began when we organized the mess hall union to face the tryant W.R.A. In the camp most people working earned 16 dollars a month for 40 hours a week work. However, none of us complained about the cheap wages because they were willing to participate in another way to show their patriotic war efforts. The Federal government set a ration on some of the staple foods for all the people resident inside the United States. We in camp were no different. When the W.R.A. official started skimming or shorting our most essential foods from our table we just couldn't ignore the situation. My year long ordeal started when I began investigating the situation. Many rumors were flying around in the camp that some high officials were taking huge amounts of sugar to the outside for black marketing. Main staples such as meat, sugar and few other foods were getting short from the month of July. Especially sugar was noticeably short in substantial amounts. We investigated and questioned the administration and they admitted that the month of October alone 6100 pounds of sugar was missing from our tables. W.R.A. promised in November that they will give us the extra shortage amount to the mess hall but they never kept their word. Some fruits and nourishment food for children's daily diet instead of being sent to the mess hall were sold at the canteen to people. The mess hall union strongly protested, then the W.R.A. admitted that by mistake the truck load of these things

were delivered to the canteen and sold. At the Block Manager's meeting, one of the block managers questioned the money made in this mistake and he was asked to resign his block leader position.

January 9, 1943, after a months isolation from the family or outside world, 16 of us were handed pieces of paper signed by the W.R.A. Director Dillon S. Myer quoted, "You are going to be removed to another center and given a speedy hearing." 8:00 a.m. all of us were taken by bus to the train depot. About 36 M.P.s guarded over us on the way to our destination. Two days later we arrived at Moah Utah by truck to the new camp. The camp is 28 miles from Moah old C.C.C. Camp in the middle of sage brush country. We are confined in one building and they posted a sentry by the doorways to keep us in the room. Eating time, a special guard marched us to their mess hall and stood by and watched us every minute. No mail was allowed to family or anywhere outside. A month went by when the civilian administrator came in and civilian security officer on duty. Now letters to the family was allowed and received, however all the mial from the family is opened. Many of my letters to my wife ended up in the library of U.C.L.A., U.C. Berkeley, or the F.B.I. files I found out 37 years later.

The promised hearing was just a play for time for the W.R.A. to shut us out. I had disputed and quarreled with the Director Best on the Censor letters and myself broke his promise for a hearing . In early March, in a heat of an argument Director Best said, "Harry, this place is an open country and nothing but sage bruses. If anything happens to anyone in here they won't find you in a million years." Soon after his remarks a Lt. with two soldiers appeared near my building and started live target practice. That was the last straw for me. I decided to give up my American citizenship. If I renounce my American citizenship and become an alien, I would be protected by the international law.

March 10, 1943, I requested to renounce my citizenship through W.R.A. but the request was denied. Nine other people requested the same renouncement.

More people from different places is being sent into Moah Camp and about four

buildings are now occupied. More security officers were hired. Newly arrived Head Security Officer named F. S. Frederick immediately put out many restrictions and rules into the camp and showed his authority.

April 14, early in the morning he sent one of his men and told us of new restriction to visit other building without office permission. If permission is granted you must accompany security man and speak only in English. If you don't agree with new restriction, ~~law~~ pack up your things and cme to office. About 9:00 a.m. 22 people with suitcases, duffle bags lined up in front of the office. Frederick saw almost half of the people in camp that was there and he told us to go back to the quarters and wait for his orders. Late in the afternoon he chose seven of us and loaded us into army truck then to Moah County Jail, Sheriff J. B. Skeves of Grand County was in charge. Two weeks in there in one room, no chance to shoer or bath, just like Lone Pine Jail. April 27, 7:00 a.m. Sheriff Skives told us to pack our things and come out of the cells. Outside the jail there was an Army jeep truck and bus load of people in it. Must be moving day for a new place. One flat bed truck with 5 x 6 bos on tail end, 10 inch square air hole and heavy padlock on. They picked 5 of us to get inside the box the they fastened the heavy padlock. Utah, New Mexico and Arizona highways have many potholes and is very dusty. Inside the box is so narrow and so hot and muggy, and full of dust from the air hole in back. 5 of us took off our shirts and covered our mouth and nose to breath. In the 36 years of my life this was the first time I experienced such painful agony. When they stopped for noon hour they ~~began~~ brought some food but none of us could eat anything. We returned without touching the food. I asked twice of the M.P. Lt. that there is two persons who was very sick inside and if they could even for a little while ride with the others but he said he had orders from Frederick and couldn't do that. Eleven long hour ride seemed to never end. The truck stopped and the door opened, it was getting dark outside. We were in Leupp, Arizona. They escorted us into the mess hall to eat supper but all of us were so sick and tired and still groggy, head was spinning, sick to stomach

to even think about food. How any man can turn to beast like because his hate is so deep or his superior attitude is not respected. I never dreamed any civilized human can treat another human so savagely regardless how much hate he had. I felt sorry for that man, his hatred turned him so cruel and uncivilized savage.

I wouldn't transport any animal or living thing in this manner, even if I knew they were going to be slaughtered in the end of the line. Twenty-five minutes later a man came over and told 4 of us to ride in the box again. We were taken into Winslow Town Jail without any word put into another jail. Only two bunkers in there for 4 of us and one blanket given to each of us. The next four days in jail, 2 meals a day, every food is covered with salt, pepper or ketchup unless you wash them off you don't know what is under those foreign object. Some said lets go on a hunger strike but I said no because that is what Frederick wants. We are not going to die in here. We are not going to give him the satisfaction of his wish.

May 5th we are taken to Leupp Camp Jail. While I'm in jail I have deep thoughts about the whole situation. W.R.A. have no intention to have a hearing or trial for me. If they held the trial that would mean the Army W.R.A. were going to be exposed of their shameful blunder to the whole world. You can't fight the tyrant, I'm only one man if I continue struggle they could easily eliminate me.

I have a wife and 3 minor children. I have responsibility for their welfare. All my life I never seen a jail or court house. Here I am W.R.A. put me through seven different jails without a single trial and 13 months of isolation from the family.

Is this the same America today accusing other countries of violating the human rights, unbelieveable or not.

Let's not have this happen again to any Americans. We have to work together respect our Constitution and guard all the individual rights.

April 14, 1980

Harry Y. Ueno

PERSONAL HISTORY

Ueno was born April 14, 1907 at Pauilo, Hawaii. After having completed three years of grammar school, he was taken to Kuba City, Hiroshima Ken, Japan when he was eight years old. He graduated from the Kuba City grammar school and attended a trade school in Tokyo for nearly a year.

Coming to the United States in May, 1923, he took up residence in Watsonville, Washington where he worked in a sawmill for three years. He visited his brother in Chicago for six months and returned to the west coast. He lived on Post Street in San Francisco for three or four years being employed in a hotel and for a baggage transfer company. He then moved to Los Angeles and was married in this city in 1931. He was employed as a salesman for retail fruits and vegetables until the evacuation.

The Uenos have three children.

INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

Ueno was one of the first group that was sent to the Isolation Center at Moab, Utah. There were sixteen in this original group who arrived at Moab on January 11, 1943. The writer arrived at this camp on February 18, 1943 and found that the group of sixteen had split and that four of them were in a barracks by themselves under armed military guard. Ueno was one of the four so isolated. The armed guard was removed on February 20.

Nearly every act and word of this group of four was an expression of protest against what they believed to be violations of their citizens rights. They refused to work stating that since they were being treated as prisoners that they would not like prisoners and insisted that it was the government's responsibility to provide and prepare their food. R.F. Best, Project Director at Moab, addressed the entire group and told them that they would have to cook their own food. They refused. Whereupon Mr. Best told them that food was available for them and that if they chose to eat it without being cooked, he had no objections. The result was that they decided to start cooking their own food. That is, the majority of them decided and it is the writer's belief that this fact caused the split in the group described above.

Among other expressions of protest, one was that they would not work until they had received the fair and speedy trial that had been promised them and that this right was guaranteed by the Constitution, etc.,etc.

This group of four attempted to rule the camp and this effort was climaxed by their arrest and sentence for three months for Unlawful Assembly. Ueno was one of the group so sentenced. After a month of incarceration, he was released on parole and, judging from his behavior

INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY
(continued)

since his release or parole, he has learned his lesson well. As far as this offense of Unlawful Assembly is concerned, this project considers that Ueno has paid his debt in full. He has fulfilled in a very satisfactory manner the conditions of his parole and is one of the best, if not the best, workers in Leupp. In all fairness to Ueno and others who were arrested for Unlawful Assembly, it perhaps should be pointed out that in view of the other centers the evacuees discovered that individual efforts gained little, if any, results but that when they would present themselves in a large group or body before the administration, they would receive more consideration. The force of habit is strong and the practice of making demands by a display of force is undoubtedly a "Hang-over" from their previous mode of living in their original centers. Research has clearly demonstrated the danger of groups and cliques in any institution and especially in an establishment of Leupp's pattern and it is a hard and fast rule at Leupp that no demands or requests will be entertained by the administration when presented by a group. In keeping with this policy, individual requests are given full consideration. Naturally, the transition from the habits formed by them in their original centers to this new mode of conduct could not be expected to be brought about without some reactions. In any event, the arrest of some of the residents for Unlawful Assembly was highly educational to the entire population and should have a marked bearing on their future conduct in the event of their release.

Ueno has been in residence at the Isolation Centers for nearly ten months. There is no doubt in the writer's mind but that Ueno was sincere in his belief that his constitutional rights had been violated and that these motivating forces of persecution, indignation, and righteous wrath played an important part in his earlier difficulty in adjustment.

He is anxious to be reunited with his family and is Tule Lake material. His release is recommended on a conditional basis in that he should be given to understand what is expected of him and what he may expect in the event he lapses back into anti-administration or other anti-social ways.

F. S. Frederick
Chief of Internal Security

September 27, 1943

Memorandum of Conversation with Colonel Bendetsen at Noon, December 10:

Information he has from the military authorities at Manzanar is that 13 trouble-makers are now in the hands of the military authorities. No charges against them and no specific case. They are held on information given by the informer group and partly on observations of the military police. Questionable as to sufficient evidence to take action against them.

The military police are also holding in protective custody 50 informers whose lives have been threatened and who Mr. Merritt, Camp Director, wants to send to Cow Creek Camp. Colonel Means (Western Defense Command's representative at Manzanar) proposes that a large white police force be hired immediately by WRA and given responsibility of protecting the center.

Mr. Merritt, Camp Director, proposes that about 50 of the loyal Japanese be sent to the CCC camp at Cow Creek, which would be used as a staging camp for their subsequent release.

Colonel Bendetsen feels that the solution to the trouble involves two steps:

1. Employment of a sufficiently large white police force to control the situation in the centers.

2. That a plan for segregation be implemented. He has such a plan.

The basis for this plan is to utilize camp units two and three at Parker as segregation camps. (These two camps hold about 5000 each). Those Japanese known to be trouble-makers and who live in units two and three be left there, all other Japanese to be evacuated from two and three and sent to other centers to occupy space in the apartment houses which are not now being used as apartments, pending the movement of known trouble-makers from all the other camps to the segregation units two and three at Parker.

Colonel Bendetsen [illegible] as to an immediate plan for Manzanar, is to hire white police force, and remove the malcontents.

those trouble-makers who are aliens to be immediately interned; those trouble-makers who are citizens to be segregated. The Attorney General would be asked to seek some means for depriving those citizenship who admit dual citizenship status or on whom evidence of dual citizenship could be validated. (See Judge Fee's decision). Colonel Bendetsen recommends that the FBI be directed to immediately cover these camps for the purpose of getting necessary evidence to classify the malcontents. Bendetsen has a list parolees and should any trouble-maker's name appear on this parolee list, he could immediately be interned or segregated.

W.P.S.

26119-26120
dupe 882-883

HARRY Y. UENO
1085 TASMAN DR. #175
SUNNYVALE, CA 94089

X - BENDETSEN, COL
ASW 014.311 WDC Segregation of Japs

RG 107-47-159. [Box 159, Da to Dm] Folder: Defense Command, Western, Bendetsen.
RG 107-47-9. ASW 020 CAD.
RG 107-47-9. ASW 014.311 WDC Segregation-Japs.

There is much criticism from the younger generation about why we went into Camp without resistance. Here is my analysis.

In 1940 the Japanese Nationals were politically and economically weak as a small group in America. Leading Niseis met with General DeWitt and other high government officials but they turned a deaf ear. I am sure they presented their case and argued the individual rights guaranteed by the Constitution without result.

Past history show 90% of the wars were declared after the initial attack of one against the other. Therefore, the Pearl Harbor attack was not unusual. A friend of mine from Hawaii was working at Pearl Harbor prior to the attack. A week after that day he was called back to work with many other Japanese. They repaired and rebuilt the Navy base. Pearl Harbor is most important strategically. It's the first line of defense in the Pacific. There were hundreds of Japanese whp participated in rebuilding the base without any incidence or problems. I am sure Commanding General Simon's reported every detail to the Washington high government officials, including General DeWitt. General DeWitt must have known about the Japanese's behavior in Hawaii. There is two and half times more Japanese Nationals in Hawaii than Continental U.S.

My observation is that the President's most acute problem was how to build the fighting spirit in the American people. In order to accomplish this goal, an all out propaganda campaign was started. This caused hatred toward the Japanese regardless of citizenship. A responsible general like DeWitt publicly stated, "A good Jap is a dead Jap." Hearst's syndicated papers headlined "Open season for Jap hunting." Fair minded people could not believe such statements from DeWitt and a leading paper could occur in this democratic nation whose constitution defends the basic human rights. Our government was so determined in raising the fighting spirit, it resulted in the persecution of Japanese. This fighting spirit caused burning of innocent Japanese's homes and even murders. Yet I never saw any arrests made. The small group of Japanese were used as sacrificial lambs to spark the spirit of White Americans to stem the tide of resistance against Roosevelt and Churchill's dream of White supremacy.

Dec 1979

Harry G. Kondo

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Manzanar, California
January 2, 1943

In reply please refer to:
Proj. Atty.

MEMORANDUM TO: Dillon S. Myer, National Director

SUBJECT: Names of trouble-makers and suspected trouble-makers at Manzanar.

Immediately after the incident of December 6, 1942, twenty-two evacuees were placed in the Lone Pine and Independence jails because of their known or suspected participation in the events of December 5th and 6th. The names of these men are as follows:

Akahoshi, Ted - Issei	(Lone Pine)
Arataka, Koiji - Issei	15
Hashimoto, Harry - Issei	
Hirai, Raymond - Issei	
Kishi, Ben - Kibei	
Kono, Tamotsu - Kibei	
Kurihara, Hoseph - Nisei	
Kurosumi, Tokuji - Issei	
Nakagawa, Tadao - Issei	
Ogura, Fred - Issei	
Sumikawa, Kazuo - Kibei	
Tashishi, Shigeboh - Kibei	
Ueno, Harry - Kibei	
Wakayama, Ernest - Kibei	
Yamaguchi, Gengi - Issei	
Asashi, Toshimoro - Kibei	(Independence)
Fugisawa, Yenuchi - Issei	7
Kaku, Yoshiro - Kibei	
Kuga, William - Kibei	
Matsuda, Bob - Nisei	
Nakamura, Kiyoji - Kibei	
Tanabe, Bill - Issei	

ONI
FBI

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

BY
39.038

More complete information on each of these persons has been sent at my request by Mr. Throckmorton to Philip M. Glick, Solicitor.

On December 18, 1942, William Koga was released from the Independence Jail when it became evident he had been placed there as a result of mistaken identity. On December 21, 1942, Ted Akahoshi was released from the Lone Pine Jail for immediate transfer with his family to the Granada Relocation Center; on December 23, 1942, Mr. Fred Ogura was released from the Lone Pine Jail and returned to this Center. On December 24th, Keiji Arataka, Tokuji Kurosumi, Tadao Nakagawa, and Ernest Wakayama were released from the Lone Pine Jail and Yenuchi Fugisawa and Kiyoji Nakamura were released from the Independence Jail. My reasons for taking these actions will be outlined in statements which will be submitted to you shortly to complete your files on these cases.

In addition to the above-mentioned transfers, Toshimoro Akashi was removed from the Independence Jail to the Manzanar Jail on December 24th. On December 31, 1942, he was paroled to the custody of his half-brother, Ben Kido.

On December 24th, the three remaining men detained at the Independence Jail were transferred to the Lone Pine Jail making the total number of evacuees detained there twelve, as follows:

Hoshimoto, Harry - Issei
Hirai, Raymond - Issei
Kishi, Ben - Kibei
Kono, Tamotsu - Kibei
Kurihara, Joseph - Nisei
Suzukawa, Kusuo - Kibei
Tateishi, Shigetosh - Kibei
Ueno, Harry - Kibei
Yamaguchi, Gengi - Issei
Kaku, Yoshiro - Kibei
Matsuda, Bob - Nisei
Tanabe, Bill - Issei

On December 30, 1942, when it seemed imminent that two train cars would be leaving here for Moab, Utah, I instructed

39.038

Chief of Internal Security Gilkey to pick up the following men to be placed in the Lone Pine Jail to be transferred to Moab:

Arataka, Keiji - Issei
Fujisawa, Yenichi - Issei
Ego, Frank - Kibei
Tauji, Hoitsu (Bill) - Kibei
Kuga, Naoji (Bill) - Kibei
Satow, Roy (Ichiro) - Kibei
Tanaka, Masaaki - Kibei

FBI
ONI

You will note that the first two men listed were among those originally detained in the Lone Pine Jail. I felt that it was necessary to retake them into custody because of their activities here since their release on December 24th. The other five men were named because of reports I have received as to their activities in connection with the incident of December 6, 1942. At the present time, however, none of these seven men have been apprehended because I was informed that the train cars would not be ready to leave on December 31, 1942, and I felt that it would be wise to postpone their arrest until after the New Year Holiday had passed.

In addition to the above-mentioned names, the following are persons whose names have been submitted by one or more staff members as those who have been trouble-makers or who were involved in the incident of December 6, 1942.

Nakamura, Kiyoji - Kibei
Yasuda, Frank Teruo
Mitsuhata, Shizuo
Hashimoto, Kiyoshi Richard
Watanabe, Tom
Murakami, Seigoro
Murakami, George
Wakamoto, George
Harada, Kioshi
Niida, Tom
Kubo, Noburo
Masuda, H.
Nakahama, Jitsuo
Makihara, Wataru Jack
Wagatsuma, Bob Kazuo
Iwamasa, Yaichi
Nishi, Floyd

FBI
ONI

Delivered to the Court for [illegible]

39.038

6p

Kuramoto, Jack
Yonai, Teizo
Furuto, Gasaku or Kujoshi or Yokio
Sumi, Tadayoshi
Nakagawa, Tokio
Kato, Kaneshige
Shima, Takeo
Ozomoto, Tom
Shigei, Iewao
Nagamine, Kinjiro
Tateoka, Tsugio
Sato, Tokio
Araneki, I. H.
Nakamura, Hiroyasu

These persons will be investigated as soon as possible by members of my staff, and you will be supplied with all information that may be obtained concerning them.

Very truly yours,

Ralph P. Merritt
Project Director

39.038

CC-285a

WNP:DA
4-21-43

Date: 100-140363-59

To: Mr. Edward J. Ennis, Director
Alien Enemy Control Unit

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES AT WAR RELOCATION CENTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - J

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Enclosure

Enclosed herewith for your information, is one copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted], dated March 13, 1943, at Salt Lake City, Utah, in the above captioned case.

BJC

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 11
APR 23 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MAY 8 1943

RECEIVED READING ROOM
APR 23 12 47 PM '43
F B I
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

WRB

HARRY Y. UENO
1085 TASMAN DR. #175
SUNNYVALE, CA 94089

(86)

HARRY Y. UENO
1085 TASMAN DR. #175
SUNNYVALE, CA 94089

F E D E R A L B U R E A U O F I N V E S T I G A T I O N

This case originated at SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH — File No. 100-4483

Report made at	Date when made	Period	Report made by
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH	3-13-43	12-26,27,28,29,30-42; 1-2,3,7,9,14,20,21, 22,23,25,26,27,28, 29,30;2-2,4,5,6,7,8, 9,11,13,17,25-43	[redacted] B7C mch
Title MANZANAR Relocation Center SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES AT WAR RELOCATION CENTERS			Character INTERNAL SECURITY-J

Synopsis of Facts:

[redacted] DETAINED RELOCATION Center

General administrative and police criticism at Poston, Arizona Relocation Center set forth. Information concerning the raising of funds for purpose of appealing the YASUII case set forth. Facts concerning [redacted] B7C and his present activity in Washington, D. C. given. Information received that there are two short wave radio receiving sets at Poston Relocation Center and that a picture depicting the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor was surreptitiously shown at Poston. Additional information showing disturbance at Manzanar related. Short wave receiving set reported to be in operation at Tule Lake Relocation Center, California, broadcast from Japan heard from 1:00 A.M. to 4:00 A.M. daily. Telegraph key and chemicals intercepted by WRA mail inspector at Topaz, Utah Relocation Center. [redacted] B7D B7C advises he has heard that [redacted] at Topaz Relocation Center, has been calling in groups

App. & Frw'd: Jay C Newman SAC

Do not write in these spaces

100-[illegible] - 37

Copies of this report:

(5) - Bureau	1 - NIO, Salt Lake City
4 - Los Angeles	1 - G-2, San Francisco
4 - Sioux Falls	1 - G-2, Fort Douglas
4 - Little Rock	5 - Salt Lake City
4 - Phoenix	(1- 100-3937)
4 - San Francisco	(1- 100-4391)
4 - Butte	(1- 100-4392)
4 - Denver	
1 - ONI, San Francisco	

1-CC ONI - Dr. Evans 4/22/43 WHP.

25 APR 2 1943

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-16937 - 37

HARRY Y. UENO
1085 TASMAN DR. #175
SUNNYVALE, CA 94089

28973

Los Angeles, California
January 25, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR INSPECTOR M. E. GURNEA

RE: SURVEY OF THE MANZANAR RELOCATION CENTER, OWENS VALLEY, CALIFORNIA
INTERNAL SECURITY J
ALIEN ENEMY CONTROL

There is being hereinafter set forth the result of interviews conducted at the Manzanar Relocation Center on January 18, 19 and 20, 1943. It will be noted that some of the information is several times duplicated. No attempt has been made by the writer to organize the material, the information being presented in the order and sequence in which it was originally furnished. There is being set forth in parentheses information obtained from a review of the files of the Los Angeles Office.

On Monday, January 18, 1943, Mr. ROBERT COZZENS, Regional Director of W. R. A., during the tour of the Manzanar Relocation Center, advised that there are, at the present time, approximately 10,000 residents at that Center. There are 36 blocks in the Center, each block containing 14 barracks. There are usually four families to one barrack. However, this distribution is not uniform, not all of the families being of the same size, and as a result, it has been necessary in some cases to house several families in one apartment. The W. R. A. is attempting to remedy this situation by erecting more partitions in the barracks, and by installing doors on the sides of the buildings, in addition to those on either end, as at present.

COZZENS pointed out the area within the Center which is presently available for agricultural purposes. The soil in the area is capable of producing farm products, but is so porous that an unusually large quantity of water is required, the amount necessary being from five to eight feet. The annual rainfall in the locality averages only about seven inches. Under present arrangements, the amount of water available for irrigation is sufficient only for approximately 300 acres. If more water is obtained, more acreage can be put under cultivation.

COZZENS stated that there is a camouflage net factory at the Center, but that it has not operated since the riot on December 6, 1942. It is not known whether this project will be reopened. Some of the material used in producing the nets is still on hand, but the Army has recently removed some of this.

At the sewing factory, COZZENS presented MR. HABERLE, who was in charge of this project. The sewing factory has, at the present time, approximately 150 sewing machines and is engaged in making uniforms for the police

INDEXED

57 MAY 22 1943

RE: SURVEY OF MANZANAR RELOCATION CENTER
INTERNAL SECURITY J - ALIEN ENEMY CONTROL

28376

9. The evacuees have brought with them to Manzanar certain problems, among which were the enmities and differences brought on by the activities of the Japanese American Citizens League on various political conditions existing outside of the Center, and the rumors that certain of the evacuees were on the payroll of the F.B.I.

10. The 10,000 evacuees are being kept in an area of one square mile, although the Center area is much larger. Even those who are engaged in agricultural pursuits must obtain permission to go into the fields.

