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MOAB, UTAH

April 19, 1943

Memorandum to: R. P. Best
Project Director

Subject: Facts Leading to the Arrest and Disposition of
Twenty-One Residents of Moab Isolation Center
for Unlawful Assembly.

Enclosed herewith is a report of the circumstances relating to the twenty-one residents of this Isolation Center marching to the Administration Building at 1:15 P.M. on April 14, 1943 with their baggage packed and demanding that they be sent to jail.

All of them were arrested for Unlawful Assembly and warrants for their arrest were not necessary since they had committed the crime in the presence of Internal Security Officers.

Each person was given an individual trial, allowed to select his own interpreter, and given the opportunity to present any evidence in his own behalf. Two pleaded "Not Guilty" and offered nothing in defense of their acts. The remaining nineteen persons pleaded "Guilty" and also offered nothing in defense of their acts.

Of the twenty-one persons arrested, eight were given the maximum sentence of three months imprisonment and loss of all pay privileges during this period. Seven of these persons are not incarcerated in the Grand County Jail at Moab, Utah, and the eighth is jailed on this project since there is no more room in the county jail. *now*

Ten of the others were given sentences ranging from one to three months with suspension of all pay privileges. Execution of judgment of these sentences was suspended and they were placed on Indefinite Probation. Three were acquitted as the result of investigation.

/s/ F. S. Frederick

Chief of Internal Security

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CASE REPORT

File No. _____

April 14, 1943

REPORT MADE BY: F. S. FREDERICK

TITLE: CHIEF OF INTERNAL SECURITY

PROJECT: MOAB ISOLATION CENTER

DEFENDANTS:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Tsuji, Koichi | 11. Kamimori, Seio |
| 2. Ueno, Harry | 12. Kamiya, Hiroshi |
| 3. Ego, Frank | 13. Kawate, Masao |
| 4. Higashi, Tsutomu | 14. Kazuto, Masumoto |
| 5. Kitadani, Hisato | 15. Marubashi, Frank S. |
| 6. Saika, Y.oshio | 16. Morishige, Memoru |
| 7. Takatsui, Kantaro | 17. Otsuko, Hirashi |
| 8. Shibinaka, Y.oshiichi | 18. Sasaki, Kazuo |
| 9. Imahara, Henry | 19. Tanimoto, Masashi |
| 10. Kaide, Mitsuo | 20. Tereuyoshi, Harada |
| | 21. Umezu, Tsutomu |

WITNESSES:

1. Lieut. A. F. Pomeroy, Military Police Detachment, Moab Isolation Center.
2. H. L. Banderob, Guard.
3. Donald P. Groves, Jr. Administrative Officer.
4. Lucian Tangren, Guard.
5. Mrs. F. S. Frederick, wife of Chief of Internal Security.

OFFENSE:

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.

LOCATION OF OFFENSE:

Administration Building
Moab Isolation Center
Moab, Utah

DATE OF OFFENSE:

April 14, 1943 at 1:15 P.M.

SUMMARY:

This report relates to the action taken by the above named defendants in protest to a general order that was issued on April 13, 1943 compelling the residents of one barrack to refrain from visiting another barrack without first securing permission from the proper authorities.

Since they indicated by their words and actions that they did not intend to adhere to this order and thereby announcing their intention of doing an unlawful act; and since they protested in an unorderedly and boisterous manner, they were arrested, tried and convicted of violating Unlawful Assembly as defined in Section 2: Subdivision A; Article 5 of the War Relocation Authority Administrative Instruction #85.

FACTS:

Reports have been received from various evacuee residents in Moab Isolation Center that they were living in constant fear of physical violence and possibly death at the hands of some of the other evacuees in this center. This fear was brought about as the result of threats that had been made to them directly and indirectly. Appeals have been made to the administration to do something about this condition before someone was seriously injured or killed. As usual, no one cared to indicate just who was making these threats but it appeared that this fear was genuine and not simulated in any sense of the word. Investigation revealed that the reports were indeed true and that the situation was growing more and more critical with the passing of each day. That a definite plan was being formulated to start trouble at the new site of the Isolation Center at Leupp, Arizona, was also evidenced and it appeared that the persons who had made the threats mentioned above intended to carry out these threats shortly after their arrival at Leupp. The source of this trouble was centered in barrack #2.

