

SHOOTING OF SATOSHI KIRA

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1943.

December 1 at 5:20 p. m., a twenty-two year old evacuee, Satoshi Kira of Block 32, passed the sentry at the North Chandler gate and refused to stop at the sentry's command. According to the statement of the sentry, Kira said, "I don't need to pay any attention to any sentry. I am the president." He then continued to walk over the bridge. The sentry warned the boy twice, firing a shot at each warning. The evacuee did not stop. The sentry took aim and shot him in the left side. The bullet broke two ribs and traveled along the bone.¹ Since the boy was brought down 165 yards from the gate it is assumed that he ran a considerable distance during the time the soldier fired the two warning shots. The shot was fired from a sub-machine gun, which is reported to have a maximum range of 65 yards. Officially, there were no witnesses, although the sentry's relief was approaching.

The injured evacuee was brought to the Butte Hospital and walked in with the help of two soldiers.² He was given immediate treatment.

The bullet was extracted and the hospital reported to Wolter that no vital spot had been hit and that the boy was in no immediate danger. Mr. Wolter did not hear of the incident until a half hour later when he was notified by the hospital authorities. Wolter's first move was to telephone Mr. Bennett and Internal Security. He found that neither had been notified.

Mr. Bennett was ill, so Wolter, acting for Bennett, went to the M. P. Post to determine what had happened. The sergeant on duty refused to make a statement. A lieutenant entered and began typing a report. After waiting half an hour, Wolter said, "Lieutenant, probably you

¹The doctor who removed the bullet described the wound as superficial.

²According to one of the colored nurses, "the soldier made the boy walk into the hospital." According to a Caucasian informant, the soldier also made the remark, "Well, here's a Jap I shot. Now I'll go out and get some more." Both of these statements are quite unconfirmed.

are typing just what we want to know; can you tell us what has happened?"¹

The lieutenant gave him an outline of the story. At this moment Captain Morse, the commanding officer of the company stationed at Rivers, entered. Gruffly, he asked Wolter what he wanted. Wolter said, "We just came to find out what happened."

Morse: "I am responsible to the Ninth Service Command, I don't report to the WRA."²

Wolter: "We understand that, we only wish to know what happened."

Morse: "I don't report to the WRA."

Wolter: "If you feel that way about it, there is nothing more to be said."

Captain Morse then ordered the sentries to be double^d, and sent one jeep to patrol Canal and one to patrol Butte. Each jeep was equipped with a machine gun and 1,000 rounds of ammunition. As far as I have been able to determine, these jeeps limited their activities to patrolling the hospital.³ Wolter saw that he could do nothing, and returned to the hospital. Here he found two M.P.s outside of the operating room. He asked for an explanation of their presence and they told him they were waiting for the slug. After consulting with Graves, Wolter refused to give them the slug and ordered them to leave.

At 9:30 p. m. Wolter heard that the jeeps were inside the camps. Having Bennett's authority to act, he set out in his car to tell them that they must confine their patrol to the outside of the camp. By chance, Gordon Brown was with Mr. Wolter when this news came; accompanied him, and was able to give me an almost verbatim account of Wolter's conversation with Morse. Wolter met the jeep in Butte at the Internal

¹ Brown has this conversation directly from Mr. Wolter and assures me it is as accurate as he can make it. Later I got Wolter's own version.

² Captain Morse is not responsible to the Ninth Service Command, but to M. P. Headquarters.

³ In the two days following the shooting I talked to over thirty evacuees. None of them knew that the jeeps had been in the camps; several of the Caucasians, however, saw them.

Security Post. He left his car and spoke to the soldiers. They told him they were following Captain Morse's orders. Wolter and Brown set out for Canal to see Captain Morse. They met him on the way. Wolter asked him to confine his patrols to the outside of the Camp. Captain Morse became violent. In Mr. Wolter's words, he acted like a raving maniac. He replied that he was acting in compliance with the orders of the Ninth Service Command and would report to them that he was denied the use of the roads by WRA. He went on to Butte, followed by a jeep. Wolter and Brown followed. Wolter was not able to pursue the matter further, because at that moment, 9:50, p. m., he and Brown caught sight of a large fire in the farm area east of Butte Camp, north of the Canal Butte Road. Brown and Wolter were the first arrivals at the fire except for the watchman and a jeep load of soldiers. Brown turned in the alarm personally and told me he was quite thrilled, since it was the first time in his life that he had been first at a big fire.¹

Later, Captain Morse complied with Wolter's demand and took his men out of the camp. He also cited Wolter to his superior officer, charging him with interfering with the military in the performance of their duty.

Several Caucasians have told me that planes flew over the camp all night.² This was also supposed to have happened at the time of

¹At dinner the night of December 2, Mr. Cross of the Agricultural Division told me that the soldiers on the jeep had kept their machine guns turned on the crowd and, "would certainly have been glad to let them have it the first wrong move they made." Cross and several other diners appeared to be strongly in accord with this attitude. Brown tells me that he did not notice any guns turned on the spectators at the fire, but since he did not stay long it is possible that this occurred after he left. Cross hinted that the fire was an act of sabotage. Mrs. Luty, sitting next to him said, "I have no doubt about it. I am sure it was sabotage." I said to Cross that if he had even the slightest evidence of sabotage, I would be very glad to put it in my report. Mr. Cross became embarrassed and finally said that there was nothing he could put his fingers on, #but he had his suspicions."

²On the morning of December 7, I observed 6 planes maneuvering over the camp.

the serious mess difficulty in September.

On the morning of December 2 the camp was full of rumors. Mrs. Fleming of the reports office said that rumors were flying around that the evacuee was dying. I did not hear this particular rumor myself. Nakamura of the News-Courier advised that the paper carry a complete account as soon as possible to prevent the spread of false reports. This was done that afternoon when the following account was released. Mr. Wolter gave Mr. Bennett the material and Bennett dictated it. It is correct in every detail.

TRAGEDY FOLLOWS GIAN'S ATTEMPT TO GAIN FREEDOM

Satoshi Elmer Kira, age 22 of block 32, was shot and wounded ~~at~~ 5:30 yesterday evening by a military police when he walked past a sentry post at the Chandler entrance despite orders to halt and two warning shots.

The wound is not serious and he is resting easily this morning, stated Hugo Wolter, community management head.

According to information received here, Kira, when ordered to stop, stated, "I do not have to stop. I am President." He continued to walk past the sentry. The sentry fired two warning shots which did not stop Kira. The sentry then shot him in the left side, the bullet grazing his ribs and lodging in a muscle. The bullet has been removed. Medically, the wound was described as a clean, superficial one.

Relatives attributed Kira's failure to halt when ordered to an intense desire for freedom. They said that Kira, who is a third generation American, had felt the evacuation keenly, and resented bitterly the fact of his detention in Rivers. Because in his resentment he had answered loyalty questions negatively, he had not been able to resettle despite many attempts to do so lately, they continued.

For several days prior to the shooting, Kira had been extremely nervous, requiring considerable attention, they said. Hospital attendants

stated that Kira's statements have been incoherent after hospitalization.

Kira's leave clearance is on the approved list on the project. Final clearance from Washington is being awaited.

From two of Brown's informants and from Mr. Hikida I heard that the incidence of rumors was greatly reduced as soon as the evacuees were able

to read the newspaper account. The publication of the facts had a definitely calming effect.

On the afternoon of the 1st Wolter, speaking for Bennett, had already given a clear and objective account of the incident to the Tucson and Phoenix papers. Both these papers published short announcements on a back page.

Later in the afternoon of the 2nd I heard that the hospital had announced that the boy was out of all danger. On December 3, he was considered on the way to recovery. After his admission to the hospital he has been watched by two members of the Internal Security. Their presence appeared to aggravate the boy's mental instability, and Graves asked that they might be moved to a place where their presence would not be noticed by the patient. According to rumors circulating among the Caucasians and the evacuees the boy was still stating that he ^{was} ~~is~~ the President or that he ^{was} ~~is~~ the Project Director. On December 3 either Bennett or Wolter telegraphed to Washington to make its decision regarding the boy's leave clearance as soon possible.

On the morning of December 2 Mr. Wolter called Mrs. Luty into his office to consult her on the matter of Kira's leave clearance. Mrs. Luty is ^{a former} ~~at~~ ^{Legal stenographer and is} present engaged on the work of ordering and preparing all the testimony taken at these hearings. Sometimes she serves as hearing stenographer, as she did at Kira's hearing. Mrs. Luty told a group of Caucasians that at this interview Wolter had remarked that he thought it would be well, if Washington could be persuaded to give ^{Kira} ~~him~~ immediate clearance. He also advocated that the boy be told that he had clearance at once in order to relieve his anxiety and remove this obstacle to his recovery of mental health. Mrs. Luty did not repeat her reply to Wolter but to the Caucasian group present when she told of this interview, she stated that she thoroughly disapproved of Wolter's suggestion. "What will happen if Washington

refuses the clearance and the boy finds out about it? Besides the boy does not deserve clearance," she continued. "He is erratic and is not loyal to the United States. He thinks only of himself and just wants to get out of camp so he can study art." I remarked that according to WRA intentions the boy must either be given clearance or be sent to Tule Lake. Did she think he ought to go to Tule? "No," she said. "But he shouldn't be let out. He should be institutionalized. Besides WRA is just going to have to keep a great many people in the camps anyway."

The night of December 2 Captain Morse arrested the evacuee employees of the Agricultural division: the night plowmen and the night irrigators, *while they were engaged in duties outside the camp limits*. According to Brown he flourished his revolver as he made the latter arrest. I heard that the arrest was made because the men were outside project boundaries without a pass. The evacuees were so frightened that they refused to go out and work the night of the third of December.¹

Wolter remarked to Brown that Morse's action was a result of Bennett's appeasing attitude toward Morse at their conference following the shooting.² Said Wolter, "Apparently Bennett appeased once too often." After the arrest of the agricultural crews Bennett telegraphed to the Headquarters of the Military Police asking for a military investigation of the captain's actions. The inspector, a major, arrived promptly on the morning of the 4th of December.

¹This situation is full of irony. The Caucasian members of the Agricultural division are the project's most outspoken critics of the Japanese. "The only good Jap is a dead Jap; if you ask me, they ought all to be sent to Tule; why study Japanese, it'll soon be a dead language," are remarks which I have overheard and which characterize their attitude. However, they are conscientious and do their best to get their work done. In the past months they have had great difficulty getting evacuee workers. Their anger at having their insufficient crews frightened into uselessness must be extreme.

On December 8 I met Rogers, head of the division and mentioned the incident. He admitted that the men had been out without passes, that the soldiers went after them with revolvers and scared them to death. Work, however, had been resumed.

2 I was not given the details of this conference.

A conference was ^{now} held at which the major, Captain Morse, Bennett and Wolter were present.² I have only a fragmentary account of what took place, but I understand that the major expressed the opinion that "Perhaps Captain Morse has outlived his usefulness on the project." There is even a possibility that he may be given a dishonorable discharge. In any event, he is to be transferred within the next two days. Captain Morse is reported to have lost his temper at the conference and to have become extremely abusive. "He was going to fight the WRA. He had enough on the WRA to spill a nasty load of dirt on them. He could prove that WRA was employing a bunch of loose women on the project."³ During this conference, Morse is reported to have threatened to arrest Wolter himself.

Morse ^{also} ~~was~~ refused to allow any of his officers to visit the camp and ^{threatened to} ~~close~~ the P. X. to WRA visitors. ^{The inspector persuaded him not to do it.} Wolter is reported to have accused Morse of giving orders to his men to "shoot any of those yellow-bellied bastards who try to get out illegally and to shoot any of the Caucasians also."

The shooting of Kira dominated the regular meeting of the community council held December 6. Mr. Bennett, Gordon Brown, and myself were the Caucasian present. Throughout the discussion, the behavior of the council members varied from the tense, extreme silence characteristic of Japanese groups when they are faced with an intimate emotional situation, to whispered discussions by the small groups of members at certain points in the proceedings.

² ^{regulations} I am told that according to military ~~instructions~~ this inspector can get no information from any of the men in Captain Morse's command.

³ Two or three of the female members of the appointed staff behave in a fashion with the soldiers which gives much fuel to this sort of gossip. On the other hand, gossip has it that Miss Gage, head of the payroll, has been admitting Morse to her room at night.

Miyake brought up the shooting immediately and announced that, "Kira would be back tomorrow," ¹ ~~and that which I have not yet verified.~~ He said that he realized that nothing much could be done directly with the military police, but he felt that some recommendation ought to be made to the Project Director and to Washington.

Mr. Bennett then gave an excellent, concise description of what had occurred, explaining that the boy had been brought down 165 yards from the sentry, and since the machine gun he was using had a range of only 65 yards the shooting might be termed an accident. He also explained that the soldier would be required to go through a court ^{martial} ~~marshall~~, but in a case like this where the soldier had obeyed orders implicitly the court marshall would be perfunctory. If the victim had been a member of the Caucasian staff the soldier's action would have been the same.

Miyake now relinquished the chair to Verlin Yamamoto so that he might take part in the meeting. The fact that Miyake gave his chair to Yamamoto is evidence that the questioning of Mr. Bennett which was to follow had been carefully planned by the council executive committee. Usually the chair is given ~~to~~ over to Mr. Fukushima, the vice-president, but Fukushima, intending to present a resolution in Bennett's presence, retained his ability to act from the floor.

