

Mr. Kei Kiku Hori  
24-6-D  
Heart Mountain  
Wyoming

DO NOT WRITE HERE!  
NICHT HIER SCHREIBEN!  
NON SCRIVETE QUI

Hori, Sojiro  
115-234-3-552-C1

書勿

May 12th 1943

DO NOT WRITE HERE!  
NICHT HIER SCHREIBEN!  
NON SCRIVETE QUI

My Dear Kei Kiku Chan: It made me a great pleasure to know that you  
two are so nice to Mom and to me. Sacrificing your own amusement  
and study. But as you know even a college education <sup>doesn't</sup> give you  
complete material to build you as a man's woman here you doing  
now. So don't be too anxious of education and follow what God  
(Creator) wanted you have to do. Paying a careful attention of your  
health, then you will become very lucky all through your life.  
Last week here they have played a Japanese style theatre. So called  
Ichintani Gunki by Panama. Sure they had Yoroi, Kabuto, uchikake, even  
shamisen and Taiko by themselves and played it for 3 hours. You  
imagine how smart they are. Beside it we have all kind of amusement  
as usual for we have no definite routine daily except few times 2 or 3  
hours work with K.P. yard police etc. and plenty rich food. If Kei  
was in here would be very pleased with it. If you wanted me to send  
you something write me as I will try to make it. I wrote to Dr. Hanaoka  
Taka "K. often. Try to laugh every day and think only bright side.  
Write me more detail of Shoshone Dam and Canyon where you traveled  
weeks ago. Deliver my best regard to all friends of mine there. Do your  
best to your mom as you are. Love your love Sojiro Hori.

DO NOT WRITE HERE!  
NICHT HIER SCHREIBEN!  
NON SCRIVETE QUI

MY ADDRESS IS: Sojiro Hori 115-234-3-552-C1  
MEINE ADRESSE IST WIE FOLGT: 1st Internment Camp - 1942  
IL MIO INDIRIZZO E': Camp Livingston Internment Camp  
〒 州名: Box 20 General Post Office, New York City, New York.

Mr. HALL. Thank you for very, very good testimony. How old were you when this all took place in 1941?  
Ms. FUNABIKI. I was 17.  
Mr. HALL. And your father was, I suppose, in his fifties?  
Ms. FUNABIKI. No, I would say he was in his sixties.  
Mr. HALL. How were you notified of this planned evacuation?  
How much time did you have to get your property together to move, if you recall?  
Ms. FUNABIKI. To the best of my knowledge, there were posters set up in the area where the Japanese lived, the evacuation notice. As I mentioned here, we were given about 2 months since the orders were issued.  
Mr. HALL. Were you paid for any of your property at that time?  
Ms. FUNABIKI. We didn't sell our property, if that is what you mean. We entrusted it to the bank.  
Mr. HALL. Your father at that time had a business of his own.  
Ms. FUNABIKI. Yes.  
Mr. HALL. Who did he entrust that business to when he was taken into this camp?  
Ms. FUNABIKI. Actually, he had no time during the seizure. He was taken away right then. We never saw him from that moment, so there was no time to make arrangements.  
Mr. HALL. Was he taken separate and apart from you and your mother?  
Ms. FUNABIKI. Oh, yes, definitely.  
Mr. HALL. When was he taken, what date?  
Ms. FUNABIKI. I don't remember the exact day, but it was a day in early February.  
Mr. HALL. Of 1942?  
Ms. FUNABIKI. Of 1942, correct.  
Mr. HALL. You never saw him again until when?  
Ms. FUNABIKI. I mentioned here about 2 years later.  
Mr. HALL. During that time, I believe you said he had transferred from camp-to-camp.  
Ms. FUNABIKI. Yes.  
Mr. HALL. Were you and your mother and your brothers located in one camp for the entire duration?  
Ms. FUNABIKI. No. We were first taken to Pomona, CA—they were called assembly centers—and from there to the interior, Heart Mountain, WY.  
Mr. HALL. Were you allowed to leave the camp at any time you desired?  
Ms. FUNABIKI. Absolutely not.  
Mr. HALL. Could you leave upon permission from anyone?  
Ms. FUNABIKI. I remember that just before I was cleared to leave permanently, I requested a short trip with my friend to visit a city close by called Billings, and we had to get written permission to go on that trip.  
Mr. HALL. How many times did you leave the camp after you and your mother were incarcerated into that camp?  
Ms. FUNABIKI. Just that one time. We were taken by a caucasian school teacher who worked in the camps. I worked at the school at the time. So we didn't go unaccompanied.

