

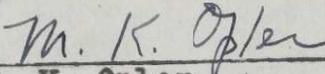
MEMORANDUM

MEMO TO: Dr. Edward H. Spicer, Head Community Analysis Section,
WRA, Washington, D. C.
FROM: M.K. Opler, Analyst, Tule Lake, WRA
SUBJECT: Documents for files.

I am herewith transmitting documents in duplicate bearing upon Hoshidan and renunciant history at Tule Lake:

- (1) Attorney Wayne M. Collin's complaint addressed to the Attorney General and transmitted with briefs on the Renunciants' suit in U. S. District Court.
- (2) A letter from Major Burt concerning a renunciant family.
- (3) A letter from the Portland Citizens Committee to the Attorney General.
- (4) A letter by Setsuyo K. Yoshida concerning aspects of the Hoshidan point of view.

Signed,



M. K. Opler
Community Analyst

San Francisco, California
November 1, 1945

C.
O
P
Y

HONORABLE TOM CLARK
Attorney General of the U. S.
Department of Justice Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Each of the persons whose name appears on the attached list, hereinafter referred to as the renunciant for the sake of clarity, at all times herein mentioned has been and now is interned in the Tule Lake Center situated in the vicinity of Newell, Modoc County, California. Ostensibly each of said persons there is confined as an asserted renunciant of United States nationality. Under a claim of color of authority under the Alien Enemy Act, 50 U. S. Code, sec. 21 et seq., each of them is classed, treated and detained as an alien enemy in said prison, concentration or internment camp by you or under your authority. The reason for this continued and oppressive imprisonment of said persons appears to be that at a perfunctory appearance before a government official, representative or hearing officer, presumably designated as such by the then Attorney General of the United States, each of the said persons, in the early part of 1945, signed an application for renunciation of United States nationality on a form prescribed and supplied by the Department of Justice.

The signing of said renunciation forms was not under oath. It was neither real, free nor voluntary on the part of any of the said persons but was obtained through duress, menace, fraud, undue influence and mistake of fact and of law, and through the means of each of said things, all as you heretofore have been informed by

each of said person's recent letter to you revoking such renunciation.

Each of the said persons has received a letter from a representative of your Department which contains a notice stating, in substance, that said renunciation has been approved by the Attorney General as not contrary to the interests of national defense and that the signer of said renunciation form no longer is a citizen of the United States and is not entitled to any of the rights and privileges of such citizenship. Each of such letters, however, fails to specify the date when, if ever, the Attorney General himself approved the renunciation and also fails to state that an order, at any specified time or ever, actually was issued by him approving the renunciation as not contrary to the interest of national defense. It is significant that an approval of a renunciation is a finding that a renunciant is not a danger to our security. It is strange that many of such applications were revoked by the signers prior to the time any attempted approval thereof was made and that the revoking letters were ignored by your Department.

The theory offered in justification of such internment, if I am correctly informed, is that an approved renunciation, provided it was executed and approved during time of war and possessed the attributes of constitutionality and legality, automatically converted the renunciant into an alien enemy and thereupon condemned him to internment as an alien enemy under the provisions of the Alien Enemy Act. The theory is novel and unprecedented to say the least. The most that can be said of such a renunciation is that a shedding of U. S. citizenship does not clothe the renunciant with foreign citizenship but leaves him stateless. Such a person, nevertheless, is an

inhabitant of this country and is entitled to the protection of constitutional safeguards. There is neither constitutional nor statutory authority or precedent justifying the internment of such a person as an alien enemy under the provisions of the Alien Enemy Act.

None of the persons whose name appears on the attached list is an alien enemy and none at any time has been an alien enemy or an alien or a national or a citizen or a subject of any foreign, sovereign, government, power or nation. Each of said persons was born in the United States and ever since continuously has been and now is subject to the jurisdiction thereof and is a national of and a citizen of the United States, as provided by the 14th Amendment of the Constitution, and as such is entitled to all the rights, liberties, privileges and immunities of national citizenship and to those rights secured to persons by the 5th Amendment of the Constitution.

As the attorney duly authorized to represent and representing each of said persons whose name appears on the attached and annexed list which is incorporated herein, and for and on behalf of each of them, I hereby withdraw, retract, rescind, revoke, cancel and annul each of said renunciations and renunciation forms executed by each of them upon the following grounds and for the following reasons, among other grounds and reasons, to-wit:

1. That the said renunciation was invalid and void in its inception and also in its execution and has never become and cannot become effective;

2. That neither an approval nor an order approving the said renunciation has been made or issued by the Attorney General of the United States and none possessing validity can be made;

3. That neither an approval nor an approving the said renunciation can be made by a subordinate executive officer in the absence of a specific statutory authority having been lodged by Congress in the Attorney General of the United States to delegate such a discretionary authority to be exercised by any person;

4. That the provisions of 8 USCA, sec. 801(i), and regulations issued pursuant thereto, on their face and also as construed and applied to each of said persons, are unconstitutional and void for being repugnant to the 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, and 14th Amendments and in contravention of the privileges and immunities secured to each of them by the provisions of Article IV, sec. 2, of the Constitution;