11. Manzanar does not have an adequate Caucasian police force. The Japanese police cannot be relied upon, and cannot be used to police the Caucasian area. They do not protect anything, and if any trouble starts they disappear. [redacted] pointed out that at the time of the riot on December 6th, only 4 out of 84 Japanese police made themselves available. [redacted] stressed that, to date, the W. R. A. had established no Intelligence unit in the Center to assist the administration in the internal security of the Center. [redacted]

12. There exists a serious housing problem at Manzanar. Because of the arrangement of the barracks, it has been found necessary, in many cases, to put married couples in the same room with unmarried people. This has tended to create serious moral problems. Attempts are being made to adjust this housing problem by the administration, but because of the limited facilities available, progress in this direction is slow.

[redacted] stated that at the present time the situation at Manzanar is most unsettled, the atmosphere is very tense, and any incident is liable to stir up the residents to a point where another riot or disturbance will occur. He cited several present issues which could possibly incite the residents; among others, the dismissal of DR. GOTO and the refusal of workers to unload lumber unless it is to be used in the Japanese area. [redacted] freely admitted that at the present time, the hoodlum element is powerful, and controls the rest of the residents through fear.

[redacted] then outlined the events which took place at Manzanar at the time of the riot of December 6th. On the evening of December 5, 1942,

1.

RE: SURVEY OF MANZAN RELOCATION CENTER
INTERNAL SECURITY J - ALIEN ENEMY CONTROL

28377

FRED TAYAMA was set upon and beaten. TAYAMA named as one of his assailants, HARRY UENO. Assistant Director NED CAMPBELL thereupon caused UENO to be taken into custody and placed in the Inyo County Jail at Independence, California. UENO had previously accused CAMPBELL of selling sugar which had been allotted to the residents, and this fact was well known to the evacuees. They therefore reached the conclusion that UENO was imprisoned not because he had beaten TAYAMA, but, rather, because CAMPBELL wished him removed as a result of UENO's accusations. [redacted] stated that through his own investigation, he had been unable to discover any evidence that UENO had attacked TAYAMA, and that perhaps the residents were justified in their feelings. As a result, on December 6, 1942, when a committee of five headed by JOE KURIHARA, representing a mob of a thousand residents, protested UENO's incarceration in the County Jail, [redacted] agreed to return UENO to the Center Jail, providing the mob dispersed. He instructed KURIHARA to so advise the crowd. KURIHARA then addressed the group in Japanese, and they went to their homes.

It was later learned that KURIHARA had actually told the mob, in Japanese, that he at that time renounced his citizenship, and that each should remember that he was a Japanese and that they should disperse temporarily but re-assemble at six P.M. on the same date at the Center police station. As a result, at six P.M., half of the mob gathered before the Center Jail, the other half going to the hospital in search of TAYAMA. TAYAMA had, in the meanwhile, been secreted by the hospital staff. The group in front of the jail sang Japanese songs, and shouted "Banzai". There being no Japanese police available, and the Caucasian police force consisting of only two men, it was necessary to call in the military police in dispersing the mob, and the military police were forced to fire upon them.

After December 6th, none of the work projects operated. Twenty-six people believed to be trouble makers were arrested, ten of whom were later released and returned to Manzanar, and the remainder sent to Moab, Utah. A W.R.A. Board of Review in Washington will pass upon these men. [redacted] stated that up until the present time, misdemeanors in the Center have been handled by a judicial committee consisting of four Japanese and three Caucasians. This committee has not functioned since December 6, 1942, however.

[redacted] stated that, in his opinion, the situation was such at the present time that if informants are used by the F. B. I. in the Center, a riot will result. When asked if he did not appreciate the necessity for informants and sources of information within the Center as an aid to investigation, [redacted] definitely stated that he did not approve of the use of

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

DMI:PC
Received: 11:20 AM
Transcribed: 1:45 PM

December 7, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

SAC Hood of the Los Angeles Office called with further reference to his teletype and previous call concerning the situation at the War Relocation Center. He advised that the Military Police had 1,7 men there. When the Military Police arrived some of the riots were still going on so the Police used some fireworks which resulted in the death of one Japanese, another Japanese is on the verge of death and seven or eight more were injured.

Hood advised that there were three different mobs. One mob went to the hospital to get Fred Tayama, who had been attacked before, for the purpose of killing him but he had escaped before they arrived. Another mob surrounded the police station holding both Japanese and White policemen there and the third mob attacked another Japanese group of policemen and drove them into a building. The manager of this building called the Military Police and they came in and took over at that time.

I told Hood that he should not send any agents there for any purpose until this matter has been cleared. He stated he would keep the Bureau advised of any further developments.

Respectfully,

D. M. Ladd

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS

COPIES DESTROYED 11/19/59

THE WASHINGTON DAILY N.
DECEMBER 7, 1942

Tear Gas Fails Against Rioters

Jap Evacuee Camp Ki Results in Martial Law—

By United Press

MANZANAR, Calif., Dec. 7—Military authorities enforced martial law at the Manzanar Jap Relocation Center today after one Jap was killed and nine others wounded in an outbreak of pro-Axis violence on the eve of the anniversary of Pearl Harbor.

Shots were fired at a Jap mob last night when tear gas failed to halt an attack on the camp police station in the second flare-up at the center in 24 hours.

Ralph P. Merritt, director, announced that the mob was attempting to seize Ted Uyeno, considered loyal to the United States. Uyeno had been removed from the camp to safeguard his life after an outbreak Saturday night and had been returned when the demonstrators promised to disperse.

AUTO CRASHER STATION

The mob was said to have attempted to use a driverless auto as a battering ram. Tear gas proved ineffective because a breeze carried it away.

The center had been placed under martial law earlier yesterday because of the previous outbreak between pro-Axis elements and loyal evacuees. Merritt said military police were called when the regular police force could not quell the disturbance.

In a statement on the first outbreak, Merritt blamed aliens and said American-born Japs among the 10,000 in the camp made a loyal effort to avert the outbreak.

The trouble began Saturday night when six masked men attacked Fred Toyama, president of the Japanese-American Citizens League, a group considered by the camp administration to be loyal to the United States. The attackers disappeared before camp police, summoned by other Japs, arrived. Toyama was severely beaten.

1000 HEAR ORATORS

The disturbance drew a mob of 1000 which heard pro-Axis oratorsassail the United States and extoll Japan. An attempt to take Toyama from the hospital was frustrated by loyal attendants who, with approval of authorities, spirited him from the camp.

Threats then were made against Uyeno. Authorities took him to the county jail at Independence.

Merritt said he talked with leaders of the large group which surrounded the hospital and obtained a promise of no further trouble. But other groups began gathering Sunday morning, muttering threats to kill Toyama if he were found.

4000 ALIENS THERE

"Whenever in the opinion of military police complete order has been restored and the FBI and other Government agencies have completely cleaned up the agitators and leaders, the camp will be returned to its normal administration," Merritt said.

Merritt's satement said 4000 of the Japs in the camp are aliens while another 500, tho American born, were educated in Japan and sympathize with Tokio The balance, he said, are American-born and pro-American.

"I pay tribute to the efforts of these loyal people, but the percentage of the camp against htem has made the situation a difficult one," Merritt said.

ENCLOSURE

1-1-140 21-1

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles, California
December 7, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: CONDITIONS AT MANZANAR WAR
RELOCATION AUTHORITY PROJECT.
Manzanar, California.

Dear Sir:

[redacted] of the above Relocation Center, that on the evening of December 5, 194[redacted], at approximately 9 p.m., FRED M. TAYAMA had been severely beaten by five or six masked men who entered his private quarters and had beaten him with clubs. This action was believed as a result of the pro-American attitude publicly exhibited by TAYAMA.

[redacted]

From the information furnished by the victim and on general suspicion and because his alibi was refuted, HARRY UENO was taken into custody by camp authorities in connection with the assault, and he was removed to the county jail at Independence, California. UENO has been considered by the Administration to be an agitator and has recently organized approximately 1,600 Mess Hall workers into a union. He has recently made claims that the WRA officials at the Center have failed to furnish the residents all of the sugar allotted to them by the Government.

On Sunday, December 6, 1942, RALPH P. MERRITT, Director of the Manzanar War Relocation Project went to the place of residence of SAKAKICHI HASHIMOTO to question him in connection with the above incident. MERRITT found HASHIMOTO addressing a crowd of about a thousand people. MERRITT was advised that the group had just appointed a committee to meet with MERRITT and discuss the situation with him. MERRITT thereupon returned to his office where he was approached by the following individuals acting as a committee:

JOE KURIHARA
GENJI GEORGE YAMAGUCHI (A.R. #4540327)
SOIKICHI HARRY HOSHIMOTO (A.R. #32368178)
TADAO NAKAGAWA
[redacted] TATEISHI (First name unknown)

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FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

JAN 6 1943

JAN 18 1943

RE: CONDITIONS AT MANZANAR WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY PROJECT, Manzanar, California.

These above named individuals were accompanied by a mob estimated to be between one thousand and two thousand people. KURIHARA acted as spokesman and demanded that HARRY UENO be brought back to the Manzanar War Relocation Center and placed in the Center's Jail. The Military Police were present at this time and [redacted] it was a question of acceding to their demands or requesting the Military Police to use force to disperse the crowd. For that reason, MERRITT advised the group that UENO would be brought back to the Center if quiet were restored in the camp. The mob then dispersed and shortly thereafter UENO was brought back to the Center and placed in the jail there.

[redacted], JOE KURIHARA at the time the mob was gathered before the Administration Office stated, "We will kill any S__ of a B____ that squeals on the Japanese.

[redacted] that we take whatever action would be possible under the circumstances and he was informed that those persons known to be aliens could be considered for Custodial Detention and this would be done; however, in so far as the citizens are concerned, no action can be taken by this office, but the facts would be discussed with the United States Attorney for a definite opinion as to any possible violation of a Federal statute, and if there is none, his opinion on possible State prosecution would be solicited. [redacted] was very anxious that we conduct investigation in this matter immediately, undoubtedly partially because he was personally threatened with violence by the Japanese, and it was stated that every "stool pigeon" in the place would be killed.

The above information was summarized in a teletype to the Bureau on December 6, 1942 and the local offices of Army and Navy Intelligence advised.

[redacted] talked with Special Agent [redacted] at this office and advised that the situation had again come to a head and martial law had been declared at approximately 7:15 p.m., December 6. Rumors were circulated about an hour before that that a mob was to remove FRED TAYAMA from the camp hospital and in order to prevent any further disorder, the Military Police were requested to come into the camp, and they proceeded to the hospital for the purpose of removing TAYAMA to the Military Police Hospital. However, on arrival there it was learned that a Japanese doctor and TAYAMA had both disappeared. A mob had assembled outside of the camp hospital and in front of the camp jail, and the Military Police used tear gas and fired some shots in an effort to disperse the mob and restore order. I was subsequently advised during the night by the Military Intelligence that one Japanese had been killed, one was dying, and eight were wounded. This information was furnished telephonically to the Bureau on the morning of December 7 to Assistant Director D. M. LADD.

RE: CONDITIONS AT MANZANAR WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY PROJECT, Manzanar, California.

[redacted] was very desirous of having Agents proceed to Manzanar immediately to conduct investigation into this situation, and he was informed that since martial law had been declared, this Bureau could take no action at the present time and nothing could be done to interfere with their activities and the matter of camp administration is not one within the province of this Bureau.

[redacted] furnished the following additional information. At 6:50 p.m., on December 6, 1942, the Center Administration learned that there was a meeting being conducted at Mess Hall No. 22 and at the meeting it had been decided to get FRED TAYAMA who was then in the hospital and kill him. The mob then proceeded to the hospital but were unable to find TAYAMA who at that time was hidden under one of the beds. The Military Police then arrived at the hospital and took TAYAMA to the Military Police Headquarters where he now remains. At approximately 7 p.m., [redacted] that a crowd of people was meeting in front of the Police Department and Jail. [redacted] after conferring with MERRITT, called CAPTAIN HALL, Commander of the Military Police Company at the Center and requested him to take over. Prior to the arrival of the Military Police at the jail, the crowd, estimated to number a thousand people, were singing Japanese songs and demanding the release of UENO. Several of the mob entered the Police Station and could have released UENO if they so desired but they stated, however, that they would not release him themselves but would force Director MERRITT to do so. They then took possession of a 1938 Chevrolet coupe, which, [redacted] is owned by the Government, and several times pushed it into the side of the Police Station smashing a hole in the building and damaging the front of the automobile.

At approximately 7:15 p.m., CAPTAIN HALL arrived at the jail with the Military Police. He spoke to the crowd and asked them to go to their homes but they refused to do so. He then ordered the Military Police to disperse the mob and they fired tear gas at the crowd. Due to the high wind, the tear gas was only momentarily effective and the mob again returned to the station shouting abuses and throwing stones. Thereupon, the Military Police opened fire upon the crowd with machine guns.

As a result of the above action, JAMES ITO, age 17, who was born in Pasadena, California, received a bullet wound in the heart from which he died immediately. The following individuals were wounded: FRANK TAKAHOSHI,

RE: CONDITIONS AT MANZANAR WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY PROJECT, Manzanar, California.

bullet wound and possible fracture of left femur; HENRY INOUYE, bullet wound in lower leg; KENJIRO NAGAMINE, bullet wound and fracture femur; JENGO NAKAMURA, bullet wound in the neck; YOSHIO YOSHIHIRO, over dose of tear gas; GEORGE KANO, bullet wound in forearm; CHARLES SAKIHARA, bullet wound in lower leg; TOM HATANAKA, bullet wound in belly, (condition - serious); HARRY INUKADA, bullet wound in back, (condition - fair); and KAMAGAWA, first name unknown, last name listed in Administration records as KANEGAI, bullet wound in stomach.

[redacted] stated that the five members of the committee above set forth have been taken into custody by the Military Police. In addition, RAYMOND NARAI, KUZUO SUZKAND have likewise been placed in custody. b7C b7D

On December 7, 1942, a meeting was held by the Japanese and the leaders, FRED OGURA and TOM OZOMOTO are reported to have approached CAPTAIN HALL of the Military Police and demanded that the Administration of the Relocation Center be returned to the WRA. This demand was not given consideration by CAPTAIN HALL and the Center still remains under the control of the Military Police.

The above information was furnished telephonically to the Bureau to [redacted] on the afternoon of December 7, 1942. b7C

As long as the situation in Manzanar is tense and there is any likelihood of trouble of any kind, no Special Agents will be dispatched to that place for any purpose. When order has been restored and conditions are normal, the matter of internment for those aliens known to have been involved in the trouble will be considered. The Bureau will be kept advised of all developments in this situation.

Yours truly,

WJMcC:HY

R. B. HOOD
Special Agent in Charge

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CC-287

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

June 18, 1943

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

EAB:mjm

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: MANZANAR RELOCATION CAMP
Manzanar, California

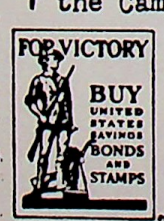
Reference is made to your request for the facts relative to the testimony before the Dies Committee hearings in Los Angeles, California, attributed to one Alfred A. Cohen by the Los Angeles newspapers. It is noted that Cohen allegedly stated that the War Relocation Authorities, in connection with a riot held in the Manzanar Relocation Camp on the anniversary of the bombing of Pearl Harbor, actually shipped to an abandoned C.C.C. camp the Japanese who attempted to quell the riot, rather than the Japanese who instigated and participated in it.

According to the Bureau files, one Fred Tayama, a resident of the Manzanar Camp, was set upon and beaten by five or six masked men at approximately 9 p.m. on December 5, 1942. Tayama had been outspokenly anti-Axis and had headed the Anti-Axis Committee of the Japanese-American Citizens League in Los Angeles prior to the war. He was beaten about the head, but was not seriously injured. One Harry Uyemo (Kibei) was immediately arrested by the Internal Police of the Camp as a suspect and was taken to the Inyo county jail, at Independence, California.

[redacted]

INDEXED

On December 6, 1942, the Manzanar authorities found Kurihara running a meeting attended by a crowd of several hundred people. Thereafter, he acted as spokesman for a committee of five Japanese representing a mob of some one thousand to two thousand evacuees, which had gathered at the Camp headquarters, demanding the release of Uyemo. Besides Kurihara, this committee consisted of Kenji Yamaguchi, Shigetoshi Tateishi, Soikichi Hashimoto, and Tadao Nakagawa. Mr. Ralph Merritt, the Camp Director, told the mob that if they would disperse he would bring Uyemo back, and it was purportedly so agreed. It is reported, however, that Kurihara merely spoke to the mob in Japanese, telling them that they had won a victory and should disperse and reassemble at 6 p.m., at which time they would force Merritt to release Uyemo from the Camp jail.



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7 JUN 17 1974

51 AUG 2

Memorandum for the Director

Uyemo was thereupon returned to the Camp jail from the Inyo county jail. At the appointed time, a crowd gathered around the jail and proceeded to attempt to break in and release Uyemo. It decided to compel Mr. Merritt to grant this release. The Military Police finally had to be called in to restore order, and, after having made unsuccessful attempts to disperse the mob with tear gas, fired on the mob, killing one person and wounding ten.

At about the same time the crowd gathered around the Police headquarters on December 6, 1942, it was learned that another meeting was in progress at one of the mess halls in the Camp, and that the individuals participating in this meeting had decided to go to the hospital and get Fred Tayama and kill him. They proceeded to the hospital in search of Tayama, but were unable to find him as he was hiding under a bed. They thereupon joined the crowd around the Police headquarters. Shortly thereafter, Tayama was taken to the Military Police barracks for safety.

As of December 9, 1942, the following Japanese were in military custody in jail at Lone Pine, California, as a result of the disturbances. All of the Japanese held in military custody had been implicated in the riot.

Name	Date and Place of Birth
Ted Ichiji Akahoshi	April 7, 1884, Japan
Sokichi Harry Hashimoto	January 27, 1900, Japan
Raymond Hiroshi Hirai	January 1, 1902, Japan
Tomatsu Kono (Kibei)	1919, California
Joseph Y. Kurihara	January 1, 1895, Hawaii
Tokuji Kurosumi	June 2, 1895, Japan
Tom Tadao Nakagawa	January 26, 1903, Japan
Kozo Fred Ogura	March 8, 1887, Japan
Kazua Suzukawa	April 15, 1904, Hawaii
Shigetoshi Tateishi (Kibei)	January 2, 1907, San Francisco
Harry Y. Uyemo	April 14, 1907, Hawaii
Ernest Kinzo Wakayama (Kibei)	January 16, 1897, Hawaii
Genji George Yamaguchi	September 7, 1902, Japan
Keiji Arataka	Unknown (1885) HAKODATE-HOKKAIDO

After December 6, 1942, none of the work projects in the Manzanar Camp were operated. Misdemeanors in the Camp had previously been handled by a judicial committee consisting of four Japanese and three Caucasians. This committee, however, did not function after December 6, 1942. In view of the situation which existed at Manzanar during the period of these riots, the Camp was placed under complete military control during the riots, and this control continued for a period of days thereafter until peace had been restored.

While being interviewed by Inspector Gurnea on January 18, 1943, in connection with Mr. Gurnea's survey of all relocation centers, Mr. Ralph Merritt, Director of the Manzanar Camp, stated that the situation at Manzanar at that time was still most unsettled, with the atmosphere being very tense, and that any incident was liable to stir up the residents to a point where another riot or disturbance might occur. In connection with the riot of December 6, 1942, Mr.

Merritt stated that twenty-six people believed to be trouble makers were arrested, ten of whom were later released and returned to Manzanar, while the remaining sixteen were sent to a temporary camp established by the War Relocation Authority at Moab, Utah. It is thought that this is the abandoned C.C.C. camp mentioned by Alfred M. Cohon in his testimony.

The names of all sixteen Japanese individuals sent to Moab, Utah, do not appear in the Bureau files. It should be noted, however, that on March 15, 1943, the following four Japanese aliens were apprehended by Agents of the Salt Lake City Office at Moab, upon authority of Presidential Warrants previously issued by the Alien Enemy Control Unit of the Department:

Sokichi Harry Hashimoto
Raymond Hiroshi Hirai
Genji George Yamaguchi
Bill Kenji Tanabe

Their apprehension was based upon their implication in the disturbances at Manzanar, which have been outlined above. They were immediately turned over to the Immigration and Naturalization Service to be held pending internment, this internment having been ordered by the Attorney General on March 5, 1943.

Respectfully,

D. M. Ladd

What has happened to them?

H.

What has happened to Uyeno + Kurihara?, also where is Tayama now?

H.

August , 1943

HARRY YOSHINO UENO

Age: 36; married, 3 children; Kibei

Manzanar Relocation Center

Organized Kitchen Workers' Union at Manzanar.

Ordered transferred to Moab by Merritt January 6, 1943.

Arrived at Moab January 11, 1943.

Director's letter of February 6, 1943, informs Ueno that he will not be permitted to return to Manzanar.

Three months' sentence for unlawful assembly beginning April 14, 1943.

Did not request repatriation.

Ques. 9.28 negatively.

Family status and plans are discussed in letter from Merritt to Director dated August 18, 1943 and report enclosed therewith.

September 28, 1943--Neither Form 126 (Revised) or Form DSS-304A yet received in Washington.

Transferred to Tule Lake Dec. 4, 1943

Moab Relocation Center
Moab, Utah
Date February 28, 1943

State Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I want to renounce my American citizenship.

NAME: Harry Yoshiwo Ueno

BIRTHPLACE: Pauhilo, Hawaii T.H.

BIRTH DATE: April 14, 1907

I have a dual citizenship.

I shall be a subject of Japan hereafter.

Sincerely,

(Signature) Harry Yoshiwo Ueno

Note:- Original letter made available by Mr. Stauber.

Op-16-B-7-C

January 5, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES

SUBJECT: UENO, Harry

(Probably identical with Harry Yoshio UENO, covered by the Office of Naval Intelligence Memorandum for the Files, dated December 17, 1942, a copy of which was forwarded to the War Relocation Authority under covering letter dated December 19, 1942.)

Op-16-B-7-C (G)

LEUPP

CONFIDENTIAL

ENCLOSURE (A)

HARRY YOSHINO UENO

Age: 36; married, 3 children; Kibei

Manzanar Relocation Center

Organized Kitchen Workers' Union at Manzanar.

Ordered transferred to Moab by Merritt January 6, 1943.

Arrived at Moab January 11, 1943.

Director's letter of February 6, 1943, informs Ueno that he will not be permitted to return to Manzanar.

Three months' sentence for unlawful assembly beginning April 14, 1943.

Family status and plans are discussed in letter from Merritt to Director dated August 18, 1943 and report enclosed therewith.

2n. Isle 12-4-43,

LEUPP

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Los Angeles, California
March 29, 1943

Director, FBI

RE: SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES AT WAR
RELOCATION CENTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY J

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at Salt Lake City, Utah, January 9, 1943, setting forth a lead for this office to ascertain the background and activities of one [redacted] and the individual known as UYENO, who are alleged to be pro-Axis ring-leaders at Manzanar. BTC BTC

These individuals appear to be identical with the Subjects of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at Los Angeles, California, November 16, 1942, entitled, [redacted]; HARRY YOSHIO UYENO, SEDITION". [redacted] is also one of the Subjects of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at Los Angeles September 13, 1942, entitled, [redacted] et al., INTERNAL SECURITY J, SEDITION, PUBLIC LAW 503." BTC BTC BTC BTC

Inasmuch as all available information as to the background and activities of UYENO and [redacted] is set forth in the above reports, copies thereof are being furnished herewith to the Salt Lake City Office. BTC

Very truly yours,

R. B. HOOD
Special Agent in Charge

COPIES DESTROYED 1/19/50

WJM:AM
100-17655
Encs.-2
c.c. Salt Lake City

RECORDED

HARRY Y. UENO
1085 TASMAN DR. #175
SUN[illegible]

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

O.K.E. 316

60 APR 21

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles, California
April 10, 1943

Director, FBI

RE: [redacted] et al. B7C
SEDITION

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau File No. 100-140363, and to the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at Los Angeles, California, November 16, 1942, entitled, [redacted] B7C [redacted] HARRY YOSHIO UYENO, SEDITION". Your attention is directed to the fact that through typographical errors in the title and body of the report, [redacted] name was misspelled [redacted]. B7C This information is being furnished in order that the Bureau indices may be changed accordingly.

Very truly yours,

R. B. HOOD
Special Agent in Charge

WJM:AM
14-86

COPIES DESTROYED 11/10/50 A-29

RECORDED

1 APR 13 1943

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

55 APR 21 1943

EX-36

C.I.F

Op-16-B-7-O

January 5, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES

SUBJECT: UENO, Harry

(Probably identical with Harry Yoshio UENO, covered by the Office of Naval Intelligence Memorandum for the Files, dated December 17, 1942, a copy of which was forwarded to the War Relocation Authority under covering letter dated December 19, 1942.)