Mr. HALL. Did you ever ask permission to leave the camp and that permission was refused?

Ms. FUNABIKI. No, I never asked permission, other than that time.

Mr. HALL. I see.

Do you know of any other people who were in the camp who voluntarily left the camp if they desired and would come back and leave and—

Ms. FUNABIKI. None that I know of. There were guards posted. There was no free movement in and out, if that is what you mean.

Mr. HALL. Were there guards posted outside of the camp or in the camp, or both places?

Ms. FUNABIKI. Outside the camp.

Mr. HALL. You stated in your testimony that, at one time—or during the time you were in the camp, someone was killed by the guards. Would you explain when that took place?

Ms. FUNABIKI. Yes. I was not an eye witness to—it didn't happen in my camp. That is why I referred to some of the materials that document these incidents.

Mr. HALL. Do you have something that documents that incident?

Ms. FUNABIKI. I referred to the book "Years of Infamy" because it is meticulously documented, and I am sure that—

Mr. HALL. Were you an actual witness to that?

Ms. FUNABIKI. No. I said I was not an eye witness. It didn't happen at my camp. But I know that it did happen from reading books such as that.

Mr. HALL. Did any killings ever happen at the camp where you and your mother and your brothers were?

Ms. FUNABIKI. No.

Mr. HALL. OK.

You were in the camp from February or March 1942—

Ms. FUNABIKI. Correct.

Mr. HALL [continuing]. Until 1944?

Ms. FUNABIKI. Yes, 1944.

Mr. HALL. And then you went back to your home, where you had originally left from?

Ms. FUNABIKI. No. We weren't allowed to come back to the west coast at the time. That is why we went to the east coast.

Mr. HALL. Where was your father at the time you were released from the camp on the west coast?

Ms. FUNABIKI. No. At the time I was released, my father was with us at Heart Mountain. He was cleared to join us at our camp, so my father was with my mother when I left to go to the east coast.

Mr. HALL. Was your father released before your mother was released?

Ms. FUNABIKI. My mother was with us all the time.

Mr. HALL. I understand that, but your father was in a different camp.

Ms. FUNABIKI. Yes, my father was in a prisoner of war camp for about 2 years.

Mr. HALL. You didn't see him until 1944?

Ms. FUNABIKI. I am a little confused exactly which year. I think it was 1944 when he came back to Heart—when he was returned to

us at Heart Mountain. Both were still in camp when I left for the east coast.

Mr. HALL. You left for the east coast before your mother and dad had ever been released?

Ms. FUNABIKI. Correct. I left before the west coast was open to us.

Mr. HALL. What part of the east coast did you go to?

Ms. FUNABIKI. I went to New York City.

Mr. HALL. I see.

Was it after your visit to the east coast that you went back to Berkeley and got your education?

Ms. FUNABIKI. Correct.

Mr. HALL. When you returned to Berkeley, were you father and mother still in the camp?

Ms. FUNABIKI. No. They had come back, and I came to help them settle.

Mr. HALL. Back in his same business that he had before he was seized up in 1942?

Ms. FUNABIKI. Yes.

Mr. HALL. Did you get a degree from the University of California at Berkeley?

Ms. FUNABIKI. Yes, I did.

Mr. HALL. What was your major?

Ms. FUNABIKI. It was general education at the time.

Mr. HALL. Was it after you got your degree that you and your father found it necessary to do domestic work in California?

Ms. FUNABIKI. No. You see, I enrolled as a freshman, so I didn't graduate for several years after that. But it was after I first came back to the west coast that we had to do domestic work.

Mr. HALL. Before you went to the university at Berkeley?

Ms. FUNABIKI. No. While I was going to the university, also I worked in a home to earn my room and board.

Mr. HALL. Was that in your home, your parents home, or some other home?

Ms. FUNABIKI. No. It was in a home in Berkeley with a Caucasian family.

Mr. HALL. All right.

Before your family was picked up in 1942, and after Pearl Harbor, was there a great amount of dissention between the Caucasians on the west coast and the Japanese? Explain to me just what the situation was between the races at that time.

Ms. FUNABIKI. We lived in a Japanese community. One of the reasons for being clustered together was for protection from the outer society. The open types of dissention which I can recall were directed at my father mainly, being called by racial epithets and such on the telephone.

Mr. HALL. Did his business, his employment agency business, prosper after Pearl Harbor? Did he have a good, active ongoing business?

Ms. FUNABIKI. He did up to the period of Pearl Harbor, but it dropped dramatically after December 7.

