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Alien Internment Camp
Crystal City, Texas
MAY 2, 1946

HON. TOM CLARK,
Attorney General of the United States,
Department of Justice Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Attorney General

Without waiving any of my constitutional and legal rights asserted by me in Actions Nos. 25294 to 25297, inclusive, now pending in the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of California, at San Francisco, California, and without this request in anywise operating as a bar to said or any actions or as a waiver thereof, I hereby request that the mitigation hearing or examination heretofore given me at the SANTA FE, N. M. to show cause why I should not be deported to Japan by you be re-opened for the introduction of further evidence or that a re-examination or new examination be given me thereon for the following reasons and upon the following grounds:

1. I was not allowed to be represented at said mitigation hearing by counsel of my own choosing or by any counsel whatever;

2. I was given neither the time nor the opportunity to obtain witnesses to appear at said hearing and to testify on my behalf;

3. I was not given time or the opportunity to obtain evidence on my behalf or to submit the same to the hearing officer at said hearing and I was not allowed to subpoena witnesses to appear and testify on my behalf but was arbitrarily summoned to said hearing or examination without any reasonable period of time or any time whatever having been allowed me to prepare for the same;

4. The hearing officer's recommendation made at said examination and the refusal to release me from detention and to restore me to civilian life in this country was based either in whole or in part upon secret data kept in dossiers and files in the possession of the hearing officer and authorities which was not made known to me or exhibited to me but was kept secret from me;

5. The said examination or hearing was arbitrary, unreasonable and oppressive in its brevity, in the manner in which it was conducted and in the circumstances under which it was held;

6. The said examination was not under oath and no witnesses were sworn, and no witnesses appeared and testified against me;

7. The said examination was neither full, complete nor adequate and was neither fair nor impartial: I was given neither the time nor the opportunity to answer any unjust charges that may have been brought against me or unjust suspicions that may have been entertained against me and, in fact, there neither then nor now exists nor was there introduced at said hearing any competent evidence whatever upon which an unfavorable recommendation ought to have been made against me or upon which a refusal to release me from detention properly and legally could be based.

For the foregoing reasons and grounds I request that the said examination or hearing be re-opened for the introduction of additional evidence or that a re-hearing or new hearing or examination be given me.

Very truly yours,

Harry Nagatani
Name.
Q-43-B-1
ALIEN INTERNMENT CAMP
CRYSTAL CITY, TEXAS

EDWARD J. ENNIS
Director

REPLY TO:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Alien Enemy Control Unit

Washington (25)

May 14, 1946

Mr. Masatsuji Ide
Alien Detention Station
Crystal City, Texas

Dear Mr. Ide:

I have your recent letter requesting permission to remain in the United States.

I regret to inform you that your request cannot be complied with. Upon the submission of the recommendation of the Hearing Officer and after a careful examination of the file in your case, the Attorney General made a finding that you had adhered to the Japanese Government and its principles and by an order dated April 16, 1946 directed your removal to Japan. In reaching this decision careful consideration was given to your family situation. In view of this final action by the Attorney General it will not be possible to reconsider your case and you will have to depart from the United States in due course in accordance with the removal order.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas M. Cooley, II
Director, Alien Enemy Control Unit

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOTICE OF APPROVAL OF RENUNCIATION OF UNITED STATES NATIONALITY

To: Masatsuji Ide
(born Dec. 25, 1912, Alamo, California)
7417-F
Tule Lake Center
Newell, California

You are hereby notified that, pursuant to Section 401(i) of the Nationality Act of 1940, as Amended, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, your renunciation of United States nationality has been approved by the Attorney General as not contrary to the interests of national defense. Accordingly you are no longer a citizen of the United States of America nor are you entitled to any of the rights and privileges of such citizenship.

Date: May 16, 1945

Herbert Wechsler
Assistant Attorney General
War Division

Mr Ide:

I enclose copies of your letters of May 14, 1946, to me; of May 27, 1946, to A.L. Clark, and of June 4, 1946, to Atty Earl Clark. These will help you to answer the Affidavit forms. When you finish with these copies please return to me.

McCollin

Q-43-B-1
ALIEN INTERNMENT CAMP
CRYSTAL CITY, TEXAS
MAY 14, 1946

MR. WAYNE M. COLLINS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
MILLS TOWER, 220 BUSH ST.
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA.

Dear Sir,

I am enclosing ten dollars to pay up my one hundred dollars as I am renunciant and I am in the case. I have a wife and two infants living at 116 E. CHURCH ST. STOCKTON, California. They are living with wife's parent but my wife is having quite hard time.

My wife and I want to know any possibility of my ~~removal~~ deportation or removal to Japan, because I recieved my removal order May 2, 1946.

At this opportunity I like to present to you some of my camp life experiences, which caused me to be in this internment life.

I. June 26th or 27th, 1944, midnight MR. SUSUMU KURIHARA, who lived 7417-F TULE LAKE, next to my apartment was attacked, and I was considered as same and I was to be attacked. Because Mr. and Mrs. KURIHARA came to my apartment every night for about 4 month on account of their childless lonesomeness. From my fear I entered the Hoshi Dan through friends help and also renounced my citizenship.

II. I felt I was always suspected and watched from December, 1943 to January 1945.

III. From December, 1944 to January, 1945, all the lights around my apartment went off every night ~~and~~ almost every night and I was to be attacked. I was notified of my danger two times, once was night of December 31, 1944 and other time was some time in January, 1945.

IV. After I was removed to Santa Fe internment camp January 29, 1945, I tried to get away from the Hoshi and Hokoku Dans (clubs) and I took individual action. This individual action, appealing for family re-union to go to ~~one~~ some other center, was considered as traitor to the Hoshi Dan and to Japan. I took this action to get away from the pro-Japanese group on March 6, 1945. I have presented

my wife's letter to the hearing officer Feb. 19, 1946 at Santa Fe Internment Camp as evidence to prove my intention and action.

Some one of the Dan found out my action and some one stole my wife's letter written after April 19, 1945. Again at May 18, 1945 when I was in the K. P. duty some one stole my application for family re-union form to Miss Evelyn Hershy Assistant Commisioner Enemy Alien Control ~~ptl~~ Philadelphia, P. A.

After finding out my action and intention to get away from the Hoshi Dan, every where I go I was watched and followed by the many Dan people from end of March, 1945 to the first repatriates left Nov. 26. 1945. Mrs. Ito

~~At the~~ My room-mate MR. TOSHIO SAKAGUCHI, now lives at P. O. BOX 1230 HONOLULU HAWAII T.H. advised me to inform the camp authority to move those Japanese into another camp. But I did not inform the authority because I must think about safety of my wife and child in Tule Lake center.

While I am being watched and followed, my wife was given a warning from ladies for our actions and intentions and my wife faced very embarrasing situation at Tule Lake. I have presented my wife's letter as evidence to prove this to the hearing officer Feb. 19, 1946.

All of these fears caused me to say & act to be in this internment life seperating from my wife and children. Please trust me that I am loyal citizen of America and I'll prove it to you if the time comes. I am really praying for your health and your help.

Yours sincerly

Masatsuji Ide

MASATSUJI IDE

Mrs. Ito
of Mrs. Ishizaka
at Tule

Copy

Q-43-B-1
ALIEN INTERNMENT CAMP
CRYSTAL CITY, TEXAS
MAY 27, 1946

HONORABLE TOM C. CLARK,
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUILDING,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

My dear Sir,

I. My name is MASATSUJI IDE. I am now interned in the CRYSTAL CITY INTERNMENT CAMP, TEXAS.

II. I was borned on December 25, 1912 at ALAMO, CALIFORNIA. I went back to Japan when I was five month old, and came back to America January 26, 1927 when I was fourteen years old. There after I lived in America for 19 years. I have graduated the Oak Grove grammar School at Concord, California, graduated from the Burbank Junior High School at Berkeley, Calif and also graduated from the Polytechnic High School at Los Angeles, California's 3 years course in 1½ years. I went to University of California Extension Division for two years.

After that I have studied various world famous thinkes for 3 years, and with my various studies and years of American education, I honestly had no place for such ideas as militarism and totalitarianism but for Democracy, its right and justice.

III. My wife, Shigeko Ide, and two infants (4½ years old and 7 month old) were released from Tule Lake and now relocated to 116 E. CHURCH ST. STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA, through your kind help. I wish to ~~tf~~ thank you for which I shall never forget your kindness.

My wife, Shigeko KAJITA, (MAIDEN NAME) has never left the U. S. and knows no other country but America and she was employed by the State of California after graduated from the college of Pacific in Stockton, California. My wife and I were democracy loving couple but we were unable to behave the way we behaved because as you may know that Tule Lake was under control of violence and brute force and coerced people to renounce against their own will.

IV. I wish to explain the various reasons for my camp life conduct.

Reason for Repatriation Request.

To evade War Relocation Authority's loyalty registration conducted March, 1943 I applied repatriation. Because if I wrote yes, I was worried about the post war safety of my wife, myself, my mother and my sisters and their children in Japan. If I write no there were ~~rum~~ rumors that I'll be put to prison for 20 years or $10,000 fine or both.

But there were letters from Post and Gila centers in Arizona saying that if a person applied for repatriation, one did not have to register. I applied for repatriation February 18, 1943 two weeks before the registration. It was too late because W. R. A. announced that person applied for repatriation after December 31, 1942 have to go to the registration. Had there not been the registration I'll have relocated long ago and did my best for the war effort. From this registration I always became conscious of the effect that what I say and do will affect post war safety of my wife, my mother, my sisters and ~~my~~ their children in Japan. This was my only reason for applying for repatriation but not with the thought of being disloyal to America.

Reason for signing negative answers to the No. 27 and No. 28 of the War Relocation Authority's loyalty registration.

I have written the negative answers to the No. 27 and No. 28 ~~qu~~ questions of the W. R. A's loyalty registration only for the safety of myself and my wife in the camp, and also to safeguard the lives of my mother, my sisters and their children in Japan; but I did not sign the negative answers with the thoughts of being disloyal to the United States.

Reasons for Renunciation.

I. I had completed my pre-induction ~~Army~~ Army physical examination twice with 1-A Classification and was ready and willing to enter and fight in the Armed Forces of the U. S. as Mr. de Golia and Mrs. Wallace affirm in their affidavit. But the evacuation came and was never given the birth right, privileges and opportunities given other native Americans. I was forced in the Stockton Assembly center with two suiteases as alien enemy national. I lost most of my properties and later I was forced to sale my furnitures for only five dollars. If there were no evacuation, I was in the U. S. Army within a month or so and I have been killed or wounded in

the action. I prefer that had happened to me than cooped up for my four long years in concentration Camps.

2. Mr. SUSUMU KURIHARA, who lived next to my apartment, was attacked at mid-night of June 27 or 28, 1944. The atmosphere and environment and the pressure of the fears of the Tule Lake caused my determination to renounce my citizenship. I must beg your kind consideration because I have not renounced my citizenship from thoughts of being disloyal to America.

Reasons for entering the Hoshi and Hokoku Dans.

1. My main reason for entering the Hoshi and Hokoku Dans is that MR. SUSUMU KURIHARA, who lived at 7417-F, TULE LAKE, next to my apartment was attacked mid-night of June 27 or 28, 1944. Because of their childless lonesomeness, they came to my apartment every night for three four months. This intimate relation with Mr. Kurihara, many people supected me as I am same category as Mr. Kurihara and I was to be attacked. To be safe I avoided Mr. Kurihara and requested to the membership of the Dans through my friend's help. Because my brother and I were not notified the Dan's grand-opening held at the Tule Lake High School Auditorium some time in August, 1944. I honestly never agreed and never thought that Dan's activities and ideas were right and justice but I was very faithful for my safety. If this Mr. Kurihara's incident did not occured, I'll never joined the Dans.

2. When I was removed to Tule Lake, there were so many troubles started here and there with many rumors and block meetings of pro-Japanese speeches. The atmosphere and the environment of the center unconsciously forced most person lead to certain trend of thinking only to avoid one's danger. This atmosphere and environment was main factor for I did it said for my safety.

3. First group were removed to Santa Fe internment Camp December 27, 1944. Some day a friend, who lived next to my brother's apartment 7413-D TULE LAKE, visited me to help him out. I think main reason he came to me is that he tried to help me out and clear off my suspicion I am in on account of the Mr. Kurihara's incident.

When I went with him, he nominated me for the temporary treasurer to help out the other treasurer. I refused it but I

was not accepted. It seems to me that all of the officers were pre-determined by the first group came to Santa Fe. During this one month from December 27, 1944 to January 26, 1945 is the only time I was active member in the Dan ~~nato~~ un-willingly and from September, 1944 to January, 1945, during this four months, is the only time in 19 years of my American life, I mingled with pro-Japanese unwillingly because of ill-fated incidents occured to my surrounding. I think from 1934 to May, 1942, this eight years I never mingled with Japanese people untill I am forced in the camp.

From above reasons I entered the Dan but not with the thoughts of being disloyal to America.

Evidences to prove my actions I have tried to be loyal American citizen and tried to get away from the Dans.

1. About one week after my arrival to Santa Fe Internment Camp I wanted to secede from the Dans because I found out my big mistakes of not being honest to myself. Secretly I wrote a registered mail to my wife on March 6, 1945 to let her apply for family re-union to go to some other center. I took this individual action and this was before the trouble started in the Santa Fe ~~internment~~ internment camp. The Dan members considered my action as traitor to the Dan and to Japan. Its punishment was to expel from the member. I am sure I was expelled from the Dan and I was placed on the book to be reported to Japanese government. March 14, 1945 my wife wrote an answer to my March 6, 1945 registered mail. This wife's letter clearly shows my intention and actions I took to get away from the Hoshi and Hokoku Dan. I gave this letter as evidence to your hearing officer, on February 19, 1946, Wm. Rohstien.

2. I also went to REV. KODO FUJITANI, who now lives at Honolulu Hawaii, some time in April, 1945 to inquire whether I was right to get away from the Dans, some time April, 1945. He said I was right to get away from the Dans. He will remember such questions were asked by me.

Later part of March, 1945 some one found out my actions and intention to secede from the Dans. Thereafter I was watched and followed every where I go by many Dan people untill the first repatriate lefted for Japan Nov. 27, 1945. I started to work in the mess ~~ha~~ hall from May 1, 1945, but I was forced to quit

after one month. Some one stole a letter from my wife ~~written~~ written after April 19, 1945 and May 18, 1945, when I was in the K. P. duty, some one stole my family re-union application to Miss Evelyn Hersky. Assistant Commisioner Enemy Alien Control, Philadelphia, P.A.. I was quite worried and feared about these.

My room mate MR. TOSHIO SAKAGUCHI, who now lives at ~~The~~ Hawaii Times Ltd. P. O. Box 1230 Honolulu Hawaii T. H., advised me to inform the camp authority to remove those Japanese into other center. But when I think about the safety of my wife and child in Tule Lake and ~~folks~~ safety of folks in Japan, it was ~~impos~~ impossible to inform the authority.

While I was watched and followed, my wife wrote to me in July, 1945 that she was notified by a lady and my wife was given the warning and faced embarrasing situation, because we intended to recede from the Dans. I gave this letter to your hearing officer Mr. Rohstien on February 19, 1946 for evidence.

By presenting above evidences of my intention to recede from the Dans (clubs) and the fearful lives I ~~may~~ and my wife went through for trying to be loyal American citizen, I wish to request for your kind consideration for my release.

Reasons for saying such foolish things at the Renunciation of Citizenship Hearing at Tule Lake on January, 1945.

1. I was threatened to attack any moment, ~~so~~ so I wanted to get away from the Tule Lake Center as soon as possible. Almost every night some one turned off all the light around my apartment as the preparation to attack me. I was informed twice of my ~~dang~~ danger, once was about 8 p.m. of December 31, 1944 and other time in January, 1945. Whenever I went out of my apartment, ~~I~~ I placed a rag inside of my cap in case I am attacked. Once I get into my apartment after 7:30 or 8 p.m. I never went outside and I brushed my teeth and washed in my bed room with bucket of water instead of going outside wash room.

2. Suppose I said some thing reasonable to the hearing officer as others did and if I remain in Tule Lake, while others removed from Tule Lake, I'll be considered as traitor like Mr. Kurihara and I can not tell what might had happened to me because I was once suspected.

3. Once I was suspected and considered as traitor by many people because of Mr. Kurihara, for safety of my family, I requested to the hearing officer for permission to speak. When I was given the permission, I spoke and behaved the exact pattern, which will be approved and welcomed by the militarist so I can avoid the questioning when I am forced to go to Japan. Same time I said most effective way to be removed from the Tule Lake by the hearing officer. In my heart I knew that I should not say such foolish things, which I do not even believe in. But this was my only alternative to get away from the danger. It was impossible to behave the way my wife and I thought and believed because Tule Lake was under complete control of force.

I sincerely beg to your honor for your special consideration for the unbelievable incidents and ill-fated camp life caused my big mistakes and mis-judgement, which I regret very much now.

I also wish to state the reason why I have written the reasons on the application for repatriation on October, 1945. It is from some of the reasons above mentioned and the person who filled up my application told me that I ~~hav~~ have no chance of remaining in America and I'll be deported and he told me to write in that way. I am sure, therefore, all those who came from Tule Lake have written the same reasons to every one of their application for repatriation. But not from the thoughts to be disloyal to America. was being misled

Reasons for cancel of Repatriation

1. Recieving a letter from brother in Japan, I found out that the U. S. was right and justice. I thought if U. S. win the war I'll be forced to compulsory hard labor with starvation and send back to Japan and I did not know what will happen to my wife and children. But when the war was over, I am being given better foods, clothings and treated by camp authority with great kindness. Every one was given the opportunity of the hearing to remain in U. S. by kind hearing officers. All of this I never even dreamed. I believe that I can not expect such kindness from any other country but America. Even I loose my citizenship I'll be loyal to U. S. of America and I'll defend and fight for America and American democracy with all my power. I beg your Honor for one more chance to prove my patriotism.