Miyake first questioned Bennett as to whether the guard had been instructed to fire a warning shot. Miyake then inquired whether there were any possibility of making an attempt to improve relations with the military police. The evacuees, he explained, were living in the center under abnormal conditions and there was ^{a strong} ~~and~~ possibility that this situation might reoccur. Mr. Bennett explained the attitude of the military police--that they had been trained to shoot and to hate an enemy. (At this point a significant silence fell upon the councilmen.) The military police, continued Bennett, also hate the WRA. They had even made derogatory remarks about the staff. ²

1. I imagine Miyake means Kira was to be released from hospital.
2. Described on p. 7.

He made it clear that the creation of better relations was an impossibility.

Miyake next brought up the point of the delay over leave clearance. The boy's hearing had taken place in September and as yet he had had no word. Bennett admitted that this was not an ideal situation, and gave a history of Kira's clearance case. Mr. Terry, he said, had doubted that the boy should be given clearance. He himself, however, after reading the docket had decided to pass the boy. Now after the accident, he had reread the docket and had seen Terry's point. This was one of the few cases in which he had reversed Terry's decision. Last Friday he had wired Washington to let the docket through, but he questioned whether the boy would ever be let out of camp. The doctors had told him that Kira suffered from dementia praecox and his condition had been growing steadily worse for years.³

Miyake asked how long it took for Washington reports to come through. "I don't know," said Bennett, "They're swamped back there." Miyake expressed the fear that if such delays continue it would lead to similar cases. Bennett answered that anyone that close to the border line¹ would be safer in camp. Miyake remarked bluntly that the information he had received from close friends and parents of the boy was a little different. (Whispered discussion arose here among those councilmen closest to the door.)

Bennett reaffirmed that a request to speed the decision from Washington had been sent last Friday and blamed the Tule Lake situation for the delay. "For your own information," he said, "the project has had only about ten percent refusals. We only pass on security and safety to the United States. We don't pass on loyalty."² Bennett stated that even if he doubted a person's loyalty, this would not mean that this person might blow up a bridge or commit sabotage. If he thought that a person would not harm the United States, he passed them.

¹of sanity.

²In the light of the statement examine Terry's examination of Kira. The determination of loyalty appears to be his chief intent.

³This latter statement according to Dr. Hulse's remarks is not true, see p. 63.

Next Miyake brought up the fact that some of the young people who had submitted to hearings feel that certain committee members make things particularly hard for them. (This was a direct reference to Mr. Terry. I have heard many accounts of the bullying, criminal-lawyer methods which which Mr. Terry employs his hearings. Evacuees dread being assigned to his committee.)² Bennett admitted this fact and stated that it showed up in the dockets. However, some of the evacuees were not cooperative, he explained. When leave clearances was denied there was usually an unfavorable personal history behind it. The boy or girl probably had indicated their desire to return to Japan or to be segregated, or had been engaged in pro-Japanese activities.

Bennett now attempted to leave but was stopped when Mr. Fukushima rose and remarked gruffly that Mr. Bennett had better stick around because he had something to say to him. Bennett stayed. Mr. Fukushima delivered a speech which, inspite of his difficulty with English, was ~~quite~~ impressive. He explained that he knew the boy well, that he lived near him and saw him every day, and that he intended to present a resolution to the council.

He began a detailed case history. Kira had been born prematurely. He was a seven months baby. He had always been delicate and might be said to be more delicate physical than mentally. You could pick him up in your hand. No one, not even Fukushima who saw him every day, knew that he was mentally deranged. Only his intimate families suspected the fact. On November 11, he had written in his notebook that he was president of the United States. On December 1 he had come to the beauty parlor where his mother had been employed as cashier and made a disturbance. His mother took him home. There he attacked her violently, pulling her hair, knocking her down, and attempting to strangle her. She screamed for help. That afternoon he wandered away

²See "Togi and X" on Gila for ~~v~~independently gathered evidence.

additional

and was not heard of until the shooting. He ^{had} frequently been heard to say that his leave clearance was taking too much time. He had also complained of the severity of the questions.

Fukushima went on to say that he had been approached by a few groups of evacuees who, not knowing of the boy's derangement, had been extremely sympathetic to him. He had assured them that he had known the boy for years and had never seen a sign of derangement, consequently the sentry could not have been expected to notice it.

In a case like this, pointed out the vice-president, all of the evacuees are in danger since they are unarmed. The soldiers have firearms and the evacuees do not. This camp's environment predisposes individuals to this type of derangement. Is it necessary for the soldier to shoot in a case like this? Some authority should be appealed ^{to}. Mr. Fukushima then read in awkward formal terms a resolution in which it was proposed that the council appeal to the project authorities to have the military police refrain from such free use of firearms, and that some action be taken to prevent such undue delay of leave clearances.

Mr. Bennett listened attentively and respectfully, which he has not always done at past council meetings, and stated that there would be no objection to such resolution. It might really result in ~~some~~ speeding up of ^{the} leave clearance process: on the military police it could have no effect at all. He informed the council that he had already asked Mr. Cozzens to have the activities of the military police withdrawn from ^{the} inside project area. If Mr. Cozzens carries out this request, the patrolling of the inside of the camp ~~is~~ would be the responsibility of the Internal Security. Bennett then stated that he thought the presence of the military police was something that had outworn ^{its} usefulness. "A lot of the soldiers would like to shoot somebody." He did not think that it would be possible to get the orders of the sentry changed. "All we could do is to have as much distance between the

soldiers and ourselves as possible."

Mr. Bennett's ~~later~~ comments on this part of the council meeting are interesting. He is reported to have said, "It was kind of tough having Miyake up there, feathering his own nest and trying to make a good impression, on the council while he cross-examined me. But good old Fukushima got up and presented the thing decently." ~~Mr. Bennett has expressed~~

Mr. Ishizu, the representative of the Butte block managers, inquired as to the truth of the rumor that the military police guard might be lifted entirely. Bennett admitted that this move had been given serious consideration, but since the Tule Lake incident it was not likely that any action would be taken for at least three months. He then left the meeting, receiving more applause than I have ever heard him given. The council accepted Fukushima's resolution unanimously.

Hirose then proposed that the council pass a resolution that in the future any such mental cases to be reported to the Internal Security. Gordon Brown asked that he clarify his motion and state to whom the report should be made. Miyake instructed Hirose to draw up the resolution properly and present it at the next meeting.

This council meeting was remarkable for several reasons. Bennett handled a difficult situation extremely well. Neither Gordon Brown nor I could find any ground for criticism either from the evacuee or the administrative point of view. He spoke honestly, attempting neither to deceive nor to distort the truth. In fact, he volunteered far more information than was requested. Even through Miyake's cross-examination he did not lose his courtesy and tact. At times he even succeeded in placing himself, WRA and the evacuees on the same side of the fence as opposed to the military police.

He met the planned inquisition of the executive board capably and answered all questions, even Miyake's impossible request to attempt to improve public relations with the military police, without giving offense. Never before have I observed him unbend to this extent.

Mr. Fukushima's speech also merits careful attention. Structurally it is excellent and would do credit to an individual with considerable training in the social sciences. He began with an objective case history of the

victim, stated the position of the evacuees, and gave the clearest picture of the general evacuee attitude toward the incident that I have been able to obtain. The two resolutions he proposes are dignified and reasonable and are calculated to preserve evacuee self-respect. His presentation of the evacuee consciousness of their unarmed state, that they may be shot down although they are neither prisoners or criminals in the eyes of the law, gives point and perspective to the frequently encountered but often incompletely expressed evacuee attitude: the boy was unarmed and should not have been shot.

On the night of December 6, Mr. McVey, the high school principal in Canal reported to Mr. Bennett that a group of soldiers had shouted remarks at a group of evacuee girls. The remarks were so obscene in character that he did not put them in his report. Bennett, who appears to have abandoned his original policy of appeasement, is reported to be preparing to ask for the court martialing of the offending soldiers. This may be another reflection of the attitude of their commanding officer, Captain Morse. From the evidence at hand it appears that the soldiers are being encouraged to provoke the evacuees into some action which could be interpreted as hostile and give some excuse for strong measures on the part of the soldiers.

A friend of the injured boy who visited him at this time reported that he was weeping because his mother did not come to see him. The friend reported that in her opinion the boy knew why the mother did not come: her son had beaten her. The boy was also asking to see friends of his who had relocated.

In consideration of the fact that Captain Morse appeared to be encouraging the soldiers under his command to extraordinary strictness toward the evacuees if, indeed, he was not inciting them to attempt to create an incident which would lead to more shooting, the following announcement was placed in the Gila News-Courier of December 9:

GIANS ASKED TO STAY WITHIN CAMP

The Butte and Canal Community Councils issued warnings this week that residents must not proceed beyond the project fence without consent from the proper authorities.

Residents were further warned that they must stay within the fence around the immediate community areas from sunset to sunrise.

Out-of-bounds regulations regarding which the Councils gave warning are being enforced by the military police by orders of the Western Defense Com.

The only evacuee reaction I observed was, "How come we have to stay in camp? We haven't done anything."

On November 16 no action had yet been taken to remove Captain Morse or his company. Among the evacuees the matter had died down completely. Wolter, however, assured me that the Administration's request to have Morse transferred had been granted and that his removal was only a matter of time.

CAPTAIN MORSE

I have never met Captain Morse but have seen him only two or three times at the P. X. Brown remarks on him as follows:

"He is a straight stick of a man ¹parading himself on a soldierly bearing, which is remarkably good, considering his age,¹ on always being correctly dressed and always being correctly armed. He is touchy about his status and hates and distrusts the evacuees. This hate he seems to have communicated to his company as reports say that previous commanders did not share his hate, and there was never the same extreme feeling under them as under the present commander."

I have no doubt that Dr. Brown is better acquainted with Captain Morse than I am, but I believe Spenser's reports show that neither officers nor men of the military police have ever an attitude other than hate and distrust toward the evacuees. Still, Morse may be particularly anti-evacuee. A few of the soldiers are ^{called} ~~known as~~ "nice guys" ^{by} ~~to~~ the evacuees since they will occasionally close their eyes to a little beer brought into the camp. I have never heard of an understanding or tolerant view toward the evacuees on the part of any of the officers. Some soldiers, I know, have, in the past, closed their eyes good naturedly on evacuees fishing outside camp bounds. From conversations at a few dates between female school teachers and some of these soldiers in which I was a participant, ² I was thoroughly impressed with the fact that these soldiers had no use for the evacuees.

According to Brown, (naturally I can get no such statement from Wolter) Bennett attempted to appease Morse after the captain had brought the armed soldiers with jeeps into the camp, ignoring the agreement between the army and WRA. When Morse arrested the agricultural workers on the night following the shooting, Bennett repented his policy and telegraphed the Headquarters

² This was when I first came to camp, ~~and didn't know any better.~~

1. He is in his middle fifties.

of Military Police for an investigation. At the interview with the investigating Major Turner, Morse is reported to have stated he will fight the WRA and "spill a lot of dirt." He is said to have made slandering remarks on the morals of the WRA female staff members,

The Administration appears convinced that the soldiers' attempt to create "incidents" with the evacuees are a reflection of their commanding officers' attitude.

POSITION OF THE SENTRY

From Wolter and Bennett I gather that the sentry was quite within his rights and was obeying orders. Previous orders had been to shoot in the legs. This had been revised to "shoot to kill." It is true that the sentry's relief was in sight and it is possible that the evacuee might have been apprehended without the use of firearms; but according to the report of the army, orders were carefully obeyed--the evacuee was warned and no technical issue can be taken with the sentry.

It is interesting to note that the soldiers are reported to have been concerned over the fact that the boy might die. They are glad he is recovering

CASE HISTORY OF SATOSHI EIMER KIRA

Satoshi Kira is a third generation Japanese-American. His mother was born in the United States and his father in Hawaii. Up till the early part of November 1943, he lived with his parents and one sister. On November 11, his father, a film technician, relocated to Cleveland, intending to send for his family. Unsatisfactory housing conditions made this impossible.

Kira had been born prematurely. According to DR. Hata, who treated the gunshot wound and diagnosed his mental condition, his childhood had been quite normal. In Grammar School he had been considered an excellent student, but had become "just good" in High School. He attended Los Angeles Junior College and majored in commercial art.

At this center he had few friends. He participated in no group activities except, as he stated at his hearing, ^{except for} singing in a choir. Kira is said to be very handsome, but exceedingly thin and frail. "You could pick him up in your hand," said Mr. Fukushima. He is very neat. Mrs. Luty noted at the hearing that "that not one hair was out of place and he looked as if he had manicured his own nails."¹

Up to August 1943 Kira had been employed as an artist on the staff of the News-Courier. At his hearing he stated that he had given up his position because "he was waiting for the proper kind of job." According to Reverend Yamazaki, who knew him fairly well, he had stopped work because of ill health and because he wished to devote all of his time to an effort to present a true artistic account of camp life. His best friend relocated some time ago. According to the Reverend, Kira was an extreme introvert. Yamazaki had lived across the street from in in Los Angeles for years, but

¹ From my observation at other leave hearings I am inclined to think the boy, as seems to be customary, carefully prepared to look his best for the ordeal. Evacuees always dress in their best. The women, in particular, wear dresses and apply cosmetics which ~~would look extremely out of place for ordinary camp wear.~~
are not de mode

Kira had never spoken to him. I was shown one of Kira's charcoal sketches of the interior of Yamazaki's church. His talent is obvious.