5. That the application of the provisions of 8 USCA, sec. 801(i), and regulations issued pursuant thereto, to each of said persons is in excess of congressional authority lodged in Congress by Article I of the Constitution and is void as being extra-constitutional;

6. That an approval of said renunciation form, if given, and the giving of notice thereof, were, and each of said things was, in fact and in law, contrary to the interests of national defense and also contrary to the sovereignty of the United States, and for each of said reasons is invalid and void;

7. At the time said renunciation form was signed and ever since then the renunciant, together with a member or members of his or her immediate family, was and still is held in duress, then and there being unlawfully imprisoned in the said Tule Lake Center, under a claim of color of official governmental authority, and being deprived of practically all his or her constitutional rights, liberties, privileges and immunities guaranteed to him or her as a citizen and

national of the United States by birth and by choice and of practically all his or her rights as a person secured by the Constitution. While thus imprisoned and held, ^{in duress renunciant was made the unwilling victim of fraud,} menace and undue influence and was mistreated, discriminated against, harassed and oppressed solely by reason of the irrelevance of the nationality of his or her ancestors and their historical and geographical origin;

8. At the farcical hearing on said renunciation which, held under the aforesaid circumstances, was nothing but a perfunctory appearance, the hearing officer's recommendation thereon was based, either in whole or in part, upon secret information and data available to and used by the hearing officer but which was withheld and kept secret from renunciant, and the approval thereof and order approving said renunciation, if any ever was made, was wholly or partially based thereon and, therefore, is invalid and void as a deprivation of a fair and impartial hearing, in violation of the provisions of the 6th Amendment, and as a denial of due process of law, in violation of the provisions of the 5th Amendment;

9. That the United States government, acting by and through its officials, agents, servants and employees, as the guardian and custodian of the person of renunciant and of the persons of members of his or her immediate family, its wards, knowingly and deliberately took a gross advantage of renunciant who then and there was held in duress and in a constant state of terror and subjected to menace, fraud and undue influence and deliberately deprived renunciant of the benefit of independent advice and counsel in and about the hearing on said renunciation and the execution of said renunciation form and failed to inform renunciant that a renunciation would result in his

or her deportation to Japan. The authorities confining renunciant to said prison also recently commanded renunciant to register as an alien, under pain of punishment provided for violation of the Alien Registration Act of 1940 for refusal so to do, and also demanded of many renunciants a false declaration, in a non-repatriation application, to the effect that renunciant was a person of Japanese nationality or a dual citizen despite the fact said authorities then knew, as a matter of fact and of law, that renunciant was of United States nationality and not a dual citizen, and also refused to accept written protests against such registration and declarations;

10. The time, place and circumstances under which said renunciation form was signed by renunciant did not constitute a fair and impartial hearing or trial and, in fact and in law, constituted a denial of renunciant's constitutional guaranty of due process of law and of the equal protection of the laws, in violation of the provisions of the 6th and 5th Amendments of the Constitution and, in addition thereto, constituted an unconstitutional deprivation thereunder of all of those inalienable rights of national citizenship and of persons flowing from the facts of birth and residence in this country and which inhere in and attach to renunciant;

11. That at the time said renunciation form was signed the renunciant was not a free agent in any sense of the words but, together with members of his or her immediate family, then and there was and for a long period of time prior thereto had been and still is unlawfully confined to a concentration camp and restrained of his or her liberty, under a claim of color of authority of the United States, albeit in the absence of crime upon his or her part and with-

out a charge or accusation of crime having been lodged against him or her. Said renunciation was exacted from renunciant while he or she was held in duress by the government acting through its officials, agents, servants and employees and while renunciant was, by them, knowingly permitted to be subjected to the menace, fraud, undue influence and duress exerted and practiced upon him or her by the government and its agents and especially by organized terroristic groups and gangs of persons, and other individuals, who were confined to said Center, which groups had established and maintained a veritable reign of terror over the internees;

12. That said renunciation was neither free nor voluntary on the part of renunciant but was the product of fear, torment and terror induced in renunciant's mind by virtue of the governmental duress in which renunciant then and there was held which operated to deprive renunciant of freedom of choice, will and desire in and about the execution of the same; and at the time renunciation hearings were being held in said Center the government and its agents led the internees to believe and since then has led them to believe, by word and conduct, that renunciations were not final but were subject to being withdrawn and cancelled, in like manner as requests for repatriation were subject to withdrawal and cancellation, and thereby lulled them into a false sense of security and also led them to believe that renunciations would not result in a renunciant's involuntary deportation to Japan and thereby also lulled them into a false sense of security;

