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Poston General Hospital
Poston, Arizona
August 18, 1943

Dorothy Swaine Thomas
Evacuation and Resettlement Study
207 Giannini Hall
University of California
Berkeley, California

Dear Dr. Thomas:-

It has been a long time since I received your letter regards my report on my Washington trip and my personal reactions about the government agencies.

I am submitting herewith two reports, one regards the Internee and his family and my personal report o the Washington trip with reference to my reactions about the War Relocation Authority and its program. I have already submitted my report to the important offices in Washington and hope to hear from them within a short time.

My interest is with these Japanese people who have been evacuated from the West Coast and I think my social service back ground has much to do in helping these people. I was connected with the Japanese Branch of the YMCA for 15 years as lay Board member and as Chairman for 5 years; I have been managing Director of the Japanese Children's Home of Southern California (orphanage) for the past 10 years and am an officer as Chairman of the Board of Directors and Trustee for the total of 15 years. This Child Welfare Institution is located in Los Angeles and I had much to do in evacuating them to the Manzanar Relocation Center which has its Children's Village. I am very much concerned with the future problems of this type of institution and am directing my attention to the War Relocation Authority to help in the matter with the co-operation with the War Department.

I have been doing much correspondence since evacuation with the various governmental agencies and have obtained much results in getting their help--especially the War Department, thru the office of the Assistant Secretary of War Mr. John J. McCloy and his assistants who know me well enough to help.

I wonder at this writing if there is any possibility of going into such Research Work of the Japanese thru your office as a possible relocation offer. I am an Optometrist by profession, graduate with the Class of 1926 U.C. Berkeley; but for the time being willing to give up my professional work which is almost impossible to get or start and would like to go into such work as research or social service where I can be of help to the Japanese people. I would appreciate such leads and possible employment.

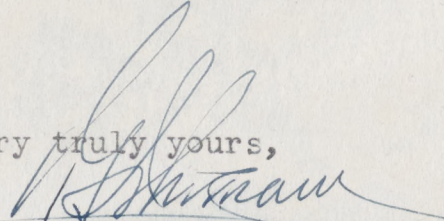
I leave this for your consideration, but in the mean time I hope you may check my reports that are enclosed. Hoping to hear from you in

future. As I see the problem, the government has been short sighted in employing Japanese Americans to get the facts and phsychological aspects of the whole problem which they are definitely troubled as they try to go ahead with their program.

I believe if your Foundation can obtain enough funds to employ some of the Japanese Americans you will have acquired much material which cannot be obtained otherwise.

Thank you for your attention, I am

Very truly yours,



Dr. T.G. Ishimaru

COPY

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
COMMUNITY ANALYSIS SECTION

Poston General Hospital
Poston, Arizona
September 12, 1943

Memorandum to: Dr. John H. Provinse
Subject: Japanese Internees and their family problems.
Submitted by: Dr. T.G. Ishimaru, dated August 3, 1943.

This is to retract my statements in the last paragraph of my report on the Japanese Internees and their family problems. That I did not have factual evidences to give my remarks of the unfortunate incident which happened at Lordsburg, New Mexico.

I have been corrected by the proper authorities and apologize to the fact that the information was not the truth as given to the writer.

He was sympathetic toward the incident and did not follow through to check the information of such importance, which could have been deleted from the report.

With sincere regrets, I am

Sincerely yours,

/s/ T. G. Ishimaru

Dr. T. G. Ishimaru

JAPANESE INTERNEES AND THEIR FAMILY PROBLEMS
Submitted by Dr. T. G. Ishimaru
Poston, Arizona

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
COMMUNITY ANALYSIS SECTION

This report is submitted by the writer from his recent visit to the Department of Justice--Enemy Alien Control Unit, Washington, D. C., and to present facts as observed during his 15 years of professional practice in California.

The attempt is made in this report to present factual evidences in the form of information to the proper authorities of the government. Obviously, it is a difficult task in having the strict government agencies on one side of the subject and the alien enemy on the opposite side. To engineer the middle course and at the same time to bring the components together in understanding in one respect is suicidal. Yet, in all fairness to both parties, no one can deny truthful data of facts that may bring about justice which is the underlying factor of the situation.

It is a known fact that in the many Relocation Centers there are families whose father or husband has been interned since the outbreak of the war on December 7, 1941. It is also a known fact that the families are very anxious to have these men returned to the Relocation Centers so that once again they may be intact as a family. It is the opinion of the writer that many of these men are innocent who were incarcerated by the orders of the Federal Government; that these men were "picked up" by unreliable, insignificant misinformation.

Most of these immigrated into this country some thirty or forty years ago seeking the freedom and the riches of these great United States and have lived on the western slope of our country peacefully and law abiding in their respective communities. Many we know have never returned

to their motherland during their livelihood in this country. Economically and financially they raised themselves from railroad workers, fruit pickers, farm laborers to respected citizens of their communities and to be so recognized by their fellow Americans, in spite of their handicap of language, existing laws and discrimination as a race. They were the ones who pioneered in the farming areas of California, Oregon and Washington to make wasteland productive and tillable. By the same token made these states world known in its production of vegetables, fruits and orchards.

Yes, physically the Japanese were different. They did not study the English language, acquire the mannerism and habits of an American, but in their small way tried to be loyal residents, helpful and respectable in appreciating the life in these United States.

Many of these organizations (from which many have been "picked up" because of their membership) as accused and condemned by the Federal Agencies were far from being subversive from the Caliber of people who organized them or who were their officers--they did not have the educational background or capabilities of being smart enough to be subversive. They were good farmers but not politicians or foreign agents that would wreck or destruct the machinery of our Government. If they were the men that the race-baiting war mongers and politicians have expressed, they could have brought about sabotage and destruction at the outset of the war or prior to that time. Instead, as a racial group, they were broken hearted that war was declared upon their adopted country. Many of these organizations have used misleading names and characters of the Japanese language to give its organization an impressive name. That in turn, has given the impression that they were secret forces or groups, because the Federal Agencies have taken the literal translations

of these titles from the Japanese-English dictionaries. Far be it, they were only small groups bounded by social atmosphere and feeling. For good or for worse, many of the men of the membership have contributed much to be placed at the head of the organization or to be included in the board of directors as a social pride and prestige which rightfully did not belong to them other than from the monetary angle. Still, in the face of the Government, it has been construed that they were politically dangerous organizations and individuals. The writer also knows that many were contributing to the relief organizations of Japan, when she was at war with China but did not involve the United States nor was China at that time an ally of the United States. At the outbreak of the war, the Federal Agency "picked up" these men for no cause as seen by the writer because we have in our country, British relief, Russian relief and other relief organizations which we all gave in these times of distress. In all probability, the Germans and Italians were contributing to their relief organizations of their country prior to the United States entering the war. Yet, it is doubtful to believe if many of these people have been incarcerated as a racial group like the Japanese. It is unbelievable that such an act is classified subversive in this great Democracy. Just because a small-town Japanese farmer has a little money and wants to be the president or any other officer of an organization does not qualify him as such an important figure as it would lead one to believe. They probably put him up because of his financial status and as an "easy pick" when they wanted a few dollars for the coffers of their association. As the Japanese settled in these United States, they were prone to organize themselves socially and cooperatively for the benefit of each other as similarly shown by the other foreign groups which have immigrated into this country. It is a natural course to be taken in any foreign land; that in unity, there would be strength

and cooperation. The natural curse for these groupings probably became the beginning of many organizations--on the whole, these organizations were far from activating any subversive activities against the United States. In the main, it is the belief of the writer that many sincerely worked toward the amity between the two countries which are now at war and tried to foster better relationships among our American friends in all sincerity and good will. Japanese American friendship was dominant in many localities, yet there was much misunderstanding by individuals and groups. On the other hand, there are those American friends who also worked toward the common cause and who could honestly testify to the objectives of these people of their sincerity and intentions so to do.

Facing facts, these people were industrious and hard working, which was more or less imposed upon their daily life to keep up their economic security--that it would be natural that other racial groups would be jealous and condemning of such practices. But history shows that other foreign nationals that immigrated to the shores of the United States did not go through much hardships and struggle to establish themselves for their future generations that has made America--the land of the free. A history which has steadfastly stood upon a government of the people, by the people and for the people. Many of the solicitations made by these organizations were almost impossible to refuse because certain socially prominent people of that area would approach them for contributions and donations--many I know have refused from time to time, but in the long run business and social relationship involved the individual and they had to give in to the wishes of their friends. It is injustice to judge these men on the basis of this type of contribution, that they gave willingly for a social cause and not toward any war effort. I

believe many felt self-honored in giving large sums of money to be put at the head of the list of contributors and even to be appointed or elected to certain official capacity of certain organizations. It has been a common practice among the Japanese people, before solicitations are made that they would list a few names with the sum of money recorded as their share that when these men went around for contributions showing that list would give others the urge to equal or go above that amount.

The background of these people are mostly farmers, and it is unbelievable that they would undertake subversive activities against the government of the United States. Even at the outset of the war on December 1941, records have been shown that there has been no subversive activities or sabotage directly aimed at the government of the United States by the Japanese people or citizens of Japanese ancestry. They were all family men established in this country for many years and certainly it can be proven that many would have been naturalized as citizens of the United States, and we also know that their children have been brought up as loyal Americans and citizens of these great United States. Many of the families have given their sons to the armed forces of the United States as their duty as citizens of this country. It is unfortunate that there has been much misinformation and misunderstanding in regard to these men, and the writer does know that the Department of Justice is trying its best to weigh each case on its merits, to parole or release these men to their respective families in these Relocation Centers. However, one and one-half years have passed and it is the opinion of the writer that the process has been very slow, probably because of lack of information. This is not to criticize the Department of Justice, but if the problem could be studied in an over-all picture, a fair conclusion could be arrived a little sooner.

It has been intimated by certain individuals and organizations that these internees are disloyal, but the writer questions such a conclusion on the basis that they may be bitter because of the fact that the government interned them on very vague charges and the writer feels, that is the predominant feeling of these men. Many of the interned would stubbornly stand their ground on the fact that they have done nothing wrong against the United States. That they would stand before any court of justice of this land to prove their innocence and loyalty to this country. As soon as rectifications are made, they would believe in the democratic principles and the justices of this country which they have so far believed and followed in their many years of their residence in this country.

One important suggestion is herewith submitted: That recently many of the families of the interned have received correspondence from the Department of Justice requesting families to acquire further affidavits and statements from Caucasians that would qualify a rehearing. The writer believes at this time that such a procedure is very unfair. If affidavits of Caucasians are needed, knowing that the majority of these men have come from the State of California, where today, there are much discriminatory, antagonistic and hostile feelings, it is almost impossible to realize that some of our good American friends would take the chance of jeopardizing their position in swearing to an affidavit for the benefit of the interned who are considered enemy aliens. This undertone of hate by press and politicians have contaminated many minds of good Americans to the point of fear in helping a just cause. I believe the Department of Justice is requesting a very hard thing. Therefore, if the department would accept the affidavits which were originally presented at the time of internment as a basis of information and consider

from the viewpoint the rehearing of the interned or accept the rehearing petition of the family at its face value. The writer does not feel that all of the men are innocent, but many deserve the justification of rehearing followed by release or parole upon the circumstantial evidence and information that is on hand. It is not practical to request something that is impossible especially at the present time when the weak is at the mercy of the blood-sucking vultures of politics.