At the time of military registration Kira answered "No-No." The evidence indicates that he did this as a protest against his treatment during evacuation and against the injustice done to the Japanese citizens who were confined in camps when the German and Italian citizens were left free. He never at any time indicated the slightest sentiment of loyalty to Japan. He was never connected with any of the pressure groups of Gila; such activities, would, in any case, be contrary to his temperament.

He exhibited no signs of mental illness until after his leave clearance which took place on September 14. After the hearing he returned home, lay down on his bed and complained of being tired both mentally and physically. According to his family, he repeatedly said that the questions had been too severe and that the hearing had taken too much time.

At his hearing he made a very poor impression on Mr. Terry, the chairman, and on Mrs. Duty the stenographer. He made no attempt to hide his feelings, argued with Mr. Terry on the justness of evacuation, and in Mr. Terry's opinion appeared to be loyal ~~to~~ neither to the United States nor to Japan. He wished to change his answer because he considered that by permitting relocation the United States was making amends for the mistake of evacuation and he desired to study art.

His attitude caused Terry to recommend that he be denied clearance (which meant segregation). Both Terry and Mrs. Duty, I am informed by Mrs. Duty, were of the opinion that under no circumstances should he be given leave. Mr. Bennett read the docket carefully, disagreed, and recommended clearance, with reservations. At the time of the shooting, word of Washington's final decision is still being awaited.

The first week in November Kira's father noticed that he was acting peculiarly. After his father had ~~left~~ ^{left} camp Kira told his sister that he

was going to kill his father and mother. His sister said, "Oh, forget about it." When his father relocated he is also reported to have boarded the bus, either in an attempt to accompany him or to see him off. But he was put off because he did not have a pass.

His symptoms of mental derangement grew more pronounced. He began to have visions at night and became obsessed with the idea that some persons were attempting to kill him. He said he was President of the United States and was receiving a salary of \$200,000.00 a week. He also said he was Project Director and that he had an I. Q. of 700. After the shooting his sister examined his notebook and found that on November 11 he had written that he was President of the United States.

On November 30 Kira's mother was called before a committee headed by Graves. She was questioned and stated that she would not leave camp without her son. The boy discovered or sensed that this interview had taken place, and became ^{extremely} ~~violently~~ suspicious. He may have feared that his mother and sister intended to join his father, leaving him in camp alone. His actions became increasingly ~~excentric~~ eccentric. According to reliable reports he began to clean and sort his belongings. When he had finished his own he began on those of his mother and sister. Camp gossip is unanimous that he beat his mother and sister, and that he threw away some sugar insisting that it was poisoned. (One variant of the story states that he said there was arsenic in the sugar, another strychnine.) As he grew increasingly violent his mother and sister slept at a friend's home while a male friend stayed with Kira.,

On December 1 he went to the Beauty Parlor where his mother is employed as receptionist and created a disturbance. His mother took him home. When they reached home, the boy attacked his mother violently, pulled her hair, knocked her down and began to strangle her. She screamed and friends rescued her. Early that afternoon he left the house, leaving a card on which he had printed "L. A." (Los Angeles had been his home before

evacuation.) He was not heard of again until shot by the sentry at 5:20 that evening. He was brought to the Butte hospital and walked in with the assistance of the soldiers.

On the operating table, Dr. Hata spoke to the boy quietly, drew him out, and got him to tell his story. "I'll tell you everything, Dr. Hata," he said. He told of how he had been convinced that a ~~magnet~~ ^{mechanical device} was dragging him out of camp. He had heard the soldier tell him to stop, but the power of the magnet was too strong. According to Dr. Hata, the shock of the injury caused a temporary complete recovery, ~~the patient~~ which persisted for about twenty-four hours. He said he knew he was not the President of the United States and that he no longer felt a magnet pulling him out of camp. Gradually his symptoms reappeared and on the day after the shooting he stated that he believed his I. Q. had gone down to 500.

The wound was superficial, had broken two ribs and had followed the course of the bone. It healed rapidly and by December 10 Kira was considered sufficiently strong to be removed to the State Mental Hospital in Phoenix.

Hata diagnosed the case as early dementia praecox and said that in his opinion the boy has over a fifty-fifty chance of recovery providing he is not brought back to the project. Hata agreed that the hearing Kira had undergone in September may well have been the deciding factor in bringing about his illness. "It may have tipped the balance," he said.

EVACUEE REACTIONS TO THE SHOOTING

I spent December 1 and 2 paying calls on evacuee friends and acquaintances. Since I had ^{just} returned from Salt Lake City my visits had adequate justification and the atmosphere was better attuned to confidence than if I had called only to elicit information. Armed with gifts ~~of~~ of candy and purchases I had been delegated to make, I received a gratifying amount of data.

My first and most powerful impression was that while the shooting had caused considerable unrest and a great deal of discussion, the atmosphere was predominantly quiet. In most cases the evacuees did not bring up the subject. Sometimes they mentioned the incident after considerable desultory conversation with the hidden or frankly expressed intent of pumping me for information. ~~It was not~~ Usually I had to introduce the subject when an opening was presented. No evacuee appeared excited. Two had not heard of the shooting. Although the soldiers were criticized, they were not denounced. The only threatening statement I heard came from the pro-Japanese Mrs. M.

The most frequently expressed evacuee opinion was that the soldier did wrong to shoot an unarmed boy. This sentiment was voiced whenever I discussed the incident at any length. It was also brought up in the Community Council meeting by Mr. Fukushima. When I met my block manager Thursday morning he asked if I had heard of the incident. Since we are on friendly terms, I asked how the people were taking it. "They're saying he oughtn't to have shot him because he was unarmed," he replied. That evening Mrs. Kondo expressed the same sentiment.

Friday morning Mrs. M. was most emphatic on the point. Her voice took on the harsh, tight tone it habitually assumes when she is emotionally moved. "The people say that if the boy had attacked the soldier it would have been all right to shoot him. But just for running away, he had no right in the world. The boy was unarmed. The soldier had absolutely no right to shoot an unarmed boy."

Friday afternoon Hikida confirmed the wide prevalence of this sentiment when he said with no prompting on my part, "From immediate contacts in mess and other places, the first thing that comes to their minds seems to be, "Wasn't there any other alternative that could be employed rather than shooting?... and shooting at the very center of the body? He was unarmed." "

Said Reverend Yamazaki: "There have been (other) cases where a boy walked past that gate. We also have women and children here. This isn't a prison either. When a boy gets sick and he begins to walk out of the center, he has no ear to listen to orders.....In the past I have heard from DR. Sleath that they have had other such cases. Then they sent a car following the boy and when the boy was exhausted they would pick him up and say, "Can't I take you back?" Then they would investigate and find treatment."

"I realize army orders must be army orders. But why can't they see the boy is sick?"

A friend of the boy's mother, a woman, said that the sentry should have seen that the boy was crazy and tried to stop him without firearms. On Monday morning a girl in the beauty shop made the same remark.

At the council meeting Mr. Fukushima, the vice-chairman said: "Here are all evacuees threatened (by such danger as this) and actually without arms. And the M. P.'s have firearms. And just because we don't have firearms it will not be necessary to use firearms, even though army regulations order them to shoot."

Gordon Brown remarks^{ed} on the curious lack of logic expressed in this conception and on the ideal of sportsmanship it shows. I present it only as the most outstanding evacuee attitude. All agreed that the sentry should somehow have stopped the boy without shooting him.

The fact that the boy was thought to be deranged was also mentioned at

almost every interview. Sometimes I was asked for more detail on the subject. "Is it true that the boy is cracked?" "Did he really say he was president of the United States?" At other interviews evacuees stated that the boy had been acting queerly and implied that the soldier ought to have been able to see that he was not right in his head and that he was not responsible. Fukushima stated that he was approached by several groups who held this point of view.

At first, says Hikida, the people thought that the soldier had shot without warning. But after the newspaper account was published they felt better about it. Incidentally, I have heard no evacuee criticize the newspaper account, or hint that it was not the truth. It appears to have had a powerful calming effect.

Several people, among them the steady Mr. Kondo, ~~and~~ an evacuee Episcopalian priest, Reverend Yamasaki, and a friend of the boy's mother stated that the soldier ought to have been able to tell that the boy meant no harm. To walk quietly out of the project gate was not the action of a violent or dangerous person.¹

The evacuee attitude toward the soldier who shot the boy and toward the soldiers in general was on the whole critical but not bitter. The longest discussion I heard on the soldiers took place at the Kondo's home. Here they were called ignorant and were accused of being illiterate.² They were said to have been sent to this post and not overseas because they are physically or mentally unfit for active service. Some of them can't even shoot.²

Mr. Kondo remarked that the sentry really had to shoot, since he may not leave his post for any reason. Reverend Tsuda also stated, according to Brown's informant, that if the sentry had orders to fire he is not

¹ See pp. 43, 49, 51.

² I have heard identical statements from ϕ half a dozen Caucasians since my arrival on the project.

See p. 43

to be blamed." But the order should be changed.

Even the virago Mrs. M. did not express hate for the soldiers. On the contrary, she accused them of hating the Japanese. "They hate us. Oh, how they hate us. And for what? They are just ignorant." She did not mention the ~~and their~~ physical disabilities which the soldiers are supposed to have.

↙ She and her fellow evacuees ^{whether pro-Japanese or loyal} ~~are~~ I am convinced, ^{that} bear far more ill will toward Mr. Bennett than toward any member of the military. Had the group of which she is a member made any trouble, I hazard the guess that their anger would have been directed toward the Administration and not toward the soldiers. I have discussed this matter only with Mr. Kikida and he agrees with me. Gordon Brown is less sure, but he has no contact at all with this group.

My Caucasian friends criticised the soldiers with greater severity and with a far more emotional bias than any of my evacuee informants. One teacher was afraid the soldiers might get drunk, invade the camp and begin a massacre. Caucasian attitudes will be described in more detail later.

Two evacuees expressed sympathy with the sentry. A Nisei told my secretary, "I don't blame the soldier for shooting, if the evacuee didn't stop when he told him to. He's probably been itching to try that gun out for months." When I repeated this remark to an evacuee Christian minister (a Nisei) he burst into a roar of sympathetic laughter. "I can sympathize," said he. "I guess those fellows really get the urge to use their guns." Laughter also followed a similar statement by Mr. Bennett at the council meeting.

By good fortune I was able to get an expression from that submerged part of the community which, heretofore, might have been expected to agitate and channel the activities of their fellow evacuees into some overt expression of resentment. Though, of course, I am not in a position to make a conclusive statement, it is my opinion that this group is very small, and is, at present, almost impotent. Nevertheless,

Mrs. M.'s proud statement should not be ignored. "There are some people around; I'm not mentioning any names, who wanted to show them (the administration). They wanted to go and make trouble. But I told them, 'Don't you do it. You wouldn't have a chance. They're just looking for a chance to mow you down.' I told them that they have to be patient. Their chance will come."¹

Mr. Hikida said that he had no idea that there were any people in camp who might make trouble. Yet he told Mr. Wolter that if there were five or six people in camp who wished to agitate, they would be restrained by their friends.

On the whole, the incident was received very quietly by the evacuees. Many expressed only curiosity, and one did not know about it until told by Brown's investigator. Another did not know till she read about it in the newspaper. Roughly, half of the people to whom I talked expressed sentiments which were not very different from those which might be expected from members of a small Caucasian community under the same circumstances. (I have experienced an incident in which a boy was shot by a policeman, when I

¹ The implications in Mrs. M's statements are very significant. Her resentment over the fact that the administration will not allow her children to be taught Japanese, even though Caucasians are studying the language, is indicative of the leaning toward things Japanese, which "X" has pointed out. She was most ~~sympathetic~~ in her statement that the evacuees had been driven from America by their unfair treatment and were becoming more Japanese every day.

Some of this may be wishful thinking. However, two Nisei, one a minister, have in the past few weeks expressed the opinion, gained, ~~I~~ believe from a newspaper article: "They have tried to break up little Tokyo and all they've succeeded in doing is making ten more little Tokyo's that are more Japanese than ever." One made the remark to me and on to Gordon Brown. Some time ago a school teacher remarked to me that when she arrived here last fall, three or four of her class of 25 first graders could speak no English. This fall, eight of her class of 16 can speak no English. These are only straws of evidence on a phenomenon which is very difficult for me to evaluate.

I wish I could portray in words the tone of fanatical determination which suffused Mrs. M's voice when she drew herself up, stared into space, and said with stiff-lipped scorn, "They think they can break us. But they're wrong. Our minds are getting harder and harder."

lived in a Caucasian Community.) Vengeance was considered only by a few. The most commonly ^{expressed} ~~held~~ opinion was that while the soldier was probably doing his duty, he should not have shot down an unarmed boy.

Mr. Hikida's hypothesis as to why the incident did not arouse more rancor are, so far as I can judge, fundamentally correct. Knowledge of the boys mental condition spread with the story of the shooting. It was rumored that he had beaten his mother and sister. He was a Nisei and able to speak English fluently.¹ The fact that the boy was not fatally injured and is according to latest reports, recovering, was also pertinent. Hikida also stresses the absence of any pressure group in the center. If the G. Y. P. A. or other pressure organizations were still functioning he says "I certainly think some public opinion would have been shown."