13. That said renunciation was neither free nor voluntary on the part of renunciant but was the product of fear, ^r torment and terror

induced in renunciant's mind by virtue of the duress in which he or she then was held and by virtue of the duress, menace, fraud and undue influence practiced upon and exercised against renunciant and members of renunciant's immediate family by terroristic groups and gangs of disloyal, subversive fanatical persons there actively engaged in developing and promoting loyalty to Japan, and by other individuals, likewise confined to said Center, who intimidated, coerced and compelled renunciant to execute said renunciation form by threats, exhibitions and examples of physical violence against the person of renunciant and members of renunciant's family, all of which operated to deprive renunciant of freedom of choice, will and desire in and about the execution of the same. The truth of this is acknowledged in the letter of the Department of Justice dated January 18, 1945, addressed to the respective chairman of the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan and the Hokoku Seinen Dan at the Tule Lake Center, copies of which, at the instance ^{is} of your Department, were posted promiscuously in the said Center;

14. Renunciant signed said renunciation form as a result of the duress, menace, fraud and undue influence of which he or she and renunciant's family confined to said Center constantly were subjected by the government, and its agents, as renunciant's jailor and custodian, and by the aforesaid terroristic groups, gangs and individuals to whose studied and continuous campaign of terrorism and criminal oppression renunciant there helplessly was exposed and such renunciation was and is false, fictitious and void for each of said reasons;

15. That said renunciation was neither free or voluntary; the renunciant was compelled, intimidated and coerced into signing said

renunciation form by reason of threats of unlawful and violent injury to the person, property and character of renunciant and to members of renunciant's family, made by disloyal, subversive and dangerous pressure groups, gangs and individuals harbored and detained in said Center. These were freely allowed and permitted by the government, as the jailor and custodian of renunciant, to menace, intimidate, coerce and terrorize renunciant and many other loyal American citizens there confined, by oral means, by displays, shows, parades, demonstrations and exhibitions of force and violence, and by threats of inflicting great physical injury and loss of life upon renunciant and other loyal American citizens there confined, thereby compelling them involuntarily to execute such renunciations. The renunciant was in constant fear, as was his or her immediate family and other loyal internees, and believed and feared, as did members of his or her family, that said threats would be carried into execution if said renunciation was not signed. The renunciant was acting under the duress, menace, fraud and undue influence of said groups and gangs, and of other individuals confined to said Center, and by virtue thereof, signed said renunciation form under compulsion and in fear of said threats. The government failed to accord renunciant and said persons the protection against said lawlessness and terrorism although protection against the same was their due. It failed to halt or put a stop thereto and thereby contributed to the mass hysteria and terroristic state in which they were held. Of all these facts your predecessor in office, the agents of your Department and the authorities in charge of said Center then were aware;

16. That at the time said renunciation application was signed renunciant had been informed and led to believe and believed, by virtue of said imprisonment, duress and the undue influence under which he or she was laboring, that it was a matter commanded by the government, compliance with which was a prerequisite to the right to remain in the protective security of said Center, as also to prevent a disuniting of renunciant's family. In addition, you are aware of the great number of overt and covert acts committed, the misrepresentations made by and the undue influence exercised over renunciant and other internees by the said terroristic pressure groups and gangs of disloyal, subversive and criminally inclined persons, likewise there confined, who compelled the applications to be signed. For a long time prior to the signing of said application, at said time and since such groups and gangs knowingly and recklessly were permitted by the government and its agents to engage in and carry on their continuous campaign of lawlessness and terror against renunciant and other loyal internees there confined and to establish and maintain a rule of terror over them. These groups and gangs were openly permitted and allowed to preach and practice sedition, to terrorize the internees and to endeavor to proselyte to the cause of the enemy those loyal American citizens and aliens friendly to the United States there interned. They were permitted to and did menace, intimidate and coerce thousands of loyal and law abiding internees, by means of threats and resorts to demonstrations, exhibitions and examples of individual assaults and batteries and mob violence, into compelling renunciant and thousands of others to execute said renunciation form.

The government neither prevented nor stopped the said reign of

terror. It afforded the internees neither help nor protection against it. It failed to prosecute the active leaders and members of said groups and gangs for the commission of such criminal acts. By reason of said rule of terror, which kept the internees in a constant state of mass hysteria, and in the absence of protection against the same being afforded by the government, many loyal and innocent but helpless internees were driven to become nominal but inactive members of such groups simply to save themselves and their families from danger, physical violence and probable loss of life from said sources;

17. Each of said persons was informed, by public announcements made by governmental authorities just prior to the time said renunciations were signed, and concurrently therewith, that his or her deportation to Japan, along with alien members of his or her family, on an exchange ship, was imminent and impending and each and all of them, by said pressure groups and gangs active in said Center and members thereof, were threatened that if he or she failed to sign an application for renunciation the security of each and that of their families upon arrival in Japan would be endangered because the pro-Japanese leaders of said nationalistic pressure groups and gangs would report them to the Japanese government as being dangerous alien enemies to Japan and as American spies, in which said announcements and representations he or she and his or her family and other internees detained in said Center believed and feared would be the treatment accorded them all. Said groups and gangs maintained an elaborate system of black-listing and espionage over the internees in said Center as part of the program of systematic tyranny to which they subjected the internees;

18. At the time said renunciation was signed and for weeks prior thereto active leaders and members of said pressure groups threatened said persons and each of them that if any of them talked to, associated with or communicated with any of the Caucasians within or without said Center to whose charge they were committed or with any Caucasians there employed that such persons so doing would be assaulted by terroristic gangs sponsored by said pressure groups. Each of said persons believed in and feared and had good cause and reason to believe in and fear, that said threats against him or her would be carried into execution and that he or she and their families would be exposed to physical violence and probable loss of life if he or she failed to heed said threats and refused to obey the mandates of said pressure groups.