Certain evaluations can be made in determining the release of these internees on the following basis:

1. If the internee has a son in the armed forces of the United States.
2. Cases where the wife is ill (can be verified by doctor's orders) mentally upset and without any relatives.
3. Cases where internee is seriously ill, mentally and otherwise--to join them with the family as a moral obligation.
4. Families who have children from 1 to 18 years--the necessity of having a father during this period of adolescence which can be an important contributing factor in the life of the youth.
5. Continuous residence in this country (25 years and up).
6. Contributing to the American way of life - social service, church work, etc.
7. Criminal records, if any.

If these men are judged on the merits of the case, it would give them confidence in the procedure undertaken by the Department of Justice and to accord them the benefit of such a judgment would lay the keystone of American

justice that the individual is innocent until found guilty. We must agree that the internment program at the outset of the war was done very hurriedly without specific charges against any one individual. From time to time, we have found that some of these men have been released or paroled to their families in these Relocation Centers. None of the internees know today, why they were interned or why they have been paroled.

In the release of these men there are certain repercussions as to "Why is this man being paroled"? or "Why is my husband held"? The basis of this feeling may be the anxiousness and jealousy, but on the other hand, there may be something overlooked in regards to each particular case. It stands to reason that when a group comes from one city or district they know each other very well, and when distinctions of such nature are made, it raises a point of curiosity and a point of question.

The writer repeats again that this method of incarceration of probable loyal men, metally has made them bitter by such actions by the Government without specific charges of guilt or disloyalty as a basis of internment. Let us be fair in the judgment of such cases. Many of these men immigrated into this country seeking freedom and livelihood, and it can be truthfully said that they have appreciated the benefits that this country has bestowed upon them as citizens and residents of the country. However, this is war which will change many problems in a moment's notice but the important factor still lays in the basic foundation of the responsible government agencies who are charged with the responsibility of handling justice. To cite an example, attention is brought to one individual whom the writer feels that injustice has been done. He is a man who is the founder of the Japanese Children's Home (orphanage) of Southern California who has given his whole life to the social welfare of the community in taking care of unfortunate children. Some

two or three years ago, he and his daughter made a trip to Japan at which time he was honored by the government of Japan for his humanitarian work abroad and was given the sum of 1,000 yen as a gift for his work. Honor goes to such men of any race wherever he may be. Accepting the money, the individual and his daughter went to the war torn areas of China to establish another orphanage for the Chinese children who were suffering from the eminence of war and established an orphanage in Kunshan, China. In making this trip, this man was still true to his ideals of humanitarian work. He returned to Southern California after approximately six months and at the outbreak of the war was interned. The writer pleads for a man of such character who has been a credit to the Japanese community as well as the American community to do such a social work for the benefit of the unfortunate. Yet, because of this short trip, he has been condemned as a dangerous enemy. It is unfair and unjustifiable that the government would hold such an individual. He is an elderly man today, physically not strong--such a man deserves release to his orphanage which is located at the Children's Village, Manzanar, California, or to the project where the writer is living today, because he has no relatives in this country. Let us be humane and understanding in classifying men of such category. Life is too short to correct our mistakes after the man is gone. The writer has known this individual for the past 15 years and will vouch for his integrity and honesty; that he is not guilty of subversive activities against the United States; that those evidences against him should be struck from the records.

Meeting many of the interned families the writer has gathered information that majority of these men have been held on evidences that they were members or officers of certain organizations; that in the light of suspicion among

certain political individuals, groups and committees have accused these organizations as secret and subversive which cannot be true. The writer also knows that there are many men who probably are just as guilty in taking active part in many of these Japanese associations who participated in the functions of the Japanese Government. They should be treated as are other disloyal people as considered by the government. American justice cannot be shortsighted without sound and basic information, and it is very important that these factors should be studied to a constructive, conclusive end. Internees, too, can be classified in these categories:

1. Those who were sincerely working toward the friendship and amity between the two nations; that they never held any malice toward the Government of the United States.
2. The socially prominent "good fellow" that always followed the receptions and crowds in all functions.
3. Those who were socially obligated to contribute or donate because of business and social reasons.
4. Those who had specific motives and intentions to act as a foreign agent.

The Japanese people are not the only victims of this war. We have amongst us Germans and Italians who have been given the privilege by the laws of the United States to become naturalized and we know definitely that many of these people who probably never thought of their naturalization papers until the outbreak of the war, thought that their position was so precarious it was important that they apply for their papers; and the government of the United States accepted their request without dissent because they were assimilable to the Caucasian race. On the other hand, we have laws that have

denied the rights of naturalization to the Japanese and other oriental groups no matter how much they wanted to become citizens it was legally impossible. Furthermore, the war has concentrated in these War Relocation Projects some 110,000 Japanese and citizens of Japanese ancestry as a military necessity. In principle, the Japanese were never given the right to become naturalized in this great country or to prove their loyalty to their adopted country nor has the citizens been recognized for his right of citizenship at this time.

It is a wish and request of the writer that since the Department of Justice cannot release all of the interned, they should pick out those guilty of an act and charge them of their guilt, giving specific reasons that they are interned for the duration and their families should be notified accordingly. Inasmuch as Mr. Ennis has mentioned to the writer that they would like to give each man the opportunity of returning to their families in these Relocation Centers, it is impossible to believe that all of them could return and certainly the Department must have records showing which individuals will be denied that right of release or parole. And it is only humane and right that their families should be notified so that they may be able to make up their minds in looking into the future of resettlement, relocation, residence in family camps or consider the welfare of their children. I think the wives of the interned are ready to accept a formal notice of the department and act accordingly. As it is now, no specific charges have been given to any one individual and all of the families in these Relocation Centers are quite anxious and worried. What is the future of the interned? What is the consideration of the family?

The writer agrees that the trend of war will have much to do in the release of these men. Let us judge these men on their qualifications as loyal

residents of these great United States who have also contributed much to the welfare of their communities, not only Japanese, but to the American public, as the Community Chest, The Red Cross, and other social and welfare organizations which they gave willingly. Social consciousness relies upon the human interest and relationship. That, if the intention of these men were good and not subversive, which can be proven to a fact, the individual should without prejudice see the light of day as a free man.

The writer would like for consideration within the internment camps, segregation of the loyal and disloyal internees. For the few who are disloyal, some of the loyal may be influenced in the wrong direction. It is evident that the government does not wish any disloyal people; therefore, in fairness to all those who are concerned, this segregation should be made in all internment camps. Such a distinction is painful, but the writer feels it is proper and conclusive. That in the name of justice, it is apparent that such a move must be made.

Incidents have happened in the internment camps which have never been heard by the outside public and if thoroughly checked would show the innocence of these men who were victims of circumstances. Of the many cases, the writer presents the following: A cruel and cold blooded murder of two men (names of victims are withheld in this report). This happened about July 7, 1942. Many men were shipped from Bismarck, North Dakota to Lordsburg, New Mexico. When the train reached the destination, they were lined up--two of the group were sick, so were ordered to step out of rank (all of them thought the two were to get special attention due to their illness). The group was marched from the station to the internment camp (approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles). About the time these men reached the camp, which was about 3 A. M., some claimed that two

or three shots were heard in the quiet of the night. They never saw these two men again, and they were not given a camp funeral so their friends could attend. Both were buried some place in that area. One is still there, the other body was taken by a relative to give him a decent resting place. The incident has been "hushed," but from all information, these men were good men and did not deserve such a death sentence because they were left behind-- it was not certainly their fault. Whoever did the shooting deserves reprimand and court martial which will never bring back the life of these two men, who probably were innocent, and did not deserve this "last ride," as potential dangerous individuals. Can we call that American justice and document it as a fair and legitimate trial? Granting this is war, principle of American democracy certainly does not tolerate such an inhuman act!

GENERAL SUMMARY OF SURVEY

Dr. T. G. Ishimaru

The survey is taken from two relocation centers, namely the Granada War Relocation Project, Colorado, and the Colorado River War Relocation Project, Units I, II and III, Poston, Arizona. The writer has submitted this report to give the interested governmental authorities condensed information in regards to the internee and his family. The statistical records are not fully complete because of the voluntary basis that was used in acquiring the information. However, the records show that it is instructive and informative to any one who is interested in such a problem.

The writer has just returned from a trip to Santa Fe Detention Camp, Santa Fe, New Mexico and have found conditions very favorable—the administrative officers deserve much credit in their performance of their particular duties. They are the ones who could make it very unpleasant or pleasant by their actions. On the other hand, we find the internees with very good feelings as to the treatment and they seem all well and satisfied by the treatment of the Government. The writer understands that there is to be a hearing at this particular camp during the latter part of this month (July) for 500 internees. If fortunate, these men will be released or paroled to their respective families in these relocation centers. That the majority of the names in this survey are in Santa Fe Detention Camp and it is with such things in mind that the writer is forwarding this information; that rehearings will be continuously carried on so that the internees may clear themselves of any misinformation that has detained them and be released.

This report covers approximately 300 families of which Granada has 60, Poston Camp I 153, Poston Camp II 26, and Poston Camp III 62 (records of Poston

Camp II is not complete because of lack of time). In studying the statistical records of this survey, the writer finds that the average number of years these internees have lived in this country numbers 29.477 years which means that the majority of these men can call America their home and have adjusted themselves to the American way of life. Many we know have made up their minds to live and die in this country and it is hardly believable that these individuals would react to any subversive activities against the Government of the United States. The majority of these men have families and have come from the State of California. The occupation of these men in the majority have been found as farmers and simultaneously interdependent businesses which other people carried on for the welfare of the Japanese community.

The writer wishes to bear out at this time, that there are not too many, but some soldiers, who are the sons of these internees serving in the armed forces of the United States (their names are on the survey sheets). Also for information, we find there are a number of sick internees as well as someone of his family and if it is humanly possible, they should be released to each other. That, at least mentally, they will be relieved, that they are once again together as a family. And finally, it is amazing to find a number of applicants to join the internees probably at some family camp. This can be concluded by the fact that since the actions of the governmental agencies have been very slow in giving these men rehearings, which the families have anticipated for almost a year and a half for their release. They probably have given up hope that their father or husband may be returned to them, and the only way they can rejoin again would be in some family camp. The writer believes that this was a last resort taken by the family. Otherwise, the writer is very sure that they would like to have the internees returned to them in these relocation centers. We all know that complications arise when families start considering joining their husbands and fathers in the family camps because it will split a

family in many ways, especially where there are older children who do not wish to be segregated in such form, education, re-establishing of a new life, moral behavior, etc. As soon as the machinery is set up in releasing or paroling these men to the relocation centers, it is evident that the application to family camps will gradually drop and the writer believes that this is a solution to help the families of the interned.

The survey enclosed only covers two relocation projects and if this type of information is acceptable by the governmental agencies, the writer will be more than glad to acquire surveys from the other eight relocation centers. The writer feels that the survey is not entirely complete, but does know that it gives much information in condensed form the general background of the internees.

The main interest lies in the fact that the innocent should be released at the earliest time possible; that the Government must perform such duties in helping such type of men. It is a known fact that many of these men are innocent of any charges as subversive to the Government of the United States and if American justice is to be at the highest level, as recognized by its people, it must do its share at such a crisis.

The writer appreciates the very hard task of the Department of Justice and hopes they will continue to perform the duties of its department in clearing as much as possible, the men who are found innocent. That in this performance, confidence and trust is at stake.