Mr. HALL. Was his employment service dealing primarily with the hiring of the Japanese people, people of Japanese ancestry?

Ms. FUNABIKI. Correct, for domestic services mainly.

Mr. HALL. I see. All right.

This committee has received over the past several months many letters and periodicals that appeared back at that time which indicate that all of the Members of Congress on the west coast, both Members on the Federal level and those in the State legislatures and the Attorney General, were all clamoring for something to be done because of two things: one, there was a great animosity between the caucasians there and those of Japanese ancestry as a result of Pearl Harbor, and for their own protection—that is, for the Japanese people of Japanese ancestry, for their own protection—reports were to gather these people up, or whatever terminology that might have been used, but for their own protection; second, the fact that, after Pearl Harbor, there were rumors with reference to fifth column activities on the west coast.

As a matter of fact, I have received a copy—you may not have seen this—but it was a copy of a report that was filed by the State Senate in 1945—I guess it was something that was promulgated by the Governor of the State of California at that time or some other high official—in which they say they have concrete evidence that certain things were going on there after Pearl Harbor that constituted a menace to the U.S. Government.

You must keep in mind that we are reviewing all of these matters 40 years after the fact. I or no one else on this committee can say with any degree of certainty that what you tell us here today is true or is not true. I am of the opinion that what you tell me is absolutely true. We hear other people testifying that the camps were not as you portray them to be.

So we are in the position of a jury. I say this for the benefit of everyone who has previously testified and will continue to testify. We are trying to come to a determination of what this committee should do. There are always facets of this type thing that defy the imagination. We hear testimony from reputable people, fine people, as all of you are, saying in all good faith, giving bits of contrary testimony about a certain event or a series of events that happened on or about the same time. So I hope you see the position that we are in here.

I would like to ask one other question. Did the Government do anything or take any steps to assist you and your family when you were released from this camp, when you went back to California?

Ms. FUNABIKI. There were WRA offices, War Relocation Authority offices, in the major cities. New York was one of them.

The only assistance I was given was in the area of housing—meaning not housing for ourselves but homes in which we could live serving as domestics. That was the extent of my assistance.

Mr. HALL. Are you working in some business today or are you a housewife or—

Ms. FUNABIKI. I just retired from my work.

Mr. HALL. What type work did you do?

Ms. FUNABIKI. It was with an airline.

Mr. HALL. I see.

Is there any adverse feeling on the west coast today against the Japanese?

Ms. FUNABIKI. Not to the extent that we experienced then. I would not say there are blatant outward feelings, but there definitely remain covert feelings.

Mr. HALL. Thank you very much.

I yield to the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Kindness.

Mr. KINDNESS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

We do appreciate your testimony here today.

I would just like to try to sort out a little bit of the types of cases we have here. They seem to be distinct types. The bill that we have before us for consideration says in section 101 that the Congress accepts the findings of the Commission on Wartime Relocation on internment of civilians and recognizes that a grave injustice was done to both citizens and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry by the evacuation, relocation and internment of civilians during World War II. It is those three words I would like to concentrate on in our discussions, the evacuation, the relocation and internment.

We have conflicting testimony about the internment, and we will come to that in a moment. But let's start with the evacuation. In the case of your family, your father's removal from your home was by the FBI on an entirely unrelated basis, right—that is the Enemy Aliens Act under which the FBI was acting before evacuation; is that correct?

Ms. FUNABIKI. That is correct.

Mr. KINDNESS. So when he was arrested and taken from the home, in some degree you were left somewhat less protected. The business income that would have normally been available for the family to live on was gone and so, to some extent, you were left in a very exposed situation at that time by a matter that is not related to this bill at all.

Ms. FUNABIKI. Correct.

Mr. KINDNESS. And to the extent that the evacuation might have, under ideal circumstances, have provided you, and your mother, and your brothers with protection from the elements and from physical needs—hunger, and the need for shelter, and so on—to that extent, it might have operated to your benefit if it had operated well; would that be correct to state?

Ms. FUNABIKI. Are you speaking of our incarceration?

Mr. KINDNESS. Of the evacuation from your home where there was a condition that was definitely unfriendly; is that right?

Well, let's take that step first. After your father was arrested, was there an unfriendly atmosphere that you encountered at all, or was it just a matter of things being in a state of suspension for a couple of months there?

Ms. FUNABIKI. First of all, my father's business came to a screeching halt. Assets were frozen, and we just had to do at that time with what we had.

Mr. KINDNESS. Right; and there was no help accorded to your family to make up for his absence from the home at that point?

Ms. FUNABIKI. No.