Op-16-B-7-O (G)

LEUPP

CONFIDENTIAL

ENCLOSURE (A)

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

In reply, please refer to:

Leupp Relocation Center
Box 872
Winslow, Arizona

November 9, 1943

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Dillon S. Myer, Director
War Relocation Authority
Barr Bldg., 910-17th St. N.W.
Washington, 25, D. C.

Attention: Leupp Review Board Re: Harry Yoshio Ueno

Dear Mr. Myer:

You will find attached the Internal Security Report on Harry Yoshio Ueno.

Mr. Ueno has been confined in an isolation center for over eleven months and his record at Leupp during the past four or five months has been excellent. He has been more than cooperative with the Administration, and I think without exception, is the hardest worker that we have in this camp.

I am satisfied that he has benefited by his experience and isolation and will cause no further trouble at Tule Lake.

It is, therefore, my recommendation that he be transferred to Tule Lake Relocation Center.

Yours very truly,

Paul G. Robertson
Project Director

LEUPP

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

#3526

In the Matter of

YOSHIO UENO √ (YOSHINO) Harry

Alien Enemy

D. J. File No.
146-5423
[illegible]

12 2/17

ORDER

The above-named alien enemy having been interned by order dated August 21, 1945 ; and it appearing from a reconsideration of all the evidence bearing upon this matter that said alien enemy should be released; NOW, THEREFORE,

IT IS ORDERED that said order dated August 21, 1945, be, and the same hereby is vacated and set aside; and it is

FURTHER ORDERED that said alien enemy be released.

Tom C. Clark

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Dated, FEB 16 1946

Mr. Dillon S. Myer
Director, War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
910 - 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Re: Yoshio Ueno
(born April 14, 1907, Pauhilio, Hawaii)
706-3 4-14-27
Tule Lake Center
Newell, California

Dear Mr. Myer:

You are advised that, pursuant to Section 401(i) of the Nationality Act of 1940, as Amended, the above-named individual has made a formal written renunciation of nationality, which was approved by the Attorney General as not contrary to the interests of national defense on March 22, 1945

Sincerely,

Herbert Wechsler
Assistant Attorney General
War Division

1.

JAN 22 1945

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Edward J. Ennis
Director, Alien Enemy Control Unit
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. C. M. Rothstein

Dear Mr. Ennis:

This is in reference to Harry Yoshino Ueno of the Tule Lake Segregation Center who has applied for renunciation of his United States citizenship. Mr. Rothstein has asked for the information we have on this person.

According to our records the subject is 37 years of age, born at Pauhilo, Hawaii, on April 14, 1907. He is married, has three children and prior to evacuation was a produce salesman. He is a dual citizen and resided in Japan from August 1914 until April 1923, attending school there during that time. His wife is an alien, born in Japan in March 1904, and resided there until December 1923. At the present time his mother and father are living in Japan. At registration the subject failed to answer question 27 (willingness to serve in the Army) and answered question 28 (the allegiance question) in the negative. Mr. Ueno has a long record of agitation. He organized the kitchen workers into a union and on December 5, 1942, was arrested on suspicion of beating Fred Tayama. On January 11, 1943, he was sent to Moab, Utah, with numerous other trouble-makers. At Moab he continued his agitation, and with several others was isolated for a temporary period. On February 6, 1943, it was decided that Ueno would not be permitted to return to Manzanar and his family, and on February 25, 1943, he stated that he wished to renounce his citizenship and he signed such a statement. However, on July 20, 1943, at registration he said that he had never applied for repatriation. Letters and statements in our file indicate that Ueno believed his constitutional rights had been violated and it is believed that his resentment was the chief incentive for his actions.

The subject was later removed on December 4, 1943, to the Tule

LEAVE CLEARANCE FILES

COPY

Lake Segregation Center, where he was permitted to rejoin his wife and children, who had applied for repatriation on July 24, 1943, and subsequently on October 11, 1943, Ueno applied for repatriation.

The present application to renounce his United States citizenship, as well as the request for repatriation, indicates a family decision to return to Japan as a part of his reaction to evacuation.

Sincerely,

D. S. Myer

Director

RWP
RWPoll:fsp
1-8-45

COPY

Immigration and Naturalization Service
United States Department of Justice
Appraisers Building
San Francisco 11, California

June 12, 1945

Name UENO, Yoshiuo Harry

A.R.No. USC

Family 3526
Block 706 B

The above-named person

☐ is a parolee

☐ is subject to deportation proceedings

So far as this Service is concerned

☒ he may be released

☐ he may not be released

☐ he may file application for release on Form AC-PS-9

☐ he may file application for release on mimeographed forms which this Service has supplied to the Project Director.

U. S. Immigration Officer

Leupp Relocation Center
Box 872
Winslow, Arizona

November 9, 1943

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Dillon S. Myer, Director
War Relocation Authority
Barr Bldg., 910-17th St. NW
Washington, 25, D. C.

Attention: Leupp Review Board Re: Harry Yoshio Ueno

Dear Mr. Myer:

You will find attached the Internal Security Report on Harry Yoshio Ueno.

Mr. Ueno has been confined in an isolation center for over eleven months and his record at Leupp during the past four or five months has been excellent. He has been more than cooperative with the Administration, and I think without exception, is the hardest worker that we have in this camp.

I am satisfied that he has benefited by his experience and isolation and will cause no further trouble at Tule Lake.

It is, therefore, my recommendation that he be transferred to Tule Lake Relocation Center.

Yours very truly,

Paul C. Robertson
Project Director

LEUPP

PCR:em
Enclosure
cc:R.B.Cozzens

March 26, 1943

AIRMAIL
CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Ralph P. Merritt
Project Director
Manzanar Relocation Center
Manzanar, California

Dear Mr. Merritt:

On December 26, 1942, I asked Elmer M. Rowalt, Deputy Director, John M. Provinse, Chief, Community Management Division, and Philip M. Glick, Solicitor, to sit as a Board of Review for the purpose of reviewing the segregation dockets prepared for the sixteen evacuees who were removed from the Manzanar Relocation Center to the Moab Relocation Center. These segregation dockets are complete ones and were considered in detail first by the Board of Review and then by me. The Board of Review has made the following recommendations, and I have approved them.

* * *

8. Harry Ueno: born in Hawaii, spent some time in Japan (kibei); 36 years old; married. Harry Ueno should not return to Manzanar, and he should remain at Moab for the time being. In reaching this decision all references to Ueno's activities in connection with the kitchen workers' union have been disregarded, except that consideration has been given to the evidence of Ueno's intentional misuse of his influence with the union to create and increase friction with the administration.

* * *

It will be the responsibility of the Washington office to make the necessary references to the Alien Enemy Control Unit and to the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice. It will also be the responsibility of the Washington office to make such arrangements as may later be necessary for the transfer of the evacuees residing at Moab to another segregation center. I shall advise you further in due course concerning any discussion that may be necessary with the families of these evacuees who are still living at Manzanar.

Sincerely yours,

/s/

Director

LEUPP

Ueno, Harry Yoshiyo				
Ueno, Yaso	Wife	Age: 39	Answer:	Yes
Ueno, Yoichi	Son	Age: 12		Underage
Ueno, Ryo	Son	Age: 11		Underage
Ueno, Hiroshi	Son	Age: 7		Underage

Address: 22-3-4
I.D.No.: 1821
Health: Good
Job: Employed at Kitchen 22
Plans: To join her husband as soon as it is possible to do so.

LEUPP

Mr. Kaku explained the system used at Poston Relocation Center. Sugar is delivered to them monthly, according to the residents in the Block. Only a small amount of surplus is kept in the Warehouse and the Chefs are responsible for the sugar delivered. Before the next shipment of sugar comes in a check up is made and the kitchens with a shortage will be given sugar from kitchens that did not use all the sugar up.

He suggested that sugar should be distributed not by Meal counts, as it is now, but according to the population. Many of the Block residents eat breakfast at their own kitchen. Breakfast requires more sugar than any other meals because of coffee, mush, fruit, cereals, and etc. Some kitchens have more diners at lunch and supper than there are residents. This would mean that more sugar would be allotted to them, without much sugar being used for lunch and suppers.

Supplies are signed for before the delivery by Mr. Winchester. It was suggested that this system be changed because only supply signed by the Chefs are the distribution on meats.

Mr. Kimball explained the situation on the oil, coffee, soap, lumber, and etc., outside and inside the camp.

It was pointed out that the Block Managers do not wish to make a fuss but unless they do, no action is taken or explanations are given."

On or about November 29, 1942, the Kitchen Workers' Union conducted a meeting in Japanese without the permission of the Project Director. At this meeting, one of the persons attending the meeting took notes of the discussion and sugmitted them to Mr. Merritt as follows:

1. Proposed that all blocks should eat at own mess hall. Working people should eat at designated Mess. Food deliveries should be checked. (all favor)

2. Invoice not given to kitchen from meat dept.

3. Weight of sugar delivered to Mess not on invoice.

4. Proposed person working in Mess from other blocks. His family cannot eat with him. Passed 31-4.

5. Proposed wants to know how much food is bought for this camp and see the invoice. Ueno claims that

MANZANANS

Hashimoto, Sokichi (continued)					
Hashimoto, Otokichi	Brother	Age:	39	Answer:	Yes
Hisa	Wife	Age:	30	Answer:	Yes
Raymond, Kaoru	Son	Age:	4		Underage
Alice Emi	Daughter	Age:	3		Underage

Address: 18-11-3
I.D.No.: 3717
Health: Good
Job: Otokichi works at Kitchen 17
Plans: To remain in Manzanar.

Tobori, Sazo	Brother of Sokichi	Age:	50	Answer:	Yes
Kane	Wife	Age:	44	Answer:	Yes

Address: 38-12-2
I.D.No.: 1897
Health: Good
Job: Both are working at the kitchen.
Plans: Remain in Manzanar.

Haku, Yoshiro — Returned to Manzanar July 9, 1943

Haku, Yutaro	Father	Age:	64	Answer:	Yes
Haku, Masu	Mother	Age:	59	Answer:	Yes
Haku, Noburo	Brother	Age:	19	Answer:	No
Haku, Satsuki	Sister	Age:	24	Answer:	Yes

Address: 6-7-1
I.D.No.: 1150
Health: Family good. Yoshiro: Epilepsy
Job: Father is foreman of Maintenance; brother works for Recreation Department. Yoshiro was unemployed. Formerly, he was a block leader.
Plans: Remain in Manzanar.

Kishi, Toshikazu Ben

Kishi, Kotomi	Wife	Age:	23	Answer:	No. Applied for change July 19, 1943
Kishi, Chizuko	Daughter	Age:	5 months		

Address: 3-8-2
I.D.No.: 1461
Health: Difficult childbirth, March 24, 43. Condition good; discharged from the clinic June 9, 1943.
Job: Unemployed. Dependent on Clothing Allowance and Grants-in-Aid from the Community Welfare Department.
Plans: To join husband as soon as her Yes answer has been accepted and he is where they can join him.

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Satow, Ichiro Roy
Satow (Sato), Kazuyuki Father Age: 52 Answer: Repatriation

Address: 12-14-3
I.D.No.: 3678
Health: Good
Job: Employed at Kitchen 12.
Plans: To return to Japan.

Suzukawa, Kazuo Returned to Manzanar and transferred to Gila River Relocation Center with family, March 13, 1943.

Suzukawa, Reiko	Wife	Age:	28	
Suzukawa, Michiko	Daughter	Age:	8	
Suzukawa, Norio	Son	Age:	2	

Tanaka, Masaaki

Tanaka, Fumiko	Wife	Age:	27	Answer:	No
Tanaka, Akemi	Daughter	Age:	21 months old		

Address: 19-13-2
I.D.No.: 3866
Health: Good
Job: Employed at Kitchen 19.
Plans: Desires to join husband although they have been separated since they came to Manzanar. He does not wish her to join him.
Memo has been sent to Mrs. Lucy Adams concerning Mrs. Tanaka's desire for change of answer from No to Yes. She did not make an application for change on July 19, 1943, because she said that she was told by a Caucasian at the Administration Building that she should wait for word from Mr. Merritt. Word was not sent.

Tateishi, Shigetoshi He is to be transferred from Topaz to Manzanar on, or about, the 15th of September.

Tateishi, Yuriko	Wife	Age:	29	Answer:	No. Applied for change.
Tateishi, Toshio	Son	Age:	8		Underage
Tateishi, Bobby Masao	Son	Age:	6		Underage
Tateishi, Norio Wm.	Son	Age:	5		Underage
Tateishi, Johnny Yoshio	Son	Age:	3		Underage
Tateishi, Tokusaburo	Father	Age:	65	Answer:	Yes

Address: 23-11-2
I.D.No.: 3927 - Father's 3928
Health: Good
Job: Unemployed. Father works on Rubbish Crew.
Plans: Husband is returning to Manzanar.

Tsuji, Koichi Bill

Tsuji, Toshiko	Wife	Age:	27	Answer: No
Tsuji, Larry Ryoichi	Son	Age:	8	Underage
Tsuji, Vivian Sanae	Daughter	Age:	6	Underage
Tsuji, Shigeo	Son	Age:	4 months	Underage

Address: 22-14-5
I.D.No.: 1812
Health: Good
Job: Unemployed. Dependent on Clothing Allowance and Grants-in-Aid from the Community Welfare Department.
Plans: Desires to join husband but answered No and has not applied for change of answer.

Ueno, Harry Yoshiyo

Ueno, Yaso	Wife	Age:	39	Answer: Yes
Ueno, Yoichi	Son	Age:	12	Underage
Ueno, Ryo	Son	Age:	11	Underage
Ueno, Hiroshi	Son	Age:	7	Underage

Address: 22-3-4
I.D.No.: 1821
Health: Good
Job: Employed at Kitchen 22
Plans: To join her husband as soon as it is possible to do so.

Yamaguchi, Genji George

Yamaguchi, Chiyeko	Wife	Age:	28	Answer: No. Applied
Yamaguchi, Takeshi	Son	Age:	5	for change
Yamaguchi, Makoto	Son	Age:	2½	July 19, 1943
Yamaguchi, Sumiye Joyce	Daughter	Age:	4 months	

Address: 13-1-2
I.D.No.: 3166
Health: Good
Job: Unemployed. Dependent on Clothing Allowance and Grants-in-Aid from the Community Welfare Department.
Plans: To join husband as soon as possible. Answered No on loyalty question and has applied for change of answer.

Yokome, Yukio Roy

Ogura, Mrs. Kishino	Wife	Age:	46	Answer: Yes

Address: 25-2-1
I.D.No.: 1766
Health: Good
Job: Unemployed. Roy Yokome's brother has been supporting Mrs. Ogura since Roy was transferred.
Plans: Now waiting for transfer to Gila Project.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES

FILE NO. 100-16163

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
LOS ANGELES	10/7/42	8/11,12,13/42 9/24/42	[redacted] b7c lch

TITLE
MANZANAR CITIZENS' FEDERATION

CHARACTER OF CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - J

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Manzanar Citizens' Federation organized independent of the Japanese-American Citizens' League to promote the interests of American citizens and American ideals within the Center. Temporary officers elected and committees appointed. Purposes are (1) improvement of camp conditions, (2) education of citizens to leadership, (3) participation in the war effort, and (4) preparation of evacuees for post-war conditions. Federation active in promoting furlough workers for farm work outside military areas and immediate permanent relocation of American citizens outside such areas. Organizational plan and events at opening meeting set out. Federation still in formative stage, no constitution or permanent officers chosen. Organization limited to Manzanar Relocation Center. Membership open only to American citizens. Associate membership open to aliens sympathetic with aims and ideals of Federation.

- P -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/12/81 BY sagenkvan

DETAILS:

The investigation in this case is predicated upon information received by the reporting agent from Mr. ROBERT L. BROWN, Public Relations Director of the Manzanar Relocation Center for Japanese, under the War Relocation Authority, and located at Manzanar, California. This information was to the effect that an organization was being created for the benefit of American born Japanese citizens at the Center. The purpose of this report is to record information concerning this organization, that its purposes, leaders, and activities may be known to the Bureau.

I. WHY IT WAS ORGANIZED.

Mr. ROBERT L. BROWN advised that there was a feeling among the past

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DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

100-16163-5X

RECORDED & INDEXED

10 OCT 15 1942

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20102

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leaders of the JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS' LEAGUE who have come to the Center that there should be some medium of expression offered to the American citizens which is separate from the local self government at the Center, which they felt was dominated by the alien Japanese, or Issei. According to BROWN, these leaders were aware of the fact that the Japanese American Citizens' League did not have the respect of a great many American citizens and aliens because of the feeling that the organization did not fight for the rights of the American citizens and oppose the evacuation of them from their homes on the West Coast. The leaders themselves found that they were unpopular among the Japanese population at the Center. So it was that they felt it would be better to organize a new citizens' group which is local in nature and apart from the National Headquarters of the Japanese American Citizens' League. BROWN pointed out, however, that the Japanese American Citizens' League leaders are still making reports to the National Headquarters in Salt Lake City concerning activities in the Center. According to BROWN the nucleus in founding the organization was born in the latter part of July. He said that they were just getting organized and as yet had no constitution, permanent officers, or permanent organization. He said that he understood the membership was to be open to all American citizens, but that an associate membership might be created to be offered to those alien Japanese who are interested in the aims and purposes of the Federation.

Mr. BROWN was of the opinion that this organization was the outgrowth of an evergrowing cleavage between the aliens and the citizens. He pointed to the fact that the Nisei thought the local self government was dominated by the Issei and objected to this condition. They felt that because they were citizens that they should gain greater privileges. They were striving for some ostensible manifestation that they still held a more favored position as a result of their American citizenship. Then he pointed to the fact that aliens were not allowed to work on the Camouflage Net Project since the Locarno Treaty decided that prisoners of War could not be placed at work for the enemy nation. Next, under the edict from the War Relocation Authority Headquarters in Washington, it was decided that only citizens could hold elective positions in the local self government. He stated that the local administration had opposed this rule on the basis that it emphasized this cleavage and made internal administration more difficult. Moreover, they felt that the older heads were wiser and more experienced. They felt that they all faced a common problem and that the leadership should come from all groups.

The next natural step of this growing cleavage was for the ex-Japanese American Citizens' League leaders "to desire to be the Moses" and to exercise their leadership on behalf of the citizens. They wanted to represent the people. So they decided to begin the Manzanar Citizens' Federation. He said that although it was allegedly open to all citizens, there was an inner tendency to keep out the Kibei (American born Japanese who have gone to school in Japan).

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The remainder of this report is the result of an interview at the Manzanar Relocation Center with the following founders of the Manzanar Citizens' Federation and past Los Angeles leaders of the Japanese American Citizens' League: FRED TAYAMA, past Chairman of the Southern District Council of the Japanese American Citizens' League; TOGO TANAKA, JOE MASAOKA, and KIYOSHI HIGASHI, past President of the San Pedro Chapter of the Japanese American Citizens' League. There are also comments extracted from the "Manzanar Free Press," the official newspaper of the Center.

There was felt a need by many of the citizens in the Center for some organization which could act as a voice for the interests of the Citizens and to counteract the influence of the Issei in local government and other circles in promoting Japanese ideals and interests over those of American concepts. As the Japanese American Citizens' League was founded prior to evacuation as a purely citizen group, it was felt that a similar group was needed in the centers. They felt that the citizens needed a voice to proclaim their loyalty to America and at the same time to look after the interests of the citizens in the centers and after the war. There was also a need that Nisei leadership be developed that they might effectively lead the Japanese in the proper direction after the War. They felt that such leadership after the war should come from the citizens of the United States and not from the old alien leadership which had always kept the Japanese in the United States tied to the Japanese Government instead of the United States Government, where it rightfully belonged.

In creating such an organization, they realized that the Japanese American Citizens' League, particularly the Los Angeles Chapter, had become unpopular with the great mass of Japanese in the centers, who felt that they should have exerted a greater effort to fight evacuation, especially of citizens, so it was decided to organize an entirely separate group with no connection whatsoever with the Japanese American Citizens' League.

An editorial in the "Manzanar Free Press" for Friday, July 31, 1942, states that the residents of the Center "must prepare for that day when wider horizons will stretch depending upon our cooperation and conduct now" and "to keep our eyes still riveted on the distant but real horizons, the Manzanar Citizens' Federation calls for the support of every thinking Nisei." This editorial calls upon the citizens to "join and make the Manzanar Citizens' Federation what you believe it should be."

The above individuals pointed out that KOJI ARIYOSHI, an Hawaiian born citizen, who prior to evacuation was active in the C.I.O. union and who has been outspokenly loyal to the United States, and yet is not as radical in his views as many of the Japanese active in labor unions, when he returned to Manzanar after a "furlough" to pick sugar beets at Rupert, Idaho, had seen the need to better prepare these citizens for the task ahead in such furloughs

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and to obtain better working conditions and wages during such projects for some organization to represent them in such negotiations. It was felt that the Manzanar Citizens' Federation could also fulfill such a need.

II. THE FOUNDING COMMITTEE AND ITS PROPOSALS

A meeting was held at the home of TOGO TANAKA on July 20, 1942, at 7:30 p.m. This meeting was attended by a group of citizens who had talked over the desirability of organizing a citizens' league at the Center and had met to initiate a program to create such an organization. A copy of the minutes of that meeting was obtained from JOE MASAOKA, temporary Secretary, and is quoted as follows:

"MINUTES

"July 20, 1942
7:30 P.M.

Home of
Togo Tanaka

Fred Tayama
Chairman

Joe Masaoka
Secretary

Citizens Committee of
Manzanar, California.

Henry Fukuhara	Koji Ariyoshi
Tad Uyeno	Togo Tanaka
Karl Yoneda	Joe Ogu
Kiyoshi Higashi	James S. Oda
Martin Tanaka	Joe Masaoka
John Iono	

"Rev. Nicholson:

"'I wanted to meet with you people to tell you certain things about Santa Anita. As you know, I have been going there representing the American Friends Society. There are certain things I feel you should know. About that arrest for holding secret meetings and circulating petitions.

"'I talked to the issei who received permission from the Government House to hold that meeting and be permitted to speak in Japanese. It was an orderly meeting but in it someone suggested it might be a good idea to have the consul of a neutral power, Spain for instance, look into certain things like overcrowded living quarters and prison-like visiting arrangements.

"'When the administration saw the minutes of that meeting and read about having the Spanish consul check over conditions in that W.C.C.A. Center they blew up. They repudiated ever having given permission for that meeting and informed the F.B.I. Evidently to possibly

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divert attention there was all of that newspaper publicity.

"'It seems like a good idea for several of you citizen leaders to get together and form an organization so that actions for group betterment are properly channeled. And also that your actions be publicized so what you do will not be misinterpreted.

"'I'm sorry I must leave but I have to officiate at Mrs. Yotsukura's otsuya. So goodbye to you all.'

"Chairman Tayama:

"'Koji Ariyoshi has Mr. Nash's approval for this meeting. From the statements you have just heard from Rev. Nicholsen and from the responses we have received from certain reports we, ourselves, have sent out it seems timely to organize a citizen's group here.'

"Koji Ariyoshi:

"'From my Idaho sugar beet experiences there is definite need for education in group organization. Some of the workers there didn't know how to organize and when organized didn't know to cooperate.

"'Here we should have a labor council composed of U and S ratings. Also an organization for Furlough Groups and their Protection.'

"Chairman Tayama:

"'While this group will be primarily composed of citizens there should be provision made for like-minded issei to come in as associate or participating members. Furthermore, I believe, we should avoid clear-cut distinctions between issei, kibei, and nisei. Rather, we should try to use the terms 1st generation and 2nd generation.'

"Karl Yoneda:

"'There is the necessity for articulate 2nd generation leadership.'

"Koji Ariyoshi:

"'This must be distinct from the J.A.C.L. in name but use all outside contacts including those being developed by our National J.A.C.L. representatives.'

"Martin Tanaka:

"'People are against the J.A.C.L. because they say the J.A.C.L. put us in here.'

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*Koji Ariyoshi:

*'The J.A.C.L. despite so many misunderstandings has worked and is working for all--nisei, kibei, issei.'

*Kiyoshi Higashi:

*'In making up this new organization the kibei must be included.'

*Martin Tanaka:

*'Get fellows from the Delivery gang and others; then those representatives can carry back reports to their groups.'

*Fred Tayama:

*'My name will carry J.A.C.L. connotation so let me stay in the background.'

*Koji Ariyoshi:

*'We've got to have the experienced leadership of J.A.C.L. people.'

*Chairman Tayama:

*'How about calling this the Manzanar Citizens Federation?'