It may interest you to learn, although I presume you long ago must have been informed, that such pressure groups and gangs maintained, operated and conducted special coaching schools in the Center for the express purpose of coaching the helpless victims of their fraud, menace, deceit and undue influence upon the questions the hearing officers were to propound to them and the answers they were to give thereto at the scheduled hearings on the renunciation applications. You have been informed, I presume, that at least one loyal internee was murdered in said Center and that it does not seem ever to have been doubted by the internees and their custodians that the murderer was an active member of one of the terroristic groups operating therein and carrying out its mandate. You are aware that the government and its agents made little, if any, effort to suppress and none to isolate the active criminal members of such groups. You know that none of

the leaders of active members of said groups and gangs were prosecuted criminally for their lawless acts. Had the federal sedition and espionage or other criminal laws been invoked against them their lawlessness would have been checked;

19. In the event of a refusal to execute such a renunciation form the renunciant, together with renunciant's immediate family, was informed, believed and feared, by reason of said duress, intimidation and coercion, and by reason of representations made by said disloyal groups, gangs, and by other individuals confined to said Center, that renunciant and members of renunciant's family would be expelled and removed from the comparative security of his or her then prison and the custody of his or her then jailors and custodians and would be driven back, friendless, propertyless and protectionless, into civil life in a community highly prejudiced against and hostile to renunciant and renunciant's family because of their descent from persons of Japanese ancestry and there would be exposed to and suffer great bodily harm, injury and probable loss of life by virtue of existing mob violence and the criminal intentions of lawless individuals who regard all persons of Japanese descent as enemies upon whom they might with impunity inflict injury.

For the said reasons renunciant was led to believe and believed that if renunciant signed said renunciation form the renunciant, together with his or her family, would be permitted, allowed and entitled to remain in the relative security afforded by said Center, renunciant's jailors and cutodians until such time as the war had terminated, peace had been restored and such communtiy prejudice, hostility and violence subsided and ceased. In the face of said threats and while

held in duress and also acting upon said representations so made, the renunciant, under the circumstances aforesaid, believed and feared and had good cause to believe and to fear that if he or she failed to execute the renunciation form renunciant and renunciant's family would be driven from said Center and would be exposed to and would suffer great harm and physical violence from said lawless sources. These are facts and matters of common knowledge of which the renunciant's jailors, custodians, the then Attorney General and the Department of Justice and its agents well were aware.

The failure of the government and its authorities and agents to segregate and isolate and prosecute the rabid and dangerous leaders and active members of said groups and gangs who were fanatically loyal to Japan and serving the cause of our enemy and who then desired and still desire to be repatriated to Japan and who should be sent there, and through such a procedure effectively to prevent them from inoculating interned loyal American citizens and friendly aliens with the virus of disloyalty, despite the repeated pleas made for such relief and protection, is, in itself, ample proof of the abusive treatment suffered by renunciant and thousands of other internees loyal to the United States and of the duress in which renunciant and they unlawfully were held;

20. Nearly all the confined male citizens of draft age in said Center, including those who had served faithfully in our armed forces and held honorable discharges therefrom, and there were hundreds of these, and many others who were transferred, by the military authorities, from active duty to the enlisted reserve and who, with such status, are still subject to being called for active duty, were classified as

"4-C" by draft boards acting upon instructions of the government. They were thus detained, treated and falsely classified as "alien enemies", that is to say, "4-C", without good cause, without justification and in violation of their rights as American citizens. By reason thereof, they were led to believe that the government of the United States regarded them not as citizens but as alien enemies. Said conduct upon the part of the government compelled them formally to make a fictitious renunciation of a citizenship of which each already, in fact, had been deprived by the government. Many of the renunciants who are confined to said Center repeatedly have tried to enlist in our armed forces but were denied the right to fight for and defend our country by prejudiced and hostile draft boards and by governmental authority and still are denied this birthright;

21. In approving renunciations, if any were approved, a gross discrimination against the family unity of the confined persons was practiced, the governmental objective being the deportation of all renunciants. In accepting the renunciation of one member of a family and refusing another the government divides and disunites the families. The purpose of this was and is to cause a mass exodus of persons of Japanese ancestry from this country. It effectuates this purpose by compelling citizens who have not renounced to the hard choice of either remaining in this country separated from their wives, husbands, brothers, sisters, parents and children or being compelled to be the victims of a forced banishment necessitated to preserve family unity. Hundred of our heroic soldiers of Japanese ancestry are returning from the battlefields of Europe and the Pacific to find their families

divided, members thereof interned in the Center and themselves faced with such a distressing and terrible choice;