Mr. KINDNESS. Then along came another action by the U.S. Government, and that was the evacuation program. You learned that there was going to be a removal from your home and that you had about a 2-month notice, right?

That must have been, according to the other testimony we have heard, after February 18, 1942, and you had 2 months' notice, so it would have been April or somewhere along in the spring that you would have been evacuated.

Ms. FUNABIKI. Correct.

Mr. KINDNESS. At that point in time, by April, were there some problems that were confronting your family that were difficult for you to overcome, or were you getting along fine?

Ms. FUNABIKI. Hardly fine. There was a curfew law imposed also where we had to be in by 8 o'clock. That certainly put restrictions on our life.

Mr. KINDNESS. But you had the economic resources with which to get along during that period?

Ms. FUNABIKI. Barely, yes.

Mr. KINDNESS. If that condition had continued for a long time, would your family have encountered some problems with having food and clothing?

Ms. FUNABIKI. Yes, indeed.

Mr. KINDNESS. What I am getting at is if someone were considering the condition of families such as yours, they might, from a governmental standpoint, have said: "Well, if we can provide for these people who are similarly situated in places out of the Western States, then we might even be doing some good."

I know it is difficult for you to look at it that way, but I am trying to understand what was happening at that time as well. I was living on the east coast, and I must admit that at the age I was in 1943, I was only 12 or 13 years old, I perhaps wasn't really concentrating on the news about such things. But some of what we have heard in testimony indicates that there was some need to protect people of Japanese ancestry against physical threats and abuse on the west coast, and that there were circumstances such as your family's where the head of the family had been removed under accepted laws, the Enemy Alien Act. Nobody is contesting that, as I understand it. His removal from the home was apparently pursuant to that act, and I don't imagine that has been litigated.

But in those cases where families were left without the means to get along, something had to be done to help those people to subsist away from their homes in the Western coastal States. Do you recall any discussion of this sort of thing at the time? Trying to recall the history of the matter, was that a part of what was being considered at the time, so far as you know? Did anyone ever say that you may not be able to get along here, and while it may not be ideal where you are relocated, but everyone has to get out of California, Washington, Oregon and western Arizona so at least your family will be together someplace where you will be fed and housed?

Ms. FUNABIKI. The only feelings that I can remember at that time was this horrible fear we lived with, not knowing what was going to happen to us. I was 17, but a very young teenager at that time.

In hindsight, I feel there could have been other ways of handling this. As you heard, Italian-Americans and German-Americans were not sent away, they were accorded equal protection under the law. We would not have wanted to be separated from the mainstream. We should have been protected by the same laws as they were.

Mr. KINDNESS. Presumably, your father was. If he was arrested by the FBI under the Enemy Aliens Act, he was entitled to a court hearing, and so on. I would gather that he might have been targeted because of the business he was in, which would be ideal for intelligence gathering, and even for espionage, I suppose, if one was theorizing about how this sort of thing is done. He had contact with a lot of people of Japanese ancestry or who may have come from Japan fairly recently and placing them in homes where intelligence could be gathered perhaps. I suppose that sort of thinking must have been involved in order for the arrest to be made. Is that a theory you have ever heard before?

Ms. FUNABIKI. No, not at all. As a matter of fact, the men who were taken were community leaders, priests, professional men, business men, no matter what the contacts were.

Mr. KINDNESS. And your father would have been in contact with a lot of people and, thus, might be considered a community leader or a leader of people with whom he worked?

Ms. FUNABIKI. Yes.

Mr. KINDNESS. I noted in your testimony that a letter was sent to Mr. Edward Ennis, who testified here earlier today, who was then in the enemy alien control unit, appealing for your father's release to join the rest of the family. To the best of your knowledge, did Mr. Ennis ever act on that, or let you know or your family know that he had acted on that request?

Ms. FUNABIKI. My brother and I have gone through the documents that we could save. I think I do recall that his agency did take part in his release, but I can't tell you specifically.

Mr. KINDNESS. You, and your brothers, and your mother were in the same camp all during the time that you were in camp at Heart Mountain; is that correct?

Ms. FUNABIKI. Correct.

Mr. KINDNESS. And your brothers were released after 2 years and you 1 year later. What was the reason for that difference, because they were ready to go seek jobs and that sort of thing and you were with your mother and father?

Ms. FUNABIKI. Yes; I was to stay on with my mother as long as I could. Then they encouraged me to leave because my education was being delayed.

Mr. KINDNESS. Did you get to pursue your education, your high school education, finish it up while you were in camp, or had you already completed high school?