*Karl Yoneda:

*'Koji, you had the backing of 17 block leaders when you were chosen a member of the Judiciary Committee--you be the temporary chairman.'

*Chairman Tayama:

*'Unanimously approved. Suppose you take over as chairman now.'

*Koji Ariyoshi:

*'Okay, Fred. With the help of all present let's draw up the purposes for this new organization and the agenda for the next general organization meeting. Joe Masaoka, you've taken the minutes, will you take care of Free Press publicity?

*'Next Meeting:
Time: 8:30 P.M., Tuesday, July 28, 1942.
Place: Mess Hall #15.

*'We'll have a speaker for each one of the four purposes.

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Mrs. Miya Kikuchi...Improving Camp Conditions.
Joe Masaoka.....Educating Citizens for Leadership.
Karl Yoneda.....Participating in the War Effort.
Togo Tanaka.....Preparing Evacuees for Post-War Conditions.'

"Chairman Ariyoshi:

"'You gentlemen realize that being active in this organization is going to bring down upon you a lot of criticism, especially from the issei leaders, some of whom have termed us "power hungry youngsters."'
.....General laughter.....

"Karl Yoneda:

"'Many of the block leaders are talking about how they are going to run things down in Malaya, Bataan, and Sumatra.
"'They're going to criticize any nisei organization that might endanger their continued position as block leaders.'

"Chairman Ariyoshi:

"'Joe Masaoka, will you send a memo to Mr. Nash about our next meeting, draw up the order of business, and insert notices in the Manzanar Free Press?
"'The meeting is adjourned.'"

In addition to those in attendance at this meeting, the following may be considered as founders of the organization due to their assistance in forming it:

PAUL KUSUDA
~~TOM IMAI~~
HIROSHI NEENO
~~FRED MUTO~~
~~SHO ONODERA~~

All of these founders are Nisei (American born Japanese with no education in Japan) with the exception of KARL GOSO YONEDA, ~~JAMES ODA~~ and SHO ONODERA.

III. PURPOSES AND AIMS

The purposes of the organization as chosen by the founding committee are fourfold. They are:

1. To improve the conditions in the Center.
2. To educate the citizens for leadership.
3. To organize the citizens for greater participation in the war effort
4. To prepare a post-war program for evacuees.

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IV. OPEN MEETINGS AND TEMPORARY OFFICERS.

Following the committee meeting of July 20, 1942, and in accordance with plans formulated at that meeting, there was held a first meeting open to the public, and inviting all Japanese-American citizens. This meeting was held on July 28, 1942, in Mess Hall 15 at 8:30 P.M. KOJI ARIYOSHI, who had been chosen as chairman of the committee, acted as chairman of the meeting.

The purpose of this first open meeting was to explain to the citizens in the Center the purposes and aims of the proposed Manzanar Citizens' Federation. To do this, there were four speakers on each of the four aims.

The first speaker was HIROSHI NEENO, who spoke on the topic, "Improving Camp Conditions." NEENO spoke in the absence of Mrs. MIYA KIKUCHI, who had been chosen at the committee meeting to speak on this topic. NEENO spoke of the advisability of forming a labor council within the federation for the purpose of contacting the W.R.A. officials in connection with the use of citizens on such projects as the sugar beet project in Rupert, Idaho. It would be their purpose to see that these citizens were guaranteed the right to return to Manzanar and not some other center, and to insure the best possible accommodations for these citizens during such furloughs.

The second speaker was JOE MASAOKA, who spoke on the topic, "Educating citizens for Leadership." He pointed out the need within the centers and at the end of this war for strong Nisei leadership, which leadership must supplant within the Japanese communities the old leadership of the alien Japanese, which leadership had caused the condemnation and mistrust of the American people for the Japanese in this country. He further pointed out that the great problem of relocating the Japanese in American life would require brilliant leadership chosen from the citizen group. He also spoke of the need of citizen leadership within the centers which could counteract the pro-Japanese leadership among the Issei. MASAOKA received a good reception from the audience.

The third speaker was KARL GOSO YONEDA, who spoke on the topic, "Participating in the War Effort." He pointed out the importance of having citizens working on the camouflage net project and on any other project which would help the American war effort. He urged them to save newspapers, rubber, tin, and other metals to contribute to the national defense. The reception received by YONEDA was divided as to those who favored his speech and those who did not, however, it was the opinion of those interviewed that those who did not receive his speech well, did so because of personal animosity to him, as he is known among the Japanese as a radical. In this connection, it is to be noted that YONEDA was a leader in the C.I.O. Longshoremen's Union

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in San Francisco and along with KOJI ARIYOSHI distributed a petition within the Center which drew 218 names and which was sent to the President of the United States, urging a second front in the conduct of this war and the enlistment of American-born Japanese into the Army. ARIYOSHI himself is an Hawaiian-born Japanese who was active in a C.I.O. union in Hawaii. However, according to TAYAMA, MASAOKA and TANAKA, he is a loyal American without attaching himself to any Communist groups.

The fourth and last speaker was TOGO TANAKA, past English editor of "Rafe Shimpo" (Los Angeles Daily news), a strong Japanese American Citizens League leader and member of the Anti-Axis Committee of that organization, who spoke on "Preparing for the Post-War Period." TANAKA pointed out the necessity of the Japanese-American citizens to prepare themselves for their relocation into American life after the war. He emphasized the necessity for taking steps at the present time toward this goal in order that they will not be suddenly thrust back into their American communities without any preparation therefor. He suggested that they send public relations workers from their group into the various communities to restore their good relationships with the Caucasian Americans. He felt that a committee should be chosen at once to plan this relocation program.

The second meeting was held at Mess Hall 15 on August 6, 1942, and likewise was open to all citizens of the Center. This meeting was again under the chairmanship of KOJI ARIYOSHI. He presented to the meeting recommendations drawn up by a committee on rules and regulations which had been appointed at the first meeting. The members of this committee were as follows: HONI TODA, SUMI UCHIMURA, PAUL HIGA, PAUL KUSUDA and TAL UYEN. The recommendations were, (1) the membership should be open to all United States citizens; (2) special membership should be open to any person interested in the aims and purposes of the federation, but with no voting privileges; (3) duties of the temporary officers should be outlined; (4) a temporary sergeant-at-arms should be appointed. It was further recommended that a citizens' council be organized in each block of the 36 blocks in the Center as a necessary step to drawing up the federation constitution. As soon as such Nisei councils could be established in each block, the committee recommended that delegates be chosen to represent each block at a constitutional convention. It was felt that this procedure would make the organization more democratic and representative of the citizens of Manzanar. From that point on the work of the Citizens' Federation would be mainly carried on by the elected representatives.

About 500 Nisei attended this second meeting and the temporary rules and regulations were adopted.

Next, there was an election of temporary officers, and KOJI ARIYOSHI was elected temporary chairman. Two girls were chosen as temporary secretaries merely to take the minutes. MARTIN TANAKA, a former member of the internal police department, and HENRY TSUCHIYA were appointed as sergeants-at-arms.

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A committee was chosen by the Chairman to present the plan of organizing a citizens' council in each block to the next meeting of the block leaders' council, which is the local self-government organization at the Center. Elected to this committee were KOJI ARIYOSHI, JOE MASAOKA, JOE KURIHARA, CHICO SAKAGUCHI, [illegible] MORI, [illegible] HASHIMOTO and TOKO TANAKA.

Next there was held a discussion of the W.R.A. order #6, [illegible] which advised that all Japanese who had definite jobs outside of the military areas could leave the evacuation centers, with the exception of those who were either born or educated in Japan. It was agreed that the Citizens' Federation should stand by the Kibei (American-born Japanese who have received education in Japan) in protesting the discrimination of this order against them.

Next, Chairman KOJI ARIYOSHI chose a committee known as the Relocation Committee. This committee consisted of SHO ONODERA, [illegible], FRED TAYAMA, JOE MASAOKA, JAMES ODA and KARL YOKEDA. This committee was to explore the possibilities of contacting church groups, labor unions, social welfare groups, United States employment agencies and all groups which might assist in obtaining jobs outside of the military areas for Nisei that they might leave the centers and more directly participate in the war effort. At a later meeting of this committee it was decided that KARL YOKEDA would contact the unions and FRED TAYAMA would contact the national headquarters of the Japanese American Citizens' League and the various church groups to institute such a program.

The committee to obtain the cooperation of the Block Leaders' Council in forming Nisei block councils met with the Block Leaders' Council on August 7, 1942, at which time JOE MASAOKA presented the citizens' plans in this respect. This resulted in the passing of a resolution supporting such citizens' councils, and the block leaders voted to form citizens' councils in each block. The first meeting was scheduled for Tuesday, August 18, 1942. Three of the Nisei councils had already been formed at the time of this interview.

A meeting was held on Tuesday, August 18, 1942, of the Manzanar Citizens' Federation, at which time they drafted a set of resolutions and suggestions to present to the National Project Directors meeting in session in San Francisco.

The following is quoted from the "Manzanar Free Press" dated Friday, October 21:

"One resolution asked for more furlough opportunities for Japanese in relocation areas. A letter drafted by KOJI ARIYOSHI asking that Japanese with private funds be allowed to relocate and operate their

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own businesses and farms in regions outside the defense area, was read and sent to Dillon Myers, National Director of W.R.A.

"Another resolution questioned the status of the Citizens in the Relocation Centers and the possibility of Nisei girls joining the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps. Still another resolution cited the case of the Nisei in the Puyallup, Washington, Center, who was sent to a maritime school. There are many Japanese seamen here who were deprived of their jobs due to evacuation, and the resolution requested similar opportunities for them."

In the issue of the "Manzanar Free Press" of Monday, August 24, 1942, there is a story concerning a meeting sponsored by the Manzanar Citizens' Federation and attended by more than 400 citizens and non-citizens, on Friday, August 21, 1942. This meeting was called to accelerate the furlough movements of Manzanar residents to areas suffering from farm labor shortages. There was unanimously adopted a resolution to be sent to the President, requesting him to take immediate steps in effecting the employment of Japanese through the War Relocation Authority.

SHOGO NISHIDA, who had recently returned from Idaho as a sugar beet worker, was the principal speaker. He spoke of his experiences in Idaho and stressed the fact that rules and regulations, though not necessarily strict regulations, were necessary for furlough workers to impress the public of their good behavior.

KOJI ARIYOSHI, chairman of the meeting, spoke on the need of organization of all furlough workers before leaving, and pointed out that the Idaho workers would not have received the prevailing wages had they not organized when they arrived in Idaho.

Two committees were chosen by ARIYOSHI to work on the furlough problems. SHOGO NISHIDA was named chairman of the Public Relations Committee composed of HELEN YAMADA, JESSIE TAHAKI, JOSEPH ITO and KOJI ARIYOSHI. This committee is to work in cooperation with the Relocation Committee of the Manzanar Citizens' Federation.

Another committee consisting of SUMI USHIMURA, chairman, and KUMAGUMENO, FRANK Y. NISHIMURA, KARL YONEDA, DENTARO HAYA and TAD UYENO was chosen. This committee was the Rules and Regulations Committee to draft the rules and regulations to govern those leaving on furlough. After acceptance by the assembly, these rules and regulations will be submitted to ROY NASH, Project Director, for approval.

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Following is an editorial found on Page 2 of the "Manzanar Free Press" for Monday, August 31, 1942, which contains a letter directed to the President of the United States by KOJI ARIYOSHI in behalf of the Citizens' Federation:

"FOOD FOR FREEDOM CAMPAIGN

"Hoping to participate in the Food for Freedom campaign being waged throughout the nation are 793 Japanese-Americans and resident Japanese of Manzanar, who petitioned to go out and settle on farms. Reprinted below is the letter which accompanied the resolution and petitions to the President.

10-7-3
Manzanar Relocation Center
August 24, 1942

"Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt
President of the United States
Washington, D.C.

"Dear Mr. President:

"Enclosed herewith is a copy of a resolution and accompanying sheets bearing the signatures of 793 Japanese-Americans and resident Japanese now in the War Relocation Center, at Manzanar, California, who, as the simplest manner of showing our loyalty to this country plead with you to do everything within your power to utilize us in the production of the vital Food for Freedom needed in the successful execution of the war against the Axis.

"We respectfully urge that you, Mr. President, give the pleas contained therein, your kind and immediate consideration. The requests of the experienced farmers and farm hands are:

"1. That you call upon the Secretaries of War, and Agriculture, and the Congressmen, Senators and Governors of the States now suffering from the acute shortage of farm laborers in the Inter-mountain to take steps immediately in effecting the employment of the evacuee Japanese through the War Relocation Authority.

"2. That 129 of us in this center, aside from the splendid record established in many decades of farming in the California area, have lately contributed substantially in saving the $16,000,000 sugar beet crops as 'volunteer workers' to the farms in Southern Idaho; and we are sincerely desirous in adding our services to this successful contribution.

"3. That we faithfully pledge to do our utmost in serving our

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country in whatever capacity we may be called upon to fully participate in the production of the Food for Freedom.

"The Manzanar Citizens' Federation, comprising all loyal Japanese-Americans in this 'first' Wartime Relocation Center, composed and circulated the accompanying petition aimed to effect the utilization of all loyal Japanese in this and other evacuation centers for farm labor duties.

"We hope our requests will be realized through your kind assistance, Mr. President; so that, instead of remaining as wards of this country, which we know as our only home, for the duration of the war waged to preserve our Democracy and to spread the 'Four Freedoms' by the four winds to all the people, we can help in fighting this war to destroy Totalitarianism permanently.

"Respectfully yours,
(Signed)
KOJI ARIYOSHI,
Temporary Chairman,
Manzanar Citizens' Federation."

A meeting of the Manzanar Citizens' Federation Policy Committee was held on Wednesday, September 9, 1942, according to an article appearing in the "Manzanar Free Press" for Friday, September 11, 1942. This article pointed out that the plans of the Manzanar Citizens' Federation had been temporarily disrupted by the fact that the new order from the W.R. A. headquarters in Washington had ordered that the regular self-government in the block leaders' council was to consist only of American citizens and should no longer be open to the alien Japanese as heretofore. Thus the Policy Committee was to decide the possibility of a conflict of purposes between the new self-government and the Manzanar Citizens' Federation. It was decided at the meeting to call a meeting of the Federation delegates to decide the future course of the organization to insure that the Citizens' Federation would not duplicate the functions of the new community council. In the absence of JOKI ARIYOSHI, who was to depart for Idaho with a furlough group, SHO ONADERA was chosen as a substitute temporary chairman to carry on the Federation activities.

There was also discussed the possibility of bringing national defense industries into the Center and emphasis was placed on the opposition of labor unions to such defense industries. It was stated by ARIYOSHI as follows: "Payment of prevailing union wages, unionization of all workers and the payment of union dues would win over the unions which strongly oppose coolie labor, especially in national defense industries."

- P E N D I N G -

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UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

THE LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION

At Manzanar, California, will continue to gain further information concerning the Manzanar Citizens' Federation, its activities, its leaders and its purposes.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES

FILE NO. 100-16163

REPORT MADE AT —	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
LOS ANGELES	2/16/43	12/1,2/42	[redacted] ahb

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
MANZANAR CITIZENS' FEDERATION	INTERNAL SECURITY - J

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Subject organization inactive due to relocation of principal leaders. No further activity contemplated by Federation.

- C - ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6/1/81 BY SC 4Qm/pm

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] Los Angeles, 10/7/42.

DETAILS: AT MANZANAR RELOCATION CENTER, OWENS VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

KOJI ARIYOSHI, upon interview, advised that he still retained the title of Chairman of subject organization. He stated, however, that for the past two months, he had been absent from the Relocation Center on furlough doing farm work in Montana. According to ARIYOSHI, shortly after the formation of the Manzanar Citizens' Federation, the War Relocation Authority announced that they were putting into effect a self-government plan known as the Manzanar Self-Government Charter. It appeared at that time that the War

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: R. B. Hood, Special Agent in Charge

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

100-16163-37

RECORDED & INDEXED

17 FEB 19 1943

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20240

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE - 0 -

Relocation Authority plan for self-government was similar to that sponsored by the Manzanar Citizens' Federation and for that reason, it was decided to temporarily withhold any activity on the part of the Citizens' Federation in order to avoid any conflict with the War Relocation Authority. In addition to this fact, many of the leaders of the Federation availed themselves of the opportunity of working in the beet and potato fields in Idaho, Montana, and Utah; and for a period of approximately two months, they were absent from the Center doing this farm work.

ARIYOSHI also stated that there appeared to be a general feeling of resentment on the part of the Issei toward the Federation and for that reason no attempts have been made to hold meetings since October, 1942.

ARIYOSHI stated that no further activity was contemplated by the Federation and that it could be considered to have disbanded due to lack of interest. He also pointed out that he, together with CARL KONDO, JAMES ODA, and SHO ONODERA, and CARL YONEDA, had enlisted in the United States Army as interpreters and were leaving the Center on or about December 2, 1942, for Savage, Minnesota to attend the Army Language School at that place.

These men, according to ARIYOSHI, were the leaders of the Federation and by reason of their departure from the Center, the organization could be considered as defunct.

CARL YONEDA, JAMES ODA, and SHO ONODERA were also interviewed by the Reporting Agent. All advised that subject organization had disbanded and no further steps would be taken by the group.

- C L O S E D -

20241

Ben Kuchel

PRESIDENTIAL WARRANT FORM

Reference:- MEMORANDUM
100-2-60-1283

FEBRUARY 27, 1943

Presidential Warrant issued for: EDSON [illegible] HIBAI

PLACE:-

DATE:-

REMARKS:-

141363
NOT RECORDED

[illegible] 19 1943

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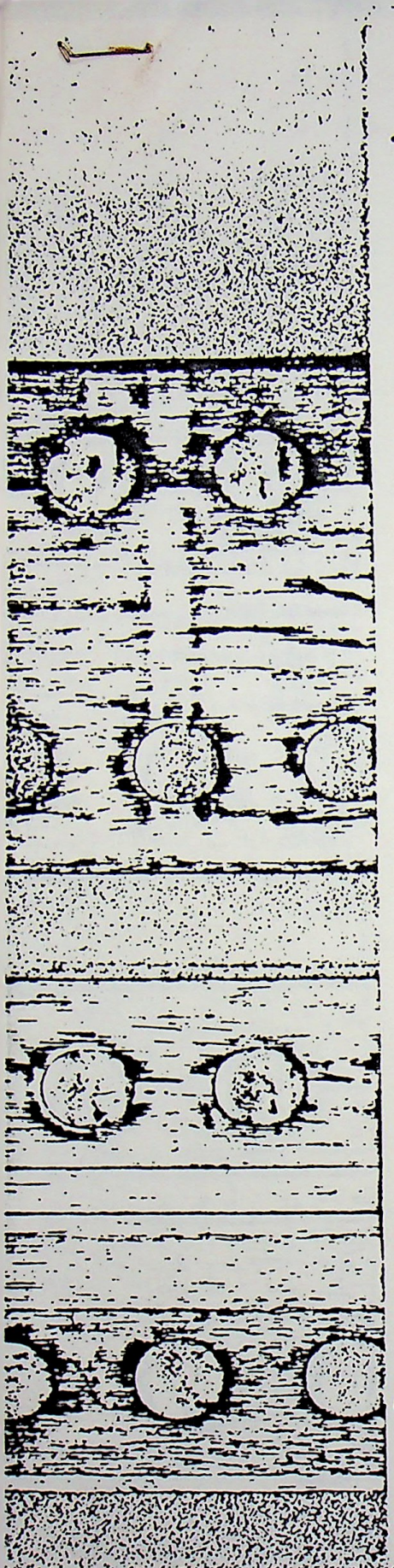

"IN THE HEART OF HOLLYWOOD"

F. C. BOASEN
C. W. BOASEN

Hotel Wilcox

FIREPROOF
EVERY ROOM WITH BATH
6504 SELMA AVENUE
HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA

WILCOX AT SELMA
CLOSE TO SHOPS & THEATRES

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/2/81 BY sp/glm/ma

November, 4th. 1944

Mr. Walter Winchell,
%Los Angeles Examiner,
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

Dear Sir:-

Perhaps you will be interested in the following:

In August, while returning with three friends fro Bishop, Calif., we passed the Manzanar Relocation Center, where the Japanese are interned. We wondered if we would be allowed to drive through, and see the place, so drove up to the gate, where the soldier guard informed us we could not go inside without an okay from the Sheriffs office or some such place. We noticed a U.S.Government station wagon standing by, with three Japanese men and two women inside, while up toward the gate, a young Japanese woman was hurrying with an overnight bag. We asked if they were moving these people to a new place, and the guard informed us that these people were on a 'furlough' and were being taken into Reno to spend said furlough. This on Government rubber, and gasoline. Then when they were ready to return the Government would send up a car to return them. He said he and his fellow guards, were unable to get transportation when they had a pass, and had to 'thumb' their way to where they wanted to go. He was very bitter in his remarks as to the way these enemies were being pampered, while the soldiers were being shown no extra privileges of any kind. He stated that in the stores patronized by the Japanese there were no shortages of any kind, and they were treated more like guests than as internees.

12/7/44 ack Winchell C.C

12/9/44 per wca C.C.

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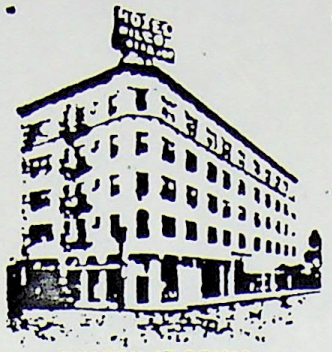

WILCOX AT SELMA
CLOSE TO SHOPS & THEATRES

"IN THE HEART OF HOLLYWOOD"

F. C. BOASEN
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Hotel Wilcox

FIREPROOF
EVERY ROOM WITH BATH
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HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA

I think you can imagine how this made us all feel. We are at war with Japan, and while these internees may be all good Americans--but there is a doubt in my mind--we did not feel they should be carted around the country on vacations by Government car, when civilians are denied gas.

There are three other witnesses to this little episode, whose names are available upon request.

I would also like to take this opportunity to express my admiration of your weekly broadcast, as well as your daily column--I wouldn't miss either one for anything. You have to admire anyone who is as fearless as you are, in your exposure of unhappy conditions, and in mentioning names of those responsible for these conditions.

As long as we have people like yourself and Drew Pearson to keep us informed, we need have no fear for America's future.

With all good wishes, I am,

Respectfully yours,

[redacted]

btc

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UNDEVELOPED LEADS

LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION

AT MANZANAR RELOCATION CENTER near INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA

Will locate and interview [redacted] to determine if Subject of this case ever advised him he was an Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It should be noted that Subject stated [redacted] was formerly at the Manzanar Relocation Center and also a former United States Government Secret Agent to Japan. It is possible [redacted] has since been transferred and in the event he is, a lead should be set forth to have him contacted and this information obtained. b7c

SALT LAKE CITY FIELD DIVISION

AT MOAB, UTAH

[redacted] At the Army Reception Center will contact Mr. RAYMOND BEST and a [redacted] to obtain any information from them regarding statements made by Subject indicating that he was an Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. b7c

WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

Will interview LEO GITLEN, Principal Attorney for the Alien Enemy Control Unit, United States Department of Justice, and determine what statements Subject made to him relative to being connected with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

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Mr. BROWN said that he did not know very much about subject KURIHARA but that he had gathered that he was a war veteran who had served in France and was born in Hawaii, and that he had become very bitter as a result of his fate at Manzanar. According to BROWN, KURIHARA has freely stated to many Japanese that America has told him he is Japanese and from now on he is going to be one. BROWN said that KURIHARA'S own statement was that he had never been to Japan and therefore he did not fully know the full import of his statements. He said, however, that his speech at the Kibei meeting was the first time that he had appeared in the limelight as far as the Administration was concerned, although he did not know how well known he had been among the Japanese for his opinions. He said he knew of no false statements made by KURIHARA which had caused trouble.

With regard to the chairman, BEN KISHI, Mr. BROWN knew nothing of his background and stated that the Administration had had no trouble with him in the past except as could be explained by Mr. ROBERT THROCKMORTON, legal adviser for the Manzanar and Tule Lake Relocation Centers.

Mr. THOMAS M. TEMPLE, Chief of Community Services, advised that the only Kibei leader who had come to him was BEN KISHI, although he might have had certain satellites on the outside. He said that KISHI presented to him a piece of typewritten paper telling of the Kibei-Nisei meeting, giving its date and place. Mr. TEMPLE stated that KISHI gave him the impression that the meeting would be held in the Japanese language and would be more or less explanatory of what had occurred at the two Nisei meetings held to discuss the Manzanar Citizens Federation, its goals and program, since the Kibei could not understand what had occurred in English at those meetings. He said KISHI also intimated that the meeting would not be conducted entirely in Japanese. TEMPLE said he thought that the Kibei-Nisei meeting meant that Nisei would also be in attendance; however, it is to be noted that Kibei-Nisei is the complete term describing American-born Japanese who have been educated in Japan, and that Kibei is a shortened form of this term, so that KISHI probably did not intend to misinform Mr. TEMPLE in this regard. Mr. TEMPLE said that KISHI claims to be a Kibei leader who is interested in maintaining a good reputation for the Kibei.