In one sense the community reacted to this occurrence in a manner which is entirely compatible with the principles which govern a democratic community. Groups of evacuees consulted influential and respected members of the community on the best method of taking action to prevent another occurrence. The two principle opinions brought forward were that some measures should be taken to bring about better relations between evacuees and the military police, and that WRA should be made conscious of the need to speed up leave clearances. Not only respected councilmen like Mr. Miyake (not respected by everyone) and Mr. Fukushima, were consulted, but also individuals like Mr. Hikida, who held no public office.² The council rose to the occasion and made the wishes of the people known to the Administration

¹ On inconclusive evidence I am inclined to hazard the guess that the victim was one of those who answered "No-No" through motives of injured pride and idealism and not because he was a member or came under the influence of a pro-Japanese group. Had he been a Kibei or Issei with no command of English, or had he been a member of a former pressure group, the reaction would have been more violent. (Former part of guess later proved correct.)

² See the account of the council meeting, p. 11, the verbatim notes, p. 57 and Hikida's remarks of December 9.

in no uncertain terms. Whether it is possible ~~to~~ for the Administration to follow their suggestions, remains to be seen.

A week after the shooting considerable discussion was still going on among the evacuees. Sentiment had swung from emphasis on the shooting of an unarmed boy to a conviction that something must be done about the severity of segregation hearings. The evacuees, it was pointed out, had been brought here through military necessity and were not prisoners of war. Resentment was directed more against the WRA for slowness and excessive severity ~~than~~ in hearings than toward the soldiers. The evacuees appeared to have a pretty clear conception of the soldier's position in regard to obeying orders. Some people, however, still felt that the soldier should have noticed the boy's mental unbalance at the gate. Fukushima describes at some length how he/ reasoned with groups of evacuees on this point.

Mrs. Kira was reported to be very upset and extremely resentful because of the strictness of the hearing which her son had undergone. Hikida described her as telling him that the hearing had constituted "a mental hardship." People felt, said he, that the committee should take a more sympathetic attitude. Mrs. Kira is also reported to have been ashamed and to feel responsibility to the community because of her son's deed, an interesting manifestation of community responsibility.

Hikida also stressed that most resentment was being expressed by the older ^{isai} bachelor group whom he said, were the WRA's most severe critics and always inclined to criticize the actions of the Administration on principle.

A rumor, the extent of which I was not able to judge, was current in camp that the authorities were attempting to make the boy's shooting appear to be suicide. Surprisingly enough, very few rumors were stimulated by the reports from Canal Camp, that soldiers had fired warning shots or shouted offensive remarks at evacuees.

On the evening of December 9 Mr. Kondo strengthened my ^{conviction} ~~conviction~~ that

was crystallizing around the severity of the hearing. A lengthy argument took place in my presence, in which one evacuee held that the M. P.'s were not so bad, at least they had not always been so bad as this incident made them appear, and Mr. Kondo held that they had always been strict "and wouldn't answer you when you spoke to them."

The only evacuee remark I heard on the announcement in the paper ~~that~~ residents must not proceed beyond the project fence without the consent of the proper authorities and that they must stay within the confines of the fence from sunset to sunrise was: "Why do they want us to stay in bounds. We haven't done anything?"

Caucasian Reactions

Since the interests of the study lie more with the evacuees than with the Caucasian appointed staff, I spent much more time and energy collecting data among the Japanese. Unfortunately, since matters moved so fast, this renders my knowledge of Caucasians' reactions quite incomplete. What I did observe led me to conclude that overt signs of emotional disturbance over the shooting were far stronger among the Caucasians than among the evacuees. Every Caucasian to whom I spoke in the days immediately following the shooting, was excited to some degree. Many were nervous and some were afraid. Most of my friends ~~as soon as they caught sight of me, and~~ began to pour out what they knew of the affair. To them it was one of the most exciting, or thrilling occurrences of their stay in camp.

I believe the news spread far more rapidly through the Caucasian barracks than it did among the evacuees. The barracks are within sight of the hospital and some of the Caucasians saw the jeeps patrolling Wednesday night. As I have mentioned before, no evacuee to whom I spoke, knew that the jeeps had entered the camps, although I believe that some of the evacuee doctors and nurses must have seen them.

Unfortunately, I have not been able to discuss the incident with

any of the Caucasians whom I know to be hostile to the evacuees. When I did come in contact with these individuals they seemed reluctant to discuss the incident. Those Caucasians who have sought me out belong to that faction which is extremely pro-evacuee in sentiment. They were violent in their denunciation of the soldiers - far more violent than any of the evacuees. "The soldier forced the wounded boy to walk into the hospital; the soldier may have been drunk." One teacher expressed the fear that a large group of soldiers might get drunk, board their jeeps, descend upon the camp and shoot every evacuee in sight. The victim was defended because he was an artist, because he was not in his right mind, because his passionate desire to relocate had been refused. It is interesting to note that the most common evacuee opinion: that the soldier should have stopped the boy without shooting, was seldom expressed by the Caucasians.

My subjective impression of the staff, gained during meals, is that the group was very nervous and under considerable tension. As an experiment, I remarked at dinner on the night of December 2 that I thought that the soldiers and some of the Caucasian staff were afraid of the evacuees. The results were interesting. Both Mr. Cross and Mrs. Luty became very angry and denied repeatedly that they were afraid.¹ I apologized and said that I had meant nothing by my statement.

Mrs. Luty is ^{emphatic} ~~vehement~~ in her defense of Mr. Terry's refusal to give

¹ Mr. Cross is a California from Bakersfield, a member of the Agricultural Division. He has repeatedly told me that the Japanese are dangerous, that he cannot understand why I trust them as I do, that he knows Japanese far better than I do and that one of these days he is going to enlighten ~~me~~ and tell me some things which will make me more careful about talking around the camp late in the evening. (I shall attempt to get this interesting verbatim statement from Mr. Cross as soon as opportunity offers itself.)

Mrs. Luty has in my presence frequently accused the evacuees of stealing, stated that you really can't trust one of them, and confessed that when she gets in a large group of evacuees she feels smothered and must escape.

Kira leave clearance. Her reasons are that the boy was utterly selfish, self-centered, not loyal either to Japan or to the United States, that he is very erratic (denied by Brown,) and that he changed from "no-no" to "yes-yes" only because he wanted to relocate.

Mr. Bennett's attitude toward the military police underwent some change as a result of this incident. Captain Morse's threat to expose WRA "dirt" and the incident in which the soldier shouted insults at evacuee girls may have been significant factors in the change.

Mr. Wolter's unusually revealing statements during my interview indicate that he was very angry over the actions of the military. He remarked after the interview that he was not going to the P.X. not because he was afraid but because he didn't wish to engage in physical combat with Morse with a company of soldiers present. "Not that I'd mind it though, under different circumstances," said he.

Synthesis

In general this incident was characterized by remarkable quietness among the evacuees and by somewhat more excitement among the Caucasians. In spite of the rapidity with which rumor is known to spread through the camp, some of the evacuees did not know of the event until they read the newspaper. None knew of the entrance of the armed soldiers, except perhaps some members of the hospital staff. The evacuees as a whole were resentful and critical, especially since the boy was unarmed and had not threatened the soldier. But they were not at all violent or inclined to seek vengeance. On the contrary, it appears that the community council was to some extent at least, used by the evacuees as an instrument to formulate and present to the administration a resolution intended to prevent a recurrence.

In this connection, it should not be forgotten that none of the evacuees, not even the remnants of the pro-japanese pressure groups, was conscious of how narrowly they had escaped military supervision and its dangers.

Caucasian and evacuee attitudes on the competence of the military police were clearly brought out by this incident. In general, the Caucasians expressed their lack of respect more freely than the evacuees.

A week after the shooting, the incident was still the topic of extensive discussion among the evacuees, but among the Caucasians interest had died down almost entirely except among those individuals particularly concerned. Evacuee resentment had shifted somewhat from resentment over the shooting of an unarmed boy to the conviction that something ought to be done about the strictness and the delay in the leave clearance hearings.

The fact that the story of the boy's mental derangement spread with the account of the shooting, the fact that he was a ^{a young man, not a child} ~~nisee~~, could speak fluent English and could not have misunderstood the soldier, that he was not fatally injured and that those evacuees willing to make trouble over the incident are small in number and disorganized, all contributed to the orderly acceptance of the incident.

Mr. Wolter's handling of this difficult situation cannot be too highly commended.

KIRA'S LEAVE HEARING

Since Dr. Hata and Mr. Wolter believe that Kira's illness was precipitated by his leave clearance hearing this stenographic transcription warrants close examination. Kira showed no symptoms of mental derangement before this experience. Gordon Brown is of the opinion that the boy's treatment at this hearing "pushed him over the brink." Wolter admitted to me confidentially that it might well have been the last straw. The hearing, said he, had not been well conducted; it had been turned into a debate rather than an attempt to get an expression of the boy's opinion.

Both Kira's father and mother have mentioned the unfortunate effect produced by the hearing. Mrs. Kira is reported to be particularly disturbed over it. According to her, the boy has been brooding ever since, and has stated repeatedly that he resented the questions put to him. Mr. Kira said that Satoshi came home that day ~~at~~ and lay down, complaining of feeling very tired.

In this and other reports I have mentioned frequently that many evacuees complain to me of Terry's "criminal attorney" manner.¹ This was mentioned in the council meeting by Harry Miyake although he did not call Terry by name.

Mrs. Luty, who served as stenographer, was greatly disturbed by the shooting. She talked frequently of the incident and was absolutely in agreement with Terry's decision. Kira, she said, was selfish, utterly self-centered, very erratic, and not loyal either to Japan or to the United States. She was certain that he had changed his answer only because he wished to relocate. Later she added that Kira, at times, seemed ready to jump over the desk at any minute and take Mr. Terry by the throat.

He was very loquacious and very argumentative.

¹On December 8 I was told by Miss Wilson, one of the high school teachers, that she had been told of a leave clearance hearing at which Terry was chairman where the evacuee being questioned suddenly "began chattering and jabbering in Japanese. Mr. Terry attempted to make the interpreter translate the Japanese, but the interpreter refused, saying, "I can't tell you, I can't tell you."

Mr. Terry's character is paradoxical in the extreme. He is honest, sincere, intelligent and kind. He is devoting himself whole-heartedly to his task of assisting the evacuees. In his legal defense of the Japanese he is often unselfish to a degree. If he thought he were fighting in a just cause, he would, I believe, risk his professional reputation without hesitation.

His desire to assist verges at times on sentimentality. When Kimiko Murakami was determined to leave on the Gripsholm he argued with her for hours, offered to lend her money, and, according to Brown, even conceived a plan of spiriting her out of the camp to get her away from the authorities.

Yet, as the hearing shows, he is quite unable to understand, to admit into his mind, and consequently to take into consideration, the psychological effects of evacuation on the Japanese. He will never let an opportunity for debate pass unchallenged.

He is utterly blind to the Japanese' sensitiveness and inadvertantly ^{manner} injures their feelings by his brusque behavior. That a person would retain a love and respect for the country of his birth, even though he had adopted another, is beyond his comprehension. His honesty and good intent are beyond question; yet he is the most unpopular Caucasian on the project.

On December 11 I attended a small gathering at which Terry and his wife were present. This was the night of their return from Washington and New York. Terry argued with Brown, Wolter and Province that any ~~subset~~ of the evacuees had a "perfect legal right" to walk out of camp. He couldn't see why they didn't start legal proceedings. Though he battled valiently, the combined insistence of three men and two women, Mrs. Wolter and myself, finally forced him to admit that the evacuees might be motivated by their fears, resentments, and other emotions and not by logic, that an appreciation of their legal rights under the Constitution is inhibited by these attitudes, and that they should

not be condemned because of this.

The members of the group, particularly Mrs. Wolter, were not too tactful in their statements, and I think some impression was made on Terry's mental crystal.

From Brown I hear that Terry will officiate at no more leave clearance hearings, if Wolter has anything to say about it.

PERSONAL NOTES ON THE HEARING

On page 4 Terry forced Kira to admit that he had made a mistake in the date he had said he had turned in his Japanese citizenship papers in to the Japanese consul. On the next two pages Terry spent considerable time in quizzing Kira on why he wished to return to the West Coast.¹ The evacuees' desire to return to the West Coast is incomprehensible to Mr. Terry. On the occasion when he tried to cross-examine me, he stated that he couldn't understand why the Japanese wished to go back to California. He certainly would never go back if he had been treated as they were.

On page 8 Kira explained that he answered "No" because the Japanese were put in camps while American citizens of Italian and German ancestry were not. The conditions in the assembly center, no ventilation, lining up to eat at the mess hall, also angered and humiliated him. This is a significant and very common attitude which I encountered frequently when I interviewed potential segregees.

On page 9 Kira stated that he changed his mind because he felt that the attitude of the American people had changed. He felt that now he had a chance in the United States. This is also an attitude which I have met repeatedly.

¹ A few days ago an evacuee told me "Terry always harps on the West Coast. When a friend of mine had a hearing, he asked him, 'Where would you go if they closed the ~~West Coast~~ East Coast?' My friend said, 'I would go to the Middle West.' Then Terry said, 'Where would you go if they closed the Middle West?' 'Then I guess I'd go to the South.' 'Where would you go if they closed the South?' 'Then, I don't know what I'd do,' said my friend."

