

\* S1.24

Jerome (3)  
Rohwer (1)  
Heart Mountain (2)  
Granada (1)  
Topaz (1)

67/14  
C



# JEROME COMMITTEE OF SIX

- |               |                   |              |
|---------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. Rev. Kai   | 3. Kuratomi, Geo. | 5. Kobayashi |
| 2. Rev. Tsuha | 4. Ige            | 6. Kimura    |
- Block 29 Active in Tule Lake trouble*  
*Block 8 + 31*  
*Block 6 + 44*  
*Block 6 interpreted for Internal Security*  
*Block 20 policeman*

The above committee sought concessions in behalf of the disloyal group at Jerome during registration. They were elected or appointed by one or more representatives of the disloyal element in each of the 46 blocks at Jerome. They influenced between 800 and 1200 persons. Meetings were held in block #29 mess hall.

*meeting place of pro-Japanese*

## DAIJYO BUDDHISTS

When some of the Buddhists expressed their pro-American feelings, the pro-Japanese broke away and formed the Daijyo Buddhists. Their organizational set-up is or was as follows:

Rev. Kai	Rev. Tusha	Rev. Fujio
Issei Service	Young Buddhist Activities	Sunday School & YBA Choir

## GEORGE KURATOMI

### EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Charge of all activities and was the organizer of Daijyo

## BUDDHIST YOUNG WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION YMA

Mrs. Kimura, Pres. (wife of member of comm. of 6 above.)

Sachiko Maruko, Vice-Pres.

Rev. Tsuha - advisor

*At least 5 of comm. of 6 connected with Daijyo Buddhists Kobayashi?*

Residing in 6-11-C were:

1. Rev. Tsuha
2. Ige
3. Imoto - 2 brothers
4. Kaneshiro
5. Miyahira
6. Iraha

Most of Okinawa Ken settled in Block 6.

Activities of those who formerly lived with Tsuha and Ige should be checked. Possibly involved in Tule Lake incident.



JEROME RELOCATION CENTER  
DENSON, ARKANSAS

July 10, 1943

Mr. Ray R. Best  
Project Director  
Leupp WRA Center  
Winslow, Arizona

Dear Sir:

When three men, Mr. Tsuneto Yamate, Mr. Edward Ige, Rev. J. Tsuha, were transferred to your center by the order of the WRA, they were told to go to Arizona quietly because they were not guilty of any crime but simply because they were under suspicion and observation. Mr. Taylor, the project director, at the Jerome WRA Center, promised these men that they will be given a hearing concerning their charges and if found to be groundless then they will be returned to their former center.

I have met Mr. Taylor the other day and he suggested that for any detail information concerning these three men I should contact you directly.

Will you be kind enough to inform me in regards to their status at present, the date of their hearing, the methods of their hearing and the results if they are found to be innocent of the charges against them? Many of their friends are concerned about them and I have been asked to contact you in their behalf.

Trusting you for your favorable reply. Thanking you also for all your troubles.

Very truly yours,

George Kuratomi

George Kuratomi  
Block 31-07-B  
Jerome WRA Project  
Denson, Arkansas



## LEUPP RELOCATION CENTER

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NAME:	Yamate, Tsuneto	FAMILY NO.	11-096
AGE:	38	IDENT. NO.	
DATE REC'D.	6/17/43	SOCIAL STATUS:	Married
RACE:	Japanese	MILITARY SERVICE:	None
NATIVITY:	American (Hawaiian)	RELIGION:	Buddhist
EDUCATION:		OCCUPATION:	Wholesale buyer; truck farmer
(a) Japan:	Completed one year Junior High, Hiroshima, Japan	CITIZENSHIP:	United States (dual)
(b) United States:	Completed 2 yrs. Junior High, Los Angeles		

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## LEGAL HISTORY

Examination of Yamate's docket indicates that he was a trouble-maker at Jerome and was considered as being incorrigible by the officials at that center.

Among other things, Yamate was involved in a lumber workers' strike. He states that the objectin of the strike was that the workers be given the prevailing wages of \$16.00 to \$19.00 per month - the same as in the other centers. He claims that they were receiving \$12.00 per month at the time of the strike.



#### PERSONAL HISTORY

Yamate was born in Eva, Oahu, Hawaii on November 6, 1905. At the age of two he went to Japan where he remained until he was 16 years of age. He was educated through one year of junior high school in Hiroshima.

He returned to the United States in the early part of 1920. He has resided in Gardena, Los Angeles, Lomita, and Long Beach, California. He has been employed as a wholesale produce buyer and has operated a farm for himself.

He visited Japan for about 8 months in 1938 and again for about 4 months in 1940. His records show that he also made another trip in 1936.

His wife, two sons, a daughter and his father, mother, are all presently residing in Japan. He has one son and a sister in this country.

#### INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

Yamate arrived at Leupp on June 17, 1943. His adjustment was immediate and satisfactory and his work record has been of that type to indicate cooperativeness.

In the opinion of the writer, Yamate does not possess the ability or other requirements prerequisite to real leadership. He could not sway or influence a large mass of people but he could probably control a small group. He is a chronic griper and would fan any sparks of discontent.

Although his behavior record here has been most satisfactory, it is felt that the motivating force behind his cooperativeness has been solely because of his intense desire to get out of Leupp.

He is desirous of being transferred to Tule Lake Center and his release for that purpose is recommended on a conditional basis. Frankly, his release is recommended mainly because he has been told that he will be transferred there with the rest of the boys at Leupp. He should be watched closely and given to understand that his return to Leupp will follow any anti-social acts on his part.

F. S. Frederick  
Chief of Internal Security

November 20, 1943.



## LEUPP RELOCATION CENTER

NAME: Ige, Edward Kintoku	FAMILY NO. H-284
AGE: 24	IDENT. NO.
DATE REC'D. 6/17/43	SOCIAL STATUS: Single
RACE: Japanese	MILITARY SERVICE: None
NATIVITY: American (Hawaiian)	RELIGION: Buddhist
EDUCATION	OCCUPATION: Student; diswasher
(a) Japan: 2 yrs. Secondary School in Tokyo	CITIZENSHIP: United States (Dual)
(b) United States: Grad. Baldwin High-Maui, Hawaii.	

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LEGAL HISTORY

Analysis of the reports contained in Ige's file at this project indicate a marked pro-Japanese attitude on the radical side. There is evidence to show that he was a leader among the group of Hawaiians sent to the Jerome Relocation Center.

He allegedly agitated trouble during the registration at Jerome and was considered a general trouble-maker of the incorrigible type by officials at that project.

From unofficial sources, it is believed that the above mentioned group of Hawaiians are playing a prominent role in the recent trouble at Tule Lake Center and Ige is a friend of Rev. Kai and George Kuratomi who are, from unofficial sources, believed to be leading the Hawaiian trouble-makers at Tule.



## PERSONAL HISTORY

Ige was born in Puunene, Maui, Hawaii on August 10, 1919. He completed the seventh grade in Wailuku Junior High School and went to Japan in 1932 where he lived with his uncle in Tokyo.

Completing two years of secondary school in Tokyo, he returned to Hawaii in 1935 and attended St. Anthony's Business School for one year.

In 1936 he went to Honolulu to become a seaman but was unsuccessful. He stayed there for about a year and two months doing odd jobs and returned to Maui in the early part of 1938. He was employed as a stevedore, sugar cane plantation worker, and helping his father in a store.

In 1940 he enrolled at Baldwin High School and was a student from that time until the evacuation. According to his own statements in a very recent interview, he was quite outspoken in his pro-Japanese sympathies during his attendance at Baldwin High and prior to the outbreak of the war with Japan.

He states that he was apprehended on December 19, 1941 and confined in Maui County Jail in Wailuku (not positive about name of jail) for one month in solitary confinement. He said that he believed he was under investigation for subversive activities. He was then transferred to another jail in the same district where he was held over a month along with 86 other internees. He was then taken to the Immigration Station where he was held for another month. On March 3, 1942 he was interned on Sand Island where he remained until January 22, 1943 at which time he was transported to the Jerome Relocation Center. He stated that he had some conflict with the officials during his stay on Sand Island.

His mother, father, two sisters and one brother are presently residing in Hawaii and apparently do not have the same views regarding loyalty that Ige has.

His fiancée is presently residing in Tule Lake and he is anxious to join her there so that their marriage can be consummated. He plans to spend his time in study if allowed to go to Tule. He states that he does not intend to become involved in any camp agitation or political activities. He is keenly interested in returning to Japan at the earliest possible moment.



### INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

Ige arrived at Leupp on June 17, 1943 together with Rev. Tsuha and Tsuneto Yamate. Ige and Tsuha are friends and were both interred on Sand Island.

With a background of anti-social behavior as contained in his docket, we naturally expected that we might have trouble with Ige at Leupp. In an initial interview he was informed as to the rules and regulations of this center, the center's function and policies, and given to understand that the treatment he might expect to receive while he was here would be determined by his actions, attitude, etc.

Strange as it may seem in consideration of his past record, his conduct here has been exemplary. He has taken no part in any camp agitation and, mainly, has confined his relationship with the others to the extent of being friendly with all and not too close with any, excepting Tsuah.

Observation and study of Ige indicate that he does have leadership aspirations and is a promoter even though he has made little, if any, attempt to apply these practices at Leupp. He is quite emotional and has no little difficulty in suppressing these emotions. According to his own analysis of himself, he feels that marriage will be good for him and should tend to mellow and soften the strong motivating forces within him. This, of course, is based on the assumption that his marriage will be successful and happy.