Mr. TEMPLE said that the meeting was not publicly announced as far as he knew, however, it is to be noted that Mr. BROWN advised a small paragraph had been allocated to this announcement in the Manzanar Free Press, the Center paper. It was Mr. TEMPLE'S opinion that the riotous nature of the meeting was not directly attributable to KISHI. He said that KISHI is not a leader and was never reputed to be one and it was his opinion that the meeting departed from KISHI'S control. He said, however, that KISHI had told him he would accept the responsibility for what happened when he talked to him later. He further said that KISHI had invited him to attend the meeting but that since he had found it necessary to attend a Judo match first, he had not arrived at the scene until the turmoil broke up, at which time he found it necessary to stop the meeting.

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TAYAMA

Mr. TEMPLE said that he noti[illegible] n the background certain reliable Japanese who could probably testify [illegible] o what happened at the meeting. They were HENRY TSURATANI, Japanese head [illegible] he Legal Department and former lawyer from Los Angeles; [redacted], a st[illegible] hysician at the Manzanar Hospital; [redacted] a block leader; [redacted], former J.A.C.L. [illegible], and [redacted], well known [redacted].

Mr. TEMPLE said that subject KURIHARA has caused trouble at almost all of the meetings held in English in recent days, and that at all such meetings he seems to be conducting a personal feud with [redacted] also an American Legionnaire, who has taken an opposite attitude to that of KURIHARA. On such occasions, according to Mr. TEMPLE, [redacted] speaks for the benefits of American citizenship, and KURIHARA claims that there are no benefits for those of Japanese ancestry.

Mr. TEMPLE said that he was quite certain that some people had spoken at the meeting who were not scheduled to speak. He said that HIRAI was chosen as a speaker as he is a good friend of BEN KISHI. Mr. TEMPLE said, however, that he [redacted] and that he believes that Dr. GOTO, head of the Manzanar Hospital, [redacted] It was not TEMPLE'S opinion that HIRAI is pro-Japanese but merely that he is antagonistic to the W.R.A. administration at the camp. He said that on one occasion HIRAI had threatened administrative leaders with rocks and stones and that HIRAI is an exhibitionist type.

Mr. ROBERT THROCKMORTON, Project Attorney, stated that he had knowledge of subject BEN KISHI, in that he was the main defendant in the first case tried by the judicial committee organized at the camp. It appeared from the proceedings at that trial that KISHI, a would-be leader among the Kibei, had noted that one Kibei had kept several girls out late at night and felt that this Kibei needed discipline and so he and four others proceeded to physically chastise him. KISHI and the other four were found guilty and a suspended sentence was placed upon them.

THROCKMORTON advised that subject RAYMOND KIRAI was involved in a more serious case. He said that subject HIRAI understood that [redacted] was to be placed in charge of all dramatic activities at the Center. HIRAI was connected with one of the moving picture companies in Hollywood and felt that he should be placed in charge and so he came to the administrative offices with a rock and asked for Mr. TEMPLE. When Mr. TEMPLE came to the door, HIRAI asked if it was true that [redacted] was to be placed in charge of dramatics and when Mr. TEMPLE answered in the affirmative, HIRAI told him he would have trouble.

THROCKMORTON said that HIRAI is an emotional sort and told several of the girls that he had been to Mr. NASH'S office and turned over the table and threatened to kill NASH. THROCKMORTON stated that this, of course, was not true. THROCKMORTON further stated that they had had trouble with

ALL b7C

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HIRAI in that [redacted] b7c

Kibei Meeting on August 8,1942

The following account of the activities and speeches at the Kibei meeting held on August 8, 1942, is a composite of the reports of [redacted] interviews with informants who attended the meeting, and the translation of an account of the meeting written by subject BEN KISHI in the Japanese language for the benefit of the administrative officials of the Center. It is intended to quote in full the translation of that account by [redacted] b7c translator at the Los Angeles Field Division. The original, written in Japanese by KISHI, has been returned to Mr. ROY NASH. A copy of the report of [redacted] has been obtained from him and is being placed in the instant file in the Los Angeles Field Division. The translation of the account by BEN KISHI is also being placed in this file. It may be noted that the report by [redacted] was typewritten from notes taken by him at the meeting and from memory, although he has destroyed his original notes. In this connection, all informants have been instructed to preserve any notes taken by them at future meetings and to properly identify them with their initials, the date and the place.

The meeting was called to order shortly after 8:00 P.M. by chairman BEN KISHI. The chair asked the audience to rise and bow their heads for a minute of silent prayer and at the close of this minute explained that this prayer was for world peace. About five hundred were in attendance and speakers could be heard outside the building through a loud speaker system. Chairman KISHI opened the meeting with the announcement that the Chief of Police HORTON and Assistant Chief of Police DAY were to be removed from office. He requested that signatures be obtained from those in attendance on a petition asking that these chiefs be retained in their present positions. He said, "I, Ben Kishi, will personally ask that everyone sign this petition for these two chiefs have always worked for the common good of the Japanese residents in this Center." The petition was passed around and many signatures were obtained.

The first speaker to be introduced by chairman KISHI was RAYMOND HIRAI, who spoke on "Internal Improvement at Manzanar". The speech was based on seven topics, namely, (1) The Center Hospital; (2) Schools; (3) Food; (4) Wages; (5) Housing Conditions; (6) Self-Government; (7) Camouflage Net Project.

With respect to the Hospital, HIRAI pointed out that there are only six doctors and three dentists. He said, "We have here a population of ten thousand. On the outside there is one doctor to every four hundred people. We must demand that we have more doctors. Instead of six doctors, we should have twenty-five doctors." He stated that a patient must wait four days for an appointment slip and then another four days for an actual examination.

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With regard to the schools at the Center, Mr. HIRAI said, "When we first arrived here with the volunteer group, we were promised that schools were the first to be constructed. To this day not a single school building can be seen. America talks about democracy and citizenship. How can we develop good citizens when they deny education to our growing generation?" He went on to say that instead of schools actually being built, the residents were asked to move out of blocks 1 to 7 that these structures might be used for schools, quoting again, "I will crack the head of anyone who tries to move people out of blocks 1 to 7."

With respect to the food at the Center, HIRAI stated that the food is supposed to cost fifty cents per day but it has been recently announced that it only costs thirty-eight cents, and that perhaps July's cost will be twenty-eight or twenty-nine cents. He said that this was because the food is so bad, and demanded more meat, eggs and butter. Quoting, "The type of food we get in this camp can be proven by the fact that since coming to Manzanar, I have lost twenty-six and one-half pounds. It is the American Government's responsibility that proper food and care be given to us residents. (Applause) The residents should demand these conditions and the production of food products within the Center should be secondary." (Great applause resulted from these remarks).

In regard to wages, HIRAI said, "When we were asked to come here voluntarily to prepare living conditions for the rest of the evacuees, we were promised union wages. I worked twenty-eight days in April. I received $2.78 for my compensation. Is there anyone in the audience who can figure out the rate of my pay? Look, for example, at the rate of pay for the camouflage workers. Camouflage is a war production. They are using minors, many around the ages of fifteen and sixteen." At HIRAI'S statement that he had received $2.78 for twenty-eight days work, there was general laughter from the crowd and someone in the audience spoke up, saying, "Because of the U.S. Government."

HIRAI went on to state that some workers were getting $8.26 for not working a single day and urged the people to demand more money. He said that one or two block leaders were responsible for the entire set-up of the camouflage project and told the audience that he had demanded that the workers of the camouflage project be paid union wages. He said, "I demanded many more things of Nash and Nash told me, 'I am the project director here and I can do anything the way I want it to be done', so I told Nash, 'You are like Hitler and Mussolini combined', and Nash replied, 'I am', so I demanded what he had said in writing and immediately Nash turned around and said that he had never said such a thing. That is the type of director we have here. I got so mad that I told him that I would get a rock and hit him on his bald spot." (Laughter and applause from the audience)

With respect to housing conditions, HIRAI said very little, but he pointed out that there was too much congestion and that although partitions in the houses had been promised, they were not yet apparent.

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On the question of self-government, HIRAI expressed his opinion that there should be a reelection of block leaders. He said that some of the block leaders were getting medals from the administration and that they used magic and that is why he resigned. Quoting, HIRAI stated, "We have people now in control who are unable to say anything and are just taking orders from the administration. This is our camp and the Japanese people should decide for themselves how this camp should be governed. We should not listen to those prejudiced whites." (Great applause)

In addition to the question of wages at the camouflage net project, HIRAI stated that this project was not started by the government but had been begun at the suggestion of a block leader and that the block leaders voted in favor of the project seven to three. According to Source B, someone in the crowd shouted, "Who is this one leader?" and HIRAI answered, "Ted Akahoshi." It is to be noted that TED AKAHOSHI was chairman of the Block Leaders Council until his recent resignation under the W.R.A. ruling that the self government must be in the hands of citizens.

[redacted] went on to state that the crowd then condemned AKAHOSHI with remarks of "Beat him to death." "Throw him out." and the like, and began an applause by stamping of the feet. [redacted] stated that in conclusion HIRAI said that the Administration has no sympathy for the Japanese; that NASH is a dictator like STALIN, that NASH is a Japanese-girl-chaser, and that he was going to start the circulation of a petition to oust NASH. At the conclusion of HIRAI'S speech, chairman KISHI stated that he wished to take a vote of approval or disapproval of the seven points in the speech. The audience overwhelmingly approved the speech with a big demonstration. b7d

The next speaker to be introduced by the chairman was KIYOSHI HASHIMOTO, a Kibai. The title of his speech was "Kibei-Nisei No Tachiba", which is translated, "The viewpoint, or status, of the Kibei". According to [redacted] HASHIMOTO'S talk was very poorly arranged and he halted in his speech several times but he did say that he could not say at the time what he would like to say in regard to the stand of the Kibei, to which several persons in the audience shouted, "Wakkato-Oru", meaning, "We understand." [redacted] said that HASHIMOTO pointed out that the only difference between the Kibei and the Nisei is that the Kibei are educated in Japan. He asked, "We are Americans. Why did they put us in camps? Why are they forcing us to work on camouflage nets? We are treated as enemy aliens. Why should we get sympathy from Americans?" b7d

At this point there was a demonstration on the part of the audience and the chairman spoke up, "I recommend all kinds of heckling but not the cheap one." Then, according to [redacted] a man seated near the speaker's table stood up and asked that he be allowed to speak, giving the impression that he could say what HASHIMOTO was trying to say. Certain sections in the audience told him to sit down. Immediately another group in the audience followed, demanding that he be allowed to speak. The latter won. This man started by saying that his name was JOE KURIHARA. [redacted] quoted KURIHARA as saying, "I was born in Hawaii. I have never been in Japan but in my b7d b7d b7d b7d

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veins flows Japanese blood, the blood of Yamato Damashii (Yamato Damashii is translated as Japanese National Spirit). We citizens have been denied our citizenship rights. We have no United States citizenship. We are 100% Japanese." According to [redacted] a roaring applause and stamping of feet on the floor, which could be heard throughout the camp, greeted KURIHARA'S remark.

[redacted] quoted KURIHARA as saying, "In addition to the above, if the FBI or Army take me into custody, I will remain Japanese. I don't get scared. Look at those Japanese in Japan who are making great sacrifices. Let's follow suit." According to [redacted] KURIHARA spoke along the same lines in two recent meetings of the Manzanar Citizens Federation and seems to have many followers.

The next scheduled speaker was WILLIAM KITO, block leader of block number 3, who spoke on "American Democracy and the Duties of the Nisei". According to [redacted] KITO stated, "The citizens can do much in improving the condition of the camp, benefitting all residents of the Center." He pointed to the importance of the Manzanar Citizens Federation in this respect and stressed the fact that Isseis will be protected and that Nisei should not completely disregard them but should work with them. [redacted] stated that he said, "Anyone who denounces the Issei should be punished." According to [redacted] at this point a voice from the audience said that any Nisei who spoke against the Issei should be struck down and that this statement from the audience was given applause.

The next scheduled speaker was CARL YONEDA, block leader from block number 4, who is a Kibei. According to [redacted] when YONEDA'S name was mentioned he was booed by the crowd and there were cries of "Sit down" "Get out" "Shut up". [redacted] said that the only place where YONEDA'S speech could be heard was when he mentioned, "I agree in more than one way with the remarks of the former speakers in how you must feel. I too am of Japanese ancestry, and although an American citizen, I have been placed within the enclosure of this camp, but being bitter and just talking about it won't get us anyplace." According to [redacted] when YONEDA began to say that in spite of their segregation and hardships, the Japanese must still participate in the country's war effort, the heckling was so loud that it was impossible to hear all that he said, although he tried in vain to say something for approximately five minutes.

[redacted] also stated that many booed and heckled the speech of YONEDA but that some applauded. [redacted] stated that KURIHARA shouted, "Sit down. Shut up, you so and so." According to [redacted] someone else said, "You die." and "Don't worry. Japan will come over here." He said that throughout the speech many heckled YONEDA by shouting, "Traitor!" According to [redacted] YONEDA said, "I believe that the majority of Nisei will stay in this country when this war is over and we should prepare right now to meet the post war situation. Let's not be discouraged because we are put in camps and we are unable to use our full citizenship rights. Demand our rights as Americans. Look at the Negroes, the most exploited

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people in America. They are lynched and discriminated against without any reason but they are determined to fight for citizenship rights and democracy. We should encourage ourselves and use our citizenship rights."

According to [redacted] the next speaker was JAMES ODA, a Kibei, although ODA was not a scheduled speaker. ODA said, admidst heckling, "I am proud to be an American of Japanese origin. We should unite together and show the American people that we are just as good Americans as they are." b7D

The next speaker was an unscheduled speaker and was SHIGETOSHI TATEISHI, a Kibei and block leader of block 23. According to Source B, he stated, "I have Yamato Damashii. I want the following to be taken up at tonight's meeting: (1) Investigate who pocketed $14,000. of canteen profits; (2) Reelection of block leaders; (3) Who authorized Campbell to make a contract to print the 'Free Press' and pay out $2,000. of the canteen money; (4) Block 1 and 7 should not move out. This is the richest country in the world. Let's get lumber and get the school built. They gave citizenship to myself and my sons. Why don't they take it away? It is no good." The substance of this talk was verified by Source A's report, although Source A stated that he expressed his appreciation of the United States citizenship rights but felt that it meant very little.

According to the reports of [redacted] the next speaker, JUICHI UYEMOTO, was greeted with the shouts, "General Araki. General Araki." This is because he has a long mustache similar to that of the Japanese general named ARAKI. According to [redacted] he said, "I was born in Hawaii but I have spent most of my life in Japan. In fact, I spent thirty years in Japan. I came to America four years ago thinking America to be a country of the free and in general an ideal place, but I now find myself thrown in this dump like pigs." [redacted] verified that of [redacted] and had the following in addition, "I am surprised to see that the Japanese here are not united spiritually like in Japan. The trouble with the Japanese here is that there are too many 'Reds' among you." According to [redacted] report, this was the same man who stated aboard the train on March 23, 1942 on his way to Manzanar, that the Nisei should have nerve enough to kill the President. b7D

At this point, according to [redacted] TOKIE SLOCUM left the audience and several people shouted after him, "Get out, you dog." b7D

The next speaker, who was also unscheduled, was a Kibei named JAKE TERAO. He made an announcement that he would like to have all Kibei now working on the camouflage project to quit work immediately and to ask the parents of the Nisei workers on the project to use their influence in getting their children to quit the project as soon as possible. [redacted] said that he also urged the Kibei to quit working on the Manzanar Free Press.

At this point Mr. TEMPLE and other members of the office staff arrived at the meeting and asked the chairman to adjourn the meeting. At this time KISHI stated, "Anything that happens at tonight's meeting I will be solely responsible for." [redacted] stated in his report that after the b7D

adjournment someone said, [redacted] (referring to [redacted] is very small fry tonight and couldn't say a word." [redacted] stated that it was necessary for the Internal Police to take [redacted] home in a car and as he approached the car twenty to thirty persons surrounded him, as well as the police car, and one man, probably JAKE TERAO, pointed at him, saying, "He is a dog (meaning spy). Hit him!" According to [redacted] the meeting broke up admidst the clamor that "We may never be able to hold a meeting like this again and Japanese soldiers will be here soon to liberate all of us." b7c b7d

According to [redacted] the majority of the attendance at the meeting were Kibei, with about twenty girls and about fifty Issei. [redacted] stated that it was evident that the gathering was definitely pro-Axis and anti-American. He was of the opinion that many of them would have done bodily harm to pro-American elements such as [redacted]OKIE SLOCUM, JAKES ODA, [redacted]ED TAYAMA and [redacted] if it had not been for the presence of the Internal Police. It is to be noted that most of the Internal Police are Japanese-American citizens. b7c b7d

[redacted] also stated that it was also quite clear that many Issei and Kibei who attended the meeting disapproved of the conduct of the majority of the Kibei and Issei there, and according to [redacted] several have told him so. He stated, however, that the next morning in block 4, several Issei were talking about withdrawing all Kibei from the camouflage net project. b7d

[redacted] stated that many Issei were observed by him and that approximately seventy Nisei (American-born Japanese who have never been to Japan for schooling) were there but none spoke up. He said that it was obvious that any Nisei who tried to defend America's standpoint would immediately be booed down if not actually thrown out of the meeting. It was further his opinion that if any Nisei had insisted upon defending America, physical violence would have resulted. He pointed out that early in the week chairman BEN KISHI had requested [redacted] to speak at the meeting but that [redacted] had declined on the grounds that to make a speech in Japanese would take him more time to prepare. According to [redacted] did tell KISHI that he would attempt to answer any questions, particularly those questions directed toward the policies of the Japanese-American Citizens League, before and after evacuation, which seemed to be one of the things most misunderstood by the people. [redacted] stated that KISHI agreed to give [redacted] that opportunity; however, neither the chair nor the assembly directed any questions toward him. b7c b7d

The above information was verified upon interview with [redacted] said that it was his opinion that the purpose in calling the meeting of the Kibei on August 8th was to discuss the discrimination against the Kibei in W.R.A. Order number 22, previously mentioned. [redacted] said b7d

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that it was for this reason that BEN KISHI asked [redacted] OKIE SLOCUM and FRED TAYAMA to talk at the meeting. [redacted] stated that he believed those who had prepared speeches prepared to give were forced to alter their speeches because of the many anti-American remarks which were eminating from the audience. [redacted] was of the opinion that this demonstration represented the majority of the Kibei in Manzanar but not all of them. He said that he believed the Kibei were subject to mass psychology and that possibly not all of the shouts from the crowd were indicative of their real feeling.

He said that the chairman attempted to prevent KURIHARA from speaking but that the crowd demanded that he be allowed to speak. It was [redacted] opinion that KISHI did not believe the meeting would turn out as it did and he said that KISHI went to Mr. TEMPLE and told him with what the meeting was to be concerned. This source stated, however, that Order number 22 of the W.R.A. was never mentioned at the meeting and he did not believe that KISHI attempted to bring it up. He said that KISHI'S participation in the meeting was limited to introducing the speakers. [redacted] stated that the speech of HIRAI was limited to criticism of the camp administration. [redacted] stated that he did not hear much of the speech of KIYOSHI HASHIMOTO, as he was called outside at the time.

[redacted] advised that BILL KITO was speaking on behalf of the Manzanar Citizens Federation, although he had not been chosen in this capacity by the Federation, but personally by KISHI. According to [redacted] the contents of KITO'S speech was merely to say that the Federation needed people with the power of citizenship to help the Issei out when they lacked the power to ask for certain things. [redacted] said that KITO'S speech was very short and just stressed this one point.

[redacted] stated that when the meeting was over and the police were in the act of protecting [redacted] he heard one of the members of the crowd ask [redacted] how he could speak as he did and still consider himself a Japanese.

[redacted] stated that the chairman, BEN KISHI, made no attempt to stop the speakers, and that in his opinion KISHI lied when he told the authorities that the meeting was meant to discuss Order number 22. He further stated that although [redacted]

When interviewed, [redacted] stated that it was his personal opinion that the Kibei meeting held in Mess Hall number 15 had a much deeper significance and was more deeply rooted than was explained and expressed by the chairman and the various speakers. He was of the opinion that the meeting was the outgrowth of certain pro-Axis elements, who were coming to the front in a direct challenge to the pro-American group which recently organized the Manzanar Citizens Federation. He further stated that it was his belief that the real leaders of the group were not represented by the speakers

who spoke that evening. He felt there was definitely a strong element behind them, which was much too clever to come out in the open but which was secretly carrying on a strong anti-American campaign. These leaders he believed were mostly Issei, or alien Japanese, who presently hold responsible and important key positions within the camp. In support of his argument, he pointed out the personal weaknesses of the speakers on that evening. His information on the individuals who participated in the meeting will be set out later in the report. Moreover, any information with respect to Issei leaders who might be backing those who participated in the meeting is being given separate consideration.

Upon interview, [redacted] stated with respect to the speech made by BILL KITO, that nobody seemed to get the true point of the speech, either amongst the Kibei or Issei present. He described KITO as a neutral "fence sitter" and stated that he had a two page manuscript written in Japanese. It was his opinion that KITO tried to tell the audience that they should not denounce the Issei and that he was attempting to be peace-maker between the Issei and the Nisei. [redacted] stated that KITO has taken the same approach at the meetings of the block leaders council and has never made any anti-American statements. b7D

With respect to the speech of KIYOSHI HASHIMOTO, who was interrupted by JOE KURIHARA, [redacted] advised that elements of the crowd placed two interpretations upon his remark that he could not say what he wanted to say. [redacted] stated that some thought that he was about to say what the majority of the crowd wanted to hear him say but was afraid to do so because of possible disciplinary action. Others felt he wanted to make an appeal to the Kibei to protect the reputation of the Kibei with respect to the American public. He said that HASHIMOTO is a night checker in block 4, is pretty well known among the Kibei, and is a leader in Judo. b7D

[redacted] said that BEN KISHI was not a popular leader prior to the evacuation and that the whole Kibei leadership in the J.A.C.L., which is associated with [redacted] took no part in the meeting of August 8. He stated as a matter of fact that this group had not been taking any leadership among the Kibei within the camp and he pointed out that [redacted] b7C b7D

[redacted] stated that he suspected that KISHI'S backing came from the alien Japanese and they probably felt that because he was a good actor and a good athlete that they might take advantage of his good nature and urge him to lead the Kibei in their behalf. He said he was of the opinion that KISHI had not made up his own mind. [redacted] b7C b7D

[redacted] interviewed but they advised that [redacted] b7D

[redacted]. They said, however, that the accounts they had received from other sources verified the reports of [redacted] one of them told him that Soichi KIMOTO had said that he had been in Manchuria, China, Japan and America, and that America was the worst place of them all. b7D

[redacted] and that KITO expressed the opinion that he wished he had never spoken, as the meeting had gotten out of hand and people had spoken too freely. He feared that the Administration would associate him with all that was said at the meeting rather than merely what he said. [redacted] said that he was inclined to believe that KITO had a good sense of balance, realizedthat the nation was at war and did not feel the fanaticism and intense racial situation such as was felt by KURIHARA and others. b7D

There was obtained from Chief of Police KENNETH HORTON, as mentioned before, a copy of an account of the meeting by subject BEN KISHI, which was written in Japanese. Attached thereto was a note which had written in English, "To Chief from Ben Kishi". The rest of the note was in Japanese and is translated by Translator [redacted] of the Los Angeles Field Division as follows: b7C

"(1) The proof of the permit for the meeting from Mr. TEMPLE is in the Free Press.

"(2) Excuse me, but save this copy and sent it to BEN KISHI at 33-2-4."

Following is the translation of KITO'S account of the meeting:

"All of us Kibei Nisei, August 8th, under a permit from Mr. TEMPLE, welcoming the Kibei, Nisei and Issei, held a meeting (the subject of discussion was citizenship power).

"A section of those who did not understand the Japanese language well having informed the office, in the bulletin issued by Mr. NASH on the 10th of August, as a result of the Kibei Nisei meeting, it is said that it was decided that hereafter meetings could not be held in the Japanese language.