There were 12 persons residing in this barrack and careful study was made of each man residing therein. After much consideration, it was decided that some of the residents of this barrack could be rehabilitated if they were removed from this environment. As a result, two persons were ordered to move their place of residence to a barrack made up of persons of better character. This move was studied and it was found that it was satisfactory to everyone excepting the undesirable element from which they were moved. This latter group, upon seeing their number diminished, resented the move bitterly and complained of being discriminated against, etc. A few days later, two more persons were removed in the same manner and for the same reasons. Again the reaction was the same as described above except that it was increased in intensity. Viewing their position as being now precarious, the undesirable group started to actively campaign for more converts and expended all their efforts in this direction. Knowing that converting the older residents would be practically impossible, they immediately directed their propaganda at a newly arrived group from Tule Lake who were going through a period of adjustment and transition, and therefore more susceptible and malleable for the teachings of the undesirable group. They played upon the emotions and sympathy of the new arrivals

and enjoyed a fair degree of success. They became more openly hostile to the older residents here whose demeanor has been regarded as most satisfactory by the administration. They assumed control over the recreational equipment and threatened and heckled the workers on the project whom they regarded as "stool pigeons".

Becoming more and more confident of their power, they became more demanding toward the administration. On the night of April 13, 1943 seven of the eight remaining residents of barrack #2 went in a body to barrack #7 with the express design of demonstrating their power and attempting to promote a fight between one or more residents of barrack #7 and #2. At this writing, the story behind this visit is not complete in detail but sufficient knowledge is at hand to indicate the purpose of the visit. Barrack #7 felt that it was necessary for them to have the doors locked in the interests of their personal safety. It was then decided that when it became necessary for any persons under our supervision to lock their doors at night for fear of being assaulted while they were asleep, it was time for the administration to declare war upon the group promoting such fear.

Since quick action was necessary, it was felt that the stage should be set by the administration rather than by the anti-social pressure group mentioned above. Attack rather than defensive tactics appeared to be in order.

On the morning of April 14, 1943 one more person was removed from barrack #2 who had demonstrated to our satisfaction that he was deserving of such transfer and this move, of course, reduced their group to seven members. Harry Ueno, who had been acting as barrack leader, came in to notify the administration that he was no longer barrack leader because he was dissatisfied with the administration's attitude toward the members of his barrack, charging that discrimination against them was considered insulting, etc.

F. S. Frederick, Chief of Internal Security, who was in charge of the center in the absence of R. R. Best, Project Director, issued a General Order forbidding the resident of one barrack to visit any other barrack unless permission was first obtained and that the resident desiring to visit must be accompanied by a Caucasian escort and all intercourse during this visit must be in the English language. It was further ordered that all athletic equipment must be turned in when not in use. All barracks were notified to send their representatives to a meeting at the Internal Security Office. All barracks, excepting barrack #2 who refused to send their representative, were represented and the General Order mentioned above was given to them with instructions that it was to be in effect immediately. They were told that the order was deemed necessary by the administration whose duty is to protect the lives and safety of those persons in their custody and that any person convicted of violating this rule or order could expect the maximum penalty of three months imprisonment and loss of all pay privileges. Each leader was given a written copy of this General Order and a copy was delivered to barrack #2 by Lucian Tangren, guard on this project.

This meeting was adjourned at noon on April 14, 1943. At about 12:45 P.M., H. L. Banderob, Acting Sergeant of the Guard Force, delivered to the administration office the copy of the General Order that had been given to barrack #2. They had returned it to him stating that they demanded a written statement from F. S. Frederick setting forth the penalty to be imposed for violation of this rule. A statement was affixed to this General Order and signed by F. S. Frederick to the effect that since they had been given the opportunity to send a delegate or representative to the meeting called for the purpose of explaining the General Order and had refused to do so, that the administration felt it had fulfilled its obligations and could see no reason to give them any special explanation regarding this order. It further stated that the penalty to be imposed would be the same as if such representative had been present, and that the order was effective immediately.

At about 1:15 P.M. on this same day, the 21 defendants marched from their respective barracks up the central street of the center with their baggage packed, stormed into the administration building and stated that since they did not intend to comply with this General Order that they were eager, ready and willing to go to jail for three months. Since it is an order of this center that any requests for interview with the Project Director must be first cleared through the Internal Security Office; since they had broken this rule and indicated by their words and actions that they intended to break other rules that met with their disapproval; and since the manner in which they protested this order was deemed boisterous and interfering with the general peace of the community; they were advised by F. S. Frederick that he would make every effort to accommodate them by arranging for their requested incarceration. They were told by him to remove themselves from the administration building and return to their barracks while he set the necessary machinery into operation to secure their admission to jail. They obeyed this order in part. They removed themselves from the interior of the administration building and congregated outside where they announced they would stay until they were sent to jail.