F A R E A S T E R N S E C T I O N

J A P A N

PROPAGANDA WARFARE

JAPANESE IDEA OF SURRENDER IS SUICIDE

Tokyo broadcasts in German a commentary, which after reference to a REUTERS dispatch from Moscow on captured German leaders being allowed to disseminate propaganda aimed at breaking up the Allied coalition, makes the following statements: "We in Japan see in this dispatch a manifestation of unshakable conviction of the German leaders. This we have expected and were actually in doubt. We Japanese have a conception of capitulation quite different from that held generally by Europeans and Americans. In similar cases we would choose suicide without consideration. Despite this, we understand the inherent spiritual mentality of foreigners and do not wish to condemn the captured.

No Loss of Convictions

"The leaders of the German Reich have surrendered, that is a fact. Yet they have not given up their convictions, and that is another fact. Obviously no further details are available to us at the moment about the ways and means of the German leaders, but the dispatch referred to above makes it quite clear that Goering, Rundstedt, Kesselring, Falkenhorst, Guderian, and many other German field marshals and generals are not willing to renounce their conviction.

"Germany has lost the struggle outside on the front. The struggle for ideals themselves is however evidently not abandoned by the leaders of the German Reich; their convictions live on as before. Germany's leaders were inspired by the ideal of creating a new world order, and they fought for this ideal with all forces thrown into the balance. The fact that this ideal could not be attained does not mean a negation of the ideal itself.

New World Order

"Germany has been defeated but the ideal the German people sought to realize still lives on. The reason for this is simple. The world moves ahead from day to day. It rejuvenates itself. The Anglo-Saxons however are endeavoring to maintain the old order. This Anglo-Saxon attitude is bound to collapse sooner or later. In times to come, a new world will be created, the realization of which was set out as a goal by the German people." (Tokyo, in German to Overseas Audiences, May 27, 1945, 4:45 a.m. EWT)

1945
Hsinking

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FAR EASTERN SECTION
Japan

File

NO INSANE HATE HELD AGAINST PRISONERS

Hsinking includes the following in its English-language Prisoner of War program: "You wives, parents, and relatives and friends of war prisoners in the Mukden Camp, you probably realize how strong abiding is the longing for home and the home folks among the men in camp. They have been there now for 3 years, and that is a long time for (adventuresome) young men to spend in internment. So they are hoping the war will soon end.

Their greatest desire and ambition right now is for early return to their homesteads and reunion with you all. Then they will tell you of the considerate treatment accorded them by the goodly, kindly people of Manchukuo.

"You may have heard that the Germans who quit fighting in the past few weeks, were not allowed to return to their homes, but promptly sent to alien lands to do forced labor and the so-called reconstruction work. So you may fear that your beloved husbands, sons, or brothers in the Mukden Camp, may be so treated by their captors after the war.

Immediate Return

"But you may put away all such fears. The moment the East Asia War is ended all the prisoners in the Mukden Camp may be liberated, and be allowed to return to their homes as soon as shipping facilities are available. The Japanese Army or the people have no desire to imitate the harsh treatment dealt to the Japanese civilians in various American internment camps. The American war prisoners have been well-treated, according to their own voluntary statements, which have been confirmed by those of the International Red Cross officials and other neutral observers.

"We have no reason to alter the humane treatment of the past. Cruel revenge or holding grudge against enemy aliens is against our nature.

No Insane Hatred

"We may fight hostile nations with all our strength and will, but we hold no insane hatred against individuals of the same nation. These basic facts are well-reflected in the civil, considerate attitude toward all the prisoners of war at Mukden and elsewhere. With their hearts and hopes reviving with spring, the men at the Mukden Camp send greetings to you all in the U.S." (Hsinking, in English to North America and Hawaii, May 26, 1945, 1:00 a.m. EWT)

HEAVY LOSSES MAKE TRUMAN REGRET WAR

DOMEI transmits in English its News and Views program as follows: "Tokyo, May 27--It is to laugh when President Truman (words missing) for 'early

Restricted

COPY

Mr. Embree
for your file

*Japan
Prisoner
camp 5*

COPY OF A TRANSLATION RECEIVED FROM GENEVA MARCH 18, 1942

From the Special Division
Department of State to:
NAVY (J.A.G.)
Date: 3/18/42

NLT
INTERCROSS
WASHINGTON

28 We receive the following report from our Delegate in Japan. "Have visited camp for prisoners of war Zentsuji, March 12, accompanied by Information Bureau and the Japanese Red Cross. Large Island of Shikoku in the North near inland Sea fertile plain between hills covered with pines, good climate, no endemic diseases. Market town of Zentsuji with 25,000 inhabitants nearby. Camp covers six acres surrounded by barbed wire and a wooden fence, two army barracks, two stories high, well ventilated, 12,000 cubic meters in all. Capacity 500 present number 374. One Englishman from Shanghai, two Dutchmen, five Australians and the rest Americans of whom eight are from Gilbert Island, twenty from Wake and the rest from Guam. 45 officers, 10 doctors, two druggists, one dentist. Barracks recently divided into rooms of from one to fourteen camp beds each having five blankets, a pillow "Un manteau couverture" (counterpane?) mattress for officers. Heating by modern stoves. Daily rations 300 grams of bread, 300 rice, 160 what plus potatoes, sweet potatoes, green vegetables, fish, eggs, etc., total 3200 calories. Meat sugared food and in this season fruits are rather rare. Young and active prisoners are losing weight, old and idle prisoners gain weight. Cooks chosen from prisoners work in

Translation from Geneva March 18, 1942 cont.

separate kitchens which are large and clean. Tobacco ration is 10 cigarettes per one to three days according to rank. Cantine almost finished. Clothing sufficient for the moment but 120 pairs of shoes requested as soon as possible. Daily laundering good hygiene large hot Japanese bath daily for workers and weekly for others. Latrines clean and isolated. Infirmary in barracks, military hospital nearby. Visits from Japanese doctors three times a week. Monthly inspection. 15 wounded in the infirmary of whom 7 wounded by bombs and one was amputated above the knee. All are getting along well. No dead. American dentist wants to practice. We will procure instruments for him. Prisoners wish books, equipment for sports and games, piano, typewriters. Protecting power will take charge of that. Religious services conducted by a minister who is also a prisoner. 200 prisoners work voluntarily to clear nearby hill for potatoes, sweet potatoes, wheat. Satisfied with this work, paid 60 to 90 sen a day according to rank. Necessary work in camp paid 15 to 35 a day. Possibility of saving 5 to 7 yen a month. Preparing to organize paid work in the town. Officers received same pay as that of corresponding rank in the Japanese Army. Recommended to protecting power the only civilian internee 5 wounded and 5 aged without means. 4000 dollars deposited by prisoners. Principal need is that of corresponding with families. Letters not sent in view of lack of communications. At beginning of March officers authorized

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to send personal messages to their families in America by radio but remain without any answer. Prisoners wish to receive financial assistance by cable from their families through the intermediary of the U. S. Navy Department or the Red Cross. Have already asked by radio for packages of preserves, meat, fruits, sweets, American tobacco. No complaint on subject of treatment, discipline and cooperation are excellent. Commanding officer, and officers competent and friendly prisoners sensible general impression very good". Please communicate this to United States Government.

INTERCROIXROUGE 7941

SUMMARY OF SURVEY

JUNE 1943

I. The Survey

Approximate No. of Internee Families	60
No. of questionnaires returned	49

The completion of the questionnaire was entirely voluntary and no effort was made to determine the reason other families did not return the form. There may have been a few who did not know of the survey.

II. Former California Residence

Los Angeles City	22
San Francisco and San Jose	3
Sacramento, Yolo County Vicinity	6
Sonoma County and Vicinity	7
Southern California	10
Stanislaus County	1
	<hr/> 49

III. Former Occupation of Internee

Business and Salesmen	5
Farmer	14
Fishing Industry	4
Gardener	2
Hotel and Restaurant Operators	5
Produce Merchant	6
Professional and Semi-Prof.	5
(Dr., minister, teacher scientist, sec'ty J. Ass'n)	
Store Operators	4
(druggist, cleaners, grocery)	
Retired	4
	<hr/> 49

IV. Years in United States

Average Years of Internees in U.S.--32.265
Average Years of Wives of Internees-22.702

V. Children of Internees Residing in Center

	Under 10	10-11-12	13-19	Over 20
No. of Families with children	11	15	27	25
No. of Children in Age Group	18	20	58	41

VI. Sons in Armed Forces

No. of Families with sons in Army	7
No. of Soldiers	8

Name of Internee	Name of Soldier	Camp
1. Miyamoto, Manzo	Walter Toshiaki Miyamoto	Camp Savage, Minn.
2. Nimura, Yoshitsugi	Raymond Nimura	Camp Savage, Minn.
3. Okamura, Suyeichi	Saburo Okamura	Camp Savage, Minn.
4. Sugioka, Genichi	S/Sgt. Yoshio Sugioka	Ft. Snelling, Minn.
5. Takahashi, Terumi	Samuel Masami Takahashi	Camp Shelby, Miss.
6. Tanaka, Masutaro	Toru Hirano (Grandson)	Camp Shelby, Miss.
7. Uno, Kumemaro	Cpl. Howard Yasumaro Uno	Camp Savage, Minn.
	Cpl. Stanley Toshimaro Uno	Camp Savage, Minn.

VII. Illness

No. of sick internees (1 hospital care)	--	9
No. of sick wives of Internees (1 Hosp.)	--	14*

* There are none who are without a single relative. However, attention should be made on the case of Mrs. Kusuye Tomio, 63 yr. old wife of Tomozo Tomio, who is now a patient in the Isolation Ward of the Center Hospital.

Name of Sick Internee	Illness Indicated
1. Fujisaka, Sohei	Heart trouble; rheumatism
2. Kimura, Kazuo	Nerves
3. Mayeda, Tomeichi	Chronic illness
4. Sasaki, Daijiro	Chronic illness
5. Sato, Mikitaro	Diabetic (hospital care)
6. Sugioka, Genichi	Chronic illness
7. Tanaka, Yasutaro	Chronic illness
8. Yamazumi, Masaki	Rheumatism
9. Yasaki, Tenyo Sakuhei	Amputated leg

VIII. Application to Join Internee

The information regarding the names of those who had applied to go to the Family Internment Camp was received from the Public Welfare Division of the Center.