He stated that he hates the white man but that he had change his views somewhat on this score recently. He now concedes the fact that perhaps there are some nice white men in this world. He said that he felt his former viewpoint was too narrow - thus the change.

Ige is openly and frankly pro-Japanese. He related that he was so anxious to return to Japn he would do anything within his power to hasten his expatriation by even one-half hour. Just what methods he would employ or to what extent he would go to bring about his speedy return is not known.

Since he was sent to Leupp as a transferee rather than as the result of formal arrest and conviction on a specific charge together with his record of good conduct during his stay at Leupp, his release to Tule Lake is recommended on a conditional basis. He should be required to make regular periodic reports at frequent intervals at first to the Social Welfare and/or the Chief of Internal Security at Tule to insure closer supervision of his activities. The frequency of these periodic reports could be relaxed as time passed. Any participation on his part in political or semi-political activities should be forbidden.

F.S. Frederick  
Chief of Internal Security

November 16, 1943



## LEUPP RELOCATION CENTER

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NAME: Tsuha, Jitsushige or Tsuha, Kenjitsu or Tsuha, Norizane	FAMILY NO. H-247
	IDENT. NO.
AGE: 28	SOCIAL STATUS: Single
DATE REC'D. 6/17/43	MILITARY SERVICE: None
RACE: Japanese	RELIGION: Buddhist
NATIVITY: American (Hawaiian)	OCCUPATION: Buddhist Priest
EDUCATION: (a) Japan: Graduate Toyo, Univ. Tokyo, Japan	CITIZENSHIP: United States (dual)
(b) United States: None	

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## LEGAL HISTORY

Reference is made to the report of Ulys A. Lovell, Project Attorney, to Paul A. Taylor, Jerome Project Director, dated May 18, 1943 relative to Jitsushige Tsuha.

This report indicates that Tsuha was a member of the committee of six who sought concessions for the disloyal group; that he was a Buddhist priest leading the pro-Japanese Buddhists; and that his group intimidated other evacuees in the Jerome Center.



PERSONAL HISTORY

Tsuha was born on the Waipahu Plantation at Oahu, Hawaii on September 27, 1915. He was taken to Japan when he was about 3 or 4 years old. He resided in Okinawa Ken with his grandparents for about 12 years. Graduating from grammar school and a commercial high school in Naha City, he returned to Hawaii where he remained for about a year and a half.

He then attended Toyo University in Tokyo and graduated in 1937. Returning to Hawaii, he was engaged by the Hongwanji Mission as a priest and Japanese language teacher and remained in this capacity until he was interned after the outbreak of the war. He made one trip to Japan in 1939 because of the death of his sister.

He was arrested on Jan. 4, 1942, taken to the Immigration Detention Station in Honolulu for one day, and then to Sand Island. After about a month and a half he was taken to the internment camp at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, where he remained about three months. He was then sent to Camp Forrest, Tennessee for one month; to Livingston, Louisiana for one month; to Angel Island, Hawaii for one week; and then to Sand Island. He remained at Sand Island for about six months and was transferred to the Jerome Relocation Center in Arkansas in the early part of 1943. He arrived in Leupp on June 17, 1943.

While in Jerome he was one of the Buddhist priests who broke away from the Denson Buddhists to organize the Daijyo Buddhist Church - a pro-Japanese faction.

He is anxiously awaiting his transfer to Tule Lake Center and his return to Japan. He states that he intends to confine his activities to strictly religious pursuits and to refrain from entering into any affairs of a political nature.



INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

Tsuha arrived at Leupp on June 17, 1943. His adjustment was immediate and satisfactory.

He has never been employed at Leupp and has spent most of his time in study. Although friendly when spoken to, he has remained aloof from the others. He has not attempted to organize any groups nor has he taken part in any camp agitation.

In a recent interview, he readily admitted that he was a member of the COMMITTEE OF SIX sent to the project director during the registration. He stated that one or more representatives of the disloyal elements from each of the 46 blocks elected or appointed the committee. He claimed that the committee represented 1200 or more disloyal persons, declared that he had listened to short wave broadcasts on several occasions. He stated that there were many short wave sets in the camp at Jerome and that he did not think it was against WRA regulations prior to July 1, 1943.

Tsuha is rather a complex person to figure out, partly because he is so aloof and has remained out of camp activities. He is apparently very sincere in his religious beliefs as well as his Japanese nationalistic views. He has not shown any indications of fanaticism during his stay at Leupp.

His excellent record of behavior at Leupp renders him eligible for release to Tule Lake Center. However, his release should be on a conditional basis and his movements should be carefully watched. His past affiliations with Rev. Kai and George Kuratomi who, from unofficial sources, are involved in the present rebellion at Leupp, predicate the imposition of conditions pertaining to Tsuha's release. His past activities as described in his docket also indicate that close supervision of his activities upon release would be in order.

F.S. Frederick  
Chief of Internal Security

November 17, 1943



TULE LAKE CENTER  
Newell, California

Oct. 16, 1943

Mr. Paul G. Robertson  
The Project Director  
Leupp Relocation Center  
Winslow, Arizona

Dear Mr. Robertson:

It has been sometime since my last communication with you.

It was your advice then that I should wait until the end of September concerning Reverend Tsuha's return to Tule Lake Center. Yesterday I went to see Mr. Best and he stated emphatically that you are the only person who has the authority to recommend his change of status.

I am still anxiously waiting for his return. After coming here from Jerome, I feel his absence much more keenly. He can do much to relieve the irritated minds of so many people that I am sure his presence here will be of great assistance to Mr. Best as well, though it may be very indirect. We are in dire need of capable reverends to further the Buddhist activities at this center. His return will be of tremendous asset to our activities.

If you can possibly arrange for his release to this center, please give this request of mine a favorable reply. Thanking you for your courtesy, I am

Very truly yours,

Daijyo Buddhist Church

George Kuratomi  
Executive Secretary

Block 6605-E



## LEUPP RELOCATION CENTER

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NAME: Tombara, Tom Masura	FAMILY NO. 3259
AGE: 28	IDENT. NO.
DATE REC'D. May 29, 1943	SOCIAL STATUS: Single
RACE: Japanese	MILITARY SERVICE: None
NATIVITY: American	RELIGION: Buddhist
EDUCATION	OCCUPATION: Salesman, store mgr.
(a) Japan: 2 yrs. Middle School Okayama, Japan	CITIZENSHIP: United States
(b) United States: None	

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## LEGAL HISTORY

Tombara was arrested on February 15, 1943 for selling liquor without a license. He was tried and convicted at McGehee, Arkansas and sentenced to serve three months in the state penitentiary. After completing his sentence he was transferred to Leupp arriving here on May 29, 1943.

There appeared to have been some evidence tending to show that Tombara might possibly be a gang leader and he was sent to Leupp as a safety measure. However, after nearly three months of observation of Tombara, it appears that such evidence was not well founded for the simple reason that he does not possess any qualities that would inspire leadership. That he might have been a remote cause of trouble is entirely possible since he was the local bootlegger and his arrest might have cut off the supply of other persons who might have been sufficiently angry to do something about it.

Sending Tombara here appears to have been fitting and proper. It provides for an easier transition from prison life back to normal living and for observation and study of Tombara before he is allowed to transfer to a normal center. It is also fairer to him not to return him to his original center where he might be subjected to ridicule, etc.



### PERSONAL HISTORY

Tombara was born in Seattle, Washington on March 31, 1915. He was taken to Japan by his parents at the age of seven and was educated through two years of middle school at Okayama, Japan. Returning to the United States at the age of 17, he has been employed as a salesman, butcher and farmer from that time until the time of the evacuation.

Tombara is single and has no close relatives in this country. He is in very poor health and should be removed to a center where more adequate hospital facilities are available.

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### INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

Tombara arrived at Leupp on May 29, 1943. He experienced no difficulty in adjusting, having just been released from prison. He has been steadily employed and has not been involved in any camp affairs nor have any disciplinary measures been taken against him. His record here is very good.

He has refused to register and states that he wants to go to Tule Lake.

Because of his record here together with his condition of health, release is recommended in this case without reservation.

/s/ F. S. Frederick

Chief of Internal Security

August 23, 1943



## LEUPP RELOCATION CENTER

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NAME: Aiso, Mitsuga	FAMILY NO. 18407
AGE: 30	INDENT. NO.
DATE REC'D. July 9, 1943	SOCIAL STATUS: Single
RACE: Japanese	MILITARY SERVICE: None
NATIVITY: American	RELIGION: Methodist
EDUCATION (a) Japan: None	OCCUPATION: Wholesale meat distributor
(b) United States: 2 yrs. Los Angeles Junior College	CITIZENSHIP: United States ( Not Dual )

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## LEGAL HISTORY

Reference is made to the docket submitted by the Heart Mountain Relocation Center dated July 22, 1943 regarding the removal of Mitsugi Aiso to the Isolation Center at Leupp, Arizona. On page 3 of this docket, the following is set forth:

STATEMENT OF CHARGES AGAINST MITSUGI AISO

Mitsugi Aiso, hospital mess hall chef, is specifically charged with the following offenses against law and order at the Heart Mountain Relocation Center:

1. Refusal upon reasonable and courteous request to present himself at the offices of Dr. Irwin, Chief Medical Officer, and Mr. Haller, Chief of Mess Operations for conferences in connection with his work. Exhibit No. 1.
2. Refusal to prepare special diets for patients requiring, because of their illnesses, special types of food. Exhibit No. 1.
3. Creation of disturbances among hospital patients and nurses' aides. Exhibit No. 1.
4. Promoting and conducting a party dance held in the hospital and attended by hospital employees in direct contravention of orders of the Project Director. Exhibit No. 1.
5. Inciting hospital evacuee employees to absent themselves from duty for a period of several days on and after June 24, 1943, to the detriment of effective project administration and endangering the lives of hospital patients. Exhibits Numbered 2, 3, 4, and 5.



