

DAY THREE

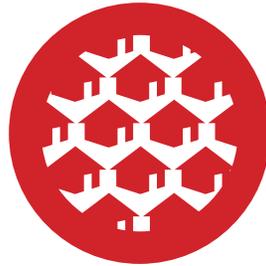
Related to the Third Effect:

Internment of Japanese Americans

Primary Documents

Questionnaire:

Student Edition and Teacher Edition



DAY THREE

RELATED TO THE THIRD EFFECT:
INTERNMENT OF JAPANESE AMERICANS

WORKSHEET

RELOCATION AND INTERNMENT OF JAPANESE AMERICANS: NATIONAL SECURITY OR RACIAL PREJUDICE?



*Developed by Mitch Yamasaki, Ph.D.
Chaminade University of Honolulu, 2008*

The United States government maintained that national security was the sole reason for relocating and interning Japanese Americans. Many internees and their supporters charged that racial prejudice played a decisive role in that decision. Examine each source below to determine whether it supports the claim that Japanese Americans were relocated for national security or whether it supports the assertion that racial prejudice played a role in their removal. Explain your choice for each source.

1. Secret army intelligence reported on January 21, 1942 that an “espionage net containing Japanese aliens, first and second generation, and other nationals ... [are] thoroughly organized and working underground.” General J.L. DeWitt, head of the Western Defense Command, told a general that he expected “a violent outburst of coordinated and controlled sabotage” among the Japanese population.

This source supports the claim of national security.
 This source supports the assertion of racial prejudice.

Explanation:

2. A government commission reported on January 25, 1942 that Japanese spies who aided in the December 7, 1941 attack of American military installations on the island of O’ahu were not part of the Japanese Consulate.

This source supports the claim of national security.
 This source supports the assertion of racial prejudice.

Explanation:

3. The United States House Committee on Un-American Activities reported on February 23, 1942 that detailed maps of West Coast cities were seized from an “important Japanese” and a large number of them were organized to further Fifth Column (spying) activities in this country.

This source supports the claim of national security.
 This source supports the assertion racial prejudice.

Explanation:

4. In his newspaper column “Behind the News,” Arthur Caylor stated on March 2, 1942, “My story is that, whatever the philosophy involved, the enemy’s agents in our town are not neglecting an attempt to create a Japanese-Negro anti-white-race fifth column (spies).

The Japanese colony and the Negro colony in San Francisco are close enough neighbors to provide many contacts. They share some things in common. The color-line is not so noticeable as it is elsewhere. This had made it possible, my agents learn from loyal Negro sources, for Japanese to spread racial propaganda ...

It takes advantage of all the real discrimination that has gone on, as well as the propaganda the Communists have used in past years in their effort to grab off the Negro vote. It attempts to sell the Negro on the idea that, although pacific (peaceful) by nature, he has often been forced into American military enterprises - and paid off in dirt.”

This source supports the claim of national security
 This source supports the assertion of racial prejudice.

Explanation:

5. Several Japanese submarines operated in waters off the West Coast of the United States in early 1942. They sank or damaged four American ships. One submarine attacked oil facilities in Santa Barbara, California on February 23, 1942.

- This source supports the claim of national security.
- This source supports the assertion of racial prejudice.

Explanation:

6. Formed on May 14, 1905, the Asiatic Exclusion League mounted a campaign to restrict Japanese and Korean immigration to the United States. The League pressured the San Francisco Board of Education on October 11, 1906 to place Japanese and Korean students in the segregated Oriental School, where Chinese students had been placed since 1884.

- This source supports the claim of national security.
- This source supports the assertion of racial prejudice.

Explanation:

7. During the 1930s, Americans joined organizations that supported ultranationalism and militarism in the countries of their national origin. Twenty to thirty thousand German Americans joined the Bund that supported Hitler and the Nazis. A similar number of Italian Americans supported Mussolini and the Fascists. Japanese American membership in militant nationalist organizations, such as the secret Black Dragon Society, numbered less than a thousand. On March 31, 1942, the FBI arrested Japanese aliens in San Francisco belonging to the secret "Military Virtue Society." Three of the arrestees were Buddhist priests.

- This source supports the claim of national security.
- This source supports the assertion of racial prejudice.

Explanation:

8. A few German Americans suspected of supporting the Nazi regime are removed from militarily sensitive areas on the East Coast. The entire Japanese American population, aliens and citizens, are removed from the West Coast and placed in internment camps.

- This source supports the claim of national security.
- This source supports the assertion of racial prejudice.

Explanation:

9. The governor of Idaho opposed the relocation of Japanese Americans in his state, declaring that "Japs live like rats, breed like rats and act like rats. We don't want them."

- This source supports the claim of national security.
- This source supports the assertion of racial prejudice.

Explanation:

10. Battleships U.S.S. Colorado and U.S.S. Maryland sailed out past the Golden Gate Bridge on May 31, 1942 to form a line of defense against an expected Japanese attack on San Francisco.

- This source supports the claim of national security.
- This source supports the assertion of racial prejudice.

Explanation:

11. The Western Defense Command warned the public on June 2, 1942 to be on the lookout for Japanese wearing U.S. Army uniforms. The Command said, "All Japanese who are members of the Army of the United States have been removed from the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, except three on the post at Fort Ord who are on a special assignment."

- This source supports the claim of national security.
 This source supports the assertion of racial prejudice.

Explanation:

12. A barbershop in California advertised that it would give free shaves to Japanese Americans but cautioned that it "could not be held responsible for accidents."

- This source supports the claim of national security.
 This source supports the assertion of racial prejudice.

Explanation:

13. In his newspaper column "Behind the News," Arthur Caylor stated on April 29, 1942, "When the war is over and the Japanese come back to Japtown ... they're likely to discover that Japtown doesn't live here anymore. Indeed, the Japanese aliens and citizens alike may find that San Francisco has grown coldshoulderish to their return at all Just as some governors have been swearing to High Heaven that no Japanese shall come into their states, b'gosh, so certain San Franciscans begun voicing the slogan that the Japanese shall never come back."

- This source supports the claim of national security.
 This source supports the assertion of racial prejudice.

Explanation:

14. In his newspaper article "Why Discriminate?", P.R. Roberts stated what he thought were the reasons for the relocation of Japanese Americans: "[T]he real basis of the evacuation order is racial prejudice against the Japanese. The one and only objective facing the United Nations is victory. Any and all measures must be taken to prevent disunity and to ensure an all-out effort for victory.

Because of racial prejudice against the Japanese, their presence on the Pacific Coast is a cause of disunity among the populace of the Coast. In the event of an attempted invasion, it is without a doubt that mob violence would be unleashed against the entire Japanese population. If the Army had to contend with this internal strife as well as the enemy invasion, it would not be able to fully defend our country."

- This source supports the claim of national security.
 This source supports the assertion of racial prejudice.

Explanation:

15. In his letter to the editor of a San Francisco newspaper on March 13, 1942, Japanese American George Ishida stated what he believed to be the reason for the relocation of Japanese Americans: "The reason for this racial prejudice is the unthinking, intolerant majority of 'Americans' stirred up by individuals and groups with selfish interests. Among these individuals are those who have had to compete against the hard-working, earnest Japanese farmers and nurserymen, and "Yellow-Peril" politicians, as those responsible for the alien land laws."

- This source supports the claim of national security.
 This source supports the assertion of racial prejudice.

Explanation:

16. Columnist Walter Lippmann wrote from San Francisco on February 12, 1942 that the West Coast “is in imminent danger of a combined attack from within and without It may at any moment be a battlefield. Nobody’s constitutional rights include the right to reside and do business on a battlefield.”

- This source supports the claim of national security.
- This source supports the assertion of racial prejudice.

Explanation:

17. A Japanese I-25 submarine shelled harbor defenses on Columbia River in Washington State on June 2, 1942.

- This source supports the claim of national security.
- This source supports the assertion of racial prejudice.

Explanation:

18. Japanese troops land on Attu and Kiska in the Aleutian Islands on June, 6, 1942. This provides a base from which the Japanese could attack Alaska.

- This source supports the claim of national security.
- This source supports the assertion of racial prejudice.

Explanation:

19. In his final report on the Japanese Evacuation from the West Coast in 1942, General J.L. DeWitt; head of the Western Defense Command, stated, “More than 115,000 persons of Japanese ancestry resided along the coast and were significantly concentrated near many highly sensitive installations essential to the war effort. Intelligence services records reflected the existence of hundreds of Japanese organizations in California, Washington, Oregon and Arizona which, prior to December 7, 1941, were actively engaged in advancing Japanese war aims. These records also disclosed that thousands of American-born Japanese had gone to Japan to receive their education and indoctrination there and had become rabidly pro-Japanese and then had returned to the United States. Emperor-worshipping ceremonies were commonly held and millions of dollars had flowed into the Japanese imperial war chest from the contributions freely made by Japanese here. The continued presence of a large, unassimilated, tightly knit and racial group, bound to an enemy nation by strong ties of race, culture, custom and religion along a frontier vulnerable to attack constituted a menace which had to be dealt with.”

- This source supports the claim of national security.
- This source supports the assertion of racial prejudice.

Explanation:

20. United Press (UP) reported on March 5, 1942 of a Tokyo Radio announcement on the relocation of Japanese Americans: “The viciousness of the American Government in persecuting a helpless, strictly civilian and manifestly innocent minority will remain in history as one of the darkest crimes ever committed by the so-called great powers

[This is in contrast with] Japan’s fundamental policy towards civilians in occupied areas, who have been allowed all the freedom possible with every consideration and protection given.

This policy marked the vivid contrast to the treatment given by the United States on unfortunate personages of her own citizens who have committed no sin but made the fatal mistake of being born a member of the Japanese race and living in America at a time when American egoism has had little chance of asserting itself.”

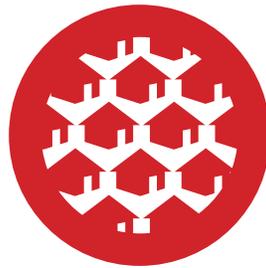
- ___ This source supports the claim of national security.
- ___ This source supports the assertion of racial prejudice.

Explanation:

21. A Japanese plane bombed Mount Emily in Oregon on September 29, 1942. The I-25 submarine that launched the plane sank two American tankers off the West Coast.

- ___ This source supports the claim of national security.
- ___ This source supports the assertion of racial prejudice.

Explanation:



DAY THREE

PRIMARY DOCUMENTS

PRIMARY DOCUMENTS



*Excerpted from World War II:
Hawai'i Internees Experience Folder (RF)**

*Two copies of this folder are in every public high school library.

- Hearings before the Committee on Immigration, U.S. Senate - 68th Congress, 1924 (Pgs. 72 - 74)
- “Innocent Phone Call Branded Island Woman a Spy”, Honolulu Star-Bulletin, December 5, 1957 (Pgs. 75 - 78)
- Transcript of Telephone Call to Dr. Motokazu Mori, Dec. 5, 1941 (Pgs. 79 - 84)
- Factors to be considered in investigations of Japanese subjects, National Archives (Pgs. 85 - 91)
- Federal Bureau of Investigation Report, Otokichi Ozaki, National Archives (Pgs. 92 - 108)
- FBI Report on hearing for Otokichi Ozaki, 1-27-42, National Archives (Pgs. 109 - 110)
- Ad for the store that Jane Komeiji’s mother managed, War Records’ Depository, University of Hawai’i (Pg. 111)
- Soga, Yasutaro. *Life Behind Barbed Wire*. Honolulu: University of Hawai’i Press, 2007. Pages 27-28. JCCH Collection (Pgs. 112 - 113)
- Letter from Mr. Yoshimi Okumoto to Otokichi Ozaki 11 - 23 - 44, JCCH Collection (Pgs. 114 - 116)
- Re: Treatment of Internees from Hawai’i, 1942, JCCH Collection (Pgs. 117 - 118)
- Prisoners of War & Internees: Treachery of the Japanese Considered; Unjustified internment in isolated cases; Psychological advantages of severe measures, National Archives (Pgs. 119 - 120)
- Cablegram dated 12-23-42 addressed to the Swedish Legation passing on a request from the Japanese government to the American government, National Archives (Pgs. 121 - 126)
- Gustaf W. Olson, Vice-Consul, 1-4-43 letter, National Archives (Pgs. 127 - 129) AND International Red Cross perspective: Sulzer, John Rudolph, “Detention Camp: Sand Island (Honolulu, T.H.)” 9-9-42, National Archives (Pgs. 130 - 133)
- Family “Interned” and Missed My Graduation, JCCH Collection (Pgs. 134 - 135)
- Map of Sand Island Compound No.3, National Archives (Pg. 136)
- Honouliuli Camp from H.P. Lodge & Waipahu at War, page 2 of 4 only (Pg. 137)

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION LEGISLATION

Hearings Before the Committee on Immigration
United States Senate

Sixty-Eighth Congress

First Session

On

S. 2576

A Bill to Limit the Immigration of Aliens
Into the United States, and
For Other Purposes

March 11, 12, 13, and 15, 1924

HAWAIIAN SITUATION

The 1922 report of this committee goes at considerable length into the situation in the Hawaiian Islands. The testimony before the House Committee on Immigration, which was incorporated in that report, revealed conditions in connection with the strike of the Japanese field hands in 1920 which it was difficult to believe could exist under the American flag. That testimony has since received significant corroboration.

As a result of the revelations at the hearings before the House Committee on Immigration, Secretary of Labor James J. Davis was authorized by Congress to send a commission to the Hawaiian Islands for the purpose of investigating the conditions told of at the hearings. The commission consisted of the following: L.E. Sheppard, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors; Otto Hartwig, secretary of labor of the State of Oregon; Fred Keightly, secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers of America; John Donlin, president of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor; Hywell Davies, commissioner of conciliations, Los Angeles, Calif.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION LEGISLATION

The full report of this commission has never been made public, but from that portion given out by the Secretary of Labor we quote as follows: "In diagnosing the situation we have arrived at the following conclusions: That attention should be specially called to the menace to alien domination, and that the present policy of 'parental adoption' and

importation of 'picture brides' by the Japanese should be stopped, because these practices have defeated the purpose of the so-called 'gentlemen's agreement' by creating a method of genetal reproduction augmented by the picture bride that will soon overwhelm the territory numerically, politically, and commercially, unless stopped.

"The menace from a military standpoint can be fully verified by referring to the records of the related Federal departments.

"The question of national defense submerges all others into insignificance. If these islands are to remain American, the assured control of the political, commercial, social, and educational life of the islands must also be American, and the sooner we wake up to a fuller appreciation of this imperative and immediate need the sooner we will make the people of the Hawaiian Islands feel generally a greater sense of security and insure control of all that contributes to make continued living in the Territory of Hawai'i worth while.

"In the interest of national defense and the welfare of American citizenship in the Territory, the commission respectfully and earnestly recommends that the question of alien domination be immediately referred to the Congress of the United States for the necessary remedial legislation."

Chairman Albert Johnson of the House Committee on Immigration, in his report on the Hawaiian situation referring to report of the Davis commission, observed:

"That report * * * contains statement of such startling character that the Secretary does not feel at liberty to make its full text public. The report has been offered to the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization as a confidential matter to be read in executive session. The committee declines to receive the report under such conditions.

"The question of labor in the Territory of Hawai'i is second to that of the problem brought about by the rapidly increasing Japanese population. An attempt at a solution can not long be deferred.

The message of Gov. Wallace R. Farrington, of Hawai'i, to the Territorial Legislature, dated February 21, 1923, contains a number of pertinent observations on the Japanese situation in the Hawaiian Islands from which we quote:

“Hawai‘i is free from race prejudice. It has developed, however, that among people coming to this Territory and enjoying our American freedom of thought and action, an element has arisen that interprets liberty as license and claims exceptional privilege as a right to be demanded. These malcontents and agitators have been more successful among the Japanese than with other resident aliens.

“A striking evidence of the operations of these agitators was the attempt in 1920 to organize a general strike among the Japanese for the purpose of dominating the laborers in the sugar industry. The spirit prompting the movement was voiced in vicious and insulting propaganda carried on by units of the Japanese language press. A natural result was conspiracy to destroy life and property. * * * The insulting attitude of this alien element, its reckless statements directed against our American plan of progress tends to arouse bitter resentment and lead to radical legislation.”

Referring to the attitude of the Japanese toward the law for the supervision of the alien language schools, of which, according to the 1922 report of this committee there are 160 maintained by the Japanese in the Hawaiian Islands, with more than 20,000 pupils, Governor Farrington says:

“The administration of this law has brought into striking relief the capacity of some of the aliens in this Territory to assimilate with Americans. Up to the present writing it is not necessary to discuss whether some of these aliens can assimilate. If their defiant and discourteous action means anything, it is that they have no desire to assimilate. They apparently aim to dictate.”