Applications to join Internees	29
Families not wishing to go	8
Families Undecided	3
Families to be interviewed	7
To be paroled	2
	<hr/> 49

IX. Additional Notes

From record of Public Welfare Dept.	
No. already paroled to this Center	12
No. Families gone to Crystal City	6

SURVEY OF INTERNEE FAMILIES AT GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER
JUNE 1945

INTERNEE'S NAME	WIFE'S NAME	CENTER ADDRESS	FORMER CALIFORNIA RESIDENCE	INTERNEE'S OCCUPATION	YRS IN US	UNDER 10-10	11-12	13-19	OVER 20	SON IN ARMY	ILLNESS INTERNEE WIFE	APPLICATION TO JOIN INTERNEE
1. Akutagawa, Riyoshi	Ika	12F-11E	Rt. 2, Box 57, Sebastopol	Farmer	26	3		2				Yes
2. Fujisaka, Seiji	Kimiko	7K-3A	1412 W. 37th St., Los Angeles	Druggist	39			1	1		x	Undecided
3. Fujita, Masakatsu	Tai	11E-3A	3751 Halldale Ave., Los Angeles	Hotel Manager	35	1			1			No
4. Hara, Toyoyori	Fumi	12B-4F	305 N. Ardmore, Los Angeles	Dry Cleaner	36				1			No interview
5. Masuko, George Susumu	May Mitsuyo	11K-9-E	35th St., L. A.	President Produce Co.	25		1	2			x	No interview
6. Hirano, Shuhei James	Ruth Sadame	12B-7F	225 E. Taylor St., San Jose Rt. 1 Box 683, Modesto	Secretary Jap. Ass'n	37		1	1			x	Undecided
7. Hoshimiya, Tosko	Sadayo	7K-3E	3653 Halldale Ave., Los Angeles	school Teacher	30				1		x	Undecided
8. Iba, Shoichi	Natsu	12F-7E-7	5025 Seb. Rd., Santa Rosa	Farmer	37	1	1	4				Yes
9. Irizawa, Tokijiro	Katsuko	11E-1B	1466 W. 37th Place, Los Angeles	Fisherman	27							Yes
10. Ito, Michijiro	Tomie	12F-6F	P.O. Box 64, Forestville	Farmer Apple Dehydrator	37				1			Yes
11. Ito, Naotaro	Tsuruko	6B-2D	2011 S. Lasalle Ave. Los Angeles	Wholesale Produce Merchant	35			2	1			Yes
12. Kajiura, Hajime	Utako	10E-2E	Rt. 1, Box 302, Turlock	Farmer	23	4		2				Yes
13. Kakiki, Shiyomori	Satsu	12F-4A-B	Rt. 1, Box 194, Windsor Sonoma Co.	Farmer	25		1	3	2			Yes
14. Kameo, Takashi	Hidako	6E-5A	1511 W. 35th St., Los Angeles	Minister	5							Yes
15. Kawamoto, Shinuka Harry	Dorothy Katsuyo	12B-9E	107 Oak, Marysville	Restaurant Proprietor	28	1		2				Yes
16. Kawashima, Tominosuke	Fumi	12B-2B	1533 W. 36 Place, Los Angeles	Merchant	24	2		1				Yes
17. Kimura, Kazuo	Tsuruo	11E-6F	2101 Sonoma Hwy, Santa Rosa	Farmer	24	1		4			Nerves	Yes
18. Kobuke, Tomotaro Jim	Sono	12B-12B	Rt. 2 Box 266, Sebastopol	Farmer	40							Yes
19. Kono, Katsuya	Yoshi	9E-11F	3001 S. Main, L. A.	Retired	40				2		x	No
20. Kubota, Waichi	Chieko	11E-4D	153 No. Seaside Ave. Terminal Island, L.A.	Engineer of 25 Fishing Boats							x	Yes
21. Kusanato, Shunroku Scott	Tatsuko Lillian	7E-2B	1183 W. 35th St., Los Angeles	Wholesale Produce Merchant	27	1		2	1			Yes
22. Matsunoto, Waichi	Chika	11F-7C	Rt. 3 Box 377, Petaluma	Poultry Farmer	40			2	2			Yes
23. Mayeda, Tomochi	(wife deceased) Minoru M. (son)	11E-11C	Rt. 2 Box 297, El Monte	Farmer	33				4		x	No
24. Miyamoto, Margo	Shizu	11G-9E	917 Greenwich, Torrance	Farmer	36			2				Yes
25. Morimoto, Teiichi	Masaki	11E-6E	R.R. Box 136, Oxnard	Farmer	36				1			Yes
26. Nakagawa, Shintaro	Ritsu	6B-7D	113 D Cannery, Terminal Island	Fisherman	40		1	2	1			No interview
27. Narumi, Jutaro	Yonako	6B-7D	3705 Polson St., Los Angeles	Merchant	37				1			No
28. Nimura, Yoshitsu	Kayo	6B-12B	2108 W. 29th St., Los Angeles	Restaurant Owner	24		2	2	1	1		Yes
29. Oda, Shohei	Aiko	7E-10E	Rt. 2 Box 178, Woodland	Salesman	25				1			No interview
30. Ogawa, Gentaro	Ichii	9E-3F	225 D Cannery St., Terminal Island	Fisherman	22				2			Yes
31. Okabe, Umeharu	Asao	7E-8B	P.O. Box 81, Yolo	Farmer	39	1		1	2			Yes
32. Okamura, Suveichi	Owai	10E-6E	1533 Geary St., San Francisco	Business	37		1	2	4	1		Yes
33. Rikimaru, Isamu	Kind	10E-4B	2091 W. 30th St., Los Angeles	Wholesale Produce Operator	30		1	3			x	Yes
34. Rikimaru, Mataji	Kenako	10E-5B	2177 W. 30th St., Los Angeles	"	30	1		4				Yes
35. Sakakura, Kotaro	Kogiku	9E-6E	2156 W. 31st St., Los Angeles	Gardener	36			3				No interview
36. Sakagawa, Itsuji George	Misao	7B-6F	P.O. Box 375, Walnut Grove	Boarding House Proprietor	25						x	To be paroled
37. Saneto, Kanaye	Koima	8E-8C	1563 W. 37th Place Los Angeles	Gardener	35			2	2		x	No
38. Sasaki, Daijiro	Tada	12B-4E	532 S. Adams, Glendale	Retired	36				2		x	Yes
39. Sato, Mikitaro	Ruth Isoru	12B-2C	3706 S. Gramary, Los Angeles	Hotel Operator	34		1	1			x	No
40. Sekiyama, Isami	Chiyo	9E-11C	2907 Brooklyn Ave., Los Angeles	Physician & Surgeon	28		1	2				No
41. Shinosaki, Hitoshi	Emiko	7F-6B	P.O. Box 367, Walnut Grove	Grocery store Proprietor	23	2	3					To be paroled
42. Sugitaka, Genichi	Sakuyo	11F-11F	Rt. 3, Box 371, Petaluma	Farmer	37			2	1	1	x	Yes
43. Takahashi, Torumi	Kiyo	8E-10E	184 Auburn, Sierra Madre	Druggist	40				1	1		No interview
44. Tanaka, Yasutaro	Tento	11G-4E	605 W. 2nd St., San Pedro	Retired	43						Grandson 1 x	Yes
45. Tomio, Tomozo	Kusayo	12B-9D	1748 W. 21st St., Los Angeles	Retired Dept. Store Proprietor	46				4		Hosp.	No interview
46. Tsunai, Gengoro	Toyome	9E-3B	935 W. 24th St., San Pedro	Produce Merchant	37		1	2				No
47. Uno, Kumemaro	Riki	6E-1C	156 W. 36th St., Los Angeles	Scientist	39		1	3	1	2		Yes
48. Yamajumi, Masake	Suyeno	7F-1D	1011 4th St., Woodland	Farmer	26			1	1		x	Yes
49. Yasaki, Tenyo Sakubei	Shika	12E-5E	1333 W. 37th St., Los Angeles	Insurance Agent	23			2			x	Yes

UNIT I, POSTON, ARIZONA

SUMMARY OF SURVEY FEBRUARY 1943 to JULY 1943

I. The Survey

Approx. No. of Internee Families	153
No. of questionnaires returned	150
No. of Internees still interned	120

There were 150 Internee Families, who returned the questionnaires when the survey was begun in February. However, there are only 120 now, due to the fact the others were paroled within those months.

II. Former California and Arizona Residence

Central California	26
Hawaii and Arizona	2
Imperial County	27
Los Angeles County	22
Orange County	21
San Bernardino and Riverside Co.	12
San Diego County	9
Unknown	1
	<hr/> 120

III. Former Occupation of Internee

Business and Salesmen	4
Farmer	58
Fishing Industry	12
Gardener	4
Hotel, Restaurant Operators	8
Nursery	3
Produce Merchant	3
Professional and Semi-profession	12
(Dr., minister, teacher, scientist sec'ty.)	
Store Operators	10
(druggist, cleaners, grocery)	
Taxi Driver	1
Social Welfare	1
Retired	1
Unknown	3
	<hr/> 120

IV. Years in United States

Average Years of Internees in U.S.-27.558

V. No. of Children of Internee Residing in Center

	Over 20	Under 10	10-11-12	13-19
No. of families with children---	62	41	32	64
No. of children in Age Group----	102	68	38	130

VI. Sons in Armed Forces

No. of Families with sons in Army	10
No. of Soldiers	12

	Name of Internee	Name of Soldier	Camp
1.	Aihara, Seikichi	Louis Kiyotaka Aihara	
2.	Furuya, Shigeyuki	George Furuya (volunteer)	
		Arthur Furuya (volunteer)	
3.	Hayase, Ryuzo	Satoru Hayase	Ft. Sam Houston Texas.
4.	Hiraga, Sokichi	Yoshio Hiraga	
5.	Kawakita, Yasaburo	Son-in-law	Camp Berkeley, Texas
6.	Kawasaki, Tsunegusu	Paul Kawasaki	
7.	Kinoshita, Tomoichi	Sadao Kinoshita	
		Hisato Kinoshita	
8.	Matsuda, Teiichi	Takeo Matsuda (volunteer)	
9.	Ogura, Fujimatsu	K. Ogura	St. Leavens- worth, Kansas
10.	Hosaka, Minetaro	Mitzi Hosaka	Camp Robinson Arkansas

VII. Illness

No. of sick Internees	1
No. of sick wives of Internees	27

	Name of sick Internee	Illness indicated
1.	Nagasaki, Toyokichi	weak heart, high blood press.

VIII. Application to join Internee

Application to join Internee	80
Families not wishing to go	28
To be paroled	5
Families unknown	7
	<u>120</u>

IX. Additional Notes

No. already paroled to this Center since February	19
No. Families gone to Crystal City	10

X. Internee paroled before the Summary was finished.

- Ikemiya, Chokichi
- Furuta, Mitsuji
- Horita, Chitoshi
- Iwata, Shigezo
- Ogura, Masataro
- Yasuda, Shunko

XI. Internee-deceased

- Hosaka, Minetaro (June, 1943)

UNIT II, POSTON, ARIZONA

SUMMARY OF SURVEY

JULY, 1943

I. The Survey

No. of Internee Families	26
--------------------------	----

II. Former California Residence

Central and Northern California	20
Southern California	3
Unknown	3
	<hr/>
	26

III. Former Occupation of Internee

Farmer	8
Store Operators	4
Unknown	13
	<hr/>
	26

IV. Children of Internee Residing in Center

	Under 10	10-11-12	13-19	20 and over
No. of families with children	7	9	14	12

V. Application to Join Internee

Application to Join Internee	19
Families not wishing to go	7
	<hr/>
	26

VI. Additional Notes

was unable to get full information on some of the families.

UNIT III, POSTON, ARIZONA

SUMMARY OF SURVEY
JULY, 1943

I. The Survey

No. of Internee Families	62
--------------------------	----

II. Former California Residence

Central California	14
Los Angeles County	8
San Diego County	40
	<u>62</u>

III. Former Occupation of Internee

Business	1
Gardener	2
Farmer	31
Fishing Industry	11
Hotel Operators	1
Housewife	1
Nursery	2
Produce & Merchant	2
Prof. and Semi-profe.	3
Store operators	7
Unknown	3
	<u>62</u>

IV. Years in United States

Average yrs. of Internee in U.S.	28.613
----------------------------------	--------

V. Children of Internees Residing in Center

	Under 10	10-11-12	13-19	20 & Over
No. of families with children	13	16	35	37
No. of children in Age Group	20	20	73	66

VI. Sons in Armed Forces

No. of Families with Sons In Army	8
No. of Soldiers	9

Name of Internee	Soldier	Camp
1. Tsuida, Motosuke	Masayoshi	Fort Riley, Kansas
2. Takeshita, Ikuyo	Hedi	Volunteer
3. Takashima, Tsume Katsuye	Noboru	Camp Robinson, Arkansas
4. Ohara, Buemon	Takenori	Camp Wolterus, Texas
5. Nakamura, Mantsuchi	George Noboru	Camp Savage, Minnesota Volunteer
6. Mukai, Tasaburo	George	Texas
7. Date, Namonosuke	Shoji	Camp Robinson, Arkansas
8. Asakawa, Hachisaku	George	Camp Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.