Lieut. A. F. Pomeroy was present during this demonstration, having arrived here as soon as the mob itself, and stood by to give immediate assistance if required.

At about 3:00 P.M. the trials were conducted before F. S. Frederick, Acting Project Director as designated by R. R. Best, Project Director, in his absence. Witnesses to the trial were Lieut. A. F. Pomeroy; Donald P. Groves, Jr. Administrative Assistant; H. L. Banderob and Lucien Tangren guards; and Mrs. F. S. Frederick who acted as court clerk. Koichi Tsuji was the first to be summoned. As an amusing sidelight, it was observed that he was most reluctant to be the first one to be tried. Especially since he is undoubtedly the #1 agitator and has demonstrated on several occasions by drawing his closed fist across his abdomen in imitation of cutting open his intestines intimating that he would commit hara-kari for "the Cause". The charge of having violated that section of the law as incorporated under Administrative Instruction #35 pertaining to unlawful Assembly was read to him and he pleaded, "not guilty" to the charge. He was asked if he had anything to say in his own behalf or if he had any evidence or testimony that he wished to present at this time and he replied that he did not. He was found guilty and sentenced to

the maximum penalty to be imposed for this violation which is, in substance, three months imprisonment and suspension of all pay privileges, clothing allowances, etc., for this period of sentence. Harry Ueno acted as interpreter for Tsuji.

Harry Ueno was the second person summoned and he, like Tsuji, pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charge which seemed a trifle unusual under the circumstances since he, with the others, had said that they wanted to go to jail. He said that he was speaking for himself and all the others in saying that they would prefer jail to slavery and being under a dictator like R. S. Frederick. One might wonder just what they did want since Ueno and 7 other residents here expressed their desire to renounce their United States citizenship to the State Department some time ago and serve under Hirohito who might be regarded as a dictator. Ueno was given the same opportunity to testify in his own behalf or to submit other evidence in his defense and he stated that he had nothing to submit in his defense. He received the maximum sentence.

Frank Ego was the third person to be tried. He pleaded "Guilty" and had nothing to say in his own defense. He received the maximum sentence.

Perhaps it should be pointed out here that the first six persons to be tried, convicted and sentenced have all written to the State Department in an effort to renounce their United States citizenship and were among the first group to be sent to Moab Isolation Center for alleged participation in the Manzanar riot on Dec. 5, 1943. The seventh person to be tried is Takatsui and not much is known of his previous history at Tule Lake before coming to Moab. He has been constantly agitating among the residents at Moab since his arrival some ten days ago.

The remaining fourteen persons were confined to their barracks under W.R.A. guard pending trial in their cases.

The seven men convicted and sentenced for Unlawful Assembly as described above were taken to the Grand County Jail at Moab, Utah under military escort commanded by Lieut. A. F. Pomeroy. An order of committment was given to Sheriff J. B. Skewes and he accepted the seven prisoners for custody and safe-keeping.

On April 15, 1943 further investigation of this matter revealed that the remaining fourteen persons who participated in the demonstration had been greatly influenced by the seven leaders who had been taken to jail and could not, in the interests of justice and fair play, be held fully responsible for their acts on April 14, 1943. Fear, propaganda, lies and deliberate misinterpretation on the part of the leaders, and an utter lack of knowledge on the part of a few of them of what the whole thing was all about indicated that their punishment should be tempered with leniency. Investigation revealed that some of them were told that they could not speak the Japanese language any more on this project, another was told that they were all going to California and to start packing. The element of fear was very evident. The remaining

fourteen were still under guard and were confined to their quarters. They were allowed to go to the mess hall under guard after all the other evacuees had eaten. Only one person was allowed to leave the barrack at any one time to answer calls to nature or to bathe.

Trials were resumed at about 4:00 P.M. on April 15, 1943 and lasted until about 8:30 P.M. Eight of the remaining fourteen were convicted and sentenced to indefinite probation and a suspended sentence of one month imprisonment and loss of pay privileges; two received three months suspended sentence and indefinite probation; three were acquitted; and sentence was deferred in the case of one other. All pleaded "Guilty" to the charge.

