

---

## Manzanar Diary

---

*Hiroshi Fukuwa*

Page 1

“In this journal, I will record my observation after I leave Los Angeles. People may have different opinions for what I think, or they may disagree with me. However, I will write what I see and hear, and how I feel, as I see it.”

Page 3

1.

*I.*

Monday, March 23, 1942

Today, it will be an unforgettable day in my life. Goodbye, Los Angeles! Although it was not cloudy or a wind did not blow too hard, it was cold. I waited outside for 2 hours, turning up the collars of my overcoat.

The day to leave Los Angeles was the day when the first group of 1,000 single men left for Manzanar voluntarily to develop and prepare the place for friends and families who were moving in later.

The volunteers gathered at Rose Bowl in Pasadena at 5:00 AM in the morning. Motor convoy consisted of over 200 cars. There were over 80 vehicles including Army cars, trucks, and jeeps. It dawned brighter in the east. Since I had been standing still, I felt colder. They ordered to depart at 6:00 AM.

There was a jeep car between every 10 cars.

My car was in the middle of the line. I assumed that the line continued 5 miles between the first car and the last car.

They took a 15-minute break between every two-hour driving. I heard that it was a style of the Army travel. We were supposed to go to bathroom during the break. I looked up the blue sky and it was a nice day but a wind was a little chilling.

Page 5

2.

There were some cars which were pulled off from a road because of an engine trouble. Mechanics came to fix those cars. If the cars were not fixable, trucks were towing them. We took lunch at 1:00 PM. They parked the cars on the right side of the road from which residential houses were located far. Soldiers started handing lunch boxes to the Japanese. The lunch box contained sandwiches, milk, apples, etc. It was delicious to me because I was starving. When the people were finishing lunch, the soldiers started offering water to them. The soldiers

were all kind to us. Even though I do not know what they really have in their minds, it appears to me that they feel sympathy to the Japanese. I was grateful to them especially while we were placed in this situation.

After driving 40 miles from Pasadena, there were still 260 miles to go before Manzanar. It was a dried field all the way to Manzanar.

A large stone laid between sage brushes. There were no trees on mountains. You can see geological layers between cracks. I saw a herd of cattle only once. When we are reaching Manzanar, we started seeing mountains with snow on the top.

Page 7

3.

//.

The sun was setting in the west. We arrived at the Manzanar camp at 6:00 PM. The Sierra Nevada mountains were surrounded with clouds and were beautiful. The view looked like an art piece. Remembering the route that I came from Los Angeles here, I realized how far I had come, and got emotional. About 20 barracks had been built. Earlier settlers came out to welcome us. Most of them were Japanese and just came in two days ago. They included doctors, nurses, and cooks who had been preparing for our arrival. I was very relieved to see the Japanese in such an unfamiliar place and grateful to them for welcoming us. My convoy car did not have any troubles and arrived safely. The cars were parked on the left side of the camp and then, we walked to an office. Even though it was called "Office," it was just one of the units in the barracks.

An officer in the camp announced: 10 people have to fit into one unit. If you would like to stay with your friends and acquaintance, make a group as you wish.

I joined a group of the people who were from Los Angeles and I was familiar with. Nakazono, Koga, Yaginuma, Noda, Miyoshi, Miyagishima, Kubota-kun, and me. Since we did not have 10 people, two Issei joined us. We were instructed to bring our name tags and come into the office.

Page 9

4.

After registering names and numbers, we were assigned our room number. Block 2-12-3 was assigned to me. Showing my name card, I received 3 blankets and 1 mattress. Then, I went to my unit. A 1 x 42 m barracks building was divided into 4 units. My unit was located in the middle of the barracks building. A single bed was left outside the unit, and I brought it into my room. Since the window was not furnished with glass, sandy dust was blowing into the unit and the room was dusty and sandy. I felt uncomfortable with the sand but it was too late to do anything for that, and I decided to sleep without changing my clothes. It was very cold all the night. The water system was not well done and I had to walk 500 feet to get to the main water system to get water. It was so cold last night that water became ice. A wind blowing from the mountains became a

snow wind, which was freezing me. The unit was furnished with a gas stove but the room never got heated because of the cold wind blowing into from the window.

The camp announced that breakfast started at 8:00 AM. One mess hall served 1,000 people, and it was chaotic. It was like a battlefield. After standing in a line outside for 1 hour, I finally reached the mess hall. It was chaotic with the loud clattering sound of dish plates and voices of people. No hot water system was available and water was boiled on the stove to wash dishes. The hot water ran out quickly, and they started washing dishes with cold water.

Page 11

5.

Because of the shortage of staffing or water supply, they just soaked the dishes into water and brought them back for the next use. Then, crumbs from the previous use still remained on the plates. I saw peels of beets stuck in a fork. Dirty water was left on my plate and I wiped it by paper that I happened to carry with me. They handed plates with dirty water spots to people. Beans, potatoes, beets, and bread were served on a plate. A cup of coffee was added. I was lucky because I arrived earlier. Late comers had to stand in a line for 2 hours long and probably some of them were not able to get food. Even though it was a mess hall, no tables or chairs were available. People ate, standing, sitting on the floor, or walking around. I ate, standing behind a poll. This was the worst sanitary condition that I had ever seen. I wondered how dare the government let people do this way. Sickness would spread from here. It was very scary.

///.

The facilities were not furnished, and we decided to start setting up our unit at first. We brought cardboard to seal the window. We planned to furnish shelves next to our beds so that we could place our personal items on them. We decided to place our suitcases under the beds.

Page 12

Two poems

Page 13

6.

We finished setting up our room quickly. We did not bring too much stuff with us in the first place.

We were all disgusted with the toilet condition which had not been set up yet properly. There was one toilet in one building. It would be more suitable to say "it is portably placed." It looked like "a small object" like a house placed on a small tank. Once it was filled, a car came over to pull it somewhere. 2 to 3 people were always standing in front of it, waiting for their turns.

I did not do anything too much today but it became already the evening.

A wind started blowing. Breeze started growing strong. It was getting stronger and stronger, and blowing up sand, and we could not get out. I tried to get out, but I was not able to keep my eyes

open. Sand came into through small gaps between the cardboards that we placed on the window this morning. The wind flipped the cardboards and almost peeled off from the window. Even though we placed the cardboards back on the window, sand still came in through the gaps. We all gave up fixing the window, and went back to sleep, covering our faces by towels. Otherwise, I thought my nose and mouth would have been filled with sand.

The wind stopped in the morning. The room was messed up with sand and we needed to sweep it off. This weather lasted 2 to 3 days, and we were all disgusted. People started complaining here and there.

Page 14

Poem

Page 15

7.

IV.

Young news crew members from a movie company came to the camp. They recorded our daily life in the camp every day. They seemed to have followed us from Pasadena. They took photos of an elderly Issei bring blankets into a barracks building and seatless eating a meal in a mess hall. But they photographed better situations only. Even though we did not want to be photographed, we couldn't say much since they were granted the permit from the U.S. military. Just let them do whatever they want.

Form the 4th day, the camp started opening jobs. I did not know what it was for but the camp offered a job to cut sage brushes on the south side of the building. We cut 4-5 feet long sage brushes by an ax. The sage brushes did not contain water and looked like dried bushes. We piled up the cut brushes and burned them. Probably 100 people were hired to do the job. Old people joined the work. It was a light job so that even elderly people could join, working for 8 hours a day. We spent a day with an adequate amount of work every day. No one was working hard. We came here because we were encouraged to work here, getting paid at the labor union wage, and we were also convinced to sacrifice ourselves for the Japanese community. Now, however, the newspapers reported that we won't be able to get paid more than 21 dollars. Although we couldn't complain about the money under this circumstance, we were human beings and could be discouraged depending how we were treated.

Page 17

8.

We did not have to pay for food or other housing expenses. Nowadays, the meals and facilities had been improved. People who regretted to come here initially started giving up, saying "shikataganai," that is, nothing we can do. "Shikataganai" is used in English newspapers, and does this mean that even American people know that the Japanese word means "giving up" ...?

A rumor is very scary. It influences people's minds and society. We were also annoyed by a rumor. They said that the Russian President and Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, were assaulted, and the Russian President was seriously wounded and Knox was killed. The rumor was spread from mouth to mouth, yet no one talked about it in two days.

The rumor included: Imperial Japanese Army invaded Hawaii Island and 20,000 Japanese soldiers landed on it. On Sunday, they made an air raid. At the same time, they banned selling English newspapers, etc. All sounded true to us.

According to my brother and sister-in-law living in Los Angeles, the rumor about the Manzanar in the Owens Valley was spread in Los Angeles: A strong gust knocked down a 20-unit barracks building and injured people, and an epidemic was prevalent, etc. However, none of such things ever happened here. It was just a rumor. People believed a rumor until they heard a truth from a trustful source, but it couldn't help since a false story was delivered as real news.

Page 18

Poem

Page 19

9.

Later, we found out that all stories were false.

V.

It has been one week since we arrived. Many facilities and buildings have been built since then. Even though the camp didn't provide hot water yet, we had a common shower place and bathroom. Mess hall no. 2 was opened, and the mess halls were not as crowded as before. We tried to cook new crops, such as cabbages, lettuce, and carrots, stir-frying them. People enjoyed the dish as if they were eating a delicacy. Since we did not have this kind of food for a long time, we felt like it tasted even better than it actually did. The mess halls were furnished with tables and chairs, and we did not have to stand eating anymore. Now, the camp started becoming like a home to everyone. Inspectors came to check and dish plates were getting cleaner than before. People who regretted to come here or who were telling their families to reconsider started preparing for their arrivals.

According to others, the camp at the Parker Dam could be worse than here. I think it would never be better than here.

We could view the Sierra Nevada in front of us. The Sierra Nevada snowpack was just a gorgeous view if a cold wind did not blow from it. It was warm just like the weather of Los Angeles during the day and became a little colder at night.

A strong wind blew 2 to 3 days a week.

It was the first week. A strong wind was blowing on that day. Around the noon, families arrived at the camp, which was unexpected. This was the first time when families moved into the camp.

Page 21

10.

About 400 people arrived and they were all female. I felt like that women were coming down from the sky, wearing red kimono, to a male world. They added color in the whole camp. That was obvious: All women I saw here had been only staff in the office or nurses. There were only about 20 female staff and nurses in the camp, and all were wearing a white apron. They looked like someone in a different world.

People started joking around, even including obscene jokes that I could not stand. I had never heard of these bad jokes before. I realized that I had not left my home or been not exposed to those jokes. I would get depraved by living in the camp. I have to brace myself for the bad influence.

The families came from Seattle, Washington. Even in Seattle, people living on the northern islands in Seattle experienced the hardship just like Terminal Islanders: Men were picked up and sent to the internment camps, leaving their families alone. The arrived families were those whose fathers and husbands were taken away. They were sent from a far place. It was tough for women and children to live in this camp where was such an inconvenient place with limited services. In the evening, about 800 people were sent from Los Angeles. After work, I volunteered to help the new arrivals, unloading their luggage, but I was disappointed to see how few Nisei offered help. Mainly Kibei and Issei helped out while Nisei played poker in barracks. Why didn't they want to help out others in our own community!?

Page 23

11.

I remembered there were not many Nisei among the earlier comers, but mainly Kibei and Issei.

VI.

While the tide of the world war has been turning largely, we just focused on our given assignments. There was nothing else we could do. We wavered between hope and despair as the tide of the war between the U.S. and Japan turned. We could stay calm and enjoyed the life even in the incarceration camp just because the tide of the war turned in favor in Japan. If Japan was losing, we would have been desperate.

We did not mean that we wanted to save our lives. If necessary, we could give up our lives.

However, I am Nisei who was born in the United States and a citizen of both countries, the U.S and Japan. I clearly state that I prefer Japan. It is a true statement and nothing I can do for.

However, I do not resent the U.S., or I can't do anything that I betray the U.S. I do not care of my own life, but I can't make either country an enemy. This is the situation where the Nisei are placed.

I do not completely disagree with the U.S. government. Even though I am a U.S. citizen, I am not sure what I would do if I am favor for Japan and Imperial Japanese Army invades the coast of California.

Page 25

12.

If an action reflects your mind, you would change your attitudes, thinking of your family, wives and children, who are left alone, unless you are determined to devote your life and willing to die. Would there be any better options to protect the Japanese community's safety besides moving into the incarceration camps? If I think it this way, I have to conclude that moving to the camp is a good choice for America and the Japanese community.

I trust the American government and military. However, if Imperial Japanese Army invades the West Coast, hysteria would lead people to make irrational moves. I also have to be aware of the fears.