VII. Illness

No. of sick Internee	1
No. of sick Wives Of Internee	2
No. of sick Children of Internee	3

Name of Sick Internee

1. Fukuba, Ensuke

VIII. Application to join Internee

Application to join Internee	38
Families not wishing to go	23
Families unknown	1

SURVEY FOR INTERNEES

POSTON, ARIZONA

UNIT /

1. INTERNEE:

(surname)	(first name)	(middle name)	(name of camp)	(present address)	(age)	(sex)
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2. FAMILY HEAD:

(surname)	(first name)	(middle name)	(present address)	(sex)	(age)	(neat tn)
-----------	--------------	---------------	-------------------	-------	-------	-----------

(present occupation)	(income)	(relationship to internee)
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3. FAMILY MEMBERS: (In Poston: Parents, husband, wife, children, grand children)

(a) _____	(e) _____
(name) (relationship to internee) (age)	(name) (relationship to internee) (age)

(b) _____	(f) _____
(name) (relationship to internee) (age)	(name) (relationship to internee) (age)

(c) _____	(g) _____
(name) (relationship to internee) (age)	(name) (relationship to internee) (age)

(d) _____	(h) _____
(name) (relationship to internee) (age)	(name) (relationship to internee) (age)

4. MORE DATA FOR INTERNEE:

(a) _____	(b) _____	(c) _____
(previous address)	(length lived in community)	(previous occupation)

(b) _____	(c) _____
(arrested from)	(date of detention)

(c) _____	(d) _____	(e) _____
(date entered U. S.)	(Number of trips to Japan since 1935)	(trip last made)

5. REMARKS:

JAN, 1945
SURVEY OF INTERNEE FAMILIES AT POSTON, ARIZONA, UNIT III, RELOCATION CENTER

INTERNEE'S NAME	WIFE'S NAME	CENTER ADDRESS	FORMER CALIFORNIA RESIDENCE	INTERNEE'S OCCUPATION	YRS IN U.S.	UNDER 10	10-11-12	13-19	OVER 20	NON IN ARMY	ILLNESS INTERNEE'S WIFE	APPLICATION TO JOIN INTERNEE
1. Amino, Inasuke	Chiya	308-13-B	Rt. 2 356 Readley	Farmer	7			2				YES
2. Asakawa, Hachisaku	Osamu	330-14-C	Japanese Tea Garden Balboa Park San Diego	Merchant	44				2	1		NO
3. Date, Namioosuke	Oto	323-12-B	Rt. 1 Box 275B Chula Vista	Farmer	48			2	6	1		YES
4. Endo, Koshiro	Haru	328-2-D	623 E. Rose Evans Ave., Los Angeles	School teacher	30							NO
5. Fujii, Koichi	May	330-13-G	3416 Florence St. San Diego	---	22							YES
6. Fukuba, Satsuko	Kikuno	305-9-B	Rt. 5 626 Watsonville	Farmer	40				2		X X	YES
7. Fukushima, Sunichi	Kame	307-12-B	Rt. 1 363 Dinuba	Farmer	35		1	4	4			YES
8. Hamada, Chosuke	Kazuyo	330-3-A	437 5th St. San Diego	Bean Cake Store	53		1	5	2			NO
9. Hirasaka, Chiyomatsu	---	322-14-D	127 G. St. San Diego	Barber	42				2			NO
10. Honda, Hachirozaemon	Fumino	330-6-C	314 So. 46 St. San Diego	---	39			2	4			NO
11. Hsaka, Shichi	Misao	327-5-B	Rt. 3 176 E San Diego	Farmer	27			3	1			YES
12. Imanura, Shigenobu	Nao	324-4-D	2315 L Street San Diego	Book-keeper	33		1	2	1			NO
13. Kai, Tsunoru	Yaeko	316-3-B	Rt. 4 748 Santa Cruz	Farmer	25			3				YES
14. Kasai, Kenji	Aya	316-2-D	2100 Pine St. San Francisco	Stockbroker	23		1	1				YES
15. Katayama, Noboru	(father) Iomezo	325-7-C	Gary Ave., Long Beach	Grocer	7		1	1				NO
16. Katsumata, Kikuzo	Koma	336-14-F	504 Island Ave., (315 So. West-Hes.) San Diego	Barber	33				2			NO
17. Kawaii, Kingo	Sasaki, Ryo(fiance)	327-13-B	Rt. 3 220 Visalia	Farmer	20			1	2	1	(son Henry La Crescenta Hosp. (dau. ill))	NO
18. Koide, Taju	Miwa	324-9-D	2130 Kerney Ave., San Diego	Fisherman	35	1		1	2			Unknown
19. Kumasuchi, Ishizui	Tsunayo	314-11-B	Rt. 2-100 Visalia	Farmer	39				2			NO
20. Machigashira, Isajiro	---	322-6-D	4628 Troy Lane San Diego	Farmer	40	2						NO
21. Masahiba, Naosiro	Misue	325-10-D	1943 National Ave., San Diego	Fisherman	7				1			YES
22. Masayuki, Hachijiro	Sachi	325-2-D	San Ysidro	Fruit stand	7		1	1				NO
23. Miura, Koshiro	Haruhiko	325-14-G	1334 Felton St. San Diego	Fisherman	7				1			YES
24. Morishita, Konosuke	Yasu	322-3-A	220-25th St. San Diego	Fruit & Veg. Retail Market	36			1	5	1		YES
25. Mukai, Tasaburo	Fusae	323-13-A	Rt. 1 Box 392 Spring Valley	Farmer	40							NO
26. Murakami, Katsutoshi	Mitsuko	307-8-C	San Pedro	Fisherman	29	1						YES
27. Nakagawa, Kosaburo	Ko	322-5-A	Rt. 4 Box 178 San Diego	Farmer	37			2				NO
28. Nakamura, Mantetsu	Enji	304-11-B	Rt. 2 354 Readley	Farmer	41			1	3	2		YES
29. Nakano, Otomori	Kotono	323-4-D	P.O. Box 526 La Jolla	Farmer	7		2	2	2			YES
30. Nishimura, Tomio	Sada	325-16-C	Rt. 1 460 Gardena	Farmer	38				2			YES
31. Oda, Kazuma	Kosumi	307-6-B	Rt. 2 474 Dinuba	Farmer	34		1				X	YES
32. Okino, Sehei	Tsuneyo	325-12-C	Rt. 3 Box 255-C Los Gatos	Farmer	41			1	3			YES
33. Ohara, Buemon	Mitsu	32-5-C	640 W. 43rd St. San Diego	Farmer	38				2	1		NO
34. Okamoto, Toyotaro	Hanae	323-6-A	221 South Evans San Diego	Fisherman	7	1		3	2			YES
35. Ota, Naichi	Masa	309-16-C	Rt. 1 123 Rosemead	Farmer	43		1	3	1			YES
36. Ozaki, Kumaniko	Kumae	320-6-D	Rt. 1 Box 245-A Chula Vista	Farmer	36	1		4	1			NO
37. Takashima, Katsuyo(husb.) Tsune(interned)also	---	322-10-C	Rt. 1 Box 558A Chula Vista	Farmer	33				3	1		NO
38. Takashima, Tsune(wife)	---	322-10-C	Rt. 1 Box 558A Chula Vista	Housewife	29				3	1		NO
39. Takahita, Ikuyo	Mine	322-5-B	685 Guadalupe Ave., Coronado	Gardener	39			3	2	1		YES
40. Tanaka, Keinosuke	Tokuko	310-14-F	111 E. Western Ave., Los Angeles	Nursery	40							NO
41. Tanaka, Keinosuke	Tokuko	325-7-D	1322 33rd St. San Diego	Produce Business	7			2				YES
42. Toyama, Takeo	Tsuyako	32-4-G	1040 Palm Ave. National City	Secretary	28	1	1	1				NO
43. Tsuchiyama, Yoshikazu	Kimiko	323-10-D	220 C Filchard St., Terminal Island	Fisherman	24		2	3	1			NO
44. Tsuda, Motosuke	Namiye	323-1-C	427 Island Ave., San Diego	Fish Cannery	35			2	3	1		YES
45. Tsuji, Torazo	Suye	327-10-B	P.O. Box 145 Yettam	Farmer	44	2		3	1			YES
46. Tsunagari, Takeji	Fuyu	323-11-D	508 5th St. San Diego	Hotel	7			1	1			YES
47. Tsuneyoshi, Iwasuma	Sada	32-7-D	460 J. Ave., Coronado	Gardener	40		1		2			YES
48. Tsune, Yoshitane	Shigeko	326-14-B	2269 Newtown Ave., San Diego	Cannery	23				1			YES
49. Tsunoda, Amekichi	Aane	330-12-A	3118 L St., San Diego	?	23			3				YES
50. Sawasaki, Yonezo	Tomo	322-11-A	340 H St., Chula Vista	Ship ing & Farming	30	1	1					YES
51. Seki, Ganzo	Tazuko	32-10-D	2270 Irving Ave., San Diego	Seaman	16	4						YES
52. Sera, Kiyochi	Taku	316-8-C	Ivanhoe	Farmer	26	2		3	1		(son in hosp.)	YES
53. Setoguchi, Toyokichi	Tome	316-14-G	Rt. 2 507 Ivanhoe	Farmer	30				1			YES
54. Shikano, Ichiji	Mrs. Tautsumi	317-12-B	Rt. 1 55 San Luis Obispo	Farmer	26		1	1	2			NO
55. Shinohara, Mansaku	Natsu	323-9-D	Rt. 1 Box 560 Chula Vista	Farmer	7	1	1	2				YES
56. Shinmoto, Sazuko	Suno	330-13-E	2826 E St. San Diego	Farmer	34			1				YES
57. Ueno, Chujiro	Fumiko Florence	322-12-C	2356 Imperial Avenue, San Diego	Fisherman	16	2						YES
58. Uyeji, Kintaro	Kirie	322-4-C	2650 Ridgeway Drive, Lincoln Acres	Fisherman	43				1			YES
59. Uzuhashi, Kosaku	Shizuko	309-7-G	2335 Sawtelle Blvd. West Los Angeles	Nursery	26			1				YES
60. Yamanishi, Jukichi	---	330-13-C	Rt. 1 Box 161 Chula Vista	Farmer	36				1			NO
61. Yonekura, Hashio	Ryu	322-10-A	Rt. 1 Box 175 A Chula Vista	Farmer	34			2	2			YES
62. Soyama, Kenzo	Fuku	325-14-F	427 E Center St., Visalia	Grocer	30	1						YES