In closing this reference to the situation in the Hawaiian Islands it is thought proper to repeat for the purpose of emphasis what was mentioned in the 1932 report of this committee, that it is only a matter of a few years—10 at the outside—when the Hawaiian voters of Japanese parentage will hold the balance of power in the politics of the islands; and a matter of not more than 15 years when they will be in a position, following the example of the Americans in 1898, to declare the islands independent of American rule and petition the Japanese Empire to annex them. Four years ago this future strength of the voters of Japanese descent was forecast by the Honolulu Nippu Jiji, which predicted that in 1933 the Japanese vote in Hawai‘i would decide whether the Democrats or Republicans would win. A military dictatorship, backed up by armed forces of overwhelming strength, offers the only guarantee of the retention of American sovereignty over the islands.

Honolulu Star-Bulletin
Thursday, December 5, 1957

Innocent Phone Call Branded Island Woman a Spy in Dec. 1941

By Mark Waters

A Japanese woman once tabbed as a spy disclosed today to the Star-Bulletin the truth behind a telephone call from Tokyo that sent her to a U.S. detention camp for four years.

And Mrs. Ishiko Mori of 702 Wyllie Street denies she was ever a spy.

The telephone call came from the Tokyo newspaper Yomiuri.

A reporter named Ogawa wanted to know about daily flights of aircraft here, whether searchlights were being used and the number of ships at Pearl Harbor.

The call, to the Mori home, was on a Friday evening, December 5, 38 hours before Pearl Harbor was bombed.

Also in the course of the conversation the question was asked:

“What kind of flowers are in bloom in Hawai‘i at present?”

The reply was: “Presently, the flowers in bloom are fewest out of the whole year. However, the hibiscus and the poinsettia are in bloom now.”

There is a page devoted to “The Mori Call” in the voluminous report of the Joint Congressional Committee on the Investigation of the Pearl Harbor Attack.

The report italicizes the quotes regarding the flowers.

The telephone call, which was monitored by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents using a wire tap, was considered damning evidence of the short-sightedness of the top military leaders here at the time of the sneak attack.

For one thing, the Navy “filed” the telephone conversation until after the attack.

But Lieutenant Colonel George W. Bicknell, now a retired Army colonel and director of the Honolulu Veterans Administration office, placed great store in the message.

He, as a member of Army Intelligence, saw to it that Major General Walter C. Short at Fort Shafter got a translated version the night of December 6.

Colonel Bicknell told the Congressmen that the special agent in charge of the FBI here was alarmed at what he considered the military implications of the Mori conversation and that he, Bicknell, concurred, considering the conversation as very irregular and highly suspicious.

“But General Short,” Bicknell told the Congressional investigating committee, “indicated that I was perhaps too ‘intelligence conscious’ and that to them the message seemed to be quite in order, and that it was nothing to be excited about.”

RAPS COMMANDER

The congressional report then raps the commanders for shortsightedness and says, in italics, “The Mori call pointed directly at Hawai‘i.”

To get at the truth, it is necessary to go back to 1929 when Mrs. Mori, then a young girl, came to Honolulu on a visit from her native Japan.

She stayed with a family friend, the late Dr. Iga Mori.

She also fell in love with Dr. Mori’s son, Motokazu, also a doctor, and the two were married here in 1930.

LAW’S REQUIREMENT

In those days, the immigration law forced her to return to Japan each year for a one year stay before she could return here for one year.

“As a mother,” Mrs. Mori said, “my heart was constantly being torn apart by the separations.”

She made four round trips, ending up back in Honolulu in 1939.

“I was getting smarter now,” she said, “I discovered there were four ways I could remain in the United States . . .

“By being a diplomat, a missionary, an international merchant, or a newspaper reporter.

“I had always wanted to be a writer so I decided now was the time and went to work for the Tokyo Yomiuri as its Honolulu correspondent.

“Very little happened in Honolulu before Pearl Harbor and I sent mostly society stories to the paper.

RECEIVED RADIOGRAM

“Then on Wednesday, December 3, I got a radiogram from the Yomiuri telling me they would telephone Friday and that they wanted to talk to influential members of the Japanese community.

“I went first to Kita, the Japanese consul general here, but he declined. I couldn’t get anyone else to talk, either.

“So at last, in desperation, I decided it would have to be my husband.

“Ogawa called Friday.

“I’m sure now that he knew something big was going to happen here. He was laying the groundwork for a big scoop, feature and color copy, when it happened.

“Of course, we didn’t know that then.

“Ogawa’s radiogram had said he was going to ask ‘how are things in Hawai‘i.’

“My husband answered the questions as best he could.

“He thought it was of interest to Japanese snowed in by winter that hibiscus and poinsettia were in bloom here, so he mentioned that.”

PAIR ARRESTED

Mrs. Mori and her husband were arrested late Sunday, December 7. They spent four years in internment camps.

Mrs. Mori, a vibrant, highly intelligent person, was asked point-blank if she or her husband had ever spied for Japan.

She laughed. "Of course not. I loved Japan, and I still do, but I was never disloyal to the United States.

"Gradually I am learning to love America the most and when my heart tells me I am sincere, I will become a citizen.

"One good thing came from the war. I am allowed to stay here with my husband and children. Can you understand how I feel as a mother?"

#69512

TRANS-PACIFIC TELEPHONE CALL TO DR. MOTOKAZU MORI

- (J) Hello, is this Mori?
- (H) Hello, this is Mori.
- (J) I am sorry to have troubled you. Thank you very much.
- (H) Not at all.
- (J) I received your telegram and was able to grasp the essential points. I would like to have your impressions on the conditions you are observing at present. Are airplanes flying daily?
- (H) Yes, lots of them fly around.
- (J) Are they large planes?
- (H) Yes, they are quite big.
- (J) Are they flying from morning till night?
- (H) Well, not to that extent, but last week they were quite active in the air.
- (J) I hear there are many sailors there, is that right?
- (H) There aren't so many now. There were more in the beginning part of this year and the ending part of last year.
- (J) Is that so?
- (H) I do not know why this is so, but it appears that there are very few sailors here at present.
- (J) Are any Japanese people there holding meetings to discuss U.S.-Japanese negotiations being conducted presently?

- (H) No, not particularly. The minds of the Japanese here appear calmer than expected. They are getting along harmoniously.
- (J) Don't the American community look with suspicion on the Japanese?
- (H) Well, we hardly notice any of them looking on us with suspicion. This fact is rather unexpected. We are not hated or despised. The soldiers here and we get along very well. All races are living in harmony. It appears that the people who come here change to feel like the rest of the people here. There are some who say odd things, but these are limited to newcomers from the mainland, and after staying here from three to six months, they too begin to think and feel like the rest of the people in the islands.
- (J) That's fine.
- (H) Yes, it's fine, but we feel a bit amazed.
- (J) Has there been any increase in ...?... of late. That is, as a result of the current tense situation.
- (H) There is nothing which stands out, but the city is enjoying a war building boom.
- (J) What do you mean by enjoying a war building boom?
- (H) Well, a boom in many fields. Although there is no munitions industry here engaged in by the army, civilian workers are building houses for the army personnel. Most of the work here is directed towards building houses of various sorts. There are not enough carpenters, electricians and plumbers. Students at the High School and University have quit school and are working on these jobs, regardless of the fact that they are unskilled in this work.
- (J) Are there many big factories there?
- (H) No, there are no factories, but a lot of small buildings of various kinds are being constructed.
- (J) Is that so?

- (H) It is said that the population of Honolulu has doubled that of last year.
- (J) How large is the population?
- (H) The population increase is due to the present influx of Army and Navy personnel and workers from the mainland.
- (J) What is the population?
- (H) About 200,000 to 240,000. Formerly there were about 150,000 people.
- (J) What about night time?
- (H) There seem to be precautionary measures taken.
- (J) What about searchlights?
- (H) Well, not much to talk about.
- (J) Do they put searchlights on when planes fly about at night?
- (H) No.
- (J) What about the Honolulu newspapers?
- (H) The comments by the papers are pretty bad. They are opposite to the atmosphere pervading the city. I don't know whether the newspaper is supposed to lead the community or not, but they carry headlines pertaining to Japan daily. The main articles concern the U.S.-Japanese conferences.
- (J) What kind of impression did Mr. Kurusu make in Hawai'i?
- (H) A very good one. Mr. Kurusu understands the American mind, and he was very adept at answering queries of the press.
- (J) Are there any Japanese people there who are planning to evacuate Hawai'i?
- (H) There are almost none wishing to do that.

- (J) What is the climate there now?
- (H) These last few days have been very cold with occasional rainfall, a phenomena very rare in Hawai'i. Today, the wind is blowing very strongly, a very unusual climate.
- (J) Is that so?
- (H) Here is something interesting. Litvinoff, the Russian ambassador to the United States, arrived here yesterday. I believe he enplaned for the mainland today. He made no statements on any problems.
- (J) Did he make any statements concerning the U.S.-Japan question?
- (H) No. Not only did he not say anything regarding the U.S.-Japan question, he also did not mention anything pertaining to the Russo-German war. It appears he was ordered by his government not to make any statement.
- (J) Well, that means he was very different from Mr. Kurusu.
- (H) Yes.
- (J) What kind of impression did Litvinoff make?
- (H) A very good one here. He impressed the people as being very quiet and a gentleman.
- (J) Did he stop at the same hotel as Mr. Kurusu?
- (H) Yes, at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel overnight. He has already enplaned for the mainland.
- (J) Do you know anything about the United States fleet?
- (H) No, I don't know anything about the fleet. Since we try to avoid talking about such matters, we do not know much about the fleet. At any rate, the fleet here seems small. I don't all of the fleet has done this, but it seems that the fleet has left here.
- (J) Is that so? What kind of flowers are in bloom in Hawai'i at present?

(H) Presently the flowers in bloom are fewest out of the whole year. However, the hibiscus and the poinsettia are in bloom now.

x (J) does not seem to know about poinsettias. He admits he doesn't know.

(J) Do you feel any inconvenience there due to the suspension of importation of Japanese goods?

(H) Yes, we feel the inconvenience very much. There are no Japanese soy, and many other foodstuffs which come from Japan. Although there are enough foodstuffs (Japanese) left in stock to last until February of next year, at any rate it is a big inconvenience.

(J) What do you lack most?

(H) I believe the soy is what everyone is worried about most. Since the freeze order is in force, the merchants who have been dealing in Japanese goods are having a hard time.

(J) Thanks very much.

(H) By the way, here is something interesting about Hawai'i. Liquor sells very fast due to the boom here. The United States, which twenty years ago went under prohibition, is today flooded by liquor. British and French liquors are also being sold. The Japanese merchants, whose business came to a standstill due to the suspension of importation of Japanese goods, engage in liquor manufacture. The rice from the United States is used in brewing Japanese sake here, and the sake is exported back to the mainland.

x (H) explains that the Japanese sake brewed in Honolulu is called "Takara-Masamune"; that a person named Takagishi was the technical expert in charge of brewing; that said Takagishi is a son-in-law of Grand Chamberlain Hyakutake, being married to the latter's daughter; and that said Takagishi returned recently to Japan on the Taiyo Maru. He adds that Japanese here and the Americans also drink sake. He informs (J) that Japanese chrysanthemums are in full bloom here, and that there are no herring roe for this year's New Year celebration.

- (J) How many first generation Japanese are there in Hawai'i according to last surveys made?
- (H) About fifty thousand.
- (J) How about the second generation Japanese?
- (H) About 120,000 or 130,000.
- (J) How many out of this number of second generation Japanese are in the United States Army?
- (H) There aren't so many up to the present. About 1,500 have entered the Army, and the majority of those who have been drafted into the army are Japanese.
- (J) Are first generation Japanese in the army?
- (H) No. They do not draft any first generation Japanese.
- (J) Is that right, that there are 1,500 in the army?
- (H) Yes, that is true up to the present, but may increase since more will be inducted in January.
- (J) Thank you very much.
- (H) Not at all. I'm sorry I couldn't be of much use.
- (J) Oh no, that was fine. Best regards to your wife.
- (H) Wait a moment please?
- (J) off phone.

CONFIDENTIAL

FEBRUARY 25, 1943

Enclosure (B)

**FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED IN
INVESTIGATIONS OF JAPANESE SUBJECTS**

(1) CITIZEN JAPANESE.

This memorandum has been prepared to assist agents investigating Japanese employed on Naval projects in 14ND to evaluate properly the loyalties of the individuals investigated. This greater portion of compilation has been confined to citizen Japanese because the agents will have few cases involving aliens.

An individual is considered dangerous to internal security if there are satisfactory indicia that his loyalty to the United States is doubtful. Theoretically, in wartime, an individual is disloyal if he is not loyal. However, as a practical matter, a middle category has been delineated. This class includes those individuals whose background is strongly Japanese, but who have demonstrated no positive pro-Japanese sentiments. These individuals are classed as undesirable employees on any Naval project.

Determination of loyalty is a difficult procedure; it cannot be made by use of mathematical formulae. In evaluating the Japanese in Hawai'i, numerous factors should be taken into consideration, but no single factor should be given undue weight (except, of course, admission of disloyalty by the individual).

The mere showing that an individual has been exposed to Japanese influences does not determine the issue. It should also be shown that he reacted favorably (i.e., in a Japanese manner) to this exposure. Careful distinction should be made between actions committed by an individual, and a passive exposure to influences over which he had no control. Every individual of Japanese ancestry in Hawai'i has been exposed to Japanese influences. Most Japanese have also been exposed to considerable American influences. It should be determined which influence received the more effective reaction.

FAMILY

In most cases, the greatest influences on an individual of Japanese ancestry comes from his family. However, the circumstances of his family relations must be clearly set forth. The fact that an individual has an immediate relative in Japan does not, *per se*, make the individual pro-Japanese. The personal (as contrasted with the blood) relationship of the individual to his relative must also be explored. What influence does this relative have on the individual? There have been cases where the individual has left Japan and come to Hawai'i because he was unable to live with his parents on congenial terms; cases in which the individual has broken with his family completely. It must be remembered that an individual's motives, while more difficult to determine, are just as much a matter of fact as a legal relationship.

TIME SPENT IN JAPAN

The length of time spent in Japan may provide a clue to the sentiments of an individual, but this cannot be stated dogmatically. Numerous short trips to Japan may indicate more ties there than one long period of residence. Motives should be determined. The relationship of the time spent in Japan to the time spent in Hawai'i should be studied. How long has it been since the individual last returned from Japan? Has he given any indication of wanting to return to Japan? While in Japan, did he live in strong centers of Japanese nationalism, or was he in a more isolated spot somewhat removed from this influence?

EDUCATION

The importance of this point is almost self-evident, but it must be remembered that education does not necessarily cease with departure from school. An individual's present reading habits, and any recent attempts at self-education, should throw light on his present trend of thought.

CITIZENSHIP

An individual who has expatriated has a strong point in his favor; however, his motives for expatriating should be explored. Failure to expatriate may, or may not, have a bearing on the question of loyalty. The circumstances surrounding the failure to expatriate should be determined. Did the individual carefully consider the problem? If he did,

what were his reasons for not expatriating? In many cases, the failure was due to sheer ignorance and apathy. Expatriation was a lengthy, complicated process. An individual without a strong, immediate motive could easily be discouraged. The importance of expatriation, as well as the issues involved, were inadequately stressed and poorly understood in large sections of the Japanese community prior to the war.

If an individual has children, it should be determined whether he registered these children with the Japanese Consulate (thus voluntarily bestowing Japanese citizenship upon them). If he has done so, the circumstances should be determined. Often a grandparent or a midwife registered a child without the prior knowledge or consent of the father or mother.

RELIGION

The importance of this factor is often misunderstood. There have been numerous cases in which the agent has listed as an unfavorable factor that "Subject is Buddhist." This, in itself, should not be classified as adverse information. It is as natural for a Japanese to be a Buddhist as it is for an Irishman to be a Catholic. The sect to which the individual belongs should be determined. Some Buddhist sects have no more in common with each other than Jehovah's Witnesses and the Presbyterian Church. However, the individual religion should be considered an adverse point if he is a member of the Izuma Taisha, Kotohira Jinsha, Daijingu, Inari Jinsha, Tenrikyo, Kato Jinsha, or Maui Jinsha (all Shinto sects), or if he is a member of the (Buddhist) sect. These are the nationalistic Japanese sects. It must also be determined, if possible, if the man is a sincere, devout follower, or whether he is a lip-worshiper who seldom, if ever, attends services, and who acknowledges the religion only because it is his parents'. The fact that a Japanese is a Christian has not been found necessarily to be a point in his favor; in fact, whether he is a Christian or not is hardly a relevant factor. For example, before the war, the alien Japanese in charge of the local N.Y.K. office was a daily communicant at a local Christian church, and sent his daughters to Christian missionary school in Japan.