I can't remember the past 4 months without tears. I am sympathy with our folks. About 500 of Issei men were sent to internment camps, and their families were left alone and ordered to leave within 48 hours from Terminal Island. Some people were attacked by American people. Others had to sell their properties for almost free. I assume that everyone was affected, losing business or getting damaged. But, the Japanese people did not get upset or did not cling to things too much, accepting what it was as "shikatanagai." That is just because they have guts in their minds. That is what I believe. They are willing to devote themselves to their own country. They keep it in their minds.

Page 26

Poems

Page 27

13.

The Japanese know that each individual is weak but they can be united to be stronger. The Japanese virtue has been emerging once international issues between two countries arise. I believe that people who were most damaged were Nisei. They did not know about Japan, or even did not speak Japanese. They trusted their own country, America, but the American government sent the Nisei to the camps as well. Whatever the reason was, I can see their dissolute minds through their behaviors. They have been getting worse. They never had thought of their parents' country before, but now they had to rely on it. I see some people who grow desperate.

*VII.*

Your life can be the most meaningful when you have a dream and devote yourself to it. People seek for entertainment no matter where they come from or whoever they are. If entertainment can relax people's tension and let people leave the past behind, people like us need entertainment now. Father Lavery from Maryknoll Church brought a movie from Los Angeles and showed it for free in the camp. Although the movie was shown at an open theater while it was cold, I believe that almost all incarcerated attended it.

Page 29

14.

I appreciate the film itself, but I was even more grateful to the Father for his efforts, trying to comfort us, which I could see through this event. I can't imagine how much the incarcerated were entertained by the movie at that night. I witnessed the virtue and strength of people who believed in religions first time. I got to know Father Lavery recently. He used to live in Japan and spoke in Japanese well. After returning to the U.S., he even borrowed the money to build a church for the Japanese in the U.S. I can't imagine how many Japanese have been guided by him. He established the Japanese Maryknoll Church in Los Angeles. He was one of the contributors who we the Japanese community should never forget. I wished him to stay in the camp with us. Since we have faced this difficulty, sympathy from white Americans meant to us a lot. I tried to go church on Sundays. That was my first time to go church voluntarily. The Father's kindness I witnessed was one of the reasons to make me to do so. Another reason was Father Smith's background. Father Smith used to live in Japan for 40 years. He taught at Doshisha University, Kyoto Japan and was fluent in Japanese.

Page 31

15.

He was very tactful to address the Japanese, bringing up Bushido and relating it to religion. His teaching method was something that not other people could imitate. He was the person who understood the Japanese well. Listening to his talks, I learned a lot.

*VIII.*

When I went out to work, I had to go through the guard towers. The guard towers were placed on all sides of the camp. I have been working on cutting sage brushes on the southern side of the camp, and the work was getting almost done. I was transferred to another work to clean around the source of water. I was sent to the southeast area of the camp by truck. The road was rocky and the ride was so rough that I was afraid that the truck was about to flip over while it was passing through sage brushes and rocky fields. I could see my work location but it was still 3 miles away. I saw beautiful water. It was cold just like ice water. I would call it snow water. Snow still remained in the mountains and had 8 meters height. During the summer, snow would melt and pour into a stream, increasing the water supply. The current would grow strong. Someone who was knowledgeable started talking about many things. The camp was located 8 miles away from the mountains. The Shera Nevada consisted of 10,000 feet high mountains.

Page 33

16.

It seemed that there were many beautiful lakes between the mountains, and people said that there was trout in the lakes. I believe no one would like fishing more than the Japanese do. People



would drive 120 miles all the way from Los Angeles here for fishing. I love fishing. I brought my fishing pole with me. I did not expect that I would have a chance to use it here, though. Even among my new assignments, my main job was still cutting sage brushes around the water source. No matter what my job was or no matter where I worked, I was amazed to see so many people wanted to be a leader. Even though the person was not assigned to be a leader, he was acting like a leader and ordering around other people what to do. Many people acted just like leaders, ordering different things, and resulted in confusion.

It seemed this was very common. Not only the Japanese but also the Caucasians who were managing the camp did the same thing. Also the orders from the military or the state could flip over WRA's decisions. It seemed true that they did not get along well among the military, States, and WRA. I ignored such politics. Just I was spending time by doing something. If you stay inside a house in barracks, you get bored. Therefore, you go out to intake the fresh air outside. That was what it was. Ignoring the past, we were just waiting for the time when the war ends.

Page 35

17.

People were thinking of what they would do after the war ends in their own minds. According to the people I talked to, 60 percent of the Issei and Kibei wished to go to the South Pacific Mandate, 30 % wished to return to Japan, and 10% wished to stay in the U.S. to protect their Nisei children who did not know anything about Japan. Even among the Nisei who did not know anything about Japan, some of them wished to go to Japan. But their wishes would change, reflecting the war situations.

*IX.*

It was hard to describe in words how severely our Japanese situations were damaged by the war. The war affected me and my brother as well. Our experiences may not be as severe as the other people's experiences. However, our experiences could be compared with their experiences, and I will write about my family's situations: My young brother was drafted in the U.S. Army medical corps a week before the outbreak of the war against Japan. At that time, my elder brother, I, and another person who was Catholic owned 2 houses and ran a business together. We owned 2 trucks and hired 17 employees. Our business was successful. However, the war started influencing the U.S., and the story about Japanese incarceration was getting realistic.

Page 37

18.

The U.S. Army ordered the Japanese community immediately to get 1,000 single men gather at the Maryknoll Church on March 18. Otherwise, the U.S. Army would expel all the Japanese from California within a limited amount of time. This became a big issue in the Japanese community. I received 3 calls between midnight through 1:00 AM and was convinced to be one of the volunteer incarcerated. It was inconvenient for me to leave California since I was running a

business. However, I was convinced to sacrifice myself for the Japanese community. For the sake of our community, I did not say anything and decided to follow the order, leaving the business to my elder brother and the Catholic coworker, and I left. Now, I am receiving a letter from my elder brother, and he wrote that the situations for the Japanese community have been getting worse, and my brother had to sell one of our stores for one fourth of the value. He was not able to find a buyer for another store and had to leave it to the owner of the building. Anyway, the Japanese were not allowed to leave further than 5 miles away from their houses and had to stay home from 6:00 PM through 6:00 AM. My brother was not able to run his business under this condition. In addition, the executive order was issued, authorizing the U.S. military to evict the Japanese from each area in California within a limited time frame, and the people were sent to different locations, such as Manzanar, Santa Anita, Turlock, Tulare, Parker Dam, Salinas, etc. My older brother was sent to Turlock. Three of us ended to be separated and sent to different locations.

Page 38

19.

X.

The building construction was almost completed in the middle of April, and the number of the incarcerated reached 7,000 in the camp. The ground was leveled on streets and fields, and was now steady. There was still snow remaining on the mountains, and a wind grew strong 2 to 3 days a week. It was often that a wind swirled up dried dirt and you couldn't see even one block away. We were disgusted with a wind here. The U.S. Army Military Police monitored the camp. All orders were announced by the military. Stores were built but controlled by the military. The Army regiment stayed on the north side of the camp and 20 to 30 soldiers usually stayed in the guard towers and patrolled all over the place. People started talking about issues between a young female incarcerated and one of the soldiers. Which side would be the problem? Can we say anything under this condition?

I have heard that the young woman was disciplined and placed under her parents' or relative's guardian. The military trial was conducted for the soldier. Around this time, it was decided to have incarcerated to police the camp. They started patrolling vacant buildings and fields at night.

Page 41

20.

It resulted in improving our public morals in the camp. Once people are disparate, they become immoral. It is not easy for the police to control those desperate people. We should accept the current situation calmly and wait for the time when peace comes back. We have to understand that a single person's wrongful behavior can affect others.

*XI.*

I had been working outside, but I joined the work in the mess hall no. 9 as a junior cook on April 11. The mess hall no. 9 served people in the block where the residents mainly consisted of the people from Terminal Island. People started calling the area the Montana widows' block. In Terminal Island, Issei men were all picked up and sent to Montana when the war broke out. The community consisted of many women and some Nisei men only. That was why the place was named after "Montana." Prior to the opening of the mess hall, they held the first wedding there on April 19. The couple was Nisei and both were from Los Angeles. They were friends, knowing each other for a long time. I believe that we will see more weddings here. I think marriage should be publicly announced.

Page 43

21.

Secret relationship or living as husband and wife tends to break up easily and make people miserable. I was amazed to see many young men and women who were of marriageable age in the camp, and really wished their happiness. Once they lost all the foundation and status that their parents had built, how would you be able to judge their capabilities? The life in the camp was isolated from the real world. The parents were concerned about their children's futures. I do not know how long the war continues. Waiting for years until the war ends, how many of those young people would be able to reestablish their lives in the real world from scratch. All of the Japanese statuses returned to zero again. I believe that we should prepare for our restart during our incarceration in the camp. I made my mind that I would take advantages from the life here to succeed my future life after the camp.

Page 45

22.

*XII.*

Among the earlier volunteers, about 200 people brought a car when moving into the camp. People who came in later were not even allowed to bring their cars in the first place. The cars were left outside and exposed to sandy dust for a month. Now, they were forced to sell the cars. The U.S. Army ordered the car owners to submit their car registration (red paper) to the office. Shall we sell the cars or not? The car owners who were not able to decide visited the office to hear an advice, but it seemed that they did not have much options. The office's answer was: if you do not want to sell your car, you do not have to. However, you are not allowed to park your car in the camp. Your car would be towed away somewhere and you are responsible for the transportation along with all other expenses. And, the office would not be responsible for any damages of your car while it was stored somewhere. Then, the question was: would you want to sell it or discard it? It was not a question how much the military would pay for it when you sell your car. It was slightly better than discarding. People were forced to agree and give up their

ownership and handed the red papers to the office. Among them, some people sold their cars to residents nearby or soldiers directly.

Were we prohibited to bring cars from the beginning? If we knew this would happen, we would have dealt with our cars differently. The current comers sold their cars, properties, etc. for the buyers' market, and then moved into the camp.

Page 47

23.

I found out this fact later, but believed that the prices that buyers offered to the Japanese car owners were lower than the actual prices. But, in fact, the prices were not as low as what the people assumed. According to the military, they would strip off rubber and other parts from the cars, stuck up the car bodies, and scrap them so that they could recycle the steels.

*XIII*

In the middle of May, it was a nice weather. A wind was not strong, and it was getting warmer. But, there was still snow remaining on the mountains. My elder brother informed me that his family completed the process to move into the camp, and I was awaiting for their arrival. But, they did not arrive. I learned that other people who did the same process with my brother came into the camp while my brother family was sent to Turlock. It seemed that since there were not enough room supplies of the barracks, such as, beds and blankets, in the Manzanar camp, my brother family was sent to Turlock temporarily.

Turlock... it is a town which is located in the eastern side of the place between Fresno and Oakland, and people say that it is very hot. My brother did not imagine that his family was going to be sent to such a place, or neither did I.

Page 49

24.

However, Turlock is one of the assembly centers, and that is a temporal location. He would be transferred here eventually. I heard that about 1,000 people, including my brother, left Los Angeles for the Turlock Assembly Center.

The newcomers who arrived on the same day were all from Los Angeles and included familiar faces. The maximum capacity of the Manzanar camp was assumed to be 10,000, and I believe the population has reached 9,000 already. I was afraid that my brother may not be able to have a chance to be transferred to the Manzanar. There may not be enough spaces left when the family was going to be transferred from Turlock.

The construction of barracks has been completed and the construction workers left the camp. I will draw the building map of the Manzanar here:

A section consists of 12 blocks and there were 4 sections. There was a hospital located on the east side of section 3.

Page 51

25.

*XIV.*

It was toward the end of May. Children were occupying the space to play. Schools have not been built. The camp has not been ready for education yet.

It has passed 2 to 3 months since the children left the West Coast, and it was a tough time and affected their lives severely. Their minds may not been settled or ready to study, though.

I wished that the children would receive general education soon. I felt sad if their minds would be filled with the conflicts of the countries and racial discrimination, etc. The children needed to go to school and do sports so that they could focus on their lives, building sound minds and bodies. We adults needed to care of the children's future, who were passing on our Japanese legacy to next generations.

Monitoring the children carefully, I suspected that their minds were damaged by this war more severely than I assumed initially. Some children were desperate; others couldn't see the future and just seek for fun aimlessly. It was a terrible problem.

You can blame someone else or it can be a problem in society. However, if parents try to protect their children's future and guide them to a right direction, their children would develop sound minds and could be aspirated and ambitious, I believe.

Page 53

26.

Parents have to make their best efforts for their families, country, and children. Parents are breadwinners in a family. They can't be fragile or show their weakness. We need to brace ourselves.