Mr. Terry then questioned the boy minutely as to where he had got the information of this change of public opinion and succeeded in putting him in the wrong. ¹ Kira had not answered the question dishonestly. The consciousness of the change in American Public opinion, the fact that evacuees with a good record would be allowed to relocate permeated the camp at this time (early spring of 1942). One would not have to be a subscriber to a Middle Western newspaper to be conscious of it and to fall under its influence. ³

On pages 9 and 10 the different frames of reference for loyalty held by Terry and Kira are clearly apparent. I made reference to these different frames of reference for loyalty in my report on segregation. ¹ Kira expressed himself as willing to give unqualified allegiance to the United States if his people were treated justly. This did not constitute loyalty to Mr. Terry who remarked several times that he considered such an attitude very selfish. ²

It is difficult to consider Kira wild and erratic when reading his answers to the second question on page 10. The answer is intelligent and shows unusual alertness:

Terry: ~~Are~~ we supposed to infer from these answers that your loyalty or lack of loyalty to the United States is entirely selfish in quality?

Kira: It could be interpreted as selfish.

Terry: I am asking you to interpret it for us. We are anxious to know whether it is based entirely upon the treatment which you received individually as a member of a minority racial group, or whether it is based upon the fact that you consider that democracy has so failed generally as to be an institution to which you cannot be loyal?

Kira: The two statements which you give are slightly disconnected, are they not?

¹ I do not suggest that there are only two frames of reference, one Japanese and one American. There are no doubt many.

² During my interview with Terry he remarked that many of his contacts with evacuees disgusted him because the Japanese appeared to be motivated almost entirely by selfish interests.

³ See statements from letters asking for a change of answer. pp. 66, 67.

At the bottom of page 10 Kira stated that while the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence are all fine documents they are only documents. Their power depends entirely upon how their administration is upheld by the people. They can ~~and~~ stand only as long as the people desire to carry out the principles which they represent.

On page 11 Terry brought Kira to another rhetorical defeat because he did not seek legal advice in his difficulties. This argument came to a climax on page 13 where Kira, interestingly enough, used the same defense I employed when Terry questioned me on this subject: that Terry might have felt the same way if he had been confined in a camp. "I'm not asking about anybody else. I am asking about you," Terry tells Kira.

On page 12 Terry again called Kira's attitude selfish, and Kira stated that even though he were refused clearance, he would serve in the United States forces if he were drafted.

On page 13 and 14 Kira is again defeated when Terry, ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ compared Kira to a citizen who is refused justice from one policeman and then condemns the government who employs the policeman. Kira is finally made to admit that he had neglected to attempt to protect his own right and that his actions were not logical. On page 15 he offers his final defense: "I have been a schoolboy almost all of my life and led a sheltered life, but I know that there is no excuse for my not doing anything about it."

When Kira had left the room, Mr. Terry remarked, "That boy is certainly off the beam."

Kira's answers appear honest and straightforward. His answers are not wild or erratic. Mr. Terry appears to have given considerable vent to his joy in debate. He is quite right when he concludes that Kira's reaction to evacuation was not logical. He is unable to understand human action, not dictated by logic.

Howley

Kira case

Confidential

I should prefer that you do not send this section to X. The Kondos are his very good friends and I am not sure he would approve of the frankness with which I discuss them.

On the evening of December 9 I had an opportunity to visit the Kondos. Since they are my trusted friends and since I knew that they had been treated very rudely by Mr. Terry when they consulted him about getting their child from a mental institution in California, I thought their remarks on Kira's leave clearnace hearing would be interesting.

Mrs. Kondo is a Nisei; her husband is Kibei. She appears to resent evacuation more bitterly than Mr. Kondo.

She is quite American in her psychological processes: in her attitude toward the upbringing of children and toward those members of the Caucasian staff who are incompetent or rude.

← She considers some of the ideas which her mother-in-law wishes to impress on her 10-year old son superstitions, foolish and pernicious. Her husband considers them wise and proper.

Mr. Kondo is a peacemaker. At least he feels "you should not strike unless you are sure every evacuee will stand with you." ¹

They were extremely interested when I showed ~~it to~~ ^{the report,} them and sat at the table reading it together. They said nothing until they reached page 5 where Terry began to question Kira on why he wished to go back to the West Coast. Said Mrs. Kondo, "Anybody has a sentiment and an attachment to where he's been living. The spots he has known in his childhood on the West Coast will

¹In a later report I shall include an interesting discussion on superstition, religion and social stratification in which I participated with the Kondos and a Japanese friend.

always be like a dream. Like the old folks say, 'I want to go back to die, It is my home'."

When they reached the 14th question on page 9 Mr. Kondo said, "That last question I think if you ask this question to anybody, I think they'd say, yes, if you discover that the government might affect a minority group in any way or other that you consider unjust."

Concerning the second question on page 10 where Mr. Terry asks Kira if he considers that democracy has failed as an institution, Mr. Kondo said, "Any sensible person would interpret it so--that is democracy for you. If you don't have a right to think the way you want what have you got."

As Mrs. Kondo continued reading on page 9 and 10 she remarked, "I think he is brilliant. Good for him." In the middle of 10 where Mr. Terry mentions negro persecutions in the United States, Mrs. Kondo says, "That really shows what he (Mr. Terry) feels--that racial prejudice in the Southern states is a natural thing. Why are we making a fuss when the negroes are abused?" When she reached the top of page 11 she again remarked "I think he is brilliant."

At the bottom of page 11 when Terry asks Kira why he did not call legal aid before he condemned the system of government, Mr. Kondo remarked, "How's the poor kid to know, ² none of us ordinary people know. I didn't know anything about the Bar Association." *myself*

Referring to Terry's remark on the second line of page 12 where he states, "What I am afraid of is that your original answer and your desire to change were based solely and exclusively on your own *selfish interest* ~~ends~~." Mrs. Kondo said, "Those are the exact words he told me. You are being selfish to want your child with you!"

There was good natured laughter on Mr. Roger's long dissertation on page 13. Mr. Kondo said, "Boy he's really simple minded," and added that the plans of the Japanese to whom Rogers referred were impossible. "Once you get out of this country to Japan, naturally you are not going to be allowed to come back to this country."

Mr. Kondo was impressed by the discussion of the policeman on page 13 and 14. He said, "This idea of changing loyalty is just not the idea ^{of} ~~from~~ changing loyalty from United States to Japan. What he means when he says 'I would find another policeman' is, 'I must find another country'."

At the top of page 14 where Kira said that he would not go so far as to feel that law and order had completely broken down in a community where such things were allowed, Mrs. Kondo said tersely, "I would."

Concerning the fifth answer on page 14 where Kira says "I would have liberty in my grasp," Mrs. Kondo remarked, "I should say he can't fight in here. If you do you sign yourself up for Isuppe!"

At the bottom of page 14 where Terry says that the people throughout the United States have not all changed their attitude toward the Japanese, Mrs. Kondo said, "Oh phooey, what does he mean? When I went to him he couldn't tell us anything until we had chosen another state to go to. He said he had not, in one case found any prejudice against the Japanese in the East. He says, 'If *anything, feeling* would be worse there!' Oh, I wish I'd have had somebody to take down what we said on that day we went to see him."

When he had finished reading the document Mr. Kondo remarked, "That boy is certainly a 100% American." He implied that none of Kira's reactions had been Japanese.

December 2, morning, 1943

Last night, December 1, an evacuee boy was shot by one of the military police. A Caucasian teacher, sympathetic to the evacuees told me her version this morning. The boy, a brother of one of the evacuee school teachers, was brooding over his father's relocation, probably did not obey the command of the M. P. and was shot in the hip. The soldiers brought him to the hospital in their truck and according to one of the negro nurses, made the boy walk into the hospital. According to this nurse the M. P. made the remark, "Well, here's a Jap. I shot, now I'll go and get me somemore." The Caucasian teacher expressed concern over the fact that the soldiers may have been drunk and that this incident may give rise to more trouble on their part. The soldiers may all get drunk and come in and shoot the evacuees. "They all feel badly because they are more or less the leavings and have been relegated here instead of being sent into active service."

Block Manager

My block manager told me this noon that he thought maybe the boy was a little crazy. He also said that the people were saying, "He (the boy) was unarmed," implying that the soldier had no right to shoot him for this reason.

arsenic in the sugar.

"He told the fellow at the gate that he was president of the U. S. and director of the project. At the hospital he has been claiming he's director of the project."¹ (Here Miss Smith inserted her opinion that unbalanced as the boy is, he could probably run the project as well as Mr. Bennett.) "The soldier told him to stop. He said he was just walking along the road to Chandler. He shot at his feet four times before he plugged him. The soldier was alone. The soldier said he didn't know whether he was armed or not so he shot him in the left kidney.

"Last night the jeeps went up and down in front of the hospital as if they were expecting more trouble."²

At this moment Mrs. Luty entered the room. She began to talk: "I was there when the fellow had his hearing. He was so erratic in his statements."³ He's very self-centered, very selfish, and certainly not loyal to the United States or loyal to Japan. He was only interested in himself. He's a very talented boy. He even referred to the curfew case in Washington or Oregon. He's a very intelligent boy. Mr. Terry's expression as he went out was, 'He's certainly off the beam.'⁴

¹This information came to Miss Smith from her sister, who is a nurse at the hospital, and in contrast to Miss Smith is very reticent.

²According to Brown, there was only one jeep in Butte.

³According to Brown this is false. The boy's statements were quite lucid.

⁴In Brown's opinion this hearing shows Terry at his worst.

"He had beaten his mother and his sister the day before. He emptied out their sugar bowl and said it was full of arsenic."

He didn't impress me as being insane. He was a very talented boy. He wanted to relocate and study art. I understand he has been cutting up for a week. He was not granted leave clearance because he was "NO-NO" and very bitter about it. He was bitter about the Japanese being put into camp.

"Those of Italian and German ancestry were not put in camps." He banged and banged at that.¹ He had just decided to change around and go out. That was the only reason. He didn't care whether Japan or the United States won the war. His name was Satoshi Kira.

¹See the emphasis put on this point by potential segregees in "Report on Segregation."

DECEMBER 2, Afternoon--CAUCASIAN REACTIONS

My observations among the Caucasians lead me to believe that they are more disturbed over the shooting than the evacuees. For one thing, the news spread far more quickly through the Caucasian group. The incident is almost the only topic of conversation, whenever a group of Caucasians meet, and it is the chief topic at meals.

A conversation with two school teachers and Mrs. Tuty, who is at present secretary to Mr. Hoffman and in charge of the legal ordering of the leave clearance hearings is illuminating. Miss Smith, an elementary teacher is very sympathetic to the evacuees. She began to tell me her version of the incident: "This boy was an artist. He did all the artwork for the Gila News-Courier. He drew the cover for the anniversary issue. (Here Miss Smith ran to her room for a copy of this issue which she gave me.) He was begging for relocation and had been refused by Mr. Terry. Bennett said, 'yes,' but Terry said 'no'. Luty said 'no' too. Luty said the boy was nuts."

"Wolter called Luty in about it. She said, 'No, a person like that should not go out. He's not for America and he's not for Japan.'"

"He goes over the bridge to go to Chandler.¹ Previous to this he had beaten up his mother and sister. They couldn't live with him in the same house. He told them there was

¹Chandler is miles away.

KONDOS AND FRIENDS ON SHOOTING December 2, 11:00 p.m.

From the Kondos I received a strong corroboration of my observations that so far the evacuees are taking the shooting very quietly. Mrs. Kondo is an excitable person, yet neither she, her husband, nor their two men friends made any statement which indicated a violent feeling. In fact, though they are always well informed on evacuee gossip, they admitted that they knew little about the incident. They had heard that the boy was unbalanced and had been acting strangely. Mr. Kondo expressed the opinion that "nobody who wanted to escape from camp, is going to go to the gate and walk out when all he has to do is crawl under the barbed wire. After all, the boy was not carrying a suitcase and had no money with him."

They did not know about the patrolling of the camps by soldiers in jeeps carrying machine guns. The extreme ignorance of the soldiers at the post was discussed at length and in detail. Some of them can scarcely write, it was said. "Most of them are physically unfit for service, that's why they're sent here," said Mr. Kondo. "Mentally unfit, too," added a male friend. "They can't even shoot," continued this friend. He based this statement on his observation of one of the soldiers who, in his presence had aimed at a tin can six feet away several times and had been unable to hit it.

The group took a quiet and objective view of the affairs. They did not defend the boy, although all agreed the soldier should not have shot him. No particular bitterness was voiced against the soldiers. They ^{were} rather pitied for their infirmities.

SHOOTING--HIKIDA December 3, 1943

It is a little too early yet. It happened the day before yesterday.

From immediate contacts in the mess and in other places, the first thing that comes to their minds seems to be "Wann't there any other alternative employed rather than shooting?" And of course yesterdays paper explained. The papers stated that the M. P. fired two warnings. People at first thought that the M.P. shot without warning.

I think it is safe to say that there is considerably less reaction toward the incident because for several reasons:

1. The mental condition of the young man. He happened to be a Nisei. That may cause less dissention. He was able to speak English.
2. The wound is not serious enough to cause death to the person.
3. The absence of any pressure group. I think if we had an organization like the G.Y.P.A. and some others, certainly I think some public opinion would have been shown.