My mother and sisters homes in Japan are located 1½ miles from the TACHIARAI Army airfield. Brother wrote that he heard the airfield was bombed into pieces. I must expect sad news that my mother

and sisters were killed and homes destroyed. He himself does not know how to live through this starvation. He writes if I take my family to Japan, we must face the starvation and my two infants might starve to death.

I lived in America for over 19 years and with my American education, I have no idea how to earn my living and it is impossible to support myself and my wife and two infants. I am deeply accustomed to American ways of living and my wife and I never wished to repatriate to Japan in our heart. I really desire to educate my two infants in America and I want them to become real American and this is my only ambition now. When I signed the petition for my hearing on January 17, 1946 and presenting this petition to your honor, I was and I am determined never to go to Japan again and I'll never to see my mother, my sister and my brother in Japan but I wish to remain in U. S. If I am not forgiven by your honor and to be removed to Japan; will you please give me three or six month to stay in U.S. with promise that I must depart from America within that time.

I'll go to Mexico with my family, where my sister stays. I like to live all my life in Mexico and I'll do my best for the American democracy; since the world is divided into two major ideas, the American democracy and the Russian totalitarian communism. But never to see Japan.

I wish Japanese people forget about revenge to this total defeat of the war and loose their idea of race superiority and other feudalistic ideas and I pray Japan to become Switzerland of Orient and cooperate with America.

I honestly pay great gratitude to General Mc Arthur for his well done job of exterminating the militarism and radicalism and certain feudalistic systems and ideas for the foundation of democracy.

The fact that I had once applied for repatriation, renounced my citizenship and joined the Doms might be considered as disloyal citizen and hurting my petition for release. But I wish you will give your kind consideration to the environment, atmosphere and the ill-fated unbelievable incidents occured to my camp life, which forced me to the foolish actions and mistakes. Concerning to my character, I have never been arrested and the Mrs. de Golin and Mrs. Wallace's affidavit will prove my peaceful character. Both of these affidavit I presented to your hearing officer February 19, 1946.

I was given my hearing, which I wish to thank you at this time and I am very ~~very~~ sorry that I must present ~~write~~ this petition to take up your valuable time but I was so excited and confused at the hearing on February 19, 1946, because it concerns to life

and death of my family. I wrote this petition all by myself without any suggestion from anyone but with the effort that I tried my very best to be honest to myself to present this petition to your honor.

If you have any doubt to any facts or evidences I have presented in this petition, I honestly desire your investigation. I beg your kind consideration and grant my release so I can join my wife and two infants in Stockton, California. Unless I am released soon, I have no idea how my wife and children will support themselves.

I pray for your kind consideration for my release and let my wife and I be buried in American soil so I can educate my children in American way to become real American

Thank you.

Mariano Ide

Copy

Q-43-B-1
ALIEN INTERNMENT CAMP
CRYSTA CITY, TEXAS
JUNE 4, 1946

HONORABLE TOM CLARK,
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I, MASATSUJI IDE, here by respectfully petition Your Honor, for Consideration of my pardon and release from the internment and all charges there of. In support of my appeal I here by submit the following data.

1. I was borned at ALAMO, CALIFORNIA, DECEMBER 25, 1912.

2. I went and graduated from the grammar school, junior high school and senior high school. I also went to the university of California Extension Division for two years.

3. All of my family including myself are Catholic in our religion from our grand parent.

4. I have a wife, SHIGEKO IDE 25 years old and never left America, and two daughters, 2½ years old and 8 months old, ~~to~~ living at Stockton, California. They are having very hard time without me economically and spiritually.

5. My business was landscaping and gardening and all of my friends are American people. I hardly mingled with Japanese people untill I was evacuated into the Stockton Assembly center, and at any time I never was a member of any organization originated by alien Japanese.

6. I am one of the 13 originators, who originated the "KIBEI JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA about 12 years ago to re-educate the KIBEIS, (American citizens educated in Japan) to become real American in their ideal and their ways of living. The Japanese American Citizens League (J.A.C.L) at Los Angeles, California will have the record.

7. I have renounced my Japanese citizenship at that time ~~as~~ as forerunner for the "Drive of Americanization of KIBEIS," KIBEIS are American citizens educated in Japan. You may investigate through the Occupational Forces in Japan about my Japanese citizenship.

8. We, the originators of the KIBEI Citizens League fought quit strong anti-feeling toward our ~~movement~~ movement at that time.

9. I never adhered to the Japanese government and its principles at any time because I am American citizen. I swear to the God.

10. I never owed or given any allegiance to the Japanese government or to the country but I was always loyal American.
The God will know my real inner heart that I was Loyal American at all time.

11. My wife and I desire to educate our children in America to become real American in all respect.

12. I lived over 19 years in America and had all American education and my wife never left the American soil and real American in every respect. We both never wished to repatriate or we never desired to renounce our citizenships in our hearts, but only from the fears and the duresses from various groups within the center, I particularly went through during my camp life, caused my shortcomings. Your Honor, please trust me and trust the God.
I have presented the facts and evidences in the last petition as the sources of my fears and duresses which caused my shortcomings unintentionally.

13. Prior to and during the war I have always cooperated with the government authorities willingly both spiritually and physically.
Evidences as follows.
A. I had my pre-Army physical examinations twice with 1-A Classification and I was ready to enter the U. S. Army just before the evacuation.
B. STOCKTON ~~Ass~~ Assembly Center, Stockton, California, I worked as head of the Vegetable Warehouse.
C. ROHWER RELOCATION CENTER, ARKANSAS, I worked as head of the Landscape Department. The Camp authorities gave me a praise in the

center news paper for my good job and my cooperation with the camp authorities.

D. TULE LAKE, CALIFORNIA, I worked as construction carpenter.

E. SANTA FE, N.M. I worked in the mess hall and laundry room in spite of harsh criticism by the Dan people and my wife faced very un-pleasant situation.

F. CRYSTAL CITY, TEXAS, I am working in the bakery shop.

With the merits and the facts as presented above, I pray and beg Your Honor, consideration and grant my release from the internment and freed of all charges and ~~revo~~ revocate your removal order against me. I further beseech Your Honor's pardon for whatever shortcomings I may have committed unintentionally so that I may be returned to my family to look after their well being. Four of our futures depend solely on your mercy and I pray for your kind ~~consider~~ consideration.

All of us in my family are American citizens and we owe everything to America and I'll repay all the things we owe to America.

Your Honor represent the greatest country in the world, and I know that I must obey your removal order when if such time comes. If I am forced to remove to Japan through your power, but I'll never have any hateful thought to Your Honor, to America and to American people. But please count on me that I'll give my humble effort to preserve the democracy and willing to serve for the United States of America whenever wherever I'll be to prove I am American into my blood.

Sincerely yours.

Masatsuji Ide

MASATSUJI IDE
Q-43-B-1
ALIEN INTERNMENT CAMP
CRYSTAL CITY, TEXAS

Q-43-B-1
P. O. Box 788
Crystal City, Texas
June 5, 1946

Mr. Wayne M. Collins
Attorney At Law
Mills Tower, 220 Bush Street.
San Francisco 4, California

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing a copy of the petition I have sent to the Attorney General Tom Clark again and also $5 in money order.

You are very busy so please do not bother to answer this letter. I pray for your health and success.

Thank you

Masatsuji Ide

MASATSUJI IDE

DIRECTOR

REPLY TO:
OC
146-54-141

COPY

Department of Justice
ElienE Enemy Control Unit
Washington

June 19, 1946

Mr. Masatuji Ide,
Q-43-B-I,
Alien Detention Station,
Crystal City Texas.

Dear Mr. Ide;

Your recent letter to the Attoney General requesting permission to remain the United States, has been referred to this office for reply.

I regret inform you that your request cannot be complied with. After a careful considerration of all the facts in your case the Attorney General made a finding that you had adhered to the Japanese Government and it's Principles, and by an order dated April 16, 1946 directed your removal to Japan pursuant to the Presidential Proclamation of July 14, 1945. In reaching this decision, careful consideration was given to your family situation. In view of this final action by the Attorney General, it will not be possible to reconsider your case and you will have to depart from the United States in due course, in accordance with the removal order.

Sincerely,

Thomas M. Cooley, II
Director, Alien Enemy Control Unit

Copy

Q-43-B-1
P.O. Box 788
Crystal City, Texas
July 22, 1946

Honorable Thomas M. Cooley, II.
Director, Alien Enemy Control Unit
Dept. of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,

I, Masatsuji Ide, here by respectfully petition Your Honor for consideration of my pardon and release from the internment and all charges there of. In support of my appeal I here by present the following data.

I. To prove I was loyal to America and I'll be always loyal to America I sincerely desire to volunteer in the U. S. Army. I speak, read and write both English and Japanese peely, and I am sure I am able to give some service to the U. S. Army and to America.

Your Honor, please accept my appeal to volunteer in the U. S. Army and give me one more chance to prove my patriotism.

I. I was borned and educated in America from grammar school to college and I never adhered to the Japanese government and its principles but I have originated the Kibei J. A. C. L. at Los Angeles California about 12 years ago to re-educate Kibeis to become real American in their ~~idea~~ ideas and ways of living. J. A. C. L. at Los Angeles, California or Mr. Eiji Tanabe, present authority of J. A. C. L. at Salt Lake City, Utah, know my part for the origination of the Kibei J. A. C. L.

I. I never owed or given any allegiance to the Japanese government or to the nation, but I have renounced my Japanese citizenship as forerunner for the "Drive of Americanization" at the early part of the Kibei J. A. C. L. When the war started I went to the pre-induction Army Physical Examination twice and I passed the examinations with 1-A and I was ready to enter the U. S. Army within the month of March, 1942. I was willing to fight in the U. S. Army and give my life for America.

I. There were no such thing as election in the Dam and only the friend's pull determined all the officers. I never was

a member untill late September, 1944. I was suspected on account of my neighbor, MR. KUKIHARA, who was attacked at mid-night of June 27, 1944 and I was in ~~great~~ great danger to be attacked. To escape this danger I requested for membership in the Dan through friend's help. When my friend explained my situation of relation with my neighbor, my brother's friend sympathized to me and recommended to temporary treasurer of the Dan. My refusal of the recommendation was not accepted. I worked as construction carpenter at Tule Lake all the time and I never went to any meeting of any kind except few times during the one month from December 27, 1944 - to January 25, 1945 as temporary treasurer to help out other main treasurer. But I never agreed to Dan's ideas or to its activities at any time. When I came to Santa Fe, N.M. January 29, 1945 I escaped from the Dan and I was watched and followed by the Dan people, my letters were stolen, and my wife faced fearful situation at Tule Lake. I have ~~presen~~ presented the evidences to Your Honor's Hearing Officer February 19, 1946.

I. I entered the Dan, renounced my citizenship and said foolish thing at the renunciation hearing just to escape from the danger and to safeguard the lives of my family. At the Mitigation Hearing I think I gave a contrary reason as an answer from my actual reason for entering the Dan, because at the Mitigation Hearing it was impossible for me to say what I wanted to say. I never slept for several nights prior to the Hearing from the worries and I was so excited at ~~the~~ the Hearing because the hearing was to determine death or life to four of us, my wife and two infant children. I really don't know what I have said at the hearing. If I have answered any thing to hurt my release at the Mitigation Hearing February 19, 1946, please give Your Honor's kind consideration to the facts that I was so worried and excited and please grant my release to prove my patriotism.

I. My brother went back to Japan to look after mother, 73 years old, who is living alone in the present crisis, but no other reason to his repatriation.

I. The reasons I have written in the application for repatriation at October 1, 1945 are not my ideas. All the workers at the

office advised every one of us Tule Lake boys to write the reasons because they told us we have no chance to remain in America and we will be deported.

To ~~prove~~ prove that all the facts and evidences I have presented in my petitions are true, you will never find any disloyal or un-American actions or ideas prior to the December 27, 1944 and after Jan. 25, 1945. Only this one month I behaved pretendedly pro-Japanese to ~~escape~~ escape from the danger. presenting the above facts I request to Your Honor, please give me Your Honor's reconsideration to my case and please accept my appeal to volunteer in the U. S. Army. My only desire is to live in America as loyal American and my wife and children must live in America in order to survive.

Your Honor, there are very few, who is really loyal to America as I am. I'll do my very best for America so please give me one more chance to prove my patriotism. Myself and all of my family will do our ~~part~~ part for preserving the democracy and we all will be perfect loyal American forever.

Yours very sincerely

Masatayo Ide

COPY

2834½ Glassel Street
Los Angeles, 26, California
July 30th, 1946

Hon. Thomas M. Cooley II Jr.
Director, Alien Control Unit
Department of Justice
Washington D.C.

Re: Masatsuji Ide
Q-43-B-1
Box 788
Crystal City, Texas

Hon. Sir:

May I submit my appeal for the release hearing of Mr. Masatsuji Ide, who is now detained in Crystal City, Texas. I have known Mr. Ide for more than twelve years, as co-workers in the kibei division of the Japanese American Citizens League.

About twelve years ago, Mr. Ide joined the kibei division of the Los Angeles chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League as one of the originator of the division. At the time he held an important cabinet post.

The purpose of the organization was to carry on an extensive drive of educating the people of Japanese ancestry on Americanzation. I was the chairman of the organization at the time.

I swear that throughout the time that I have known Mr. Ide he was a good leader, well liked by all. Buring my administration, we carried on campaign such as expatriating from the Japanese citizenship status in order to clear the dual citizenship controversy. I remember that Mr. Ide was one of the first to expatriate his Japanese citizenship which was a strong indication of his loyalty and his conviction

I have no doubt in my mind that he was sincere and eager to work with the organization in our program of re-educating the younger generation to the American way of life.

I also sincerely believe that had he not been in Tule Lake Segregation Center, he would not have wavered nor have been forced out of his belief and his conviction that we all worked for in the organization. It is a sad condition when one's very life was threatened to change his belief.

In the name of humanity, I plead for his family that he be given another chance to prove his worthiness of true American citizenship.

I beseech that you reconsider his case and let him join his family , wife and two children, in Stockton, California.

Most sincerely yours,

Eiji E. Tanabe, formerly
chairman of the kibei Division
Japanese American Citizen League

Thomas M. Cooley, II
DIRECTOR

REPLY TO:
146-54-141
MRM

Department of Justice

Alien Enemy Control Unit

Washington

July 31, 1946

Mr. Masatsuji Ide
Q-43-B-1
P. O. Box 788
Crystal City, Texas

Re: Yourself

Dear Mr. Ide:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of July 22, 1946, requesting further consideration of the case of the above-named person.

Your letter will be given further consideration if and when the cases of the renunciants who have been ordered removed from the United States are further reviewed.

You are advised, however, that the determination by the Attorney General of removal in this case is final until certain law suits on this question now pending in the courts are decided. It is expected that several months will elapse before determination is reached in these cases. Meanwhile, it is not contemplated that any person under removal order will be forcibly removed from the United States.

Very truly yours,

Thomas M. Cooley II

Thomas M. Cooley, II
Director, Alien Enemy Control Unit.

COPY

A-F-F-I-D-A-V-I-T

State of California)
: SS Re: Masatsuji Ide
County of Los Angeles)

FRED M. YASUKOCHI, being first duly sworn deposes and says:

That I am a friend of Masatsuji Ide, who is now detained in Crystal City, Texas; that I am a citizen of the United States of America by reason of birth and that I was born in the State of California, County of Orange, City of Garden Grove, on March 5, 1920, and have known him and had dealings with him for the past decade until my date of induction into the Army on December 31, 1941, Honorably discharged from the Army of the United States, December 9, 1945.

I have known Mr. Masatsuji Ide for the past sixteen years and have never at any time observed anything which would have caused me to doubt his integrity. In view of these past years' association with Masatsuji Ide, I have witnessed his work with the Japanese Citizen League, which purpose was to further the Americanization of Young Men, and also, he was employed by my family for many years and have found him to be very reliable, efficient, honest, and a responsible person. I firmly believe that he is entitled to be released to join his wife and two small children for the sake of their happy future. I am confident that if he is released he will be as honest , loyal and law abiding.

Fred M. Yasukochi
Fred M. Yasukochi
Rt. 2 Box 492
San Marcos, California

Subscribed and Sworn to before me)
this 29th day of July, 1946)

Ed T Fujimoto
Notary Public in and for the County
of Los Angeles, State of California
My Commission Expires Jan. 16, 1950

Q-43-B-1
P. O. Box 788
Crystal City, Texas
August 19, 1946

Mr. Wayne M. Collins
Attorney At Law
Mills Tower 220 Bush St.
San Francisco 4, California.

Dear Sir,

Enclosing a original letter from the Justice Department and two copies of the affidavits sent to Washington for me by my friends.

Praying for your good health and success from my heart.

Yours Very Truly
[illegible]

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WALNUT CREEK, CALIF.

WALNUT CREEK 2100

5 September 1946

Mr. Harry Masatsuji Ide
Q-43-B-1
Box 788
Crystal City, Texas

Dear Harry:

Since receipt of your last letter, I have forwarded to Hon. Thomas N. Cooley II a letter in your behalf, a copy enclosed. In addition to the letter, I have taken up your matter with a friend who is familiar with such procedings in the Justice Department.

I sincerely hope these attempts on my part will aid materially in obtaining for you a chance to rejoin your family in Stockton and establish yourself again as a loyal citizen.

With the kindest personal regards, I remain

Very truly yours,

C. F. Hendrick

C. F. HENDRICK

CFH/tb

Encl.

I am returning the other copies you sent as you may want them for future reference.

C.F.H.

5 September 1946

Hon. Thomas N. Cooley, II
Director, Alien Enemy Control Unit
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Re: Harry Masatsuji Ide
Q-43-B-1
Box 788
Crystal City, Texas

Dear Sir:

I hereby submit my request for your reconsideration in the case of the renunciant named above.

Four years prior to his evacuation, Mr. Ide was in my employ as a gardner at my residence here in Walnut Creek, California. His work and service rendered in my behalf were always most satisfactory.

To the best of my knowledge and belief, Mr. Ide was always a man of high integrity and of excellent character. From my association with him I never observed any disloyal intentions in him. Never did I infer from talking with him the slightest implication of anti-American resolve on his part.