LEGAL HISTORY  
( continued )

An informal hearing was conducted at Leupp, Arizona in the matter of Mitsuga Aiso on October 5th and 6th, 1943, before Paul G. Robertson, Project Director of the Leupp Center. Aiso testified in his own behalf and pleaded, NOT GUILTY, to all five counts. Affidavits, testimonials of Aiso's character, and other material were submitted in evidence by Aiso. Reference is made to the transcribed testimony of this hearing, which is to be forwarded to the Leupp Review Board in Washington, D.C. who will determine the guilt of Aiso and the disposition of this case.

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PERSONAL HISTORY

Aiso was born December 12, 1912, in Los Angeles, California, and has been in constant residence in this city from the date of his birth until the evacuation, with the exception of a three months visit to Japan when he was four years of age. He graduated from Dayton Heights Grammar School in 1925 and the Virgil Junior High School in 1928. He attended Belmont High School for one semester and transferred to Hollywood High School from which he graduated in 1931. He attended Los Angeles Junior College for nearly two years pursuing an Arts course.

Aiso was a landscape gardener for six years, retail fruit and vegetable salesman for one year, and, after learning the wholesale meat trade, went into business for himself and was thusly employed at the time of the evacuation.

His father died when he was eight years old, and his mother and two sisters are presently residing in this country. His mother and one sister have relocated to Cleveland, Ohio and the other sister has relocated to Chicago, Illinois. Aiso hopes to join his mother in Cleveland.

He has been an active member of the Methodist faith.

He has served on the Superior Court Criminal Court Jury in Los Angeles County for two months in 1940.

While in the Pomona Assembly Center he was presented with a sheep-lined leather coat by the entire Caucasian staff in appreciation for his cooperation in the establishment and operation of the assembly center.

At the Heart Mountain Relocation Center, Aiso was employed as head chef in the center hospital and was instrumental in the establishment of separate, special diet kitchens in each block for invalids, babies, and other persons requiring special diets.

Aiso has a good many letters from apparently reputable and responsible people attesting to his excellent character.



### INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

Aiso arrived at Leupp on July 9, 1943 from the Heart Mountain Relocation Center. Shortly after his arrival, he inquired as to when his trial or hearing was to be held. It appears that he had been informed by Heart Mountain officials that he was to have a speedy and fair trial at Leupp. Having received no instructions to this effect, we were unable to answer his questions regarding his hearing.

There is no doubt in the mind of the writer but that Aiso was disappointed and felt that he had been deceived regarding his trial or hearing. In spite of this, he adjusted immediately and applied for work. His attitude toward the other evacuees in this center seems to be of that kind where he is courteously friendly toward all but intimate with none. His position in this center was and is extremely delicate since he lives, acts, and thinks in the American way and is pro-American in every respect. The manner in which he effected his own adjustment and his acceptance by the others, is commendable and indicative of his ability to adjust where ever he may be.

As in the case of many second generation persons in this country, Aiso has a tendency to be a bit too idealistic regarding democracy and the rights of citizens. Any invasion into the rights of people of this kind are apt to cause resentment that may take form in various degrees and types of expression. Having discussed with him on several occasions his activities at Heart Mountain, his ideas, ideals, etc., it appears that he is a very sincere sort of a person who feels that his participation in the walk-out at the Heart Mt. hospital was necessary to bring about, in his mind, much needed changes in the hospital administration. It further appears that he did not or does not feel that he was violating any law; that free speech and orderly protest were included in his rights as a citizen in his opinion. His arrest or transfer to Leupp came to him as a surprise and left him confused. Such action was contrary to what had been taught him in the schools of this country. Such statements uttered by Aiso as, "I just can't understand why I was arrested for insubordination. If I were guilty of this, why didn't they fire me from my job. I never knew that I could be arrested for walking out on my job," and, "It was not my intention to break any laws. I am no criminal. I wouldn't even have walked out if I hadn't positively known that provisions had been made to take care of the patients during the strike or walkout," indicate to a degree his intentions regarding the incident.

Aiso's work record, attitude, behavior, and general cooperativeness at Leupp has been excellent. His knowledge of first aid and nursing technique have been very useful to the administration of this center, especially in view of the fact that the nearest doctor is 27 miles away. He has attended to our sick at all hours of the day in addition to his regular job assignments. He is presently employed in the center post office and canteen and has been found to be very reliable and efficient.

He has signed questions 27 and 28 in the affirmative.



Aiso - 4.

In spite of his experiences regarding his removal from Heart Mountain, he does not suffer from any persecution complexes or harbor any ill-feeling toward the WRA. As a matter of fact, he seems to take the attitude that he made a mistake and was sent to Leupp because of it.

One might venture to say that Aiso got himself tangled up in hospital politics at Heart Mountain and this possibility might account in part for his present situation.

Aiso's character, personality, background, and demonstrated American ideals, are used as a basis for recommending his unconditional release from Leupp at any time that the Review Board deems fitting and proper.

F.S. Frederick  
Chief of Internal Security

October 8, 1943



HEARING OF MITSUGI AISO

Robertson: This is an informal hearing in the matter of Mitsugi Aiso. Are you ready to proceed with the case?

Aiso: I am.

Robertson: For the purpose of the record I wish to state that this hearing has been delayed at your request. Is that right?

Aiso: It is.

Robertson: Will you please stand up and raise your right hand? (Oath)

Robertson: I want to explain to you, Mitsugi, that in matters of this kind, you are under oath and anything you may say might be used against you in the future and you are also informed that you have a right to counsel.

Should you desire counsel, the hearing will be continued until counsel is obtained.

Aiso: (Waived his right to counsel) I'll go ahead.

Robertson: The statement of the charges against you are as follows:

- "1. Refusal upon reasonable and courteous request to present himself at the offices of Dr. Irwin, Chief Medical Officer, and Mr. Haller, Chief of Mess Operations for conferences in connection with his work. Exhibit #1.
2. Refusal to prepare special diets for patients requiring, because of their illnesses, special types of food. Exhibit #1.
3. Creation of disturbances among hospital patients and nurses aides. Exhibit #1.
4. Promoting and conducting a party dance held in the hospital and attended by hospital employees in direct contravention of orders of the Project Director. Exhibit #1.
5. Inciting hospital evacuee employees to absent themselves from duty for a period of several days on and after June 24, 1943, to the detriment of effective project administration and endangering the lives of hospital patients. Exhibits Numbered 2, 3, 4, and 5."

Robertson: (Read Preliminary Statement) You may on behalf of yourself present any evidence at this time that you may have. You have heard the charges, and I think prior to this time you have had a very thorough explanation of the charges held against you. (First charge read) Do you wish to plead guilty or not guilty?

Aiso: Not guilty.

Robertson: Do you want to make the statement here under oath or written?

Aiso: Both. Ever since Heart Mountain Hospital asked me to take over the mess operations at the hospital, the very first days we ran into all kinds of difficulty I never expected to come up in the line of food sanitation set up by WRA standards and pleas of employment. We got no help whatsoever from Dr. Irwin. To this end my crew and I sacrificed hour after hour. We couldn't get any headway. To these problems, we asked time and time again for help. The dieticians too. We were always given the runaround. The first incident happened when the dish washer broke down three weeks after we took over. A dish washer has to be in operation in order to keep everything sanitary. From that time until February nothing was done about it. When Dr.



Thompson, Head Medical Officer from Washington visited the project, he asked why the dish washer wasn't working. I told him we had reported the dish washer but nothing was done. To the day of the walkout, nothing was done about the dish washer. Our first consideration was for the food for patients. We were always given a bad deal and food was sent to the mess hall instead of the hospital. We were always given leftovers, and 30% of the food was no good. I asked Mr. Haller to settle these things to get a better break for the patients, but we were always turned away. We asked for appointments courteously.

Robertson: Did you ever have an appointment with Mr. Haller?

Aiso: Many times but he was never there. He never showed up.

Robertson: Did you ever sit down in conference with Mr. Haller?

Aiso: He always sent someone else.

Robertson: Were you ever called to conference and refused to go?

Aiso: Yes on one incident. The hospital ran out of eggs for three days. The first day the dietician reported the matter. Eggs were badly needed for hospital diets. Dr. Irwin told the dietician he would report the matter to Mr. Haller. We waited two days without eggs. We went to Mr. Haller and asked him if the shortage of eggs had been reported to him. No one had even heard about it. Dr. Irwin asked the dietician if the eggs had been stolen and accused me of being a common thief. Mr. High came to the kitchen after lunch when we were busy to tell me Dr. Irwin wanted to see me. We were shorthanded and rushing around. I told him Dr. Irwin could come and see me himself; I couldn't go.

Robertson: You never refused at any other time?

Aiso: Never. We are the ones who wanted to meet him. We just couldn't make any headway. Mr. Haller didn't show any cooperation at all.

Robertson: (Read first charge again) Apparently you are charged for having refused to appear at many conferences, not one.

Aiso: He was the one who avoided us. You probably have papers to substantiate my story.

Robertson: Do either of you gentlemen have any questions at this time?