*XV.*

The Manzanar camp administration was changed and started being operated by WRA since June, and the director was appointed. Even though the head of the organization is replaced, the organization itself would not change. Roy Nash was appointed to be the director. They decided to change our salary system since June. Until now, there were three pay rates, 8, 12, and 16 dollars, but the pay rates will be increased to 12, 16, and 19 dollars. In addition, soap bars, underwear, and shoes would be provided for free. The work hours remained intact, 40 hours. Anyway, that would not change our lives that much. There was nothing but just quietly waiting for the time coming.

Page 55

27.

*XVI.*

It has been hot since June. The temperature of the barracks could reach 105F to 106F during the day but it dropped at night. It was cool enough to fall asleep. Snow on the Sierra Nevada still remained in places.

A company producing sugar beets in Idaho came to recruit farm laborers from the camp. They were lacking of workers in thinning and hoeing jobs. The pay rates were 9 dollars 50 cents for thinning per acer; 3 dollars 50 cents for hoeing.

Other conditions offered included you could visit towns freely. It was a seasonal work, and you could come back to the Manzanar camp in 6 weeks. About 150 people applied for the jobs since they were bored and tired of the lives in the camp or they wanted to earn some money. There were many people who applied for the jobs once, but when the time came, they changed their minds and withdraw their applications. There were many people who knew how hard sugar beet jobs were and did not even consider the jobs at all. The group consisted mostly of the Nisei who were grown up in towns and never worked in a farm and the Issei who were single. A week or 10 days later, I received a letter from the men who joined the jobs.

Page 57

28.

The conditions were not as good as what they expected to be, and the people remaining in the camp started receiving letters from the workers. In their letters, the workers complained about the work and regretted their decisions to leave the camp for the jobs. The actual conditions were totally different from what the workers were promised to have: Sugar beets overly grew large, reaching 8 inches height, and easier fields where grass was not much left were taken by Caucasian workers while tougher fields where were densely covered with grass were assigned to the Japanese American workers. There were some workers who barely made 1 dollar's share to cover their own food since this was the first time for them to do a farm work and the work was such tough. In addition, the available work was not consistent and sometimes suspended since there was not enough amount of work. While they did not earn enough, however, they still owed their food expense and it turned out that they made debts. Since the work was hard and the income was unstable, it was not a good deal. That was why Caucasian workers did not want to work for the job, and they started hiring Japanese American workers.

6 weeks later they came back from the work. Someone earned 40 dollars and that was the highest. Most of them came home without earning. Some of them could not return to the camp in 6 weeks because they owed more than what they earned. When you leave the camp for work, you need to be cautious and should visit the location prior to making decisions. I hope that people will form a workers union and try to fight and claim in a team. The workers worked hard anyway, and I believe that more companies will come to recruit from the camp. That is a good result. Their efforts were not totally wasting but bore fruits somewhat.

Page 59

29.

*XVII.*

WAR started providing the people who worked in the camp with coupons around the middle of June. Since we came to the Manzanar camp, this was the first time we received payment from the U.S. government, which had never happened before. The coupon was 2 x 3 inches size of paper, "one dollar" was printed on the center of the paper, and the instruction for the use and expiration date were printed on the upper and lower of the paper respectively. I received 5 sheets of the coupons. I could use the coupons in a canteen just like cash, but it looked just like a piece of paper and did not look reliable. Among us, many people did not have any allowance, the payment was appreciated even though it was not much. The fact that we could get paid was motivating people to work the next day. Even though we were informed of the pay rates, if we did not even know about the payday, we were not excited. The people did not complain about the payment anymore. They gave it up, "Shikataganai," because we were the descents of one of the enemy countries to the U.S. and have been placed under the U.S. government control. No matter how badly we are treated, the Yamato spirits of the people here in the camp and the Japanese all over the world won't vanish. The people would desperately stick to the Yamato spirits.

Page 61

30.

Since I do not have much things left behind, it would not be a problem for me to die. If I do my best, I would accept all consequences. I would make my best efforts if I can contribute to the country and society. I would lay my life on the line for it. I grew up being trained to be like this since I was a child, and I have kept it in mind always. Now it is the time to exercise it. I really hope that I will have a chance to dedicate my life to my country and society. I am willing to die after living my life with great dignity.

*XVIII.*

It has passed a half month since WRA created three buildings to produce camouflage nets in the camp. The buildings had high ceilings but no walls. We hang the nets which were delivered to the camp and sewed color cloth on the nets. The colors were mainly green and brown. The green camouflage nets were sewed with green cloth only. It seemed that the nets would be used to camouflage cannons and military vehicles. International law prohibited enemy aliens from working for the U.S. military, as a result, Nisei men became the main workforce for this job.

Page 63

31.

There were not many Kibei involved in this job. Since they were educated in Japan, they were probably reluctant to work for the job which would bring negative impact on Japan. It seemed that it was required to make one net per day. If you can finish it earlier, you can leave earlier.

Some fast workers left even in the morning. Because of the high demands from the U.S. military, they tried to motivate us to work for the military production in many ways in the camp: They offered the special salary rate, S rate, which paid 16 dollars; if your productivity was higher, you were allowed to have watermelons. The director was willing to please the U.S. military. He was Caucasian and that made sense to me. I did not respect the Japanese who were willing to be at the top. I did not know who they were. I did not think they were Issei or Kibei. They must be the people who did not know about Japan. I believed so. I believed that they were not the Japanese who understood the Japanese spirits. Thinking about the workers in this way, I felt a little better for Japan. Currently about 550 Nisei people worked for the job and produced about 600 nets every day. Even though the camp produced this much every day, there were not enough workers to meet the demands. Some Nisei people who had different jobs were transferred here for the camouflage net production.

Page 65

32.

XIX.

4th of July is the U.S. Independence Day. I had enjoyed the day as one of festivals in a year. I had celebrated it by fireworks. However, it was different today. I was one of the people who were identified with enemy aliens to the U.S and incarcerated in the camp. How many Nisei people who asserted their civil rights were here? Even I myself felt like I was more Japanese than American. This was just because we have been treated like this and forcefully placed in this position. That made me feel like this. Under this condition, there were not many days when I fully enjoyed my life. There were a variety of entertainments held in the camp even though they were no better than placebos or did not make me feel better that much.

10,000 meal boxes were prepared in the mess halls so that everyone in the camp could participate in a picnic. After lunch, the meal box was distributed to everyone. People freely went around and attended the events. Over 100 people joined baseball teams and formed leagues. Good baseball players were selected to play an all-star game, and the game started at 6:00 PM. Wrestling games and Nisei queen's contest were also held.

Page 67

33.

Contestants were selected from each block and the audience voted for their favorites to win the queen. After the contest, bon odori was held where all people, including the young and the old, danced together and spent the day of the fourth of July without fireworks.

XX.

Entering July, we started receiving payment of March, April, and May monthly salaries. There were three pay rates until May, and most of the people belonged to the 8 dollars pay rate as so did I. Monthly salary 8 dollars... such a pay rate existed in the United States...! That was the



camp where the Japanese were confined. The minimum pay rate was now over 50 cents per hour, and 1 dollar 50 cents per hour was the regular pay rate outside the camp. Even though the government covered the cost for the operation of the camp, including meals, our jobs were much harder than jobs at the minimum pay rate. Especially cooks in the mess halls were hard, working in extreme heat, and they worked more than what they were deserved for. Even though the pay rate was not fair to the jobs, however, none of us complained about it. I believed that everyone stayed calm and quiet because we shared the same feelings: we worked for ourselves and the camp where we lived. We should be patient until the time comes.

Page 69

34.

Now that I think of the promises that the military and government made to us, none of them was fulfilled. I was told that if I joined the earlier group of the volunteer incarceration, I would be paid at the same rate with the union pay rate, that was, 50 to 75 cents per hour, and my participation would help other Japanese people in the community. I was asked to do so in sake of the community. I believed some of the volunteers took part in because of the salary. Most of the people volunteered because they were promised that they could call their family members to the same camp. However, the family members were arranged to be sent to the Manzanar camp only once. If I think about the special agreements that the earlier volunteers were promised were never fulfilled. My elder brother and his family had to postpone their moving because he could not find a buyer of his store, then they lost a chance to move into the Manzanar camp. We couldn't help but concluded that those promises were just excuses to remove us from the West Coast. They also promised that the people who did not work would be able to receive coupons for 2 dollars and 50 cents after May, but it did not happen, either. People started speculating about the reasons why the government did not provide coupons, such as the camp leaders misappropriated the money for coupons, etc. This was a problem in the camp which was administered by WRA, that is, the military was responsible for this issue. Feeling of distrust and disbelief for the government grew among us.

Page 71

25 [35].

*XXI.*

It has been 105 F inside of a room at the end of July every day, and I couldn't imagine how hot it was outside. The temperature dropped lower at night, and we could manage it somehow. My brother's family was transferred from the Turlock Temporary Assembly Center to the Gila River camp in Arizona. They were not sent here after all. It has passed 5 months since I was sent here, and I am getting used to the life here. However, I remember the life that I lived with my brother's family before. My brother's children! My brother's two children were still small and very adorable. They were very close to me. They were still mischievous. I wonder how much they have grown up. I won't be able to see them until the war ends. I buy something for them and

send it to them once a month. I am more concerned about my younger sister who was left alone with our mother in Japan. We all three brothers left Japan for the U.S. and my sister is staying in Japan with our mother and taking over the family responsibilities. They are waiting for us to return to Japan. I think she became 24 years old now and has not married yet. I believe she is still single. I owe her. I made her miserable. It is all my fault. I should not have left my house in Japan. I was too ambitious to stay in the Japanese tradition in a rural area. I wanted to seek for my dream. It was I who decided to do that, and I will live my life, seeking for my dream.

Page 73

26 [36].

Forgive me, my sister. When thinking of my sister, I understand what she needs. I will swear that I will take my whole life to support her.

However, even though I think that way, I won't go back to Japan to take over the family responsibilities after the war. I won't live my life in my hometown in Japan. Whether I can make it or not is another issue. I wanted to try to see how far I can go. I am a man seeking for a dream. That is how I am.

*XXII.*

A Kibei's meeting was held on August 8. The discussion initially focused on their roles and the members agreed to unite together. However, it went wrong in the middle of the discussion and caused an issue. Unfortunately, I did not attend the meeting and only heard of it from someone else later. People have different ideologies even among Kibei. Some are aggressive, others are moderate, communists, nationalists, and others. In the meeting, it went well initially, but someone started talking about things like he flattered the U.S. government, and aggressive people (pro-Japan) started attacking him and also advocated anti-U.S. government.

Page 75

27 [37].

According to them, we are treated just like the Issei who are enemy alien. The fact led us to conclude that we should work together and help each other, standing in the same position with Issei. The U.S. government does not treat us as U.S. citizens. The government calls us citizens only when they can politically use us. Now that we are treated like this, what are the citizens? It is obvious whether the white consider us as citizens or not once we walk out from the camp. You would not say that you do not know what would be the consequence after that. We are the Japanese. The Imperial Japan is backing up us. Among the Kibei, we would not believe that any of us would work for making camouflage nets to support the U.S. government at war, and so on. They started advocating their anti-U.S. government, and then, the camp director dismissed the meeting. The course of this event was immediately known by all the people in the camp, and especially the Issei were excited to hear about it. I realized that many of Kibei and Nisei were aware of their Japaneseness. On the other hand, it seemed like it was a big surprise to Director

Roy Nash and others at the higher positions. They held a meeting at that night, and on the next day they notified all offices in the camp that any Japanese meetings would be prohibited.

Page 77

28 [38].

In addition, a day after the notice, they announced that Director Roy Nash would come to talk to all the incarcerated at night on August 10. When the Kibei heard of the announcement, they were indignant, and I heard that some of them were even planning to attack the director by throwing eggs to him. While the relationship between two groups was getting worse, representatives from the Kibei group asserted to the officers at the upper level that they were ready to oppose and fight against them if Director Roy Nash took a disciplinary action against them. They decided to cancel the Director's attendance for security reasons. Since then, the officers at the upper levels were uncomfortable in the presence of the Kibei but were in fact afraid of them. Japanese meetings were not held since then while the officers stopped taking oppressive attitudes against them. Maybe that was because the Kibei's firm action discouraged the officers to be provocative.

Page 79

29 [39].

*XXIII.*

It may sound strange to say that this can be another side of the Nisei. The workers for camouflage nets went on strike on August 11. The result was a bit of disillusionment that I have ever expected. The work was limited to the citizens only. However, most of them were Nisei and very few were Kibei. Or, I just hoped that there should not be many Kibei involved, and my observation may project my hope. The problem arose from the pay rate. When they were hired, the office announced that their pay rate was S rate, that is, 16 dollars per month. In addition, the office tried to encourage people to work for camouflage nets in many ways. However, all they received was earning scorn from Issei and Kibei as well as U rate payment, which paid only 12 dollars per month. Therefore, the leaders of the workers demanded the S rate payment and the strike began. However, the strike was broken in one day. The work hours were extended to 8 hours and the pay rate remained at U rate. That was ugly and they had no backbone. While I did not prefer strike itself, I expected them to have a little more guts to accomplish it. This was not my business but I was very disappointed with the whole issue.