Ms. FUNABIKI. I had just graduated from high school.

Mr. KINDNESS. So you did not have any educational opportunity while you were in camp?

Ms. FUNABIKI. No.

Mr. KINDNESS. Was that the same for your brothers?

Ms. FUNABIKI. Correct. The schools went up to the high school level only.

Mr. KINDNESS. Your eldest brother was a mechanical engineer at the time you were evacuated?

Ms. FUNABIKI. Correct. He had graduated Berkeley.

Mr. KINDNESS. I thank you very much.

I have no further questions. I yield back.

Mr. HALL. Thank you very much.

## ADDITIONAL MATERIAL

263 16th Avenue  
San Francisco, CA. 94118  
September 28, 1984

Congressman Sam B. Hall, Jr.  
Chairman, Subcommittee on Administrative Law  
and Governmental Relations  
Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C.

Attn: Janet Potts, Staff Counsel  
Re: HR 4110 Hearing, September 12, 1984

Dear Congressman Hall:

I am Kiku Funabiki, a non-affiliate, and one of the two ex-detainees who testified before the Subcommittee on September 12, 1984.

Since I was assured that this addendum to my testimony would be accepted for the records of the HR 4110 hearing, I assume this will be forwarded along with the transcripts to each Subcommittee member.

May I state that I was not in a position to reply effectively or thoroughly to the questioning for the following reasons:

For one who tends to shy away from public exposure it is traumatic to address a formidable group such as yours, even with a prepared text.

My testimony conveyed that remembering the experience of the unjust seizure and incarceration of my father opened up the most hurtful part of my past. After the reading I was emotionally drained and psychologically unprepared to field questions which were intimidating to me. I might add that I thought it most insensitive of Congressman Kindness then to exacerbate my pain by referring to my father as "enemy alien" and implying possible espionage activity by him. This was not a court trial where I would at least have had the protection of a counsel, judge, and jury.

The following are clarifications and refutations to questions directed at me after my testimony, with the exception of Item I. I have stated their sources and have attached some exhibits for their substantiation:

- I. Regarding the matter of barbed wire fences, watch towers and armed guards:

Mr. Bendetson's forceful denial of their existence when there are thousands of photographs and documented accounts by ex-detainees compels me to question his reliability.

II. To the matter of our freedom to go in and out of camps as alleged by Mr. Bendetsen again:

On file with the Justice Department is a memo dated October 1, 1942 from J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, to Edward Ennis of the Enemy Alien Control Unit asking "which agency is responsible for locating any person who might ESCAPE from these centers" and what procedure would be instituted against such "ESCAPEES".

Hoover had to consider these facilities prison like to employ the terms "escape" and "escapees". Since the FBI under the Justice Department considered this so, so must have all governmental agencies.

Ennis' reply should lay this matter to rest. "No person of Japanese ancestry could leave established Relocation Centers without permission from the headquarters of the Western Defense Command, etc."

See attached exhibits 1 and 2

III. Questions regarding guards who gunned down detainees:

Seven of the people shot and killed by guards are listed in Years of Infamy by Michi Weglyn, page 312, footnote 3; details of deaths are in The Spoilage, by Dorothy Thomas, pages 249-260; The Price of Prejudice by Leonard Arrington; Those Other Camps by Paul Clark; "The Manzanar Riot", Amerasia Journal, Vol. 2, No. 2, pages 113-142.

There is even a case where a guard inflicted a gunshot wound on a child.  
Years of Infamy by Michi Weglyn, pages 90-91.

IV. The question regarding the relationship between whites and the Japanese before Pearl Harbor:

There was legalized racism. The Prohibition of Naturalization is a federal law which did not allow my father, a fifty year resident of the United States to become a citizen. Out of this law stemmed several repressive California state laws: Anti-Miscegenation Law; Alien Land Law; restrictions on fishing and certain business

licenses.

Bamboo Poople by Frank Chuman

V. The question whether the camps could have been built for our protection given the animosity; concrete evidence of subversive Japanese American activity after Pearl Harbor which could have been a menace to the United States.

To Mr. Kindness' question which states, if I recall correctly, "If someone was in the same situation as your family, was it not good that the government took them out of this situation where they needed protection and where they needed help to subsist?"

First, why were our funds frozen so that we could not subsist?

If Mr. Kindness was of German ancestry and had the Exclusion Order applied to German residences in the United States would he have allowed himself to be uprooted and placed in a barbed wire compound for "protection"? Would he not have demanded equal protection under the law and taken his chances? And what of the unnecessary drain the entire detention placed on the taxpayers?