Frederick: Is there any specific law which Aiso is being accused of having violated or which he was supposed to have violated?

Robertson: No, not on this particular charge. I would gather that they are charging him with insubordination which would be a general camp rule.

Frederick: I do not recall of ever having seen insubordination in any of the WRA laws or rules and regulations from the standpoint of its constituting a crime. There is a question in my mind as to whether insubordination is an administrative problem rather than being a police problem. That is why I asked if there was any specific law that Aiso is alleged to have violated, and there does not appear to be any.

Robertson: This is the only charge there is against him.

Frederick: Is there mention of any camp rule?

Robertson: No. Mr. Harper, do you have any questions?

Harper: No. I don't think so.

Robertson: Do you have anything further to say, Mr. Aiso?

Aiso: All I can say is that when block chairmen were making a survey of food in Heart Mountain, I wrote an article and Mr. Haller's attitude hasn't been very good since then.



Robertson: Do you want to introduce this as an exhibit on behalf of your defense?

Aiso: Yes.

Robertson: Is this presented as an exhibit covering all of these charges or one particular one?

Aiso: Just one. Nothing for the whole charge. Just one small item.

Frederick: Are you introducing this as evidence to show the background of conflict between you and Mr. Haller?

Aiso: Yes, the background.

Frederick: Was this written prior to the walkout?

Aiso: Yes it was.

Robertson: This document will be received as defendant's exhibit No. 1.

Harper: The charge fails to constitute a cause of action because it fails to state a specific date.

Frederick: The elements of time and place specified in the violation are not present.

Aiso: Mr. Robertson, will Mr. Harper and Mr. Frederick be able to see these evidence?

Robertson: Yes.

Robertson: (Charge No. 2 read) Do you wish to plead guilty or not guilty?

Aiso: Not guilty. Absolutely. If Dr. Irwin knows his hospital as he should know, he himself knows that a dietician was established to take care of diets and a general mess hall for workers. There were many cooks in the diet kitchen and I had nothing to do with it.

Frederick: Responsibility was not yours in preparing the special diets?

Aiso: No, sir. The dietician furnished food according to slips made up by the doctors. I never handled one meal.

Harper: Did you at any time instruct anyone in mess operations to disregard the diet as given by the doctors?

Aiso: Never.

Harper: What was your duty?

Aiso: Just preparing general food for workers and patients that could eat regular food. Special diets were outside my jurisdiction. Anything outside regular diets would be special diets wouldn't they? I have made special diets to patients that were about to die, where their doctors instructed me to fulfill their last wish as to what they wanted to eat, such as sliced raw fish, bamboo shoots, sweet potatoes, etc. We went out of our way and obtained these foods out of our own pockets.

Robertson: Did you prepare special diets?

Aiso: No, sir.

Robertson: Did you have supervision of these diets?

Aiso: No, sir.

Robertson: Did they ask you to prepare them?

Aiso: Never. They had a dietician to do this work.

Robertson: And they never asked you to prepare special diets?

Aiso: Never asked me--so couldn't refuse.

Robertson: The statement indicates that the mess hall supervised by subject Aiso is responsible for the preparation of special diets for patients.

Aiso: Absolutely false.



Robertson: Of recent date without benefit of refusal from Aiso, special diets were stopped for no reason and affected the morale of all patients. To your knowledge, during the time you were employed there, were special diets stopped?

Aiso: There never was a day. Even during this strike incident, no special diet was stopped for patients.

Robertson: How do you know?

Aiso: The work of the diet cooks and ours was done in the same kitchen. I know they had their staff of cooks and were preparing their food, because you could see them filling the trays.

Robertson: They were working during the strike?

Aiso: Yes.

Robertson: All dieticians remained?

Aiso: Yes, sir.

Robertson: (Read charge no. 3) Do you wish to plead guilty or not guilty?

Aiso: Not guilty.

Robertson: Exhibit No. 1 substantiates charge. (Excerpts from exhibit read here).

Aiso: That's all false.

Robertson: Is it true that you visited wards and conferred with patients?

Aiso: Yes, to ask them their opinion of the food with the dietician. We wanted to make their food appealing as much as possible. Through our kindness we tried to make them change their opinion of bitterness of evacuation. In no instance did I go in the wards out of line of duty. The Caucasian staff never asked the patients if the food was satisfactory. We could understand and speak to them better. It was up to us. The hospital administration called on us to do a lot of their work for them. When emergency cases came in they called us to wheel them into the wards. The general wards had 25 patients sleeping in one room. It was all in the line of duty. We wheeled dead bodies to the morgue and secured straight jackets for the mentally deficient. This sometimes disturbed ward patients but was done at request of superiors.

Robertson: Did you ever argue with the nurses aides?

Aiso: Never did.

Robertson: Were there any nurses aides in the hospital unfriendly toward you?

Aiso: No, nor I to them.

Robertson: Did you ever speak harshly or unkindly?

Aiso: No.

Did you ever threaten them?

Aiso: Never have. I've never threatened anyone anywhere.

Robertson: Were you ever an officer of the Hospital Worker's Union?

Aiso: Hospital Worker's Union? Mr. Robertson, there never was one.

Robertson: Was there a Mess Hall Union?

Aiso: Yes.

Robertson: Did you ever attend any of the meetings of the Mess Hall Union?

Aiso: No, and I never gave them permission to use my name or accept an honorary position. I was listed as an honorary officer by them without authority. I was never active in any kind of a union.

Robertson: Anything further you want to add on that count?

Aiso: I heard you mention about a clinic incident.



Robertson: Yes. Did you threaten anyone at that time?

Aiso: That time I never threatened anyone. The clinic has a wing where they give treatments and I had to go to the pharmacy through the clinic to get tonic and ointment for my cook's forearm. Dr. Irwin told me I wasn't supposed to talk to anyone while I was there. It was the regular clinic hours and people filled the clinic up. I left with the medicine in my hand. Everyone was talking. It was a general clinic mob waiting for treatments. I said hello to a couple of patients, that's all.

Harper: Were there written instructions that you were not to talk to anyone?

Aiso: No instructions were put up anywhere.

Harper: Any written instructions that you know of that prevented you from entering main part of hospital or clinic?

Aiso: No instructions whatsoever. I asked for permission when I had to go in.

Harper: Did you at any time enter the main part of the hospital clinic or wards when you did not have legitimate business?

Aiso: No, sir.

Harper: That's all.

Frederick: The charge was for causing disturbance with nurses aides. Is there anymore to substantiate the charge?

Robertson: No.

Frederick: Either by internal security report or affidavits?

Robertson: No, there is none.

Robertson: (Charge no. 4 read) Guilty or not guilty?

Aiso: Not guilty.

Robertson: Do you wish to make a statement?

Aiso: That statement of the party says that I, with company of Miyshara approached Dr. Irwin which I never did. One of the mess hall workers was going out on indefinite leave and the employees wanted to throw a party in the hospital mess hall. I was asked to get Dr. Irwin's permission. I asked him in his office if it was ok. At that time he called Mr. Kurtz who is in charge of Community Activities. We were told we could not have the party there. Dr. Irwin told us to take the party to the recreation hall. I took the party over to the recreation hall. A few days later a group of hospital workers approached me at the mess hall and asked if they could have a party. I told them there could be no more parties in the hospital, although if they could get official permission, it would be ok by me. A few days later the hospital manager brought in a mimeographed form to have me sign it. It already had the signatures of Mr. Kurtz and Mr. Mason, Fire Chief, and space for the mess hall manager or chef. I thought it would be ok so I signed it. They had the party and a few days later I was accused of having given permission to use the mess hall.

Robertson: Did you ever approach Mr. Haller about a party?

Aiso: Mr. Haller came into the mess hall and I asked him if it was alright to have a party for one of the workers. He said it was ok. They furnished the refreshments--all I had to do was to get permission from Dr. Irwin. That's the reason why I went to see him.



Robertson: Did you see Dr. Irwin prior to the time of the party?  
Aiso: Yes, two times. He called Mr. Kurtz up right before me and then told me we could not have the party.  
Robertson: You are now talking of the first party. Did you approach anyone on the second party?  
Aiso: No, sir. Every party with more than 20 persons attending had to be cleared by Mr. Kurtz.  
Robertson: Was it customary to have three sign permission for a party--Mr. Kurtz, as Chief, the Fire Chief and the man in charge of the mess hall?  
Aiso: Yes.  
Robertson: Did this slip state where the party was to be held?  
Aiso: Yes.  
Robertson: Did you have anything to do with conducting it?  
Aiso: Just preparing the refreshments. I had nothing to do with promoting it; all I did was sign the slip. It already had the signatures on it before it was brought to me. All this was explained, but they accused me anyway. I let it go. I took it for granted that Mr. Kurtz knew all the regulations, and with his signature on the slip I thought it was ok, so I signed the slip.  
Robertson: You are charged with promoting and conducting the party.  
Aiso: I was only in charge of the preparation of the refreshments because they asked me to, and the signing of the slip.  
Frederick: Asking about the party, who told them to have you sign it?  
Aiso: The Hospital manager, Hiro.  
Frederick: Where was it (the slip) presented to you?  
Aiso: It was left on the table at mess hall for me.  
Frederick: Who did you give it to?  
Aiso: To the timekeeper. I don't know his name.  
Frederick: There probably is a record of this slip in their files?  
Aiso: There should be because they keep records of everything.  
Frederick: What date was this on?  
Aiso: Can't recall.  
Frederick: Do you know who this time keeper presented this slip to?  
Aiso: No, I don't.  
Harper: Did the slip state what the party was?  
Aiso: Had some kind of victory dance, or something like that.  
Robertson: Do you know who promoted the party?  
Aiso: All the workers.  
Robertson: Who asked you for permission to conduct the party?  
Aiso: The Hospital manager, Hiro and a couple more.  
Frederick: Did they ask you separately?  
Aiso: Separately. They had different committees.  
Robertson: Anything further you want to add?  
Aiso: No.  
Robertson: Charge no. 5. (Read here) I might say before you make your statement that there are transcripts here from interviews with ten hospital employees and affidavits by two more to the effect that Mitsugi Aiso and Jack Miyahara were the persons responsible for the general walkout in Heart Mountain Hospital. I have read the charge; guilty, or not guilty? Let me read it again before you make your plea. (charge)



Aiso: Not guilty.