ORGANIZATIONS

Membership in an organization with a Japanese name is not of itself adverse information. Many Japanese clubs are purely sport or social clubs. Reference should be made to the manual of Japanese Organizations in the Territory of Hawai'i, part of which is already available, and some

effort should be made to determine the raison d'être of the organization in question. Past tendencies of a pro-Japanese nature, such as club donations to Japanese war relief, should also be determined if possible. It should also be determined if the individual was a half-hearted dues-payer or really an enthusiastic participant in the activities of the organization.

FINANCIAL INTEREST

A large financial stake in Japan is a strong incentive for disloyalty, but again, some caution should be used to avoid dogmatic deductions. An eldest son will inherit any property his father has in Japan, provided he has retained his Japanese citizenship; this may or may not be an incentive, depending on the individual case. Many Japanese converted some of their cash to yen, which were reconvertible to dollars in Honolulu, solely for speculative purposes. They would have converted their money to wampum if they thought they could make a profit on the transaction. On the other hand, many converted their money to yen certificates of deposit, which could be cashed only in Japan. This was a clear indication that the money was meant for use in Japan.

Many Japanese "dollar bonds" were sold in Hawai'i (Tokyo Electric, Oriental Development, etc.). Many of these were purchased purely as a good investment. These bonds were sold below par value, and carried a high rate of interest, so from a strictly financial point of view, they did present an alternative prospect for profit.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE EMPEROR

An individual's attitude towards the Japanese Emperor may have some religious quality, may be purely political, or may be completely objective. Apathy is frequent; hate has seldom, if ever, been encountered. At least one individual made it clear that he respected the Emperor as the supreme authority in Japan, and he obeyed the Emperor's laws while in Japan as he would obey the laws of any country in which he was residing. Differentiation should be made between veneration, respect, and loyalty.

DONATIONS

Donations to such nationalistic causes as Japanese army and navy relief, Japanese Red Cross; contributions of imonbukuro (comfort kits for Japanese soldiers); or aid in other types of donation drives conducted in the Hawaiian Islands--all these may count against the individual.

Distinction should be made between a contributor and a solicitor; the latter has shown much the greater degree of loyalty to Japan. Many individuals will give a dollar or two to almost any cause in order to avoid friction of ill will. Large donations, in relation to the individual's income, are more indicative of real sympathy.

VISITING JAPANESE PUBLIC VESSELS

An individual who frequently visited Japanese public vessels, and who entertained personnel therefrom, probably has a good deal of sympathy for Japan. On the other hand, an individual who has visited the ships only once, or who has entertained personnel on only one occasion, may have had numerous other reasons for his actions, none of which have anything to do with his loyalties.

MILITARY DEFERMENT

Considerable emphasis has been placed on the filing of the request for deferment from military service and the notification of continued residence abroad (yuyo nagai). Although the filing of these papers was a tacit recognition of Japanese authority, the motives for filing these papers were so mixed, and often so far removed from anything to do with nationalism or Japanese sympathy, that the mere fact of filing is a poor indication indeed. Many Japanese filed because they did not want to serve in the Japanese army. The implications of filing the yuyo nagai were poorly understood in the Japanese community, especially by the Nisei, and no issue was made of this practice until after the outbreak of war.

AMERICANIZATION

Often a report contains the phrase, "Subject is typically Japanese in reaction," or something similar. The "typical Japanese" is as much a piece of fiction as is the "typical American," and this office should concern itself with facts rather than with fiction. "Americanization" is a loose term; to say an individual is "not Americanized" is to damn him without specification. Generally the term is used as an evaluation of the quality of the individual's spoken English rather than as a notation of specific habits of the subject.

An individual who speaks English poorly unconsciously alienates his cause, but it should be remembered that this is not absolute indication of his loyalty. To give a reverse example, it should be remembered that the

announcer on Radio Tokyo speaks better English than most Japanese in Hawai'i, and in fact, better than many native Americans. Consideration should be given to the attempts the individual has made to learn the language, and what handicaps he had to overcome in his effort. It should be remembered, too, that despite the efforts of the Department of Public Education, the common language of Hawai'i is still pidgin.

POSITIVE REACTIONS

The positive actions of an individual since the outbreak of war may give some indication of his sincerity. An individual who has bought war bonds commensurate with his financial condition, who has done such volunteer war work as working for the keawe corps, donating blood, acting as a warden for his neighborhood, etc., has certainly accepted certain responsibilities of his American citizenship, and should be presumed to be loyal unless evidence of an ulterior motive can be brought forth.

EXPRESSED SENTIMENTS

The individual's expressed sentiments should be considered. An individual who admits disloyalty is saving the investigating officer a lot of time, and is circumventing the more elaborate process of determination. Expressions of loyalty or disloyalty made to friends and acquaintances, if verified, should be given weight. Many individuals express a desire for peace; it should be determined if possible whether that expression arises from a divided loyalty, or from a sincere humanitarian motive, based on a religious or other convictions. It should be remembered that many Nisei are extremely immature in their political concepts.

(2) ALIEN JAPANESE

Many of the factors mentioned to be considered in Naval security investigations of citizen Japanese are relevant in the investigation of alien Japanese. However, one major difference exists. Alien Japanese are alien because by law they have been specifically denied the privilege of becoming United States citizens. Many of them who have live in Hawai'i for several decades would now be naturalized United States citizens had they been permitted to do so. (The only exception were a handful of alien Japanese who served in the armed forces of the United States during World War I. These were permitted to naturalize.)

The internee hearing boards in Hawai'i have taken the attitude that an alien Japanese owes technical allegiance to Japan, but loyalty to the United States because of the benefits secured from his long years of residence in the United States. This brings the question down to a definition of the term loyalty as applied to alien Japanese, who are under restrictions, and who ordinarily have few ways in which to display in a positive manner such loyalty as they may have.

The preliminary hearing board in Honolulu has taken the attitude that passive loyalty on the part of alien Japanese is sufficient, and any active display of pro-Americanism is just so much more to his credit. Passive loyalty is considered to have been demonstrated by:

- (a) Long residence in Hawai'i;
- (b) Financial, property, and family interests predominantly in Hawai'i;
- (c) None, or few, return trips to Japan;
- (d) Little or no participation in the various forms of pro-Japanese activity prior to the outbreak of war;
- (e) No display of strong pro-Japanese sympathies prior to, or since, the outbreak of hostilities.

It must be remembered that these standards have been set up only as a practical solution to the problem. There are more than 34,000 alien Japanese living in the Territory of Hawai'i, and mass evacuation, up to the present, has proven impractical. Mass internment, as opposed to the selective interment policy which has been followed, has likewise been deemed impractical by Military authorities.

One factor which should be determined, if possible, is the attitude of the individual toward the Emperor of Japan. This is true of both citizen Japanese and alien Japanese, but it applies to a greater degree to aliens. There has been noted a distressing tendency to ask alien Japanese if they think the Japanese Emperor is divine. The divinity of the Japanese Emperor is relatively unimportant, and does not approach the crux of the matter. What is important is the subject's attitude towards the Emperor's authority. If the subject admits that he regards the Emperor as the supreme authority of his actions, he should, per se, be classed as dangerous.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT: HONOLULU, HAWAI'I | FILE NO.: 97-238 CLP

REPORT MADE AT: HONOLULU, HAWAI'I | DATE WHEN MADE: 11/1/41

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 10/20 TO 28/41 | REPORT MADE BY: DAN M. DOUGLAS

TITLE: OTOKICHI OZAKI

CHARACTER OF CASE: REGISTRATION ACT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Otokichi Ozaki, Amauulu Camp 1, Hilo, Hawai'i, a Japanese language school teacher and Consular Agent, is an alien, born 11/5/04 at Kochi-Ken, Japan, and came to Hawai'i 4/24/17 aboard the Nippon Maru. His wife and four children were born in Hawai'i and are American citizens only. Duties of Consular Agents apparently consist of assisting Japanese aliens and dual citizens, file certain notices with the Consulate and also gathering census data concerning Japanese residents and organizations in Hawai'i for the Consulate. Evidence to indicate these agents are under control of Consulate or that they are considered as "officials" is very meager. Evidence shows OZAKI is pro-Japanese and has sent money to Japanese armed forces, but no evidence found that he is engaged in espionage, is a potential saboteur, or is disseminating subversive propaganda, except possibly by teaching school children under this discretion the Japanese culture and loyalty to ancestral country. Custodial detention memorandum submitted.

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent DAN M. DOUGLAS, Honolulu, dated May 5, 1941.
Letter from Bureau dated September 25, 1941 (Bureau file #100-23301)
Letter to Bureau dated April 21, 1941.

DETAILS: At Hilo, Hawai'i:

MODESTO SAVELLA, Phillipino mechanic, Hilo Motors, Ltd., Hilo, Hawai'i, advised that he formerly resided in Amauulu Camp 1 of the Hilo Sugar Company and that OTOKICHI OZAKI resided directly across the road from him. He stated that during his residence in Amauulu about seven months ago he seemed to get interference on his radio which consisted of telegraphic code. He stated that this usually happened about nine

P.M. each evening, and that in an effort to learn the source of the trouble he was outside his house and heard the clicking of the telegraphic code coming from the house of Subject OZAKI. He stated that he quietly slipped around until he could see in the window of OZAKI'S house and he could see OZAKI sitting at a table before a radio set and wearing headphones. He stated that he did not see any sending key and that OZAKI seemed to be writing down the messages coming through.

SAVELLA further advised that OZAKI has a very intricate system of radio aerials and that it is possible that he possesses a short wave sending set. SAVELLA stated that he moved away from Amauulu about three months ago and that he does not know whether OZAKI is continuing his practices.

The writer ANTONE PACHECO, Special Police Officer, surveilled the home of OZAKI between the hours of nine to eleven thirty P.M. on the nights of October 4 to 11, 1941, but nothing was seen nor heard to indicate that OZAKI was either sending or receiving any telegraphic code.

Mr. R. J. STRATTON, F.C.C. Operator, Hawai'i National Park, was contacted and he advised that he had received similar information relative to OZAKI but that he did not know OZAKI's exact residence but only the approximate location. He stated that he has monitored in the vicinity of OZAKI'S home on several occasions but has never picked up any broadcasting of any kind. The writer appraised STRATTON of the exact location of OZAKI'S home and accompanied him on the night of October 13, 1941 to endeavor to determine if any sending was going on. The FCC car containing the monitoring equipment was parked within fifty yards of OZAKI'S home but nothing was heard between the hours of nine and eleven P.M.

SABURO CHIWA, translator of the Honolulu Office advised that he has known OZAKI for several years and was taught in Japanese school by him. He stated that OZAKI is an expert on the International Morse Code and was formerly engaged in receiving news dispatches from code into Japanese for the Hawai'i Mainichi, Hilo Japanese Newspaper. CHIWA stated that OZAKI has a short wave receiving set in his home and that his receiving was all done at his home. He stated that he had not known him to have any radio sending equipment.

CHIWA further advised that OZAKI is a very shrewd man and has a wide fund of knowledge; that he is a strict Japanese language school teacher and pro-Japanese.

In view of the fact that a personal interview with Subject OZAKI was necessary in connection with his activities as a Consular Agent, MR. STRATTON of the FCC was contacted and he advised that he would like to accompany the writer to the Subject's home and thus have an opportunity to look his home over in an effort to locate any radio sending equipment.

During the interview with OZAKI, MR. STRATTON examined his radio equipment and found a short wave receiving set and a pair of earphones. He did not find any sending equipment and stated that there was no indication that OZAKI had such equipment. OZAKI explained as is set out above that he was formerly employed with the Hawai'i Mainichi in Hilo and used his short wave receiving set to take down news dispatches which came from news agencies in Japan in the international code, and still does so occasionally.

OZAKI further advised that he resides in Amauulu Camp 1 of the Hilo Sugar Company and is employed as a language school teacher at the Hilo Independent School. He stated that he was born in Kochi Ken, Japan on November 3, 1904 and came to Hawai'i aboard the Nippon Maru, entering at the port of Honolulu on April 24, 1917. He produced his alien registration card which bore the number 2482357.

Special Agent S.G. McELDOWNEY had previously checked the records of the Honolulu Immigration Office but no record was found regarding the entry of OZAKI. To determine if he had legally entered, OZAKI was requested to produce his passport and he stated that he had one but it was in the possession of his brother-in-law, K. KOSAKI, 2556 Cartwright Street, Honolulu, Hawai'i. KOSAKI will be contacted for examination of this passport which should have a notation thereon as to his file number in the immigration office. OZAKI stated that the passport covered his father and sister also, and that his sister has it at present.

OZAKI further advised that he attended school after coming to Hawai'i and after graduation from high school in Hilo, was first employed with the Hawai'i Mainichi for a few years, and for the past several years has been a Japanese language school teacher. He stated that he has never returned to Japan since he came to Hawai'i.

He has had no service in the United States armed forces and has no relatives who have seen such service, but he did register for the draft as required. He also stated that he has no relatives in the Japanese armed forces nor has he ever seen service. He stated that the only organization he belongs to is the Hawai'i Central Educational Association.

His immediate family consists of his wife and four children, all of whom are United States citizens having been born in the Hawaiian Islands, and according to OZAKI, none are dual citizens. The members are as follows:

1. HIDEKO OZAKI, wife
2. EARL TOMOYUKI OZAKI, son, age 8
3. CARL YUKIO OZAKI, son, age 6
4. ALICE SACHI OZAKI, daughter, age 4
5. LILY YURI OZAKI, daughter, age 2

OZAKI was previously interviewed by the writer regarding his Consular Agent duties and as set out in the reference report, he stated that he was appointed as an Agent in 1937 and served until April, 1941. It will be observed that in April, 1941, about ten consular agents on the Island of Hawai'i were interviewed for the purpose of furnishing the Department with information as to the activities of Consular Agents, for an opinion as to prosecution. After having interviewed some two or three the word immediately was passed around among the Agents that an investigation was being made. This caused alarm particularly among those who were also Japanese language school teachers, due probably to the fact that pressure has been brought on the Japanese to discontinue the language schools because they are considered by the American community as a barrier to the Americanization of the young island born Japanese.

Therefore, when interviewed originally, OZAKI stated that he had resigned as Consular agent, and when questioned as to the reason therefore, he stated that he had received instructions from MR. HIDEJI KIMURA, president of the Hawai'i Central Educational Association, to return his letter of appointment as agent to the Japanese Consul in Honolulu, and resign this position. His letter of appointment was therefore not available. He stated that KIMURA told him that in view of the tense international situation it would be best that the language school teachers not be consular agents to avoid suspicion.

At this second interview OZAKI stated that although he has resigned as agent, he continues to assist the Japanese residents in filing notices with the consulate, and that it is not necessary for him to have an appointment to do this work. Regarding the duties of a consular agent, OZAKI stated that such consisted of assisting those Japanese aliens and dual citizens to file notices with the Consulate of birth, death, marriage, registration for military service and others, all of which are required by law in Japan.

He stated that he received his appointment as a result of the request of the Japanese residents of Amauulu Camp I to the Japanese Consulate. He stated that there were no persons in the camp, until he came, qualified to fill these forms and that this caused inconvenience on the part of the residents of the camp, causing them to request and recommend to the Japanese Consulate that he be appointed.

OZAKI further stated that he does not consider it an honor to be appointed such an agent and that he accepted more from a sense of duty to the other Japanese and his native country. He stated that he can refuse such appointment and that he can resign at any time he desires, with no stigma attached. He stated that he receives no compensation whatever from the consul or the Japanese government proper, nor does he receive a fee from those he assists. He added, however, that he often receives gifts of food and clothing, particularly around Christmas, as tokens of gratitude for his assistance to them. He did deny that the consul has any control over him whatever, other than the control the Japanese government exercises over all of its citizens, and stated that he does not know the consul personally.

OZAKI denied that he in any manner taught anything to the Japanese children in his school other than the Japanese language and obedience to parents and to the law of the country where they reside. He stated that many years ago when the schools were first founded, that all the fundamentals of a Japanese education were taught, including loyalty to the Emperor of Japan, but that such has now disappeared, particularly in those schools where the teachers are not also Buddhist ministers. In schools where the teacher is also a minister of the Buddhist faith, OZAKI stated that the teachers teach as much as they can get away with relative to a Japanese education. He stated that this is natural inasmuch as such teachers come into Hawai'i as Ministers and then go into teaching for the express purpose of making good Japanese of the children. He stated that these teachers are fresh from Japan, and only stay in Hawai'i for a few years and then return, whereupon he is replaced by a Buddhist priest, who also is fresh from Japan and full of Japanese Nationalism. On the other hand, he stated that those teachers who are teachers in the independent language schools have been in Hawai'i most of their lives, and are for the most part Americanised and teach their children to be so.