"We are citizens of America. All Kibei Nisei have the power of citizens. Up to the present time the great majority of the Kibei Nisei have been and are showing their loyalty.

"Almost all the Kibei Neisei were taken back to Japan when they didn't know how to make distinctions in the controversies, but when they did come to understand, separating themselves from father and mother, or brothers and sisters, they came back to their own country, the land of their birth. Dr-

infatuated with their mother country, they came back. However, unfortunately, we didn't understand English very well. However when you look at the thing inside and out, the Kibei Nisei are always discriminated against, and I wonder why this distinction? Can it be said that because one speaks English one is loyal to America, or because one speaks Japanese one is disloyal? How can such a thing determine whether one can say loyal or disloyal?

"To say the least, inasmuch as we are citizens we should be permitted freedom of speech. If one wants to spit out his opinion, why can't he speak it out, I wonder? No matter what is done, no matter what is begun, if peoples' opinions were not heard, nothing could exist. It is a matter of requesting the wise camp master, Mr. NASH. At least in this receiving center, which is made up of Issei, Nisei and Kibei, this English is not clearly understood. Allowing us also to meet and hearing our opinions t they can for the first time understand the opinion of all the residents of the camp clearly, and so get everything to go on smoothly, is our opinion. Understanding this meaning we hope they will understand us. We do not wish to hide anything back. It is said we are receiving the protection of the Government.

"We are always Kibei. When we have lived in Japan, discriminations may be attached to us but most of us have wives and children in this country, and without change in the future, educating our children, telling them to be loyal to America, taking out of their heads the saying 'Kibei' 'Kibei', thinking right, not saying anything when they can't say what they want to say because they are not free in English, and how shall we Kibei Nisei do from now on?

"Oh! wise camp master, Mr. NASH, understand us in this way, let us meet like American citizens and as early as possible. 'There is a law against holding meetings in the Japanese language' make us understand, and expelling the complete defeat of the Kibei Nisei from your mind, we earnestly urge you to let us meet for discussion.

"The Chairman of the meeting was BEN KISHI and he opened the meeting with a few words at 8:35.

(BEN KISHI) "As Chairman of the meeting, I want to express my very great appreciation and welcome to all of you who have come tonight including all of the Nisei and Issei. Before we enter into this meeting, I want to ask all of you to have a moment of silent prayer. (There were about twenty-five hundred people present and without a single exception, they all took their hats off of their heads, boys and girls, Kibei, Nessei and

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"Issei, and bowed their heads) After one moment of silent prayer, the Chairman, BEN KISHI, choosing his words, said to them, 'Let this silent prayer be that as early as possible there may be peace in the world.' The audience with one accord conformed and moved into the meeting. In this vast audience there should be about five speakers. I hope you will all pay attention to what they have to say. The subject of the first speech is 'Reform of Internal Government' by TOYO HIRAI, and I now introduce him." Mr. TOYO HIRAI stood before the microphone.

"Mr TOYO HIRAI: He divided his speech into seven points and urged that as early as possible in this great camp, someone be selected who shall put in effect the reform.

"(1) The necessity for the increase of the number of physicians. In this great throng of people since there are about ten thousand people, the danger of disease bearing things is very great but the number of physicians, very few and in various places, the people who are here are having difficulty. Even today, although you put in the request and wait from morning until night, they do not come to see you. The next morning you go and they put on a bandage, and then maybe about three days later, they diagnose it. Some people, if they don't rest for three days, can't get their sickness diagnosed. In case of severe illness, they put you in an ambulance and even though they take you to the hospital, they say the doctor is busy today, and you'll have to wait until tomorrow before he can see you. If this is not improved, deaths will be multiplied, and in this great throng of people, everybody will be sick.

"When an examination is made, out of the present number of patients in the hospital at Manzanar, among the 10,000 people who live there, there are six general physicians and three dentists.

"This being the case, six physicians have charge of the lives of 10,000 people. At the very least, there should be twenty-five for 10,000 people. That many doctors are necessary. As quickly as possible, the number of physicians should be increased. What do you all think about it?

"At this point, the whole hall full of people raised their hands in assent.

"(2) School question. In block 1 and block 7, composed of Issei and Nisei, it may be said that the establishers of this camp live. Around this it may be said the whole camp is built. If it were said, we are going to put up a school in your block, so want you to move. There is so much open space at present, that it seems unreasonable to ask us to move, some people say. In any case, taking up your old work and at the command of the Government,

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digging up sagebrush and opening land, and living in a house without a roof, fighting the heat, trying to be individualists, we all came to this Manzanar village and opened it. As soon as the camp was finished now to come and say you fellows have no business; that kind of thing is no good, I think. America is a rich country. It's only to be expected that in order to give education to American citizens, schools should be specially built.

"In relation to this, the whole audience gave their consent.

"(3) The Salary question. We were the first to come to this camp and establish it. ?At the time we came, we heard from the people who were in charge and from the place where the people were being assembled, and also we saw in the papers, that they would pay union wages, but the fact of the matter is, that they are not doing it. Somebody received wages working eight days, he got $.53. However in a certain office, a woman working one day got $8.00, it is said, as wages! At any rate, letting the Issei be a separate matter, it is only natural that the Nisei should receive union wages, especially now since the war, money has become cheap. The way it is now, we're just about receiving our tobacco money. Somehow, we will get along, but I think this question should be settled as quickly as possible.

"Everybody in the house agreed.

"(4) The dwelling house question. There is a rule that there should be only a couple in a room, but there are some in which as many as ten people live, and this condition has not yet been reformed, and they have not yet put in partitions. Husband and wife, and various families they mix, and it seems that they ought to put in partitions at least.

"2. Facing the winter, the repair of the house. They have not yet put in ceilings. They have not yet put linoleum on the floors. In some ceilings just made of paper, you can see the sky. As quickly as possible, this condition should be corrected. As soon as possible, shouldn't we address a communication to the Government, and ask them to make this correction.

"Everybody held up their hands and said 'Yes'.

"(5) The food question. In spite of the fact that at the present time before the reconditioning of the kitchen, when we moved, the kitchen was not perfect, and now more than the three meals a day, this ought to be done. The May daily allowance for food was $38.61 cents. The June allowance was $31.43. It seems clear that without any reformation it is to be about 30 cents. Most people think that following the way of the world, it would be about 21 cents. Of course, this includes farmers who raise a

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"great deal of their own stuff, but for the general public, the daily food allowance should be about 50 cents, I hear. We ought to be permitted to have it at this point.

"Everybody agreed.

"(6) The election question. Block 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12. The leaders of these blocks are not chosen by the people. If these were assigned from this office, the entire damp would be self-governing, and this it seems to me, is a natural thing to expect.

"Everybody gave their consent.

"The standpoint of the Kibei Nisei by KYOSHI HASHIMOTO.

"Kibei Nisei are people who, when they still could not talk or understand, were taken to Japan by their fathers and mothers, and who after they came to understand, came back to the land of their birth and to the country in which they hold the powar of citizenship. Those fellows are (Kibei Nisei) thus being despised, we came back. However, we are American citizens. Just because we were educated in Japan or because we were educated in America is not reason for judging a man's loyalty. But, whether for good or for bad, because the war has arisen between Japan and America, all of us Nisei have been put in camp with the Issei. This is the first, so far as American law is concerned and probably will be the last. Inside the camp they call us the citizen crowd or something, but inside this camp, it won't do to be afraid of any oppression. (At this point Mr. HASIMOTO had such emotion that his words wouldn't come out. JOSEPH KURIHARA came to the microphone in his stead)

"JOSEPH KURIHARA: Citizen Groups.

"I was born in Hawaii and have not yet gone to Japan, and have not even seen Japan. I am a native American soldier. To this day, I have done everything that I could to show my loyalty to America. However, I am now thrown in the camp with you all. Japanese always look like Japanese and they won't view us in any other way. It is not time yet for them to say they are the first citizens federation and therefore they are citizens.

"The Limits of American Democracy and the Business of the Nisei by BILL KITO:

"The citizens' federation is made up, at present, only of Nisei. The purpose was to leave out the Issei. However, when they are Kibei, there ought not to be any distinction between Issei and Nisei. We all want to work for the sake of the Manzanar residence

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together. I hope that the citizens' federation hereafter will make no distinction, but as much as possible, make anybody who can be officers and after this, when there is a meeting, invite them and let them speak. In this way I think they will become friends of the citizens' league and this I desire.

"Plans for After the War by CARL KOMEDA

"Before we were gathered into the Assembly Center, we fought for the Citizens' League. However, we were all thrown in together with the Issei into the camp. In my opinion, after the war, some will return to Japan and some will stay in America; but we must forever fight for the principles of citizenship.

"From the Standpoint of Calmness by J. S. OTA.

"From olden times in Japan, they say Bushido or big peace. However, even though we are today, we were born in American and are American citizens. The thing that they call bushido in Japan, we ought to bring and use it in America, according to my idea. For us, it isn't Japanese bushido, therefore, we all ought to participate in time of war.

"What I Hope For You Nisei by Mr. SEIJI TANAKA

"Within the camp, we don't need to say anything about a Citizens' League or anything. Issei, Nisei, without making any distinction, we ought to work for peace. But if it is necessary to have a Citizens' League, they ought to put it into practice after they leave the camp. Inside the camp, whether you say citzens or whatever you say, rather than that, you better work on present matters.

"Subject not specified. SHIGEO TATSUISHI (The leader of the 23rd Block)

"(1) The question of the profits in the camp. Up to now, the profits have been about $38,000., people have said, but the profits and the expenditures, I'd like to have made clear. (Everybody agreed) (2) The question of the block leaders. According to the American democratic custom, we ought to vote. So far as I'm concerned, as Mr. YOYO HIRAI has said, if up to the present, there has been any unrighteousness in the voting, I would like to ask that we vote again. (Everybody agreed) (3) The question of the Free Press. It is said that the Free Press pays out every month $300. and some dollars. Before, when it was printed inside the camp, it was $40. but the block leaders looked after it and paid it out of the money of the canteen. Although they did that when I heard it, it hadn't been announced. This kind of a thing should be clearly announced and as a matter of this expense give $40. to this, and use the other $200. and some dollars for something else. (Everybody agreed) Don't you

"all want this made plain? (4) The housing question. As Mr. HIRAI has said, with respect to the building in block 1 and block 7, we ought to get together and as quickly as possible build a separate school. (5) Complete the place. America is a rich country and although they ought to provide for education for the citizens of Manzanar, there is no use to wait for the old people of Manzanar to move for it. (6) Changing the diet. The diet is gradually getting worse. Even though they have bread, they don't have any jam or butter. This has to be changed. (Everybody present said yes)

"No subject mentioned. Mr. KAZUMURA.

"Among groups of Japanese there ought not to be any distinctions. Whether you say Nisei or Kibei or Issei, there is no use to make any distinction in the camp. At this camp we should all go together and without any distinction carry on everything together in a good way. At present, we American citizens are put into the camp, now I think this ought to be reformed.

"Time: Twenty minutes before 10 P.M. The Chairman BEN KISHI at the direction of Mr. TEMPLE ordered the meeting closed.

"The audience wanted to continue the meeting but I, BEN KISHI, asked the policeman, SAKADA, to close the meeting during the speeches and I went out somewhere else. Mr. TEMPLE said close the meeting even if we are not through. I didn't know the reason, but I obeyed, because when I received the permit from Mr. TEMPLE, at that time I asked him to send a secretary, but nobody came. I also requested the presence of the police, and Mr. KIYOSHI HIGASHI and Mr. BEN KOSAKI came to the meeting (but what they are going to do with) I didn't know. I went back to the meeting myself and before them all, I explained the purpose was as follows:

"(1) Establishing an association of Kibei, Nisei and Issei and others for the like purpose, how can we reform the faults of these? (a) Shall we arrange a Citizen's Federation? (b) Shall it be a Manzanar Kibei group? (c) Shall it be a Manzanar residence general meeting?

"(2) Authority of Officers.

"(3) Assertion of the Right of American Citizenship for the Kibei.

"Although, along with the Nisei, we are American citizens, always saying that we lived in Japan or we had a Japanese education, we have less consideration than the Nisei have. Without entering into exactly the same qualifications as the Nisei, we have the same right of citizenship as they have.

(4) In regard to these things, so far as the American Government is concerned, we have the legal right to be officers."

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[redacted] it was learned that Chairman NISHI went directly to the Camp Administration to obtain permission for the "Company A meeting" and thus circumvented the self-government. It was his opinion that the self-government realizing more clearly than the Administration the nature of the meeting would have refused to give the permission. He said that two weeks prior to the meeting in question, the Block Leaders' Council promulgated the theory that there should be no more emphasis on class distinctions between the Kibei, Issei, and Nisei. He said that it took time for the Administrati leaders to recognize the unhealthiness of such a situation and thus, Mr. TEMPLE in his typical good nature permitted the self-styled Kibei to hold the meeting. He said that [redacted] attempted to use his influence on the younger Kibei to prevent them from having the meeting. He said that [redacted] told them that such a meeting sponsored by a single group like the Kibei would only tend to antagonize the Nisei who had adopted the attitude of cooperation with the Kibei with respect to their citizenship rights and to emphasize the distinction between the three classes.

[redacted]

[redacted] He said that the Kibei were of the opinion that if they were good enough to serve the Army as translators and interpretors, they were good enough to secure other jobs outside of the military areas in the same manner as the Nisei.

[redacted]

20079 AL 670

[redacted] also said that others of the older Kibei who had returned to the United States ten to fifteen years before the war broke out - and who were the recognized Kibei leaders prior to evacuation, had urged [redacted] to prevent the meeting; but that [redacted] had not been successful in doing so. [redacted] said that the meeting was definitely sponsored and carried on by that group of Kibei who are the most sympathetic with Japan because of their education in Japan under the militaristic regime and because they have not been in the United States long enough to understand this country.

It was the opinion of [redacted] that this group represents a minority of the Kibei. He pointed out the fact that they do not speak English and look to the older Kibei for advice but that recently they felt the older Kibei had become weak-kneed and were beginning to lose their trust in them.

[redacted] advised that the rumor was going around the Camp since the meeting that [redacted] had caused the meeting to be halted and had urged Mr. NASH to refuse permission for further meetings in the Japanese language. He said that similar blame was placed on the shoulders of AKAHOSHI.

[redacted] although he understood that one of the persons in the audience had urged the Kibei to withdraw from the camouflage net project. [redacted] was of the opinion that there was no organized attempt to cause such a withdrawal but that the meeting might have some influence in that respect. He said that the meeting was very rough and ill-advised and caused the Kibei to lose the respect of the other groups and that the Nisei were not condemning them for it. He said that some of the Issei felt that the Kibei exhibited fortitude, in conducting such a meeting, but that the thoughtful Issei could see the mistake of them ever allowing such a meeting.

The meeting was held in Mr. NASH's office on Monday morning, August 10, 1942, 8:00 A.M. Attending the meeting were Mr. NASH, Mr. TEMPLE, Mrs. D'ILLE, and DR. GENEVIEVE CARTER, Educational Director for the Center. Mr. NED CAMPBELL was also present for part of the discussion. Five Japanese were present, namely, JAMES ODA, CARL YONEDA, [redacted] and KOJI ARIYOSHI, the leader for the temporary Chairman of the Manzanar Citizens' Federation. Mr. CAMPBELL presented the Reporting Agent with a typewritten copy of the minutes of the meeting and they are being placed in the instant file. At the meeting, Mr. NASH pointed out that the reason Chief HORTON and Assistant Chief DAY were being dismissed were because they had failed to meet up with the Civil Service requirements despite the fact he had recommended them to the Civil Service. He further pointed out that there were in fact only six doctors for

20060

the ten thousand people; that the Administration would like to have more but there are only sixty-five doctors for the entire 125,000 evacuees, and such was impossible.

At the meeting, JAMES ODA explained that BEN KISHI had gone to the press room of the Manzanar Free Press and had requested a notice concerning the meeting which had finally been granted on the assurance of KISHI and others that the Administration had approved of the meeting. ODA also expressed his opinion to the Administration officials that the real leaders behind the group were Issei and that they were encouraging the Kibei to make such demonstrations. He further said that it was his opinion that these Issei were those who were trying to impress the Camp Administration of their loyalty to the United States but who as a matter of fact are not loyal. The result of this meeting was Mr. NASH's bulletin No. 16 forbiding future meetings in the Japanese language.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED

It is intended in the remainder of this report to give as much background information as could be obtained from War Relocation Authority records and interviews with Informants concerning the individual Subjects and other involved in the instant incident.

JOSEPH Y. KURIHARA

On the identification cards kept in the War Relocation Authority administrative offices for each individual resident at the Center, which information comes from the individuals themselves, there was the information that the Subject formerly lived at 788 East Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles, California; and that his address within the Center is 27-14-4. On this card the Subject indicated that he could read, write, and speak English, and there was noted he entered the Center on April 26, 1942.

[redacted] b7c

20081

This report further states that the Subject's name has been brought to the attention of the Police Department many times as an agitator, trouble-maker, and pro-Japanese. The report reflects that the Subject claims to be a member of the American Legion.

In a letter dated August 8, 1942, the Los Angeles Field Division was advised anonymously as from "Citizens from Manzanar" that the Subject is definitely un-American and who is influencing young persons to believe in un-American principles. This letter refers to the Subject as a "so-called Veteran of the past war" and states that he openly boasted that he would break down anything to be constructed at Manzanar which would help the Government in its present war effort. This letter quoted the Subject as saying, "Although I expect to be jailed for my activities before long, my mind is made up, and I will carry out my program at all costs." This letter and the report of Chief HORTON are being placed in the instant file of the Los Angeles Field Division.

[redacted] stated that he rose to his feet in the meeting and asked why citizens were thrown into this Camp. Then, [redacted] stood up and said, "We are here because all of us could not prove our loyalty to the United States." KURIHARA's answer to this was that he was a member of the American Legion, served in the last war, and therefore he had proved his loyalty. He then asked [redacted] why he was there to which [redacted] answered he was there because he wanted to be there and although he could have gone outside the military area to live, he was obeying the command of the Commander in Chief for the purpose of expediting the military emergency. [redacted] told KURIHARA he was sorry "he couldn't take it any better." To this the Subject retorted to [redacted] that [redacted] was lying and that he did not believe in this democracy. He said that the Government had more or less taken away their citizenship rights and "we are all termed as plain Japs." b7c b7D

[redacted] stated that a similar verbal battle between [redacted] and the Subject occurred at almost every public meeting. The Subject arose at the meeting a few minutes later and said that he did not want FRED TAYAMA to be Chairman because he had exploited the Japanese. [redacted] stated that the Subject appeared at the second public meeting of the Manzanar Citizens' Federation on August 6, 1942, at which time he suggested that the organization be changed from a citizens' federation to a Japanese welfare federation and the Issei be invited to join. [redacted] stated that his words at the meeting were anti-American in that he still insisted that the Japanese in the United States are not Americans, have no citizenship rights, and thus should not form a citizenship league. b7c b7D

[redacted] could remember no statements made by the Subject which he felt the Subject knew to be false. [redacted] b7D

20082

made the following statements: "I am not in favor of this citizens' federation and I am going to fight it." "I've got my mind made up - I'm stubborn - I'd go the limit. I don't care if they (FBI or Army) pick me up." "I'm definitely opposed to the policy of this Government." "I don't think this is a democracy."

[redacted] b7c

[redacted] stated that he didn't believe the Subject was opposed to the citizens' league as such, but was mainly opposed to the leadership of the Los Angeles Citizens' League. This source stated that the Subject was very embittered for being placed in an evacuation center and he believed that the Subject was quite influencial at the Center since many of the Kibei and Issei follow him.

[redacted] stated that the Subject seemed to be quite close to TED AKAHOSHI, Chairman of the Block Leaders' Council, and TED's son, GEORGE, who is employed in the office of Mr. TEMPLE. [redacted] stated that he had a suspicion that the AKAHOSHIS were secretly behind the activities of the Subject.

b2D

[redacted] stated that the Subject claims to be a member of the Commodore Perry Post (the Japanese Post in Los Angeles) of the American Legion, and also a member of an American Legion Post in San Diego. He stated he was at both meetings of the Manzanar Citizens' Federation and could testify to the Subject's statements there. He pointed out that [redacted] asked him the question, "If you are not a citizen of the United States, of what country are you a citizen?" The Subject failed to answer.

b7c

[redacted] stated he had heard the Subject state on various occasions that he refused to cooperate in anyway in the United States.

b7c

[redacted] stated that the Subject is a close friend of TED AKAHOSHI and he thinks that the latter is trying to calm him down. [redacted] states that the Subject takes advantage of every meeting in the Center to make his statements decrying the lack of citizenship rights in the United States. [redacted] stated that the Subject quit his job as foreman of the Carpenter Crew because "he decided he wouldn't work for the United States Government." [redacted] advised that the Subject was against anything constructive, such as the hot project and the farm. [redacted] who attended a meeting of Block No. 22 on August 11, 1942, that the Subject openly stated at that meeting that he would attempt to break up the next citizens' federation meeting or any pro-American meeting in the Center. [redacted] stated that he believed the Subject

b2D

20083

would openly make such statements to an Agent of the FBI or anyone in authority and that he did not attempt to hide his feelings.

[redacted] stated that although he did not know the Subject personally prior to evacuation, he knew that he used to write articles for [redacted] (Los Angeles Daily News) under the pen name of J. Y. KURIHARA. In these articles, which were written in English, the Subject used to praise the United States, indicating that his recent attitude is a change of heart.

b7c
b7D

[redacted] stated that the first time he ever saw the Subject he was at the first meeting of the Manzanar Citizens' Federation and commented that the Subject speaks good Japanese and good English; that he has a strong mind of his own and will not be dictated to by anyone, and thus he did not believe he was actually the tool of someone else. He stated that he seemed to have the following of a group of hoodlums from Los Angeles known as the Dunbar Group. Under his leadership, and the leadership of others, the Dunbar Group has been threatening all persons who had pro-American leanings with physical violence. [redacted] stated that this group consists of young boys who are neither pro-Japanese nor pro-American, but who have always been of the hoodlum type and like to threaten people.

b7D

[redacted] stated that the Subject never was a leader before coming to Manzanar and that his influence had not gone far as yet as he was chiefly regarded as a disgruntled person. He stated, however, that he had learned from Subject that he was a navigator aboard a fishing boat for ten years, but that during this time he had little contact with the Japanese community in that he sailed mainly with Portuguese fishermen. He stated that the Subject complained to the Navy when he was forbidden to fish with the Portuguese fishermen after the outbreak of the war, stating that he was a Veteran of the last war and had proved his loyalty.

A check of the indices of the Los Angeles Field Division was made with negative results, except to show that the Subject was the possessor of a radio operator's license.

HIROSHI HIRAI, with aliases: Raymond Hirai, Toyo Hirai

The War Relocation Authority records reflected that the Subject lived at 458½ South Main Street, Los Angeles, prior to evacuation, and that his address in the Center is 2-2-3. In this record the Subject indicated that he could read, write, and speak English; that he entered the Center March 23, 1942;

[redacted]

b7c

A check of the indices of the Los Angeles Field Division reflected the Subject's application for an alien enemy identification certificate made in

20084

February, 1942. [redacted] The following description of Subject was obtained from the application:

Age:	[redacted] Japan)
Height:	5' 6½"
Weight:	152
Build:	Slim
Eyes:	Brown
Hair:	Black, bald in front
Complexion:	Olive
Lips:	Thin
Scars & Marks:	Scar on right side top of head.
Occupation:	House boy, waiter, stage technician, actor
Marital Status:	Single
Nationality:	Japanese
Citizenship:	Japanese
A.E.R. No.:	[redacted]

In the letter of August 10, 1942, from Chief of the Interior Police KENNETH HORTON, Chief HORTON states that the Subject is a person who is very bitter toward Mr. NASH's policies due to disciplinary action taken against him by Mr. NASH last month. Chief HORTON pointed out that his statements were against the Administration group and in favor of self-government at the Camp rather than the Government of the United States. [redacted] at least such is the attitude of the Japanese toward him.

Subject was mentioned in an article in the Manzanar Free Press for Friday, July 31, 1942, as having been convicted of threatening various administration staff members with physical and bodily injury. The article listed him as a dramatics coach and pointed out that he was sentenced to spend twenty-four hours in the Manzanar Jail, having been found guilty of two counts. On the first sentence he received the jail sentence and on the second count he was discharged from the Dramatic Society.

20085 b7C

[redacted] added to this that the Subject was given a seven-day suspended sentence and prohibited from dramatic activity for eight months.

[redacted] stated that the Subject has been writing scenarios for plays given at the Center, all of which are Japanese plays. These plays are mainly comedy and were supposedly written to raise the morale of the people in the Center.