22. By reason of the 1942 evacuation from the western states and the subsequent prolonged detention of renunciant and persons of like ancestry in concentration camps the renunciant was driven into becoming a refugee from unjust racial discrimination, prejudice and hate. As a consequence of the mistreatment by the government and a hostile segment of the public, both regarding and treating renunciant and persons of like ancestry as being persons of an inferior and degraded race unworthy of social acceptance on a basis of equality, the renunciant and persons of like ancestry were ostracized and forced to accept refuge from such discrimination, prejudice and hate by a retreat into the mass of persons of like ancestry held in confinement as if they were racial outcasts instinctively seeking refuge in inconspicuousness;

23. Many of the said persons whose names appear on the attached list, at the time of signing said renunciation, were minors under age of 21 years and hence were laboring under a legal disability. Neither the provisions of the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended, nor any regulations issued pursuant thereto nor the provisions of any other statute or law authorizes a renunciation of U. S. Nationality by a minor under the age of 21 years. Neither under the provisions of 8 USCA, sec. 801(1), nor under the Nationality Regulations is there any authority lodged in the Attorney General or any executive officer to fix 18 years as the age of maturity for renunciation purposes. I wish to point out that there is no legal authority or precedent what-

ever for acceptance or approval of renunciations executed by persons laboring under legal disabilities. I draw your attention to the fact that not only have minors who signed renunciation forms received notice from your office that such were approved but that others who labored under legal disabilities also have received like notices. I direct your attention to the fact that it is a matter of common knowledge in and about the Tule Lake Center that one person who was hopelessly non compos mentis at the time of signing a renunciation application, upon which a letter issued from your office giving notice of approval thereof, shortly thereafter was hurried away to a State institution for the insane;

24. None of the persons whose name appears on the attached list is a citizen, subject or national of Japan. None of them owes any allegiance to Japan or any foreign sovereign, government, power or nation. None of them has ever had, held or given any such allegiance or acknowledged or recognized any such allegiance. None of them is an alien enemy. None of them is an alien. None of them holds or has at any time ever held or accepted any dual citizenship by any act upon his or her part. It is impossible that any of them at any time could have held any dual citizenship. None of them has at any time accepted or recognized his or her status as being that of a dualistic or pluralistic citizen, such a status being impossible as having been expressly disavowed by the provisions of Title 8 U. S. Code, sec. 800, and its predecessor statute, 8 U. S. Code, sec. 15. If any of said persons at said renunciation hearings or at any time during said confinement stated he or she was a dual citizen such a statement was a mistake of law and also was a mistake of fact then known to be such by

the hearing officer, the government and its agents at the time and the same, if made, was made solely by reason of the aforesaid duress and undue influence, and if any such statement was made at any other time it was the product of hearsay, misinformation and guesswork and was a mistake of fact. You are aware that many of the internees at said Center took affirmative steps, prior to the time of evacuation from the west coast, to cancel a dual citizenship they never possessed;

25. I direct your attention to the fact and principle of law that a minor or other person who is under a legal disability and hence is not sui juris could not be bound by a futile registration made by parents which may have been misunderstood by them to confer such a status. As a matter of fact and of law none of the persons whose names appear on the attached list, of whom many are under the age of 21 years, has at any time whatever held, accepted or recognized any citizenship or allegiance to any country or nation save and except that in and to the United States. Each of them recognized but one sovereign and that sovereign is the United States to which each ever has given his or her undivided loyalty and allegiance. Unfortunately none of them was given an opportunity to demonstrate his or her loyalty affirmatively--imprisonment and mistreatment prevented such demonstration.

V-E Day is long behind us. V-J Day has come and passed. The war long has been over, Mr. Attorney General. The detention even of alien enemies is not now authorized by the Alien Enemy Act which is operative only during wartime and can no longer be justified thereunder. It cannot be asserted with any degree of truth whatever that the Alien Enemy Act may lawfully be invoked to confine citizens,

stateless persons or aliens. There now exists no legitimate reason or ground why even alien enemies long resident in this country and not hostile thereto should be confined to an internment camp. There is absolutely no reason or ground that can be offered in justification for the present detention and internment of the persons whom I represent and whose names appear on the attached list whether you view them either as citizens or as stateless persons.

Inasmuch as duress, menace, fraud, mistakes of law and fact, and undue influence caused the execution of the renunciation form on the part of each of the persons whose name appears on the attached list, of which facts you and officers of your Department have knowledge, you are empowered to accept the revocation and cancellation thereof and to withhold, withdraw and revoke any acceptance or approval of each of them, if any such acceptance ever was made or approval ever was given in any case. You are also empowered and authorized to order the release and discharge of each of said persons from internment. Each of said persons demands such a release and discharge from the custody in which he or she now is held by agents acting under your authority, direction and control.