Robertson: Have you any statement you wish to make regarding the testimony I read to you?

Aiso: I participated with 150 or 160 others. The real instigators were the professional men in the hospital in every department.

Robertson: Who are the instigators?

Aiso: All the professional men in the Hospital at different occasions when opportunity was at hand.

Robertson: I'm not asking you to name them, but do you know who they are?

Aiso: Yes.

Robertson: How many did you say were actually responsible for this strike? You understand, Mits, you don't have to answer.

Aiso: About five fellows--five professional men.

Robertson: They actually instigated the strike?

Aiso: Yes, Under cover.

Robertson: Did any of these five fellows approach you about the strike?

Aiso: Yes.

Robertson: Can you recall what they said to you?

Aiso: Well, it was mostly grievances.

Robertson: Tell us as nearly as you can remember without mentioning any names.

Aiso: It was jealousy among the top men in their line of duty. Whatever department they were in, it happened then were not very pleasant to the chief doctor or chief nurse.

Robertson: More or less agitation?

Aiso: Yes.

Robertson: When were you first approached about the strike? How long before it actually occurred?

Aiso: I'd say about three months before. It's been brewing all along.

Robertson: What was it they said to you? Can you recall what they said to you that gave you the idea there was going to be a strike?

Aiso: They didn't like the attitude of the chief nurse and the neglect of the chief doctor to his duties, as far as I know.

Robertson: You say they didn't like the doctor and didn't like the nurse. How did you know there was going to be a strike?

Aiso: We didn't know. They just kept agitating among the workers keeping them stirred up waiting for something to come along to affect all the workers.

Robertson: Was there anything else?

Aiso: Yes. They revoked moving pictures which the workers had been enjoying for six months.

Robertson: How long before the strike occurred?

Aiso: That was the immediate cause of the strike.

Robertson: Approximately when did you hear they were actually going to walk out?

Aiso: At least a week before.

Robertson: Did you have a definite request to participate in this strike?

Aiso: Yes.

Robertson: Did the five professional men approach you?

Aiso: No. One of the workers.

Robertson: What did he say to you?

Aiso: That the workers were going to show up at a meeting.

Robertson: Did they show up?



Aiso: Yes. It was one big bull session.  
Robertson: Where?  
Aiso: In the warehouse wing.  
Robertson: How many were present?  
Aiso: About 20 to 25.  
Robertson: Were they the heads of each department?  
Aiso: There was the speaking voice in each department.  
Robertson: Were you the only one from your department?  
Aiso: There was one more.  
Robertson: Was there anyone who was the leader of this meeting?  
Aiso: No. It was just like a bull session. Just suggestions.  
Robertson: Were any of the five professional men present?  
Aiso: No. They just worked in the background and never showed their faces.  
Robertson: Did you have anything to say?  
Aiso: Not anymore than anyone else.  
Robertson: Can you tell us what went on at this meeting?  
Aiso: We decided when would be the logical time to walk out. There were pros and cons about the hour. It was finally decided at 10 o'clock.  
Robertson: Was there a question of whether you should walk out?  
Aiso: No. We all agreed to that.  
Robertson: It was not a question, then of whether you should walk out?  
Aiso: It was a question of when.  
Robertson: Why do you say the five professional men were responsible if they never showed their faces?  
Aiso: The staff was divided into two--three on one side and two on the other. Each side had top positions. They kept the workers stirred up all the time, even to criticizing each other's surgery skill. Every time they crossed up with the chief nurse or chief doctor in their duty they just kept talking and firing up the workers, because they wanted, at heart, some kind of a walkout to get to the top positions.  
Robertson: Is that a conclusion of yours? You never heard the walkout mentioned?  
Aiso: No but they stirred up the workers to the point where they wanted to walk out.  
Robertson: Do you know whose idea it was to walk out?  
Aiso: Can't recall now but at the time the moving picture privilege was revoked, the workers wanted to know why the motion picture privilege was cancelled. The answer which the ambulance people went to the trouble to find out was that the chief nurse wanted it so. It was like a flash. Soon everyone knew up and down the hospital, and were mad.  
Robertson: Did they say anything about walking out then?  
Aiso: That's what I heard--"Let's walk out."  
Robertson: Did you say so?  
Aiso: At our own group in the mess hall.  
Robertson: Were many employed at the mess hall under you?  
Aiso: 26, but we were shorthanded.  
Robertson: How many actually worked under you?  
Aiso: About 48.  
Robertson: How many hospital employees were there altogether?



Aiso: From one end to another, about 275.

Robertson: Did you say you never contacted anyone outside your group?

Aiso: I might have, but I can't say that I did. There were not very many and there was so much talking going on all over the place.

Robertson: Did you ever ask anyone point blank?

Aiso: Just my own mess hall crew.

Robertson: These five professional men that you feel were responsible for the strike, are they citizens or aliens?

Aiso: I don't know. I think they are aliens and one citizen. I don't know. Maybe some are Kibei, I'm not sure.

Frederick: ~~Did you ever ask anyone~~ There are some things not very clear to me. The professional men you mentioned--a Japanese group of five--you reported as one group, yet they were split. Did they unite forces?

Aiso: No. About the time of the strike, the five doctors were going to walk out themselves. They approached Dr. Irwin with a statement. At that time it failed because the group divided again into one group of three and one of two.

Frederick: They were split but they united?

Aiso: Just for their own gain and to agitate the workers.

Frederick: The cause of the strike is not too clear. Were there any other causes?

Aiso: Another cause was the five doctors who had to work every five days from eight in the morning till eight the following morning, with four days regular work in between every fifth day. And about this time, the water got bad. Everyone was running and when the ambulance brought the patients in for treatment the doctors just told them that the water was no good and that it was the chief doctor's duty to look after it because we couldn't. I have also heard the doctors and ambulance drivers say "The people haven't got any guts to speak up" at different times. On that matter every doctor, all five of them, talked this up among the workers and patients. And also there were incident after incident the chief nurse showed un-American actions among the workers.

Frederick: Explain in detail.

Aiso: Well, she spent a great deal of her life in Japan where she worked in the missionary hospital. She learned the customs of Japan more than she did American customs. You could always hear her saying, "In Japan we did it this way; in Japan we did it that way." She stirred the nurses up and they would tell her, "We were raised in America and don't care what they did in Japan." She expected everyone to stand up when she came in the mess hall. That stirred up the workers. In words to that effect, things like that kept the workers burned up. Not all of the workers had even been to Japan.

Frederick: What about the moving pictures?

Aiso: No one knows to this date. But the hospital runs on a 24 hour basis, and there are bound to be workers who would miss pictures shown in the Area because they were on duty. There was nothing else but moving pictures for entertainment in camp. Patients that could be wheeled in would see them too. We donated our



time for their convenience. The chief nurse said she didn't care what the tradition was before, she was going to stop the pictures.

Frederick: Were any efforts made by yourself to protest regarding the so-called un-American actions of this nurse?

Aiso: I didn't attempt because she was completely out of my department.

Frederick: You asked the mess hall workers to walk out?

Aiso: Yes.

Frederick: How did you say it?

Aiso: There's going to be walkout. You are old enough to know what it is. If you want to walk out, ok, if not, ok. I am walking out myself.

Frederick: The five professional men in your opinion were making efforts to create a general strike throughout the camp as well as in the hospital?

Aiso: A great deal of talk was done to the camp too. Lots of things that happened in the hospital spread all over which only doctors knew, but leaked out because they spread it to their workers because of jealousy, etc.

Frederick: The doctors would go to great lengths to point out that the bad water was the fault of the Caucasians.

Aiso: That's right.

Frederick: Were any of these five men what you might call enemies of yours?

Aiso: Just one.

Frederick: Do you want to discuss that conflict?

Aiso: Several times without any authority, he suspected me of giving out unauthorized food without even knowing what went out the back door, and once when the movies were shown, the nurses aides all failed to attend his lecture. He thought it was my fault because the movies were shown in the mess hall. I don't know why he did it.

Robertson: Did you give out food?

Aiso: No, sir. He just observed people walking out with boxes and accused me. Actually that food came from the dieticians for out patients.

Frederick: Do you think your conflict with that doctor has anything to do with your being here?

Aiso: In my opinion it has.

Frederick: This doctor was a mutual enemy of another doctor?

Robertson: Who was a friend of yours?

Aiso: Yes. I tried to treat all the doctors the same. I didn't associate with them outside the hospital.

Robertson: Do you know why you came to Leupp?

Aiso: No, but I suppose it's because I participated in this incident. They just barely gave me time to pack.

Robertson: Could you name the people who have signed affidavits against you?

Aiso: No.

Robertson: Do you think they were all your workers?

Aiso: A few of them must have been my workers.