OZAKI states that the independent language school teachers do not want the priests to take over the function of teaching in the language schools, and that he believes it would be desirable if the United States Government would deport all of them on the grounds that they do not engage solely in the occupation for which they were permitted to enter.

As set out above, OZAKI stated that he redesigned his position as Consular Agent April, 1941, but that he continues to perform the same as before, stating that it was not necessary to have any official connection with the consul to do such work, and that anyone qualified can fill in the forms, including the person for whom it is filed.

OZAKI was asked to produce any letters or other papers relative to his association with the consul, and he produced all of his personal files, which he allowed to be examined by SABURO CHIWA, translator of the Honolulu Office. From these files several letters were found which indicate that OZAKI takes an active part in Japanese affairs, makes donations to the Japanese Navy, and that he is a loyal subject of the Japanese Emperor. Nothing was found to indicate he is engaged in espionage or is a potential saboteur, but possibly that he is engaged in verbal propaganda in a small way among his own race.

These papers were taken with the permission of OZAKI and will be photostated; one copy of each paper will be forwarded to the Bureau with copies of this report and one copy will be retained in the Honolulu file. The translations of the papers are as follows:

EXHIBIT A:

In a letter of appreciation sent by TOMOJI MATSUMURA, Chairman of the Reception Committee when the Japanese Training Squadron visited Hilo, to OZAKI, who was designated a member of the General Affairs Committee, and dated November 1, 1939, MATSUMURA thanks OZAKI in the following manner:

“That we were able to accord the squadron full satisfaction of a sincere welcome through the cooperation of the people of this island, when the Japanese Training Squadron visited here in October, 1939, is the result of your self-sacrificing efforts, and I wish to express here what little appreciation it is my privilege to express.”

EXHIBIT B:

Translation of a letter of appreciation issued by MISTUMASA YONAI, Navy Minister in Japan, to OZAKI, and dated July, 1939.

“We are deeply grateful to you for the donation towards accomplishing the aim of completion of national defense on the occasion of the present incident, and this is to express our appreciation.”

EXHIBIT C:

Receipt issued by one ISHIBUCHI, naval officer in charge of the national defense donations in the Paymaster's Department of the Ministry of the Navy, to OTOKICHI OZAKI, under date of May 3, 1939, acknowledging receipt of the sum of ten dollars (\$10.00) as donation from OZAKI towards perfection of national defense. Receipt #22860-5030.

EXHIBIT D:

This is a reply to a letter written to the Consulate General in Honolulu by OZAKI on January 17, 1940, pertaining to the matter of a pension. The letter explains that since OZAKI'S letter is hazy as to the kind of pension and the identity of the person having the right to the pension, that the Consulate is forwarding to him that portion of the law relating to the death of a person having a right to receive the ordinary annual pension, which is an extract of the pensions law.

EXHIBIT E:

Letter addressed to OZAKI and TOKUJI ADACHI from the Japanese Consulate General in Honolulu under date of May 15, 1939, as follows:

MATTER PERTAINING TO SURVEY REPORTS
OF THE VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

Dear Sir:

In connection with our desire at this time to conduct a survey of the various Japanese organizations, we would like to ask you to cooperate with other agents within your district, and after filling out the attached forms with particulars concerning the various organizations sending within the sphere of the aforementioned, we hereby request you to forward said forms to the Consulate, the forms to reach here not later than May 31.

In case of shortage of forms, please let us know as we shall send them to you as soon as your letter arrives.

KINDS OF ORGANIZATIONS

1. Japanese Associations and provincial Japanese Associations
2. Prefectural associations
3. Business organizations
4. Young Mens and Young Womens Organizations
5. Educational and liberal arts organizations
6. Religious organizations
7. Social and benevolent societies
8. Civic and citizens organizations
9. Ladies societies

The information requested in the survey consists of the following:

1. Name of organizations
2. Address
3. Date of establishment
4. Membership (Federation of associations shall list the number of member organizations, and shall list the name of the affiliated organizations in the column for remarks)
5. Name of bulletin of organization (within parenthesis shall be written whether weekly, monthly, or semi-monthly, and if irregular, irregular shall be written in)
6. Assets:
 - Real estate
 - Personal property
 - Cash (bonds and deposits)
7. Liabilities
8. Name of officers (President, Chairman of Board of Directors, Directors, Secretary, etc.)
9. List of budget for 1939:
 - Receipts
 - Dues
 - Donations
 - Outgo
10. General conditions of this enterprise (clubs, schools, hospitals, cemeteries, and other public facilities should be listed. After the word school shall be a parenthesis in which the number of students shall be listed).

EXHIBIT F:

A letter in possession of OTOKICHI OZAKI from party whose last name is TADOKORO, a candidate for warrant officer, who signs his address as CO/O the Ministry of Navy, Tokyo, Japan.

The letter is dated October 28th.

“Dear Sir:

I wish to thank you deeply for the elaborate welcome you accorded us while we were in Hilo port. I believe that this manifests your hopes in us, and I feel the heavy responsibilities greater than ever.

From here we sail for the South Seas, and we expect to reach Yokosuka on December 20. I expect to board one of the ships in the combined fleet immediately which means that I shall be in the front lines. Those of you who teach in the Japanese language schools please implant firmly the spirit of Yamato and the Japanese spirit in the Niseis (second generation Japanese) and the Sanseis (third generation Japanese). Only in this way can really good worthwhile Niseis be made.

I pray you will display activity as a man from Kochi prefecture, and also as a Japanese. I wish you health.

Respectfully,
TADOKORO

Among OZAKI's papers were three books containing carbon copies of letters he had written. These were examined and two were found which might be of some significance to this investigation. These were in bound volumes and were not removed for photostating but were translated as follows:

In a letter sent by OZAKI to a party named HARUKO (female) and dated May 3, 1941, he writes:

“I pray that you will grasp the magnificent spirit from within the beauty of the spiritual unity of Japan in the present crisis.”

In a letter dated August 1, 1940, 8:30 A.M., which does not mention the addressee of the letter, and which is not signed, is stated:

“Hilo presently is very busy everywhere. Since two or three days ago I am helping the Hawai‘i Mainichi with their telegrams about ten hours daily. . . etc.”

Also among OZAKI’S papers was a letter from the Canadian Minister of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, Canada, dated September 30, 1941, acknowledging receipt of \$10.00 for the Overseas Children’s Fund. OZAKI stated that he also subscribes to other worthy causes, as well as sending money to Japan.

Several young Japanese were interviewed who had been assisted by OZAKI in filing their notices of registration for military service. Among these was YOSHIKI ICHINOSE, Amaulu Camp 1, Hilo Sugar Company, Hilo, Hawai‘i. He stated that he is 29 years of age and is a dual citizen. He stated that he would like to expatriate from his Japanese citizenship but his father and mother were not legally married, and that such fact presented almost insurmountable obstacles in getting his family record straight and recognized.

ICHINOSE further advised that he filed his registration for military service in the Japanese Army when he was 20 years of age, and that he was assisted in filling out the form the first time by his cousin in Honolulu, inasmuch as he was in Honolulu at the time, and that his cousin was able to write the Japanese language well. He stated that he was told to file this notice by his parents and that they told him it was a requirement of the Japanese Government. He stated that he has filed every since that time as required and has been assisted by Subject OZAKI.

He stated that he did not give OZAKI any money or other means of payment, not even for postage. He added, however, that at Christmas time each year the whole camp buys OZAKI food or clothing as a token of appreciation for his help. He stated that OZAKI is looked up to for advice because he is a school teacher and not because he merely helps them in filing notices with the Consulate. As a matter of fact he stated that he did not know anything about the existence of such a position as a Consular Agent.

TOM KURRA TACHIBANA, Amaulu Camp 1, advised that he is 32 years of age and that he received his final expatriation papers on May 23, 1933. He stated that he was assisted in his expatriation by HARUTO SAITO, Consular Agent in Hilo, who charged him \$3.00. He stated that it took him one and one-half years to get his expatriation. He stated that after expatriation there is no further requirement that notices, such as registration for military services, be filed with the Japanese Consul in Honolulu, but that prior to his expatriation and upon reaching the age of twenty he filed such registration. He stated that he was told to register by his father and that his notice was filled out for him by OZAKI. He stated that he did not pay OZAKI anything, but did give him some gifts of food occasionally. He stated that the school teacher is always looked to for advice and help by the rest of the community.

MASAO SHISHIDA, Amaulu Camp 1, advised that he was born in Hawai'i and was not registered with the Japanese Consul, therefore having only American citizenship. He further stated, however, that about five years ago his grandmother returned to Japan and registered him with the Home Office in Japan without his knowledge or permission, which registration also made him a Japanese citizen as well as an American citizen. He stated that he does not want any Japanese citizenship and that he is now in the process of expatriation.

SHISHIDA stated that he has never registered for military service in Japan but that he thinks OZAKI has been registering him each year.

Confidential Informant HO 191 advised that he had no specific information of value as to OZAKI in particular, but that he has some knowledge of the functions of Japanese Consular Agents. He stated that these agents, or helpers as he called them, perform the service of assisting the Japanese aliens and dual citizens in filling out applications and notices with the Japanese Consulate, which are required by law by the Japanese Government. The Japanese Government is, of course, desirous that these registrations be filed, also those who are required to file them, in view of the fact that they can be penalized by both fine and imprisonment for failure to do so, in event they ever return to Japan. The Japanese Government is particularly strict in regard to the registration for military service when the alien or dual citizen reaches 20 years of age. HO 191 stated that there have been instances where this notice has not been filed as required and the delinquent individual subsequently visiting Japan, whereupon he is arrested and imprisoned and made to serve in the army.

These notices consist of notices of birth, death, marriage, request for deferment of conscription, registration for military service, and many others.

(It will be noted that the report of Special Agent F.G. TILIMAN, Honolulu, Hawai'i, dated March 11, 1941 in the case entitled "KATSUICHI MIHO; REGISTRATION ACT", sets forth a list of some 42 forms which the Japanese Government requires filed by its citizens and dual citizens residing in foreign countries)

HO 191 further advised that the great majority of Japanese aliens and dual citizens residing in Hawai'i, although fluent enough in conversational Japanese, are comparatively uneducated as concerns the written language. Therefore, in order that these forms be filed as required by Japanese law it was necessary for the Japanese Consul to enlist the aid of Japanese who are qualified, to assist the Japanese residents in the various districts throughout the territory.

He further advised that a person so designated would, of necessity, be able to read, write, and speak the Japanese language fluently; also, he would be of good standing in the community, and presumably a loyal Japanese. They also need to have a fair knowledge of the laws of Japan.

In selecting these agents the Consul asks for recommendations from the Japanese of standing in a particular community, and appoints on the basis of these recommendations. For instance, the Hilo Japanese Association is asked to recommend persons in the Hilo District. There are also instances where a Japanese organization in a community, such as a Parent's Association, will petition the Consul to appoint a certain person as agent to serve their community.

In view of the language and other qualifications of the Japanese language school teachers, and Buddhist, Shinto and Christian Ministers, the Consular Agents are practically all selected from these groups. Another factor is that those groups are well distributed throughout all communities.

HO 191 stated that the primary reason for accepting such an appointment is due to the fact that it is considered an honor, and enhances the prestige of the appointees, not only among the Japanese in his own community, but in his native village in Japan. It is also a source of income although the amount realized is small. He stated that the consular agents are not paid

any salary, wage, or fee by the Consulate or the Japanese Government proper, nor are they told to charge for the services they render. However, most of them do charge a small fee for filling out forms, ranging from the cost of the forms and postage to \$3.00, and any fee charged is condoned by the Consul.

HO 191 stated that the serving as such agent is voluntary on the part of the agent, but they are influenced, of course, by the prestige it brings them, the small income, and their loyalty to Japan. They have the feeling that the Japanese Government is all powerful. Ostensibly, they have no other function than the filing of notices with the Consulate. These forms are printed by the local Japanese newspapers and the agent purchases the forms he uses from them. If a person is sufficiently well versed in the written language he may fill out and mail his own notices to the Consulate, and obviate the necessity of contact with a Consular Agent.

HO 191 further advised that the Consul has no control over these agents except as concerns the filing of notices, and of course, the usual control the Japanese Government exercises over its other subjects in foreign countries.

HO 191 stated that in his opinion the Consular Agents should be considered more the agent of the person he assists as whatever fee he receives is paid by the individual. He stated that also should it happen then an agent fills out a form for a person and loses this notice before it reaches the Consulate, the individual is not recognized, because he is not considered as having filed his paper with an "official" of the Japanese Government. In other words, the Japanese Government does not recognize that a notice has been filed until it reaches the Consulate, or the Japanese Home Office. He stated that the individual entrusts the sending of these notices to the Consulate at their own risk, and is himself responsible that this notice reaches the Consulate. If it does not he has no redress against the agent because he is not considered as an official of the government. He stated that the agents do not keep copies of the notices or other record that such notice has been filed, and that therefore no record or proof exists that a notice has been filed until it reaches the Consulate.

For instance, should a Japanese in Hawai'i have a consular agent fill out and mail a form to the Consulate for him concerning the registration for military service in Japan, and should this notice for some reason not reach the Consulate, this individual would be subject to arrest should he ever return to Japan, and immediate service in the Japanese Army.

HO 191 is also a former Japanese language school teacher, and in regard to the activities of these teachers he advised that in the early period of residence in Hawai'i the Japanese immigrant were concerned with the transmission of their own culture to their children. To serve this desire, the Japanese language schools were established. Thus, the original purpose of the schools were to make good Japanese of the children. All the fundamentals of a Japanese education were given, including the teaching of supreme loyalty to the Emperor of Japan. Buddhist temples had the majority of Japanese immigrants as their parishioners and established a great many schools.

HO 191 further advised that after the annexation of Hawai'i to the United States the policy of the language schools had to be changed, at least ostensibly. On the surface the schools became only language schools, however, the children continued to be taught loyalty to the Emperor, and Japanese customs and psychology. He stated that this continued until about ten years ago, but has now almost disappeared, mainly because of the objection of the children themselves, and because of pressure on the part of American groups, and not because of any effort on the part of the teachers.

HO 191 further advised that in those language schools under the sponsorship of Buddhist Temple, a part of the objective of the school becomes teaching Buddhism, and since the Buddhist sects originated in Japan and all of the Buddhist Priests and their language teachers come from Japan, the teachings are identified with the national principles of Japan.

He further advised that the language schools are supported solely by the parents of the students. Tuition on the average of \$1.50 per month is charged, and if that is not sufficient to operate the school, the balance is raised by donations of the parents and alumni. He stated that no funds are received from Japan to finance these schools.

Confidential Informant HO 52 advised that Japanese language schools are private schools operating throughout the Territory, usually two hours per day - 2.30 to 4.40 P.M. and 8.00 to 10.00 A.M. on Saturdays. Each student has one hour study per day, the first to sixth grades from 2.30 to 3.30 and the seventh to twelfth grades from 3.30 to 4.30. The largest part of the enrollment is composed of third generation Japanese of Hawai'i, and the majority of them are not so keen about attending these schools.

They are more or less obeying their parents, who in turn want to please the grandparents, who are alien Japanese. HO 52 stated that were it not for the language schools, the majority of the students would not be able to converse with their grandparents. Also, another factor is that the parents believe that the children are under supervision and are less apt to get into mischief.

HO 52 stated that the Japanese people take a lot of pride in knowing that the percentage of crimes committed by both juveniles and adults in the Territory is very much higher among other racial groups relative to the total number of population of each group. He stated that they attribute this to the teaching the children receive in the language schools, which stress the point that the Japanese are a racial group from a superior nation, with a good background of 2,600 years standing. They especially do not want their children to associate with Portuguese and Hawaiians, whom they look down upon as a people of a vanishing race or country.

HO 52 further advised that the schools are either independent or are sponsored by a Buddhist Church. The total enrollment on the Island of Hawai'i is approximately 10,000. There are seven Hongwanji Buddhist Schools, six Jodo Mission Buddhist Schools, and fifty independent schools, making a total of sixty-three. A tuition of about 75¢ per month for the lower grades is charged and from one to two dollars for the higher grades. People who do not have children also contribute sums ranging from 25¢ to \$3.00 per month toward the maintenance of the schools. Salaries for the teachers range from \$35 to \$50 per month, and in some of the larger schools a few teachers receive from \$60 to \$100 per month.