These renunciants whom I represent are long suffering citizens. They have submitted to grosser indignities and suffered greater losses of rights and liberties than any other group of persons during the entire history of the nation, all without good cause or reason. They have been misunderstood, slandered, abused and long have been held up to public ridicule, shame and contempt. The mistreatment was initiated by an unjustified evacuation from the west coast, was intensified by imprisonment in a concentration camp for over three years,

with all the attendant suffering and misery this entailed, and now these internees, faced with a loss of citizenship rights, are confronted with a threatened involuntary deportation to Japan, a country and nation to which they owe no allegiance, which has no claim upon them and with which they are not familiar. It is time this whole pernicious program of oppression was terminated. It is time the exercise of arbitrary and capricious power over them should cease. The damage done them cannot be repaired but further injury can be stopped. You have the right and the power to call halt to this program. You can prevent further mischief being done and thereby alleviate the misery these unfortunate people endure.

In the event that you fail to take immediate action on the foregoing demands each of the persons whose name appears on the attached list, having no alternative save so to do, will institute such legal proceedings as may be lawful and of which he or she may be advised to effectuate the cancellation of his or her aforesaid renunciation form and renunciation of U. S. nationality, to prevent his or her deportation to Japan, to terminate his or her internment and to obtain release from the present restraint upon his or her liberty and to obtain whatsoever other redress law or equity may afford.

Yours very truly,

WAYNE M. COLLINS,
1721 Mills Tower,
San Francisco, 4, Calif.
Garfield-1218.

As attorney for each of the persons whose name appears on the attached and annexed list of names.

Duplicate originals to:

State Department, Washington, D. C.

Alien Property Custodian, Washington, D. C.

Foreign Funds Control Section of the Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.

Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of
Justice, Washington, D. C.

Officer In Charge, U. S. Department of Justice Immigration
and Naturalization Service, Tule Lake Center, Newell,
Modoc County, California, said Officer In Charge
presently being Ivan Williams, Tule Lake Center,
Newell, Modoc County, California.

L I S T O F N A M E S

(Internees at Tule Lake Center)

Harry W. Uchida

Hatsuto Okita

Fumiko Okita

Yuriko Hiromoto

Kazuo Hiromoto

Kiyoshi Kimura

Shizuko Kimura

Takashi Yamada

Yoshiye Yamada

Hiroshi Yamada

Jack H. Okamoto

Bill Taro Okamoto

Hiroshi Watanabe

Yukio Uyeno

Tom Tamotsu Ikeda

Chiyeko Tahira

Kayo Iida

Ryo Kashiwagi

Edward Tetsuo Yamane

Goro Kagehiro

Iwao Horiuchi	George Okamoto
Minoru Mochizuki	Katsumi Morishige
Sadako Okamoto	Yoshio Tabata
Yoshinori Kaneko	Isami Arizumi
Yoshiko Arizumi	Toshiko Morishige
Yoshio Hori	Joji Ogawa
Shirō Matsuura	Kaoru Nakawaki
Hiroichi Shimizu	Yoshio Kiyonaga
Yoshichika Murakami	Ted Hiromi Takemoto
Kiyoyuki Sakamoto	Minoru Matsumoto
Mamoru Shigetomi	Tatsumi Nakamura
Masato Nitta	Meri Nitta
Henry Ogawa	Atsushi Uyemoto
Shigeru Takaki	Shigeo Yamamoto
Shigeichi Tanaka	Masaji Tanaka
Masaru Yamaichi	Jimijiso Yamaichi
Kikuye Tomooka	Nobuko Ikezoe
Masako Kajikawa	Toshio Nakano
Jinsoo Tamura	Hideaki Sakamoto
Jack Noboru Ota	Masamori Matsuoka
Miyoko Uyemoto	Miyoko May Tamura
Yuji Kato	Tabata, Kimi
Fujiko Yamato	Natsuki Yamato
Shigeyuki Kusuda	Kiyoshi Tahira
Katsumi Nakamachi	Shizu Mori
Fumiko Otsuka	Hajime Amemiya
Mitsuru Sugai	Chester Makoto Yam

Isamu Nakamura	George Kazuto Taketa
Wataru Tanimoto	Takashi Tanimoto
Shinichi Nimi	Tamotsu Tom Kawahara
Takeshi Kawahara	Hiroto Fukuwa
Nobuji Masai	Akira Okada
Dan Yukio Sotowa	Masaharu Nakano
Shizuo Frank Kuwabara	Atsuyuki Ota
Yoshiye Yamamoto	Joe Nakamura
Hideo Sasaki	Koichi Uyeno
Yukio Yamaoka	Kiyoshi Yamamoto
Kenji Kato	Yasuo Hayashimoto
Minoru Ota	Frank Saburo Marubashi
Hideshi Jim Taketaya	Hiroshi Kashiwagi
Mieko Anna Nakamura	Masayuki Okano
Ted Hiroshi Fukuwa	Mary Nakamura
Chiyoko Yamamoto	Lilly Yuriko Fukuwa
Shigecko Edna Furuya	George Shigeru Furata
George Kawata	Takeshi Kiyomura
Hisashi Kaneko	Eiko Kawata
Ryoji Yoshino	William Masaharu Okana
(Roland) Mitsugi Uwizumi	Yoshiharu Tani
Yoshiaki Tani	May Chitori Taketaya
Akira Oye	Chiyeko Yoshida
Shizue Yoshimura	Yoshio Yoshimura
Kiku Yoshida	Yasuo Honda
Tadae Toyoji	Akira Toya (alias Akira Kuwako)
Yukiko Toya	Yoshiye Tamura