I know the father. He used to be a movie projectionist for the C.A.S. He was a fine man. He left for Cleveland about a month ago expecting to get his family. I understand he is coming back in a few days.¹

Some people knew the boy was refused relocation and are suspecting it. People don't know about the jeeps coming in.

The evacuees as a whole are more or less holding to their own public mindedness. Their view is one of common sense; not so emotional. Of course there might be some who might be emotional. But they don't have any opportunity. Mr. Wolter talked to me this morning. I told him that if five or six agitators wanted to start something the rest of the people would hold them back.

¹Because of the shooting incident.

December 3, 1943, a.m. Mrs. M. (not verbatim)

Had most interesting interview with Mrs. M. this morning. She was in better spirits than I had ever seen her before, and after I had done most of the talking for five minutes she opened up at length on the shooting. My small gift of candy seemed to please her. While we drank tea she expressed the following sentiments:

"The people say that if the boy had attacked the soldier it would have been all right to shoot him. But just for running away he had no right in the world. The boy was unarmed. The soldier had absolutely no right to shoot an unarmed boy.¹"

"There are some people around, I'm not mentioning any names, who wanted to show~~y~~ them. They wanted to go and make trouble. But I told them, 'Don't you do it. You wouldn't have a chance. They're just looking for a chance to mow you down.' I told them that they have to be patient. Their chance will come."

Mrs. Mizuno did not know that jeeps entered the camp. Since the incident happened two days ago I think this is good evidence that the knowledge of the jeeps entrance into camp has not penetrated among the evacuees. The pro-Japanese group would certainly be among the first to appreciate the implications of this action. In this regard, I do not think Mrs. M. was lying. She had nothing to gain, and was, moreover in a very communicative mood.

Mrs. M. did not accuse the soldiers of physical or mental unfitness. "They hate us. Oh, how they hate us! And for what? They are ignorant. It's just ignorance."

¹This is the identical remark made by my block manager who has two brothers in Tule Lake.

Mrs. M. and two friends who were present burst into laughter when I remarked that some of the Caucasians thought that the fire had been an act of sabotage. "I'm not saying what they might do, but one thing you can be sure of, they're not going to sabotage our food like that."

Mrs. M. then tried to pump me on the rumor she had been hearing that Mr. Bennett wants to quit, and also about a rumored investigation of the Internal Security. I retold as much of my place as a witness in the traffic case as I thought wise. The story was greatly appreciated. My stock in Mrs. M's somewhat unstable estimation, rose considerably.

Mrs. M. remarked that she saw no reason why since the Caucasians are studying Japanese, the Administration will not let the evacuees' children learn it. "They think they can break us. But they're wrong. Our minds are getting harder and harder." We discussed and agreed on the point that the evacuees are getting more and more Japanese in spite of all the Administration's attempts to make them Americanized. "If they'd let us do somethings like study Japanese, maybe we'd loosen up a little toward them."

Mrs. M. complained that men were bothering her. She was going to see Mr. Wolter and tell him that he'd better let her husband come back to her (from Santa Fe) or let her join her husband, or else put a guard around her house. It disgusted her. (If she is seduced, I imagine she will blame the F.B.I. for leaving a helpless widow without protection.)

She showed me a beautifully written letter in Japanese from a fellow in Leuppe and remarked that her brother (the "I" of my segregation Report) sends me his regards and is busy gathering data for a long description of the Tule Lake affair which he will mail when it is safe.

We parted on very friendly terms. She would like to visit me, but it might get me in trouble with the Caucasians, said she. I urged her to come.

DECEMBER 3, 1943 evening

Interview with anonymous ministerCONFIDENTIAL no verbatim statements from this
interview to be published.

Kira was an introvert, quiet; he was not working because he's off the staff of the Gila News-Courier. He told me he was using his spare time looking at situations in the center and trying to put it on paper (with his drawing). I'm in complete sympathy with him. I wanted to know if he could get the feeling of this center from that Butte over there. I also wanted him to get the feeling of my church. I wanted to put the picture in a magazine with a poem. He drew me a picture. But then he said to me, "I've never been to a service" So he asked if he could come. And he immediately interpreted the communion. He caught it. I was very pleased.¹ I wanted to put it in a magazine with a poem by Miss Inouye in which she said, "The church, it is a barrack." The poem and the picture matched very well.

Then, of course, I find myself just a busy parson. Really, here in camp I have been engaged in one case after another which required pastoral care.

I used to see Satoshi every morning. He lived in my own block. He seemed to be lonely because his two friends, his last friend, had gone out. Then his father had gone out. He had only his mother and his sister here now. His father had decided that he would resettle first. Being a retoucher, he found a fine job. At the hearing board he had said, "I am only going if my son is cleared." They said, "Yes, your boy gave a sincere and honest answer in his request for change from "No" to "Yes". But, He'll have to wait for Washington's approval. The father had written back that the situation was all right as far as employment was concerned, but that housing was acute and he could not call his family out.

On November 30 the mother was called to the leave clearance committee, to Mr. Graves' office. She was asked many questions. After the hearing she was asked if she wanted to ask them anything. She said, "Yes, my boy has

¹Here I was shown a charcoal sketch still attached to the board and leaning against the wall. It was well done, showed power and unusual talent.

approval to leave locally speaking but he is waiting for Washington clearance. If my boy does not leave I can never leave!"

On December 1 the boy found out his mother had gone to the leave clearance office for a hearing. From December 1 the boy was suspicious of the mother. He said, "Your're hiding something from me." Of course the mother at that time didn't understand that possibly the boy might have felt that he was going to be left behind when she and his sister left camp. She just thought her son had strangely changed.

He became rather violent toward his mother at times. He began cleaning house, sorting his things. His sister tried to stop him, when he started cleaning her things. There was conflict. His mother realized he was under great emotional strain, for what reason they still didn't know.

What happened was.....I was engaged in this Christmas present business: all over the country people are sending presents to the ten relocation centers. The ministers want to see that every child has received a present.

I came home at six o'clock, that was December 1. My wife told me, "Where was I. Here you are running around and pastoral work is at your door. A person who never came to your door came." I knew it was serious. The Kira family was concerned. There was something wrong. "You better go to the family."

So I went to the family. But two friends came and told me the story--that the boy had become violent. At two o'clock he had left home and just a few minutes ago his sister had received a note from the hospital that the boy had been hospitalized. This being supper time, I phoned the hospital receptionist. She told me that the boy had been hospitalized and was in the operating room.

I thought perhaps the boy had done something violent, or that he had had an accident. I went to the family and ^ghard the story. The mother and sister had left home and gone to a friend's. (evidently before the boy left) In the meantime the boy had left a note on which was written "L. A." Los Angeles is the boy's home.

On the way to the hospital, I found out the events of the last three days and felt I alone should see Satoshi. I went into the operating room. He had just come out. Wolter and Graves passed by. (We lived across the street from each other in Los Angeles. He was such an introvert he never even said "Hello.")

I found out then that actually he had been shot by the M.P. I came back then and told them.

They are now working to get an opinion from Washington and keep the boy peaceful. It was through overwork and overthinking.

He is not violent. For the last two months he has been working on a picture of the carpenters working on the new school. Most of the time he was looking, thinking and watching each movement, trying to get the exact truth of the history that is passing by.

In his letter asking for a change from "no-no" to "yes-yes", he said that if American can see the mistake it has made and make a correction. And he saw the correction coming: relocation.

Why was he so honest? Because he was an artist. He could not make one stroke without being honest.

There have been cases where a boy walked past that gate. This is not a camp with prisoners of war. We also have women and children here. This isn't a prison either. When a boy gets sick and he begins to walk out of the center, he has no ear to listen or orders. I wish I could show you how this boy walks. He walks very slowly and precisely. (Here my informant demonstrated the boy's walk.)

He is not a tough young boy. He's very weak and frail. You could stop him with a tap. He is of that nature.

In the past I have heard from Dr. Sleath that they have had other such cases. Then they sent a car following the boy and when the boy was exhausted they would pick him up and say, "Can't I take you back?" They they would invest-

igate and find treatment.

I realize army orders must be army orders. But why can't they see the boy is sick?" This wasn't dark yet. It was 5:30.

I wasn't there but I would like to answer for that. Why was there such a difference? Is the nature of the M.P. different than before?

Now I know you won't believe this. But on November 23 when the father left, the boy told his sister, "The M. P. shot me, when I was out there to get scrap lumber with Tsuk. (Tsuk was his best friend.) Then two days before this happened on November 29, he also said he had been shot.

Brown's Notes, December 2, 1943.

Tek¹ Tek knows slightly the family of the victim, as they live in the adjacent block.

Boy was 22, Satoshi Kira, Block 32. Had been artist on News-Courier staff but resigned some months ago because of ill-health. Had been living much to himself. His best and only friend had relocated in June. His father relocated on November 11. Latter had planned to relocate on Nov. 4 but stayed in for a funeral. Boy had got on bus on Nov. 4 (date of planned relocation of father) but had been put off because no pass.

Boy "NO*NO" on questionnaire. Had applied for leave clearance and been heard but not yet taken off stop list.

3 P. M.

This morning I managed to see Oguchi² for a few minutes and discussed what had happened and suggested he find what rumors were afloat (Tek already on trail)

¹"Tek" is Brown's Nisei informant, an intelligent and capable young man

²Oguchi is Brown's Issie informant, an honest but very naive old gentleman.

This afternoon he reported back having interviewed 12 people. Results as follows:

3 people expressed violent reactions.

1 (Rev. Tsuda) expressed lengthy but balanced opinions.

8 people had heard of news but were not specifically concerned.

3 people expressing violent reactions.

(1) Mother of victim: she was in tears and said she would rather not say anything.

(2) A friend (female) of mother said sentry should have seen boy was crazy and tried to stop him without firearms.

(3) Another person blamed the sentry for firing at all.

(4) Rev. Tsuda says (a) rules should be explained to people

(b) if sentry had orders to fire, he is not to blame, but orders should be changed.

Oguchi says, "If people find out that victim said, 'I am the President' before he was shot, what will they think.

DECEMBER 4, 1943 evening

At dinner I sat at the same table with Miss Blankenship, an elementary teacher notoriously unsympathetic to the evacuees. I took advantage of this opportunity to pump her on her attitude toward the shooting. I was rewarded by a fantastic account of the arrival of the inspecting major. Miss Blankenship is on friendly terms with the soldiers and visits the post frequently to eat lunch there.

I opened the conversation by remarking that the evacuees felt that the sentry should not have shot the boy when he was obviously deranged. "What did they expect him to do?" asked Miss Blankenship. She then remarked that the soldiers had been very worried that the boy might die.

A colonel and a second lieutenant had arrived, a full colonel, not a lieutenant colonel; he was strutting around like a real big shot.

The reason that Morse had arrested the evacuee farmers last night was because he had to show this big colonel that he was on duty. Besides the evacuees were outside the camp limits with passes.

This utterly fantastic account, in which the only item of truth is the arrival of the officer should be compared to Brown's account of the real reason for the major's arrival.¹

December 6, 1943 - SHOOTING

Sat at the table with Luty again tonight. Over the coffee I mentioned that I had been allowed to read the transcript of the hearing of Kira. Luty wanted to know where it was, she had been trying to get a hold of it for days.

I remarked that I disagreed with her on one point: that the transcript seemed to show that the boy was quite lucid in his arguments and not at all erratic. "Oh, but you didn't see him?" said Mrs. Luty. "He was ready to jump over the desk at any minute and take Mr. Terry by the throat. He brought up the Oregon curfew cases and it turned out he didn't know anything about them. Besides he was very loquacious." "I noticed," said I, "that Mr. Terry seemed to talk about three times as much as the boy." "Mr. Terry always dose," said Mrs. Luty. "The boy was very, very argumentative."

"Don't you think he was encouraged to argue?" I asked. "Yes, indeed," said Luty. Then for the fourth time she repeated Mr. Terry's remark that Akira "was certainly off the beam."

Driving home with the Montgomery sisters, I apologized for turning the dining table ~~to~~ into an opportunity to collect Caucasian attitudes. The pro-evacuee sisters assured me they understood but warned me about having admitted that I was allowed to read the transcript since it might

¹See page

get the kind member of the Administration who helped me into trouble.

In my opinion this conversation with Mrs. Luty is an interesting example of an individual judging two people by quite different standards.

I made every attempt to get verbatim notes, but the members spoke more rapidly than usual. Frequently I was forced to content myself with brief paraphrases of the speaker's remarks.

Bennett and Brown were present.

Miyake: Since Mr. Bennett is so busy in the project office I will not follow parliamentary procedure and have him explain right away about the hostility at Chandler Road. Mr. Kira is not serious. He will be back today or tomorrow. There are some questions among us as to technical points. There is nothing we can do in connection with the M.P.'s. But I feel that the council has something here which should be presented to the Project Director or to Washington. Let's have a fair discussion as to what could be done.

Bennett: Well, as to a report. I've heard this chap Kira approached the military policeman on guard at 5:20 and stated he was going out. The sentry said he couldn't go without a pass. He said he didn't need a pass, he was the president. The guard ordered him to halt. He shot into the air two times and then he shot him. He used a sub-machine gun and hit him at 165 yards. Mr. Smart of the F. B. I. told me it was only an accident that he hit him. This is a short range bullet.