I do believe Mr. Ide's resolution, now past, renouncing his U. S. Citizenship, was made by him after submitting to severe pressure of enemy groups at the Tule Lake Center. Such an act on his part was done as a vain attempt to safeguard the lives of his mother and sisters in Japan.

Today Mr. Ide's wife and two daughters, all American Citizens in good standing, are living in Stockton, California, apart from husband and father under conditions of hardship. Reconsideration of his case would certainly alleviate this regrettable condition.

Very truly yours,

C. F. HENDRICK

CFH/tb

COPY

Q-43-B-1
P. O. Box 788
Crystal City, Texas
Sept. 15, 1946

Honorable Thomas M. Cooley, II.
Director Alien Enemy Control Unit.
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Honorable Sir,

I, Masatuji Ide, now interned at the Alien Internment Camp at Crystal City, Texas beseech to Your Honor for your reconsideration to my case and grant my release from the internment by submitting the following facts.

I have appealed to Your Honor to accept my sincere desire to volunteer in the U. S. Army in my last two petitions to your Honor. I also besought to Your Honor to write your recommendation to my Local Draft Board at Martinez, California to accept my appeal to volunteer in the U. S. Army.

I am sure my ability to speak, read and write both the English and Japanese languages will be some service to the Army and to America. If there are any other service I can do, please order me to any duty, I'll gladly serve America. I honestly believe that my wholehearted loyalty to America should be given the right to beseech to your Honor for the reconsideration to my case and sooner release from the internment instead of keeping me in this meaningless intern life for many more months until the law suits are decided.

The affidavits from Mr. Eiji Tanabe, present authority of the Japanese American Citizen League at Los Angeles California, and Mr. Fred M. Yasukochi, who served the U. S. Army for four years in the various battle fields, will prove to Your Honor that I was true loyal American and fought for Americanization of Kibeis in the past years. I am one of the originator of the Kibei Japanese American Citizen League at Los Angeles, California to re-educate ~~Kibeis~~ KIBEIS to become real American in their ideas and ways of living. I have expatriated my Japanese

citizenship as a forerunner for the Americanization Drive at that time.

The affidavits from Mrs. de Golia and Mrs. Wallace, I have presented to Your Honor's Mitigation Hearing Board on Feb. 19, 1946, will prove to Your Honor that I was true loyal American.

The evidences I have presented to Your Honor's Mitigation Hearing Board on Feb. 19, 1946 and the evidences my wife presented to Your Honor on July 22, 1946 will prove to Your Honor that I was honestly forced to stay as a member of the pro-Japanese organization from the fears, but my real heart and thoughts were wholehearted loyalty to America.
If Your Honor have any doubt to my loyalty to America, please order me to any duty, I'll gladly serve for America.

At the Mitigation Hearing on Feb. 19, 1946 I was so excited and worried about the Hearing and I forgot everything that what I wanted to say when I faced the Hearing Officer.
If I have answered any thing to hurt my release, please forgive me because of the fact that I was lost from worry and excitement.

As I have written on the previous petitions that I was in the deep suspicion from my block people and I was later told by two people on Dec. 31, 1944 that I was to be attacked on account of my neighbors incident, which I knew.
When I came to Santa Fe, N. M. I also was watched and followed, my letter from my wife and the application form of the family reunion were stolen from my letter box. My wife was given the warning (presented the evidences to the Hearing Board) and I was told by two persons that what my family at Tule Lake and my mother and sisters must face because I was not ~~loyal~~ behaving as loyal member of the Dan and loyal to Japan.
MR. TOSHIWO SAKAGUCHI, former internee, now lives at P. O. Box 1230, Honolulu, Hawaii, T. H. know my fearful situations at Santa Fe, N. M. from Tule Lake

people. Your Honor, now it is very easy for me to see and decide and say what I should do and say but when I faced all those fearful situations alone among the pressure groups, it was impossible for me to think and behave the way I really thought and the fears caused me for any shortcomings I may be comitted un-willingly and un-intentionally. After the second repatriation group left from Santa Fe, N. M. I was then a man to think with fearless free will.

Your Honor, I can give the evidences to any of my statements in my petitions to Your Honor. Please understand my unfortunate camp lives and forgive me any short-comings I may be comitted un-willingly and un-intentionally and give me one more chance to prove my patriotism.

My only ambition is to educate my children in America to become real American and my wife and I wish nothing but to be loyal American as we always have been and be buried in the American soil.

If Your Honor have any doubt to my wholehearted loyalty to America, accept my appeal to volunteer in the U.S. Army or draft me to the Army or please order me to any duty. I'll be more than glad to serve for America.

Praying for Your Honor's sooner reconsideration to my case and grant my release from the internment.

I feel my wholehart loyalty to America should be given the right of this appeal and your reconsideration and release from the internment and should be given one more chance to prove my patriotism.

Yours very truly

Masatsugi Ide

Q-43-B-1
P.O. Box 788
Crystal City, Texas
October 1, 1946

Mr. Wayne M. Collins
Attorney At Law
Mills Tower 220 Bush St.
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Sir,

I reciened your two air-maile yesterday and I appreciate very much and thank you. I am enclosing a copy of my petition to Honorable Thomas H. Cooley, II. Director Alien Enemy Control unit at Washington.

Praying for your health and success from my heart.

Yours very sincerely

Macartayo Ide

Copy

①

August 12, 1947
1034 Hoover Village
Seabrook Farms
Bridgeton, N. J.

Honorable Charles Rothstein
Acting Director, Alien Enemy Control Unit
Dept. of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Honorable Sir:

I, Masatsuji Ide, renunciant on relaxed internment at Seabrook Farms, Bridgeton, New Jersey, wish to present my evidence to your Honor that I have renounced my Japanese citizenship more than ten years ago.

I sincerely beseech your Honor's kind consideration for my release from internment.

I lost the original document stamped by the Japanese Secretary of Interior acknowledging my renunciation of Japanese citizenship. But as the enclosed copy of affidavit by Mr. Eiji E. Tanabi (dated July 30, 1946) to Honorable Thomas Cooley shows, I was one of the 13 members who originated the Kibei Japanese American Citizens League in Los Angeles, California, to educate Japanese people to become real Americans in their ideas and ways of life. I held an office in this League as an auditor. I renounced my Japanese citizenship as a forerunner when my Japanese American Citizens League had an

Americanization drive to clear dual citizenship.

Please believe me and trust enclosed copy of affidavit by Mr. Eiji E. Tanabe (presently J.A.C.L. officer in Los Angeles) and grant my release from internment. If Your Honor has any doubt as to my renunciation of Japanese citizenship, please investigate through the Occupation Force Authority in Japan.

My address in Japan is written as follows in Japanese: 福岡縣三井郡大刀洗村上高橋 and my name in Japanese is written as follows: 井手政次. My last name can be read in two ways, such as Ide or Ite, and my first name can be read in three ways, such as Masatsuji, Masaji, and Masatsugu. But my name is Masatsuji Ide. When you investigate the renunciation of my Japanese citizenship, please write my name and address in Japanese to avoid any confusion.

I never thought of foolish things such as: the emperor of Japan is a living God or that He will rule the whole world: because my religion is Catholic from my grandparents generation and I believe Christ is the creator of the universe and the only God. To prove my disbelief of

such a foolish idea. I renounced my Japanese citizenship more than ten years ago and I also originated the Kibei J.A.C.L. and persuaded the members to renounce their Japanese citizenship.

I never thought of fighting against America because America is my country and my home. I was well established in the landscaping business with four employees, and I never ever dreamed about Japan. I often conferred to Mr. Hudson, my client, who lives at Boyer Circle, Lafayette, California, on the subject of calling my mother to America. I lost my entire business, and my house and property in Concord, California was set on fire by some anti-Japanese persons because of evacuation, but I never have any ill feeling against America and American people.

I never joined Hoshi or Hokoku Dan until I believe, some time in August, 1944, and never was a treasurer of Hokoku Dan at any time. But at the request of my friend to the Hoshi Dan I was assigned as an assistant to the treasurer of the Hoshi Dan. I served for one month from December 27, 1944 to Jan. 26, 1945.

I never was a member of the originators of both dans, and I never was an officer at the beginning. If I were an originator or an officer

of either of the Ians from the beginning. I would have been interned on December 27, 1944, with the first group to Santa Fe Internment Camp.

As I have written before, I was in great danger of attack because I was considered a helper of our next door neighbor, Mr. Susumu Kurihara, who was attacked around mid-night of June 27, 1944. Mr. Mitsuo Hirata, who is a renunciant now living at Seabrook Farms, was also in the same danger because he came to my place and visited Mr. Kurihara. In fact he had to keep a steel pipe under his bed to protect himself in case of an attack.

Under this situation I joined the Ian late in August through a friend's help. When I came to Santa Fe Internment Camp, Santa Fe, New Mexico, I tried my best to avoid contact with the Ian members. I was spied and followed all the time until the first repatriation ship embarked for Japan in November, 1945.

Mr. Kakunosuke Tsuchiya, now living at 1418 - 6th St. North, Minneapolis 11, Minnesota helped settle the controversy that occurred when Ian people stole a letter from my wife and a family reunion application paper at Santa Fe Internment Camp.

Rev. Kodo Fujitani now living in Honolulu Hawaii, will remember that he agreed with me and persuaded me to get away from the Dan when I told him my intention of cutting entire relations with the Dans.

Mr. Joshi Sakaguchi now living at P.O. Box 1230, Honolulu, Hawaii, advised me to inform the camp authority to remove those Dan people who watched and trailed me around.

Your hearing officer at Santa Fe Internment Camp on February 19, 1946, also have two of my letters to my wife showing my clear intention of withdrawing from the Dans, and my advise to wife to act the same.

Following are some of the reasons which forced me to give any unwilling, thoughtless verbal expressions:

1. Renunciation of my Japanese citizenship
2. Persuading other people to renounce their Japanese citizenship
3. Originating Kibei Japanese American Citizens league
4. The misunderstanding by camp people for Mr. Kurihara's attack.
5. Trouble with Dans people at Santa Fe Internment Camp.

but when I thought not only about safety of myself

but safety of my wife, children, mother, brother, sisters, nieces, nephews and all other relatives I could not help myself.

I am very glad that Japan lost the war. If the Japanese militarists should have won the war and attained power, there will have been aggression after aggression with no freedom of speech, press, or religion and we will be having the Dark Ages now.

I have read most of the works of the occidental philosophers and I believe that without Christianity and Democracy there will be no civilization.

If Your Honor has any doubt as to any part of this or my other petitions to Your Honor, or my real inner democratic ideas, please investigate.

Please grant my release from internment. I and my family will prove our loyalty to America if such a time should ever come.

Please believe my loyalty to America and my inner democratic ideas and please grant my release from internment. I'll never forget your kind reconsideration.

Respectfully yours,

Masatsugu Ide

copy

August 12, 1947
1034 Hover Valley
Seabrook Farms
Bridgeton, N. J.

Honorable Charles Rothstein
Acting Director, Alien Enemy Control Unit
Dept. of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Honorable Sir:

I (Shigeko Ide), wife of Masatsugu Ide, paroled at Seabrook Farms, Bridgeton N. J., write to inquire whether you received my letter of June 7, 1947, requesting the release of my husband. It has been over two months since I sent my letter, and I have not yet received a reply.

As stated before, my husband renounced his Japanese citizenship more than ten years ago to prove his loyalty to America as evidenced in the affidavit papers of Eiji Tanabe which I enclosed in my letter of June 7th to you.

One of the charges against my husband states that he was a trouble maker at Tule Lake from its inception till internment. That is contrary to fact. He served only one month as assistant treasurer of the Hoshi Dan prior to internment. He was assigned to this position unwillingly and he once refused, but his refusal was not approved since there was no one to take his place in the emergency existing after the removal of the first group of trouble makers to Santa Fe Internment Camp.

If my husband were really active or had taken a part in the originations of the Hoshi Dan he would have been interned earlier with the

Copy

first group, which consisted of the original leaders and active members of the Hoshi Kai and Hokoku Kai.

All of the charges against my husband have been falsely made, and I beg your honor to please reconsider the above-mentioned facts and please grant his release - especially for the sake of our two young children. We are so eager to build our future in order that we may educate our children well in a democratic way of life.

Very respectfully yours,
Shigeko Ide

September 9, 1947

HONORABLE TOM CLARK,
Attorney General of the United States,
Department of Justice Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

On or about January, 1945, I signed an application for renunciation of U. S. Nationality at the Tule Lake Center, Newell, Modoc County, California.

I hereby repudiate, withdraw, retract and revoke the said renunciation upon the following grounds and for the following reasons:

(1) The circumstances under which said renunciation form was signed by me did not constitute a fair and impartial hearing and was a denial of my constitutional guaranty of due process of law and of the equal protection of the laws;

(2) I was not a free agent at the time when and the place where said renunciation form was signed but then and there was held in duress and was the victim of fraud, menace, undue influence and mistake of fact and law;

(3) I then and there was and for a period of time prior thereto had been detained in said Tule Lake Center by official authority and was deprived of substantially all my constitutional rights, liberties, privileges and immunities as an American citizen and was treated as though I were an alien enemy and thus was discriminated against solely by reason of the Japanese nationality of my ancestors;

(4) I was intimidated, coerced and compelled to sign said renunciation form by reason of the duress in which I was held by the government and the duress, fraud, menace and undue influence of groups and individuals within said Center, against which the government failed to protect me.

Because of the foregoing reasons the said renunciation was fictitious and is invalid and void.

I am not a citizen or subject of Japan and I do not and never have owed or given that country or nation any allegiance. I am not an alien enemy. I am a native American by birth and by choice. I have no dual citizenship through any act or acceptance upon my individual part.

I demand that you withdraw and set aside the said renunciation form, and the approval thereof if any approval thereof was given.

I am ready and willing to have this matter re-opened and a hearing be granted me in order to prove the said renunciation application was executed under the circumstances above-mentioned when I was not a free agent in any sense of the word but was acting under duress, menace, fraud, undue influence and mistake of fact and law.

I respectfully request your immediate consideration of this urgent matter.

Very truly yours,

Shigeko Ide (Kajita-maiden name)
(Name)

Address: 1034 Hoover Village
Seabrook Farms
Bridgeton, N. J.

Born: 6/26/21, Stockton, Calif.
26 years old

Date + Place of Renunciation:
Jan. 1/45
Tule Lake Center

Sept. 10, 1947
1034 Hoover Village
Seabrook Farms
Bridgeton, N.J.

Mr. Wayne M. Collins
Attorney at Law
Mills Tower, 220 Bush St.
S.F. 4, Calif.

Dear Mr. Collins:

Thank you for your letter dated Sept. 2 in reply to my letter of Aug. 27th. As suggested, my wife has sent a letter of cancellation of her renunciation, with a request to be added to the list of parties plaintiff in the equity suit involving the citizenship issue, to the Attorney General, and ~~I am~~ is enclosing one copy to you. She is remitting you a small amount ($15.00) as part payment.

I wish to receive your advice again on the following subject:

My brother in Japan has sent me (through a recent arrival from Japan, now living at P.O. Box 1056, Redwood City, Calif.) a copy of my Japanese citizenship renunciation paper, together with an affidavit by a Catholic Church Father in Japan, certifying my Japanese citizenship renunciation to be true.

Please advise me whether I should keep these two papers (Japanese Citizenship Renunciation Paper and affidavit by a Catholic Church Father certifying it), or send them to the Justice Dept., or send them to you as reference papers or evidence.

I wish to express my deepest gratitude to you for all your sincere efforts and sacrifices made in regard to our cases. Here's hoping from my heart for your continued success.

Yours very truly,
Masatsugu Ide

November 3, 1947

Mr. Masatsuji Ide,
116 E. Church Street,
Stockton, California.

Dear Mr. Ide:

In reply to your letter of September 10th, I suggest that you keep your Japanese citizenship renunciation paper and the affidavit for future reference. There is no necessity for you to send them to the Immigration Department or to me at the present time.

A decision is expected soon on the question whether or not your citizenship is to be restored and you will be informed of the nature of that decision.

Very truly yours,

WMC:cw

Masatsuji Ide

1-5 copy affidavit.

~~6 Yes. Feb. 18, 1943; Oct. 1, 1945.~~

6 Yes. Feb. 18, 1943, March 14, 1945; Oct. 1, 1945.

I applied for repatriation on Feb. 18, 1943, at the Rohwer Relocation Center. At the time there had been rumors and gossip in that Center that made me believe that [redacted] and Kibei and maybe even the Nisei were going to be deported to Japan just as soon as the Government could send us there on the exchange ship. About 90 percent of the residents in block 34 where I lived in Rohwer were Issei bachelors. They talked all the time saying that if citizens didn't apply ~~for repatriation because of their families in Japan would be punished~~ for repatriation before being deported that on arrival the Japanese authorities would consider us disloyal and the Japanese Thought Control Police or Military Policee would arrest us and send us to concentration camps or put us in prison or even treat us worse and they said that members of our families in Japan would be regarded with suspicion and be kept under surveillance. In Rohwer where I was many of the residents received letters from residents held in the camps at Poston and Gila stating that if anyone applied for repatriation he would not be forced to leave camp during the war and would not have to register and answer the Army -WRA questionnaire but that ~~if anyone~~ that who didn't apply for repatriation ~~he would have to register and answer the questionnaire or else be fined and sent to prison and be deported afterward and would be treated~~ would be forced to leave camp during the war and risk their safety outside in a hostile community and face discrimination. It was the rumor that those who signed for repatriation would have to answer the questionnaire and those who didn't sign for repatriation would have to answer the questionnaire or else be fined and sent to prison and afterward would be deported to Japan and would be treated very harshly on arrival in Japan if we answered Yes to questions 27 or 28 ~~as we~~ we would be considered ~~to be disloyal to Japan and~~ to be enemies of Japan because a Yes answer to either of those questions would prove to

if we didn't apply for repatriation we were to be forced to leave the safety of the Center and be forced to relocate in the East or middle west with the WRA during the war and we would be safe from harm and would be discriminated against and not be able to earn a living. Also there were rumors that all the Issei

was so anti-Japanese and hostile to us because of our ancestry and race

the Japanese authorities that we were loyal to the U.S. and enemies of Japan and we would be be treated as enemies. My wife and I were terribly afraid ~~that we would be deported. I~~ didn't want to be deported and I didn't want to be mistreated in Japan. I wanted to answer Yes to both questions but I was fearful that ~~I would be deported to Japan and I didn't~~ dare give Yes answers and I didn't want to refuse to answer as it would mean I could be fined and be sent to prison. To be safe and so I could stay in camp for the duration of the war like the WRA originally stated we could I applied for repatriation at Rohwer because I believed that by so doing I would be kept in camp and not be forced out and would not be separated from my wife and in case I was eventually deported I wouldn't be punished in Japan.