If the "concrete evidence" of our questionable loyalty refers to "Magic Cables", Col. John Herzig's documented testimony clearly indicates that these cables fail to support Mr. Lowman's interpretation that Japanese Americans engaged in any acts of espionage.

The secret Munson Report ordered by President Roosevelt two months before Pearl Harbor for thorough intelligence gathering of espionage activity by residents of Japanese ancestry confirmed that not one had committed acts of sabotage. "Yet for reasons that still remain obscured this highest level intelligence consensus was to become one of the war's best kept secrets".  
Years of Infamy, Michi Weglyn, Chapter I, page 34.

See attached exhibits 3 and 4.

VI. To Mr. Kindness' reference to the definition of the words "evacuation", "relocation", and "internment".

See exhibit 5

The American system of justice states that one is innocent until proven guilty. My father and thousands of issei like him when seized by the FBI were labeled "enemy alien" and thus assumed guilty. Why is there a double

standard whereby only we, not German or Italian residents, must prove ourselves with leave clearances, a Loyalty Oath, Combat Teams, etc.?

Forty two years later when the facts confirming our indisputable loyalty are all recorded we sit before you and must still prove our innocence by having to refute false charges over and over again. None of this has to do with our civil rights as guaranteed by our Constitution, our most sacred protection.

*Foows* Mr. Chairman, may I close by imploring you to have the Subcommittee ~~hear~~ on the constitutionality of our detainment at future hearings.

Thank you.

Most respectfully,

*Kiku Funabiki*

(Mrs.) Kiku Funabiki

Encls: 5 exhibits

✓ EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR



EXHIBIT I

(Nos. 1 and 2 from Dept of Justice file # 44-13-7-2-0 as indicated)

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

OCT 1 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. EDWARD J. ENNIS  
DIRECTOR, ALIEN ENEMY CONTROL UNIT

Re: WAR RELOCATION CENTERS

This Bureau has been informed that Relocation Centers have been established by the War Relocation Authority in the Office for Emergency Management at the following points:

Mansanar Relocation Center  
Mansanar, California

Colorado River Relocation Center  
Poston, Arizona

Gila River Relocation Center  
c/o Pima Indian Agency, Sacaton, Arizona

Tule Lake Relocation Center  
Newell, California

Minidoka Relocation Center  
Eden, Idaho

Heart Mountain Relocation Center  
Cody, Wyoming

Rohwer Relocation Center  
Rohwer, Arkansas

Granada Relocation Center  
Granada, Colorado

Jerome Relocation Center  
Jerome, Arkansas

Central Utah Relocation Center  
Delta, Utah

FEH  
1942

144-13-7-2-0

I shall appreciate being advised whether these Centers are considered to be military reservations. I shall also appreciate advice as to the agencies responsible for the location of any persons who might escape from the Relocation Centers and as to what procedure may be instituted against such escapees, and as to the agency responsible for the enforcement of regulations promulgated with respect to such Centers by the War Relocation Authority.

Very truly yours,

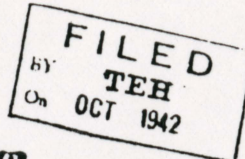
*J. E. Hoover*  
John Edgar Hoover  
Director

## EXHIBIT 2

JF:lar

October 19, 1942

146-13-7-2-0



MEMORANDUM FOR MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to your memorandum dated October 1, 1942, wherein information is requested as to whether certain Relocation Centers are considered to be military reservations.

All of the Relocation Centers listed in the memorandum are either within military areas or have individually been constituted military areas, designated as such pursuant to Executive Order 9066. Public Proclamation No. 1 (7 F.R. 2320), issued under Executive Order 9066 designated the States of Washington, Oregon, California and Arizona as military areas. Public Proclamation No. 2 (7 F.R. 2405) constituted the States of Idaho, Montana and Utah as military areas.

By Public Proclamation NO 1, issued on August 18, 1942 (7 F.R. 6593), the Secretary of War established as military areas and designated as War Relocation Project Areas, the Heart Mountain, Rohwer, Granada, and Jerome Relocation Projects.

Civilian Restrictive Order No. 1, issued on May 19, 1942, provides that no person of Japanese ancestry could leave established Relocation Centers without permission from the headquarters of the Western Defense Command. Similar prohibition was contained in Public Proclamation No. 8, issued June 27, 1942. Public Proclamation NO 1 contains a provision which prohibits persons from leaving War Relocation Project Areas except as authorized by the Secretary of War or by the Director of the War Relocation Authority. Departure from any of these areas without the required authorization would constitute a violation of Public Law 503 and such persons would be subject to prosecution by the United States District Attorney.