When Captain Morse and his superior officer were over here I questioned him about the man being shot so high. I asked about the army instructions and they said there was no instruction except to shoot to kill. Then they told me he was shot by accident at that range. In the opinion of Major Turner who is Captain Morse's superior officer, this soldier did all he could do. The sentry has no alternative except to shoot. Then he is required to go through a court martial. In a case like this, the court martial would be perfunctory.

And that's the only story I know about it.

When the boy came out from under the operation he was still reported to be mentally unbalanced. The day before he had attacked his mother and sister.

The major told me, "If this had happened to one of the staff it would have been the same situation - no matter who it was."

Miyake: I think it's ~~very~~ obvious that I'm very concerned with this person. If you permit I'd like to have Verlin ~~t~~ake the chair. Mr. Bennett, has the guard been instructed to shoot without firing a blank shot?

Bennett: They always fire a warning shot.

Miyake: Is there any possibility of public relation work with the M. P. company? We evacuees are here under abnormal conditions. As the days go on we may have to face some more of these kind of cases.

Bennett: I don't think that the average military police commander has any interest in ~~dealing~~ dealing with the Japanese other than keeping them in.

A soldier of the United States is trained and trained to hate the enemy. They hate us. (As Mr. Bennett made these remarks a complete silence came over the council room.) They made derogatory remarks about the WRA staff. I know that in the present situation it would be impossible for anyone of Japanese descent to work out any relationship with the military police group.

Miyake: Mr. Kira, he answered "No" to the questionnaire? He had his hearing in September but no word came from Washington.

Bennett: Kira had a long hearing from Mr. Terry. Terry wrote a notation on the bottom that he was doubtful about the boy. I read the docket carefully and recommended leave clearance and told Terry I had reversed his decision. Subsequently I reread the docket - after the shooting - now due to the mental blowup I can see why Terry questioned him. It's one of the few cases on Terry's committee that I reversed Terry's opinion.

Miyake: I understand he was sort of hysterical about evacuation.

Bennett: Well, we've wired Washington to let his docket through. But I question

whether he'll ever be left out of camp. Anyway, according to the doctors he's definitely a dementia praecox case and it has been coming on for many years.

Miyake: How long does it take for a report from Washinton to come back?

Bennett: I don't know. They're just swamped back there.

Miyake: I'm afraid more of these cases may come up. After their hearings some may not be able to take it.

Bennett: But on the other hand I'd say that anybody who is that near the border line, he'll be safer in here. His background dates back to five or six years of age. But not terribly serious. This is the first time he went violent. I understand he threw everything out of the house. He claimed all the boxes were full of arsenic.

Miyake: Information I got from his parents and close friends is a little different. (whispering broke out near the door) If Washington would facilitate this report....

Bennett: That's all been taken care of. It was done last Friday. However, we all should recognize the fact that we can't monkey around with the army ~~personality~~ personalities don't enter into the carrying out of orders.

Miyake: I heard his state of mind came that way because of evacuation. This fellow was constantly worrying. From September to December is a long time.

Bennett: There's a lot of detail to these clearings. The whole works is gummed up on the Tule Lake situation (more whispering in the rear of the room). For your own information I might tell you we have had only ten per cent refusals. We only pass on security to the safety of the United States. We don't pass on loyalty. Even though I personally doubt peoples' loyalty I don't think these people are going to go out and blow up a bridge or commit sabotage. So I pass them. The intent of the whole program is to be liberal. Because a man has a stop against him doesn't mean he's denied leave clearance.

Miyake: Some of the boys and girls that has gone through the hearings - I think they're following the same instructions (the committee members) but some of the questions are so severe it makes it hard for them to answer.

Bennett: Yes. That shows up in the dockets. But some people aren't very cooperative and when any boy or girl refuses to answer the questions his position becomes much worse. Usually when leave clearance is denied, there's a pretty bad history behind it. Generally when leave clearance is denied it's because the man or girl has indicated a desire to go to Japan or to Tule Lake, or has a bad record in camp. (Here Bennett attempted to leave.)

Fukushima: I would like to ask Mr. Chairman whoever he is - (to Bennett) I am prepared to say something so you had better stay till I get through.

This particular boy happened to live in my block, just one room away. So I have been approached by several groups of persons what's to be done about this. I was going to introduce a resolution here. First, here is just a few points about Elmer Kira: This boy was anyway born very prematurely. He was very delicate. Really his physical features were more delicate than his mental. Really, you could pick him up in your hand.

Nobody knows, not even I who sees him every day, that he was deranged. I used to see him in mess hall and washroom, daily. He was deranged for some ^{time} ~~long~~, but except for intimate family nobody in public knew what he was.

After this incident had happened, a social worker living in my block got together with his sister and went through his notebook. There it was written: "I am president of the United States." That was November 11. At another time he had said to his parents. "Is Mr. Bennett still Project Director? I'm supposed to be Project Director." (Laughter)

He was very violent for some time. Because of that, his mother and sister, I don't know how many nights, left the house and slept at a friend's quarters. And a male friend stayed with him.

On December 1 his mother is working at the Beauty Parlor. This boy went to the beauty parlor and acted so his mother took him home, where he started violent physical action toward his mother. He pulled her hair, knocked her down and started strangling. She screamed, etc. Afterwards he wandered ~~away~~ out. I don't know where. He just lost everything out of his head and tried to break out.

He was very much ^{brooding} ~~brooding~~ on the leave clearance matter. Repeatedly, he said, "It takes too much time." And he was very much worried. Also he was kicking very much about the severeness of the questioning.

m There are a few points of fact. They are true regarding this boy.

Also, I have approached from few groups, who not knowing about derangement of boy, was extremely sympathetic about boy being shot. So I told them, "I knew this boy for one year and I didn't know anything wrong about him myself. So no person could recognize he is haywire and particularly the MP. on duty. Naturally, he didn't know he was haywire. So I told these groups I don't see any ground to make protest because of this.

But there are a couple of grounds I'd like to have considered regarding the treatment of this deranged person.

Is there anyway to treat such person? All evacuees are threatened (by a situation like this) and they are actually without arms. And the M. P.'s have firearms. Just because we don't have firearms it will not be necessary to use firearms even though army regulations order them to shoot.

'Nother ground is that because there is so much possibility to produce haywire person because environment in camp is so, my idea is to appeal to some authority regarding treatment. I don't know just what person want to decide what, but on the basis of these two reasons I intend to introduce this resolution. It's not in very high class English.

Be it resolved: Whereas incident have had occurred on December 1, where M. P. actually fired a shot and wounded Elmer Satoshi Kira who was and still is in a mentally deranged state, and whereas noone in this camp is armed with any weapon or with any death-dealing weapon since declaration of war, and whereas there is strong possibility to produce an abnormally deranged person, be it resolved that the Butte Community Council on December 6 proposes to adopt the folling resolution to appeal to the proper autherity to have the M. P.s refrain from the free use of firearms; and because of the undue delay of leave clearance cases which causes great suspense and often mental derangement, the Community Council asks the WRA to accelerate the leave clearance.

Bennett: There's no objection to such a resolution. I think it might bring results and speed up leave clearance, but it could have no bearing on the army.

I'll tell you what I've done. I've asked Mr. Cozzens to have the Military Police withdrawn from all activities within the project area. After this shooting the Military Police have become very technical. They even picked up the night irrigators and everybody else. Anyway, I wrote to San Francisco and arranged to get the Ninth Service Command to let the Internal Security guard the entire camp and withdraw the Military Police patrols to the outside. I think that is something that has outworn its usefulness.

When we get this the community will have to build up its own morale and be especially careful not to go to these boundaries after dark. A lot of those soldiers would like to shoot somebody.

Soldiers only live to obey an order. I don't think you could get the orders of the sentries changed. All we can do is put as much distance between the soldiers and outselves as possible.

I don't believe that the sentry was too eager to shoot, because this fellow was 165 yards away. But there's no objection to such a resolution.

MR. HIKIDA - SHOOTING - December 8, 1943

Discussion is still going on. I think last Friday or Saturday I two, three people who expressed very sensible opinion. They stated that although this matter not the cause of protest or complaint to any, but as regard to two-three points the subject should be made clear to people here as well as to WRA. One of the points they mentioned was that people here are ~~not~~ prisoners of war. They have just been brought over here because of evacuation - a military necessity. Still, just because of stepping out of boundary, which is not immediate danger, still, M.P. has to take such action. Another thing, this boy is definitely, can be considered as mentally unbalanced. They might have noticed this at the gate. He was unarmed. Still the MP. without taking some ~~other~~ alternative to stop him shot him. Some action should be taken to agree what is out of bounds. People begin to think very much about it.

Of course in this boy's case the order was given by the M. P. to stop and he didn't follow.

Another point, in which I also agree, Mrs. Kira was very much upset on this ~~case~~ particular point, not so much about shooting her son, the fact that he was so much mentally upset as a result of very lengthy hard-pressed hearing. She said to me, a boy of 21,22 years of age, a hearing of that kind, especially when the boy has certain disturbances of wrong treatment by the general American citizens, was quite a mental hardship. ~~Another~~ Another person mentioned the same thing to me. In these hearings instead of trying to press upon the individual, they should take more sympathetic attitude.

And among the evacuees there is quite a lot of talk too. Most likely this is a rumor, but they are saying that because of the boy's hearing they (the Administration) are trying to put this case as a suicide motive.

I heard this morning from Mr. Kono (an influential block manager of Canal) that one of the men in Canal was given a warning shot as he was

he was coming into the boundary line. He was inside the boundary line and the M.P. made a mistake.

This talk of the incident among the evacuees and especially among the bachelors~~is~~ is now showing a resentful attitude.. Well, they are usually more dissatisfied in everything, everything the WRA and government does. Everytime you heard a resentful comment about this incident it comes from the bachelors.

Another thing - I haven't seen Mr. Kira and Mrs. Kira/, she's very nervous now. She was crying when I saw her. I think she feels certain sense of responsibility having son commit an incident of that kind. She never said about the M.P.'s action shooting her son, but she was very much resentful about that hearing.

(At the close of this interview I questioned Mr. Hikida on a point which I had previously discussed with Brown and about which I was very curious. I had expressed the opinion that had the evacuees exhibited any overt sign of resentment it would have been directed toward the administration and not toward the military. I put the question to Hikida and he stated that he believed that they would have acted against the administration.)

OFFICIAL STATEMENT BY MR. WOLTER - DECEMBER 9, 1943

You can say for me officially that the commanding officer of the military company has been here in the desert for eight months and has developed a ~~psychosis~~ which he has passed on to his men. This in his own words is: "I'll shoot every yellow bellied son-of-a-bitch I can."

At five minutes to six I was called by the administration of the hospital and asked whether I knew about the shooting. I said, "No," what shooting?" They said they had a boy there who had just been shot by the M.P.'s. The wound was not serious. It had grazed the bone. I called Mr. Bennett's office. He had heard nothing. Neither had ~~Mr. Bennett~~ the Internal Security. Mr. Bennett was ill. So Graves and I went to the M.P. camp as fast as possible. That was about five minutes after six.

A sergeant was there. He would not make a statement. Then a lieutenant came in and started writing out a report. I waited till about 6:25 and then asked the lieutenant for a report which he obligingly gave.

At 6:35 Captain Morse came in. Seeing us in the office he very gruffly asked us what we wanted. I asked him about the shooting. He said, "I don't report to anybody. I report to the ninth service command. Not to the WRA. Get the sergeant of the guard!"

When the sergeant of the guard came he shouted, "I just brought all the men back. Double the guard. Have a jeep patrol each camp. Give them 1,000 rounds of ammunition."

I saw I could do nothing there and went to the hospital. I saw two M.P.'s outside of the operating room. They had no business being there. I asked them why they were there and told them that when we need guards I'll call upon them. "We're waiting for the slug," they said.

I talked it over with Graves. We couldn't see what business they had with it. If it was anybody's evidence it was going to be ours. We decided not to give it to them. I told them to scam back to camp.

For a few minutes there Kira was talking very fluently on the

operating table. He gave a vivid story of the forces drawing him out of camp, outside of the gate and making him run. Hata led him to talk.¹

I next went to see Bennett in his office and ~~and~~ told him it was my suggestion that we keep the M.P.'s out of camp. That night when I saw them patrolling I told them we didn't want them in the camp. They went back to report to Morse and on the way over there, we met Morse on the (road). Morse hit the ceiling. He was a raving maniac. We swung around and I followed him to see what he was going to do. Then we saw the fire and had to take care of that.

He has cited me to his commanding officer for interfering with the military in the performance of their duty.

The next morning we called San Diego and asked that an inspector be sent out. The inspector came and we talked with Captain Morse and Mr. Bennett here in the office. Morse hit the ceiling. He threatened to close the P. X. and everything else. The inspector persuaded him that it would not be a good idea to close it.

We have called for his Commanding Officer, and he'll probably call for a transfer of the whole company.

UNOFFICIAL STATEMENT - confidential

I should say that Kira's leave hearing precipitated the trouble. It was like the last straw. But all the elements were there. I don't think the hearing was well conducted. It became a debate instead of an expression of his own opinions. Unofficially, it's a warning to me not to do the same thing.

I. Walter advised me to see Hata.

STATEMENT BY DR. HATA, December 10, 1943

Suspecting that Dr. Haba might speak more freely if a "delegation" called upon him I suggested to Gordon Brown that we pay him a call together. Wolter had told me that Hata had drawn the boy out after the operation and had gotten him to talk freely.