Harper: I think he said he spoke very few outside of his own crew.

Robertson: He discussed it with others than his crew.

Aiso: The only ones I asked to actually walk out were the people in



my own department in the mess hall. The other departments took care of their own.

Robertson: What did you tell them?

Aiso: That they were old enough to make up their own minds and if they wanted to walk out it was ok, and if they didn't, it was ok. I was walking out myself.

Robertson: Did you discuss the walk out and ask others than your own workers?

Aiso: No. Only my own workers.

Frederick: The issue was probably common?

Aiso: Everyone talked about it. All this talk was brewing for such a long time. Every action irritated the workers. Everyone gave an opinion. That's the way it was--just common talk up and down the length of the hospital.

Robertson: How many people participated on the <sup>same</sup> basis as you did?

Aiso: What do you mean?

Robertson: How many were there like you?

Aiso: There were 20 or 30 just as active.

Robertson: In that group, all 20 or 30 were acting as a result of the activities of these five people?

Aiso: Yes, one-fourth of the Caucasians there knew what was coming up.

Robertson: Were these five men pro or anti American?

Aiso: I don't know.

Frederick: Do you have an opinion?

Aiso: I don't think I care to make an opinion.

Frederick: Is that the last charge?

Robertson: Yes.

Harper: There's one element that hasn't been discussed yet--that life was endangered. Do you believe in your opinion that there was any life endangered?

Aiso: In my opinion, none. The dietician never walked out. Patients with a special diets had all their meals. There was left a skeleton crew.

Robertson: The whole crew did not walk out?

Aiso: The entire group saw to it there was a small crew. There was no one in our group. The dieticians said they could handle the 30 meals for the patients.

Frederick: Where did this discussion take place? At the meeting of the department representatives?

Aiso: In one wing of the warehouse.

Frederick: You discussed how the strike should be operated. Is that right?

Aiso: We only discussed when would be a logical time. Time alone.

Frederick: In the event you did walk out how would the hospital be maintained by the various departments?

Aiso: We took care of our own workers so there wouldn't be any danger to the patients. There were two other strikes at the hospital prior to this last one. The Japanese doctors were behind everyone of the previous troubles.

Robertson: There were two previous troubles and the Japanese were behind it?

Aiso: Yes. -- I would like to offer folder No. 2 and contents as evidence in my behalf.

Robertson: What does it contain?

Aiso: It contains affidavits of former workers and patients of Heart Mountain Hospital.



Robertson: Were these affidavits written after the strike?

Aiso: Yes

Robertson: Folder No. 2 will be received into evidence as defendant's exhibit no. 2. Do you have anything else to be offered before I close this hearing?

Aiso: My composition.

Robertson: Do you have it with you?

Aiso: I'm writing it.

Robertson: We will receive Mr. Aiso's written statement for what it is worth as his exhibit no. 3. I declare this hearing closed.



HEARING OF JACK ROKU MIYAHARA

Robertson: This is a hearing in the case of Jack Roku Miyahara. Mr. Miyahara this hearing has been delayed at your personal request. Is that right?

Miyahara: Yes, but the offer for a hearing was made just two weeks ago.

Robertson: You are advised that anything you say in this hearing may be used against you in the future and that you have the right to be represented by counsel. If you desire counsel this hearing will be continued until such time as counsel is available.

Miyahara: To whatever I am about to say, I hope that you will not think of me as being hostile. I have been here for nearly four months and if I should ask for legal counsel at this time, it would only cause an indefinite delay, therefore, under the circumstances I am forced to waive the right to be represented by counsel.

Robertson: (Oath) Your name is Jack Roku Miyahara?

Miyahara: Yes.

Robertson: The docket which was forwarded to Leupp from the Heart Mountain Relocation Center contains a statement of three charges. We will take these charges in order and discuss them separately. No. 1. Jack Roku Miyahara, former chief of the warehouse at the Heart Mountain Hospital is specifically charged with the following offenses against law and order at the Heart Mountain Relocation Center: Promoting and conducting a party dance held in the hospital mess hall and attended by hospital employees in direct contravention of order of the project director. No. 2. The organization and perpetuating of what he chose to call his "own gang" for the purpose of administering beatings to other evacuees with whom he might be in disagreement. No. 3. Inciting hospital employees to absent themselves from duty for a period of several days on and after June 24, 1943 to the detriment of effective project administration and endangering the lives of hospital patients.

Robertson: (Read excerpts of statements) You have heard the charges and excerpts. Let me read the first charge. (Charge No. 1 read.) Do you wish to plead guilty or not guilty.

Miyahara: Not guilty.

Robertson: Do you wish to make a statement at this time?

Miyahara: I object to the evidence on the ground that I have not been given an opportunity to cross question the party or parties making the accusation. I request that charge No. 1 be dismissed against me.

Robertson: Do you wish to make a statement in defense of yourself?

Miyahara: Yes. As to the matter of the party dance, I thought it was all settled. The social was held during the early part of this year-- around April or May. As far as we hospital employees were concerned, in order to conduct a social, a permit was required. Besides this permit (which we received from Mr. Kurtz, Head of the Recreation Department), it was necessary to secure the Fire Department's permission, the mess hall chef's okay and consent of the Printing Department to make up the bids. All these matters were attended to and permission and consent received in writing. The day after the social, I was called into Dr. Irwin's office at which time I thought I had explained everything quite satisfactorily because after



presenting him with the facts and my offer to resign he said, "I know you wouldn't do anything over my head. Don't talk of quitting. Everything's alright."

Robertson: You were responsible for promoting this party, Jack?

Miyahara: No one in particular promoted it. It was spontaneous in origin. One day after lunch, everybody stopped by the entrance to the hospital mess hall to discuss a social. No committees were organized. The girls offered to make the refreshments, the head of the laundry department offered to attend to the permit from the recreation department, the business managers of the hospital volunteered to see the Fire Chief, and a boy from the warehouse promised to make the arrangements for bids.

Robertson: What part did you play, Jack?

Since there wasn't any convenient place to report upon the progress of the social, I consented to let the workers meet in the warehouse to discuss the various matters. For this reason Dr. Irwin accuses me of promoting the social. Incidentally, after my talk with Dr. Irwin in regard to the social, I showed the permit (which was endorsed by Mr. Kurtz, recreation head, the fire chief and the mess hall chef) to Mr. High, the hospital maintenance superintendent when he dropped by the warehouse. Mr. High commented that he didn't see why Dr. Irwin made such a big fuss when everything was conducted according to existing rules.

Robertson: Did you participate?

Miyahara: Yes, as a guest. I had a good time. If I am guilty, there are some 300 odd employees who are just as guilty.

Robertson: What did you do with the permit?

Miyahara: I kept it and on the night of the social, placed it on the refreshment table so that when the police or fire department made their routine checks it would be in full view for their inspection.

Robertson: Do you know where the permit is now?

Miyahara: It's impossible to say.

Robertson: Did you have files?

Miyahara: Yes, but the permit was not filed away. I wrote to my wife about it and a search was conducted, but it was not found. Any employee who was working at the hospital at the time cannot deny seeing the permit. It was prominently displayed on the refreshment table on the night of the social.

Robertson: Didn't you think it necessary to receive Dr. Irwin's permission to conduct the social?

Miyahara: We were given to understand that socials at the hospital were to be conducted in the same manner as all other socials in the camp. I, as well as the rest of the workers, understood that the hospital mess hall was a part of the center mess division and not a part of the hospital, hence we did not bother Dr. Irwin about it.

Robertson: Is there anything further you can think of to add on that particular charge?

Miyahara: In a proper court of law, I would be either represented by counsel or be given the chance to cross question the witness or witnesses testifying, but here in Leupp I am rather helpless to prove my innocence.



Robertson: Do you have anything to say regarding the insinuation that you had an organized gang?

Miyahara: I object to that on the ground that I have not been given the opportunity of cross questioning the party or parties making the insinuation.

Robertson: There is no evidence and you are not charged with it.

Miyahara: According to the statement you have read to me, Dr. Irwin is the person who has made the insinuation against me. Dr. Irwin is a liar as well as a hypocrite. He knew that I was an adviser of the Hawaiian Club, an organization made up of niseis born in the Hawaiian Islands. The members of the club were very active in community activities, especially sports. Dr. Irwin once insinuated to me that the Hawaiians were a reckless bunch to which I replied that although I had been a resident of the Heart Mountain Center since its opening, I did not hear of a single gang fight or trouble caused by members of the Hawaiian Club. To Dr. Irwin's query of whether I would use "my boys" (as he terms it) to fulfill my personal ends, I very angrily told him that I fought my own battles and that I wasn't afraid of anybody as long as I was in the right. Dr. Irwin, true to form, has completely twisted this conversation to make it appear as though I were a gangster.

Robertson: You didn't make the boys under you at the warehouse work?

Miyahara: That's true enough. I never forced them to do anything against their will. People in the camp just can't be expected to work as much as those on the outside--not when there's such a tremendous difference in the matter of wages. It must be remembered that we weren't in the centers of our own free will. Dr. Irwin told me on several occasions that I worked too hard and added that I should make the boys under me work harder. I answered that when there was a lot of work to be done, the fellows were all very cooperative but otherwise the general feeling among them (which is the same all over the camp) is--why should they break their backs for \$16.00 a month? Naturally as manager, I went ahead and did whatever was necessary to fulfill each day's requirements. Dr. Irwin is an awful hypocrite. Several times when he came into the warehouse, he saw the boys sitting around or reading magazines. He would just put on his best smile and slap everybody on the shoulder with a "How are you boys?" Then later he would take me into hand for letting the boys take it too easy. I was getting mighty disgusted so I offered to resign several times. He refused to consider my resignation and expressed his appreciation of the work I had done during the early stages of the camp opening. I used to work up to very late hours (without extra pay) to install a system in the warehouse. None of the other boys cared to stay till late because the morgue was located right in the warehouse and the thought of dead bodies nearby was too much for them.