Edward J. Ennis

## EXHIBIT 3

There are numerous sources for the assertion that there were no acts of espionage or sabotage by Japanese Americans during World War II. Here are some of them (listed by reverse date of publication):

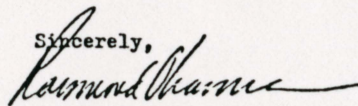
1. Personal Justice Denied: Report of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., December 1982 (Superintendent of Documents stock number O52-003-00897-1, \$8.50). Page 3: "...not a single documented act of espionage, sabotage, or fifth column activity was committed by an American citizen of Japanese ancestry or by a resident Japanese alien on the West Coast." Also see pages 51-60. (You might be able to obtain a complimentary copy of this publication from your representative in Congress.)
2. Michi Weglyn, Years of Infamy: The Untold Story of America's Concentration Camps, William Morrow & Company, New York, 1976, \$7.95. Page 29: "...our government had in its possession proof that not one Japanese American, citizen or not, had engaged in espionage, not one had committed any act of sabotage."
3. Audrie Girdner and Anne Loftis, The Great Betrayal: The Evacuation of the Japanese Americans During World War II, The Macmillan Company, New York, 1969. Page 15: "The salient fact is that no resident Japanese, either in Hawaii or on the mainland, was convicted of being an unregistered agent of the government in Tokyo nor of having engaged in espionage activities."
4. Stetson Conn, "The Decision to Evacuate the Japanese from the Pacific Coast," Command Decisions, Office of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army, Washington, D. C., 1960. Page 138: "In fact, no proved instances of sabotage or of espionage after Pearl Harbor among the west coast Japanese population were ever uncovered."
5. Jacobus tenBroek, Edward N. Barnhart, and Floyd W. Matson, Prejudice, War, and the Constitution, University of California Press, Berkeley, 1954. Page 93: "...the total inability of the FBI to uncover saboteurs among the Japanese population was frankly admitted by Attorney General Biddis in a memorandum to President Roosevelt in May, 1942." Page 105: "No Japanese, citizen or alien, was indicted or convicted of sabotage, espionage, or any major violation of wartime security laws." Also see page 393, footnote 167, for the names of white persons convicted of espionage.

6. Morton Grodzins, Americans Betrayed: Politics and the Japanese Evacuation, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1949. Page 131: "Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has advised me there was no sabotage committed there (Hawaii) prior to December 7, on December 7, or subsequent to that time." Page 131: "The War Department has received no information of sabotage committed by Japanese during the attack on Pearl Harbor." Page 289: "...not a single Japanese--citizen or alien, in the Hawaiian Islands or on the mainland--had been convicted of sabotage or espionage activities." Also see pages 132-137, 290-295.
7. Korematsu v. United States, United States Supreme Court Reports, Volume 323, page 241, December 1944. From the opinion of Mr. Justice Murphy, dissenting: "Nor is there any denial (by the government) of the fact that not one person of Japanese ancestry was accused or convicted of espionage or sabotage after Pearl Harbor while they were still free."

Actually, this preoccupation with spies was a red-herring. Even if there were a few--or even a lot--of spies among the Japanese Americans, that situation would not have justified imprisoning the entire ethnic group. Otherwise, based on the convictions of a dozen or so Caucasians for spying, all of the Caucasians should have been locked up! (Japan followed the perfectly rational course of employing inconspicuous people as their spies: namely, white people.) A basic tenet of American law is that guilt is strictly personal and one cannot be punished for the acts of others, no matter how closely related by family. Thus, even if there were some Japanese Americans convicted of spying, all of the rest of the people who were innocent had the right to remain free.

Besides, it was the height of absurdity to claim that all persons of Japanese descent (including babies, young children, infirm or bedridden elderly persons, blind or paralyzed persons) were serious threats to national security. Espionage or sabotage was a physical impossibility for most of the Japanese Americans targeted for incarceration.

Sincerely,



Raymond Okamura

## EXHIBIT 4

The following sources will document the assertions in the foregoing letter. This addendum is intended only as background information for the editors, and is not for publication.

1. Stetson Conn, "The Decision to Evacuate the Japanese from the Pacific Coast," Command Decisions, Office of the Chief of Military History, Dept. of the Army, Washington, D. C., 1960, page 138. Conn wrote: "In fact, no proved instances of sabotage or of espionage after Pearl Harbor among the west coast Japanese population were ever uncovered."