The tension that was described earlier in this report was noticeably relaxed as soon as the seven persons were taken to jail. Remarks such as, "We can get a good night's sleep now" were heard. Evacuees that had been afraid to talk to the administrative personnel before for fear of being labeled "stool pigeon" were talking freely and openly to them. More detailed information as to the designs of these trouble-makers when they arrived at the new location in Leupp, Arizona, was brought to light. This information substantiated our previous suspicions and information. Tsuji, Ueno, Ego, and Higashi are considered the real instigators of the trouble-makers with Kitadani and Saika being closely connected with them. Takatsui, being a new arrival at Moab, has not been so decidedly classified but his lust for power, persecution complex, and other personality defects warrant close supervision in this case. According to information from sources regarded as reliable, there was a definite plan to beat or kill several persons immediately upon arrival at Leupp, Arizona. The timing of this plan indicates shrewd designing on the part of the conspirators. They reasoned very logically that the time to strike was when we were in a state of comparative disorganization caused by the confusion of moving into a new place for the first time. They also had every reason to believe that we would experience much difficulty in proving who committed such a crime. The following is the list of names of the persons who were to be the subject of such attack at the hands of these trouble-makers:

1. R. R. Best, Project Director
2. Kurihara
3. Matsuda
4. Tateishi
5. Kishi
6. Kono
7. Kaku
8. Fukumoto
9. Yamashiro

In the case of the project director, they said to other evacuees that they were going to "get" him and it was their understanding that they meant to do him serious bodily harm. There was also some talk by these trouble-makers that they were going to see to it that he was removed from the position of project director and it is believed that they intended to accomplish this by fomenting so much trouble in the center

under his jurisdiction that he would be regarded as having no control, lacking in administrative ability, etc. This was to be backed up by a petition requesting his removal.

Regarding the others in the list, some of them were directly threatened with death, some were directly threatened with beatings, and others learned from friends that they too were scheduled for beating or killing by these trouble-makers.

In case of absolute necessity, these facts can be verified by witnesses who have offered to testify to the statements above. Naturally, they would be jeopardizing their own safety if it became known just who they are.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The findings of the investigation relating to this report indicate, among other things, the need for the following:

RECORDS:

All available records of each person sent to the Isolation Center should precede his arrival for the following reasons:

1. Preparation for rehabilitation should begin on the day the evacuee arrives at the Isolation Center.
2. As an aid to proper diagnosis of the new resident.
3. Records provide a basis or foundation for Classification.

CLASSIFICATION AND SEGREGATION:

1. Materially decrease the risk of criminal cross-infection.
2. Promote rehabilitation.
3. Bolsters morale.
4. Insures control.

PAROLE:

1. A logical, natural means of terminating a sentence.
2. Tends to insure good conduct and behavior after release.
3. A measure for crime prevention.
4. Offers a means of holding the parolee under control during the period of adjustment and transition to normal community life.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ F. S. Frederick

Chief of Internal Security

Reference is made to page 6, paragraph 1 of this report regarding the deferment of sentence in the case of one individual.

Harada Tereuyoshi was brought before the court at about 1:30 P.M. on April 19, 1943 to be sentenced. Through his interpreter he stated that he still wanted to go to jail and that he did not intend to obey any rule or order of the Isolation Center that did not meet with his approval. He was given the maximum sentence of three months imprisonment and suspension of all pay privileges for this period.

Since there is no more room in the County Jail for any addition to the seven persons already confined there, he is placed in a barrack by himself and under War Relocation Authority.

/s/ F. S. Frederick

Chief of Internal Security

DISPOSITION

1. Tsuji, Koichi -- Three months imprisonment; suspension of all wages, clothing allowances, unemployment compensation, welfare grants, or other pay privileges to which he may be entitled under instructions and regulations of the War Relocation Authority.
2. Ueno, Harry -- Same as above.
3. Ego, Frank -- " " "
4. Higashi, Tsutomu -- " " "
5. Kitadani, Hisato -- " " "
6. Saika, Yoshio -- " " "
7. Takatsui, Kentaro -- " " "
8. Yereuyoshi, Harada -- " " " - Jailed on Project.
9. Shibanaka, Yoshiichi -- " " " - Suspended Sentence; Indefinite Probation.
10. Kamimori, Seio -- " " " - Suspended Sentence; Indefinite Probation.
11. Imahara, Henry M. -- One month imprisonment; suspension of all wages, clothing allowances, unemployment compensation, welfare grants, or other pay privileges to which he may be entitled under instructions and regulations of the War Relocation Authority. Suspended Sentence and Indefinite Probation.
12. Kaida, Mitsuo -- Same as above.
13. Kamiya, Seio -- " " "
14. Kawate, Masao -- " " "
15. Kazuto, Masumoto -- " " "
16. Marubashi, Frank B. -- " " "
17. Otsuko, Hirashi -- " " "
18. Umezu, Yoshio -- " " "
19. Morishige, Mamoru -- Acquitted.
20. Sasaki, Kazuo -- "
21. Tanimoto, Masashi -- "