On March 14, 1945, I applied for repatriation while I was in the Alien Internment Camp at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

3. What were your reasons for applying for repatriation to Japan on March 14, 1945?

It was a few days after I came to Santa Fe Concentration Camp that I made up my mind to resign from the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-Dan and Hokoku Seinen-Dan because I did not believe in all of its activities and beliefs. I was thought of as a traitor or "inu" (pro-U.S.) while in the Tule Lake Camp, and I was one of the members on the list of the Dan to be attacked. Therefore, I did make many Pro-Japan statements to create the right impressions to the Dan, and was almost always the first one to apply for repatriation and renunciation just to keep my record good for the Japanese militarists in case of deportation to Japan. Records of internees in America were kept by Pro-Japanese groups in camp.

Saburo Bingo repeatedly stated that anyone who does not apply for repatriation and renounce his citizenship may ~~ride~~ board the ship ~~to Japan~~ but will never reach Japan. He ~~honestly~~ meant what he said, and I am afraid it could have happened if the war did not end in unconditional surrender of Japan.

Immediately after the start of war I declared to Mrs. DeGolia who lives at Boyer Circle, Lafayette, "I am willing to die under the flag I was born." When interrogated also by Mrs. McGregor (who lived at Contra Costa Country Club, and for whom I was gardening) for which country I would fight, I replied emphatically, "I will fight for America." However, as previously stated, I was denied the opportunity to fight and instead shipped to the marshlands of Arkansas.

4. What were your reasons for applying for repatriation to Japan on October 1, 1945?

I was part owner of a house and hotel in Concord, California, which burned down to the ground due to arson. Somehow, before this happened, I sensed and feared such a thing would take place. During my stay at Santa Fe Concentration Camp I was one of twenty or twenty-six people who disagreed with the principles and activities of the 1500 members of the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-Dan and Hokoku Seinen-Dan in the camp. Therefore, I was suspiciously watched by Yamane and his brothers, led by Shishido (an Issei), day and night. One day I wrote a family reunion request and at the same time denounced the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-Dan and Seinen-Dan. While I was working in the mess hall that particular application form was stolen from under my bed, and thereafter letters from my wife were stolen.

My wife was pregnant ~~at the time we entered camp with practically no money~~ and expecting the birth of our second baby, Jackson, who was born Nov. 3, 1945. I worked in the mess hall so that I could earn some allowance to send to her to buy a few of her craving foods at the canteen but my money order was also stolen. Mr. Nakamura (from Hawaii) was the head of the post office, and he was kind enough to make me out another money order with his money. He said that it might take several months of investigation and red tape to clear up the situation and to write up another money order.

I went to consult Rev. Kondo from Hawaii whether he felt that my resigning from the Dans was the wrong thing to do. However, he agreed about my resignation, and so I took my own stand, thereby being all alone at the Santa Fe Camp. I was the only outcast from the whole contingent from Tule Lake. My wife was warned by Mrs. Kuwano (mother-in-law of Ishizaka) for my action.

75

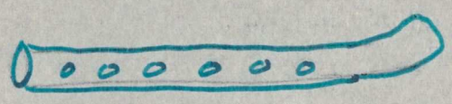
7. Why did you further state that you desired to contribute to Japan's post-war industry?

I knew that Japan lost the war when no harm came to us at the end of the war, but I did not know to what extent Japan lost. I believed that I should maintain a good record to be presented to the Japanese government by the U.S. government at the time of deportation. I didn't dare hope that any of us would be permitted to remain in the U.S. after what Japan did to Pearl Harbor.

I believed that the two organizations would report all of my activities to the Japanese government. I wanted to make a good record to be presented to the Japanese government when deported so that my family and myself would be safe from harm. I also believed that the U.S. government would send all records of individuals to Japan at the time of deportation.

5. Why, in your application of October 1, 1945, did you state that you had always been loyal to Japan?

At Tule Lake Camp I was on the list to be assaulted and so was closely watched. At Santa Fe Camp after I seceded from both organizations I was watched by the Yamane brothers, another Yamane (led by Shishido), and Kobayashi (father-in-law of Tachibana). I overheard them talking that I was going to be pushed off from the ship or I was going to have my neck cut off after being reported to the Japanese government. It was a matter of death or life to me to prove on record my loyalty to Japan. Just pretending was not enough or convincing. I had to prove by evidence (concrete). Mr. Kondo, who was the head of the repair shop at the Santa Fe Camp, made me a shakuhachi (a Japanese musical instrument similar to a flute) out of a piece of galvanized pipe with one end bent for easy gripping to avoid slipping. I asked him to make it for me to protect myself in case of attack. I still have that instrument in my home. Following is a rough sketch:



Music Instrument

I requested my roommate Masao Hamachi to stand up for me as a witness to testify that I was not an "inu" (traitor) after deportation to Japan. Dr. Furukochi gave me some tranquilizer medicine to prevent my nervous breakdown from fear and worry. Mr. Toshio Sakaguchi, another roommate from Hawaii, told me to report those people spying on me to the Santa Fe authority, but whenever I thought about the deportation and the consequences I just could not go through with his advice.

6. Why did you also state in your application of October 1, 1945, that you earnestly desired to be repatriated as early as possible?

Same reason as given in the previous question. When my camp records were sent by the U.S. Government with me to Japan, they would counteract the reports sent in by the Dans, and consequently my family and I would be safe from harm. We would either be killed or starved to death if Japan had won the war.

As soon as I entered Assembly Center the fact that I was an originator member of the Kibei Japanese American Citizens League, had renounced my Japanese citizenship, had denounced dual citizenship, and had tried to Americanize the Kibeis caused me great anxiety. One day the Assistant Consul General Fukushima of Los Angeles came to our JACL meeting. Akira Itami (translator at the War Criminals Trial in Japan) informed me that the purpose of his visit was to inspect our ideas and loyalty. Being so sure of being sent to Japan all I could think of was safety for my family and myself.

Mr. Ike

7(A) continued:

sisters and their children who were in Japan would receive harsh treatment if it was found out I'd given such answers. Also I heard that anyone giving Yes-Yes answers may be attacked by Issei groups and some Kibei and such incidents were occuring in Rohwer. Also I heard that every one had to answer the Questionnaire or be put to prison for 20 years or $10,000 fine or both. But there were letters in Rohwer from Poston and Gila Centers, Arizona, saying that if a person applied for repatriation, he would not have to register and answer the questions. But the WRA announced that anyone who applied for repatriation after Dec. 31, 1942, would have to register. Because of my fears I answered No-No.

7(B): Yes

About March, 1943.--a few days after I arrived at Santa Fe Internment Camp. I found out my big mistake of not being honest to myself. Away from Tule Lake I found out that the condition of physical force that ruled Tule Lake was not the life of any human being.

7(C): No

8(A): Copy affidavit.

9(B):

I said and did everything I could to renounce my citizenship at this time because if I failed to renounce, I was very sure that my life would be in great danger, as well as my family and family in Japan. After the Kurihara incident I never went out after dark, and whenever I had to go out, I placed a towel or cushion material under my hat to protect myself of an attack.

9(C):

I was fearful when trouble started in Tule Lake (killings and attacks, and especially after my next door neighbor Mr. Kurihara's incident--June 27, 1944, 8(b) and 9(A). I remember I even brushed my teeth and washed up in my apt. (There were no water facilities in apts.) Almost every night someone turned off all outside barrack lights

9(C) continued:

around my apt. in preparation for attacking me. When I went to Santa Fe camp I had the same trouble as I have explained in 8(D). At Santa Fe camp I was told by Saburo Bingo that I was really in danger at Tule Lake, that ~~they did not~~ had not been attacked me, ~~solely~~ because my brother had warned his dan neighbor that the FBI questioned him concerning the Kurihara incident and that he told them I didn't know who was responsible for attack on Mr. Kurihara and that I told the agents I didn't know who did it,--thereby lifting their suspicions about us brothers.

Mr. Ikemoto questioned by FBI?

9(E):

I wanted to be sure that we were safe from any post war tortures and dangers. After receiving letter from my brother Toshiro who repatriated ~~brother in~~ to Japan, I found out the righteousness and justice of the U.S. Gov't . I had expected deportation when U.S. won the war, but instead I was given better food, clothing, and treated by camp authorities with great kindness. Every repatriate was given the opportunity of remaining in America, even when on the train ready to leave for the repatriation ship for Japan. We (of the laundry dept in New Mex. camp) even prepared extra blankets for the repatriates to take with them to Japan.

9(F):

I am one of the thirteen who originated the Kibei American Citizens League in Los Angeles to become real Americans in our ideal and ways of life. We are the ones who persuaded members to renounce their Japanese citizenship. We had to fight certain anti-feeling toward our organization at that time. At the same time I renounced my Japanese

9(F) continued:

citizenship, which gave me fear all throughout the camp life until the defeat of Japan--the end of militarism and the dark age--that I would be mistreated for being anti-Japan or pro-American. Once that I was placed in camp, I was always conscious of what people said and thought, especially in regards to postwar treatment. It was impossible to think normally or clearly as I used to before being placed in camps, because of rumors and opinions I was exposed to every day (my block 39, Rohwer, Arkansas, consisted of 90% 1st Generation people from the old country).

11(d):

After my release I reported to my Draft Board in Martinez but was not reclassified or inducted as I was over age limit.

Sent to Crystal City - ~~about Oct 1947~~
~~W + 2 others~~ Then Seabrook - Oct 1947
W + 2 others to Ellis to see parents

Wife's parents stayed in Rohwer + returned from Rohwer after end of war
They didn't apply for repatriation

Interpreter hearing at Sfe

① Allied Citizens refused to leave as they had been offered at my new hearing

② Rothleder was my interpreter hearing office at Sfe.
He didn't ask me questions re Toshiro Ide

Uncle Toshitaro Ide (Issei) lived with Toshiro in Idaho & he worked for repatriates (had been in Idaho, (not Rohwer) & in ~~Lordsburg~~ Sharps Park, Lordsburg & Sfe & then Tule Lake.
He pressured all of us to repatriate, to prove Daisy to renounce.
[He died in Manzanar

At Rev. Hearing I first ~~told~~ asked Allen Collins that I wanted to make a statement.

& I made statement re Lyons, not to Jon who prob. mentioned it - etc.

Shd recommend - Jones & Kitchen -

re Turkenwood Council & earlier statement

~~[illegible]~~

NB

→ Bragg told me what to say

Promised not say such things

constitution comparable to the U.S. Constitution, and there never will be. The U.S. Constitution represents the words of God. I have studied a few of the books of famous Western philosophers, and I have not agreed at anytime with force, or militarism and conquest of other nations by force. I have no intention of criticizing the U.S. Government but the evacuation of American citizens without a hearing when there was ample time to do so was not justified. The U.S. government should have followed the constitution word by word as the Administration of President Eisenhower is doing today. If she had, I don't think such a thing as an evacuation of American citizens into concentration camps at the point of a bayonet would have taken place. Neither would such a law as permitting one to renounce his only citizenship have been passed. President Roosevelt was opposed to the evacuation of American citizens. I have four children today, and I am proud to say they are 100% Americans. I regret very much to say that the struggle with communism will not end without a war with Russia. I am ready and willing to do my duty as an American citizen when the time comes. I should and would be grateful to be given one more chance to regain my American citizenship.

/s/ Masatsuji Ide

Masatsuji Ide

Submitted and sworn to before me
this 13 day of October, 1958.

/s/ Toshiko Unno

Notary Public in and for the County
of Alameda, State of California.

(NOTARY SEAL)

13. Why did you state at your renunciation hearing that you believed the Emperor to be a divine being?

My family is of Catholic belief, and my ancestors have been also for the past 200 years. As a child I attended the Catholic Church twice every Sunday. If I did not attend church, I was not permitted to eat my supper. I went to catechism for two years, and before I came to America I served as an altar boy for two years every Sunday at the Catholic Church in the City of Kurume. My catechism teacher told us not to bow our heads to the emperor, his picture, or in front of a Shinto Shrine because there is only one Creator, who is God. I never did or do believe that the emperor is divine, but I had to make such an absurd statement to be convincing when sent to Japan. At the time I was convinced that the U.S. government would present my record of statements to Japan. My wife and family, and I would then be safe from the Kempei (military police) and angry mobs. In face of all the accusations and suspicions I met with the Akashi and Bingo group, I had to have some convincing evidence to counteract their report to the Japanese government concerning me. Disapproval of my renunciation meant death, slow starvation, or disappearance of my family or myself. When I went to request renunciation of my citizenship I was out of my mind from fear.

GB

14. Why did you also state at the above-mentioned hearing that you believed the Emperor would rule the world?

GB

Although I made such a foolish statement for self-protection, I did not believe in such a foolish thing. When U.S. started to advance toward Midway Island I concluded that Japan would be beaten since she had won the first phase of the war only by using its main force of Japanese military power against the allies' little outposts. Because I was so sure of being sent to Japan I felt that I had to make my record satisfactory to the military government of Japan in order to combat with the accusations of Akashi and Bingo's group. I genuinely believed this was the only way to save myself.

15. Why did you further state that you would like to return to Japan as early as possible so you could volunteer for the suicide squad and "go right into the ships of the U.S. and England"?

GB

When I took my army physical examination I was told by Dr. Newfeld that I was too nervous to be drafted for front line duty. He thought that the army would assign me to other duties. Therefore I knew that I could not be in such a special squad. My main and only purpose of making such a foolish and impossible declaration was to get approval of my renunciation, and thereby establish a record good enough to counteract the accusations made by Akashi and Bingo's group, as well as to prevent being attacked. When I was spied upon by ignorant groups who thought that attacking and even killing (Mr. Hitomi) was being loyal to Japan, fear caused me to be out of sound judgment or sanity. I could think of nothing but safety while in camp and after shipment to Japan. My thinking went around in vicious circles, and fear of life was always uppermost in my mind.

16. On March 5, 1945, what did you do to request approval by the attorney general of your renunciation?

I don't think that I did anything special, but I requested because I was under close watch by Tachibana's father-in-law (Kobayashi), Yamane, and the Yamane brothers. Some of the internees from Peru were keeping an eye on me also.

17. Why did you request approval by the attorney general of your renunciation?

As previously mentioned I was one of the organizers of the Kibei Japanese American Citizens League in Los Angeles who renounced his Japanese citizenship, tried to Americanize Kibeis in the Los Angeles area, and encouraged them to renounce their Japanese citizenships as one step closer to being a good American citizen. One meeting Assistant Consul General Fukushima came to our meeting, and as Mr. Itami told me later, to check our ideals. This was quite a shock to me, and I always carried this fear of disapproval by the Assistant Consul General of my actions from the time of my entry into the Stockton Assembly Center till the end of the war. I was always being watched by someone or another ever since entry into Tule Lake Camp. Hence, failure to obtain approval of my renunciation meant physical harm to myself or family. If the war did not end in the unconditional surrender of Japan, I doubt very much that I would be alive today. I would have been disposed of. All the answers that I have given you to the foregoing questions seem almost ridiculous to whoever is examining my report; but once a person is committed to such a concentration camp he cannot think logically. His thinking habits are molded into certain ways from which he cannot escape. Even after the war and after I went to Crystal City Camp I was thought of as an "inu" (traitor) and therefore watched. Mr. Nagao, the Chief Cook, confessed to me that he thought I was a German police. I was an assistant baker to the chief baker who was a German internee. One day my mail (request for release from internment) to the attorney general was stolen from the post office. The reason why I found this out was that I went back to see Mr. Miller (postmaster) in order to change my mail to registered mail. Under such an environment I was not my real self. I was under constant fear of life; I had no one to go to for help or to confide in for ease of mind.

The U.S. government had four months time in which to give a hearing to us Niseis (American born citizens) for testing our loyalty, if she wanted to, before they ordered us to assembly centers. Curfew came in February, 1942, and we were in camps in June, 1942, If I were not sent into camp I would have been in the U.S. Army. Japan made the biggest mistake in the history of any nation on the day she bombed Pearl Harbor. The day that Japan lost the war was the day that Russia was ready to take over Japan if not of the U.S. The U.S., who protected Japan from the Russians, was the country that Japan attacked. At the same time the day when U.S. won the war unconditionally was the day U.S. took over the job that Japan had of checking Communism in Asia. However, militarism had to end sometime, somewhere. Fate was that U.S. which has the most perfect constitution--freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of press, and liberty and justice for all--was given the job of leading the world into peace and prosperity through Democracy. There has been no other country in the past which has had a

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Address Reply to the
Division Indicated
and Refer to Initials and Number

JUN 23 1958

jle

GCD:OC
146-54-141
93-1-1320

Lloyd H. Burke, Esquire
United States Attorney
422 Post Office Building
Seventh and Mission Streets
San Francisco 1, California

Re: Masatsuji Ide
Your ref: Abo et al v. ~~Brownell et al. Furuya et al v. Brownell et al.~~ Rogers et al. (Consolidated actions - Civil Nos. 25294 & 25295). Renunciation of Citizenship, Former Title 8 U.S.C. 801(i).

Dear Mr. Burke:

This is in response to your letter of March 28, 1957, enclosing an affidavit for a determination as to whether the case of the above-named subject may be considered as coming within the coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the case of Acheson v. Murakami, 176 F.2d, 953, in accordance with a letter from this Department dated September 21, 1953, to Mr. Wayne M. Collins.