He stated that in former years most of the teachers were Japan born, but that the picture has changed in recent years, and that now more than half are American born, of whom some have been educated in Japan. He stated that in his opinion these schools were not operated for propaganda purposes, although some may do so unintentionally. He stated that the most important thing is character building, and they continually stress upon the children their superior ancestry, and the necessity of the children to uphold the good name of their ancestral country and of their parents. They cite instances in history of persons who have labored under extreme hardships in order to help their parents, and where some persons sacrificed their lives for their master, and other similar cases.

He stated that the Buddhist Churches are eager to operate these schools for two purposes, namely: for financial reasons, and for the purpose of building up church membership to enable them to cultivate in the minds of the children the Buddhist spirit and the Buddhist ways of living. He stated that most communities are too small to support a church, so therefore the Priest also teaches school to earn enough to live.

It will be observed that Subject OZAKI lives in Amauulu Camp 1, which is one of the plantation camps of the Hilo Sugar Company. Very few white people or people of races other than Japanese were found who knew him well enough to furnish any information regarding him. MR. WILILAM McK. WHITMAN, Head Overseer, MR. ROBBINS KINNEY, Engineer, FRANK ANDERSON, JR., Sugarteller, BILL FOREST, Accountant, all of the Hilo Sugar Company, were interviewed and none of them had ever heard of a Consular Agent or had the slightest notion of the duties of such an individual. Each stated that they knew OZAKI, but not well enough to furnish any information of value concerning him.

BILL FOREST advised, however, that he has a Japanese boy who has worked for him for the past 15 years, named MONZAKI, and that he believed he would furnish truthful information if he knew OZAKI.

GEORGE MONZAKI, Clerk, Hilo Sugar Company, advised that he was formerly a dual citizen and filed registration for military service in the Japanese Army from the time he was twenty until he was thirty-seven years of age. He stated that he was assisted in this by a Consular Agent name KITAGAWA, who is no longer living in the vicinity. He stated that he was never asked to pay more than the cost of the paper and postage, but that he usually gave 25¢ or some small sum as a token of gratitude. He stated that as far as he knows, the Consular Agents have no other duties than assisting in the filing of notices with the Consulate in Honolulu. He stated that he is acquainted with Subject OZAKI and that he is well thought of in the camp where he resides. He stated that he has no knowledge that OZAKI is distributing propoganda or is subversive in any way. He stated that the alien Japanese look up to the Consular Agents for advice and help but that this is not true of the younger generation Japanese.

ANDREW WALKER, Overseer, Amauulu Camp 1, Hilo Sugar Company, advised that the only thing he knows about OZAKI is that he is not cooperative with any racial group other than Japanese in community

undertakings. He stated that Subject's father, TOMOYA, is a cane planter. He had no information concerning his activities as a consular agent.

POSTMASTER D. A. DEVINE, Hilo, Hawai'i, advised that he knows nothing about the activities of Consular Agents as he has never heard of them, and that he is not acquainted with Subject OZAKI.

MISS ANNETTE HAMMERLAND, Head Nurse, Hilo Sugar Company, advised that she gets around to all the houses on the plantation and that she is acquainted with Subject OZAKI. She stated that about a year ago she walked into his house and found him wearing a pair of earphones and listening to a broadcast in code, which he was writing down. She stated that he told her that HITLER is a great man and that she considers him very pro-Japanese. She stated that she has experienced non-cooperation from him relative to the community activities of the camp during Christmas, and that he is not liked by the younger Japanese of the camp.

MISS MARY BUGHART, Credit Bureau, Hilo Chamber of Commerce, advised that she has no record concerning OTOKICHI OZAKI.

Captain WILFRED BUSSEY, Credit Bureau, Hilo Police Department, advised that he has no record of an OTOKICHI OZAKI.

By letter dated April 21, 1941, it was suggested to the Bureau that this Consular Agent be considered for temporary custodial detention in the event of a national emergency. However, a photostatic copy of a card indicating that he is being so considered has not been received from the Bureau.

ENCLOSURES

TO THE BUREAU

One photostatic copy of Exhibits A to F, as listed on pages 5, 6, 7, and 8 of this report, (six enclosures altogether) in the original untranslated form.

- PENDING -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT: HONOLULU, T.H. | FILE NO.: 97-238

REPORT MADE AT: HONOLULU, T.H. | DATE WHEN MADE: 1/27/42

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 1/23/42 | REPORT MADE BY: DALE R. CURTIS ka

TITLE: OTOKICHI OZAKI

CHARACTER OF CASE: REGISTRATION ACT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: OZAKI, interned 12/7/41 by virtue of warrant of arrest issued by military authority. Hearing held on 1/9/42 before Board of officers and civilians, appointed by Military Governor, which Board recommended that Subject be interned for the duration of the war.

- C -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent DAN M. DOUGLAS dated November 1, 1941 at Honolulu, T. H.

DETAILS: At Hilo, Hawai'i:

Subject interned December 7, 1941 upon issuance of a warrant of arrest by Lieutenant Colonel GEORGE W. BICKNELL, C-2, Honolulu, T. H., and placed at Kilauea Military Camp, Hawai'i National Park. On January 9, 1942 at Hilo, Hawai'i, Subject was given a hearing by a Board of officers and civilians appointed by the Military Governor, which Board consisted of Judge J. FRANK McLAUGHLIN, President, Mr. A. J. PORTER, Dr. MITCH RICE, and Captain LORENZO D. ADAMS, Executive and Recorder. This Board gave Subject the number I.8.N.-H.J.-1068-C. I. The purpose of this hearing was to hear evidence and made recommendations as to the interment of enemy aliens, dual citizens and citizens.

The report of the proceedings in the hearing of instant case revealed that after carefully considering the evidence presented before it, the Board finds:

1. That internee is a subject of Japan.
2. That internee is loyal to Japan and that his activities have been pro-Japanese.

In view of the foregoing facts the Board recommended "that internee be interned for the duration and after the cessation of hostilities we recommend that consideration be given to the subject of deportation of this individual. We do not see how this man can ever become loyal to the United States of America, and we do not believe that his children will ever be brought up as Americans."

In view of the foregoing recommendation that Subject be interned for the duration of the war and by authority of the Special Agent in Charge this case is being closed.

- C L O S E D -

Suspicion Without Grounds

JAP RAID (Turn Upside Down and Hold up to Mirror)

JAPANESE CHARACTER Numeral "7"

CALIFORNIA (BB)

SUNDAY
1+1+5=7

PEARL HARBOR

HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC CO.

RADIO

AIRPLANES

AIRDROME

BANZAI!

"INTERPRETED" AD FROM HONOLULU STAR-BULLETIN

Fashions

by the yard

LOOK! OUR SILKS ON PARADE

JUNO 90c yd.	ROMAINE . . \$1.00 yd.
TIP-HI . . . \$1.15 yd.	CANTONA . . \$1.15 yd.
VELGORA . . \$1.25 yd.	MATELASSE \$1.45 yd.



OPEN EVENINGS

SILK JERSEYS . \$1.95 yd.
(Just arrived, also made-to-order in gay colors.)

Silk (Broadcloth) \$1.35 yd.
Gold, special prints in soft color \$2.00

Printed Shantung . 95c yd.
Four fabrics (Colors and in shirtings for the holidays)

JUNGO . . . \$1.00 yd.

(ARTEKA) . . \$1.15 yd.

(YIPPEE) . . 85c yd.

NYLON HOSIERY \$1.00 pr.; SILK HOSIERY \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.00 pr.

THE HAWAII IMPORTING CO.

215 N. KING ST. PHONE 2846

ACTIONS (Omit First Letter)

CLOUDS AT DAWN

JAP RAID ON YARD

AIR RAID

NEVADA (BB)

NAVY YARD

MUTUAL TELEPHONE CO.

JUST ARRIVED IN GAY COLORS

BROADCAST

U.S.S. ARIZONA (BB)

COHAMA (Aircraft Carrier) in for the Holidays

UNION OIL COMPANY

1+1+5=7

ATTACK

POWER PLANT

(Reduced from three columns by 10 inches)

Ad for the store that Jane Komeiji's mother managed.

War Records Depository
University of Hawaii

EXCERPT FROM LIFE BEHIND BARBED WIRE

by Yasutaro Soga

The stories of those arrested were all different. It seems that much depended on the discretion of the military police, policemen, or FBI agents who made the arrest. Generally speaking, in cases where the officer in charge was either a Chinese or a Korean, treatment seemed unnecessarily harsh. The Immigration Office was located near Pearl Harbor, so it was reasonable to expect the staff there to be entirely unsympathetic to enemy aliens. The manner of the military police toward us was such that anything could have happened. I was prepared for the worst.

At mealtimes, we lined up single file and were led to a backyard under the strict surveillance of military police. Anyone who stepped out of line came face to face with the point of a bayonet. At the entrance to the yard, each of us got a mess kit and food. Then we sat down on the ground and ate. Although there was a covered rest area nearby, we were forbidden to use it. Even if the ground was wet or it had begun to rain, we were forced to eat sitting on the ground. After ten or twenty minutes, we were taken back to the room. We were not allowed an occasional breath of fresh air or exercise at all. Of course we had to wash our own utensils. After we returned to our room, a few of us were called in turn and ordered to clean our area and the toilets.

On the very first morning, a cocky young MP, apparently fresh from the Mainland, ordered us around like dogs with his bayonet. Once, with the blood surging in my veins, I was on the verge of throwing a dish at him, but at the last moment I regained my composure. Mr. Matsui, the general manager of Pacific Bank, was in front of me and also pale with anger. Later I found out that he and I had shared the same violent impulse. It was good that we endured the MPs' insults. If we had given in to our anger, we would have been run through—gored like potatoes—and would have died needlessly. Given my circumstances, I could not complain about the unpalatable food or the dirty tableware. However, some things were extremely unpleasant. Hawaiian, Portuguese, and sometimes Chinese and Nisei convicts did menial work at the Immigration Office and had their meals in the yard before us. We were forced to clean our tableware in the dirty water left from their washing. Thus even convicts belittled us.

On the morning of the third day, December 9, about half of us were loaded into covered trucks in groups of twelve. I was among those taken. We were driven to Pier 5 and directed aboard a big scow. Machine guns and bayonets surrounded us. I thought we were being sent to Lana'i or Moloka'i, but shortly thereafter we tied up at Sand Island. In the old days, Sand Island had been called Sennin Koya (shack for a thousand people) because quarantined immigrants were housed there. Later it became the U.S. Quarantine Station and was put under military control. (pp. 27-28)

尾崎君皆様と別れし既三週日たりました其後生員家を初めバスラの皆様、ガロワの御同様に如何も年が定めしおまゝよく沁元氣を沁送りつゝと村宗お喜び申上り申す。私共も當を幸に入所致しませしより何の別條なく命令で居ますから何卒沁安心下さいませ。且先日は例のお頼り置られた品をお送り下氣有難うござりました。ほんとは色々沁厄介をおかけして、すみませんでした。

物事十直言過ぎ去る月信みおれた假舎と云、南園以北約三二年苦宗をともし。沁愛顧をおかけした皆様とお別れし十直言過ぎ去る務所に行き凡その出所手續を終へ金六十九円を受取り一食二一円と十食分六十円と一人一再五十仙宛の宿賃合計九十九円。正午衛門におきました。願れば過去六月我々を守護して呉れた？、あの御あししい鉄門鉄柵の懐かしく、遠く清くゆくキャブと惜しい別れと出京一路クラスホルンに向いました。午右一時クラス春直ちバスケットを買わんとせしに如何も理由が務所を受取りし政府のセキキに予備の英ありとて買ふことを得ず、やむなくセンターに引き返りました。また皆様と予期せざる再會を承るもいと期待せしに意外、あの病院に宿らせられ予供専もグック言りながら寝ました。

翌七の新りのクラスを受取り午出陣。今度は何の文句もぶくテテを、買ふ一時四十分我車也方指しと出立しました。行けどもく、山又山、オレゴング不存の大森林を縦断し北より来たが心に配して居る便所も各驛で停車の度に十分或は三分、食する時は三十分か休息するが困ることはありませぬ。又停車は必ずレストラトの前のすろろを夜中にも教ハコヒと喫するものが出来たり予供等は特に愉快そうでした。午右八時バスターに到着バスを我々換つて八時半出立東に向りました。

この道は新しく出来たもので、道中も広く直線な軍用路と云うべきか。夜中の予と見せうが出来ませぬ。途中山中がアールが車にぶつかかり、別のがえに大穴をあけた椿が折れました。八日朝八時ポイシー市着、驛のレストラントで朝食と十一時半のバスを待つ間、近くを見物しました。物十時半

予定のバスは来ましたが、築車するものはカーに往復キコを持てる者、次は兵士、

LETTER FROM MR. OKUMOTO

November 23, 1944

11/6 Left quarters (home for 6 months). Received official check for \$69 for family of 6 for 10 meals (\$1/meal/person) and \$9 for overnight accommodations (\$1.50/person). Had mixed feelings as I looked back at barbed-wire compound which had "protected" us. Left 12 noon.

Arrived Klamath Falls 1:00. Unsuccessful in paying for bus tickets with government check. Returned to Center, looking forward to seeing our friends again. Spent night in camp hospital instead. Children unhappy.

11/7 Received new check. Departed Klamath Falls 11:45 p.m. Saw endless stretch of forest land as bus headed north. No cause for concern about rest stops, with 15 to 30 minute breaks at each station and 40 minutes for lunch. Children especially pleased to find restaurant at each station. Arrived Bend, Oregon, 8 p.m. Took another bus. Traveled east on straight road newly built for military use. Owl flew into windshield, leaving gaping hole.

11/8 Arrived Boise 8 a.m. Had breakfast, did some sightseeing. No seats available on 11:30 bus to Salt Lake after round-trip ticket holders and military passengers got aboard. Next bus could accommodate only 4 of us. Finally got underway on 4:30 bus, 5 hours behind schedule. Spent night on bus instead of hotel. Saved \$9.

11/9 Arrived Salt Lake 6:30 a.m. Hurried to next bus (large 35-seater) leaving 9:30. One African-American, 4 other Japanese boarded. Caucasians who got on later sat next to us or took other seats. Near Arizona, Caucasian woman joined us, but refused to sit next to African-American and remained standing. He kept his seat. I found his indifference refreshing.

Entered Arizona at dusk. Hotel-like mansions set against mountain scenery were a real eye-opener. About 2 a.m. bus driver saw elderly Indian woman lying prostrate before fresh grave and helped her to her feet. Nice gesture on driver's part, but woman's devotion to late husband admirable.

11/10 Arrived Phoenix 8:30 a.m. Arrived Mesa 11 a.m. Paid 65 cents for telephone call to Center to request transportation. Arrived housing area 2 p.m. Four-day trip was very pleasant. Foreigners [Americans] were very kind in general. Lessons learned: 1) never travel without carry-on bag; 2) make connecting bus arrangements immediately upon arrival at station.

What makes me very happy about this Center is that the latest news is available daily, although there may be some delay. We can talk quite freely, now that camp informers are no longer around. The food is comparable to that at Tule Lake. The canteen seems to be well stocked, but there is nothing for the sweet tooth except cookies now and then. How I wish I had bought candies during the stops we made along the bus route. For now the limit on tobacco is 2 bags per person, but there is no shortage. I can send you some.

Many young people here are being released, so we have a labor shortage. Toshiko had two job offers soon after we arrived but decided to do office work for a Caucasian couple who had been her co-workers at Tule Lake. She is now a \$19-a-month breadwinner. I had intended to loaf, but Mr. Hasegawa had my job already picked, so I reluctantly agreed to work as an interpreter. I help the welfare worker question residents about their lost assets, health needs, and plans for the future. What has struck me is the wide range of attitudes we have encountered. Some tearfully describe the forced removal from their homes, some display antagonism and harbor resentment against the government, others are apathetic and resigned to their fate, still others are eager to leave the Center to make a fortune for themselves. It is like a study in sociology. My job is relatively easy since interviews are restricted to morning hours and most of the residents speak English. In the afternoon it takes me just an hour to fill out forms in preparation for the next day. With only young women in the office and the lively atmosphere that prevails, the workday ends in no time. At this camp, Tomiyo is staying home instead of working. She had her upper teeth extracted and looks like a grandma now.

The resident population in this block is 180 people, but the Hasegawas and we are the only ones from Hawai'i. There are 14 barracks with 4 families sharing one barrack, but there is just one block leader. Our household goods are not here yet, so the apartment is bare, but friends and others from our home province have shared chairs and desks. The game of Go is very popular here, with 3 playing centers and quite a number of rank holders. In 2 sessions against a third-kyu (degree) player, I won all of the 5 games with the white set. So much for these ranking titles. Please let Mr. Shirasu know about this.