book file

Interment

Prepared by

221. T. B. Ashmun

of Boston

JULY 1943

SURVEY OF INTERNEE FAMILIES OF POSTON, ARIZONA, UNIT II, RELOCATION CENTER

INTERNEE'S NAME	WIFE'S NAME	CENTER ADDRESS	FORMER CAL. ADDRESS	FORMER OCCUPATION	CHILDREN UNDER 10	10-12	13-19	OVER 20	APPLICATION TO JOIN INTERNEE
1. Abe, Manki	Tsuki	220-9-D	Salinas	---			2	3	NO
2. Aramaki, Kameki	Yoneko	209-12-A	Watsonville	Barber			3		YES
3. Fujimura, Bunyu	Shizu	219-7-A	Salinas	---					YES
4. Hanaoka, Yoshinobu	Misao	222-1-A	Sangers	---	1	1	3		YES
5. Ikeuye, Kay	Tatsu	226-6-A	Porterville	Farmer		1	1	1	YES
6. Iwamoto, Shigekichi	---(son)	219-7-A	Salinas	---				1	NO
7. Kawabe, Haruyuki	Meneko	209-14-A	Watsonville	Farm			1		YES
8. Kawaguchi, Kikuzo	Kino	216-3-D	Watsonville	Cafe		1	2	2	YES
9. Kawahira, Kiichi	Tane	208-3-A	---	---	Seven children (19-3)				YES
10. Kizuka, Tokushige	Kimino	216-3-C	Watsonville	Farmer		2		1	YES
11. Kobayashi, Oritaro	Honoye	211-2-D	Watsonville	Farmer			1	2	YES
12. Koketsu, Kumao	Sachi	213-9-C	Brawley	Farm	3				YES
13. Kono, Ginroku	Shinayo	214-12-C	Salinas	Farmer	1	1	1		YES
14. Kozuma, Kazuo	Koyuki	220-14-B	Lindsay	---	1				YES
15. Miyahara, Kazuto	Fusaye	215-5-B	---	---	Four children (12-5)				YES
16. Motoike, Fusachi	Kae	226-8-D	San Pedro	---				1	YES
17. Obana, Kinnosuke	Kameno	214-12-D	Salinas	Farmer			2		NO
18. Oda, Junichi	M. Kobayashi (fiance)	221-14-C	Clovis	---					YES
19. Sato, Seitaro	Haru	211-10-B	Salinas	Restuarant			2	3	NO
20. Sugiyama, Keijiro	Sister-in-law	209-12-C	Watsonville	Grocer	(six nieces and nephews)				NO
21. Sukekane, Masanosuke	Ayano	216-10-A	Watsonville	Laborer		1	3	3	NO
22. Tachibana, Zenshiro	Yoko	211-2-D	Los Angeles	---					YES
23. Takai, Seigo	Mutsu	229-1-A	Sacramento	---				2(1 stepson)	NO
24. Yagi, Hatsusaburo	Kirino	209-10-C	Watsonville	Barber			1	1	YES
25. Yamashita, Kihei	Yoshino	220-14-D	Salinas	---				2	YES
26. Yuki, Katsunichi	Shizuno	215-14-A	---	---	Three children (16-9)				YES

REPORT ON THE JAPANESE PROBLEMS FROM
MY RECENT VISIT TO WASHINGTON, D.C.

Submitted by Dr. T.G. Ishimaru
Poston, Arizona

In the introduction of this report, the writer wishes to extend his appreciation to the following departments and individuals of the Government who were very cordial and receptive in giving the writer the time to discuss many of the problems pertaining to the Japanese. War Department: Ass't Secretary of War, Mr. John J. McCloy, Col. William P. Scooby; War Relocation Authority: Mr. Dillon S. Myer, Mr. Philip Glick, Dr. John H. Provinse, Miss Selene Gifford; Department of Justice: Mr. Edward J. Ennis; Senate Military Affairs Committee Special Consultant: Mr. George Malone, Department of Labor: Children's Bureau, Miss Gay Shepperson.

The opinions expressed in this report is solely the thoughts of the writer and shall not be construed expressions of those individuals he was fortunate in meeting.

It was ascertained and interesting to note that all the government agencies were very cognizant and aware of the complicated problems as faced by the Japanese and the citizens of Japanese ancestry in these Relocation Centers. That they are ready to help the loyal people to the best of their capabilities and abilities in rehabilitating them in the new life. Needless to say, the Government agencies took upon a great task in evacuating the Japanese from the Western Coast and are now confronted with various and numerous problems of determination for the next progressive step.

We must admit from the outset that the Japanese people have undergone a highly miserable and unpleasant life since the evacuation program was started in the spring of 1942. In the process, very little consideration was given to loyal or disloyal people as well as citizens.

And as a consequence, we find in these many Relocation Centers, some unwanted individuals whose tendencies were to break down the intent and peacefulness of the majority. In the same token, we cannot easily condemn these few on the basis of disloyalty because the evacuation program made many bitter and unbalanced because of their station in life prior to such a removal. One cannot help but sympathize and understand their feelings, the mental reaction that hurt the pride of these people, yet on the credit side, we are aware that the majority of the people have reconciled themselves to the fact and trying to make the best of the situation. We must accept the fact that when an individual is forced to do something against his free will, trouble broods. To date, some of these trouble makers and agitators have been taken out of the Relocation Centers for reprimand and some with definite charges of criminal actions. They are guilty of offense and the Government agencies have the right to act in such cases. In the main, the Government agencies must consider the majority who are innocent victims of circumstances and deserve the consideration that is rightfully theirs.

The writer firmly believes that the Japanese people, reluctant as they were, cooperated to the fullest extent in evacuating, which probably could not have been practiced with other Alien Axis groups. The Government was not aware that the task was so difficult when they had to contend with women, children, aged and the sick. A program that would never be forgotten in the history of this country which literally uprooted the residents from their homes and businesses because of the war. Without offense, the Government cannot deny the fact that mistakes were made. Right or wrong, this is no time to question the action of the Government, because it was a job to be done within a short period of time. And today, the Government agencies are doing their best, to rectify and to correct, to be helpful and to understand the many problems.

Loyalty or disloyalty is a mental attitude and conception of the individual, and no man can be questioned upon his integrity until his actions show cause for suspicion. In the majority, it is hardly believable that the Japanese are disloyal after living in these United States for thirty or forty years and raising their children to become upright citizens to their country of birth. That to raise the point of doubt that the Japanese were disloyal is very hard to understand and to comprehend. They were the physical beings of the country which attacked the United States but that does not make them subversive or disrespectful. Many were peaceful farmers and businessmen, who diligently improved, worked and cultivated the vast unimproved terrain of the Western States. In their early history, these people opened many areas which at first the white man dared venture. Credit goes to these Japanese people who shouldered the risk of migration into new lands and to establish themselves regardless of the many handicaps. Laws and regulations prohibited and denied them certain privileges and rights, but in spite of all these handicaps, they have succeeded in their chosen industry and profession. It can be openly said that the white man has reaped abundant returns at the expense of these people.

Realistically picturing the Japanese farmers--they were the ones who first established themselves in the various localities, and as American industry expanded as oil companies, aircraft factories, etc., into these areas within short distance of these farms--much talk has been that the farmers were deliberately settled in these communities to conduct espionage and sabotage, which can be explicitly denied without reservations. Let us not be swayed with the opinions of politicians who have always made the Japanese a political issue of "ballyhoo" and stepping stone of discrimination and prejudice. The Japanese people have overcome all these attitudes and feelings

these many years, thanks to some of the more sturdy and open-minded Americans who have championed the rights of minorities.

Probably this is no place to argue and criticize the rights of citizenship. But for a fact, the Government has broken faith with its citizens and have treated them similarly as enemy aliens. Their birth right was made a racial issue without due process of law. American democracy has broken a principle that has been one of her fundamental basic factors, given to the people of this country. Call it Military necessity, if you please, it still remains that citizens were ejected without specific charge or trial as to their guilt of any act against the Government of the United States. Let us not forget that citizens in these Relocation Centers are objectively classified the same as enemy aliens.

And to be criticized by the politicians and the press that they are dangerous "Stab in the backers", morally has broken their faith and pride as citizens of these United States. It has no doubt, upset the minds of many minority groups, that the Government without due process of law will move, evict and black mark its citizens regardless of any evidence of guilt. It is a definite belief that the Japanese aliens would have evacuated without trouble because their country was at war with the United States. Taking with them their small children who need parental attention. But the citizens of age and the citizen business men were put under the one banner of "Japs" and evacuated. A "Jap is not a Jap" if he is loyal and true to his country of birth, as shown by the many Nisei soldiers who are serving in the armed forces of the United States and the potential manpower to do likewise. What group of Germans and Italians descent can take a similar condemnation! The writer feels that the Nisei citizenship has been nailed to the "Cross of Sacrifice." What really hurts above all decency is, being condemned and troddened by the suspicious Un-American politicians and race-baiting

individuals who no more themselves can go back one or two generations to show their ancestry as Germans or Italians.

God forbid, these people are all Un-American, subversive and disloyal to usurp and contaminate the mind and intelligence of this great American commonwealth. Picking out small, insignificant, distorted data from unqualified, incompetent individuals who have no proof whatsoever of their assertions as facts, to hurt and challenge the innocent people who are concentrated in these Relocation Centers and who cannot fight back with respect and dignity which is rightfully theirs. This cheap, prostituted type of political leadership and mishandling must be stopped by the responsible governmental agencies. The job of any Investigating Committee is to find the truth and factual evidences; not to resort to selfish, untruthful sensationalism that will not hold water in the final analysis.

We shall always have citizens of Japanese ancestry in this country and they should be fully protected by the rights given to them by the constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights. These instruments of the government are sacred heritages of the people who founded this country, and have been handed down these many hundred years to be perpetuated for the lives of people who live in these United States.

The encouraging program of relocation and resettlement and the probable closing of these Relocation Centers, at some future date--that the loyal Japanese may settle in the areas outside of Military Area No. 1. It is the opinion of the writer that a "free for all" resettlement is almost impossible, especially with Isseis who are old and sick. And to ask them to start anew is asking their "death sentence" after what has transpired prior to evacuation and subsequent economic breakdown. "Strip a man of his earthly riches and he has nothing but his self"--consideration must be given to them to start a new life which is more foreign than what they have ever experienced. Their

whole life were centered in truck farming in California, and it is hardly possible that the states in the Middle West and the East have much possibilities in giving them the opportunities as desired. That in the solution of the problem, the writer wishes at this point, express a few ideas that has come to his attention in the observation of the Relocation Program.

The dream word since evacuation has been "relocation"--the opportunity to get out from these concentrated projects to start a new life. And the subject is very important in the minds of all residents in every center as they look into the future of resettlement. We are all encouraged to re-enter once again, the stream of the American Commonwealth to re-establish ourselves--but the point of importance is, "It is easily said but hard to undertake."

The anticipation and anxiety of this next move is great and important in the lives of every Japanese. It is another evacuation from the relocation projects to the outer world. The problem we must face ahead is far from security and abundant life as we would like to imagine, before we all take the eventful step. Many contingencies are tied to this subject and it does call for very deep and intelligent thinking on the part of the War Relocation Authority and the individual. The government has uprooted and evicted many of us from our solid business foundations with a tremendous loss in capital and economic credit that would take years to re-establish. It took the present Japanese almost 35 years to establish themselves in the many areas of the Pacific Coast. Many pioneered in their respective fields of endeavor, to raise themselves from farm laborers, railroad workers, and menial job workers to the positions of owner and employer.