Hata began by giving an account of the boy's past history.

Kira had been a seven months baby weighing about $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds at birth. He had had a normal childhood and in Grammar School had been an excellent student. In High School he had been "just good." After High School he had attended Los Angeles. He had never shown any symptoms of mental illness until September 1943 after his leave clearance hearing, before Mr. Terry and his committee. Terry quizzed him severely at that time.

He returned home the afternoon of the hearing and complained that he was tired, both mentally and physically.

The first week in November his father noticed that he was acting peculiar. His father left for Cleveland November 11. At that time Kira told his sister that he was going to kill his father and mother. She said, "Forget about it." Since that time he had stated that some persons wished to kill him. He also began to have visions/ at night. He thought he was president of the United States at a salary of \$ 200,000.00 a week. He said he had an I. Q. of 700. He became progressively worse from that day until the day of the shooting. He became convinced that there was a special device dragging him out of the camp. He said he heard the M. P. tell him to halt but this magnet kept drawing him out. He walked into the hospital with the support of two of the military police. It was just a superficial wound. Immediately after he was shot he was mentally recovered. He said he was not the president of the United States. He was quite well for twenty-four hours. I asked him if he still saw visions or felt a magnet. He said, "No."

The next day he was just about normal. Then he began to go back to

his original state. He became convinced some people were after him. He said, "I believe my I. Q. has gone down to 500." He said he was on a big train and that there were people under the bed who seemed to be after him.

I diagnosed his case as early dementia praecox. The gunshot wound healed perfectly. He went to Phoenix this morning (to a mental institution).

I believe the boy has a good chance of recovery. I do not think he should come back to the center. He went to the state mental hospital in Phoenix. I believe he has better than a fifty-fifty chance of recovery.

Curious to know what DR. Hata thought of the mental life of the camp in general I asked his opinion. He talked freely: In his opinion cases of mental unbalance were bound to increase. The United States Health Service, said he, has always been interested. "At Tulare, they always asked us if any people were beginning to go this way." "Some of the older people who have lost everything, who feel an injustice has been done, if these people don't get out of camp or forget about it, I feel that we'll have more and more mental cases. In the clinic there are many people who from the medical standpoint have nothing wrong with them. In the great majority of cases their ailments are functional and imaginary. It is likely that there will be even more cases of mental disturbance among the young people.

Returning to the Kira case:

"I believe it is a case of mental unbalance caused by mental strain. Dementia praecox is often started off like this. It is possible that the leave clearance hearing tipped the balance.

He was neither violent nor depressed while here but is a type of individual that can become violent.

We take such cases to Phoenix. Some, like the cases of senile psychosis can do just as well here, but Internal Security wants them removed. There are about fourteen in Phoenix now, including this boy.

According to Kira's father his son was sketching a drawing that would have been his best work.¹

The proper medical definition of his case would be youthful dementia² praecox.

He holds no grudge against anyone.²

Dr. Hata has had his medical training at denomination² schools in the bay region. He is Hawaiian born. He expects to be allowed to return to Hawaii some time before March. He mentioned his and his ~~and~~ wife's effort to adjust themselves to camp life. His wife cried for two days when they went to the assembly center. But, said, he, you've got to take it the right way. Even with his attitude, however, he was gripped by the fact that in his contemplated trip (by air) to Salt Lake City, he cannot transfer at the California base. "It's silly. The trip to Salt Lake City would be made to discuss his future work with the army. He has one child, a girl about four years old. He does not appear to be a full-blooded Japanese.

He mentioned that he ~~was~~ always been interested in mental cases and at school got his best grades in neurology.

¹ Hata was referring to the drawing of the carpenters working on the high school.

² I asked this question because I was particularly interested in determining if Kira felt animosity toward Mr. Terry because of the hearing. Evidently he does not.

The following quotations from letters asking for a change of answer indicate that Kira's point of view as expressed on page 9 of the leave clearance hearing was not uncommon. The young men who wrote these letters are exactly in Kira's position.

But now things are changing. The sentiment of the public is gradually changing. There are groups fighting for us and for our rights.

We have friends now. We have Supporters. We are gaining more friends as time marches on. There is hope now. Eastward the people are broader minded. They are beginning to realize the country's mistakes, the mistakes of the people's past attitude and their "racial hatred".

I think that the government is taking steps to correct any wrong done, and as a citizen, I wish to do my share.

Now since the nisei are being accepted by some middle west states, I would, if there is a good chance, like to serve my country By farming.

My belief is that public sentiment toward Japanese citizens of American up to now was because of the fever of war but now has cooled down considerably. Also they are seeing us American-born Japanese as citizens rather than an alien.

But now I understand different, the public sentiment is good, the all Japanese Combat Unit gets a thorough training.

The reasons for wishing to change are:

- (1) The purpose of returning to the U.S. in 1932 is to make my permanent home in America.
- (2) Changing the sentiment of Eastern Communities towards evacuees.
- (3) I wish to have my part in national interests by relocating.

Vut now I have come to realization the government's motive in requiring an affirmative answer to the questions envolved, is not only for the purpose of demanding loyalty in the armed forces but to assist the evacuees in re-establishing themselves to normal lives.

My sister is attending the University of Utah and wrote me letters saying that the American people are very good to her even though the war is going on between the Japan and the United States.

Mr. Bennett (written in pencil)

Conf
Approved (written in pencil)

LEAVE CLEARANCE HEARING OF SATOSHI KIRA
GILA RIVER PROJECT
RIVERS ARIZONA

Date: September 14, 1943
Time: 3:15 P.M.

Committee: J. H. Terry
E. H. Goodman
D. A. Rogers

TERRY:

Q. What is your name?

A. Satoshi Kira.

Q. How old are you?

A. Twenty-one.

Q. What is your address here?

A. 32-11-B.

Q. What were your previous addresses in reverse order?

A. Los Angeles, California.

Q. Where did you live before you lived in Los Angeles?

A. In Seattle, Washington.

Q. Is that where you were born?

A. Yes.

Q. You lived there until you moved to Los Angeles?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you register for selective service?

A. Yes.

Q. Where?

A. At the Assembly Center.

Q. Why had you not registered before that?

A. Because I was not old enough.

Q. What is the name of your father?

A. Hiromu Kira.

Q. What is the name of your mother?

A. Sadayo Kira.

Q. Are they both alive?

A. Yes.

Q. Where do they live?

A. 32-11-B.

Q. How old is your father?

A. He is approximately 45.

Q. And your mother?

A. Forty, I think.

Q. What is your father's occupation?

A. He is a film technician.

Q. What is your mother's occupation?

A. She is a housewife.

Q. What is your father's occupation here?

A. Camp projectionist.

Q. Your mother's?

A. Cashier at the Beauty Shop.

Q. Have they applied for repatriation?

A. No, they haven't.

Q. Your father is a citizen of Japan and your mother a citizen of the United States?

A. My Dad is not technically a citizen of Japan as he was born in Hawaii and was taken to Japan at an early age.

Q. He claims Hawaiian birth?

A. Yes.

Q. Has either parent been interned?

A. No.

Q. What has been your education?

A. I have gone to Junior College almost two years there in Los Angeles.

Q. You have never been outside of the United States?

A. No. I haven't.

Q. You have had three years of Japanese Language School?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you any brothers and sisters?

A. I have a sister.

Q. What is her name?

A. Rui.

Q. And her address?

A. 32-11-B.

Q. How old is she?

A. She is twenty.

Q. What has been her education?

A. She has gone almost half year to Junior College.

Q. Has she ever been outside of the United States?

A. No, she hasn't.

Q. What, if anything, was her employment before evacuation.

A. She was a school girl.

Q. At the present time, is she employed?

A. Yes. She is a teacher at the high School.

Q. What does she teach?

A. Physical Education.

Q. Has she applied for expatriation?

A. No, she hasn't.

Q. Do you have any close relatives in the United States who are interned or who have been interned?

A. No.

Q. Do you have any close relatives in Japan?

A. On my father's side, but I don't call them close.

Q. How are they related?

A. His brothers and his brothers' sons and daughters.

Q. No grandparents?

A. No.

Q. Do you happen to know whether any of them are serving or at any time were serving in the Japanese Army or Navy?

A. We haven't heard from them for five or six years, so I don't know.

Q. Before that time, did you know of any of them serving in the Japanese Army or Navy?

A. I remember--No, I don't think so.

Q. What were you going to say when you said "I remember."

A. I think there was one uncle who might have served.

Q. In the Army or Navy?

A. In the Army, I think.

Q. You are not married?

A. No, I am not.

Q. What has been your employment record? Were you employed prior to evacuation?

A. No.

Q. Are you employed?

A. Not now. I was working for the newspaper.

Q. How long since you have been unemployed?

A. Approximately two months.

Q. What was the reason for your leaving the employ of the newspaper?

A. I completed my special work on the Anniversary Booklet.

Q. How long did you work on that?

A. One month.

Q. Were you employed before that?

A. Yes.

Q. In what capacity?

A. As artist on the newspaper.

Q. What I am trying to get at is for you to give me your employment record here in the Center--on the Project.

A. When I first came I worked as junior clerk in the Administration Building for a month and after that I went to the newspaper, for four months.

Q. Is there any reason why you have not undertaken other employment after the Booklet?

A. I am waiting for the proper kind of a job in art.

Q. When you say the "proper kind of a job" do you mean in the Center?

A. Yes.

Q. Were you registered by your parents for dual citizenship?

A. No, I was not.

Q. You obtained that information from your parents?

A. Yes. But I think I remember my parents having registered me at birth, but just before the war broke out they cancelled it.

Q. How?

A. By writing to the Japanese Consulate.

Q. Where?

A. In Los Angeles.

Q. Have you any papers to show that cancellation?

A. In order to have the Japanese citizenship cancelled we had to turn the Japanese citizenship paper in, so we have no record of it. Just before the war we had it canceled--in December.

Q. The first week in December?

A. I don't know exactly when it was, but it was before the war broke out.

Q. What date did the war break out?

A. December seventh.

Q. The first week of December?

A. I think it was canceled in November.

Q. What are your plans for the future?

A. Well, first of all, when I relocate I want to go back to school. But in the meantime, I think I will have to work to go to school.

Q. Is there any part of the country that you prefer for relocation?

A. I prefer to relocate in the Midwest.

Q. What additional education are you seeking?

A. I wish to complete my university education.

Q. Along what line?

A. A liberal course involving all the things that a person ordinarily would learn, majoring in art, of course.

Q. Have you been studying art here?

A. Yes, I have.

Q. In school?

A. Not in school.

Q. You are studying at home?

A. I attended night school about a week, but I am studying privately now.

Q. Who is your teacher?

A. Mr. Inawa.

Q. You have no interest in any professional or vocational course?

A. Yes, I would be interested in commercial art and fine arts. To define fine arts, I mean painting, drawing and water color.

Q. And your object and ambition is to be an artist?

A. Yes.

Q. What is your feeling about returning to the West Coast?

A. Well, I would like to go there if we had a chance, but mainly because I feel I haven't completed all the subjects that were available at the Junior College education, so for that reason I want to go back there.

Q. What advantage would that be? Similar educational instruction is offered in other parts of the country?

A. There would not be a real motive except for the sentimental side--teachers, school mates.

Q. You expect to find the same teachers and school mates?

A. I probably won't find the same school mates, but I would find some of the teachers.

Q. Do I understand then that you would prefer to go to the West Coast for sentimental reasons rather than because of better instruction than in other parts of the country?

A. My particular desire is to return to the West Coast and continue my education there, but if that is impossible and so long as it is impossible, my purpose would be to go to the Middle West and continue my education there.

Q. If you found living conditions and working conditions satisfactory in the Midwest, would you remain there even though opportunity were afforded you to return to the West Coast?

A. Well, that would depend entirely upon the job--the pay, living conditions and the attitude of the people living there.

Q. Suppose that the job, the pay and the living conditions, also the attitude of the people were just as they are today?

A. Today? Well, if they were the same as today I would not go back.

Q. Suppose the job were better on the West Coast but the attitude of the people was just as it is today?

A. Well, in that case my decision would depend entirely upon when the job is available or how much the job pays or what type of a job it is.

Q. Do you know anything about the attitude of the people on the West Coast?

A. Well, all I know is what I read in the newspapers and if the newspapers play up the disagreeable side, that is what I know.

Q. Have you any intention of visiting Japan in the future?

A. No. Not at present or in the future. The way I feel now, I have no desire to visit Japan.

Q. Have you any immediate plans for relocation as to a particular place to go or a particular institution in which to continue your education?

A. No.

Q. Have you corresponded with any institutions or any relocation offices in which you are particularly interested?

A. No, I have not--yet.

Q. Have you ever applied for expatriation?

A. No, I haven't.

Q. Do you or your family own any property or investments or have you any business connections in Japan?

A. No.

Q. Do you have any prospect of inheriting any Japanese property?

A. No.

Q. What have been your interests outside of your education and your art?

A. I would say a good job.

Q. No, that is not what I mean. Have you been interested in sports, activities, etc.?

A. I have been interested in music.

Q. In what form?

A. As a listener and also as a performer in the choir.

Q. Have you taken up any sports?

A. Not recently. In school I enjoyed swimming.

Q. Did you ever belong to any athletic team?

A. No.