RE: TREATMENT OF INTERNEES FROM HAWAI'I

By Reverend Paul Osumi, 1942

JCCH Collection

We left Honolulu on a transport on June 22 and reached San Francisco on June 29. During the trip we feel that we, thirty-nine internees, were ill-treated. We request improvements in the treatment of the internees when they are being transported from Honolulu to the mainland. In spite of the fact that we truly cooperated with the army authorities like gentlemen in observing all laws and regulations pertaining to us internees we were treated high-handedly as criminals by the guards who accompanied us. We cite the following to substantiate our claim of ill-treatment.

COMING TO THE MAINLAND:

- 1) When we were being interned at the Sand Island Detention Camp in the Honolulu harbor, we were told that we could meet our families; we were overjoyed and were waiting for the day with great expectation. But suddenly on the day before the visiting day, the order to send us away to the mainland came. We were sent to the boat on the following morning (Sunday, which was visiting day) but the boat did not sail until Monday evening. Visitation could have been permitted. The whole thing was cruel beyond words. If they had no intention of permitting us to see our families, why not tell us from the very beginning that we could not see our families?
- 2) In the boat we were placed in a dark, unsanitary quarter in G. Deck at the head of the boat.
- 3) The latrine facilities were totally lacking in our quarters. We had to use latrines two decks above. But we were not free to use them.
- 4) During the day we were permitted to go to the latrines thirteen at a time every three hours. But each time we were not given enough time. One of the guards went so far as to poke us with his stick, ordering us to hurry.
- 5) During the night we weren't permitted to go up to the latrines. We were given only a bucket for this purpose for the night.
- 6) Due to the fact that we were not given the free use of the latrines, the sick among us, as well those who were sea-sick, suffered terribly.
- 7) We were permitted to take a shower bath once every three days but the water used was the ocean water. Even for washing our faces in the morning fresh water was not given. We had to use ocean water for this purpose.

- 8) An aged man among us was in bed with cold. Though he explained in detail his condition, the guards forced him to get up and made him take a shower against his will.
- 9) The language the guards used towards us was extremely vulgar and their attitude towards us was lacking in human sympathy.
- 10) We believe that the officers in charge should have restrained the guards. We request that the officer in charge visit the internees once a day from now on.

ON THE TRAIN:

The train used for the transportation of us internees from San Francisco to Lordsburg was evidently for criminals. All windows and doors were screened with heavy wire-nets. The inside of the car was dirty and unsanitary and the car was almost like a freight car.

MISCELLANEOUS:

- 1) For those who do not understand English, we request that we be permitted to obtain books, magazines, and newspapers, as long as they are not Anti-American. The other internees from the mainland are being permitted to obtain them freely. We want to be treated the same.
- 2) The mails to and from Hawai'i are very very slow. Even the clipper mails require over a month for one way. We urgently request that the mails to and from Hawai'i be handled more speedily.
- 3) The internees from the mainland can freely and in a short time obtain articles as well as cash from their relatives and friends but we from Hawai'i are greatly inconvenienced in not being able to obtain them freely due to the distance. We request that we be permitted to obtain the necessary money and keep it here and buy articles through the mail orders.
- 4) We understand that many articles which were taken away from us such as identification cards, memographs, letters, safety razors and blades, are to be kept by the authorities. We request that they be returned to us.
- 5) The suitcase belonging to Mr. Matsujiro Otani of our group was lost. The suitcase was taken to the Immigration Station on the morning of Feb. 28, according to word received from his family. The value of the suitcase is approximately \$250. The suitcase is still missing. We request that this be investigated.
- 6) Request regarding joint-detention of internees with their families be applied, as far as internees from Hawai'i are concerned, only to those who so desire.

EXCERPT FROM PRISONERS OF WAR AND INTERNEES

Courtesy of the National Archives

5. TREACHERY OF THE JAPANESE CONSIDERED.

One after another, successful invasions were being made by the enemy in the early stages of the war. These successes were in territories where the population was not mainly Japanese as it was in Hawai'i. The Japanese were being victorious at almost every turn; thousands of American soldiers and sailors were dying in their efforts to hold back the vicious, treacherous enemy. No hesitation could be brooked in taking severe actions which might, then or later, help in the defense of our country. What additional plans Japan had for the Hawaiian Islands were unpredictable. After the surprise sneak Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, --- preparation was advisable for any type of further move which might be made by the most remote stretch of imagination. Secretly made plans involving use by the Japanese government of a portion of the 157,000 Japanese on these islands fell into the category of the possible surprises. It was a surprise the authorities determined must never be faced. If there existed the slightest doubt about an individual's loyalty, internment first and investigation second was the correct priority of action.

If later investigation of some doubtful cases was unduly delayed, the inconvenience suffered by a few internees who were actually 100% loyal to America can be charged off to the necessities of the war, and to the tremendous volume of many times more vital problems which occupied the twenty-four hours per day attention of Military officials charged with the responsibility for internment procedure.

6. UNJUSTIFIED INTERNMENT IN ISOLATED CASES.

In the control of the civilian population at that time, and in the operation of the Provost Courts, any isolated cases of unduly severe treatment of individuals are to be regretted. But the facts of such cases sink into insignificance when compared to the overall major mission being so successfully accomplished by the Military Governor and the Provost Courts in the particular parts they were playing in protecting the future security of the United States, pending our recovery from the Japanese surprise, sneak, Hawaiian Island attack on 7 December 1941.

7. PSYCHOLOGICAL ADVANTAGES OF SEVERE MEASURES.

Fear of severe punishment is the greatest deterrent to commission of crime. Because of prompt, severe punishment of offenders, and stringent, forceful detention of anyone remotely suspected of sympathy for the enemy, --- it is certain that many contemplated crimes and offenses were never committed. It is certain that many persons who might have been tempted to give aid, support or comfort to our enemy were deterred from so doing by the severity and the promptness with which punishment was meted out by the Provost Courts operating under the martial-law regime in the Hawaiian Islands. To what degree these procedures helped in the final winning of the war can never be estimated; that they did so help in the winning of the war is absolutely certain. Whether or not the internment procedure and the security measures enforced by the Provost Marshal helped to prevent sabotage or other subversive aid to the enemy will never be known. Japan, fortunately, never attempted to carry out the invasion plans they had made for the Hawaiian Islands.

8. THE QUESTION OF LOYALTY OR DISLOYALTY OF ENEMY ALIENS.

Approximately thirteen hundred (1,300) persons were interned during the war. Perhaps every one of these 1,300 Japanese, German and Italian aliens and other persons of doubted loyalty might have sprung to help American troops to repel a Japanese invasion of these islands. Then again--perhaps some of them might not have done so. Perhaps there was a secret plan whereby some or all of them were to participate in aiding the enemy if Japs landed in the Hawaiian Islands. The policy of interning such a relatively small number of civilians was carried through, notwithstanding the necessity for maintaining at all times adequate provisions for internal security. Proper enforcement of the security measures charged the Provost Marshal with problems of great importance in the control of the uninterned population of enemy ancestry.

**CABLEGRAM DATED DECEMBER 23, 1942,
ADDRESSED TO THE SWEDISH LEGATION, BY THE MINISTRY OF
FOREIGN AFFAIRS B, STOCKHOLM.**

B114 JAPANESE GOVERNMENT ASKS YOU TRANSMIT FOLLOWING TO AMERICAN GOVERNMENT:

“SOMETIME AGO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT LODGED A PROTEST WITH THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGAINST UNJUST TREATMENT ACCORDED TO THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES TO JAPANESE CIVILIANS IN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES BUT SINCE THEN THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT HAVE LEARNED ANEW FROM THEIR SUBJECTS REPATRIATED FROM HAWAI'I THAT JAPANESE SUBJECTS ARRESTED AND INTERNED IN THE TERRITORY OF HAWAI'I WERE TREATED IN A SIMILAR MANNER. THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT THEREFORE INVITES SERIOUS ATTENTION TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TO THE MATTER AND DEMANDS FULL EXPLANATION THEREOF.

ALINEA (1) - THE MAJORITY OF THE JAPANESE WHO WERE ARRESTED ON O'AHU ISLAND WERE SENT TO A LOCAL IMMIGRATION STATION IN HANDCUFFS AS WAS THE CASE WITH THE JAPANESE ARRESTED ON THE PACIFIC COASTS OF THE CONTINENT AND IN SOME CASES ABOUT TWO HUNDRED OF THEM WERE CONFINED IN A ROOM WITH CAPACITY FOR ONLY ABOUT EIGHTY PERSONS. THEY WERE NOT PERMITTED TO GO OUT OF THE ROOM EXCEPT FOR MEALS WHICH WERE SERVED REGARDLESS OF WEATHER ON THE LAWN IN THE COMPOUND UNDER STRICT WATCH OF SOLDIERS WITH FIXED BAYONETS POSTED ABOUT TWO FEET APART.

ALINEA (2) - THE CAMP AUTHORITIES AT THE SAND ISLAND CAMP DECLARED THAT THEY WERE TREATING JAPANESE CIVILIANS AS PRISONERS OF WAR AND COMPELLED THEM TO PERFORM GRATUITOUS LABOR IN SUCH WORKS AS ERECTION OF TENTS INTENDED FOR INTERNED GERMANS OR ITALIANS, CONSTRUCTION OF FENCES AROUND CAMP, LAUNDERING AND REPAIR WORK OF VARIOUS KINDS RELATED TO NEARBY MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS, AND GROWING OF VEGETABLES TO BE SUPPLIED TO SOLDIERS.

ALIENA (3) - JAPANESE INTERNED AT THE ABOVEMENTIONED CAMP WERE SUBJECTED TO RIGOROUS SEARCH OF THEIR PERSON AND POSSESSIONS ON THEIR ARRIVAL WHILE ALL OF THEIR MONEY AND ARTICLES WERE SEIZED BY THE CAMP AUTHORITY. WHEN PART OF THE INTERNED JAPANESE WERE TRANSFERRED TO THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, THEY WERE OBLIGED TO GET FROM THEIR FAMILIES ABOUT FIFTY DOLLARS PER HEAD FOR MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES TO COVER THE JOURNEY. THEY WERE COMPELLED TO DEPOSIT MONEY WITH THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES ON THE EXPLICIT UNDERSTANDING THAT IT WILL BE RETURNED. ON THEIR ARRIVAL ON THE CONTINENT BUT AFTER THEIR ARRIVAL AT THE DESTINATION THE AUTHORITIES IGNORED THE REPEATED REQUESTS FROM THE JAPANESE FOR THE RETURN OF MONEY IN QUESTION AS WELL AS MONEY SEIZED ON THEIR ARRIVAL AT THE CAMP. A FEW OF THEM WHO DEPARTED FOR JAPAN BY THE FIRST EXCHANGE VESSEL LEFT THE JAPANESE INTERNEES IN THE CAMPS IN THE CONTINENT IN GREAT HARDSHIP OWING TO TOTAL LACK OF MONEY. SEARCH AND EXAMINATION BY THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES OF PERSON AND LUGGAGE OF JAPANESE NATIONALS ARRESTED AND INTERNED IN HAWAI'I WAS MOST RIGOROUS AND REPEATED WITH NEEDLESS FREQUENCY. THE JAPANESE WERE FORCED TO UNDERGO SEARCH ON THEIR ARRIVAL AT AND DEPARTURE FROM CAMP AND ALSO ON THEIR EMBARKATION ON AND DISEMBARKATION FROM VESSEL FOR TRANSFER OR FOR REPATRIATION. SOME OF THEM WERE SEARCHED AS REPEATEDLY AS NINE TIMES IN ALL AFTER THEIR ARREST UNTIL THEIR DEPARTURE FROM THE UNITED STATES.

ALIENA (4) - THE JAPANESE WHO WERE TRANSFERRED FROM THE SAND ISLAND CAMP TO THE CONTINENT WERE JAMMED INTO LOCKED ROOMS NEAR THE SHIPS BOTTOM WITH WIRENETTING AND WERE FORBIDDEN TO GO OUT OF THE ROOM EXCEPT FOR MEALS OR LAVATORY FOR WHICH THEY WERE REQUIRED TO GET PERMISSION FROM GUARDS EVERY TIME. HOWEVER GUARDS WHO GRUDGED THE TROUBLE TREATED THE JAPANESE IN THE MOST INCONSIDERATE MANNER, WHICH MADE THEM SUFFER A GOOD DEAL OF PAIN AND INCONVENIENCE. ”

CABLE TEXT REPLY FROM AMERICAN GOVERNMENT
MINISTRY FOREIGN AFFAIRS B.

Cablegram to Swedish Legation [Page 01 and 02]
Cablegram dated 12-23-42 addressed to the Swedish Legation passing on a request from the Japanese govt. to be transmitted to the American govt, National Archives.

Treatment of Japanese Civilian Internees at Sand Island

In reply to a cablegram from the Imperial Japanese Government to the United States Government through the Swedish Legation regarding alleged unjust treatments accorded Japanese civilians interned in Hawai'i, the following remarks are submitted on treatment at Sand Island.

The Sand Island Detention Camp was divided into enclosures for both internees and prisoners of war. The internee enclosures were divided into those to be occupied by the Japanese and an enclosure to be occupied by the white internees, or Germans and Italians. In addition to the male enclosures there was also an enclosure for the female internees. The prisoner of war enclosure was divided to separate enlisted men from the officers.

Civilian internees were never required to do any task or work other than was necessary for the maintenance of their own camp. However, in reply to charges covered by paragraph Alinea (2) of attached cablegram referring to the treatment of Japanese civilians as prisoners of war and compelling them to perform gratuitous labor, it is to be noted that during the first few weeks after December 7, 1941, with the large numbers of internees taken into custody, action had to be taken immediately to adequately "tent", until permanent housing could be constructed, the many internees sent to Sand Island. The Japanese were told to erect their own tents and to align their tents. This same order was given to the white internees to erect their own tents and to align their tents. As far as the writer knows, there was never any direct order telling the Japanese to erect tents for the Germans and Italians. It had always been the policy of the Commanding Officer at that time, as was the writer's policy, never to have the Japanese perform any work for the white internees or the white internees to perform any work for the Japanese, unless agreed to by leaders of both racial groups. Both the Japanese enclosure and the white enclosure operated separately and independently. However, before separate kitchens and mess halls were available the cooks and K.Ps. from both groups alternated weekly in performing that work for both racial groups.

In order to facilitate the construction of the camp to make it suitable for the anticipated numbers of internees, a request was made to the leaders of the Japanese internees to have three or four groups of young, healthy, strong Japanese, most of whom incidentally were United States citizens

or Kibeis, to assist voluntarily in the construction of a fence around their enclosure. These groups willingly did this work for the exercise and were under no immediate guard, except the outside guard around the entire Camp. These men dug post holes and set up the necessary posts. It is to be noted further that these groups were pointed out and selected by the group leaders and were not required as an order but merely at the request of the Camp Commander. This work took probably from two to three weeks at which time the necessary engineer construction groups were on hand to finish the work.

The laundry was made available to the internees January 1942. The proposition was offered them that if they wished to operate the laundry they would be permitted to launder their own bed linen and their own clothing but they must supply the labor, to which they agreed. At no time were they required to do the work for the enlisted men at the Camp, although at one time they voluntarily helped with the laundering for about fifty enlisted men assigned for duty at that time, during a short period when laundry arrangements for these men were being completed. Later that same laundry was taken over and operated as a branch of the Quartermaster laundry, the labor operating the laundry being internee labor. They were paid at the rate of 80¢ per day and their own work groups were selected by the group leaders. Again, no internee was forced to work in the laundry; it was a detail set up by the leaders for their own use. When the laundry was operated as a branch of the Quartermaster laundry, they did do the laundry for the troops, for which they were paid.

The charge that vegetables were raised to be supplied to soldiers is without any foundation whatsoever. The proposition was made to the internees through their group leaders, if they wished to have fresh vegetables they could have these vegetables but they must do all the necessary work. There was never any obligation on the part of our Government to necessarily supply the internees with fresh vegetables. It was believed by the Camp Commander that inasmuch as the Japanese racial peculiarities are such that they require a larger variety of vegetables in their diet, that it would be a considerate gesture to offer them the facilities of a certain amount of ground, the necessary implements as well as the seeds to raise the vegetables they might need. It was thoroughly understood that it was a community endeavor and the labor was to be supplied by their own group and that the results of their efforts would be for their own particular use. They willingly accepted the proposition as offered by the Commanding Officer at that time and

went ahead and developed a very fine garden. At no time was there the understanding that they were raising vegetables for the troops, however, it is believed that from time to time when a particular crop of a certain type of vegetable was more than was needed for their particular Camp, they offered the troops the excess above and beyond their needs. Again it was a volunteer offer on the part of those Japanese. Incidentally, most of the Japanese who worked in that garden were not Japanese aliens but were United States citizens.