Robertson: If there is nothing more, we will go on with the second charge. (Charge No. 2 read.) Guilty or not guilty.

Miyahara: Not guilty.

Robertson: I believe, Jack, that you have already answered that charge.

Miyahara: Yes, I have.



Robertson: (Charge No. 3 read.) Before you answer that charge, Jack, I want you to know that there is testimony from workers in the hospital who state that you were responsible for the hospital strike. How do you wish to plead?

Miyahara: Not guilty. Whatever evidence there is against me, I request that it be stricken off the records and the charge dropped on the grounds that the names of the "informers" are being withheld from me, also the fact that I have not been given the chance to cross question these "informers." I also challenge the character and truthfulness of the evidence.

Robertson: Mr. Miyahara, the dockets, or docket in this case reveals statements by hospital employees that there is no doubt that Jack Roku Miyahara and Mitsugi Aiso instigated the walk out of the hospital employees.

Miyahara: According to the testimony of the four informers that you have read to me, none of them actually brought forth any concrete proof or fact that I was the instigator of the strike--they admit by their own testimony that they are assuming that I was the instigator. What if I were fighting for my life? Would a judge or jury convict me on such testimony? Out of the three hundred and fifty odd employees who were all questioned individually at the time of the walk out, only four have evidently been coerced into testifying against me.

Robertson: Let me ask you a few questions. You have denied taking part in the strike, have you not?

Miyahara: Yes. I had been recently discharged from the surgery ward after a double hernia operation (a major operation). Before being sent home, I was instructed to remain in bed for at least another two weeks.

Robertson: How long prior to the time the workers walked out did you receive this operation?

Miyahara: I was operated upon during the latter part of May or the early part of June, 1943.

Robertson: How long were you in the hospital?

Miyahara: Close to a month. The results turned out rather poorly; not through the carelessness of the doctor or the people who handled me, but through circumstances. The incisions became infected so I was discharged on the condition that I remain in bed and have my wife (who resigned as nurses aide) to look after me at home.

Robertson: How long before the strike occurred did you hear about it?

Miyahara: Close to a week before. It wasn't a secret. Practically everyone knew about it. If Dr. Irwin really was a sincere person, he could have avoided the trouble by calling a mass meeting, but he hasn't enough nerve to face a crowd. Many times while I was a patient in the ward, boys and girls would come in to tell me about the contemplated strike. My wife who was working in the ward was very much annoyed and told these people not to get me involved as I had resigned from my position long before this and that we, mywife, son and I, were planning to relocate as soon as I recovered from my operation.

Robertson: Have you applied for leave clearance?



Miyahara: Yes.

Robertson: Had it been granted?

Miyahara: No, but I received the Eastern Defense Clearances.

Robertson: Did you talk to many people about the strike?

Miyahara: Yes, but I did not seek them out. They called on me at my home and asked me for my opinion. My wife was disgusted at the hospital employees who were constantly coming to my home to discuss the strike. She asked them to remember that I was a sick man. To this, they all replied that they only wanted my opinion.

Robertson: Did you ever attend any group meeting regarding this strike?

Miyahara: Yes. One day after the dressing on my incisions was changed at the hospital I went down to the warehouse to wait for an ambulance to take me home. A woman, Beulah Goto, accompanied by Henry Nishizu (both employees of the hospital) persuaded me to attend a meeting which they claimed was being held under the knowledge and consent of the administration. I refused to go. About fifteen minutes later they returned and kept on nagging me to come. I finally went on the condition that I wouldn't be called upon to speak. There were forty or fifty people there. The group apparently had permission to conduct this meeting as it was held at a block recreation building. At this time, an employee, Mrs. Kay Kushino stood up and denounced Dr. Irwin and Miss Van Kirk, chief nurse. Mrs. Kushino had personal reasons for her antagonism. She had been reprimanded on several occasions by Miss Van Kirk because she (Mrs. Kushino) was not at her post of duty. She mentioned a lot of things which the Clinic Department (of which she was a member) had against Dr. Irwin and Miss Van Kirk. She was more or less the self-appointed chairman of the meeting. She kept on calling individuals from the crowd to air their grievances. In the meantime this woman, Beulah Goto, who without a doubt is an informer, made out a list of all those present and disappeared. A fellow by the name of James Nakano (laboratory worker) stood up and did a lot of talking. He waved a termination slip in his hand and ended by saying, "I've been fired, so what?" When I was asked to say something (although I was promised that it wouldn't happen), I told the crowd that it was my opinion that Dr. Irwin's refusal to heed the reasonable and constructive requests made by the employees for the betterment of the hospital was the root of all the trouble. I ended by saying, "as far as I can see, you people want Dr. Irwin out of the hospital." Many of my friends in the Heart Mountain Center have verified the fact that Miss Goto acted as stool pigeon for the administration. I realize now why she insisted on my presence at the meeting.

Robertson: Who else talked at this meeting?

Miyahara: Henry Nishizu. He very strongly denounced both Dr. Irwin and Miss Van Kirk. According to Nishizu he had been in several arguments with the two and on each occasion "told them off."

Robertson: Who else was at the meeting?

Miyahara: John Nakano. (Not to be confused with James Nakano). This John Nakano once said in front of a group that he was fed up



with the high handed manner in which Dr. Irwin and Miss Van Kirk tried to run the hospital and that everyone should do something about it. I heard this myself. A few days after the meeting, Mrs. Kushino came to my home (unasked) with several hospital girls. She wanted me to persuade the girls to stay away from work, but my wife answered for me. She was really burned up by then so she told Mrs. Kushino not to bother me as I was still sick and to have the girls decide for themselves. Mrs. Kushino left right away with the girls.

Robertson: Have you formed an opinion as to whom was responsible for the strike?

Miyahara: At the time the director of the center put me through a very unfair questioning. The director, the project attorney, chief of internal security police and a stenographer put me through a barrage of questions in the most antagonistic way. I asked for counsel and was told to just answer the questions if I knew what was good for me. The director kept on annoying me so much that I finally said in disgust, "Sure I know the leaders of the strike, but I won't tell you." That was said in a moment of excitement, but the truth is that it just a guess on my part.

Robertson: You made a statement to me once before, Jack, that you had an idea there were three responsible for the strike.

Miyahara: My opinion was reached because of their actions and their speech before the strike. One person in particular was expecting to be terminated from work. This woman was naturally very antagonistic and bitter towards Dr. Irwin and Miss Van Kirk. I understand that this very person testified against me in exchange for immunity from the administration's wrath.

Robertson: Have you ever had anyone say to you that they had the opinion that these three people were responsible for the strike?

Miyahara: Yes. It was common knowledge that these three were hypocrites. They were always talking about fighting for their rights but in front of the Caucasian staff members, their attitude would be altogether different. When they talked to administration officials, they were very cooperative, and when they talked with the evacuees, they were agitators.

Robertson: Do you care to name these people?

Miyahara: No. Mr. Robertson, you have associated with the Japanese people in the past. I'm sure you understand why I refuse to divulge their names. Any Japanese who names another Japanese in any trouble, whether he is justified in doing so, is ostracized by the community. Any right minded Japanese would agree with me on that.

Robertson: Would rather serve a sentence than reveal the names of the people whom you suspect?

Miyahara: Yes. I have already served nearly four months and intend to stick to my decision.

Robertson: Do you have anything else you'd like to say before I close this hearing?

Miyahara: Yes. Before a decision is reached in regard to this hearing, will I be given the privilege of posting bail?



Robertson: I would say no.

Miyahara: May I offer into evidence these statements, affidavits, and documents in behalf of my defense?

Robertson: What do they represent?

Miyahara: Affidavits of hospital workers and friends, also documents pertaining to myself.

Robertson: This will be received as defendant's exhibit No. 1.

Miyahara: I would like to include a statement prepared by myself.

Robertson: This will be received as defendant's exhibit No. 2. Anything else you would like to add before we close?

Miyahara: Nothing now.

Robertson: I now call this hearing closed.



## LEUPP RELOCATION CENTER

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NAME: Hamanishi, George Yoshiyuki	FAMILY NO. 20802
AGE: 20	IDENT. NO.
DATE REC'D. July 22, 1943	SOCIAL STATUS: Single
RACE: Japanese	MILITARY SERVICE: None
NATIVITY: American	RELIGION: Buddhist
EDUCATION	OCCUPATION: Student
(a) Japan: None	CITIZENSHIP: United States
(b) United States: Yuba City Union High School, Yuba City, Calif.	

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## LEGAL HISTORY

According to the available information at this project, Hamanishi was transferred from the Granada Project on July 21, 1943. His transfer was apparently brought about because of his activities in a strike among some carpenters at Granada. Attached to the letter describing Hamanishi's activities is a copy of the Testimony given at Hearing Before Committee of Project Investigators on July 17, 1943, at WRA Granada Project, Amache, Colorado. It should be noted that the date July 17 is two days prior to strike and has no relation to the strike. This hearing merely establishes Hamanishi's desire to repatriate or expatriate and the Committee of Project Investigators is a body set up to decide who should or should not be segregated to Tule Lake.