Page 81

30 [40].

*XXIV.*

A war... people live with a war. Whether it is daytime or nighttime, whenever it is, people are surrounded by gunfire. The outlook of World War II is unknown at this point. How long would it last? So far, the Axis powers (Japan, Germany, and Italy) have been ahead. I only hear of news from one side (the Allied forces) here (U.S.), and do not see the whole picture of the war

situation. When the U.S. side is winning, the news appears at headlines of newspapers, but if it is losing, it is featured on backsides of newspapers in a short article. The news about warships and aircraft carriers was announced 2 months later; when the Allied was winning, the news appeared all the time, yet, soon after, the map became red, that was, the Japanese military was occupying the most. No news was reliable. If you count the number of the warships that were sunk by the U.S., there would not have been any remaining troops in Japan or Germany. Battleships or anything shouldn't have remained any more. It appears that there have been many issues arising in the U.S. Prices of food and basic necessities have been inflated, and sugar, meat, and others have been rationed, and there are many items that have not been available any more. The government mobilized the workforce for the war plant production that has resulted in a shortage of laborers in agriculture, and it seems that many of crops have not been harvested.

Page 83

31 [41].

It has turned into a farming season in Idaho, but because of the shortage of workers, the government has started penalizing the people who do not have a job. To secure rubber material, the government set a speed limit at 30 miles per hour so that car tires would not be consumed quickly. Remaining spare tires were confiscated by the government. I wonder if tightening consumers' consumption now would help the situation...?

Whether they are losing on battlefields or not, I assume that they would be failing domestically before they lose in a battle. This country has a weak point because of its racial diversity. Liberalism is good, but if it is extended to individualism, it would be regarded as the end of this country.

As far as I know, I believe that the war will continue in 1943 and end early in 1944, and result in the Allies' defeat. While Japan will occupy the Far East countries, Germany will put all the European countries under their control. However, the German regime won't last too long. It would be difficult to reign those countries, in fact. It would be possible to govern those countries as a united country. Those countries have been civilized individually, and have been fighting against each other. In addition, I assume that there are enemies among ethnic groups. Comparing this complex situation in the Europe, it would be easier for Japan to govern the Asian countries.

Page 85

32 [42].

XXV.

Although you join the U.S. military as a citizen, you are not allowed to come in the camps in the West Coast military zone where your parents are incarcerated. You are not allowed to enter California, Arizona, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and others. My younger brother has been in Arkansas since he joined the U.S. military. He tried to see me in Manzanar and my elder brother in Arizona, but he was not able to enter those states, and returned from Utah to Arkansas. Since he was a citizen, he joined the U.S. military, yet he was discriminated and prohibited to enter

those states in the military zone just because he was a Japanese descendant. It did not make sense to me. The government justified their action just like the wrongdoer never lacked a pretext. The military would not recruit the Japanese from the camp. Also the military would not discharge the Japanese, either. The Japanese are afraid or not trusted. It was understandable since the U.S. government was afraid of the toughness of the Japanese military.

Page 87

32 [43].

*XXVI.*

Self-sufficient is necessary in our community. The U.S. government has transported food from Los Angeles to the camp. However, we need to prepare for the time when the West Coast turns into a battlefield. Would the government be still willing to transport food supplies to this camp surrounded by such deep mountains? It is not pointless to prepare for the emergency situation. It was a good move to develop farming fields in the four sides of the camp, and a variety of crops have been planted there. Vegetables have grown well and been delivered to the mess halls to serve 10,000 incarcerated every day. Squash has been also good. We harvested apples from trees near the camp and packed them into boxes. Pears were also harvested, and there were maybe 4,000 boxes of apples and pears. However, the trees had not been treated well, the apples were not well grown before. We will have better apples next year. Farming fields will be developed even further. That is pleasing.

Page 89

34 [44].

*XXVII.*

It is reaching September. It was chilling in the morning and evening. When mountains were covered with clouds, it snowed white snows. However, it was warmer during the day. Incarcerated in the camp were getting settled and started yard work in their blocks. One or two gardens were created in each block. There were professional gardeners among the incarcerated, and they designed gardens to place objects of the Moon, mountains, trees, and ponds, so that the gardens looked elegant. I do not know how they found materials, but they were collecting interesting stones, making a dragon statue, running water, and getting red and black carps swimming in the pond. It seemed that red carps were transported from the outside. People started carpeting their units. Carpeted floors did not cause noise anymore unlike unfinished wood floors used to do. It seemed that they would start installing plasterboards inside the walls. Units of barracks were being improved to be an inhabitable place for human beings.

Page 91

35 [45].

*XXVIII.*

The camp hospital was the only place where was well-equipped in the camp. It was too good and even looked like something that did not fit in the camp. The hospital was wood frame construction but painted, and consisted of over 10 buildings. All buildings were connected through hallways and you do not have to go out to enter different buildings. Double walls were installed, ceilings were high, and meals were prepared by designated cooks in a designated kitchen in the hospital. Physicians were all Japanese. Medical staff consisted of 5 physicians, 1 surgeon, 2 dentists, and 1 eye doctor. It seemed that additional doctors would be invited here soon. However, this was not sufficient to handle 800 inpatients. The number of the patients who had received medical treatment reached 10,074.

The construction of the hospital was completed and the opening event was held on September 12. A performance was held in the evening. Selected members from the camp performed, and it was very crowded and thousands of people attended it.

Page 93

36 [46].

*XXIX.*

This was a tragedy. The suicide of Mr and Mrs. Ozaki would be the worst incident happened in the Manzanar camp. We were notified of the incident on September 25 when it was getting colder in the morning and evening. It was hard to believe. I was not even able to accept the fact since I met them and talked with them a day before they committed suicide. I had been working with Mr. Ozaki at the mess hall no. 9 for a long time and we were very close. After he left the job at the mess hall, he still visited the mess hall almost every day. He lived in block 35. Mrs. Ozaki used to work in the mess hall no. 35 where she found a young Nisei man. They were getting closer, and Mrs. Ozaki started leaving her husband and their two children behind. She ignored warning from other people, and was getting intimate with the man. She was not afraid of what others may say. Mr. Ozaki killed his wife and took his life later. This was noted in his will. According to his will, he was suffering patiently for a long time, but his health conditions started being affected and deteriorated. He decided to take an action since he had loved her so much that he could not leave her infidelity behind. When the incident happened, their two kids were sleeping well. They learned about it the next morning. Mr. Ozaki's will was a few pages long.

Page 95

37 [47].

He wrote the reason why he had to do this and asked for the care of his children. Since we reside in the same space closely, we have to be careful and avoid repeating this tragedy.

XXX.

Even the Nisei who joined the U.S. military were not allowed to enter the war zone in the West Coast, and they were not able to visit their family members who were incarcerated in the camps in the areas. However, it was made available since October, and Nisei soldiers were allowed to enter the war zone freely. The Nisei soldiers who were able to join the U.S Army were mainly from the East Coast, especially from Arkansas.

Page 97

38 [48].

XXXI.

It had been cold since October, and not many sports activities were held outside. Each block started getting involved in performances. A performance was held in each block every weekend. There were some good performers among over 10,000 incarcerated. Some sang well, and others danced well. Their performances entertained and comforted the people incarcerated. I went to see the performances with my friends in the evening if there was no school. Japanese performances were more appealing to me. They fit better my taste.

Page 99

39 [49].

XXXII.

Joseph R Winchester, Chief Project Steward in the Manzanar camp, was very unpopular. Both he and the previous director, Mr. Nash, earned bad reputation from incarcerated in the camp. It seemed that he misused the budget for food, taking a commission, and a bit amount of sugar allocated to the camp was missing and the use of the sugar remained unclear.

Now representatives from the mess halls made allegations of the sugar allocation against the administration. Also Winchester proposed to reduce the manpower of kitchens to 10% at each block, and it was provoking people's antipathy. Although a military canteen may be operated in that manner, we are not military forces but incarcerated in a camp, and we should be able to decide how to operate the work by ourselves. If they force us to operate the mess halls with such limited manpower, who would be willing to work in the mess halls? Currently 45 staff members work in a mess hall to serve average 300 incarcerated. The kitchen work requires long hours of work and is the hardest work. People were against Winchester's proposal strongly and he had to withdraw it eventually.

Page 101

40 [50].

XXXIII.

All units were carpeted in September. The carpets were installed by young Nisei men. Interior walls were built and ceilings were installed in an each unit in October. If 30 to 40 carpenters are hired to work on each unit, it would take 6 months to finish. People from each block joined the

work and installed cardboards. The cardboard looked like white mud wrapped with paper. After installing the cardboards, the room got brighter, and it looked like an inhabitable place for human being. A wind did not blow into a room anymore, and now we have double walls which insulates a room against the summer heat and the winter coldness. Because of the insulation, we can heat a room by a stove during winter. We received clothing this month. Overcoat, shirts, pants, socks, underwear, and others were provided. It was getting colder day by day. We started preparing for winter.

Page 103

41 [51].

XXXIV.

The new block manager system has been an argument among incarcerated in the camp. Block managers had to control people in a block, and senior people used to be selected for the position, that is, the selected managers used to be mainly Issei. However, the new system required the managers to be citizen. Some of the Issei were resentment against the new rule and assumed that the military intended to shift the power from the Issei to the Nisei so that they could control people easily. It would be easier for the military or WRA to handle the younger people like the Nisei. However, this is too much. If they try to control the Issei and Kibei by force, the Issei and Kibei would resist even tougher. If anyone from the Issei and the Kibei fights against the military, would other 10,000 incarcerated just watch the fight without doing anything... I doubt it.

Page 105

42 [52].

XXXV.

The total population of the incarceration camps exceeded 100,000. In November, there were no Japanese on the West Coast. The total population of each camp was:

Parker, Arizona: 17,092

Tule Lake, California: 14,445

Gila River, Arizona: 13,237

Heart Mountain 9,808

Manzanar, California: 9,099

Rohwer: 8,248

Central Utah: 7,694

Jerome: 7,660

Minidoka: 7,580

Granada: 6,350



Page 107

43 [53].

*XXXVI.*

A threatening letter was posted near each mess hall on November 3. It was issued by Yukoku Kesshidan, an ultra-nationalist left wing group, and declared that they were going to attach 17 members of the camp government committees for retaliation. It was written in a style of nationalism. The 3rd threatening letter was posted on November 25. Even though they claimed that they were Manzanar Kokuryukai [= Manzanar Black Dragon Society] but the written style was just like the previous threatening letters. The contents were:

1. If you are Japanese, never work for the U.S. government's project, making camouflage nets.
1. If you go to work outside, you are contributing to the U.S. economy. Japanese soldiers would be ashamed.
1. Resist the camps. The camp will be used just as a card when the U.S. tries to negotiate with Japan.
1. If you intend to return to Japan after the war, do not commit any activities supporting the U.S. etc.

Page 109

44 [54].

*XXXVII.*

There was an incident on November 27. An intruder tried to set a fire in a canteen of the camp at night. He poured oil into a can, placed a piece of cloth in it, and lit a fire on it, and left it in a hallway. However, someone found it before it caused a serious problem. I do not really understand why the person tried to do this and what he wanted to accomplish by doing that. The canteen was our own property to be shared among us: It was not the U.S. government's property or the military's property. In addition, the canteen was attached to barracks where our Japanese folks lived. Depending on the direction of a wind, it could cause casualties from us. Was the motivation his personal hatred for the canteen workers? Was he unsatisfied with the Coop? Did he want to move the canteen from the block?

Anyway, because of the fears for the future safety, people started taking an action to move the canteen from the block. The canteen was closed for 3 days to observe how things would be handled. It was decided to move the canteen to a different location when its new place got ready for the move.

Page 111

45 [55].

*XXXVIII.*

An issue between the Manzanar incarcerated and the U.S. military

December 6

Another incident occurred. That was the first incident ever happened in the Manzanar camp and also the worst incident among all incarceration camps. The casualties included 2 incarcerated killed and 10 people injured, and the news was broadcasted by radios and newspapers through the entire U.S. However, what was broadcasted by English radios and newspapers was contradicted. The cause of the incident was not correctly reported. I am going to write about the course of the event from the beginning:

A group of 15 masked intruders came into Fred Tayama's barracks unit and assaulted him at 9 PM on December 5. About 10 people were arrested as suspects. Among the ten suspects, only Uyeno was sent to an independent jail outside the camp. Mr. Uyeno was always representing the mess hall workers and negotiated with War Relocation Authority. While he was earning respect from the incarcerated in the camp, he was also in disfavored with WRA. We, all the incarcerated, believed that WRA's intention was removing Uyeno from the camp and confining him in a jail. The incident was used as an excuse. On the other hand, Tayama, the assaulted victim, was Nisei who represented all the Nisei and always encouraged people to demonstrate their loyalty to the U.S. even though what he really had in his mind was unknown. When I talked to him in person, the way he talked sounded even more pro-Japan to me.