As for "gratuitous labor", during the first months of the first year of the war no regulations were received or were funds made available for the payment of labor performed in any type of work that is normally not classified as camp maintenance but is permitted to be performed according to the Geneva Convention. When these funds were available, payment in the amount of 80¢ a day was paid for all work performed in the laundry, tailor shop, the barber shop, as clerks that assisted in the personnel administration of the enclosures, and others. In addition a \$3.00 monthly allowance was granted each internee and was made retroactive to the date of initial internment. In the cases of those aliens who were transferred to the mainland prior to the inauguration of the payment of internees, they were later credited with the amounts due them up until the time they left Sand Island Detention Camp for the amount that they had coming to them. These credits were forwarded through proper channels to be distributed to the internees or placed to their credit at the camps on the mainland to which they were transferred.

It is not denied that there may have been a few cases of alien Japanese who performed labor, entitling them to remuneration, the early part of the war when regulations were not received or funds were not available, but these cases would be very few and the work performed for such short periods that the amount earned would be negligible. However, as already mentioned, any work that might have been performed was done voluntarily, and not under force or as a result of a direct order.

Referring to the paragraph Alinea (3) "Japanese interned at the above-mentioned Camp were subjected to rigorous search of their persons and possessions on their arrival, while all of their money and articles were seized by the Camp authorities", it is stated herewith that all internees received at Sand Island were completely searched, not only all their clothing that they had on them when they were received at Sand Island, but all clothing and everything that was contained in any hand baggage

they had with them. All valuables, including money, securities or trinkets of value, taken from the internees, were listed, and a receipt given, signed both by the internee and the receiving officer or his agent. Any article that might be considered a possible lethal weapon, or foodstuffs not capable of being searched, or medicine of an unknown origin not approved by the medical officer at the Camp, were confiscated. When any group of aliens was transferred to the mainland they were again searched before they left the Camp. This was done in order to be assured that they did not have with them any matches, or electrical razors, etc., which were not permitted aboard ship.

All personal valuables, except money, were returned to the internees upon departure for the mainland. The money, covered by a receipt in possession of the internee, which was turned over to the Internee and Evacuee Property Coordinator, less any withdrawals for use in Camp, was forwarded to The Provost Marshal General, Washington, for credit to the internee's account at the mainland Internment Camp.

LOUIS F. SPRINGER,
Major, Inf., OMG

lfs / as

January 4, 1943

Colonel Erik de Laval,
Counselor of Legation
Royal Legation of Sweden
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

This letter is a report on my last visit to Sand Island Internment Camp, made on December 19, 1942, and an account of two recent evacuation parties to the Mainland.

The Commander of the Camp, Captain Louis F. Springer, U. S. Infantry, personally escorted me through the camp and extended every courtesy to my secretary and myself.

The Military Authorities have decided to evacuate to the recently established relocation centers for Japanese on the Mainland the families of interned Japanese, both citizens and aliens. (A newspaper clipping of a public announcement concerning this evacuation plan is enclosed.) In pursuance of this plan the internees from the other islands—Hawai'i, Kaua'i, Maui—had been transferred to Sand Island and were there at the time of my visit awaiting the time when their families would be assembled in Honolulu and join them on the voyage to a Mainland West Coast Port.

I found the camp in very good condition and everyone seemed to be satisfied. No complaints of any kind were made, although Captain Springer let them know that they should feel free to complain to me if they felt they had any cause to do so.

The Japanese Prisoners of War were visited. There were 9 at the time of my visit, all men of the Navy. The officers were in separate quarters and received the special treatment due their rank; the other men were quartered in a neat cottage with ample ground surrounding it. Through my secretary as interpreter I inquired of all these prisoners regarding their treatment and they expressed themselves as satisfied. They asked for some reading matter in Japanese and some games such as chess, playing cards, etc., and these requests have been attended to by this office.

I had brought with me the list of 36 Prisoners of War held at Sand Island, dated September 24, 1942, but learned that this group had been transferred to the Mainland in September in custody of Captain Springer, who brought them to Fort MacDowell, where they arrived September 23. The 9 who were at the camp on December 19 were taken to the Mainland with the evacuation party which left here December 27. A list giving their names and rank is enclosed.

To date there have been three evacuation parties from these islands. The first one departed last August, a group of some 135 women and children who were to be joined by their interned husbands and fathers and repatriated to Japan under a plan of exchange then pending. This group, I understand, is still at Assembly Inn, Montreat, North Carolina. The second party, consisting of 107 members of Internees' families, left here on November 10 and is now located at Denson, Arkansas. The third party left Honolulu on December 27 with the relocation centers as its destination. In these last two parties the husbands who were interned here were permitted to join their families on the steamer voyage to the Coast. Whether they will be allowed to remain with their families or will be sent to internment camps after arrival on the Mainland I have not been able to learn. I have heard some thoughts expressed by persons in authority that perhaps the men now in interment camps might be released to go and live with their families in relocation centers. It is this hope, and also the realization of being nearer together for both mail communication and possible visiting, that causes these families to join the evacuation groups willingly and even with joyous anticipation.

Lists are enclosed of the last two parties—November 10 and December 27.

Considerable work devolves upon this office in connection with the evacuation movement, but the consideration shown by the officials in charge has so far prevented any unhappy incidents or unpleasant situation from arising.

The splendid large, fireproof and in everyway modern Federal Immigration Station, one of the finest in America, is used as the center of assembly for the families coming by steamers from the other islands. Here they are quartered in large, clean dormitories and served good meals in a well equipped cafeteria. The kitchen is excellent and competently staffed. The quality and variety of food compares favorably with any civilian institution. The special needs of babies and small children are taken into consideration and provided for. Red Cross welfare workers are present to render any assistance needed.

The great quantity of baggage is inspected and checked by military personnel in an efficient and courteous manner. Money matters are handled by a Lieutenant with banking experience whose courtesy, efficiency and accuracy is personified. The Vice-Consulate's secretary, Miss Ryusaki, is given a desk and typewriter in the station office during the day when parties are being assembled and is accorded the privilege of contacting every family to offer her assistance in any matter where she can be of any help. She writes letters and dispatches telegrams, goes on buying rounds to procure last-minute necessities, and by various services too numerous to recount renders aid and comfort to the departing women and children. The automobile, owned by the Consulate, driven by Caretaker-chauffeur Ichitaro Ozaki, supplies transportation for local families who can ill afford the cost of hired vehicles. My own part in this work is limited to visits of inspection to the Immigration Station and talks with members of the party who wish to consult me on matters which my office can be of assistance to them. My secretary interprets for those aliens who do not readily speak English.

From my observation and contacts I am satisfied that the evacuees are well treated. No complaints have been heard; rather there have been many expressions of appreciation and thanks to the officers and personnel who carry out the arrangements for dispatching the evacuation parties.

I regret to state that I have not yet been able to make the intended inspection visits to the other islands of the Territory. I am earnestly planning to make these visits at the earliest opportunity. From what I have learned, through reliable informants, I am confident that the internees' quarters on the respective islands are good. Nevertheless, your instructions to visit them make it my duty and I shall not delay much longer in carrying it out.

Very respectfully yours,
GUSTAF W. OLSON
Vice-Consul

GWO: ar
Encs.

DETENTION CAMP: SAND ISLAND

(Honolulu, T. H.)

Visited on 9 September 1942 by John Rudolph Sulzer

Subject: Total Civilian Prisoners and Civilian Internees at Sand Island and at the Immigration Station, Honolulu:

Men: 338

Women: 20

Civilians:	Japanese Citizens - Men	48	Women	4
	German Citizens - Men	2	Women	0
	Italian Citizens - Men	2	Women	1
	American Citizens - Men	252	Women	15

Prisoners of War:	Officers	4)	Japanese.
	Soldiers	32)	Japanese.

CAMP:

The camp consists of several wooden barracks of excellent construction, well ventilated, well lighted and having shuttered windows. Large spaces are left between the beds and in several of the barracks the beds are tiered, particularly in the rooms occupied by the women and the haoles. All the races are separated from each other as are the two categories of prisoners of war, i.e., the officers and the soldiers.

Electricity is installed in all of the barracks. The climate does not demand heat. Each barracks is equipped with fire fighting apparatus. Besides the Corps of firemen, the camp possesses a fire pump. All of the barracks with the exception of one are one-story high. Each barracks possesses many exits which eliminates all danger in case of fire.

Married couples are authorized to live in well-constructed tents, which are laid out on the grounds of the camp.

FOOD:

Food is in conformity with the best food of the U.S. Army. There are three abundant meals each day (attached is a list of every day rations and 3 menus for 9 September 1942). The camp is provided with 3 kitchens, spacious and very well maintained, one for the Japanese, one for the

haoles, and one for the women. New electric refrigerators, modern and very large, are installed in all of the kitchens. The internees prepare the food for themselves. The German kitchen is entrusted to the former Chef of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel.

CLOTHING:

The prisoners of war possess excellent clothes. All civilians procure their own clothing except for the necessities.

CANTEEN:

The Canteen is organized according to regulations. One can buy cigarettes, tobacco, current illustrated magazines, vitamin pills, and even phonograph records. All merchandise is sold at reasonable prices.

HYGIENE:

The clothes of all those who enter the camp are disinfected. Three times a week the prisoners have at their disposal a spacious laundry. They do the work themselves. The sheets are changed every 15 days.

SANITARY INSTALLATIONS:

The showers and latrines are among the most perfect we have ever seen. All of the latrines are provided with running water and seats. The same can be said for the showers which are very large and are provided with hot and cold running water. There is also plenty of soap.

The camp possesses an infirmary which is installed in a special barracks. The infirmary has a First Aid room, a division for mild cases, and an isolation ward for contagious diseases. A Japanese doctor cares for most of the illnesses under the surveillance of the camp doctor. All serious cases are taken to the military hospital in Honolulu. At the time of our visit, there had been 9 invalids in the infirmary; three of these had been evacuated to the military hospital (Tripler Hospital) of which two were tubercular and had been suffering from this disease before their internment; the third was a mental case. There have been no contagious diseases. On 15 September 1942 we visited these three invalids and ascertained that they had been well taken care of in a special division. They confirmed that their medical care and general treatment was good; all possess sufficient tobacco and have at their disposal a small library.

ENTERTAINMENT AND RELIGIOUS SERVICES:

In this respect we feel that the camp is very well organized. Although most of the civilian Japanese internees would prefer to read books in their own language, we are under the impression that most of them there are able to read English since they have lived in Hawai'i for a certain length of time. One can send books to them; these naturally are under certain censorship. They possess a small library in the camp. They are provided with dailies, and illustrated magazines can be purchased at the canteen. Each barracks is provided with a radio which permits the internees to listen to various radio programs. Many possess phonographs. One can buy records at the canteen.

As for religion Japanese have daily meetings and morning prayers. The haole detentionists show little interest in this type of service.

The internees are accorded every facility for taking much exercise. The prisoners of war have daily physical education under the command of one of their officers. Civilians work in the garden or in the carpenter shop or occupy themselves in a general fashion in maintaining the grounds of the camp, etc.

DISCIPLINE:

The occupants of each barracks name a chief who is responsible for their discipline. There have been very few cases of punishment or isolation. For less important faults they are deprived of certain privileges. Up until the time of our visit there had been no disciplinary cases or instances of deprivation of privileges.

SALARIES:

The civilian internees do not receive any salary, Sand Island being simply a camp of transit. Prisoners of war do not work.

CORRESPONDENCE:

The civilian internees can write two letters in a week of 24 lines each and also a post card; in exceptional cases they have means of special communication. Prisoners of war do not express any desire to correspond with their families.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS:

We think that the camp is most excellent from all viewpoints. For the most part the internees appear to agree on this, particularly the white races. Complaints which were presented to us were for the most part complaints of being allowed to get out.

General Green of the Military Government accorded us every kindness. We presented to him one or two complaints of minor importance which he has immediately taken under consideration and he seems to be very desirous of alleviating as much as possible the circumstances of the prisoners. It appears to us that many foreign civilian internees are held here a little too long before being transferred to a permanent internment camp, but on the other hand, one must consider the great difficulties of transportation. It appears that all prisoners of war are transported as rapidly as possible to the mainland. The complaint which has been made and which concerns the vitamin content of the food seems to be lacking in foundation. Every possible effort to furnish internees with sufficient quantities of rice has been made. It is impossible in the Islands to secure a supply of vegetables. The authorities of the camp have provided a vegetable garden which somewhat ameliorates this situation, although the gravelly soil does not take well to this kind of cultivation. It goes without saying that Orientals eat much fish but since fishing has ceased in the Islands it has become necessary to give this up. On the other hand the Japanese are great lovers of natural herbs. It is impossible to furnish them and they attribute their illnesses to the absence of these remedies.

We have observed that they are in good mental state with the exception of some maladies and they seem to be in excellent health.

All the internees are unanimous in affirming that the authorities treat them well and they express only praise and sentiments of respect for the commander of the camp.

We wish also to stress again the cleanliness in the superb sanitary installations and also the beautiful kitchens in the camp.

FAMILY “INTERNEED” AND MISSED MY GRADUATION

By Ramsay S. Hishinuma

I can vividly remember how mad and disappointed I was on my high school commencement exercise day on June 6, 1943, when my mother and brothers were temporarily detained at the Honouliuli Internment Camp long enough for them to miss what was supposed to have been the happiest day of my life--Graduation Day.

I awoke that Sunday morning very excited that my graduation day at Waipahu High School had finally arrived. I reminded my mother and brothers to pick up some lei and not to be late for my big day.

Although war-time graduations were not as elaborate as nowadays I was still very excited, but a bit sad knowing I'd be saying goodbyes to my classmates who would be facing a world in turmoil with fierce fighting in Europe and in the Pacific.

As the commencement exercise came to a close, I was getting a bit worried because I couldn't see my mother and brothers anywhere near the other parents who all had colorful leis for their sons and daughters.

When my name was called to pick up my diploma, I was already very angry, but also praying that my mother and brothers would show up in time to congratulate me with lei and hugs. Unfortunately, that never happened.

Because personal cars in those days were a luxury we could not afford, I had to catch the bus and by the time I took my seat I was not only very angry, I was embarrassed to realize that I was the only one without any lei amongst my classmates.

When I got home, my mother and brothers were already sitting on the living room sofa, expecting my vocal outbursts, with shriveled lei in their hands. I did something I was not too proud of by throwing the lei into the nearby sugar canefield.

My mother, with tears in her eyes, simply said, “shikata ga nakatta” (can't be helped). She explained to me that they had gone to visit my father at Honouliuli Internment Camp and were detained because the guards suspected that someone, possibly the visitors, was smuggling liquor into the camp. All visitors had to be questioned for several hours, which kept my mother and brothers from making it to my commencement exercise.

When I explained to my father during our next visit to the camp how devastated I was to not have any family members present for my big day, he was speechless and apologized that he, too, wasn't able to be present at my graduation.

After enjoying mom's home-cookings of fried chicken, nishime, sushi, tsukemono and musubi, my father explained to me what had actually happened in camp. The guards had detained all visitors until they were able to find out whether liquor was being smuggled in or being made there.

When I asked my father, who was a non-drinker, whether sake was being made in-camp, he told me that there were many internees who were always "pretty high" with red faces, feeling good all the time.

The unsuspecting guards had no idea that sake can be made from rice and "moonshining" was not unusual; they also didn't realize that liquor was brought in on the twice-monthly visitation days. Unfortunately, June 6 was picked by the guards as the "shakedown" day, which was what caused the temporary detention of my mother and brothers.