The following is Hamanishi's version of the strike and the part he played in it:

"A meeting was called by Mr. William Wroth, Head Engineer, to settle a dispute among the carpenters. A committee of five was appointed by the carpenters and I was selected as spokesman and a committee member because I could speak English. This selection was made at the meeting and I told them (the carpenters) that I did not care to act in this capacity. They told me that I was Japanese and that I had better do it for them. I was afraid of what might happen if I continued to refuse so I accepted. The things I said were what I was told to say and were not any ideas of my own. Immediately after this meeting the committee went to see the project director and I told him what I had been instructed to say to him. At least two of the committee could understand enough English to know whether I followed the directions or not and I had no choice but to follow them. I was told that it was illegal for me to be spokesman because I answered "No" on questions 27 and 28. The project director told us that if we didn't all go back to work we would be interned. He



LEGAL HISTORY  
(continued)

also said, "No work - no water, no electricity, no hospital." I told them what he said and they became pretty mad." That's about all there is to it as far as I am concerned. I ask for assignment to another section because I wanted to get away from the carpenters' crew. I had no hearing other than the segregation hearing that was held two days before the strike."

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## PERSONAL HISTORY

Hamanishi was born April 8, 1923 in Yuba City, California. He was educated through Yuba City Union High School graduating in June, 1941. After graduation until the time of evacuation the following May he worked around his father's farm.

He has never been to Japan but has applied for expatriation.

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## INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

Hamanishi arrived at Leupp on July 22, 1943. His general demeanor has been excellent. He definitely does not possess the characteristics necessary for leadership and this fact together with his age indicates that there may be considerable truth in his account of his activities at Granada.

He has been steadily employed in the carpenter shop since his arrival here and has an excellent work record. It is not felt that Hamanishi is a trouble-maker and he is considered a good "risk" for release.

He has indicated his desire to be transferred to Tule Lake and the project director at Granada has indicated his approval of such transfer. His family is among those who are being sent to Tule Lake from Granada.

Release is recommended in this case.

F.S. Frederick  
Chief of Internal Security

September 8, 1943



## LEUPP RELOCATION CENTER

NAME: Tsuchida, Tamatsu Tom	FAMILY NO. 1706
AGE: 30	IDENT. NO. 1003-A
DATE REC'D. 6/11/43	SOCIAL STATUS: Married
RACE: Japanese	MILITARY SERVICE: None
NATIVITY: American	OCCUPATION: Employment Office Operator
EDUCATION	
(a) Japan: Graduate Agricultural High School; 2 yrs. regular high school in Kumamoto Shi, Japan	CITIZENSHIP: United States (dual)
(b) United States: None	

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## LEGAL HISTORY

Tsuchida was removed from the Topaz Relocation Center to the Leupp Isolation Center on June 11, 1943. Based on the evidence contained in his records, he was deemed an aggravated and incorrigible trouble-maker.

A review of his records indicates that Tsuchida:

1. Was the assailant in an assault upon Toshio Murata in mess hall #13 on March 12, 1943.

The records indicate that no formal charges were made in this instance and that the matter was referred to the Topaz Judiciary Commission who evidently effected a satisfactory solution to the case.

Tsuchida's account of this incident, however, is considerably different than the one contained in his docket. He claims that the argument between himself and Murata was based solely on an attempt of Murata, a pantry man, to cut down on the use of sugar. Tsuchida was employed in the same mess hall as Murata in the capacity of cook.



LEGAL HISTORY  
( continued )

2. Allegedly attempted, threatened, and/or committed assault upon the person of Shigeki Oka on June 2, 1943 at Topaz.

In an interview with Tsuchida, he stated that Oka, a resident of the Heart Mountain Relocation Center, had made several visits to the Topaz Center. Since, at that time, such traveling between centers was restricted, he (Tsuchida) was suspicious of Oka. This suspicion was accentuated by the fact that Tsuchida had knowledge of Oka and his alleged Communistic activities prior to evacuation. Tsuchida claims that Oka was kicked out of Japan because of his Communistic activities and that he was the publisher and editor of the Sacramento Ofu Daily, a newspaper of Communistic nature.

He further stated that on June 2, 1943 he left the library at Topaz at the same time as Oka. He said that he asked Oka what he came to Topaz for and how did he get permission. Oka replied that he had a special permit from either the U.S. Government or the WRA (he doesn't remember which). Tsuchida then asked him how he happened to obtain such permit and Oka told him to shut up and that it was none of his business.

Tsuchida stated that he was carrying a stick of about 18 inches in length and about an inch in diameter - a branch of a tree - for the purpose of scraping the mud off his shoes. He added that nearly everyone carried sticks for this purpose. He said that Oka must have mistaken his intentions in carrying the stick and became unduly excited because he pulled a gun out of his clothing and pointed it at him (Tsuchida). Tsuchida claims that Oka told him, "If you want to hit me with that stick, we will see which is the faster this pistol or the stick." Since the docket states that Oka pretended to have a gun and put his hand in his pocket as though he had a gun, the following questions, with their corresponding answers, were put to Tsuchida:

Q. What time of day was this?

A. Before noon.

Q. Can you describe the pistol?

A. It had a short barrel and was blue-black in color.

Q. Which hand did he hold the pistol in?

A. His right hand.

Q. Are you sure?



LEGAL HISTORY  
( continued )

A. Yes

Q. Was it a pistol or a revolver?

A. I am not familiar with the different terms.

Q. (A sketch was drawn by the writer of both the pistol and the revolver) Which one of these sketches most resembles the gun that you saw in Oka's right hand?

A. (Without hesitation) This one. (Pointing to the revolver). It was shaped like the one in the movie shown in the mess hall last night. (The writer saw the movie and a revolver was the type of gun used.)

Q. Did anyone else see this gun in Oak's hand?

A. Yes. There must have been about 14 employees of mess hall #20 who had gathered outside the mess hall after having heard us arguing.

Q. Do you know any of the names of these persons?

A. No. But they were all employed in that kitchen.

it was  
Apparently/at this point that Oka went up to Vern A. Ray, a Caucasian N.Y.A. representative, and told him that Tsuchida had said he (Oka) was a spy from Wyoming and was going to beat him up. According to Ray's statement, Tsuchida was about 15 feet away and leaning on a club. The docket claims that Tsuchida had a section of 2 by 4 about 2½ feet long. Tsuchida claims he was carrying a stick about 18 inches long and about an inch in diameter. Since there should be no difficulty in distinguishing a piece of lumber of the dimensions above from a branch of a tree, it is apparent that someone is mistaken.

Tsuchida claims that he went to see a councilman and requested that he (the councilman) prevail upon the project director to call himself (Tsuchida) and Oka before him to settle the matter. He further claims that the director did not reply to the councilman and that Oka returned to Heart Mountain that night.

3. Made inflammatory speeches of a pro-Japanese nature.

Tsuchida stated that he was pro-Japanese and did make three speeches but that he did not believe that he ever advocated any anti-work campaign or ever advised the people to eat all they can, etc.



LEGAL HISTORY  
( continued )

Contained in Tsuchida's docket are copies of statements signed by him (Tsuchida) before special agents of the FBI dated March 15 and March 31, 1943 respectively.

The first statement deals mainly with speeches made by Tsuchida wherein he discussed the civil rights of Japanese, the registration, etc.

The second statement covers the speeches mentioned above and, in addition, contains statements purportedly made by Tsuchida in those speeches relative to his advocating that the Japanese people should eat all the food they can and not go out to work.

Tsuchida claims that these statements were made under duress, that he did not know what he was signing because of his poor knowledge of the English language and that he was refused an interpreter.

He claims that he was interviewed by four FBI agents who held him in a room for six hours (from 1:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M.) and told him that he would not be released until he signed the statement. He claims that he was further intimidated by being called a "God-damned, dirty, yellow Jap" and that one agent would give him a cigarette and another would start to give him a light and then would slap it out of his mouth. He claims that he asked for an interpreter on several occasions during the interview but he was refused. He said that he signed the statement so he could go home.



#### PERSONAL HISTORY

Tsuchida was born in Loomis, California on November 24, 1909. At the age of two, he was taken to Japan where he resided until 1929. He graduated from an agricultural school of high school level and completed two years of regular high school.

Returning to this country in 1929, he settled in San Francisco obtaining employment as a domestic and as a janitor of an apartment house. In 1934 he opened an employment agency which he operated until the evacuation.

He was married in 1934 and has one child, a boy, six years old. His wife and child are now residing in Tule Lake Center.

#### INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

Tsuchida arrived in Leupp on June 11, 1943 from the Topaz Center. It was very evident that he was "burned up" over his transfer to this center although he said nothing. He was given to understand what was expected of him and what he could expect in return.

He is over-sensitive, suspicious, and aggressive. There is evidence of a persecution complex. He has a "chip on the shoulder" attitude that was very evident during the first few months of his stay at Leupp. However, this attitude has simmered down considerably at this writing.

He made a couple of attempts to assert himself but was "out-manuevered" and "lost face."

He maintains that he has learned his lesson and states that if he is allowed to join his family at Tule Lake, he will cause no more trouble. His actions during the past few months bear out his contention.

A conditional release is recommended in this instance. The conditions should prohibit his membership in any political or semi-political organization, his attendance to any meetings of a political nature, his making speeches of any kind, and his writing letters, etc. for publication. He especially should not be allowed to join any Seinen Kai or other Kibei organizations.

F.S. Frederick  
Chief of Internal Security

November 15, 1943