You are advised that in the event of litigation involving an issue of the validity of the subject renunciation, this Department would be unable either to stipulate that the affidavit be accepted as evidence in lieu of testimony, or to concede that said case comes within the coverage of the above decision. The reasons for the Department's position in this respect, among others, are:

This subject was born December 25, 1912, in the United States and resided in Japan from 1913 to 1928. Part of his education was received in Japan. Pertinent records of the War Relocation Authority indicate that this subject gave negative answers to Questions 27 and 28 of the Army - WRA Registration form. He applied for repatriation on February 18, 1943, March 14, 1945, and October 1, 1945. In this last mentioned application subject stated that he had always been loyal to Japan and earnestly desired to be repatriated as early as possible and to contribute to that country's post-war industry. This subject was a member of both the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-Dan and

the Hokoku Seinen-Dan and served as an officer of the former organization. This subject made early and repeated requests for permission to renounce his citizenship. He stated at his renunciation hearing that he believed the Emperor to be a divine being, he expressed the belief that the Emperor would rule the world, and stated that he would like to return to Japan as early as possible so he could volunteer for the suicide squad and "go right into the ships of the United States or England." This subject requested approval of his renunciation by the Attorney General on March 5, 1945.

In view of the facts hereinbefore recited, the expressed reasons for renunciation as stated by subject in his affidavit are not persuasive and we are of the opinion that his case may not be considered as coming within the coverage of the decision in the Murakami case.

In accordance with our above-referred to letter of September 21, 1953, we attach the original and two copies of the affidavit for return to Mr. Collins.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By:
Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enclosures:
Original and two
copies of affidavit.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ejf

Address Reply to the
Division Indicated
and Refer to Initials and Number
GCD:CPM
146-54-141
93-1-1320

NOV 21 1958

Robert H. Schnacke, Esquire
United States Attorney
422 Post Office Building
Seventh and Mission Streets
San Francisco 1, California

Re: Masatsuji Ide
Your ref: Abo et al v. Rogers et al. Furuya et al v. Rogers et al. (Consolidated actions - Civil Nos. 25294 & 25295). Renunciation of Citizenship, Former Title 8 U.S.C. 801(i).

Dear Mr. Schnacke:

This is in response to your letter of October 23, 1958, enclosing additional affidavit for a determination as to whether the case of the above-named renunciant may be considered as coming within the coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the case of Acheson v. Murakami, 176 F. 2d 953, in accordance with a letter from this Department dated September 21, 1953, to Mr. Wayne M. Collins.

In accordance with your request, we have reexamined the affidavit, together with the pertinent Governmental files, and you are advised that we adhere to our views as expressed in our letter of June 23, 1958, that this subject's case may not be considered as coming within the coverage of the decision in the Murakami case.

In accordance with our letter of September 21, 1953, we attach the original and 2 copies of this subject's affidavit for return to Mr. Collins.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By:
Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enclosures
Original and two copies of affidavit, dated March 18, 1957.
Original and two copies of additional affidavit, dated October 13, 1958.

January 18, 1960

Mr. Masatsuji Ide
3295 Mt. Diablo Blvd.
Lafayette, California

Dear Mr. Ide:

I am returning herewith the original and copy of the affidavit which I have prepared for you from your answers to my questionnaire. I would thank you to read the answers therein and if you find them to be true, you should take them to a notary public and there sign the original and swear to it. The notary public should stamp in the copy for you. Thereupon you should return the original to me promptly for processing to the Justice Department. You should keep the copy in your possession for future reference.

If you should make any additions or corrections in the affidavit, please inform me of the changes in a letter enclosing the affidavit and those changes will be made in the other copies sent to the Justice Department.

Very truly yours,

Encs.

P.S. It is imperative that you take care of this important matter <u>immediately.</u>

January 20, 1960

Mr. Masatsuji Ide
3295 Mt. Diablo Blvd.
Lafayette, California

Dear Mr. Ide:

I wish to thank you for your remembrance at Christmas and also for the dwarf plant you brought in the other day.

My best wishes to you and your family for the New Year.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Ide
3295 Mt. Diablo Blvd.
Lafayette, Calif.
Jan. 21 - 1968

Dear Mr. Collins,

I thank you for all the things you have done for all of us Nisei and specially for my case.

I really do not know how to thank you, but I will always remember you as long as I live. Praying for your good health. Thanking you.

M. Ide

Reject 3/30/60

ejf

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Address Reply to the
Division Indicated
and Refer to Initials and Number

GCD:CMR
146-54-141
93-1-1320

MAR 21 1960

Lynn J. Gillard, Esquire
United States Attorney
422 Post Office Building
Seventh and Mission Streets
San Francisco 1, California

Re: Masatsuji Ide
Your ref: Abo, et al v. Rogers, et al.
Furuya, et al v. Rogers, et al. (Consolidated
actions - Civil Nos. 25294 & 25295). Renunciation
of Citizenship, Former Title 8 U.S.C. 801 (i).

Dear Mr. Gillard:

This is in response to your letter of February 18, 1960, enclosing an affidavit for a determination as to whether the case of the above-named renunciant may be considered as coming within the coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the case of Acheson v. Murakami, 176 F. 2d, 953, in accordance with a letter from this Department dated September 21, 1953, to Mr. Wayne M. Collins.

In accordance with your request, we have reexamined the affidavit, together with the pertinent Governmental files, and you are advised that we adhere to our views as expressed in our letters of June 23, 1958 and November 21, 1958, that this subject's case may not be considered as coming within the coverage of the decision in the Murakami case.

In accordance with our letter of September 21, 1953, we attach the original and two copies of this subject's affidavit for return to Mr. Collins.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By:
Paul J. Grumbly
Special Litigation Counsel

Enclosures:
Original and two copies
of affidavit, dated January 20, 1960.

April 5, 1960

Mr. Masatsuji Ide
3295 Mt. Diablo Blvd.
Lafayette, Calif.

Dear Mr. Ide:

The Justice Department has again denied you administrative clearance on the most recent affidavit I processed on your behalf.

Unless I am successful in obtaining administrative clearance for you by negotiation with the Justice Department, it will be necessary for a court hearing to be had in your case if you wish to proceed in an endeavor to recover your U.S. citizenship. I shall keep you informed of any progress made in your case.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss

April 17, 1962

Mr. Masatsuji Ide
3295 Mt. Diablo Blvd.
Lafayette, Calif.

Dear Mr. Ide:

In order to conclude your case without further delay, I am enclosing herewith an application form which I would thank you to fill out in pencil as best you can and return to me in the enclosed envelope.

When you have returned the form to me, I will prepare an application from the information you supply on the enclosed form. Thereafter, a petition for your naturalization can be filed and I believe it will be granted and when that has been done, I will be able to carry on my final negotiations with the Justice Department to see if it will grant you administrative clearance as to your renunciation. If it does, we can drop the naturalization proceeding but if it refuses, we can proceed with your petition for naturalization.

I would thank you to complete the information on the enclosed form during this week and return the form to me immediately. If you have any questions concerning the form, please telephone to my office, but in any event, I would thank you to fill out the form as best you can and mail it to me by the end of this week.

Please do not delay in sending me the form because of any uncertainties you may have about the answers. It is only necessary that you answer as many questions as you can and mail the form back to me immediately.

Very truly yours,

WMC
DP:ss
Encs.

April 27, 1962

Mr. Masatsuji Ide
3295 Mt. Diablo Blvd.
Lafayette, California

Dear Mr. Ide:

In connection with your application for naturalization, I would like to ask you to answer the following questions so that I may complete the filling out of your application.

Regarding Alien Registration Card, show the exact spelling of your name as it appears on your Alien Registration Receipt Card, and the number of your card.

Name:_____
No:_____

What is the name of the nursery of which you are the owner:_____

What is the address of the nursery?_____

_____

On what date did you first become self-employed as a nursery owner?_____

Please show the exact spelling of your name as it appears on your birth certificate._____

_____
(If you do not have a copy of your birth certificate, please write out your full name given to you at birth to the best of your recollection).

In connection with your trip to Japan, as a child, in May of 1913 and your return to the U.S. on Jan. 26, 1927, please answer the following questions:

What was the name of the port in the U.S. from which you departed in May of 1913?_____

What was the name of the vessel on which you traveled to Japan?_____

What was the name of the port in the U.S. to which you returned on Jan. 16, 1927?_____

What was the name of the vessel on which you traveled when you returned to the U.S. in 1927?_____

_____

What was the name of the port in Japan from which you departed?_____

Since what date have you lived continuously in the State of California?_____

Please send your reply to me as soon as possible so that I may complete the filling out of your application.

Very truly yours,

WMC
DP:ss
Enc.: Env.

WAYNE M. COLLINS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
MILLS TOWER, 220 BUSH STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA
GARFIELD 1-5827

April 27, 1962

Mr. Masatsuji Ide
3295 Mt. Diablo Blvd.
Lafayette, California

Dear Mr. Ide:

In connection with your application for naturalization, I would like to ask you to answer the following questions so that I may complete the filling out of your application.

OK

Regarding Alien Registration Card, show the exact spelling of your name as it appears on your Alien Registration Receipt Card, and the number of your card.

Name: MASATSUJI IDE
No: 6138889

What is the name of the nursery of which you are the owner: HARRY'S NURSERY

What is the address of the nursery? 3295 MT. DIABLO BLVD. LAFAYETTE, CALIF.

On what date did you first become self-employed as a nursery owner? ABOUT 1950

Please show the exact spelling of your name as it appears on your birth certificate. MASATSUJI IDE
(If you do not have a copy of your birth certificate, please write out your full name given to you at birth to the best of your recollection).

In connection with your trip to Japan, as a child, in May of 1913 and your return to the U.S. on Jan. 26, 1927, please answer the following questions:

What was the name of the port in the U.S. from which you departed in ~~May~~ of 1913? SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

APRIL, MAY OR JUNE

What was the name of the vessel on which you traveled to Japan? NOT CLEAR

What was the name of the port in the U.S. to which you returned on Jan. 26, 1927? SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

What was the name of the vessel on which you traveled when you returned to the U.S. in 1927? PRESIDENT LINCOLN

What was the name of the port in Japan from which you departed? YOKOHAMA JAPAN

Since what date have you lived continuously in the State of California? OCT. 1947

Please send your reply to me as soon as possible so that I may complete the filling out of your application.

Very truly yours,

WMC

WMC
DP:ss
Enc.: Env.

MY NAME ON MY SOCIAL
SECURITY CARD IS
MASATSUJI HARRY IDE

10a — ARKANSAS - NEW MEXICO - NEW JERSEY

ajf

February 26, 1964

JWD:PJG
146-54-141
93-1-1320

Cecil F. Poole, Esquire
United States Attorney
422 Post Office Building
Seventh and Mission Streets
San Francisco, California 94101

Re: Masatsuji Ide
Your ref: Abo et al. v. Kennedy; Furuya et al. v. Kennedy, 25294, Cons. 25294-G, 25295, ND California SD

Dear Mr. Poole:

This is in response to your letter of December 31, 1963, enclosing an affidavit for a determination as to whether the case of the above-named renunciant may be considered as coming within the coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the case of Acheson v. Murakami, 176 F. 2d, 953, in accordance with a letter from this Department dated September 21, 1953, to Mr. Wayne M. Collins.

In accordance with your request, we have reexamined the affidavit, together with the pertinent Governmental files, and you are advised that we adhere to our views as expressed in our letters of June 23, 1958, November 21, 1958 and March 21, 1960, that this subject's case may not be considered as coming within the coverage of the decision in the Murakami case.

In accordance with our letter of September 21, 1953, we attach the original and two copies of this subject's affidavit for return to Mr. Collins.

Yours very truly,

JOHN W. DOUGLAS
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By:
Paul J. Grumbly
Special Litigation Counsel

Enclosures:
Original and two copies
of affidavit, dated January 20, 1960.

May 6, 1964

Mr. Masatsuji Ide
3295 Mt. Diablo Blvd.
Lafayette, California

Dear Mr. Ide:

I regret to inform you that on February 26, 1964, the Department of Justice again refused to grant you administrative clearance. In consequence, it still contends that your renunciation of U.S. citizenship was a voluntary act on your part and it still classifies you as an alien. In view of the fact that the Attorney General (or his agents in the Department of Justice) refuses to concede that your renunciation was involuntary the following remedies now are available to you, to-wit:

(1) You now may exercise the right to have a court trial in the U.S. District Court in San Francisco in action No. 25294 entitled Abo et al., v. Kennedy, et al. to have the court determine whether or not your renunciation of U.S. citizenship made while you were involuntarily detained in a WRA Center concentration camp simply because of your Japanese ancestry was voluntary or is void for having been the product of duress and fear. If you elect to have such a trial you must make arrangements with an attorney at law of your own choosing and at your own expense to represent you at such a trial. (The reason why I mention this is that because of successive illnesses I will be unable to represent you at such a trial but I will be glad to aid you and any attorney you select to represent you as best I can.) If you are successful at such a trial your renunciation of U.S. citizenship will be set aside and you will be declared to be a U.S. citizen. If you lose you can take an appeal to the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit and finally, if necessary, to the U.S. Supreme Court.

(2) You can write and ask a U.S. Senator from California or the Congressman from your District in California to make inquiry of the Attorney General as to the reasons why he has refused or his agents in the Department of Justice have refused to consent to a cancellation of your wartime renunciation of U.S. citizenship which was made by you under duress and fear while you were detained in a W.R.A. concentration camp simply because of your Japanese ancestry. You may also write and ask such a Senator or Representative in Congress to introduce a special bill in Congress to cancel your wartime renunciation of U.S. citizenship on the ground that it was the product of duress and fear and to have it declared that

you still are a U. S. citizen. You may also ask friends to write to such a Senator or Representative in Congress on your behalf requesting that he make such an inquiry of the Attorney General or that he introduce such a special bill in Congress.

(3) Heretofore I notified you that in my opinion you are eligible to become a citizen of the United States in a naturalization proceeding. In consequence, I suggest that you apply for naturalization at the U.S. Immigration Office nearest you which is situated at 630 Sansome Street, San Francisco, California. I am enclosing the "Application To File Petition For Naturalization" which has been prepared from factual data you supplied to my office for that purpose. I suggest that you read it and, if any corrections are to be made thereon or any additional information is to be added thereto that you have such matter typed thereon.

You are to sign your full name in the space provided for your signature under question (19) of the petition.

You must obtain three (3) identical passport photographs, 2 inches by 2 inches in size and write in light pencil your alien registration number on the reverse side of each of the three photographs. (Don't write the number in ink.) and file the 3 photographs with your petition.

When you go to the U.S. immigration office to file your petition an agent of that Service will arrange to have your fingerprints taken.

It is my suggestion that you apply for naturalization through filing such a petition for naturalization as soon as possible. If you become a citizen by naturalization it will not be necessary for you to continue your lawsuit to recover your citizenship unless you prefer and insist on pursuing your lawsuit remedy to completion.

Please let me know when you intend to file your petition or let me know the date that you actually file it.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss
Enc.

March 22, 1965

Atlantic 3-3830

Mr. Masatsuji Ide
3295 Mt. Diablo Blvd.
Lafayette, California

Dear Mr. Ide:

On May 6, 1964 I sent to you an "Application to File Petition for Naturalization". I would thank you to let me know the date that you filed that application with the U. S. Immigration Office nearest you.

I would also be grateful if you would let me know what progress has been made for your naturalization.

Very truly yours,

WMC:fe 2/18/67 - 11:10 PM phd AT 3-3830 - Masatsuji Ide says that Jerome has written to USDA 57 USDA 5. - explained he could have that - he says doesn't want that - + he will apply for naturalization. Said this he will file appl for naturalization and also, after winter, apply at USDA 5 for clearance and maybe get clearance that way - but in any event he will file appl for naturalization - and always OK clearance has for work.

February 18, 1967

Mr. Masatsuji Ide
3295 Mt. Diablo Blvd.
Lafayette, Contra Costa County
California

Dear Mr. Ide:

Confirming our telephone conversation of this morning I wish to inform you that the Justice Department still is adamant about not giving you clearance in equity proceeding No. 25294 and wishes the few remaining plaintiffs to be dismissed without prejudice.

For your information I wish to state that if you will file the "Petition" or rather "Application To File Petition For Naturalization", Form N-400, which I prepared for you and sent on to you on March 22, 1965, I believe your petition for naturalization will be granted and that you will become naturalized. That petition can be filed by you at the office of the U.S.Immigration & Naturalization Service at 630 Sansome Street, San Francisco. It will be processed promptly by the "naturalization bureau" of that office.

There is a possibility that you may obtain clearance direct from the U.S.Immigration Service in San Francisco through the medium of filing an affidavit there explaining why you renounced your citizenship. If that office looks upon your affidavit favorably and recommends to the Justice Department that it give you clearance the Justice Department thereupon may clear you by documenting you as a U.S. national and citizen. By proceeding in that manner the questions as to what occurred in Tule Lake Center and the charges they held against you will not be in issue as they would in the event of a trial in equity suit No. 25294. You may pursue that remedy if you wish and I believe Mas Yonemura, Esq. would be willing to take such steps for you inasmuch as you inform me he has written to some office in San Francisco concerning your citizenship. He wrote me a short time ago inquiring about your status but I was in Los Angeles for a prolonged period and did not return to San Francisco until a few days ago and hence did not answer his letter and, of course, I would not give him any information about your case without first receiving your consent to divulge any matters pertaining to you. Even though the Immigration Service office some years ago announced that it would process such affidavits only by a certain date which long has passed it processed one such affidavit last year through the good offices of Mr. Fullerlove of the Immigration Service in San Francisco.

As I informed you this morning the Justice Department requests that I dismiss the remaining few individuals in Abo v. deB. Katzenback, No. 25294, without prejudice, which leaves only a few renunciants' status of citizenship undecided in that equity proceeding. Of these one already has been naturalized, Tatsumi Yamamoto, who was sworn in on February 14th last. One other renunciant who lives in San Francisco does not wish to proceed to trial either and asks that he be dismissed from the equity suit. He is filing his petition for naturalization and I assume that he too will be cleared for he too is a person of good moral character and has been such for more than ten years and is attached to the Constitution of the United States. One other who lives in Los Angeles also declines to proceed to trial in the U.S. District Court in the equity proceeding and is to file his petition for naturalization in Los Angeles. He too likewise is qualified to be naturalized as you also are. Of the five additional renunciants each of whom lives in Japan and is bound by family ties there none desires to proceed to trial in the district court and none intends or expects to return to the United States and each of them also will be dismissed to bring the equity proceedings to a termination.