Edward Mokoto Shinkawa	George Saburo Shimada
Tsugio Albert Yamaoka	Hiroharu Nakamura
Mamoru Yamaichi	Tsuyoshi Nakamura
Toru Honda	Katsuki Honda
Tatsuo Tom Utsurogi	Shizue Hatakeyama
Fumio Hatekeyama	Kazuo Hatanaka
Masao Hirata	Jimmy Kazumi Haratani
George Yoshimura	Misao Yoshimura
Akira Morio	Hiroko Morio
Yatsue Umeda	Suyee Tomooka
Isamu Tomooka	Yoshito Tomooka
Akimasa Tanji	Kazuya Shibata
James Saburo Tomooka	Masayeshi Tomooka
Kenichi Nakamoto	Kimiye Nakamoto
Arata Yoshimura	Toshi Yoshimura
Tadayuki Igawa	George Ichiro Mayeda
Tsuneko Mayeda	Yoshiyuki Jimmy Sakamoto
Kazuji Izumi	Hisashi Sakamoto
Bill Shigeru Sakamoto	Morio Iwamoto
Iwao Okano	Isamu Yoshimura
Kikuo Ozeki	Tomi Watanabe
Kiyoshi Kurashige	Tomie Nishiyama
Mary Shirai	Masaru Shibata
Tadao Yamane	Tokio Oda
Mitsuki Matsuoka	Satoru Kagehiro
Kiyomi (Masui) Ozaki	Yoshio Ozaki
Minoru Oda	Akiko Shibata

Henry Satoru Marubashi	Jane Sumiko Nakano
Marienne Haruye Iriye	Kenichi Nakashioya
Hiroshi Nishikawa	Kiyoshi Nishikawa
George Nakano	Sumito Horio
George Sasaki	Sam Takashi Mizusaki
Tom Tadashi Mizusaki	Fred Okusako
Yoshio Negi	Fusao Utsurogi
Minoru Kiyota	Masao Oda
Frank Horio-	Nobuo Oda
Masaru Morishige	Hiroyuki Taketaya
Masamori Shinmei	Matsue Lilliam Hori
Jimmy Hiroshi Murakami	Ruby Miyoko Okamoto
George Fumio Tsuetaki	George Yoshinori Yagi
Isamu Yoshimi	Toyoko Yagi
Masaru Motoyama	Sadao Nakhara
Hirao Henry Omi	Takeshi Okamoto
Ritsu Uyeno	June Shimizu Murakami
Tadao Dick Yoshimi	Hatsuko Sakamoto
Yoshiro Kaku	Richard Tatsuro Kaku
Chizuko Takahashi	Takashi Takahashi
Mitsuru Takahashi	Masato Takahashi
Yoshiaki Takahashi	Tadao Yamashita
Hisako Higashi Umemoto	Kimiko Mayeda
Masao Tsukuda	Noburo Kaku
Katsumi Masui	Yoshio Nishikawa
Fusako Masuhige	Yoshihito Masuhige
Mitsuye Yamamoto	Shigeru Yamamoto

Yutaka Nishikawa	Atsume Masui
Teruo Horomoto	Shigeo Shimosaki
Fusako Okamoto	Takeshi Nakatsu
Paul Kenjiro Tsuetaki	Hatsumi Kumagai
Shizuo Motoyama	Tomiko Hamasaki
Henry Masao Imahara	Yoshito Nishimura
Sadao Nagao	Toshio Fujii
Tomae Fujii	Shizuo Yamamoto
Mitsuru Imahara	Elsie Kikoyo Sano
Minoru Yoshijima	Henry K. Iriye
Toru Wada	Yoshio Iwamae
Yaeko Masuda (Mrs., nee Yaeko Uyeno)	Junko Shimizu
Hideo Hiromoto	Tadao Uyeda
Yoshito Osaki	Sasuke Teraoka
Kimiko Hirata	Hideo Herbert Morioka
Minoru Hayashi	Hiroko Hayashi
Masao Morita	Tsuruko Morita
Katsumi Frank Nakano	Hideo Konishi
Chiyoko Doris Murano	Kiyoko Kimura
Harold Masayuki Yamamoto	Minoru Sasaki
Temihiro Sawada	Tomiko Yokoi
Henry Kenji Yokoi	Ted Hitoshi Murano
Yoshikazu Shimosaki	Yoshitaka Murakami
Masanori Morita	Kouichi Matsuoka
Yoshiko Matsuoka	Seichi Morita
Yukio Morita	Arthur Teruo Murayama
Chiyoko Morito	Yoshiko Morita