We have all seen the resettlement and relocation program in actual force these last few months. Many have gone out into the suburban and metropolitan

cities of the mid-west and eastern states seeking the opportunity of a new life. Their ambition and determination has been at a high pitch, after living in assembly and relocation centers for the last year and a half. However, thinking intelligently on the subject, one wonders if the problem is being solved practically and efficiently under the present conditions, which seems to be hit or miss proposition.

The speaker has just returned from an extensive 3000 miles trip, thru some 20 odd states and many cities where the Japanese have congregated or seem to be settled. Observations have shown that relocation is NOT the utopia as many have pictured. Young people who are working in these cities and towns earning from \$100 to \$150 are spending all they make for their livelihood and not being able to save much of that income. It is a known fact that the living expenses in the midwest and eastern areas are comparatively high. Most of the money is being spent on housing and food, which is essential in the well being of the individual. It is also a known fact, that many young people out today have foregone social pleasures to save as much as possible for the necessities of life and for their personal protection. This group, sorry to say, is small in number while the majority are spending all they make and taking the chance of living from day to day.

The greatest number of people going out are the young people, who are not responsible, unattached, other than to take care themselves and if fortunate given substantial financial aid by their parents. WRA gives them leave assistance to the amount of train fare, cash grants of \$25 or \$50 plus \$1.00 per meal. Assuming that each person has a job at the destination, but without experience on the job they are about to tackle, they leave with the best wishes of friends and high hopes of earning themselves a living as a grown up man or woman. But youth has its handicaps and weakness--they are unstable and prone to forget the purpose they originally started. It is

common today to find many young people working a few days after their arrival in their place of employment and quitting to have a good time which they have missed since evacuation or have not reported to their employer. This is the beginning of social disintegration, youth delinquency and other problems that run parallel with young people that have too much idle time. For this group suggestion is made that the parents of the young people should be encouraged to relocate with them and watch the social and moral conducts of the youths. Wherever he may be in these United States, the Japanese will be the center of discussion, center of misunderstanding unless proper control is not exercised.

If relocation is to be a reality in the next constructive method, the War Relocation Authority should consider the following phases of the immediate problems of the Japanese residents in these centers. It calls for a little more thinking and understanding other than Administrative Instructions, which generally gives the people the feeling that something is being shoved down their throat. A more closer relationship between residents and the War Relocation Authority is essential to study out the many problems that complicate the situation. Lack of coordination will be the biggest stumbling block of all undertakings.

I have mentioned a little earlier in this paper about Leave Assistance--the understanding is that you must be financially embarrassed to make such a request or make a good liar out of some individuals to get this help. Let us take the case of a family--and I venture to say the head of the family certainly must have \$50 or \$100, but he is not able to receive any assistance. If this family was to resettle on his own, it would be impossible to buy enough tickets or buy meals for his family enroute. The head of the family has the responsibility in watching the unforeseen problems that he might meet at the point of destination. On this basis, this family cannot resettle or

relocate, due to the lack of financial resources. I am in favor of giving assistance to all those who are going out on indefinite leave without exceptions. Why should one group be helped and another be denied? None came to these relocation projects on their free will, the government forced them in, and it is the responsibility of the governmental agencies to get them out with every consideration that is humanly possible.

Knowing that during the evacuation program, many of the people were financially wrecked and even with leave assistance will not be able to rehabilitate themselves. Many of the Japanese people are not common laborers in their small way in businesses and enterprises. Many of the Isseis are old today and cannot take over a business as established prior to evacuation period, with the vigor and enthusiasm as when they were younger. But to start this new life, there is still a more fundamental necessity--capital, which is an essential principle in any business venture. We must assume that there will not be able to acquire any credit from the outset.

The next step to rehabilitation is to advance in some form--cash loans by the governmental agencies. A loan plan to be amortized for a period of 10 to 15 years at low cost interest and it is the belief of the writer that this type of risk is good risk, judging from the records they have held prior to evacuation.

Or the alternate plan would be, to give, Out Right Grants, to every family and forget the Japanese resettlement program from the financial angle. This thought is injected at this point because, if one thinks that these relocation centers are to operate for a number of years, it would be financially cheaper to "pay-off" at the opportune time than incur further expenses which would mount each year. For example, WRA spent 58,000,000 dollars the first fiscal year and have budgeted 48,000,000 dollars this coming year--

assuming that the latter amount will be spent in total--already we can see the sum of \$106,000,000 spent for this type of work and to add a few more years would rise to staggering figures, which can be utilized beneficially for constructive rehabilitation work.

The writer agrees that the War Relocation Authority is trying to do its best for the people, but there are many minor things which have not been intentionally over-looked, but could be worked upon in the solution of this problem.

One of the most important functions would be to release thru the United States Treasury Department the bank accounts of the loyal Japanese people, and citizens, who had deposits in the Yokohama and Sumitomo Bank of California. If some of the people could have access to these accounts, they may be able to help themselves instead of requesting the government for financial help. No action has been taken to date on this phase of the finances of the people and it will be a forward move in alleviating much hardship and distress. If the Treasury Department is reluctant in releasing the accounts of the Alien, the least they can do is to release the accounts of the citizens.

That WRA should be able to clear the status of the Unemployment Insurance of these people, who have all paid their just share into the fund and since they are available for work, they deserve every cent that is due them. The writer wonders, what the State is going to do with the surplus money which is not theirs in denying the people of their share of financial help. It has so far defeated the original purpose of such type of insurance which is to safeguard the worker from unemployment. This is, if you please, is the same as stealing the money of the people, only in a Legal Way.

That WRA should be reciprocity for all professional people who must take State Boards to practice in the respective states. The young professional man

recently out of the universities can take another examination because of their limited number years of practice, but considering the older professional individual who has been in practice a number of years--he will probably be able to pass a practical examination, but a test in theoretical subjects would be very difficult. And the majority of these older men are dependent on their own profession for a livelihood. It is doubtful if this number would exceed 500 or one-two hundredth of the total Japanese population.

In the above two subjects of Unemployment Insurance and Reciprocity, WRA has been too fearful of over-stepping State rights. It should be strong enough to over-ride political obstacles and such jurisdiction because it is an emergency measure and demand the civil and professional rights of bonafide individuals. If duties are performed in good faith, they deserve legitimate compensation and consideration!

That since resettlement is to be conducted away from Military area 1, WRA should employ on their payrolls a few responsible evacuees to participate in the functions of the people--for example, looking after the property holdings, personal properties, businesses etc., which is still in force in California, Oregon and Washington. This is a psychological aspect, but the writer feels without reservation, that it will create more confidence in the governmental agencies that bonafide individuals from their own group are being used for protective as well as safeguarding purposes. Or to be used in other important capacities other than clerks, stenographers, etc. They have the educational background, abilities to work with the proper Federal Departments in solving the problems at hand. So far, this type of recognition has been denied to the right individual among the Japanese people, which could be beneficial to the War Relocation Authority in more ways than one. Throughout the WRA program to date, there is a definite lack of Confidence in choosing some of the Japanese people to important positions, other than

personal confidence that has been created within the projects with certain individuals. Without responsibility, without trust, how can WRA complete its functions to a conclusive end?

The time will come when the war will end. Some of the Japanese will drift back to the Western States and if the proper handling of such goods and matters can be accomplished by the use of the Japanese, by the government--it is doing a service which cannot be accomplished at the last minute.

Vulnerable, as the Hawaiian Islands are to be attacked by the enemy, within the last few weeks, there has been press releases to the effect that former residents can go back to the islands after meeting certain qualifications. In the same token, WRA should clear the channel for Loyal Japanese to return to the Pacific Coast areas. In this respect, the writer feels that very few people will take the risk of returning because of the discriminating and hostileness of the States. That it is even questionable if 1% of the total number will go back. But the underlying thought, that if clearance should be made for the citizens of Japanese ancestry, not on the racial basis but as citizens of these great United States--WRA and its collaborating agencies have accomplished the greatest obligation which is the constitutional rights of all citizens in this Democracy.

Hostile as the Western States may be, the writer has much faith in the governmental agencies, that if the proper Federal agency should so order the return of certain evacuee groups, there would be very little trouble in acceptance as one would anticipate otherwise. This is based on the contention that the American people still believe in the Government and our American friends on the Western slope are not all prejudice and discriminating, because they know the Japanese people throughout these many years. Yes, we may find vigilantes and super patriotic gangs molesting the life of the Japanese, but this will be in small number if the proper attention is given from the beginning of such a movement.

Segregation is imminent for those people who are potential agitators and trouble makers, who are probably under some circumstances worse than those who are in internment camps and for those who are considered disloyal to the United States. This is one step forward in differentiating the loyal from the disloyal and by such a program, it should give the Governmental agencies the inertia to do right. Pick out the "bad apples" from the Relocation Projects and it will be evident that these centers will run more smoothly. The trouble makers are the lazy ones, gang leaders, who have not worked and have too much idle time, making insinuations of all matters pertaining to the welfare of the project as well as at the residents. And the tendencies has been to bring about trouble and unlawfulness which cannot be tolerated. They must be segregated for the best of all concerned. Each project must have a "black list" of all undesirables, and there should be no hesitancy in removing these people.

America today lacks manpower. It needs the help and abilities of every individual who can produce toward the war effort. In the Relocation Projects, we have among us many Japanese who were formerly productive people, but have now become very lazy. It is not too late since evacuation, because the time elapsed is only a year and a half, and if a fair and good program can be submitted, these people will be the potential contributors toward the war effort of the Government. Let us not waste but utilize the manpower of these people who are determined loyal and put them back into the normal channels of life. That it is evident that the Government is gearing itself to its maximum production power, but the chain is only strong as its weakest link. There is everything to gain and nothing to lose!

The writer has had the opportunity of visiting many of the Relocation Centers to talk and discuss with the residents their problems. In his recent trip, it has come to his attention, more so than ever before, that the Federal agencies in Washington are sincerely and truthfully working and considering

the problems of the Japanese. It has given the writer much confidence in bringing such a message to his people that in cooperation there will be a silver lining within the down-cast clouds of war to uplift some of the delicate problems that are faced by the agencies. This is not the time to look back to the period of evacuation, instead our sights should be focused to the future and if people can cooperate with the government, their bitterness, hate, misunderstanding will bring about reconciliation of the mistakes which is characterized by the Democracy of the United States. In the resettlement program we must also recognize the fact that many of the able-bodied people will be resettling, but we must not forget the sick and the old who will not be able to go out. Some form of maintenance for these people will be necessary in the long-range program. That the operation of one or more of the present Relocation Projects will be essential and necessary, to accommodate and take care the aged and the sick who have no immediate relations or friends to accept them in the resettlement program. The Government Federal Agencies will also face within the near future the increase in public assistance cases that each country and state will have to carry. That on the main, the Japanese people in their history of thirty or forty years have stayed away from such public charity. But being financially and economically wrecked will probably resort to such agencies to be helped. Pride will still maintain an underlined factor as far as such assistance are concerned--there, too, is a limit that if the Government should give reasonable assistance and reasonable openings for resettlement of the loyal people, readjustment should not be too difficult because the time element is not too far gone.

Distrust and doubt will tend to disrupt and misunderstand the work of the Governmental agencies and the only one to be hurt will be the Japanese people. That all of the important officers in Washington concerned with the Japanese problem are doing their share with all the sincerity and credit to their

departments. That all of the administrative officers in these Relocation Projects are doing their share of work, and it behooves all to have confidence in these men whose interest are close to our hearts. I say this without reservation, because I have had the opportunity in meeting all of these men in Washington and do know many of the understanding administrators of these projects.