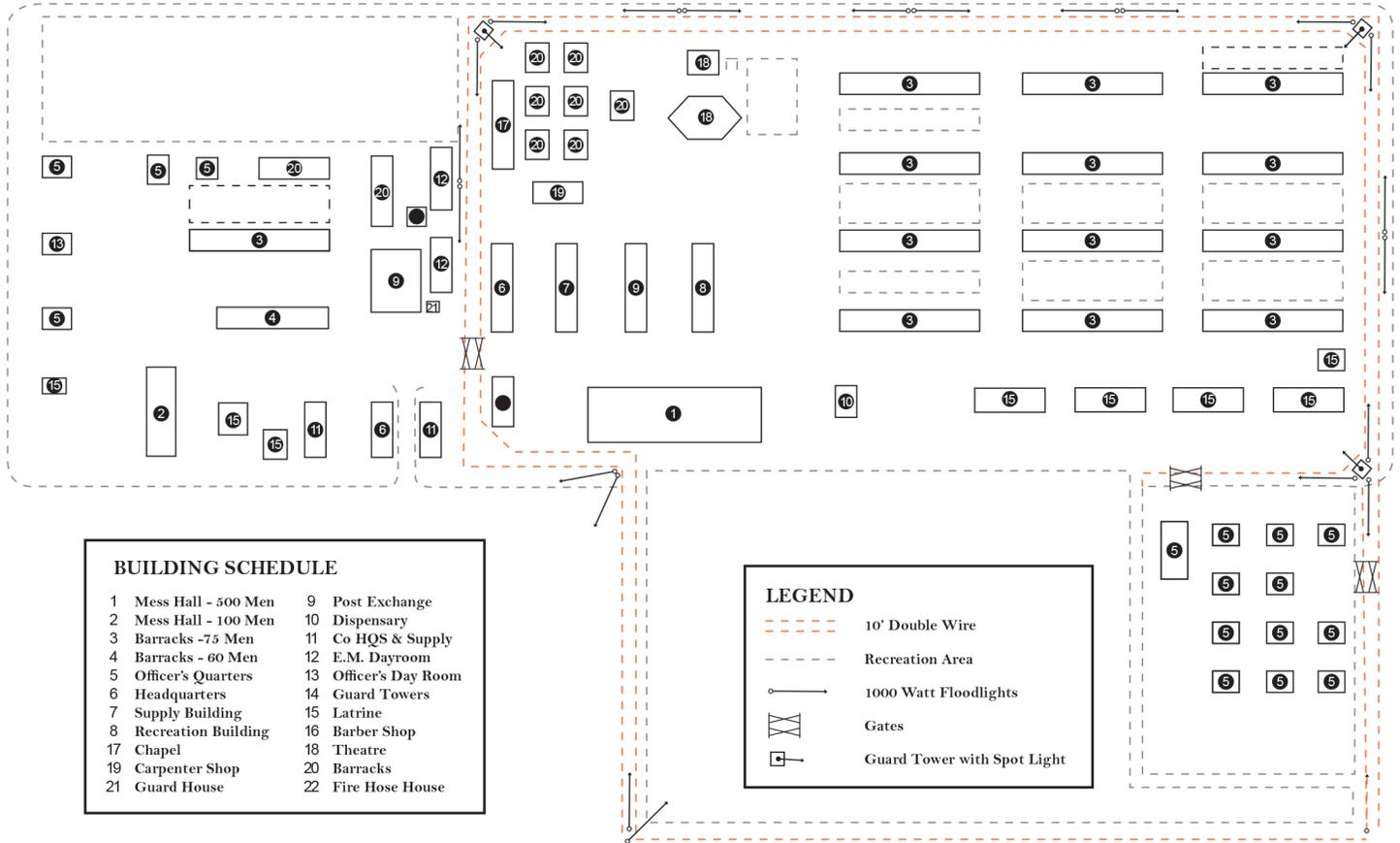
The young GI guards simply didn't realize that prisoners can be very ingenious in finding ways to do "moonshining." American POWs in German prison camps were famous for making wine from raisins sent to them by families through Red Cross care packages. The most often requested items were cigarettes and raisins. Many thought that the GIs wanted raisins to build up their iron count due to the bad prison camp food, but it was really to create moonshine.

Since that fateful "moonshining incident," the guards must have done a pretty good job of controlling the illegal liquor problem because there were no more "shakedowns." My father was released in November 1944 when they closed the Honouliuli camp for good.

Whenever I see young graduates bedecked with colorful lei, I sadly look back on when no family members showed up for my big day. However, my parents made sure two years later that I finally got my lei when I was drafted into the U.S. Army on April 12, 1945.

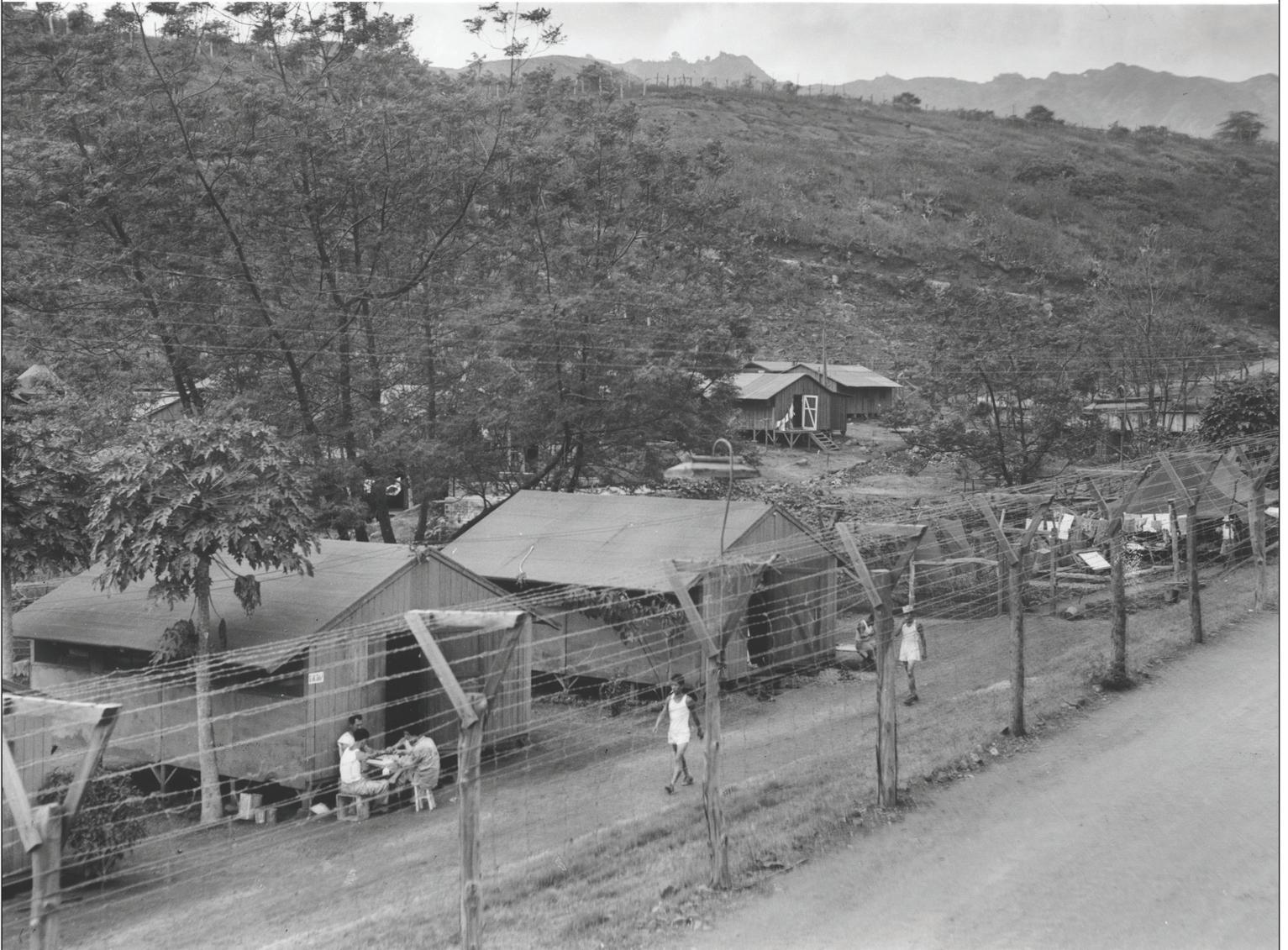
My father, Jinjuro Hishinuma, passed away at age 88, on October 29, 1972, never knowing why he was incarcerated for almost three years without any compensation of any kind for those wasted years at Sand Island and Honouliuli internment camps.

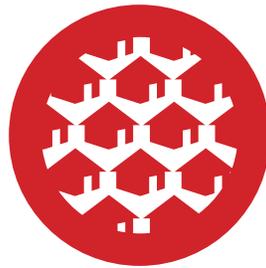
SAND ISLAND COMPOUND NO.3



BUILDING SCHEDULE	
1 Mess Hall - 500 Men	9 Post Exchange
2 Mess Hall - 100 Men	10 Dispensary
3 Barracks - 75 Men	11 Co HQS & Supply
4 Barracks - 60 Men	12 E.M. Dayroom
5 Officer's Quarters	13 Officer's Day Room
6 Headquarters	14 Guard Towers
7 Supply Building	15 Latrine
8 Recreation Building	16 Barber Shop
17 Chapel	18 Theatre
19 Carpenter Shop	20 Barracks
21 Guard House	22 Fire Hose House

LEGEND	
	10' Double Wire
	Recreation Area
	1000 Watt Floodlights
	Gates
	Guard Tower with Spot Light





DAY THREE

QUESTIONNAIRE:
STUDENT EDITION
AND TEACHER EDITION

STUDENT QUESTIONNAIRE

STUDENT EDITION



Using the accompanying set of primary source documents related to the internment of Japanese Americans in World War II, please answer, to the best of your group’s ability, the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. Also, be sure to indicate which primary source document you used to find the answer by citing the title of the particular document in parentheses after your answer. Finally, be prepared to discuss (no need to write your personal opinion down on the paper) your own insights or personal discoveries you made relative to your own feelings as a result of accessing each primary source document. Good luck using your historical skills in this friendly competition against your opposing team!

1. What entity recommended a stop to the practice of importing Japanese “picture brides” and why?
2. According to _____, what were the primary influences on Japanese citizens’ loyalty to the United States?
3. Explain the circumstances whereby Waipahu High School senior Ramsay Hishinuma’s family could not attend his graduation ceremony?
4. React to Yasutaro Soga’s account of meal times in his experience as detailed by his book, *Life Behind Barbed Wire*.
5. Explain the distinction Otokichi Ozaki makes in his pre-Pearl Harbor FBI file, between himself as an independent language school teacher and the Buddhist ministers from Japan who also taught school.
6. Who did Territorial Governor Farrington accuse of conspiring in the 1920 Sugar Strike with “vicious and insulting propaganda”?
7. According to the FBI transcript of the famous Mori phone call, what did Dr. Mori say about the U.S. Naval fleet...and what was the exchange immediately after that question/answer?
8. Describe the physical layout of an internment camp located in Hawai‘i.
9. Why did Mrs. Ishiko Mori become a reporter for the Japanese newspaper Yomiuri and why is this significant?
10. Give three reasons that Mr. Okumoto seemed in good spirits about the Center at which he was interned?
11. Explain what the government meant by “psychological advantages of severe measures”?
12. What actual evidence is cited in the synopsis of Otokichi Ozaki’s pre-Pearl Harbor FBI file that he is pro-Japanese...and what is listed as “possible dissemination of subversive propaganda”?
13. Identify three similarities between the Swedish Vice-Consul’s report and that of the International Red Cross regarding their separate visits to the Sand Island internment Camp.
14. Why did FBI Special Agent Dan Douglas surveil Otokichi Ozaki’s home in October of 1941... and what was the outcome of that specific investigation?
15. After studying the photograph of Honouliuli Internment Camp for two minutes, list three things you might infer from it...and ask three questions it raises in your mind.
16. According to Otokichi Ozaki’s post-Pearl Harbor FBI file, for what two reasons did the Board recommend internment...and what did they further add should happen to him after the war and why?
17. Summarize four examples of “unjust treatment” of Japanese civilians cited in the cablegram from the Japanese government to the Swedish Delegation...and what were the U.S. government’s responses?

18. What radical recommendation did the 1924 Senate Committee on Immigration make to ensure Hawai'i remained part of the United States?
19. According to the FBI transcript of the famous Mori phone call, how did Dr. Mori describe relations between "Americans" and "Japanese" in Hawai'i?
20. Contrast the differing testimony about Otokichi Ozaki's character contained in his pre-Pearl harbor FBI file.
21. Give three specific examples of ill-treatment as reported by internee Rev. Paul Osumi.

STUDENT QUESTIONNAIRE

TEACHER EDITION



Using the accompanying set of primary source documents related to the internment of Japanese Americans in World War II, please answer, to the best of your group’s ability, the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. Also, be sure to indicate which primary source document you used to find the answer by citing the title of the particular document in parentheses after your answer. Finally, be prepared to discuss (no need to write your personal opinion down on the paper) your own insights or personal discoveries you made relative to your own feelings as a result of accessing each primary source document. Good luck using your historical skills in this friendly competition against your opposing team!

1. What entity recommended a stop to the practice of importing Japanese “picture brides” and why? (Pgs. 72 – 74. Hearings before the Committee on Immigration, U.S. Senate—68th Congress, 1924)
2. According to _____, what were the primary influences on Japanese citizens’ loyalty to the United States? (Pgs. 85 – 91. Factors to be considered in investigations of Japanese subjects, National Archives)
3. Explain the circumstances whereby Waipahu High School senior Ramsay Hishinuma’s family could not attend his graduation ceremony? (Pgs. 134 - 135. Family “Interned” and Missed My Graduation, JCCH Collection)
4. React to Yasutaro Soga’s account of meal times in his experience as detailed by his book, *Life Behind Barbed Wire*. (Pgs. 112 - 113. *Life Behind Barbed Wire*, JCCH Collection)
5. Explain the distinction Otokichi Ozaki makes in his pre-Pearl Harbor FBI file, between himself as an independent language school teacher and the Buddhist ministers from Japan who also taught school. (Pgs. 92 - 108. Federal Bureau of Investigation Report, Otokichi Ozaki, National Archives)
6. Who did Territorial Governor Farrington accuse of conspiring in the 1920 Sugar Strike with “vicious and insulting propaganda”? (Pgs. 72 - 74. Hearings before the Committee on Immigration, U.S. Senate—68th Congress, 1924)
7. According to the FBI transcript of the famous Mori phone call, what did Dr. Mori say about the U.S. Naval fleet...and what was the exchange immediately after that question/answer? (Pgs. 79 - 84. Transcript of Telephone Call to Dr. Motokazu Mori, Dec. 5, 1941)
8. Describe the physical layout of an internment camp located in Hawai‘i. (Pg. 136. Map of Sand Island Compound No. 3, National Archives)
9. Why did Mrs. Ishiko Mori become a reporter for the Japanese newspaper Yomiuri and why is this significant? (Pgs. 75 - 78. Innocent Phone Call Branded Island Woman a Spy, Honolulu Star-Bulletin, December 5, 1957)
10. Give three reasons that Mr. Okumoto seemed in good spirits about the Center at which he was interned? (Pgs. 114 - 116. Letter from Mr. Yoshimi Okumoto to Otokichi Ozaki 11-23-44, JCCH Collection)
11. Explain what the government meant by “psychological advantages of severe measures”? (Pgs. 119 - 120. Prisoners of War & Internees: Treachery of the Japanese Considered; Unjustified internment in isolated cases; Psychological advantages of severe measures, National Archives)
12. What actual evidence is cited in the synopsis of Otokichi Ozaki’s pre-Pearl Harbor FBI file that he is pro-Japanese...& what is “possible dissemination of subversive propaganda”? (Pgs. 92 - 108. Federal Bureau of Investigation Report, Otokichi Ozaki, National Archives)

13. Identify three similarities between the Swedish Vice-Consul's report and that of the International Red Cross regarding their separate visits to the Sand Island internment Camp. (Pgs. 127 - 133. Gustaf W. Olson, Vice-Consul, 1-4-43 letter, National Archives AND International Red Cross perspective: Sulzer, John Rudolph. "Detention Camp: Sand Island (Honolulu, T.H.), 9-9-42, National Archives)
14. Why did FBI Special Agent Dan Douglas surveil Otokichi Ozaki's home in October of 1941... and what was the outcome of that specific investigation? (Pgs. 92 - 108. Federal Bureau of Investigation Report, Otokichi Ozaki, National Archives)
15. After studying the photograph of Honouliuli Internment Camp for two minutes, list three things you might infer from it...and ask three questions it raises in your mind. (Pg. 137. Honouliuli Camp from H.P. Lodge & Waipahu at War, page 2 of 4 only)
16. According to Otokichi Ozaki's post-Pearl Harbor FBI file, for what two reasons did the Board recommend internment...and what did they add should happen to him after the war and why? (Pgs. 109 - 110. FBI Report on hearing for Otokichi Ozaki, 1-27-42, National Archives)
17. Summarize four examples of "unjust treatment" of Japanese civilians cited in the cablegram from the Japanese government to the Swedish Delegation...and what were the U.S. government's responses? (Pgs. 121 - 126. Cablegram dated 12-23-42 addressed to the Swedish Legation passing on a request from the Japanese govt. to the American govt., National Archives)
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21. Give three specific examples of ill-treatment as reported by internee Rev. Paul Osumi. (Pgs. 117 - 118. Re: Treatment of Internees from Hawai'i, 1942, JCCH Collection)