Inasmuch as you have decided not to proceed to trial in Abo v. Katzenback, No. 25294, and orally requested me to dismiss you as a plaintiff therein I shall dismiss the suit as to you and the remaining few renunciants in the U.S. who are to file petitions for naturalization and the remaining few in Japan who no longer are interested in being declared to be U.S. citizens.

Inasmuch as you have informed me you have not yet filed your petition for naturalization which I prepared for you I suggest that you do what is necessary to correct any changes in that petition that may be necessary to bring it up to date and thereupon file it in the office of the U.S. Immigration & Naturalization Service in San Francisco at 630 Sansome Street. The naturalization bureau of that office if familiar with the who story of what happened in the Tule Lake Center and have knowledge of the governmental duress there exerted upon each resident and will process you application properly. Those matters which the Justice Department long held against you and the things with which they charged you way back in 1944-1945 will not be held against you in your naturalization processing.

If you need any advice or assistance or any services on my part to aid you to become naturalized do not hesitate to let me know. Also please inform me when you file your application and also of the date thereafter you are to be naturalized.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

WMC/W

LAW OFFICES
YONEMURA AND YASAKI
SUITE 1015 FINANCIAL CENTER BUILDING
405 14TH STREET
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA 94612
TELEPHONE 452-3420
AREA CODE 415

MAS YONEMURA
JOE J. YASAKI

FILE NO. 3106

February 20, 1967

Mr. Wayne M. Collins
Attorney at Law
Mills Tower
220 Bush Street
San Francisco, Calif. 94104

Dear Wayne:

Re: Masatsuji Ide

Thanks very very much for your letter of February 18th in which you enclosed a copy of your letter to Mr. Ide.

I have already spoken to Grover Cochrane, Assistant District Director for Deportation, and he has indicated that the Service policy is sympathetic and he furnished me with some old forms N-576.

I was able to go through the Service's file in this matter and got the pertinent dates and correspondence. It was my first chance to see the other party's file and it was an eye-opener.

I have said this before, but I do want to repeat it, that is, you probably did more to help rectify the greatest mass violation of civil rights and civil liberties this country has ever known than anyone else. Others who helped with various phases of the evacuation program and who got publicity because they took cases to the U. S. Supreme Court have had testimonials and monuments built, but when the final history (I mean the definitive history) is written, the researchers are surely to run across the unpublicized and effective work that you did for those whose causes were the most unpopular and who were all but abandoned by their "loyal" brothers of common ancestry.

With the very warmest of personal regards.

Sincerely,

Mas Yonemura

MY:pb

April 25, 1967

United States Attorney
Federal Building
450 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, California 94102

Attention: Charles Elmer Collett, Esquire
Chief Assistant United States Attorney

Dear Mr. Collett:

Annexed hereto you will find original and two copies of the affidavits of the following named persons:

(1) IDE, Masatsuji, born December 25, 1912.

(2) CHUMAN, Hayao, born April 24, 1913.

(3) NAKAMOTO, Tokuji, born December 8, 1916.

(4) YAMAMOTO, Tatsumi, born April 2, 1917.

Pursuant to my telephone conversation with Paul J. Grumbly, Esquire, who is, I understand, in the general litigation section of the civil department of the U. S. Department of Justice in Washington, D. C., these affidavits are presented to you to forward direct to his attention for review pursuant to an agreement I entered into with the Attorney General some years ago.

Mr. Grumbly will review said files with a view to determining whether or not the Justice Department will consent to the entry of a judgment in favor of said persons cancelling their renounciations and declaring them to be U. S. citizens by birth.

I would be grateful if you would forward the affidavits to the Department of Justice to Mr. Grumbly's attention as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

WMC
kt
Enclosures

April 25, 1967

Mr. Masatsuji Ide
3295 Mt. Diablo Boulevard
Lafayette, California

Dear Mr. Ide:

I wish to inform you that Paul J. Grumbly of the Justice Department has agreed to review your affidavit once again.

It is possible that his review of the file may result in an agreement by the Justice Department to the entry of a judgment cancelling your renunciation of citizenship.

When Mr. Grumbly has given me his determination on the matter, I will write and let you know. I believe that his answer should be obtained within a period of three weeks.

Very truly yours,

WMC
kt

6

June 12, 1967

Mr. Masatsuji Ide
3295 Mt. Diable Blvd.
Lafayette, California.

Dear Mr. Ide:

The U. S. Attorney's office telephoned me this morning at 10:45 to inform me that pursuant to my request the Justice Department's attorney Paul J. Grumbly reviewed your case and upon reconsideration the Attorney General will waive its offer of proof in your case and consent to a judgment being entered in the mass equity suit cancelling your renunciation and consenting that a judgment be entered declaring that your renunciation was void from the beginning and that you are and always have been a native born U.S. citizen and, as such, entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities of U.S. citizenship.

I shall have a judgment entered in your favor in a day of two and will send you a copy of the judgment for your own use.

Very truly yours,

WMC/W

6/12/67 - phd Atl. 3-3830 long-
gave info to Mrs K

6/7/67 phd 452-3830 Mrs Yamura v. Atl. long

June 14, 1967

Mr. Masatsuji Ide
3295 Mt. Diablo Boulevard
Lafayette, California

Dear Masatsuji:

Enclosed find a certified copy of the final and conclusive judgment which was entered on June 14, 1967. It cancels your renunciation and declares that you are and always have been a native born U. S. citizen and, as such that you are entitled to all the rights and privileges of citizenship.

Inasmuch as the judgment declares that your renunciation was void at the time it was made it never became effective at all and, therefore, you never did lose your U. S. citizenship.

I am pleased that your citizenship no longer is in doubt.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

WMC/W

June 7, 1967

146-54-141
93-1-1320
CE:PJG:tp

AIR MAIL

Cecil F. Poole, Esquire
United States Attorney
San Francisco, California 94102

Re: Masatsuji Ide
Your ref: Abo & Furuya, et al. v. Clark -
Consolidated Actions Civil Nos. 25294, 25295,
U.S. District Court, Northern Division, Calif.

Dear Mr. Poole:

This is in response to your letter of April 26, 1967, submitting an affidavit for a determination as to whether the case of the above-named renuncient may be considered as coming within the coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the case of Acheson v. Murakami, 176 F. 2d 953, in accordance with a letter from this Department dated September 21, 1953, to Mr. Wayne M. Collins.

We have re-examined the affidavit, together with pertinent Governmental files and are of the opinion that the case of the subject affiant may be considered as coming within the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the above case.

We have informed the Department of State of our present view by letter, three copies of which are enclosed herewith. If you disagree with our action, please so advise us promptly in order that we may recall our clearance from the Department of State before action is taken thereon. If you do not disagree, please forward two of the copies to Mr. Collins, and enter into the arrangements necessary to dispose of the case in accordance with the procedure outlined in the above-mentioned letter of September 21, 1953, as modified by this Department's letter to you dated June 9, 1955. We shall appreciate your forwarding

LAW OFFICES
YONEMURA AND YASAKI
SUITE 1015 FINANCIAL CENTER BUILDING
405 14TH STREET
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA 94612
TELEPHONE 452-3420
AREA CODE 415

MAS YONEMURA
JOE J. YASAKI
KEN M. KAWAICHI

ALLAN BROTSKY
OF COUNSEL

June 13, 1967

Mr. Masatsuji Ide
3295 Mt. Diablo Blvd.
Lafayette, California

Dear Mr. Ide:

Mr. Collins called me yesterday and told me that your name was included among those of the remaining renunciant cases which were cleared recently by the Department of Justice.

I am sure you will be hearing directly from Mr. Collins within the next few days.

Sincerely,

Mas Yonemura

MY:pb

cc: Mr. Wayne M. Collins
Attorney at Law
Mills Tower
220 Bush Street
San Francisco, Calif.

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MAILING OFFICE

FROM Maine M. Collins
Mills Station, 270 Bryant
S.F. Cal 94104

TO Mr. Masatsugu Ike
3295 Mt. Stobie Blvd
Lafayette, Cont
Costa County, Cal

48—16—79920-1

POD Form 3806, Dec. 1965 **RECEIPT FOR REGISTERED MAIL**

SAVE THIS RECEIPT

COVERAGE—Domestic insurance for registered mail is limited to (1) the value of the article at the time of mailing or the cost of replacement if lost or totally damaged, or (2) the cost of repairs. Coverage may not exceed the limit fixed for the registry fee paid. Consult postmaster for additional details of insurance limits and coverage for domestic registered mail.

FILING CLAIM—Claim must be filed within 1 year from the date of mailing. Present this receipt and submit evidence of value, cost of repairs, or cost of duplication.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Consult postmaster as to insurance coverage on registered articles addressed to foreign countries.

GPO c48—16—79020-1

July 13, 1967

MR. MASATSUJI IDE
3295 Mt. Diablo Blvd.
Lafayette, California

Dear Masatsuji:

Enclosed find $200 in currency which you left at my office and intended as a gift to me but which I cannot accept.

None of the persons who were plaintiffs in the mass habeas corpus and mass equity suits contributed more than $300 to the trust funds which enabled the litigation to be carried on to completion. Many contributed nothing or very little. You contributed your full share. As the trustee of the funds heretofore raised and exhausted I could not accept from you more than your share and I am opposed to receiving gifts.

I appreciate the motive which prompted you to make the gift to me.

With best wishes to you and your family, I am

Sincerely yours,

ADDITIONAL AFFIDAVIT OF MASATSUJI IDE

1. What were your reasons for replying in the negative to Questions 27 and 28 of the Army-WRA Registration Form?

I was one of the thirteen who originated the Kibei Japanese American Citizens League at Los Angeles for the prime purpose of Americanization of Kibeis before the war. I denounced dual citizenship, and I was one of the few who, to set a good example, early renounced my Japanese citizenship (prior to 1941) during the midst of militarism in Japan. This action caused me anxiety as to the safety of my wife, child and myself during duration in camp and post war life in Japan. I never even dared to dream that a single Japanese in any of the war relocation camps would be allowed the privilege of remaining in the United States after the bombing of Pearl Harbor. At that time public sentiment was so bad that I honestly believed that any person with even a drop of Japanese blood would be deported to Japan. Hysteria and wild rumors also ran rampant.

I also worried about the safety of my mother, and two sisters and their families living in militaristic Japan if I answered in the affirmative. They would be under suspicion by the Kempei (military police) as being related to a person who swore disallegiance to Japan.

Block 39 in which I was living consisted of only fifteen family men and close to two hundred or more bachelor Isseis (first generation Japanese). They talked about numerous punishments we would receive in Japan when we were deported. Mr. Miwa and Mr. Noguchi who lived next to my apartment repeated day after day that any person answering Yes to questions 27 and 28 would surely be minus a neck after deportation to Japan.

I took the U.S. Army physical examination twice and passed each time with an 1-A classification. I was to report to duty on March 27, 1942, but was not granted the opportunity, and instead, was treated as an enemy alien and forced into a concentration camp at the point of a bayonet with just a suitcase and a bed roll.

I knew then for sure that I was the next victim to be attacked. From fear I could not think straight. I could not resign from the Dan, because that would be further proof of disloyalty to Japan. Saburo Bingo confessed to me at the Santa Fe Camp that I was next to Kurihara on the black list to be attacked at the first chance. The Dan cancelled the attack after my brother informed or cautioned Bingo to watch out because the F.B.I. questioned him as to who attacked Kurihara. My brother lived next to Saburo Bingo's apartment and so was probably influenced by Bingo. Bingo told me that he then changed his mind about my brother and myself, and that I was saved from attack. I think that Kurihara believes it was I who informed the dan about his activities during the nights, because he told me so, but I have nothing to do about his being attacked. Under such an environment and circumstances I had to be a good member in standing for my safety.

2. What were your reasons for applying for repatriation to Japan on February 18, 1943?

There were rumors that anyone applying for repatriation would not be requested to answer questions 27 and 28; that any person answering No to 27 and 28 would be fined ten thousand dollars, and life or 20 years at hard labor.

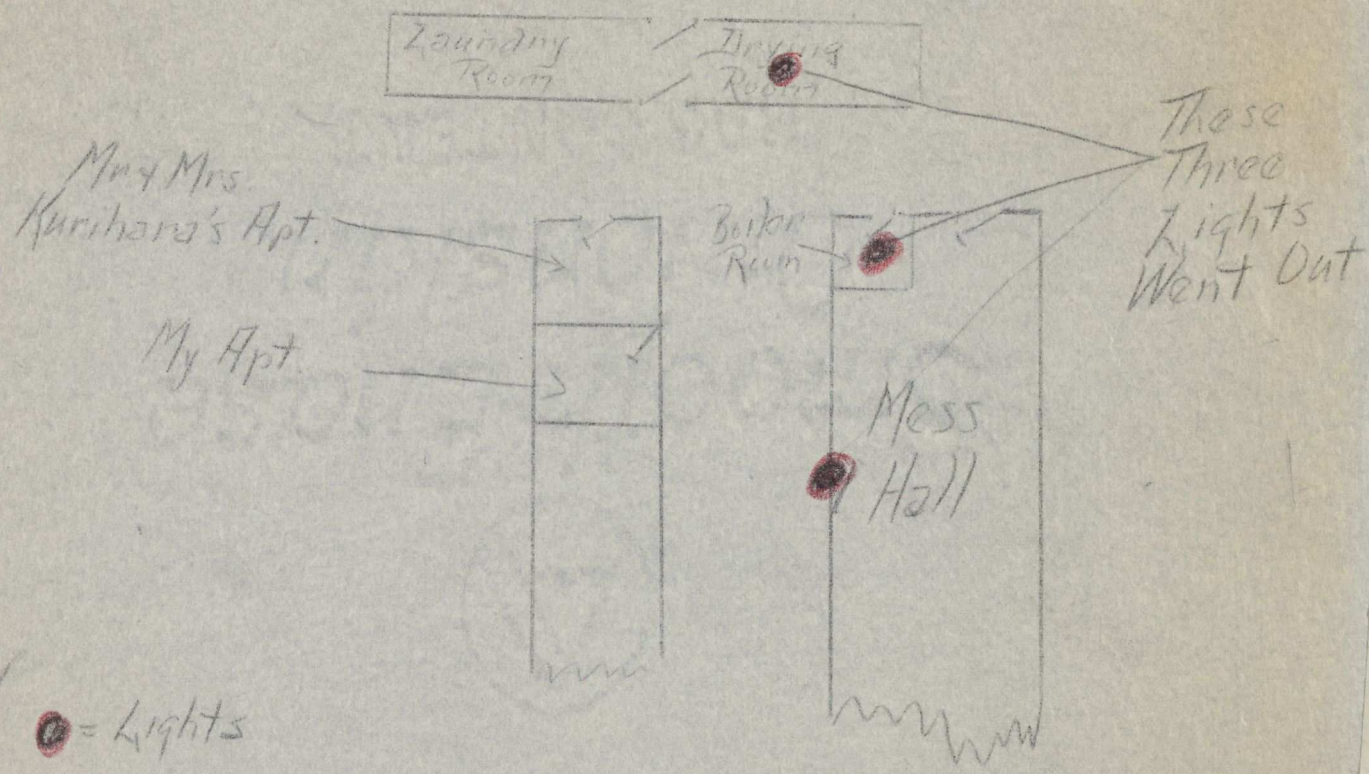
I presumed that the war would not end for a long time, and I was afraid to relocate out of camp because there were rumors that people who did experienced great difficulty in obtaining housing, jobs, police protection, etc.

I was almost positive that as soon as war ended the United States government would send all Japanese to Japan, especially the

Isseis and Kibeis who were raised in Japan. I, therefore, wanted to establish a good record so that I would not be punished and remain safe after the war in Japan, especially since I was a Japanese citizenship renunciant and also a member of the Kibei JACL (Japanese American Citizens League) for the Americanization of Kibeis. The above-mentioned activities really worried me until the day of Japan's unconditional surrender.

8. What were your reasons for becoming a member of the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-Dan and why did you not resign?

When I moved to Tule Lake my neighbor was Mr. and Mrs. Susumu Kurihara who were childless. They came to my apartment every night. One night Mr. Kurihara was attacked and almost killed. Since he visited my apartment regularly Saburo Bingo, Ishizaka, Akashi, and Inouye assumed that I belonged to the same pro-America or traitor group as Kurihara. They watched me very closely, although I do not know what Mr. Kurihara did to be attacked. I went to Tohara and Morodomi to request my brother's and my admission to the Dan since Morodomi was my family friend, because my brother and I were neither notified nor invited to the celebration of the formation of the Hoshi-Dan. Every meeting and activity of the Dan was kept a secret from us for a long time. When I was under the impression that we were to be deported, and my very life was in danger, I just couldn't or didn't even think of resigning. Only after Tohara went to talk to Bingo and Akashi were suspicions lifted from us. I never left my apartment after dark, and even in the dusk when I went out to the laundry room to fetch a bucket of water I cushioned my head with a thick padding of material under my hat in case of an attack from the back. Before and after Kurihara's attack the lights used to go out from the kitchen entrance, boiler room of the messhall, and the laundry drying room almost every night. I asked Mr. Hirata the chief cook, "Why don't you keep the lights on every night?" He answered, "I do. It's funny because I put them on myself every night, but when I arrive in the morning the lights are off." I suspected then that Bingo and Ishizaka were watching me.



8(C):

When the gangs of Dan members were shipped to Santa Fe camp, a friend who lived at Apt. 7413D, next to my brother's apt. visited me to help me clear off the suspicion I was under with the Dan on account of my friendship with Mr. Kurihara. He said he was appointing me as assistant treasurer which I refused, but he told me I couldn't refuse so I was such for one month. This was after the real leaders and originators were sent away to Santa Fe. Outside of that my only connection was that I had gone to morning exercises as I was told I had to go.