Page 113

46 [56].

This is what he said: The Japanese are Japanese, no matter what we are once we are situated in this condition. Even if I speak up and demand the government to draft me as a U.S. soldier and to hire me at a military factory, the government would not take any actions for me. This is just their political action to ease the general public's tension against the Japanese Americans in the United States. I know I will be blamed by the Japanese, however, I wouldn't regret to sacrifice myself if it would bring a better result to our community.

I would consider him as a hero and admire him if he took an action based virtue, sacrificing himself to save the community. However, whether all the incarcerated were aware of it or not, they blamed him, claiming that he did not belong to the Japanese community and calling him a spy or police dog. The incident of Tayama's assault was even pleasing the incarcerated in fact, and there were not many people who sympathized with Tayama. On the other hand, Uyeno was their representative. It was not the main concern among the people that he was arrested as a suspect but was an issue that only he was sent to an outside jail. People presented their resentment against it and started protesting in the afternoon on December 6. We had seen uncountable corruptions involving the staff of WRA, such as, wrong use of budgets of the camp, cheating distribution of sugar, etc.

Page 115

47 [57].

We all agreed that we would exempt WRA from all accusations for their corruptions in lieu of Uyeno's release and selected 5 people representing us. Kurihara, Yamaguchi, Kishi, and Hashimoto etc. were supported by the incarcerated and went to negotiate with the police department. About 3,000 people gathered. At 2:00 PM, the Army brought 60 rifles and machine guns to confront the people. The representatives could meet with Mr. Uyeno in the first meeting. But, that was it. The people were dismissed. The people gathered again at 6:00 PM. They decided to demand WRA to release Mr. Uyeno immediately. Also we decided to demand to oust the staff who has been unobliging to the community. Over 4,000 people attended the meeting, and the Japanese people who were betrayers for the FBI were publicized. The representatives asked the crowd to stay calm and prohibited violent during negotiation, and brought the half of the crowd (2,000 people) with them to the camp police. The remaining half of the crowd went to the hospital where Mr. Tayama was hospitalized and monitored him not to escape from the hospital. A small number of the incarcerated tried to assault other police dogs or spies but when they tried to attack their barracks, those targets had already escaped and remained safely somewhere else. The incarcerated were furious and the atmosphere was getting worse. The police was surrounded with the crowd of the people and fired blanks three times to call the U.S. Army's backup.

Page 117

48 [58].

50 to 60 soldiers were ready for shooting, holding guns and machine guns. Both sides roused to violence. Soldiers brought up guns and weapons while the crowd fought back, gathering the people. They should have been quiet since it was in the middle of the discussion, but some of them started yelling at each other. I was afraid that something might happen between the two parties. The negotiation dragged on until 9:30 PM, and when it was finally about to be closed, soldiers started ordering the crowd to dismiss the meeting and return to their barracks. The crowd started yelling at the soldiers and shouting "Pearl Harbor banzai! Imperial Japan banzai!" to raise their morale. The soldiers misunderstood the crowd's behaviors and assumed that a riot started. The soldiers throw hand grenades against the crowd and started shooting guns against the crowd from the back while the people were running away. The people were shot from the back: One was shot to death instantly on the site, and the other was wounded and died in the afternoon on December 7. The representatives were arrested and the negotiation was broken off.

The 3rd meeting was held at 8:00 AM on December 7. The second group of representatives were selected and went to negotiation with the WRA. If they are not able to come back, we will select the 3rd group, 4th group,... we will continue our efforts for negotiation until nobody is left. If we are unable to negotiate, we will have the Spanish Embassy to mediate between the both parties. We decided to go on strike, except for the mess hall workers.

Page 119

49 [59].

However, we were unable to contact the Spanish Embassy at all. All communications with outside were shut down, and the camp was isolated by the military. All meetings in the camp were prohibited and soldiers came in with guns. It has been silent like a ghost town and passed 7 or 8 days. Schools were closed and nothing was open. It has continued to be deadly silent. Newspapers reported about the incident that the Pro-Japan incarcerated were excited about the attack on the Pearl Harbor and went violence to celebrate the attack by assaulting the U.S. nationalist Nisei. Then the U.S. military tried to suppress the riot and resulted in casualties. The media also reported that the reason why Mr. Uyeno was confined in an outside jail was that he was also a target of an assault and it was a safety reason to put him in a jail. Other Nisei targets who were police dogs were guarded by police and transferred outside the camp. The confrontation continued 10 days. The first group of our representatives have not returned yet. When the 2nd group of representatives tried to negotiate with WRA, WRA evaded it by ordering the people to get back to work. The representatives withdrew and decided to go on a strike until they come to a negotiation table. One week passed but the condition remained the same. 40 people of the hardliners including the Issei and Kibei were arrested. My friend, Kazuo Koga, was arrested. However, he was released in 8 days because his arrest was an error.

Page 121

50 [60].

It was decided that the Spanish consul was sent to the camp on December 17 to mediate between the two groups for negotiation. We accepted the consul's request and went back to work. However, depending on the negotiation, we do not know how things would be settled. The funeral service for the two victims was held. The representatives and staff of WRA and the people in the same block attended the service. Hundreds of the people attended it. Offering flowers were transported by two trucks and were beautiful. All incarcerated observed 5 minutes' silent tribute to the victims at 2:00 PM. In addition, everyone wore a black armband, mourning for them.

XXXIX.

New Year, [1943]

Year 1943 had started. I never thought that I would celebrate the New Year in Manzanar. It was cold in the morning and evening, but it was so warm during the day that I did not feel like it was still winter. Even though here was the camp, all incarcerated were the Japanese, and it created bustle like at New Year's. People greeted each other among friends and neighbors, and talked about their ambitions for the year enthusiastically. The Japanese New Year's dishes, such as, zoni, mochi, sushi, etc. were served in the mess halls.

The main interest of incarcerated people in the camp was the war situation. There was a crowd of people at a canteen every morning, who were trying to buy newspapers. The newspapers reported about the Allies. The people who knew that they would not be able to see any news about the Japanese military but still bought the newspapers tried to read between the lines to find out the actual war situation. People wavered between hopes and fears over the war situation for Japan. Some incarcerated people owned shortwave radios in the camp. Radios were prohibited in the camp, but no one reported to WRA and they had been able to listen to Japanese news. The news was circulated among people in the camp later. I only heard of the news about Japan through people, but I still got excited. I felt like I would give up my life, fame, or wealth, if Japan could win. I just wondered why I left Japan. I felt guilty and envy my friends who could sacrifice their lives to Japan. I craved the place to die for my country. I can't do anything as I wish in the camp since my actions would affect all other people incarcerated in the camp. Even if I do anything, it won't bring any good results. All I could do now was just praying for Japan's victory. This was the wish of all 120,000 Japanese residing in the U.S. If Japan can win, we all are willing to die for the purpose.

A story from the Japanese who were sent from New Mexico:

The FBI arrested 1,600 Japanese and interned them in XXX camp. While they were interned, they learned that Japanese POWs would be transferred to the same camp. The internees were excited about meeting the POWs and tried to see them, clinging on the fences. Sooner, about 60 Japanese POWs were conveyed by Military Police with guns, and they looked miserable. One of the internees shouted the battle cry, "banzai," and the remaining 1,600 internees joined it immediately, shouting "banzai" all together. It was so loud that it sounded like a thundering sound. Japanese POWs did not expect to hear the Japanese battle cry, or "bazai" in the middle of the country. They lifted up their faces and looked at the Japanese internees, then faced down again to wipe tears by hands. The POWs did not even have handkerchiefs to wipe tears and wiped by hands. We internees were also filled with emotion and wept together. Some of the POWs looked 30 years old or older, and others were still 18 or 19 years old who looked healthy and young. They were all military pilots. They were still young men, looked like just kids to us. The internees were overcome with emotion and shouted "banzai" for the POWs, but they did not really know what to say or how to comfort the POWs. Some of the POWs participated in the attacks on the Pearl Harbor, Corregidor, Maray, and Dutch Harbor. During the Battle of Midway, they lost the way to get back to the Japanese aircraft carrier, *Ryūjō*, and were captured by the

U.S. military. Here is the story of the Japanese military aviator who attacked those places. This is the secondhand information I learned from an internee who actually heard from the pilot.

Page 127

Cont. [63].

On December 6, the Japanese aircraft carrier departed from the Port of Yokosuka and lay at anchor after 6 days sailing. The Captain called everyone to gather and told them about the true mission of the aircraft carrier. He told that we would attack the Pearl Harbor tomorrow at 3:00 AM on December 7.

The Pearl Harbor was 100 miles away from where the carrier was. Although we were ordered to rest now, the vigorous youth were too excited to sleep even after the maintenance of their fighter planes. An officer (who became one of the POWs) on duty during the night was watching on the deck and saw pilots assembling in groups of three here and there. They were talking to the fighter planes, stroking the bodies of the airplanes as if they were rubbing animals: Tomorrow, we are going together. We hope we will be able to accomplish our mission. We are counting on you.

When the officer saw the pilots talking to their fighter planes like that, he broke down and cried. When the time came, all the pilots lined up on the dark deck. The propellers started turning at first. The pilots were sent off with banzai by the Captain and others and flew toward Hawaii. The Captain and others would be pleased to see the fighters coming back to the aircraft carrier by 9:00 AM. They waited and waited, however, 3 fighter planes did not come back. The Captain watched the sky toward Hawaii and waited for their return without having meals. It became 5:00 PM but the fighters still did not come back. The Captain assumed that the fighters fell just like cherry blossoms falling and gave up hope. The Captain and others prayed and withdrew to the west.

Page 129

Cont. [64].

A few months after losing the fighters, they fought the Battle of Midway. During the battle, one U.S. military aircraft crashed into the Japanese aircraft carrier and hit the engine part of it. That attack shut down the engine, and about 60 soldiers remaining in the aircraft carrier lost their way to escape. They tried to drill a hole on the side of the aircraft carrier by cold chisels for 7 hours, and finally got out. Then, the outside was deadly silent, and it was hard to believe that it was in the middle of a fierce battle. There were no Japanese military ships or no enemy aircrafts anywhere, and it was just deadly silent. They immediately launched their lifeboats. Immediately after 60 soldiers got on the boats, an enemy submarine fired a torpedo and hit the aircraft carrier. Without loading food from the ship to the boats, the aircraft carrier sank. The soldiers were floating in the ocean with no food or no water. They just prayed for good luck but after one day and two days passed, one and another started trying to commit suicide. They stayed conscious for 13 days, struggling with hunger and no energy, and became unconscious eventually. When

they regained consciousness, they found out they were captured by the U.S. Army and staying in their cruiser. There were about 36 soldiers imprisoned. They felt guilty for their country and comrades who died with the aircraft carrier. They once tried to commit suicide but other prisoners told them: It is easy to kill yourself. Let's die together after we make sure the victory of Japan in this war. The POWs decided to survive but they did not expect to see other Japanese in the camp, disgracing themselves in public. They were so embarrassed and deeply regret that they could not even lift their faces. If they were asked about their names and origins, they did not answer because of disgrace. The internees had no words for mending their grieving feelings.

Page 131

Cont. [65].

The POWs woke up very early while it was still dark. They started a day by doing physical exercises. When it became brighter, they stayed in a room and thought of many things. The internee visited the POWs during the day, and talked to them to keep them company. The POWs made the national flag of Japan by sewing 2 sheets together. They slit their fingers to drain blood and drew the circle of the Sun by blood on the flag. They lifted it at the front gate to celebrate the Meiji Emperor's birthday on December 3. The U.S. soldiers brought up guns and ordered them to drop the flag. About 60 POWs took off their shirts and stood in a line, surrounding the flag. They refused to drop off the flag, and the U.S. soldiers were confused and warned that they would open fires otherwise. The POWs refused to comply with the order and demonstrated their willingness to die. The POWs were seeking for the place to die, however, their behaviors could affect other Japanese who were incarcerated in the U.S., putting them at risk. The U.S. General convinced the POWs to follow the order. The POWs stayed in the camp for 2 weeks. When they left the camp, the internees came out to see them off, clinging on the fences again. Some of the internees started singing the Japanese version of the song, "Auld Lang Syne," and all the internees started singing it together. Some were seeing off while others were being seen off, but both were shedding tears. No one knew where the POWs were sent off, but the internees felt as if they were seeing off their own sons. No one would not cry if he thought of his parents, wife, and children who were left alone in Japan.