2. Persons convicted of being agents for Japan during World War II were:

Name	Conviction or sentencing date	Source
Bernard J. O. Kuehn	Feb. 21, 1942	Chicago Tribune 6/15/43
William A. Schuler	June 3, 1942	Los Angeles Times 6/4/42
David W. Ryder	June 5, 1942	New York Times 6/6/42
Frederick V. Williams	June 5, 1942	New York Times 6/6/42
Otto Willumsit	June 19, 1942	Los Angeles News 6/20/42
Kurt E. B. Moltahn	Aug. 3, 1942	Los Angeles News 8/26/42
Gerhard W. Kunze	Aug. 21, 1942	Los Angeles News 8/22/42
Igor Stepanoff	Sept. 10, 1942	San Francisco Chronicle 9/11/42
Arthur C. Read	Jan. 28, 1944	Christian Science Monitor 1/31/44
Valvee Dickinson	Aug. 14, 1944	San Francisco Chronicle 8/15/44

Eight (8) other white Americans were arrested and charged with espionage for Japan, but the disposition of their cases is not known to this writer.

3. Takeo Yoshikawa, former Japanese Vice-Consul and chief intelligence procurer stated in an interview with Ron Laytner published in the Washington Post on December 10, 1978: "They (Japanese Americans) had done nothing. It was a cruel joke. You see, I couldn't trust them in Hawaii to help me. They were loyal to the United States."

## EXHIBIT 5

THE AMERICAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS:  
A COVER-UP THROUGH EUPHEMISTIC TERMINOLOGY

by Raymond Y. Okamura

A large body of literature now exists on the subject of the mass incarceration of Japanese Americans during World War II. Much of it is flawed by the persistent use of euphemistic terminology. Instead of calling the event an imprisonment, authors have used the terms "evacuation" and "relocation." Since Japanese Americans were in fact confined against their will, the "evacuation-relocation" nomenclature is a distortion. Those writing seem unable to accept the very fact that over 120,000 men, women, children, and babies were expelled from their homes and locked up in American concentration camps.

In this paper,<sup>1</sup> I will examine the use of official language as a cover for either embarrassing or horrible truths. In a sense the government (including the executive, legislative, and judicial branches) circumvented the obvious unconstitutionality of detaining American citizens without evidence, charge, or trial through euphemisms. Thus, although Japanese Americans were herded into barbed wire compounds surrounded by guard towers and armed sentries, the government continually insisted that only an "evacuation" or "relocation" was involved. The linguistic deception fostered by the United States government, and institutionalized by numerous scholars thereafter, bears a striking resemblance to the propaganda techniques of the Third Reich.

The government of the Third Reich (Nazi Germany) utilized an elaborate system of euphemisms to cover up what was actually happening to millions of European Jews, Gypsies, and other groups deemed undesirable. "Emigration," "evacuation," "final solution," "relocation," "resettlement," and "special treatment" were used as code words for the Nazi program of methodical mass murder. The extermination camps in occupied Poland were referred to simply as "the east"; and the various concentration camps where victims were gathered and confined to await "resettlement in the east" were called "assembly centers," "protective custody camps," "reception centers," "relocation centers," and "transit camps." Even more sardonically the prison city of Terezin, which served as a way station to the gas chambers at Auschwitz, was described in official literature as a "health resort," "model ghetto," "paradise ghetto," and "retirement home."<sup>2</sup>

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## NOTES

<sup>1</sup>This paper is a modified version of a written statement submitted to the "Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians" at the public hearing in Seattle, Washington on September 11, 1981. The commission was established by Public Law 96-317 (94 Stat 964) on July 31, 1980 to "review the facts and circumstances surrounding Executive Order Numbered 9066, issued on February 19, 1942, and the impact of such Executive order on American citizens and permanent resident aliens... (and to) recommend appropriate remedies." Hearings were also held in Anchorage, Chicago, Los Angeles, New York, St. Paul (Pribilof Islands), San Francisco, Unalaska (Aleutian Islands), and Washington, D.C. during the latter half of 1981. The report is expected in 1983.

<sup>2</sup>Walter and Michi Weglyn provided valuable research assistance for this section. For a discussion on the Nazi euphemisms, see Lucy S. Dawidowicz, The War Against the Jews 1933-1945 (Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1975), pp. xiii, 130, 134, 136, 139; Gerald Green, The Artists of Terezin (Schocken Books, 1978), pp. 20-21; Walter Laqueur, The Terrible Secret (Little, Brown, 1980), pp. 17-18; John Toland, Adolf Hitler (Doubleday, 1976), Vol. II, pp. 861-862.

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