9. What were your reasons for also becoming a member of the Hokoku Seinen-Dan and why did you not resign?

I registered for the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-Dan, but I did not sign nor apply to become a member of the Hokoku Seinen Dan. They may have put my name in the Hokoku Seinen-Dan because I attended their morning drills, but I was unaware of the fact that I was automatically a member of both. At the hearing I may have said that I was a member of both Dans, but as I have mentioned, I had neither applied nor signed up as a member of Hokoku Seinen-Dan.

One day Tsunejiro Tohara came and told me that he had gone to Akashi to persuade him about me. He told me to write my name and address in Japanese and to stamp with blood my fingerprint. I did as he told me, because under such circumstances I had to comply. Tohara is the father-in-law of Hajime Morodomi and who thus helped me from being attacked. Hajime Morodomi was a very good family friend of my late father and uncle.

10. As an officer of the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-Dan, what duties did you perform, to whom, where and how and why?

After the first group of Hoshi-Dan officers were sent to Santa Fe Camp, Saburo Bingo came and asked me to go with him to a meeting. The meeting was to reorganize the Dan and to nominate officers. Saburo Bingo nominated me as an assistant treasurer of the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-Dan. I declined, but the members present were desperate and did not accept my refusal nor even listen to me. There was no election; whoever was nominated became an officer. I went with Tanouye the Treasurer, whom I was assisting, from one ward officer to the next to collect money, but I did not know the amount. I carried the money satchel and accompanied Tanouye to Uyemaruko's apartment to hand him the money. This was my first and last duty as an assistant treasurer. Less than a month later I was sent to Santa Fe. I didn't know the source of the money, who used the money, or how it was used. All I ever did was to help collect the money with Treasurer Tanouye to deliver to Uyemaruko.

9(A):

Sometime in January, 1945. I was very anxious to be removed from Tule Lake because I was in fear of physical violence from the Dan because I was considered an inu and friend of Mr. Kurihara who had been attacked in June, 1944 and I believe it was by Bingo and Ishisaka.

Akashi, Tohara and Bingo, ~~blocks 74 and 65~~ Hoshi Dan leaders told me I was to be deported to Japan and as Dan member I had to renounce. They said many times I had no choice and had to do it. Bingo said if I didn't I would still be placed aboard the ship but I'd never land because I'd get mine at sea. Akashi and Tohara told me I had to do it or I'd be ~~put to death~~ punished by the Kempeitai or police or be shipped away no one knows where by them and would be put in a slave labor camp and ~~suffer a sudden or gradual death~~ through starvation and brutal treatment. I knew I better not refuse to renounce my citizenship because I was regarded as an "inu". I did not want to get killed or crippled by the Dan in Tule Lake and didn't want to be thrown overboard from ship when I got deported and didn't want to be punished in Japan. So I had to take the order and renounce my citizenship. I was worried for my wife and child's safety too.

12. When did you make the repeated requests to renounce?

I requested to renounce after I heard from Shunji Aoyama that his renunciation was approved, and after several Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi or Seinen-Dan sponsored hearings were held, and after being vigorously urged to do the same.

8(D): Wanting very much to get away from the Dan leaders

~~About March, 1945, a few days after I arrived at Santa Fe camp. I never agreed to their activities and ideas.~~ I went to Rev. Kodo Fujitani, who now lives in Honolulu, and Santa Fe Camp

sometime in April, 1945, ~~to inquire whether I was right to~~ and told him about my problem and fear of the leaders and asked him if he thought I should

get away from the Dan. He said that I was right. So I resigned from the Dan ~~The~~

latter part of March, 1945, someone found out my actions and intention to secede from the Dans. Thereafter I was watched and followed all the time until the first repatriate group went to Japan--Nov. 27, 1945. I started to work in the mess hall, but I was forced to quit because someone stole two letters from my wife dated April 19 and May 18, thereby learning of my intentions to discontinue membership.

11. What were your reasons for making early and repeated requests for permission to renounce your citizenship?

As I have mentioned previously, I was misconstrued and was definitely to be attacked by Saburo Bingo's group. A concrete evidence of my definite approval of renunciation of citizenship was required for the safety of my life and probably of my family.

Typed 1/18/60 SS

Masatsuji Ide

1-5 copy affidavit.

~~6. Yes. Feb.18,1943,March 14,1945, Oct.1,1945.~~

I applied for repatriation on Feb. 18, 1943, at the Rohwer Relocation Center. At the time there had been rumors and gossip in that Center that made me believe that if we didn't apply for repatriation we were to be forced to leave the safety of the Center and be sent out to relocate in the East of Middle West by the WRA during the war. My wife and I feared that if that happened we ~~and we~~ wouldn't be safe from harm and that we would be discriminated against and not be able to earn a living. Also there were rumors and fears in Rohwer that all the Issei and Kibei and maybe even Nisei were going to be deported to Japan just as soon as the Government made arrangements to ~~could~~ send us there on the exchange ship. About ninety percent of the residents in block 34 where we lived in Rohwer were Issei bachelors. They constantly spread the ~~talked all the time saying~~ rumor around that if citizens didn't apply for repatriation before being deported that on arrival the Japanese authorities would consider us disloyal and the ~~Japanese~~ Thought Control or Military Police would arrest us and either send us to concentration camps or put us in prison and treat us brutally ~~or treat us even worse~~ if we hadn't a record to show that we applied for repatriation. They insisted also that member of our families in Japan would be regarded with suspicion and be kept under surveillance and be investigated. I believed what they said was true and that my mother would be mistreated by them too if I got deported without first applying ~~and didn't apply~~ for repatriation. In Rohwer where many of the residents received letters from residents in the camps at Poston and Gila stating that those who ~~if anyone~~ applied for repatriation would not be forced to leave camp during the war and would not have to register and answer the Army-WRA Questionnaire but that those who didn't apply for repatriation would be forced to leave camp during the war and risk their safety outside in a hostile community and face dis-

and wouldn't be able to obtain housing or jobs or police protedtion.
crimination. It was the rumor that those who signed for repatriation wouldn't have to answer the Questionnaire and those who didn't sign for repatriation would have to answer it and ~~and would have to answer~~ ~~questions 27 and 28 or else~~ the questions 27 and 28 or be fined and sent to prison and afterward be deported to Japan and then would be very harshly treated on arrival in Japan because ~~we would be~~ of being considered to be enemies of Japan. My wife and I were too scared to risk having to relocate during the war while the public was so hostile to us because of our ancestry and we were also terribly worried that we might be deported to Japan and we didn't want to face mistreatment in Japan. We didn't want to be relocated when we were without available assets and feared we couldn't get work or live in safety outside the camp and we didn't want to be deported either. I wanted to answer Yes to the questions 27 and 28 but I was fearful if I did that it would result in my being relocated during the wartime. My wife was too fearful of leaving the Center and I didn't wish to be separated from her as she was dependent on me. I was fearful that I might be deported so I just didn't dare ~~give Yes answers to questions 27 and 28~~ not answering the Questionnaire because if I refused I could be fined and sent to prison. To be safe from relocating and to stay in camp with my wife for the duration of the war like the WRA originally stated we could do I applied for repatriation at Rohwer because I believed that only by so doing I could ~~be kept~~ stay in camp and not be separated from my wife and not be forced out and in case the Government finally did deport us to Japan my wife and I would be sent together and we wouldn't be punished on arrival in Japan because we applied to repatriate.

On March 14, 1945, I applied for repatriation when I was in the Alien Internment Camp at Santa Fe. At the time my wife was

in the Tule Lake Center with our baby daughter Toshiko who had been born on Nov. 11, 1943 and we were expecting the birth of our baby son Sachimi who later was born in the Tule Lake Center on Oct. 3, 1945. I didn't wish to sign for repatriation at that time because I was hoping that somehow I could be rejoined with my family. But Saburo Bingo and other big leaders of the Dan were in the camp and they kept watch on everyone to see that nobody tried to break loose from the group. He stated that anyone who failed to apply for repatriation and anybody who renunciation was not approved ~~hadn't renounced citizenship~~ would be sure to get what was coming to him right in camp. He said that if any of us didn't apply for repatriation there it would be found out. He let it be known that any such person ~~might be able to be~~ might be placed aboard the deportation ship but it was a cinch such a person would never arrive in Japan but would be pushed overboard long before arriving. He meant what he said and as he was the main leader of them and I was downright scared that he would carry out his threat. So I had to make that application for repatriation because I feared what would happen to me if I didn't. Bingo's group kept a list and it was a blacklist of anyone who didn't do as he was told, and he said it was to be delivered to the Japanese authorities.

Bingo was sent with no [illegible] at same time June 26, 1945

Also I applied for repatriation again in the Santa Fe Alien Internment Camp at Santa Fe on October 1, 1945, because I was just too scared not to do so. It was during my stay in that camp that I was one of the group of 25 or 26 persons who openly stated to Shishido and Tachibana that we disagreed with the principles and activities of the Hoshi Dan and Seinen Dan members and our protest and criticism aroused the rest to more hostility toward us. I was watched suspiciously by Yamane and his brothers, who were followers of Tachibana and another Yamane who was a follower of Shishido, an Issei, day and night, A few days after that protest I wrote out a request to the Attorney General asking that I be allowed to be reunited with my family and in the request I denounced the Hoshi Dan and Seinen Dan. I hadn't finished writing it and put it under my mattress to finish it after returning from work. While I was working in the mess hall that letter was stolen from under my bed. And thereafter letters I received from my wife also were stolen. My wife was in the Tule Lake Center and was pregnant, expedting the birth of our second baby, Sachimi, who was born later on Oct. 3, 1945. I worked in the mess hall in the Santa Fe camp so I could earn an allowance to send to her to buy a few of the canteen foods she craved but the money order I was to send to her also was stolen. Mr. Nakamura from Hawaii who was the head of the postoffice told me would take months of investigation before it was found out what happened to it before he would write up another money order for me. Because of the threats made against me I was filled with worry and fear and Dr. Fujiwaki gave me some tranquilizer medicine to prevent my being a nervous breakdown. But still I worried what would happen to me and Japan and I asked Masao Hamaoka to tell the Law leaders to leave me alone or else I'll crack up mentally.

Because of my fears I went and consulted

to ~~consult~~ Rev. ~~Kondo~~ Tsujiani ~~Fujitani~~ and explained my fears of the Dan leaders to him and ~~he said that~~ told him ~~I resigned from~~ that I was going to always fear it was the Dan and he said ~~I had done~~ the right thing but that it would mean trouble for me. ~~As result of my resignation~~ I was the only person in the Santa Fe Camp who resigned ~~and so~~ because I was the I was the only outcast from the group in the camp and I was treated as a dog and even my wife learned about it in Tule Lake Center as she was warned by Mrs. Kuwano, the mother-in-law of Ishizaka, that my resignation would spell trouble for me. As a result there was pressure borught on me by the whole crowd in the Santa Fe camp and I was shunned and called an inu and was in

constant fear all the time up to the time most of the group were sent to Japan in December of 1945. Saburo Bingo told me that I was a fool to resign from the Dan and that I wouldn't be reunited with my wife and that I was sure to get deported anyway and that I'd be treated as an inu in camp and also in Japan where I could expect to run into a lot of trouble for making an application for reunion with my wife. He said and that I better apply for repatriation if I expected to be reunited with my family in Japan and if I didn't want to get beaten in camp and be shoved overboard enroute to Japan. Because of the threats made to me and because of being called a dog and treated as one and because I feared that I wouldn't be reunited with my family in the Tule Lake Center but would be deported regardless of my wishes I answered the questions on the repatriation application on October 1, 1945, that I had always been loyal to Japan and wished to be repatriated as early as possible and to contribute to that country's post-war industry although my answers just weren't true at all. I didn't have any choice about giving such answers as I was in a camp surrounded by Dan leaders who kept a close watch on all of us and any deviation from what they wanted was bound to bring their wrath down on me. I was just plain scared that I would become a victim to their violence if I ~~did or said anything to prevent me being sent to Japan.~~ didn't give such answers. It was fear for my own safety that compelled me to give such answers on Oct. 1, 1945.

A short time after my resignation I received the Japanese letters with Japanese which followed Shoichi around, and Kobayashi who also the father in law of Tachibana, telling what was going to be done to me, and one of them said I would be pushed overboard from the ship and never arrive in Japan and also with my son I did get what was coming to a traitor when I got to Japan.

Also I thought that by ~~answering that I earnestly desired to repatriate as early as possible that~~ giving such answers that when a record of this reached Japan it would counteract any report given against me by the Dan leaders so that I wouldn't be denied food rations in Japan and wouldn't be mistreated there. If I didn't give such answers and got deported anyway I realized that the facts that I had renounced my dual nationality back in 1934 at Los Angeles and that I had been one of the organizing members of the Kibei Section of the Japanese American Citizen's League and had worked to Americanize the Kibeis [redacted] who became members would be held against me.

7(A): Yes ---- Yes

In 1940 or 1941 I registered under the draft law at Concord, Calif., wh~~ere I lived with my wife who was dependent on me.~~ I was working at gardening and landscaping. I was classified 1-A and was willing to swear allegiance and serve in the U.S. Army. A short time after Japan started the war our neighbors Mrs. McGregor and later Mrs. George deGolia who lives at Boyer Circle, Lafayette, Calif., visited us and asked me what I was going to do and I told them I was going to fight for the U.S. against Japan and Germany.

I took two physical examinations at Concord for the Army and both times passed 1-A and was to be ~~taken on~~ inducted on March 25 or 26, 1942. But when I ~~took the last physical~~ was given the final physical Dr. ~~Nenfeld~~ Neufeld, the physical examiner, told me that because of a nervous condition ~~I'd be drafted but~~ I might be accepted but was not fit for front line duty. ~~The officer did not accept me.~~ Consequence, the draft office in Martinez did not draft me.

Later ~~we~~ my wife and I had to go to the Stockton Assembly Center and later to the Rohwer Relocation Center, McGhee, Ark., where ~~my wife and I~~ we lived in Block 34. ~~where I applied for repatriation as stated in my answer to Question 6 above.~~

I gave negative answers to Questions 27 & 28 of the Army questionnaire at Rohwer. There were several reasons for this. One was because I did not know what was going to happen to me and my wife. I was hurt to think I was not treated like a citizen ~~and had to be~~ but was placed in a guarded camp like an alien or enemy of my own country after I had been willing to serve in the Army. I already had received a 4-C classification which was the alien enemy classification.

Dr. Neufeld

Here were reasons that I gave for answers to questions 27 & 28

There were rumors that those who gave Yes answers to question 27 might be taken into the Army even though the soldiers didn't want any of us to serve alongside of them because of our ancestry and that we would be treated as menials or used like cannon fodder just to get rid of us. I wasn't afraid of serving in the Army. I had tried my best to be accepted by my draft board and to be inducted but was turned down as above stated. Then too there were rumors that anyone who answered Yes to question 28 would be forced to leave the Center and be relocated outside during the war and would have to face severe public hostility and discrimination and wouldn't be able to hold a job because of the anti-Japanese feeling of the public. I didn't dare to risk relocation with my wife under such conditions. We wanted to stay in camp for the duration of the war because of having been evacuated and not being allowed to return home and because we were just afraid of public hostility and race discrimination. The rumors flying around were that if we applied for repatriation we would not have to answer the Questionnaire but would be allowed to stay in camp for the duration of the war which was what my wife and I wished to do. Then we were informed by the WRA that we had to answer the Questionnaire or else we would be fined and could be sent to prison. The rumors were that if we answered No to questions 27 and 28 we would not be forced by the WRA to relocate to some new community to face hostility and discrimination but could stay in the camp for the duration of the war. We heard repeatedly that both husband and wife must act alike in answering the Questionnaire or else husband would be separated from wives. We didn't wish to be separated either and just wanted to stay in camp for the duration of the war and then go home. I believed that by answering No to those questions we could stay together in the camp for the duration and that is why I gave such answers. I didntt give those answers because of any

feeling of disloyalty to the U.S. but because of my fears and the then seeming hopelessness of my position. Also there were rumors that Issei and Kibei most likely would be deported eventually anyway and anyone who gave Yes answers to either question 27 or 28 would be treated as an enemy of Japan on arrival there for having given such answers and that would mean we would be thrown into a concentration camp or prison in Japan or be given even worse treatment.

7(B) Yes.

I would have ~~been so~~ been willing to do so if it had not been for my fear of being relocated with my family during the war when the position was so hectic and I would have been willing to do so also except for my fear of deportation from the Dom Dominion. I had tried very hard to be indoctrinated with the Army before being evacuated but was rejected and I appealed to my Local Draft Board after my release but was not indoctrinated because of being over the age limit

7(C)
~~[illegible]~~ No.

8(A) Copy affidavit.

8(B):

Block 74 where I lived with my wife was controlled by the Hoshi Dan and Seinen Dan. The leaders were the Issei Sanae Akashi and ~~Sakuo~~ Ichiro Bingo and Kibei Inouye and Ishisaka. They tried to force me into membership by saying I was to be ~~sent to Japan and~~ deported to Japan regardless of my wishes or that I I better join up to be a member or I'd be considered a dog. ~~and that~~ They said that ~~they considered~~ ~~am a traitor~~. ~~They said~~ anyone who ~~is not a member will~~ refused to join would be reported to Japanese government, ~~and may be hanged when he gets to Japan. Though I was afraid~~ At first I held off and didn't join. But pretty soon I couldn't withstand the pressure put on me. The ~~The~~ main reason ~~though~~ that I had finally to join was because of fear of coming to ~~violence~~ harm from the Dan leaders. Mr. Susumu Kurihara and his wife, Issei, lived at 7417-F in Tule Lake next to my apt. Because they were childless they were in habit of coming to our ~~apt.~~ apartment almost every night for three to four months. (Our first child, Tokiko, had been born in Tule on Nov. 22, 1943). Due to these visits of the Kuriharas who were not members of the Dan many people suspected me of being sympathetic to ~~his~~ Mr. Kurihara's views and of being ~~against the Dan~~ opposed to the Dan.