Although [redacted] stated that the Subject was a definite agitator and disrupter, he admitted he had not heard the Subject agitate against the United States but merely against the Camp Administration. He said that, however, others had stated that the Subject had criticized the President of the United States although he knew of no definite statements. He pointed out that the Subject's statements at the meeting are groundless in that none of his seven points in his speech at the Kibei meeting are based on the real facts. He said that it was untrue that residents at the Center had to wait eight days to get medical treatment, and that when medical treatment was of an emergency nature, it was received immediately. It was [redacted] opinion that such lies caused confusion and unrest among the residents.

[redacted] stated that the Subject had once acted as a Technical Director, free-lancing in Hollywood, and worked on the picture, "Lost Horizon." [redacted] felt that the Subject merely had a flare for the dramatic and such was the motivation of his public speaking. [redacted] agreed that his utterances were anti-Camp Administration and not anti-American.

[redacted] pointed out that the Subject used to be a Block Leader and in May, claimed there was a threatened strike in all of the mess halls. Investigation proved, however, that this consisted merely of a little strike between some of the boys and a chef in one mess hall. He said that the Subject was forced to resign as Block Leader because of his incapabilities. It was his opinion that his only appeal was to the young and naive who liked to hear his dramatic stories.

TOSHIKAZU KISHI, with alias, Ben Kishi

The records of the War Relocation Authority reflected that the Subject formerly resided at 1044 Fedora Street, Los Angeles, and that his residence in the Center is 33-2-4. On this form, he indicated that he could speak, read and write English; [redacted]

20086

[redacted] b7c

A check of the indices of the Los Angeles Field Division was made with negative results.

[redacted] stated that the Subject came from Los Angeles although he was not a Kibei leader in Los Angeles and is not considered a leader within the Center. He became chiefly known by the people in the Center because of his self-appointment as yell leader for the Kibei softball team, and leader for his "sit-down strike" in Block No. 28 when he defended a small group of Kibei when they claimed the Housing Department showed favoritism in allowing certain persons and their friends to move to a choice section in the Center. [redacted] stated that his record on the Manzanar Police Department and in the Japanese Dramatic Group indicated that he was easily led by others when encouraged or flattered.

b7D

[redacted] confirmed the above information concerning the Subject and stated that his chief concern seemed to be to battle for the rights of the Kibei that they may not be discriminated against. He said for this reason he had a pretty fair following among the Kibei. This Source said that the Subject never said anything which would lead him to believe he was pro-Japan.

[redacted] stated that the Subject was not so popular prior to evacuation; that he seldom had steady work; and frequently borrowed money from his friends.

[redacted] stated that the Subject had been active in dramatic activity at the Center and was a member of the Community Players League along with Subject HIRAI. They further pointed out that Subject had had unfriendly relations with [redacted] Since [redacted] was one of the recognized leaders of the Kibei prior to evactuation, this would indicate that there was no connection with KISHI as a Kibei leader and the older members of the Kibei group. The quarrel with [redacted] was over the leadership in the Dramatic Club.

b7c

[redacted] stated that Subject KISHI stated he appeared at a meeting of the Block Leaders' Council on Saturday, August 15, 1942, and told the Chairman of the Council, TED AKAHOSHI, that he should resign since he had a petition with 2,500 signatures demanding his resignation. AKAHOSHI told KISHI that he did not intend to run for office again, but that this decision was not made because of any demand made by KISHI and that if he had such a petition, he should produce it with the signatures. KISHI then stated he only came to relay the opinion of the audience at the Kibei meeting and asked that the Secretary of the Council place it in the records that he had done so.

b7D

[redacted] the Subject stated that

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Los Angeles, California
March 30, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR INSPECTOR M. E. GURNEA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/1/81 BY SP4GRM/AP

RE: SURVEY, WAR RELOCATION CENTERS
MANZANAR, CALIFORNIA

Your attention is directed to the fact that TOKIE SLOCUM, FRED TAYAMA, TOGO TANAKA, JOSEPH BLAMEY, TOM IMAI and CARL YONEDA (correct name KARL YONEDA) have all been long identified with the ardently pro-American group of the Nisei or Japanese-American citizens. All have been most articulate in publicly expressing their whole-hearted support of America's war effort. Each has from time to time been interviewed by Agents of this office during the course of investigations conducted at the Manzanar Relocation Center. In every such instance, efforts have been made to keep confidential the fact that these individual have given information. This has not been wholly successful only because the individuals themselves have made no effort to conceal the fact that they have given information to this as well as other Governmental Agencies. They, in their public actions and utterances, have loudly proclaimed that they are cooperating in every way with the United States Government.

Your attention is further directed to the fact that the records of this office indicate that the only ones of those listed who were actually assaulted were FRED TAYAMA, JOSEPH BLAMEY, and TOM IMAI. The reasons for these assaults will be more fully set forth herein, and will show that they were caused by reasons other than the association of these individuals with agents of this office. There is being set forth herein pertinent information obtained from a review of the files of this office relating to each individual.

JOSEPH BLAMEY

JOSEPH BLAMEY was, prior to the riot of December 6, 1942, the Business Manager of the Manzanar Free Press, which is the local publication issued at the Manzanar Relocation Center and distributed to all Center residents. BLAMEY is half Japanese and half Caucasian.

In a letter from TOKIE SLOCUM dated August 25, 1942, it is stated that there was "an assault against the newsboy (JOE BLAMEY) for having printed an article about a certain deformed AKASHI regarding his having molested a young girl."

The Manzanar Free Press, on Page 1 of the August 26, 1942, issue, gives the following account of the beating received by JOE BLAMEY:

"PRESS MEMBERS
ATTACKED SUNDAY

"Assaulted by Toshinori Akashi over the printing of a police report involving Akashi in the Free Press, Joseph Blamey and James Oda were taken to the hospital late Sunday night for treatment of minor injuries.

Copies destroyed
11/22/59 #20

100-14[illegible]565-60

20357

ENCLOSURE

Director

12/11/42

some inquiry as to the best way in which we could obtain the names of these known Japanese criminals to furnish him. I would appreciate the Bureau's advice and suggestions as to the most expedient manner in which we could determine that information in the Western Defense Command. I doubt whether the Bureau has any Japanese criminal index, as such, in the Bureau. I know that the field offices have none maintained as such. There is a possibility that some of the State Bureaus may have such a breakdown; there probably is some short cut the Bureau can suggest rather than trying to go into the tremendous job of checking the Japanese alien names through the criminal index file back in the Bureau.

The whole conference was in the nature of a general discussion on what the problem was, what might be done to correct it. The General realizes fully that he can do nothing until the WRA agrees to cooperate in the program that they were going to recommend. I made no commitments other than that of cooperation in trying to furnish the General information in order to effect his having the data to back up his proposals should the WRA accede to his present views.

Very truly yours,

M. J. L. PIEPER
Special Agent in Charge

MJLP:acb

AMASD
P & C

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CASE HISTORY

LEUPP RELOCATION CENTER

NAME: Ueno, Harry Yoshio	FAMILY NO.: 8526
AGE: 36	IDENT. NO.
DATE REC'D. Jan. 11, 1943 at Moab; transferred to Leupp on April 27, 1943	SOCIAL STATUS: Married
	MILITARY SERVICE: None
RACE: Japanese	RELIGION: None
NATIVITY: American	OCCUPATION: Produce Salesman
EDUCATION	CITIZENSHIP: United States
(a) Japan: Graduated Kuba City Grammar School, Hiroshima, Japan	
(b) United States: 8 years grammar school, Pauhau & Onkala, Hawaii	

LEGAL HISTORY

Reference is made to the Manzanar segregation booklet No. 15 dated January 6, 1943 which was used as a basis for the following interrogation:

Q. You have been positively identified by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Tayama as being one of Tayama's assailants. Is this true?

A. No. I had nothing to do with the beating of Tayama. If I had, I would be proud to admit it. I have never seen Mrs. Tayama.

Q. Why would you be proud to admit it?

A. For two reasons: (1) because Tayama deserved the beating he got and (2) because if I assumed the responsibility it would clear the names of many innocent people who have been arrested or suspected of participating in the beating.

Q. Had you ever had any conflict with Tayama prior to this beating?

A. No. I had a few verbal arguments with his brothers but they were not of a serious kind. (HARRY)

Q. Did you have any reason to beat Tayama?

A. No more than any other person in Manzanar. There were many others in Manzanar whose fathers were sent to Internment Camps by Tayama who had a more bitter feeling toward him than I did. I did not respect him but

I had no reason to beat him either.

Q. Did you ever threaten Tayama?

A. No. I had only talked to him two or three times but I never threatened him.

Q. Did Tokie Slocum ever turn over to you any copies of a statement submitted by Fred Tayama to the F.B.I.?

A. Yes, he did.

Q. Why did he given them to you?

A. He didn't give them to me but I did see them. As to why he showed them to us, I believe there was some feeling between Slocum and Tayama. I believe he showed them to us to prove that he was not a stool- pigeon.

Q. Who accused him of being a stool-pigeon and who was with you?

A. Kiochi Tsuji, Joe Kurihara, and myself had been to see Tayama to challenge him to a debate about the J.A.C.L. He refused to debate and before we left Tayama told us that Slocum was submitting reports to the F.B.I. We went to Slocum's house and told him what Tayama had said. He got pretty mad and showed us copies of the reports that Tayama had made to the F.B.I. I remember that they were about the disloyalty of Ted Akahoshi and Fred Ogura and the report was number 4. There were several other reports in Slocum's hand but the one numbered 4 was the only one I read. Perhaps I had better make clear the fact that Tsuji and myself were with Kurihara as witnesses that he had asked Tayama and Slocum to debate with him in an open forum about the J.A.C.L. That was the main purpose of our going to see both of these men.

Q. When did this all take place?

A. I am not sure but I believe it was about the early part of November, 1942.

Q. This was before the beating of Tayama?

A. Yes. Tayama was beaten about December 5, 1942

Q. Nearly ten months has elapsed since you were arrested and you have had much time to reflect and consider your own case. Why do you think you were arrested for beating Tayama?

A. I believe that I was arrested because of the efforts of Mr. Campbell, Mr. Winchester, Tayama, and the Japanese Chief of Police Higashi. Because I was the spokesman for the Kitchen Workers' Union, I had several arguments with both Caucasians and I believe they were merely waiting

for the first opportunity to get rid of me. On one occasion Mr. Campbell called me to his office and for about three hours tried to convince me to quit the Union and he would given me a good job outside immediately and make arrangements for my family to go with me. I refused his offer. I later learned that after this refusal I was constantly watched by two Japanese who were employed by Mr. Campbell for this purpose. I learned this fact from the time keeper who worked in the mess department and who was in and out of the administration building where he learned about these two men following me.

I believe that Mr. Campbell was ambitious to become project director at Manzanar and was using the J.A.C.L. leaders to further his ambitions. They (Tayama and Higachi) knew that Mr. Campbell did not like me and I think they tried to get in his favor better by helping him get rid of me.

The fact that he was the first Caucasian to arrive at the Manzanar jail immediately after my arrest and that he personally took me in a car to the Independence Jail six miles away when he could have sent one of the Internal Security officers, makes me feel that he had a deep personal interest in seeing me put in jail.

Q. Did you and Tsuji call on Yoneda to force him to retract a statement he had made about Tateishi's speech at the Kibei Meeting of August 8, 1942?

A. Yes. There was about a dozen persons present at that time and I was one of them. Yoneda told us that he had made a mistake and would correct it at the next meeting at the Town Hall. He retracted his statement as promised at the following meeting at the Town Hall.

Q. Was he threatened by any of the twelve persons?

A. I didn't hear any threats. About six of us went into his house. We rapped on the door and Mr. Yoneda admitted us into the house. We told him that he had made false statements regarding Tateishi's speech. He said that he had three witnesses who claimed that he was right. We told him that two of his witnesses could not understand Japanese and that the third witness had not even attended the Kibei meeting. Yoneda then said, "In that case, I will be gad to retract his statement and will do so at the next meeting at the Town Hall". That's all there was to it.

Q. Did you ever threaten Ariyoshi?

A. No. I had three meetings with Ariyoshi. The first meeting we discussed the merits of a plan to put an end to the split between the Kibei and the J.A.C.L. and he agreed that this should be done and set a date for a second meeting to be held about a week later. At this second meeting he changed his mind and refused to have a meeting of the representatives of these two groups. This plan was dropped because of his change of mind. The third meeting I had with him was to ask him what his purpose was in sending a petition to President Roosevelt asking him to open a second front and to take the Japanese citizens into the army immediately. He told me that he knew this petition would never reach the president but the

newspapers would give it much publicity and then the Japanese people could relocate outside and make some money. He stated that this petition was made for propaganda purposes only.

Q. Did you organize the Kitchen Workers' Union?

A. Yes. The constitution and by-laws of this organization were submitted and approved by Mr. Coverley who was project director at the time.

Q. Did you ever tell Mr. Winchester that he could not hire or fire anyone unless he had the permission of the Union?

A. No. I did tell him that he could not fire anyone without just and sufficient cause and this statement of mine was based on a speech made by Mr. Coverley at an open forum in Block 22 Mess Hall to explain WRA policies relating to work.

Q. Is it true that you never notified the administration when the meetings of the Union were to be held?

A. Of course not. Nearly every meeting was called because Mr. Winchester requested that the kitchen workers be called together to settle a certain problem. Therefore, he must have known about these meetings. Further, there was always from six to twelve policement present at these meetings and how would they know when and where the meeting was to be held unless they had been previously notified?

Q. Were minutes kept at all these meetings?

A. Yes. Miss Chida took down the minutes in shorthand and when she didn't understand clearly some Japanese words I would explain it to her. All of the chefs were Issei and they had to get up early in the morning - about 5:00 A.M. - and if we used interpreters the meetings would last until about midnight. This was understood by Mr. Winchester who kindly gave us permission to use the Japanese language.

Q. Did you ever make the statement that Mr. Campbell and Mr. Winchester were stealing sugar and selling it for personal profit?

A. No. There was such a rumor about the camp, however. This question was brought up at some of the meetings of the kitchen workers by the chefs who complained about the shortage of sugar. A committee of four was appointed by the chefs to investigate this sugar shortage and it was suggested that they work in conjunction with the committee of block managers who were conducting the same investigation. I was a member of the committee elected by the chefs. We took a copy of the minutes of the meeting to Mr. Winchester and he admitted that there was a sugar shortage but that he could not tell us why until he had received permission from Mr. Campbell. We reported this to the union members and on several occasions after we asked both Mr. Campbell and Mr. Winchester for an explanation but they refused to answer us. Finally the administration

admitted there was a shortage of some 8,100 lbs. during the month of October and that it would be replaced during the following month of November. This was never done.

Q. Did you ever threaten to write to the Spanish Consul about camp conditions?

A. No.

Q. Do you want to be sent to Tule Lake?

A. Yes. I have been separated from my family for nearly ten months now and feel that I have been sufficiently punished. My family has also had to suffer because of my being separated from them and it does not seem just nor fair that they be compelled to suffer any more.

Q. Of course you realize that it was your acts that caused them to suffer?

A. Yes I do and if I am given the opportunity of going to Tule Lake I will see to it that they will never again have to pay for my acts.

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those trouble-makers who are aliens to be immediately interned; those trouble-makers who are citizens to be segregated. The Attorney General would be asked to seek some means for depriving those citizenship who admit dual citizenship status or on whom evidence of dual citizenship could be validated. (See Judge Fee's decision). Colonel Bendetsen recommends that the FBI be directed to immediately cover these camps for the purpose of getting necessary evidence to classify the malcontents. Bendetsen has a list parolees and should any trouble-maker's name appear on this parolee list, he could immediately be interned or segregated.

W.P.S.

26120

CONFIDENTIA

nishing the information to the Joint Board on Japanese-American clearances.

Sincerely,

William P. Scobey

WILLIAM P. SCOBEY
Colonel, G. S.
Executive

Mr. Dillon S. Myer, Director
War Relocation Authority
Room 822, Barr Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dept
3087

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CO-187

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

ER:fp

July 7, 1943

HARRY Y. UENO
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SUNNYVALE, CA 94089

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

Re: Dies Subcommittee Hearings on
Japanese Activities;
Testimony of Mike Masaoka

Special Agent [redacted] (b)(7)(C) attended the session of the Dies Subcommittee on Japanese Activities held on the morning of July 6, 1943, at which time Mike Masaoka continued his testimony. Agent [redacted] was not required to identify himself in gaining admittance to the hearing which was open to the public. In order to appear as an ordinary spectator, he did not take any notes, and the following summary is from his recollection. Tokie Slocum did not testify at any time on July 6, 1943.

In Masaoka's testimony, it was brought out that he was aware that one Uyemo (phonetic), while in a train with other evacuees being evacuated from the West Coast, had made the statement that "we ought to have enough guts to kill President Roosevelt. He is a damn fool." It was also brought out that later on this individual had made a very disloyal speech while an evacuee at the Manzanar Relocation Center. Masaoka was asked whether he had informed the FBI or anybody else about the statement which was made on the train. Masaoka replied that he had advised the FBI. Mr. Stripling, investigator for the Committee, then brought out that about five months elapsed between the time when the statement was made on the train and the time when this same individual made a disloyal speech at Manzanar, and intimated that somebody was lax in not taking care of this individual in the meantime.

The incident referred to in this testimony has previously been summarized for the Director in the Summary of Information Concerning the War Relocation Authority and Japanese Relocation Centers, prepared on July 1, 1943, beginning on page eighty-eight. It appears that the individual who made the statement on the train and the speech at Manzanar, was [redacted] The information regarding [redacted] was contained in the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated September 13, 1942, at Los Angeles. A copy of this report was furnished to Mr. Wendell Berge who on November 10, 1942, advised that the facts disclosed in the report did not warrant prosecution. (b)(7)(C)

EX-24

RECORDED 62-69030-216

It was brought out by questioning that, among the documents of the Japanese-American Citizens League obtained by subpoena, there was included what

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EX-36

59 JUL 20 1943

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-69030-1

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS

appears to be a complete file of copies of administrative material issued by the War Relocation Authority. Mr. Masaoka denied that he had received this material from the WRA and stated that it might have been received by Joseph Kanazawa, also a prior official of the Japanese-American Citizens League. The background of Joseph Tooru Kanazawa has previously been set out in the Summary of Information Concerning the War Relocation Authority and Japanese Relocation Centers, prepared on July 1, 1943, and transmitted to the Director by memorandum dated on that date. Kanazawa is mentioned on pages eighty-two and eighty-nine of the Summary.

Masaoka was next questioned about the lobbying activities of the JACL against the Stewart Bill. Information in the files of the JACL indicated that the head of the Civil Liberties Division of the Department of Justice intended to request Biddle to appeal to Stewart against the Stewart Bill. The nature or purpose of the Stewart Bill was not brought out by the testimony.

In one of his reports to the JACL, Masaoka stated that he had ascertained from sources in the Department of Justice that Mr. Ennis and Mr. Biddle had stated that it might be just as well if the Government lost the cases which were then pending in the Supreme Court. The cases referred to were the two cases recently decided by the Supreme Court concerning the curfew imposed on Japanese on the West Coast and the evacuation of Japanese from the West Coast. On being questioned, Masaoka stated that he could not recall which official or officials of the Department of Justice had furnished him this information.

Masaoka was asked whether he had ever tried to get the FBI check of applicants for release from war relocation centers eliminated. He testified that he may have done so in order to speed up the process of relocation because he felt that the check by the FBI was a bottleneck in that the FBI had so much other work to do that they did not make the check particularly quickly. The Committee investigator then brought out that Masaoka's reports to the JACL show that he made efforts to have the check of the FBI records eliminated.

The name of some individual, which Agent [redacted] (b)(7)(C) was unable to hear, was mentioned in the testimony and Masaoka was questioned concerning his having stated that this individual was a good man and had bucked the FBI. Masaoka explained that on one occasion this individual had opposed some action which the FBI desired to take.

The Committee investigator produced a letter written by one Inagaki (phonetic) to Masaoka, in which Inagaki intimated that Mrs. Roosevelt, and not Mr. Myer, was formulating the policy of the WRA.

(b)(7)(C)

The testimony brought out that the files of the JACL contained about thirty reports of the history of relocation centers and the developments in such centers. Agent [redacted] was unable to hear the testimony in this regard very well, but he believes that Mr. Masaoka testified that these reports were prepared by his brother who was an employee in one of the relocation centers and that he received the copies

of the reports from his brother. The reports were, of course, Government property.

At the conclusion of his testimony, Mr. Masaoka was asked whether he had anything additional to say. At that time, he made a statement defending the policies of the WRA as a whole. He stated that he felt that, on the whole, the WRA had done a very good job, although he admitted that it had made some mistakes.

During the morning, Masaoka made a stirring and impassioned appeal for naturalization or, at least, the status of friendly alien for the Isseis in this country who could prove themselves loyal to the United States. He told about his own family, pointing out that he and four brothers are now in the armed forces of the United States. He stated that his father is dead, but that his mother had always insisted that the children be good Americans. He stated that he felt that she and thousands of others like her are entitled to citizenship through naturalization or, at the very least, the status of friendly aliens. Masaoka impressed Agent Ranstad as being exceptionally intelligent, shrewd, wily, quick-witted, persuasive, and not altogether scrupulous.

Respectfully,

D. M. Ladd

That release by Secretary Stimson regarding the acceptance of the Nisei fellows in the army has brought about the various reactions which we anticipated. Of course, what we were really interested to know, is, in what direction does this feeling go. And this is the best indication which I can get at this time.

The biggest objection is the fact that this is going to be a segregation into a Japanese 'Jim Crow' unit. Of course, this is the first reaction of all. The second point was the expected, we've been kicked around all these months and years, why should the government come around now and used us in a suicide battalion.

In other words, the sentiment, as of today, is very negative. The issei's are definitely opposed. This is really coming to a showdown, and the next few days' developments, with the proclamation by Lt. Tracy and the 136 questions and answers which we hear are available, will clear up many points.

You may be interested to know that one of the 'rumors' that I heard on Tuesday, Feb. 2nd, was that the real reason for the Casablanca conference between Roosevelt and Churchill was that India fell. Take it or leave it.

This is also another hot one. You will remember that Mr. Koshi Suzuki, formerly principal of the Golden Gate Institute (Kinmon Gakuen), the largest Japanese language school in San Francisco (2031 Bush St.,) left this project just before Christmas to teach at Boulder, Colorado. You will recall the stories of the pressure put upon him.

Well, the latest is that the FBI or the government caught up with him again (he was released from internment to Tanforan) because he received some kind of a decoration or another from the Japanese emperor. The said part, of course, was that his two daughters, and I think, a young son, is left stranded out in Boulder, and is unable to come back here, or something. The interesting part is the fact that the story of this second internment of Mr. Suzuki reached Japan, and that in the Japanese papers in Japan, Mr. Suzuki was denounced as a spy for teaching the Japanese language to American naval intelligence people. He becomes a man without a country, sort of. You can figure out the implications, if you wish. I heard

20340

Professor: Activism still alive at Bucknell

By Linda Berberoglu
staff reporter

LEWISBURG — After 20 years of imparting the dramatic, the controversial, and the not-so-well-known history of the United States to his students at Bucknell University, Professor Richard Drinnon is bidding adieu.

"Teaching here for me has been a significant joy," said the 61-year-old history professor, whose special interests include Native Americans, anarchism, political justice and American radicalism. The confirmed outdoorsman, who lives with his wife, Anna Maria, in a converted brick schoolhouse in Milton RD3, will retire at the end of this year.

Drinnon, who earned his Ph.D. from the University of Minnesota, taught at the University of California at Berkeley and spent two years at the University of Leeds, England.

He was an associate professor at Hobart and at William Smith colleges for two years before he arrived at Bucknell in 1966, when many students "were interested in inquiry and in relating what they learned to their own growth ... It was a fantastic time to be teaching because history took on a life" of its own, Drinnon said.

He served as chairman of the history department from 1966 to 1974.

In 1968, Drinnon was an organizer of a walk-out during a speech at Bucknell by Vice President Hubert Humphrey, then running for president.

"He was invited to campus to speak. Bucknell, in its wisdom, decided to confer an honorary degree" upon Humphrey who was "defending the ongoing slaughter in Vietnam," Drinnon said.

"We arranged a counter-convocation," he said, adding that when Humphrey began his speech, about 20 students and faculty members walked out.

Drinnon's teaching style and philosophy reflect a concern for the figures in American history, including women, Afro-Americans, Native Americans, Chicanos and poor whites, who have been virtually ignored in the mainstream textbook accounts. Drinnon's students read paperback books written by these lesser-known figures, who he said have a lot to say about American history.