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. Arrangements 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 ~~xxxxxx~~ in 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

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 com-
ing 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 In-
ternment Camp.

PERSONAL HISTORY

TSUJI, KOICHI

Age: 27

Birthplace: Paauila, Hawaii, T. H.

Date of Birth: Feb. 28, 1915

Marital Status: Married

Education: 8 years of grammar school in Japan (1922 to 1930)
2 years grammar school in Hawaii (1930 to 1932)

Occupation: Worked with produce concerns in California

Ability to Speak
or Write English: Poor

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
Dec. 5, 1942.

Date of Arrival: Jan. 11, 1943

Remarks: This man is dangerous and cunning in a stealthy way
and has some ability to organize. Circulating pro-
paganda and instilling fear are his strong points.
He has written the State Dept. to renounce his U. S.
citizenship and declares that he wants to be put in
an Internment Camp.

PERSONAL HISTORY

EGO, FRANK

Age: 21

Birthplace: Long Beach, California

Date of Birth: May 31, 1921

Marital Status: Single

Education: 10 years schooling in Japan (1929-1939)
No record of attending U. S. schools

Occupation: Worked with a dry cleaner also as a gardner in
private homes

Ability to Speak
or Write English: Speak and read

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, 1943

Date of Arrival: January 11, 1943

Remarks: Generally anti-social by nature; uncooperative
and lazy. An agitator. Has written to State
Department to renounce his U. S. citizenship and
has declared that he wanted to be put in an In-
ternment camp.

PERSONAL HISTORY

KITADANI, HISATO

(alias ENDO, HISATO)

Age: 19

Birthplace: Spokane, Washington

Date of Birth: Dec. 21, 1923

Marital Status: Single

Education: 7 years schooling in Japan (1930-1937)
4 years high school in U. S. (1937-1941)

Occupation: Student

Ability to Speak
or Write English: Speak

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: Under influence of other agitators and follows
their teachings and beliefs. Has written to
State Department to renounce his U. S. citizen-
ship and has declared that he wants to be put
in an Internment Camp.

PERSONAL HISTORY

HIGASHI, TSUTOMU

Age: 21

Birthplace: Terminal Island, L. A. County, California

Date of Birth: June 26, 1921

Marital Status: Single

Education: 9 years schooling in Japan (1927-1936)
4 years in high school in U. S. (1937-1941)

Occupation: Fisherman

Ability to Speak
or Write English: Speak, read, write

Repatriation: Applied for 2-28-43 at Moab, Utah
Also applied in July, 1943, in a place not given.

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: Embittered by death of his father in an Internment
Camp. He has definite Pro-Axis tendencies. Has
written to the State Department to renounce his
U. S. citizenship and has declared that he wants
to be put in an Internment Camp.

PERSONAL HISTORY

SAIKA, RUSHIU

Age: 21

Birthplace: Terminal Island, L. A. County, California

Date of Birth: July 2, 1921

Marital Status: Single

Education: 5 years schooling in Japan (1934-1939)
3 years schooling in U. S. (1939-1941)

Occupation: Fisherman

Repatriation: Applied for 2-28-43 at Moab, Utah
Also applied February 12, 1943

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: Under influence of other agitators and follows
their teachings and beliefs. Has written to the
State Department to renounce his U. S. citizen-
ship and has declared that he wants to be put
in an Internment Camp.

PERSONAL HISTORY

SHIBANAKA, YOSHIICHI

Age: 23

Birthplace: Terminal Island, L. A. County, California

Date of Birth: August 23, 1918

Marital Status: Single

Education: 9 years schooling in Japan (1927-1936)

Occupation: Fisherman

Ability to Speak
or Write English: Speak

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: Powerful body and easily led. Believed to be all
right in right environment. Also wrote to State
Department to renounce his U. S. citizenship and
has declared that he wants to be put in an Intern-
ment Camp. This was perhaps done because of the
influence of the others.