Hajime Morodomi, Issei, and his brother-in-law Tohara, Issei, Tsunejiro, came and told me I better join the Hoshi Dan as the Dan suspected me of being against them and that ~~I was to be~~ I didn't like be attacked and the only way I saw to keep peace in the block and to avoid physical injury was to join the Dan, keep away from the Kuriharas and avoid the Dan's suspicion. To be safe I had to agree~~d~~ to join. Mr. Kurihara had been ~~was~~ accused of being an "inu" by the Dan because he had spoken out courageously ~~spoke out~~ against the hunger strike, the Dan leaders ~~and I was~~ regarded me as an "inu" for being his friend.

Mr. Kurihara was attacked by one other end ~~a group~~ ~~and~~ about a month later the Kuriharas moved the other end ~~out~~ of the block. I was even more worried then because I thought the Kuriharas had no use for me because I didn't dare to speak against the Dan as he had ~~I was forced to join the Dan and that the~~ been forced to join the Dan for my own safety ~~the~~ lest I be thought I joined the Bingo-Ishisaka group suspected me of being ~~secretly~~ sympathetic to Kurihara and against the Dan and so I was in fear of being harmed.

Being threatened by ~~Fukuro Bingo~~ Tomoe Akaki, Fukuro Bingo, Jiro and Ishisaka ~~that I better~~

join if I knew what was good for me and being advised by Hajime Morodomi and Tohara Tsunejiro that I better do so for my own safety I ~~joined the~~ agreed to join the Zokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan and Mr. Tohara made the request for me. ~~that you ~~ I didn't ~~become a member of the~~ Hokoku Seinen Dan for ~~that~~ was the organization for younger men ~~that~~

It may be that the Justice Department has my name down as a member

8(C)

~~8(A) Copy affidavit.~~

8(C) I attended the morning physical exercises after I became a member because I was warned that it was a requirement. I went to several lectures that were given on Japanese culture . Then after the first group of Hoshi Dan officers were taken away from the Tule Lake Center and placed in internment Saburo Bingo came and asked me to attend a meeting . I didn't dare refuse. The meeting was to reorganize the remaining members. At the meeting new officers were named to replace those who had been sent to internment. Saburo Bingo suggested to the people there that I should be named an assistant treasurer of the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan to replace the one who had been sent away to internment. I declined but the members present wouldn't take no for an answer and wouldn't listen to me. There were no elections. Whoever was nominated by anyone was appointed. I was named an assistant to Tanouye who was appointed treasurer. Only once after that did I do anything at all in connection with the Dan and that was to go with Tanouye on one occasion as he visited the ward offices. Less than one month later I was sent to Santa Fe for being a member of the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan/.

~~8(A) Copy of affidavit.~~

~~8(B)~~

8(D) ~~When~~ After I became a member of the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan ~~in~~ at the end of October, of 1944 I just didn't dare resign . I had been forced to join for my own safety in camp or else be attacked just like Mr. Kurihara, as others had been attacked, by unidentified persons. And after that happened to him I was so scared that I would be treated the same way that I just didn't dare leave my apartment after dark and even in the dusk when I ~~went~~ went out to the laundry room to fetch a bucket of water I cushioned my head with a thick padding of material under my hat in case I got attacked from the back.

After I was sent, in January of 1945 to the camp at Santa Fe Saburo Bingo told me that while I was in the Tule Lake Center I had been scheduled to be attacked because I was suspected of having given information to the F.B.I. pointing a finger at the Dan leaders having been ~~responsible~~ responsible for the attack on Mr. Kurihara. ~~but that~~ He said he had been informed in Tule Lake by my brother Toshiwo that such was not the fact for he had been questioned by the F.B.I. about who had attacked Mr. Kurihara but that he was not able to say who had done it or who had caused it to be done. So Saburo Bingo told me that ~~I was~~ I had been ~~at Tule Lake~~ the next on the blacklist to be attacked after Mr. Kurihara but what my brother had told him saved me from being attacked. My brother had lived next door to Saburo Bingo, in Block 74 in the Tule Lake Center.

Wanting very much to get away from the Dan leaders in the Santa Fe camp and out of the Dan and hoping that somehow I could be reunited with my wife I went to see Rev. Kondo Fujitani who now lives in Honolulu ~~sometime in April or May or June of 1945~~ and told him about my problems and fear of the Dan leaders and asked him what he thought about my trying to get away from the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan and he advised me that I was right in doing so. This was after the time that 25 or 26 of us openly stated disapproval of the Dan. As a result of my designation I was watched and followed during the rest of the time I was in the Santa Fe camp until the first group repatriated to Japan. I started to work in the mess hall in Santa Fe but I had to quit because of the pressure put on me and my being called a dog and being shunned by members. It was during this period that my application form for reunion with my family was stolen from under my bed and the letters I received from my wife were also stolen and the money order I was to send to my wife was stolen like I stated in my answer to Question 6 of this affidavit. Then I resigned from the Dan and I was the only person in Santa Fe who did so. Even after I did so I was scared that I would surely be beaten by the group but I hoped that maybe that could be avoided if I was allowed to be reunited with my family in the Tule Lake Center quiekly. However, I was not reunited with them and on Oct. 1, 1945, because of all the rumors and threats going on in the Santa Fe Camp and because I feared I wouldn't be allowed to remain in the U.S, but would be deported and that only by being repatriated ~~that I~~ would be able to be reunited with my family and acting under threats and my fear of being treated violently in camp I had to sign for repatriation like I answered to question 6 of this affidavit.

8(E):

~~Refer to 8(B).~~

8(F):

I had been warned by Bingo, Morodomi and Tahara that once a member always a member and that anyone who withdrew would be ~~taken care of by the Dan~~ beaten by members in camp, or on the boat when being sent to Japan or on arrival in Japan and that family members in Japan would be held responsible for our actions too.

The latter part of March, 1945, someone found out ~~about~~ ~~actions and~~ my intentions to ~~secede~~ drop from the Dan~~s~~. Thereafter I was watched and followed by someone all the time until departure of the repatriate ship, Nov. 27, 1945. I started work in the mess hall but was forced to quit for reason stated in 8(D). Someone ~~also~~ stole ~~my~~ the family reunion application, which I was writing and denounced the activity and ideas of the Dans. and I thought for sure the Dans would have me attacked after the leaders saw what I had written in that letter.

Mr. Toshio Sakaguchi, who now lives at Honolulu, Hawaii, T.H., P.O. Box 1230, advised me to ~~inform~~ go and ask the camp authority to remove ~~those Japanese into~~ the Dan leaders to another center, but when I thought about my family at Tule Lake, it was dangerous for me to do so, because I feared my wife and baby would be made to suffer for my action too. My wife wrote to me July, 1945 that she was warned by a Dan lady member, the mother-in-law of Ishizaka, ~~as to my~~ about my intentions, and so by Mrs. Ishizaka. ~~I gave this letter to your hearing officer, Mr. Hobstein, as evidence.~~ Mr. Robstein

~~Also I intended to secretly have my wife and children come to Japan, but I was called Collaborator by hearing officer Mr. Hobstein~~

Mr. Ide

9(A) I think it was in latter part of 1944 that I had to sign two or so requests to renounce by reason of the pressure put on me by Sanaye Akashi and Saburo Bingo and other close followers. From the time my friend Susumu Kurihara was attacked and I believe it was done by someone acting under Bingo's orders I was afraid that I was a marked person because of my friendship with the Kuriharas. I was considered an inu by them and was suspected of having given information that the Dan was responsible for the attack on him and so I was constantly in fear of violence from the leaders. Saburo Bingo , Sanaye Akashi, and Ishisaka and Inouye told me I had better apply to renounce my citizenship if I wasn't an inu and if I wanted to avoid trouble. They said that I stood no chance of being allowed to remain in the United States and that it was a cinch that I would be deported to Japan. They said many times that I had no choice in the matter and had to renounce my citizenship. Bingo said that if I didn't I would be deported anyway and that although I might be placed aboard the ship members would see that I never arrived in Japan but would be shoved overboard. Sanaye Akashi and Tohara warned me if that didn't happen to me that I would be arrested on arrival in Japan and be reported to the Thought Control Police or Military Police and would be sent to prison or a concentration camp and be brutally treated for being an enemy to Japan and for opposing the orders of the leaders of the Dan and would be placed on the Dan's blacklist. Hayime - Morodomi also said I better renounce because if I didn't there wouldn't be a chance of my living in peace and safety in the camp and that I'd be reported to the Japanese authorities. I was too scared of the leaders to refuse to do as they told me because I knew these threats would be carried out against me.

And the Hoshi Dan ordered all members to attend several meetings at which the leaders said all members must renounce citizenship and they sent their messengers around around to find out if we sent for the forms and put the pressure on us constantly and on my wife too. I was afraid not to do it not only for my own safety but for my wife's sake and my year old daughter Tokiko. The pressure on me was so great that I wanted to get away from the Tule Lake Center and believed that I'd crack up mentally if I didn't renounce to preserve my own safety and that of my wife and baby. My uncle Toshitaro Ide came and told me that I must decide to renounce and told my wife she must also do it and he said that if I didn't I'd ~~never be allowed~~ have no chance to live in peace in camps and would be in danger of violence all the time. He also said that I'd probably be deported anyway and I had to renounce or else be on the Dan's blacklist and be reported to the Japanese authorities. Being told so many times I had to renounce and had to sign for renunciation and I had to do it two or three times to prove that I was obeying orders. I didn't want to do it but there was no way for me to avoid it. ~~it and~~ The Tule Lake Center was a mad camp at the time and acts of violence were being committed all the time and the Dan leaders were very active and powerful and forced their will on all of us. There just was no way to get out of the Tule Lake Center without renouncing and no way to avoid danger in the camp without doing it and no way of avoiding trouble for me and my family in Japan unless I did it. I thought for sure I would go crazy unless I decided to renounce for my own safety and that of my wife and baby.

9(B) At the time I went to my hearing Ishisaka's wife was waiting right outside for her hearing, she was one of those who could hear what was going on and I knew that if I stated anything about the Dan leaders and the pressure they put on us that she and others would report it to the leaders, I knew that if I didn't go through with my renunciation it would be reported to them and that would bring violence to me for sure. I was scared so when the lady hearing officer asked me about renouncing I answered her questions that I was a member of the Hoshi Dan, that I believed the emperor was a god and would rule the world and that I wished to be sent to Japan as early as possible so that I could volunteer for the suicide squad and go right into the

And the Center was filled with threats, rumors and propaganda by the Dan and the Issei right up to the time of the hearings and throughout the hearings that the Centers were to be closed by the WRA and everybody who wasn't going to be repatriated had to be relocated outside the West Coast wherever the WRA wanted to send us and that we wouldn't stand a chance of being allowed to live in peace because of the anti-Japanese feelings of the public and we wouldn't be able to get along because of race discrimination and lack of funds. My wife who was pregnant again and I were too scared to be sent outside under the conditions of public hostility and discrimination with a baby daughter.

We didn't want to be separated either but the uppermost fear I had, I think now was of harm from the Dan.

9(B) Tokuro Bingo told me that I had to make statements that I was disloyal to Japan to get my renunciation approved. Many other leaders said the very same thing and they told us what answers to give. At

ships of the U.S. or England. None of those answers were true except that I was a member of the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan. I never joined the Hokoku Seinen Dan which was the organization for the younger men and if my name was in it I was never informed of it and didn't join it. Bingo and others and Aoyama had told me that disloyal statements had to be made to the hearing officers or else our renunciations would be rejected and that they would find out and anyone who was rejected would be marked down for an inu. I would not have given such answers except for my fears. I knew that the Japanese emperor was only a human and not a divinity. My family and I are of the Catholic faith and my ancestors have been for over 200 years. As a child I attended the Catholic Church twice every Sunday and I missed attendance I was not permitted to have supper. I went to catechism for two years and while I was in Japa Kuruma in Japan I served as an altar boy for two years. My catechism teacher told us not to bow our heads to the emperor, his picture, or in front of a Shinto Shrine like th e natives did because that was idolatry so I never did. We were taught and I believed that the emperor was just a human and not a god and that there was only one Creator, the God in the Bible. I gave those answers to the leady hearing officer only because I was driven to do so by my fears of what would happen to me and my family if I did not give such answers and my renunciation was rejected. It was my fear for my own safety and that of my wife and baby that made me answer that I wanted to be sent to Japan as early as possible so that I could volunteer for the suicide squad and go right into the shipes of the U.S. or England. I did not give such an answer because of any disloyalty to the U.S. but because I had been told and believed I had to give such an answer to have my renunciation accepted for my own safety. I had expected before the outbreak of war and

for sometime afterward that I would be accepted by the Draft Board and be inducted into the Army and if I had been I would have served faithfully as a soldier but I was rejected by the Draft Board.

9(C) I was in fear of violence to myself from the time my friend and next door neighbor Susumu Kurihara was attacked sometime about June 27, 1944, I was in fear of violence because I shared his opinions and we were called inu by numerous of the residents in the block. The Dan leader became very active and organized the Dan groups and put pressure on all the residents of our block to join and spread rumors and kept up their agitation and threats to force all of us to join. There were numerous acts of violence committed by some of them on those who wouldn't go along with their program, Life just became unbearable in the Center and there was no chance for a person to be left alone by them. Then the Dan leaders ordered members to apply to renounce citizenship and the pressure got worse and worse. Then the WRA announced that the Center were going to be closed up and those who weren't to be deported would be forced to leave the Canter and be relocated outside in new communities without a home, or funds and would have to face public hostility and discrimination. My wife and I didn't wish to be separated. We had one baby and my wife was pregnant again. We didn't dare to ~~think of being forced to leave the Center if the WRA~~

face being sent outside to face such adverse conditions in our situation. I didn't dare go against the Dan leader's orders about renouncing either for fear that I'd be made victim of their violence. If I was to be deported it meant that I'd be facing trouble for myself and my family in Japan unless I renounced because the Dan would have me on its blacklist to be reported to the Japanese authorities. My wife and I were just desperate with fear and during this time the Dan's pressure was the greatest, and large groups conducted demonstrations and blew bugles. There just wasn't any way to avoid these fears except by going insane or by renouncing. During that time Saburo Bingo, Sanae Akashi, Ishisaka and Hajime Morodomi kept a watch on me to see that I went through with it too. And my uncle pleaded, together Jde came repeatedly and pleaded with me to do it for my own safety and the security of my family.

As the result of my renunciation and for being in the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan I was sent away to the Alien Internment Camp at Santa Fe. There I was forced to make a request on March 5, 1945, to the Attorney General for approval of my renunciation. I was told that I had to do this by Mr. Kobayashi who was the father in law of Tachibana and by the Yamane who was the friend of Shishido and by one of the Yamane brothers. I knew that if I didn't that Saburo Bingo and the other leaders would treat me as an inu. That request was made under pressure and fear by me and it was made before a group of 25 or 26 of us in that camp got together and decided that we could protest the activities of the Dan leaders and their principles and we did so to Shishido and Tachibana. Until then I was just too afraid to say or do anything to bring trouble on myself but our little group thought we could protest and that other would follow our example but it didn't work out that way because the majority of internees threateded us as inus and put pressure on us and kept us under watch all the time. Being told by Saburo Bingo in this camp that I had been next on the Dan's list at the Tule Lake Center to be attacked and that I would have been too except that my brother Toshiwo had told him that I didn't know who had attacked Susumu Kurihara and didn't know who was responsible for the attack on him and that I couldn't have told the authorities anything about it I knew that if I didn't make the request for approval of my renunciation I would be attacked as an inu on the order of the Dan leaders.

Shortly after that a group of 25 or 26 of us protested the activities and principles of the Dan to Shishido and Tachibana. After that I was watched and followed by members of the group until most of them ~~went to Japan, around Nov. 27, 1945~~

were sent to Japan. In the meantime the money order I was going to send to my wife in the Tule Lake Center was stolen and also letters I received from my wife and I got more frightened than ever as I was sure the Dan was spying on me and I wanted to get out of the Camp at Santa Fe and be reunited with my wife and had obtained an application form I was to make out for family reunion but it too was stolen and so I believed I was in imminent danger because the Dan would know that I was trying to get away from the Santa Fe Camp. After these incidents I was under constant fear of reprisal until the group repatriated to Japan near the end of November of 1945. All during this period I was treated as an inu and outcast and was afraid of being attacked.

9(E) After the group had been sent to Japan from Santa Fe I asked that my repatriation request be cancelled and as soon as I learned from Mr. Collins that I could write to the Attorney General and ask for a cancellation of my renunciation I did so in the early part of 1946.

11(d) After my release I reported to my Draft Board in Martinez, California, but was not reclassified or inducted as I was over the age limit.

4/27/62 Masatsuji Ide

✓ Alien Regis. No. OK

✓ p.1 (3) NURSERY OK

✓ p3 (8) name on birth cert. OK

✓ p.3, (9) trip to Japan — OK

✓ (10)a Calif. OK

✓ p4 (16) OK

4/16/62 Masatsuji Ide Lafayette, Calif.

File does not show that we ever sent an application for ~~for~~ naturalization

5 September 1946

Hon. Thomas N. Cooley, II
Director, Alien Enemy Control Unit
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Re: Harry Masatsuji Ide
Q-43-B-1
Box 788
Crystal City, Texas

Dear Sir:

I hereby submit my request for your reconsideration in the case of the renunciant named above.

Four years prior to his evacuation, Mr. Ide was in my employ as a gardner at my residence here in Walnut Creek, California. His work and service rendered in my behalf were always most satisfactory.

To the best of my knowledge and belief, Mr. Ide was always a man of high integrity and of excellent character. From my association with him I never observed any disloyal intentions in him. Never did I infer from talking with him the slightest implication of anti-American resolve on his part.

I do believe Mr. Ide's resolution, now past, renouncing his U. S. Citizenship, was made by him after submitting to severe pressure of enemy groups at the Tule Lake Center. Such an act on his part was done as a vain attempt to safeguard the lives of his mother and sisters in Japan.

Today Mr. Ide's wife and two daughters, all American Citizens in good standing, are living in Stockton, California, apart from husband and father under conditions of hardship. Reconsideration of his case would certainly alleviate this regrettable condition.

Very truly yours,

C. F. HENDRICK

CFH/tb