If his selection of reading material is unconventional, so too is his outlook on teaching and education. Many American universities are "staggering under the weight of inert ideas ... dead weight, with no possibilities of discovery or vision," he said.

Education is not training, although training can lead to education, he said. Good teaching "is growth, the possibility of helping someone to grow. This growth starts out in wonder, in curiosity."

The second phase of learning is conversation, "the kind one carries on within one's mind and heart. In order for this inner conversation to go on, it should be tied to an outer conversation. Hence, I set up my classes as discussions."

Drinnon found lecturing somewhat distasteful, because it "ruled out the continuing dialogue" that he considers essential to learning. He established the discussion format about 12 years ago.

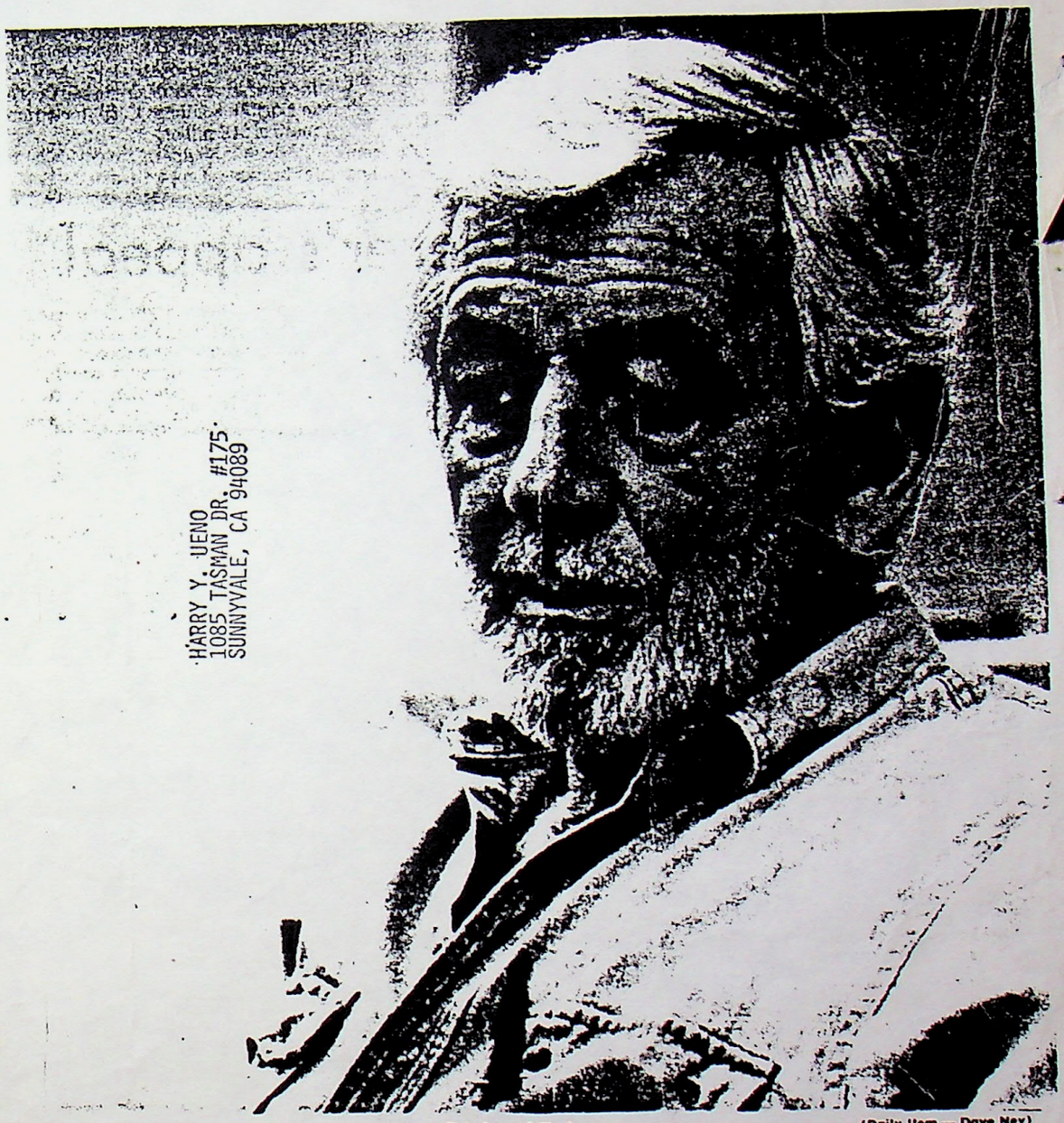
The last stage of learning "that happens all too rarely" involves incorporating the knowledge into one's life, lived with others, "so that what we know could conceivably make a difference in what we do."

During the 1970s, the focus on college campuses across the United States shifted from social reform to individual careers, "with the universities becoming purveyors of security. That notwithstanding, there are some very active students" at Bucknell today, Drinnon said.

"Student activism is not dead in the Buffalo Valley," he said, referring to recent pressures brought by Bucknell students against the racist practice of apartheid in South Africa and the continuing interest in women's studies on campus.

Drinnon's numerous books and publications include his most current, "Keeper of Concentration Camps: Dillon S. Myer and American Racism;" "Facing West: The Metaphysics of Indian Hating and Empire Building," published in 1980 and nominated for an American Book Award; "Rebel in Paradise: A Biography of Emma Goldman," 1961; and numerous articles and reviews.

He and his wife are moving to Port Orford, Ore., where they are building a home.



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Richard Drinnon (Daily Item — Dave Ney)

The human cost of Asian internment camps: One man's story

By Judy M. Tachibana

On Aug. 4, 5 and 6, Los Angeles will be the site of the hearings of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, a body formed to "review the facts and circumstances surrounding the implementation of Executive Order 9066 and the impact it had on the 120,000 persons relocated and interned during World War II."

The cosmopolitan Los Angeles population may already be familiar with America's incarceration of not only those of Japanese descent, but also of the Aleutian and Pribilof Islanders. But do we really know enough about those experiences of almost 40 years ago? Are we aware of the impact of the incarceration upon individual human beings? Do we know about a few like Harry Yoshio Ueno, and his imprisonment in America's isolation centers at Moab, Utah, and Leupp, Arizona?

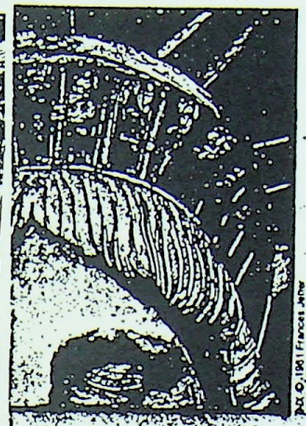
Born on the big island of Hawaii in 1907, Ueno was the middle son of a farming family. He was sent to Japan for an education when he was 8 years old. At the age of 16 he left his family and traveled to the West Coast where he briefly worked in Seattle's lumber mills. During the Depression, Ueno sought employment in the Chicago area, but returned to San Francisco where he became a truck driver. He worked at various jobs throughout the state before he found his niche in the produce market of Los Angeles. He married his Issei (first generation) wife, Yaso, and began a family. Ueno was managing the produce department of a Jewish market when Pearl Harbor was bombed.

Like many others of Japanese descent in the area, 35-year-old Ueno, Yaso, and their three young sons were uprooted from their home and placed behind barbed wire at Manzanar, a desolate spot in the Owens Valley between Lone Pine and Independence. While Yaso took care of the children and tried to make a home out of the small tarpaper barrack, Ueno worked in the mess hall. Although not politically active prior to the evacuation, Ueno initiated the organization of Manzanar's mess hall workers. His leadership in the union and his tenacious investigation into later acknowledged shortages of evacuee food supplies made him less than popular with Manzanar administrators and prompted an FBI investigation into his activities.

When an alleged informer was attacked by a gang of men on Dec. 5, 1942, Ueno was arrested on suspicion of participating in the beating. He was taken to the Independence jail — the first evacuee to be imprisoned outside of the camp. The people of Manzanar rallied to the defense of the popular Ueno. Due to the organized demand, led by World War I veteran Joseph Y. Kurihara, Ueno was returned to the camp jail on Dec. 6. Later that evening, a crowd insisted upon his release. During the ensuing confrontation, t military police used at least s combination vomit and tear g bombs and, apparently with orders, fired "three short bursts submachine-gun fire and thr shots from a shotgun." Seventee year-old Nisei James Ito was kille 21-year-old James Kanagawa w mortally wounded, and at lea nine others were injured.

Ueno and Kurihara were amon the 22 men who were immediatel declared responsible for the inc dent, although Ueno was in th camp jail during the time. A though not formally arrested, the were locked up in the Lone Pin jail. It was the first Christma Ueno spent away from his family

Ueno was deemed a "constan agitator and troublemaker" base on his leadership and involvement with the Kitchen Workers' Union



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and on Jan. 9, 1943, more than a month after the "riot," Ueno and 15 other men were transferred to an isolation center at Moab, Utah. On the journey from Lone Pine to Thompson to Moab, 16 MPs escorted the evacuees and had Tommy guns facing them even when they went to the bathroom. From Thompson, they were taken to Moab in an open truck; the ride was far from pleasant. Kurihara remembered: "The morning was freezingly cold. We felt the cold penetrate the very core of our bones. The top of my head felt as if it was going to crack open, and the ears stung with cold."

Located in the southeastern Utah, Moab was sparsely populated with 1084 residents. As a temporary isolation center, Moab lacked the usual watchtowers and barbed wire fencing, but the facilities were in deplorable condition.

On April 27, 1943, all of the men in isolation were transferred to "an old Indian Service boarding school at Leupp, Arizona, as a "regular isolation center," which was intended to accommodate 300 people. By this time, Harry Ueno had been allowed no communication with his family for almost a month. Being a very close-knit family, this caused much suffering and anguish on both sides. Ueno's experiences forced him to conclude that since he was not dealing with a system governed by justice, resistance was self-defeating. He decided to wait out his stay at Leupp without further oppostion. He found solace and recreation in gardening. His skills and knowledge enabled him to conquer the Arizona soil and successfully grow honeydew melon and vegetables.

Harry Uoshio Ueno and 15 other men from Manzanar were only the first to experience isolation. A total of 83 men who were accused of various "crimes" were sent from relocation centers at Gila, Manzanar, Tule Lake, Heart Mountain, Jerome, Rohwer and Topaz.

By Aug. 11, 1943, Paul G. Robertson, who had become project director at Leupp, reviewed the situation in a confidential letter:

"At the present time we have 67 men at the Leupp Relocation Center. In reviewing the dockets of these evacuees, I was very much amazed at the lack of evidence which I had believed necessary to warrant a transfer to this center. ... In nearly every case where an evacuee is transferred to Leupp, he has been told that he would be given a fair and speedy hearing.... No formal charges have ever been made against these evacuees, and no hearing has ever been held."

Robertson arranged for some of the imprisoned men to be transferred to a relocation center other than their former residence, where they could be joined by their family. He also made it possible for some men to take work opportunities in the Midwest. Ueno was not one of those transferred from Leupp until it closed on Dec. 4, 1943. He and 51 other men were moved to the northern California segregation camp at Tule Lake. After more than a year, he was reunited there with his family.

For Harry Yoshio Ueno and for 120,000 others, Executive Order 9066 left an indelible scar. As part of its duties, the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians has the momentous responsiblity of eliciting the experiences of the individuals who were affected by this part of America's heritage. Only after exploring all facets of the evacuation will the Commission be equipped to recommend "appropriate remedies," perhaps in the form of reparations (in a recent survey, 89 percent of those polled felt direct monetary payment would be the most appropriate form of compensation), for the human cost of the loss of their constitutional rights. True democracy is not a fair weather practice; it must survive the storm of trying times. ■

Judy M. Tachibana is a Los Angeles free-lance writer.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1987 ... R

The Washington Post

Remembrance Of Sorrows Past

The Smithsonian's Hard Look at WWII Internment of Japanese Americans

By Elizabeth Kastor
Washington Post Staff Writer

Even with the first image on the first wall, Smithsonian Curator Tom Crouch and his colleagues refused to soften their story. The schoolchildren stand, with two small Japanese American girls prominently up front, hands over their hearts, captured by photographer Dorothea Lange as they stare at an unseen American flag. On a wall of glass in front of the photograph appear the words of the U.S. Constitution, in their familiar, graceful 18th-century script. It takes a moment to notice the thin lines of barbed wire, across the children, across the Constitution.

"This is a tough show," Crouch says. "We have to let visitors know that right up front."

"A More Perfect Union," a permanent exhibit opening today at the National Museum of American History, tells what happened to the 120,000 West Coast Americans of Japanese ancestry and their immigrant parents who were incarcerated during World War II. It is also the Smithsonian's entry in the bicentennial celebration of the Constitution. Filled with voices of frustration and anger, pictures of American citizens imprisoned for years with no trial or evidence of disloyalty, interactive videos that allow visitors to "ask" former internees specific questions, tales of those who tried to fight internment through civil disobedience, protest and the courts, "A More Perfect Union" may be the most sobering and intriguing—and certainly the most controversial—event to come out of the Constitution's anniversary.

"This is to say, 'You think your Constitution guarantees certain things to you,' " Crouch says. " 'Well, it's worth

See INTERNMENT, C2, Col. 1

BY CLEM ALBERS—COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Military police and internees at a camp in Manzanar, Calif.

INTERNMENT, From C1

exactly what the general mass of Americans wants it to be worth. Come times of racist hysteria and prejudice, it can be abrogated, if that great mass wants it to be.' "

The United States in the '40s seemed unable to distinguish between the actions of a foreign nation with which it was at war and the descendants of that nation, American citizens though most of them were. And yet, despite the European conflict, German and Italian Americans as groups were never relocated or interned.

"Fundamentally," says Crouch, "this is about a group of people to whom awful things happened, who refused to give up on the system."

I was just 18. It's hard for me to believe other people who would have been older didn't think that we had lawyers in our community who could fight this. I just had the feeling this was something the whole community was going to go through. I thought maybe this was the best way to say we were loyal and going to do whatever we needed to do for the war effort.

—Sue Kunitomi Embrey, from the exhibit

Thousands of Japanese Americans were expected to take part in four days of activities marking the opening of "A More Perfect Union," including a Smithsonian reception last night, a ceremony on the steps of the Capitol this morning, banquets for Japanese American World War II veterans, and Friday's public screening of a new documentary, "Color of Honor."

The exhibit comes as the internment is under reconsideration in both Congress and the courts. Just two weeks ago the House voted to offer the nation's apology and approve $1.2 billion in reparation payments to those sent to relocation camps (half of whom are still alive); the Senate is expected to vote on the bill soon. Last week, the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals overturned Gordon Hirabayashi's key 1942 conviction for defying the curfew and relocation laws. For many, "A More Perfect Union" is further evidence that American society is at last confronting what it did to thousands of its citizens.

But not everybody approves. Since museum officials announced plans for the exhibit, they have received negative letters and phone calls, some confusing Japanese Americans with the enemy who led the Bataan death march and killed Americans in the Pacific, others disturbed by a show they felt would point to the failures of a system rather than its virtues.

Museum Director Roger Kennedy counters the varied criticisms with a combination of restrained irritation, sympathy and exuberance.

"There are many people who suffered deep and profound injuries from 1939 to 1944-45," he says. "Some of those people are not able, because of the depth of their hurt, to understand the distinction between our fellow citizens of Japanese ancestry and those they fought against. We would be ex-

ely lacking in human understanding . . . we didn't understand there are people who ehurting out there . . .

"It's also true some people have seized on his opportunity to demonstrate their abhorence of the Bill of Rights," he says.

But Kennedy insists, "This is about as unashedly patriotic a display as you're going d see this year, maybe this decade . . . The lifference between American culture and nost others is we have a long tradition of elf-correction, a long tradition that I believe rom the beginning distinguished us from tyrannical systems."

Funding for the exhibit, more than $900,000, came in slowly, as government and private sources struggled to understand just what the Smithsonian wanted—and why. "It would have been so easy to do another Philadelphia costume exhibit," says Kennedy. "There are people who would prefer to dress up models and have them wander around pretending they are Jefferson and Madison."

There are no 18th-century frills and ruffles in "A More Perfect Union." Instead: a reconstructed Los Angeles grocery store with signs reading "I AM AN AMERICAN" and "Closing Out Evacuation Sale"; a program from a camp dance; a barracks based on plans from Topaz Relocation Center—complete with sandpaper walls, and medals won by soldiers while their parents were interned. All in all, there are more than 1,000 objects and documents.

Some of us had to take extraordinary steps which the Constitution did not require to prove to our neighbors we were worthy of being called Americans.

—Sen. Daniel Inouye, from the exhibit

During a tour before the exhibit opened, Sen. Daniel Inouye of Hawaii paused before a picture taken on the border between France and Italy of a young man in uniform, smiling. "I was 20 years and 2 months old," he said. "Shaved about twice a week."

Inouye was a member of the Army's 442nd "Go for Broke" Regiment, the almost exclusively Japanese American unit more decorated for valor than any other unit of its size. The curators devoted a good deal of the exhibit to the Japanese Americans who fought in the war, including one extensive display on the tools and weapons they used.

Says Edward Ezell, curator of the Armed Forces division, "Let's face it, beneath the surface there is still a lot of prejudice against Japanese Americans. This shows they were part of the common experience. Many American GIs never saw any Japanese Americans in uniform—this will introduce that to them."

As he looked at the show, Inouye said he had heard little in detail about the relocation on the mainland until well into the war, "when the full horror was known. After that, seeing all of this"—he gestured at the objects and documents around him—"many of us could not understand what motivated these mainlanders to volunteer. We had good reason to volunteer. Life was good. We from Hawaii always asked ourselves the question 'Would we have volunteered?' It was a question no one could answer."

And it is a question that has caused pain for 40 years and remains a divisive issue for many Japanese Americans. Those who fought for the country that was keeping them from their homes hoped their actions would prove them truly loyal to the United States. But fighting meant leaving parents and families behind in the camps and possibly incurring the anger of other friends and relations.

William Hori, a Chicago word processor and the named plaintiff in United States v. Hori, a class-action suit that seeks redress for losses during the internment, believes an inordinate amount of attention has been paid to the approximately 1,000 who voluntarily left the camps to fight and not enough to those who wouldn't.

"I think they made a very clear stand on the Constitution," says Hori of the resisters. "They said, 'Free us, and then draft us, but free us first.'

When presented with the loyalty statement all internees were forced to complete, Hori himself answered "no" to the question whether he could swear "unqualified allegiance" to the United States.

"I said no government deserved unqualified allegiance, and certainly not the United States government," he explains now. " 'Unqualified' was a term I didn't like. After that experience, I think you have to say, 'Wait a minute, there have to be qualifications.' "

They look up at me with their big eyes and ask, again and again, was great-grandpa really guilty when they put him in the concentration camp?

—Mary Tsukamoto, from the exhibit

When asked where she was born, Aiko Herzig's daughter always answered Sacramento. "She was born in the camp," says Herzig. "She didn't know how to explain, so she picked a city not too far from the camp—Sacramento. I think that's a pretty good example of the trauma our children feel."

Herzig had just graduated from high school in Los Angeles when the relocation order came. She spent time in three camps: Manzanar, Jerome and Rohwer. When the internees were released in 1945, she, like most others, could do little more than care for her family and attempt to establish a new life. But later, after her children were grown and she had remarried and moved to the Washington area, she began to frequent the National Archives. Her work there has proved pivotal to the past decade's reexamination of the internment. When the congressional Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment was formed in 1980, she was hired as chief researcher, and both she and her husband Jack served as consultants to "A More Perfect Union."

"I knew in my heart that it was wrong," she says. "The liberty we were being deprived of—I didn't know until I actually got into the camp what it meant. Before the relocation, to have curfew imposed on us, for example, was just a deathly experience. The kind of snubbing we got from our neighbors, and I'm sure they didn't all mean it, but they were so afraid of being pointed out as 'Jap lovers.' All of a sudden, we were like lepers.

"Having been considered less-than-loyal, second-class citizens—it's a stigma that has been carried by the people who were in the camps. The children ask, 'Why? Why?' Many of our Japanese Americans don't know what hit them yet. A lot of them don't understand the traumatic psychological damage they've been carrying."

And for many years, in fact until very recently, few people who had been in the camps spoke about them. Children could drag out only the simplest facts, the barest anecdotes from their parents; they compare the reticence to the shock and desire to forget that follows a rape or other act of violence. Some allude to the silence about the past that engulfed many survivors of the Holocaust, that surrounded some veterans returning from war.

Says Herzig, "Many of our children are saying, 'How come you didn't pick up a gun and fight?' But things have changed. They have to realize that the environment we grew up in was very anti-Asian."

The congressional commission held hearings around the country, bringing the stories out and to the public's attention. Its 1983 report estimated the internees' economic losses at $2.5 billion to $6.2 billion and recommended compensation and a formal statement of apology from Congress. By that time, the dam had already begun to break. Newly declassified documents disclosed that some of President Franklin Roosevelt's personal advisers, including J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI and other officials of the Justice Department, knew the Japanese Americans posed no security threat, yet the Army recommended the massive relocation and internment and Roosevelt acquiesced. A number of cases have been brought to court to clear records and seek redress. The civil rights movement of the '60s raised the collective consciousness of Japanese Americans, and as the next generation grew up, members pressed their parents for memories and answers they had been denied.

"They're more American," says National Japanese American Historical Society member Phil Ishio. "The first generation was very submissive. The second generation was influenced by the first. But the third is very American."

The students from Berkeley would come to Tanforan. They would say, 'Oh, how terrible, Professor Obata, you are behind the fence!' They cried, poor things, so he would tell them, 'From my perspective it looks like you are behind the fence.'

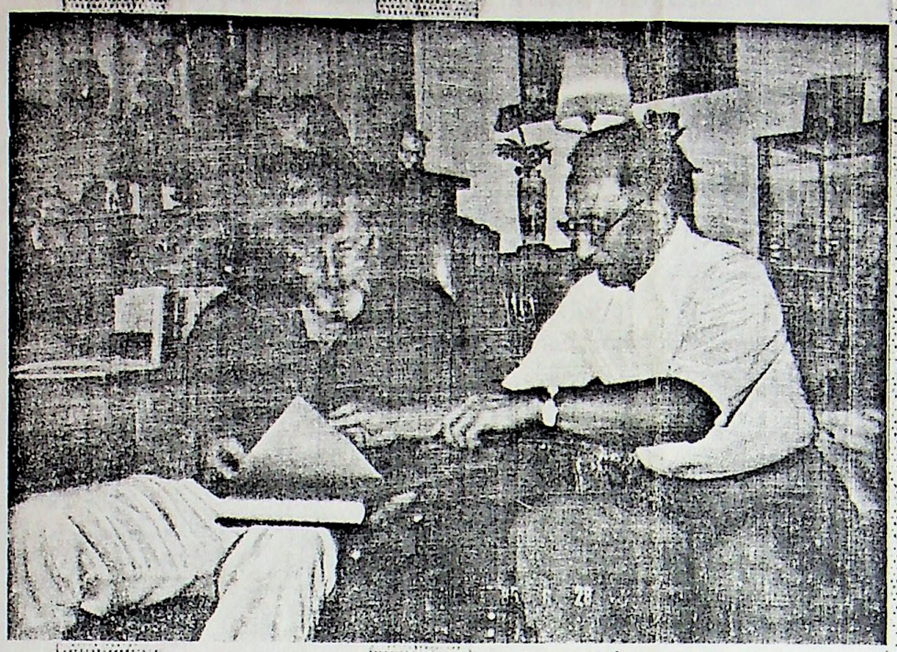
—Haruko Obata, from the exhibit

The Topaz barracks rebuilt at the Smithsonian looks too comfortable, too pleasant, May Ishimoto said. The floorboards should have been made of green wood that contracted to leave wide cracks through which bugs and dust flew in. And the furniture—few internees had such solid and attractive pieces. But beyond those criticisms, the woman who met her husband in camp and saw her mother die there said the exhibit was distressingly accurate.

"The reality of it has such an impact," she said, during a preopening tour. "I think I've been pretending it really wasn't as bad as it really was . . . We lived there and just existed from one day to another. It was only much later I discovered I had frozen inside. My mother was very sick at the assembly center, with high blood pressure. She died in Jerome, only waiting long enough for her oldest son to reach her for a visit. He was in the Army; he volunteered the day after Pearl Harbor. After she died, I wondered why I didn't cry."

And then, recently, she read an article about the camps.

"Part of my heart melted a bit when I read that article. I realized, 'Of course. That's what happened. I had just turned to stone.' "



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