When I heard of the story, I cried. Where are those POWs now? The POWs were willing to die for Japan's victory but they won't be able to return to Japan anymore. How pathetic those Japanese were...

Page 133

[66].

*XLII.*

One of the incarcerated in the Manzanar camp who could pick up Japanese shortwave radio stenographed what he heard on December 20. Here is the copy of what he wrote:

This is a speech delivered by Hideaki Kanbayashi who knocked down the enemy canyons, sacrificing himself and losing both eyesight and both arms. He received an award, which was an award given by General Tojo to distinguished contributors in a war battle. His effort was delivered to the Emperor and the Emperor gave him promotion. He was a senior soldier of the Japanese Imperial Army who was from Chikujo Fukuoka. He remarked at the following event:

The 5th Disabled Veterans Recognition Party

Sponsored by Imperial Japan Patriotic Women's Association Osaka Chapter

Supported by Osaka Asahi News, Osaka Mainichi News, Tokyo Asahi News, Tokyo Nichinichi News

Moderator: Bunshiro Suzuki, Chief Editor from Osaka Asahi News

Guest invited by Tokyo Nichinichi News: Shoho Tokutomi

Guest: Members of the Imperial Family, General Tojo, Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, a representative for Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Mr. Mitsuru Toyama.

"I am Kanbayashi who was introduced just now. This is my first time to deliver a speech in public."

Page 135

Cont. [67].

"I am not fully qualified for this task, reporting about details of the fiercest battle, but will do my best in talk about my friends' military efforts. O month O day, it was declared that 70,000 of troops from the Allied would launch at OO where is the base of OO and the lifeline of the Japanese military in Australia. Our OO division stood ready from the point which was about 100 miles away on the ocean and shifted from stand-by in the air to action. It was at 0 o'clock 35 minutes. It was stormy which was typical in the Southern Ocean and the storm grow stronger. In addition to the storm, it was thundering and raining heavily on the ocean and became as dark as ink. It was way more difficult to sail on the ocean in this condition. OO Division's Commander called all soldiers to gather and told them: "The Japanese Empire is facing the hardest predicament and it is shameful to abandon 5 feet of cannons for the Emperor and the challenge is also our soldiers' honor. The enemy has 70,000 soldiers while our army has 4,000 soldiers, which are less than one tenth of the enemy soldiers. With the Yamato spirit, we are not going to be afraid of death but going to carry out ramming attacks against the enemy. We will demonstrate our spirit to all the world. Do not expect to survive."

He instructed with a loud voice. It was a heavy storm with a strong wind, heavy raining, and thundering. We sailed through the storm, and reached the shore where our destination was. If we move to attack after waiting for two thirds of transport ships to arrive, it would be after sunrise. Do not be afraid of the storm."



Page 137

Cont. [68].

“The troops on the ocean will wait until waves of the ocean become calm. Once they become calm, you will launch on the coast immediately and carry out ramming attacks against the enemy from the right side. I will attack from the front, leading my troop.” Commander Wataridori exchanged parting cups of sake with everyone even including me. The Commander also said: “Did everyone sip sake? Tonight’s attack would be just like the night attack that Nobunaga Oda made at the Okehazama Battle. I found a good place for my death.”

All gave a salute to the north where the Japanese Emperor’s palace was located. I got ready for an attack, tying white cloth on my head and grabbing a gun tightly. We did not expect to survive. That was the Yamato tactic. Our Yamato tactic routed the enemy completely. When the enemy attacked back to us, only the half of our troops remained. At this moment, Commander Wataridori already lost his right arm because of the enemy’s hand grenade, and commanded the Japanese troops to move forward, holding his sword by his left hand and shouting loudly. His battle was so brave that his figure was burned on my eyes and still remains in my eyes even though I lost my eyesight. Our ramming attack routed the Allied force. Once our troops approached the Allied force’s last fort closely, they fired off the latest machine-guns in rapid succession and our side was routed.

Page 139

Cont. [69].

At that time, Commander Wataridori was furious and exclaimed at the enemy, holding up his sword under thundering: Where is the spirit of Kyushu men? Kill the enemy! Kill the enemy! He fought against a surge of the enemy soldiers. While he fought an battle with the enemy, a suicide-mission corps, including Ijuin, Saigo, Ikeda, Matsushima, Tsukamoto, Nagai, Hamatsuka, and me, rushed the enemy during their sever attack. We moved forward and forward, and invaded the enemy’s side, reaching behind the enemy. We advanced their forts closely and the forts were blasted completely in an explosion. I am also one of those who survived against Commander XXXX’s order. I regret surviving. I am ashamed and feel guilty for my comrades who lost their lives in the battle. I am ashamed of myself celebrating my valor here. When the enemy troops stepped back because of our suicide-mission tactic, we all 2,000 soldiers believed that this would be our last attack and charged the enemy. After that, I was unconscious and do not remember anything. I just remember I heard suppressive fire from our battleship XXX resonated across the sky over the South Sea. The enemy troops completely lost the battle; only 150 soldiers of our troops survived from the battle.

Page 141

Cont. [70].

I heard a voice from Captain Oshima in a dream. He said: “That was a great victory, you did a great job.” I was honored. My blind eyes were filled with tears. I decided to work for my country

and I am proud of our winning the battle and pray for my comrades who lost their lives during the battle. “

*XLIII.*

On February 12, all incarceratedees who were over age 17, including Issei, Kibei, and Nisei, men and women, in all 10 camps, were ordered to register for enlistment. The content was just like a census of family origin. In addition to that, even though Issei and Nisei were in the different situations, one was alien and the other was citizen, all had to assert their attitudes for the U.S. government, whether they were loyal or not. For Issei, question 27 [28?] was revised as below:

Will you swear to abide by the laws of the United States and take no action which would in any way interfere with the war effort of the United States?

Other questions include:

Do you wish to return Japan?

Do you wish to leave the camp for work?

The assessment was held in an office of each block.

Page 143

Cont. [71].

The people were skeptical about the questions and wondering what would be hidden meanings underneath. I assumed that 60 percent of the people answered “no” to the both questions. Since I was residing in Block 9, I was more familiar with the residents in Block 9, 10, and 11 than those in other blocks. Block 9, 10, and 11 consisted of the people who were brought from San Pedro and Terminal Island. I believed that the people in the particular area were absolutely against the U.S. government, and 90 percent of the people would answer “no” to both questions. It was understandable if you considered their conditions when they were forced to evacuate. They were ordered to leave within 48 hours and had to abandon all that they had earned over 50 years, including their statuses, foundations, and properties. They were fishermen who were very straightforward and did not accept any unreasonable and unfair treatments. Even their Nisei children who did not know about Japan were against the U.S. government without feeling any guilty or being protective for themselves. On February 18, the Army General came to the camp and we had to answer the questions to him. The main three questions were:

1. Are you loyal to the U.S. government, or not?
2. Do you wish to return to Japan, or not?
3. Will you enlist in the U.S. military, or not?

Page 145

Cont. [72].

We have not been treated as citizens and incarcerated in the camps. How could we be loyal to the U.S. government after receiving this treatment? I know the result after answering “no” to them:

1. Our U.S. citizenship will be deprived.
2. We won’t be able to leave the camp until the war ends.

These will be possible outcomes but I do not regret renouncing my U.S. citizenship. I accept my fate with resignation, but I do not mean that I am absolutely against the United States. Even though I was raised in Japan, I have been a U.S. citizen at the same time and owed to the U.S. country. As long as I reside in the U.S., I will observe the U.S. constitution. Although I may be against the U.S. government’s decisions, I still love my own country.

At the same time, however, I can’t deny my loyalty to the Japanese Empire and admire the Emperor as the God. It is not only I but also other people who have strong feelings for Japan and the Japanese Emperor, I assume. Based on those issues, I assumed that many of the incarcerated demonstrated their disloyalty to the U.S. government. One of English newspapers reported that the assessment concluded that 60 percent of the incarcerated in the Manzanar demonstrated their disloyalty to the U.S. government and it was the worst among all 10 camps. I believed that the actual number was even higher than 60 percent, maybe it reached 80 percent of the incarcerated who were disloyal to the U.S. government.

There were only 93 incarcerated among 10,000 who volunteered to serve in the military. I do not understand what those 93 people really think.

Page 146

## **Gila River**

Page 147

Cont. [73].

Those 93 people’s names were never disclosed. Why? It was just because they were afraid that they may be attacked by the pro-Japan Kibei group.

### *XLIV.*

On April 15, after one year’s residency in the Manzanar camp, I am leaving for the Gila River camp in Arizona where my brother’s family has been incarcerated. My new life will start over there.

How is the Gila River camp?

I am approaching my new destination. When leaving the Manzanar for the Gila River, all the mess hall staff saw off the people leaving. I got on a train with strong reluctance, but the train was heading for the south.

It took one night and two days, traveling 500 miles going through Mojave Desert, Parker Dam, and Phoenix. If the trip was smooth, it would have taken only 20 hours. However, we had to wait 3 or 4 hours for changing trains. I can tell how poorly the U.S. transportation is operated. 60 percent of the passengers were soldiers. My group consisted of 8 people and traveled with the soldiers.

Page 149

[74].

Initially the soldiers thought we were Chinese. They did not believe that the Japanese would be able to travel after the exclusion orders were issued. However, the soldiers were very kind to us even after they learned that we were Japanese indeed. In their minds, their enemy was the Japanese military but maybe they did not identify Japanese civilians with the Japanese military...?

There was an incident at the Parker Dam station. A drunk soldier came to me and asked me if I was Chinese. I answered to him that I was Japanese. He was looking into my face with wondering eyes and told me that he did not think any of the Japanese would be able to travel during the war and asked me if I was going to see a doctor. I talked to him about the incarceration camps honestly. Then, he started asking me about the Japanese and Japan. I was dealing with his questions not seriously, but his questions just went on and on. I was sick and tired of him, and answering to him sloppily. Then, he was frustrated and started annoying the Caucasian woman who was assigned to our group as a guide. It was too much for us, and finally other soldiers took him out. Later, the Caucasian guide asked me why I did not tell him that I was American. I told her that I thought he was talking about my race not my nationality, and I answered to him honestly. She did not say anything to me anymore. Japanese... Yes, I am Japanese. If I say I am Chinese, I would be treated nicely with sympathy. However, I prefer being Japanese even if I am disliked.

Page 151

[75].

I want to be a good and strong Japanese man.

*XLV.*

## **Gila River**

1.

The incarceration camp was located in an Indian reservation where was 400 miles south of Phoenix, a capital of Arizona, far away from the local Caucasian community, and 1,500 feet above the ocean. A wide hill was covered with cactuses and sage brushes. A sand field was burning hot. The area was known for low rainfall, and the air was dried out. The Gila River was the 4th largest incarceration camp in the U.S. The total number of the incarcerated were 14,000. The average temperature was:

Winter 27 C = 60 F; Summer 80 C = 170 F

The camp was split into two, No. 1 and No. 2. They were located 4 miles apart. I moved into No. 1 camp. Walls were white and roofs were red. Barracks of the Manzanar camp was built with black walls and black roofs. The Gila River barracks looked completely different from those in the Manzanar camp, looked brighter and prettier. However once coming into the inside of barracks, I noticed that interior walls were not installed and ceilings and polls were exposed. The barracks did not look too good any more. The building system of barracks and other facilities was identical with that in the Manzanar camp. Drinking water was not available. They relied on groundwater, but it was purified with chemicals and the taste was too awful to drink unless it was iced.

Page 153

Fortunately each mess hall stored ice always so that people could use it when drinking water.

2

In one or two days after I moved into the camp, I was getting settled down in the Gila River, and started looking into the life in the camp. The incarcerated mostly came from the mid California and the northern California, and what appeared to me was that they were calm. Was that because they were farmers and did not have much interaction with the Caucasians? The people who lived in urban areas or near the ocean tended to be overly sensitive. The people I met in the Gila River were different and I think they were \_\_\_\_\_. I used to hang around with the Kibei only but there were not many Kibei young men in the Gila River. I felt lonely. In addition, if I saw the Nisei who were willing to work for camouflage nets, I felt isolated. Because of the incident in the Manzanar camp on December 7 last year, no one wanted to work for the camouflage net factory anymore. The job was transferred to the Gila River since then. Now it pays per piece, and the pay system has improved productivity. Hard workers can earn about 10 dollars. People can be deluded by money. It is shameful that people change minds for money. Nisei people have also changed their minds and started working at the camouflage net factory. The money was the only reason why they changed minds. Whether it is good or not, they do not know about Japan. If they knew about Japan, it would have been too shameful for them to work for a job like that. Camouflage nets will be used to defend attacks from the Japanese Imperial Army and cause casualties among the Japanese soldiers. How could we waste the lives of the Japanese soldiers? I would like to ask what money means to them.