PERSONAL HISTORY

No records available for the following:

1. Takatsui, Kentaro
2. Kamiya, Seio
3. Kamimori, Seio
4. Imahara, Henry M.
5. Kaida, Mitsuo
6. Kawate, Masao
7. Kazuto, Masumoto
8. Marubashi, Frank S.
9. Otsuko, Hirashi
10. Umezu, Yoshio
11. Morishige, Mamoru
12. Sasaki, Kazuo
13. Tanimoto, Masashi
14. Tereuyoshi, Harada

The above named persons arrived at Moab Relocation Center on April 2, 1943 from the Tule Lake Relocation Center and their records have not been forwarded at this writing.

/s/ F. S. Frederick

CONFIDENTIAL

LEUPP RELOCATION CENTER
LEUPP, ARIZONA

June 25, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: R.R. BEST
PROJECT DIRECTOR

SUBJECT: RECENT ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF EVACUEES IN LEUPP
AND OTHER RELOCATION CENTERS

Observation and constant investigation of the activities of residents of Leupp (and Moab) indicate that the Isolation Center presents a clearer-cut, cross-sectional picture of the ideas, ideals, customs, habits, and psychology of the Japanese than, perhaps, any other Relocation Center.

This may be attributed to many reasons, some are:

1. Smaller population resulting in closer contact and observation.
2. Incarceration within a small area, closer supervision, more restrictions, lack of canteen and sufficient recreational facilities, no women, and other factors tend to make the resident more temperamental which, in turn, magnifies both the defects and strong points of his personality. He becomes more noticeably responsive to any stimuli and his reactions are quickened. His unconscious responses are more easily detected and his mental processes become more transparent to the trained observer.

One outstanding characteristic of the Japanese race is their love for organization. The herd instinct is very predominant and is constantly seeking expression through the medium of organized thought and action. This instinctive drive is undoubtedly accentuated by the fact that the Japanese are a minority group in the United States who are refused assimilation into the general population of the country and this herd instinct plus the law of self-preservation forces the together. To any minority, organization is strength and power, strength and power means recognition, recognition brings the fulfillment of their hopes, desires, and ambitions.

Many of Leupp's residents are here because of their active participation in organizational activities. Since they were apprehended they have had much time to reflect. Being intelligent, they fully realize that something was wrong with their system otherwise they would not have been transferred to Leupp.

Although temporarily frustrated in their original plans, the fire of ambition that inspired such activities continued to burn and they merely sought another means of effecting the same ends.

The loyal followers of these men still remained in the centers from which they were sent and patiently and loyally waited for instructions from their respected ^{leaders}. The organization still lived although temporarily dormant. Feeling their responsibility and because of the extenuating circumstances immediately

surrounding their transfer, they wisely advised their followers to quiet for the time being. With consideration of the past and present, they began to formulate future plans. They viewed their own position with shrewd accuracy. They fully realized that such things as publicly and ^{be} openly made speeches caused their removal from the various centers. They could not, therefore, instruct their colleagues to carry on their work in the open because they, too, would be sent to the Isolation Center. Careful analysis brought about the following conclusions:

1. The men responsible for the organization were apprehended because of their open activities and agitation.
2. Their colleagues who remained behind would be under constant surveillance by the administration and any open action taken by them to further the growth and development of the organization would result in their being removed to the Isolation Center.
3. A change of system must be effected.

Analysis and diagnosis of these conclusions brought forth two elements. They were: men and open. They substituted: women and undercover. Here was the answer to their problem.

In addition, they reasoned logically that there is no "Leupp" for women. Developing this, the W.R.A. is obviously watching the activities of the men but are blind to the movements of our women. We have women who will do our bidding. We even have women's auxiliaries to our organizations. Therefore, we will utilize our women to spread our gospel, deliver our instructions, report on matters pertinent to the organization, etc. They will operate and go undetected; our organization will grow and become powerful.

This system is now being operated between Leupp and the Gila River Relocation Center and a person with knowledge of Japanese psychology will know that this pattern will be followed in the other centers, if not already in effect.

The above information is the result of about four months of investigation and study among the residents of both Moab and Leupp and is, in the writer's opinion, quite accurate.

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