In closing, let us not let this happen - The often heard remark, "It saddens my heart that my country America must fight my parent's country. I hope and pray for peace once again at the earliest date possible; and that my country America will recognize and acknowledge my inherited rights of citizenship so that I will not have to tell my children that my country denied me the respect and rights of citizenship in this war." Perpetuation of future citizens lies just in these few words and may the Federal agencies release the loyal citizens and Japanese people to their former fold of true American Commonwealth. That America must stand upon its principles of Democracy and it shall not be waivered by influence upon racial or political demagogism of pseudo national policies. This is my country, my native land-- the one nation indivisible with liberty and justice for all!!!

EXHIBIT II

HISTORY OF THE
TEMPORARY COMMUNITY COUNCIL
POSTON, ARIZONA

Written by: Dr. T. G. Ishimaru, Former Chairman
Temporary Community Council at
request of T. H. Haas, Project Attorney

November, 1942

History repeats that warfare brings about unpleasant and abnormal conditions and life to the people who are directly involved. Evacuation to the Japanese people was a bitter experience--it was a wholesale movement of all Japanese regardless of citizenship within a limited time and accomplished with the minimum of trouble into these ten relocation centers. Each center was ready to accommodate 10,000 people or more as a temporary home for an indefinite period. It is without question, that the people who were evacuated in the early part of the movement accepted and endured the brunt of the hardships as; rationed food, bad housing, dust, wind and heat. People of Poston will never forget their first days of center life. In the same token, much credit goes to the Administrators who were ready to co-operate and understand the difficult situation as faced by these people. To them also, this was a new life and many were here to share this life with the Japanese residents.

Some of these relocation projects ranked third and fourth in population in some of the states and no community of this size can be governed without some form of government. Circulars were issued by the War Relocation Authority, that the residents of the projects should be given the opportunity to govern themselves.

Poston was one of the first projects to go ahead in establishing a self-government. Each Block resident over the age of 18 years were given the right to vote for their representative who was a citizen, to form the Temporary Community Council of Poston. The Council was to be the Legislative body of the project.

On July 21, 1942 elections were held in each Block of Unit I (except 5 Blocks, which were comparatively new) and on the follow-

ing day these Councilmen were to be inducted into office at the Pioneer Grove. Unfortunately, on the evening of this induction, the formalities were stormed-out by the wind, dust and showers of this desert country. On July 24th, the formalities were re-opened at one of the mess halls. At which time 31 new Councilmen were sworn into office and the election of officers followed; creating the offices of Chairman, Vice Chairman, Secretary and Sergeant-at-arms. The officers were as follows: Dr. T. G. Ishimaru, Mr. Hidemi Ogawa, Mrs. Mary Tachibana, and Mr. Frank Kuwahara respectively.

A subsequent election on September 1, 1942 increased the number of Councilmen to 36 members accounting for all Blocks in Unit I. Each Councilman was given a questionnaire to state his age, educational background and preference of committees. As a result, average age of the Councilmen was approximately 29.8 years, the majority had college, university or professional school education. By choice these Councilmen were placed into the many committees, to actively solve many of the immediate problems of the community. They were as follows: Education, Law and Order, Social Welfare, Public Relations, Community Activities, Public Health, Food, Housing, Work Projects, Community Enterprise, and Building and Landscape.

The functions of the committees were to check and investigate each respective department for the information desired and report to the council members as to their findings. Some difficulties were encountered, but on the whole each committee was accorded full co-operation in carrying out their function. That such inquiries were constructive steps in advising the public the actual interest and responsibilities of the Administrative officers. With the forming of the Council body, one of the first committees to be assigned its duty was the Law and Order Committee to draw up the Code of Offenses of Poston, which was submitted to the War Relocation Authority officials in the early part of August, 1942 and accepted with slight revisions.

Since the members of the Temporary Community Council were ordered by the War Relocation directives that they must be citizens, the Poston Temporary Community Council developed a plan to have Isseis participate in the political life of the project. Issei representatives from each Block were elected by Isseis themselves and formed an Advisory Board to the Council. The Council took this stand in view of the fact that the Issei were older and more experienced in the way of life of the Japanese people, and thought that psychologically as well as practically they could

contribute much to the functions of the Community Council in their deliberations upon each subject matter that was taken up at their meetings. This was considered a satisfactory move to give the Issei some form of recognition. To offset their argument, that there was no difference between a citizen or an Alien Japanese after being put into such a relocation project. Subsequent War Relocation Authority instructions have changed the qualifications as to the status of membership in the Community Council.

Within a period of a month, Temporary Community Councils in Unit II and Unit III were established to form their separate councils to operate within their own units.

It can be said that these councilmen contributed much of their time and energy to the duties they were requested to perform and as a result, much progress was made to satisfy the suspicions and animosities of the residents. The Council was a "Complaint Department" of the project at first, but gradually were able to work into the unregulated and misconceived departments to straighten out the misunderstandings and misinformations as circulated around the project. To foster good public relationship, the Council members and the Block Managers went cotton picking in Parker Valley last fall, to help the farmers who were desperately in need of workers to harvest their essential crop.

The saddest experience of the Temporary Community Council was the resignation in body, during the Poston incident (November 1942) under unwieldy pressure by an over-zealous mob. (The Chairman was away on a trip to Salt Lake City, Utah) Therefore for an approximate period of three months the project did not have a Council, but this was overcome as the trouble settled and another election was held. During the incumbency of the original Community Council, plans were in force to create a Permanent Community Council, and the members to this committee were known as the Permanent Organization Commission, with representatives from all three units appointed by the Project Director.

On the whole there has been very little criticism from the Council standpoint, if any it has been minor judging from the overall picture, but to cite a few cases: The slow action on the Council memorandums to the project administrators, but this can be well reconciled from the fact that these men were very busy. And the writer has seen action taken without a reply to the Council recommendations. The grave mistake in employing certain individuals, incompetent or unqualified to handle the important position they held. Better screening process would have avoided trouble. For

example, the case of one man, who was relieved of his position here, given another job in another relocation center, only to make trouble publicly thru the press. The promises of stoves and linoleum were far from appearance for a long time, only to put the project director "on the spot." The housing situation was terrible with overcrowded apartments of 2 and 4 families. What made it worse was the unavailability of partition material which definitely showed lack of privacy. Finally, the school building situation was absolutely shameful. Adobe, may have been the essential material for such school buildings in this desert country, but they were not completed the first year. So the next step was to use the recreation halls in the many Blocks, which scattered the school students all over the project without any central spot. Unit II and III were more fortunate that they were not overcrowded, so were able to use one complete Block for schools. Officials in the War Relocation Authority office in Washington, can not appreciate the life of Poston other than reading the many reports which were written. That psychologically they did not understand the Japanese has been their handicap--thinking purely in the American mind is difficult in more ways than one. The point of practicability, why did not the War Relocation Authority consider the hiring of evacuee help under Civil Service rating--there are many capable men and women who can qualify. Doctors in the hospital deserve better consideration than given, and as we see the present relocation program, it is just depleting the staff and replacement is almost impossible because of the drain on professional men for the war effort. It is difficult to reconcile a \$5600 Medical Director versus a \$19.00 Evacuee Doctor. In ability the latter may be more experienced in certain specialized fields. This gap is too great and since the Evacuee Doctor has been with the people from the beginning he is better qualified to handle most of the cases. As the doctors leave it will become serious as far as medical care is concerned. It has been a very difficult experience on the part of the Administrators to administer this new type of program with the Poston Project situated many miles from any large community, in the desert country of an Indian Reservation. Handicaps were many, but gradually these shortcomings were filled with possibilities of improvements. In conclusion, the Project Administrators are to be commended for their friendliness, sincerity and wholesome attitude toward the residents, to carry out their responsibilities to the highest level possible that has made Poston one of the best War Relocation Projects. Administrators as Mr. W. Wade, Project Director; Mr. Ralph M. Gelvin, Associate Director; Mr. Len L. Nelson, Unit I Director; Mr. James D. Crawford, Unit II Director; Mr. Morris Burge, Unit III Director; Mr. Ted H. Haas, Project Attorney; Dr. John Powell, Chief Community Management; Mr. A. W. Empe, Chief Fiscal Administrator; Dr. A.

Leighton and Dr. E. Spicer, Bureau Sociological Research; Mr. Vernon Kennedy and Mr. Giles Zimmerman, Chief Employment and Leave Officers and a few others deserve honor and respect for their keen participation in their respective departments and the interest they have manifested from the inception of this project. Without such understanding men, this project may have been a failure with everlasting changes, which eventually would bring about a break down of morale and possible inconsistency of policies. There is an old saying "Weary not of well doing" which personifies the calibre of these men and may they continue on to greater heights.

At the inception of the Temporary Community Council, there were clamors for equal rights by the Isseis to serve on the Community Council. The reason being that there was no difference in status between the citizen and enemy alien in these projects. That the distinction was very vague because all the people of Japanese ancestry were put into these relocation projects. The writer believes that Gila Relocation project and a few others were the first to protest this standard.

Poston overcame this feeling by electing an Advisory Board (members elected from each Block) to the Temporary Community Council.

Subsequent official W. R. A. instructions changed the qualifications and gave equal rights to citizens as well as Isseis.

The writer has seen both councils under operation and he feels that regardless of what the feelings of the Issei may be--there should be a demarcation of rights. And the present setup is not feasible or practical because the majority of the Issei councilmen do not understand the English language thoroughly, they do not have the educational background to be the leaders of such an important group. Many never had organization training or background other than serving in small associations or clubs where one was chosen as officer not on ability but on his financial capacity to contribute funds when the coffers were low or to satisfy his own "ego" thinking he was a leader--petty politics.

The criticism the writer makes is that these Isseis lack qualifications--they are comparatively small men, narrow thinking type, selfish with scheming interest. Many have been elected in their respective Blocks because of their "loud yelling" and vociferous attitude rather than on ability because the thinking individuals have declined to accept the position. The cream of the thinking and understanding people are on the outside looking in.

That these Isseis are enemy aliens and are susceptible to Federal Intelligence Service surveillance which is not a healthy sign to be in such a group where one is open for attack on whatever he may say.

That the wisest and ideal move on the part of the Issei would be to sit tight and utilize Nisei talent, education and background of American Institutions because many have college and university education. And lastly they are citizens of the United States.

Politically the Isseis are very jealous and narrow, clamoring for power and rights which is not legally theirs. The rumors that fly around these projects are spread by these men who do not understand nor can interpret the information and are considered leaders--the people are dumb enough to believe them. The smart Isseis who refrain from participation are saying "why mingle with those bunch of dumb clucks!"

Seeing both types of councils function the writer is in favor of returning to the original plan whereby the citizens are participants in the Community Council. Unfortunate as it may be the Issei is an enemy alien, and why should he be given equal right as with citizens!

Let us conduct these meetings in the English language, because we are on government property. Let the non-English speaking Issei meet by themselves and bring their troubles to the Community Council in advisory capacity.

Let us make the Nisei government conscious, that there is a responsibility on their shoulders to make them better citizens, to make them understand American Institutions which is theirs as long as they live in this country. In one respect this is an Americanization program.

If and when these relocation projects are totally nil of Niseis, then another program is in order.