Page 155

If you answer “yes” to the loyalty questions, you are allowed to work at the military factories. All managers’ positions of office jobs, including fire stations, police stations, and truck drivers are occupied by the people who answered “yes” to the loyalty questionnaire. Because of that, many of the Kibei lost their managers’ positions.

3

Since early this year the State of Arizona has become a free zone. People were allowed to leave the camp. However, the condition was only applied to the people who answered “yes.” Outsiders were also allowed to visit the camp. It seemed that there were many people who went out for shopping by bus since a bus ran between the camp and the City of Phoenix twice a day. However, Arizona was known as one of the anti-Japanese states, and I heard that some of the stores did not sell to Japanese customers.

Page 157

4

A year ago, the U.S. Army Air Force announced the Tokyo Raid. It was declared by President Roosevelt directly and his statement was broadcasted by radio through the entire country. On April 18, 1942, 16 B-25 bombers were launched from the U.S. Navy’s aircraft carrier, USS Hornet, and raided on Tokyo. They stayed in the air only for 30 seconds. The bombers landed in China but many of the aircrafts did not land safely. The number of the airmen survivors were not disclosed.

Some of the airmen were captured by the Japanese Army and executed. Because of that, they were focusing public attention on Japan as an enemy. I do not know if it was true that the Japanese Army executed the American POWs or not, but even if it was true, I believe that there must be a legitimate reason why the POWs had to be executed. However, this issue impacted on the public opinion in the U.S. and worsened it. Although some of the incarcerated had been scheduled to leave the camps, they were affected. Since the Washington Office telegraphed to the camp offices and ordered to suspend the leave permits for a while. There were many incarcerated who left the camps. They were mainly Nisei and left for Chicago, Denver, and New York since they were not allowed to move back to the West Coast. Prior to leaving the camps, they signed on enlistment in the U.S. military in case that the U.S. government needed to draft them. Later, many of them were drafted indeed.

Page 159

5

On April 24, Mrs. Roosevelt visited the Manzanar camp. She has been visiting each camp, and visited each section in the Manzanar, including schools, mess halls, factories, etc. She talked to Japanese incarcerated very friendly. The Japanese office workers who met Mrs. Roosevelt had a good impression with her manner to talk, which was very polite and friendly. However, I was one of the incarcerated who did not care too much about her visit. We just chatted about her visit, saying, “It seems that Mrs. Roosevelt was visiting this camp” and “I have heard of it,” etc. It seemed that Dillon S. Myer WRA Director was visiting the camp with her.

6.

On May 24, the Japanese exclusion law passed as Arizona State law, and the exclusion law has been a problem to the Japanese who reside in Arizona. That is;

It is prohibited to trade, selling/buying any merchandise, except for food and clothes, with the race whose freedom is restricted, including the citizens.

The restricted race was only Japanese, and it was obvious to anyone that the law was targeting Japanese Americans. If the law was passed, it meant that Japanese Americans were prohibited to live in the State of Arizona.

Page 161

We wouldn't be able to buy gas for cars, furniture pieces, etc. a wide range of merchandise wouldn't be available to the Japanese.

Some restaurants and pharmacies had refused to sell any goods to Japanese Americans already. However, now it is legally prohibited to sell to Japanese Americans, and the stores which deal with Japanese American customers would be penalized to pay a fine. The other day, one of gas stations sold gas to a Japanese customer and the station was charged 2,000 dollars for the fine. One of Japanese Americans sued the State, claiming that it was unconstitutional. The court issued the verdict which resulted in his winning, but it took until August. However, many of stores did not want to deal with Japanese American customers even in September when it was much after the verdict was issued.

7.

The loyalty questions have been issues since last spring:

1. People who are loyal to the United States
2. People who are not loyal to the United States or  
People who are loyal to Japan

Segregation had been under discussion among the directors from all 10 camps since July, and it was formally decided and the process was announced in August. The segregation was judged based on the survey conducted in February and people were allowed to revise their answers if they wished. WRA will conduct another survey in August and judge if you are loyal or not.

Page 163

The Segregation Center is supposed to be the Tule Lake camp in California and it was assumed that segregatees reached 20,000.

Details

1. Leave from the camp is prohibited unless ordered
2. If family members wish, they can join
3. Autonomy in the camp is prohibited
4. The center is strictly guarded

5. Conditions of food, clothes, sanitation, and jobs remain intact
6. Management of properties of segregatees is protected and legal assistance is provided
7. Co-op can be organized

Those were the main issues. The total number of the incarcerated were 100,000 and 20 % of the population became segregated.

These 20,000 segregatees were the people who gave up the U.S. as hopeless. Maybe there were the people who chose to stay in their original camps, changing their answers, even though they were not truly loyal to the U.S. I assume that they had to do so because of their families or properties that they did not want to give up. The question to the Issei was not about their loyalty or disloyalty to the U.S. It was completely different. I have to understand the situation where the Issei resulted in remaining in the original camps since they were asked to answer a different question. The segregatees consisted mainly of the Kibei.

Page 165

We, young Kibei, were never afraid of the segregation. We anticipated this situation and I just thought the time came.

We even considered the segregation as an honor and were proud that we were the Japanese of Imperial Japan. The people remaining in their original camps must have their own reasons. However, we all segregatees also had our own properties and many other issues. Yet, many of us abandoned all without hesitation. From our Kibei point of view, we do not understand the people who prioritize their own properties and decided to stay in their camps. Our friends, families, and neighbors remaining in Japan have been sacrificing themselves for Imperial Japan. The Japanese. The real Japanese who inherit the Japanese spirit and legacy should select this way only. What do we need to say now?

Only 47 Ronin among 25,000 Ronin in Ako Domain saw legitimacy and were never affected. Now I understand how Yoshio Oishi (Kuranosuke Oishi) felt.

Page 167

8.

The names of the incarcerated who were going to be sent to the Tule Lake Segregation Center were announced in September. 4 departure trips were scheduled and started from September 1. I was occupied and distracted. I recalled my memories of this place even though I had stayed in the Gila River camp only for 6 months: The summer was hot and long. We had many sand storms. There were not many Kibei here and I did not have many friends. However, once my departure was scheduled, I started missing the Gila River camp. I shipped my belongings to the Tule Lake Segregation Center in the middle of the month and only my carry-on luggage remained. The shipping would be covered by the government. In addition to the farewell parties, performances, movies, sumo competitions, etc. were held to send off the segregatees. Among 13,000 incarcerated in the Gila River camp, 2,000 people were leaving for the Tule Lake.



Page 169

October 1

My timer alarmed. It was 2:00 AM and the day to leave the Gila River came. It was supposed to be a quiet night and people were supposed to be still sleeping, but I could hear footsteps and sound of people walking and talking outside. It was the night that both groups of people, who were leaving and who were seeing off, could not sleep. We are being separated now and when can we meet again? I won't see many of them anymore. The last breakfast was served at 3:00 AM. When entering the mess hall, each segregatee was inspected if s/he was sick or not, or if s/he was healthy enough to endure the two days and two nights trip by train. Around 4:00 AM, the segregatees started getting on the buses from the mess hall. A crowd of people who wanted to see off the segregatees lined up from the mess hall to the bus. People shook hands with tears. The farewell was sad for anyone, close friends, and even not close friends or acquaintances. After the bus was leaving, I closed my eyes and recalled the people who I just parted from and my 6-month stay in the Gila River camp. I said goodbye to it in my mind. I won't come back to Arizona. I won't see the people again. At 7:00 AM, I transferred to another train at the Casa Grande station, and at 8:00 AM, the train started running toward the west. I was sick and tired of the heat when the train was passing through Yuma, the desert, and the wilds with sage brushes. The train arrived at Los Angeles midnight. I lived in Los Angeles for 5 years prior to the forced evacuation. It was a big city.

Page 171

Even though it was midnight, street lights were brightening the sky, and headlights of cars were lighting. I opened a window of the train seat, and tried to breathe the fresh air of Los Angeles. The train stopped at the station for about 1 hour. The train ran toward the north next. The train trip was not as hard as the people anticipated. During the trip in California, I was allowed to open windows and roll up curtains. I saw military housing and factories here and there on the way. The train stopped at stations near Fresno and Stockton for 5 minutes each, and I was allowed to get off the train during the break. When I got off the train, I realized that the train consisted of total 14 cars and brought 510 transfers, including 2 sleeper cars, 8 seat cars, 2 dining cars, and 2 special cars for Military Police and WRA staff. Whenever the train arrived at a station, I saw a Caucasian crowd who were looking at the train curiously. I believe that they were surprised to see the train which was specially operated. Later, they would learn that the train was carrying the segregatees who were disloyal to the U.S. to the Tule Lake Segregation Center. The details of the transfer, including the route, date, and time, were classified, and the transfer was proceeded secretly. At 9:00 AM on the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of the trip, I arrived at the Tule Lake.

Page 172

## **Tule Lake, California**

Page 173

Tule Lake... It was located between California and Oregon and surrounded by deep mountains. It used to be a lake but now was 4,000 feet above the sea level. It was located XX miles away from the West Coast. I could see Mt. Shasta far southwest.

Page 175

We arrived at the Tule Lake at 9:30 AM on October 3. I was surprised to see the different climate here. It seemed that it jumped from summer to winter during the 2-day trip. A white frost covered fields and houses. Once we arrived, our luggage was inspected, but it was not as strict as I expected. However, they treated us as criminals, collecting fingerprints from all 10 fingers and taking mug shots, including two parts, one side view photo and one front view photo. After the 2-hour long investigation, a cell in the camp was assigned. I was apart from other segregatees who traveled with me from the Gila River camp. According to the government office, segregatees were collected from all 10 camps. If they were assigned to barracks in order of their arrivals, they could be grouped together by camp, and they won't be blended well.

However, the real reason was that the Caucasians who were afraid that we were getting united manipulated it. We all transferred from the Gila River were scattered in 70 different blocks. Roofs were black and walls were black. Since coals were used to heat the mess halls and rooms, the soot covered everywhere, and the whole camp looked dark. There were no trees or lawn. It was a bleak view. It was probably not because of the lack of water but because of the restriction of the use of water. This camp would be the most desolate camp among 10 camps.

Page 177

The atmosphere created in the camp touched me deeply. People talked mostly in Japanese here. The people who were disillusioned with the U.S. were gathered here and even Nisei children who did not know anything about Japan were behaving just like the Japanese. We were considered as disloyal to the U.S. until we were sent here. However, we claimed that we were loyal citizens. Since this camp was like a part of Japan and we were Japanese, our loyalty was dedicated to Imperial Japan. Therefore, we called other incarcerated who decided to remain in other camps disloyal citizens. The most loyal citizens here were Hawaii Kibei. They were single men who were arrested right after the attack on the Pearl Harbor and sent to a prison camp in the mainland. There were about 100 Hawaii Kibei. They would become leaders of radical groups in the camp. I am going to record one or two stories about them:

Page 179

Immediately after the war between the U.S. and Japan broke out, Kibei in Hawaii, especially Kibei who returned to the U.S. after 1936, and other Japanese Americans who were considered radical, were interned. The Issei were sent to an internment camp in New Mexico and the Nisei were sent to XXXX and XXX incarceration camps in Arkansas. They also answered no-no to the loyalty questions and were transferred to the Tule Lake Segregation Center.

When Hawaii Kibei arrived at the Tule Lake, they saw the U.S. flag displayed at the gate of the camp, and they refused to get off the train. They claimed that they did not want to get in anywhere that the U.S. flag was displayed since they were Japanese. Then, they forced the office to drop the American flag, and finally entered the camp. Before their arrival, the American flag was displayed in the field in the camp every day. They dropped the flag and demanded that the American flag was no longer allowed to be displayed in the camp. If it was displayed, they threatened that they would attack officers and chop off the flag. Since then, we never saw the American flag in the camp. Only the poll was left, standing high in the sky.

Soon after they moved into the camp, one of Hawaii Kibei talked to a military policeman who was guarding around fences and asked the military policemen: What are you doing here? What are you watching?

Page 181

M.P.: I am watching you. I am preventing you from wrongdoing, climbing fences to escape.

Nisei: What if I climbed up the fences now, what would you do?

M.P.: I would shoot you.

Then, the Nisei climbed up the fences and stood in front of the military policemen and demanded him to shoot the Nisei. The military policemen was too shocked to shoot the Nisei.

There were many reckless Nisei like this man in the camp. In addition to Hawaii Kibei, the radical Nisei were gathered from all 10 camps here. Depending on decisions by leaders of Kibei groups, anything can happen in the camp.

Page 183

There was a car collision at 1:30 PM on October 14. A farming truck rolled over and injured 5 people severely and wounded 30 other people. One of the injured, Tatsuto Shikashima, died on October 15. All incarcerated questioned about WRA's responsibility for the accident. The driver was a 16 years old minor and tried to pass other cars but rolled over. Since the accident caused a death, WRA should take actions to resolve it. A question of liability arose. WRA should set a safety policy to prevent this kind of accidents. The office of WRA did not address the issues seriously, and the situation grew worse and worse. Farm workers went on strike. It was a harvesting season for potatoes, and the strike would give WRA difficulties. WRA demanded strongly and did not even accept a request from representatives. WRA wanted to avoid discussions or negotiation with them. In addition, WRA had English newspapers to report that the Japanese incarcerated did not even send their representatives to discuss with WRA but went

on strike. The newspapers claimed that the incarcerated argued unreasonable excuses, and made the problem worse. This was unreasonable to us. The negotiation was not progressing and WRA did not address the issue sincerely. On October 23, the funeral for the victim, Tatsuto Shikashima who was from Kagoshima, was held. Representatives from all blocks attended it.

Page 185

The service was held in the center field in the camp, and was proceeded by Mori and Kai Buddhist missionaries. Because WRA had been vexing, we refused any white attendance. A photographer from a newspaper was sent away. All incarcerated observed a silent tribute to the late Mr. Shikashima and prayed for him sincerely. Also we promised not to waste his death and his death became a symbol so that we could unite and fight for improvement of conditions in the Tule Lake.

However, the negotiation did not progress. WRA ordered to fire the farm laborers and decided to hire substitute workers from other camps, who remained in other camps as loyalty citizens, to harvest crops. WRA announced that they recruited 400 workers and an earlier group would arrive at the end of the month. The workers stayed in a tent in the field and were not allowed to contact the Segregation Center. They would earn at the same rate as other workers did outside the camp. The workers were also the people who were originated from Japan, who had been treated as enemies by the U.S. government, and who had been incarcerated together. Yet, now they are going to work for the farm where we go on strike. Are they confused with money? Are they afraid of the government and willing to please them? What a shame! We are ashamed of them as the Japanese.

Page 187

November 1. We were informed that WRA Director Myer would visit the Tule Lake camp today. The representatives called everyone to gather and demanded to resolve the problem which had been a conflict between WRA and the incarcerated. We all 15,000 incarcerated gathered to surround mainly the WRA office, hospital, and the white staff residential area around 1:30 PM. The senior were walking with canes, and women were holding children and pushing child carts. They showed their serious looks on their faces. Everyone hoped to resolve the problem today, following through our demand. The representatives from the incarcerated included Mr. Kai, Mr. Koratomi, and others, and the WRA side included Mr. Myer, XXX Director, and managers, etc. They met at the main office in the camp and held a meeting for negotiation. A speaker was installed on the roof of the office. The office was not located far from the military unit, but the military troops were ready for an action, preparing tanks, machine guns, etc. for a fight. However, the military did not take an action against the crowd. If they did, it would have caused casualties. 20-30 people from the young incarcerated formed groups and controlled the traffic in the camp and were stationed in each section to prevent a riot. An incident occurred: some of the incarcerated attacked a hospital president, who was Caucasian, and injured him. This was derived from the fact that people were frustrated with unfair treatment provided by the hospital staff. The

hospital staff had been treating the Japanese patients poorly. Their inadequate and careless actions had caused deaths in the hospital.

Page 189

The hospital staff antagonized the incarcerated, and their anger for the hospital grew further. Someone was excited about today's meeting and misled the people's anger to the attack. However, the injury was not serious.

It was a nice and warm afternoon. The negotiation progressed and was completed at 4:00 PM. The representative team announced the results by microphone. In addition, Director Myer also presented his opinion. It was a success mostly.

WRA promised that they would do their best to improve the issues for us: Improvement of the food condition, increase of workers at each section, freedom of education (Japanese language education), improvement of barracks, and others.

Most of our demands, total about 50 items, were acquiesced. But, our demand for firing certain white staff was pending. This issue would be investigated and they would make a decision based on the investigation result. We were still skeptical but the crowd were able to return to their own barracks with some satisfaction. We made it! I was excited, performing "banzai" in my head. However, did we really win? We did not know the darkness had been drawing near.

Page 191

Meijisetsu (Meiji Emperor's birthday, November 3)

Today was the day that everyone looked forward to and dreamed about. A wind was cold but it was a sunny day. The sky was blue. At 10:00 AM, I was able to look up the Japanese flag placed in the center of the open air theater in the field which had been cleaned well. Tears came into my eyes. We bowed to the east to worship the Imperial family, read an Imperial rescript, 2 to 3 representatives gave congratulatory speeches and their thoughts, and performed banzai three times at the end. That was a precious time. I was moved. My eyes were filled with tears and I was not able to see the flag. I would not be the only person who felt like that. The day was memorable. Among all 10 camps, I assumed that the Tule Lake was the only place where incarcerated could celebrate Meiji Emperor's birthday openly. I was thankful for it and it was a wonderful day.

Page 193

It looked clam, but a stone was dropped into a calm surface of water and ripples spread unexpectedly larger.

On November 4, the farm workers went on strike. WRA came to pick up food for the Japanese workers who were hired from other camps to work here, that is, they were strikebreakers to us. They came to our storage where our food was stored. Even though we did not have enough food even for ourselves, WRA took 100 rice bags out from the storage. Therefore, a few Japanese formed a group to guard the storage on November 5.

On November 5 at night, white officers came to the storage to take food. Then, the officers and the guards started fighting. The military was dispatched and some Japanese fought back with the military force. Then, the military brought armored tanks and machine guns, and Martial law was declared in the camp. WRA announced that they would renege on their agreement to improve the camp conditions for the incarcerated. In addition, WRA started arresting the radicals among the representatives who had participated in the negotiation. There were informers among the incarcerated and our internal discussions had been leaked to the military and WRA. The incarcerated were prohibited to visit other blocks, and no communication with outsiders was allowed. We tried to call the Spanish consul for help but our call was blocked by the military. The camp was placed under the military control. The incident was spread not only across the country but also to the world.

Page 195

Senators from Washington, the FBI, and other investigators were called out. However, they concluded that the incident was caused by the Japanese incarcerated, and the media, such as English newspapers and radios blamed us only.

Some of the incarcerated pleaded to the military that the representatives were not representing all incarcerated but radicals only, and their behaviors were reflecting only their own opinions. They were breaking down our unity. The military ordered us to select other representatives to continue renegotiation. Therefore, the incarcerated in all blocks signed a petition against the military's order and supported our existing representatives. However, our petition was rejected. As a counteraction, we decided to go on strike for all the jobs but mess halls, coals, janitors, and fire stations. The camp was deadly silent and the atmosphere was ominous.

The Spanish consul came to the camp for investigation, responding to a request from the Japanese government, but he has not come back even though we sent telegram messages to him many times. It appeared to me that the military did not allow the consul to visit the camp since the military was afraid of revealing the truth. A few days later, we were allowed to visit other blocks in the camp although we were still not allowed to go out from 7:00 PM to 7:00 AM. Military Police was guarding and military combat vehicles were patrolling all the time. If you break the law, moving around between blocks, you are going to be arrested. The food condition was getting worse and meat and green vegetables were delivered only occasionally but not always.

Page 197

All the incarcerated could do was going on strike. Because of the strike, people lost their income and had to manage to prepare for winter with their limited savings. Many people could not afford tobaccos anymore or could not give allowance to their children.

However, the Japanese language schools were allowed to continue. Students included up to 8th graders and more than 4,000 students attended the schools in all blocks. It was the best chance for the Nisei who did not know anything about Japan to learn the country and language.

The time has passed, but the issue has not been resolved. Now, the military has controlled the camp as they want. The soldiers administered even transports. The desirable result that the incarcerated were wishing to see was that the U.S Department of State would arbitrate it between WRA and us, considering the possibility that Imperial Japan may take an action to support us. However, it was completely hopeless. The officer from the Department of State visited the camp and confirmed that they would support the military side. Arrests grow. Any meetings were prohibited.

November 26 Sunny

Martial law was declared through all blocks. It was prohibited to go out from barracks. Military Police dragnets were conducted in each barrack, confiscating anything that could be a weapon, including a knife whose blade was longer than 7 inches, a shortwave radio, and an excess of food, and searching for the representatives who had been hiding themselves since the arrest was issued.

Page 199

Thousands of soldiers were involved in the dragnet search, starting from both sides of the camp. There were no advanced notices and the incarcerated spent a fearful day. Depending on the soldiers, different items, such as, alcohols and canned food, were confiscated, and even rice was taken away from some barracks. Attic rooms, the inside of a bed and a suitcase, flipping a bag inside out, were thoroughly searched. Money and watches were stolen by immoral soldiers. It was extremely cold outside as dew on grass was reflected on ice on the ground. The people's hearts were wrapped with fears and coldness.

An oppressive atmosphere hung over the camp everyday. We telegraphed the Spanish consul but it was hopeless. We waited in vain for a response from the Embassy for a long time. That was it. We wanted to contact the consul by telephone and report about our situation to him, but the military did not allow us to do that. It violated international law, but it was not applicable to us since we were the enemy of the war. However, when the war ends, it would become an issue. I had to wait until then. The Spanish consul finally visited the camp on December 14. However, his purpose of the visit was ...

Page 292

Received gifts when leaving the Manzanar camp.

List of names and gifts:

Kyushokudo: shirts

Takeo Nakazono: shirts

Obana: shirts and toys for kids

Dorothy Ishizaki: toys and clothes for kids

Tsukahara: Snacks

Ichimura: Snacks

Sonoda brothers: 2 dollars and snacks

Toshio Nagao: handkerchief

Maeda: 1 dollar

Sakujiro Sugiyama: snacks

Fujiichi Hashimura, Shin'ichi Miyagishima, Ryohei Kubota, Shin'ichi Aoki: 5 dollars

Kazuo Koga: 2 dollars

Yoshio Oe: 1 dollar

Masato Yasui: 2 dollars

Page 293

Kenzo Nagano: snacks

Page 294

Keikichi Ishizaki: Fukuoka-ken 石崎恵吉: 福岡県浄羽郡水縄村六田

Yahachi Akashi: Fukuoka-ken 赤司弥八: 福岡県三井郡宮の陣村大社

Sadaichi Matsumoto: Wakayama-ken 松本定一: 和歌山県和歌山市青岸

Fusakichi Fujii: Wakayama-ken 藤井房吉: 和歌山県西牟婁郡串本町

Page 296

Kuzujiro Obana: Saitama-ken 尾花葛次郎: 埼玉県北葛飾郡幸松村小湊

Ume Obana: Saitama-ken 尾花うめ: 埼玉県上益城郡浜町大字杉木

Minoru Tsukahara: Wakayama-ken 塚原実: 和歌山県日高郡\_\_菊本大字西

Fusaichi Fujii, Masato Yasui, Yoshio Oe, Midori Namikawa: Wakayama-ken 藤井房一、安井勝人、大江芳郎、並川緑: 和歌山県西牟婁郡田並村

Ko Sonoda, Wataru Sonoda: Wakayama-ken 園田講、園田亘: 和歌山県中山村高木

Chusuke Nakanishi: Wakayama-ken 中西中助: 和歌山県日高郡西内原村高家

Takeo Nakazono: Fukuoka-ken 中園猛夫: 福岡県\_\_穂郡上穂波村字北古賀二百拾参番地ノ一

Page 298

Shin'ichi Aoki: Osaka-shi 青木真一: 大阪市東区京橋三丁目十一

Ryoichiro Matsuura (Aoki): Kumamoto-ken 松浦涼一郎 ( 青木 ) : 熊本県下益城郡松橋町

\_\_ Kiichi: Shizuoka-ken 木市三保: 静岡県\_\_

Shin'ichi \_\_: Miyagishima \_\_信一: 宮城島\_\_

Fujikazu Hashimura: Kagoshima-ken 橋村藤一: 鹿児島県揖宿郡頰娃村別府米成川五千六百三番地



Ryohei Kubota : Shizuoka-ken 窪田良平: 静岡県\_\_市港町\_\_丁目

Sannosuke Yamashita, Tadao Yamashita, Kimiyo Shirozono, Hinayo Shimizu, Tadatugi \_\_,

Toshio Nagao: Wakayama-ken 山下三之助、山下忠男、城園君代、清水ひな代、登地忠次、長尾利夫: 和歌山県東牟婁郡対地町