Hiroshi Uyehara	Tsuginori Iriye
Atsushi Hirose	Mary Kimiyo Miyagawa
Tomiko Shibata	Takashi Katayama
Miyako Okura	Tokito Okura
Tsugio Yamasaki	Tetsuya Mizumoto
James Ikeda	Fumiko Ikeda
Eiko Kashiwagi	Kayoko Katayama
Kazuhisa Shimosaki	Soko Yaka
Kiyoshi Miyagawa	Genji Kubota
Masaneo Kusuda	Jack Toshio Ishida
Frank Shimada	Jack Shimada
Takeshi Kosugi	Kin Watanabe
Ben Watanabe	Kikuye Okamoto
Mineyoshi Okamoto	Kaname Sasaki
Mitoshi Tada	Kiyono Tada
Ruth Midori Otsubo	Masato Uyeda
Yoshio Thomas Sakoda	Jun Roy Furumoto
Shigeru Yamamoto	Ayako Tokoro
Kazuo Yamasaki	Toshimi Yamasaki
Mary Tabuchi	Elsie Shizuko Sakata
Hanako Kato	Tamio Yabu
Kiyoshi Kameta	Chie Asaka
Roy Toshio Kato	Harumi Kato
Nobuko Sonoda	Teruko Sonoda
Toyotsugu Kumagai	Teru Kaida
Robert Kaida	Mary Seko
Sadako Okamoto(Kawahara)	Umeo Hamada

Sakaye May Suzuki	Miye Kawahara
Seiyon Richard Uyeda	Yemiko Takeuchi
Matsuye Takeuchi	Flora Shoji
Shigeo Namekata	Fujiye Namekata
Kazuko Namekata	Kazuto Nagamura
Matsumi Nagamura	Hiroaki Nishimura
Sachiyo Otsuka	Betty Kazuye Omi
Yukie Nakanishi	Chieko Yayasaki
Masao Yayasaki	Tsugime Nishimura
Ichiro Nishimura	Tatsuya Yamamoto
Noboru Tsuchida	Akira Yasui
Mitsuo Kaida	Etsu Kaida
Eiji Oshita	Ami Tsuchihashi
Yoshio Tabata	George Ariura
Asaki Umawatari	Masao Hori
Masashi Taniguchi	Roy Toshihiko Shiraishi
Frank Kenyu Goya	Kaoru Okusako
Shizuko Okino	Shigeru Miyama
Mariko Morioka	Fujiko Kajikawa
Tetsuo Miyata	Yoshihide Charlie Shiroma
Reyochi Shiroma	George Omi
Tamiye Umawatari	Tadao Ray Mizuno
Michio Mizuno	Tsutomu Nakanishi
Mitsuye Nishimura	Hidenori Asano
Motoichi Kato	Kenichi Namekata
Hisashi Honda	George Hiroshi Sawamura
Rutaro Maeda	Futami Maeda
Mune Takeoka	Riichi Fuwa

Shigemi Morimura	Yutaka Matsuda
Masao Koshino	Kay Takeoka
Masao Iriyama	Fujio Matsuyama
Katsumi Nishiyama	George Matsumi Arashige
Harumi Arashige	Tadayasu Abo
Yukiko Abo	Manabu Sano
Tamotsu Matsuda	Morio Yanabu
Takeshi Makishima	Kiyoto Yoshida
Yasukazu Shimomura	Yuriko Morita
Masatsugu Shoji	Jack Shinkawa
Iwao Tamura	Shizuye Tamura
Hatsuye Mary Narasaki	Yasuo Hata
Teruto Yamamoto	Miyuki (Mrs.) Yamamoto
Eiichi Kuniyara	Toshiko Hirai
Albert Shigeyuki Yoshikawa	Hifumi Sato
Shigeo Nakanishi	Susumu Uyemura
Shigeo Mikuni	Masaye Niimi
Fumio Kaminaka	Haruo Morita
Masashi Tambara	Eizo Arakawa
Kazuo Yamada	Fumio Nishino
Yayoi Tom Ito	Noboru Kunimoto
Chiyome Honda	Hiroshi Honda
Fumio Hata	Masami Sadakane
Shigeo Yamane	Kazuei Tate
Kenichi Ken Takasugi	Matsuo Saruwatari
Larry Seiichi Kataoka	Misako Koda
Giro Sinomoto	Tazuko Mary Shinomoto

Takashi Motoyasu	Masami Furukawa
Takeo Murakawa	Seizo Tamura
Toshiyuki Bob Kubota	George Tanaka
Tamiye Matsuyama	Kimiye Sakamoto
Kiyoko Sakamoto	Michio Kato
Yoshio Sakamoto	Satoru Harada
Shizuko Nishio	Tom Tsutomu Kato
Yoshito Nishio	Grace Yuriko Matsuda
Tamio Tom Miyaoka	Yukio Sasaki
Shigetaka Harry Matsutani-	Kiyomi Hata
Yoshiyuki Sadakane	Nozomu Sadakane
Takeo James Yamamoto	Mutsuo Shintani
Teruko Mary Yamamoto	Shizuko Mabel Yamamoto
Mitsuki Noguchi	Narihiko Noguchi
Suzuko Nakawaki	Hitoshi Hayashida
Richard Tamura	Shigezo William Wada
Arata Goto	Tsuneko Tatsukawa
John Ichiro Tatsukawa	Kiyoshi Tachibara
Den Oshita	Sugio Nishiguchi
Bob Masaichi Matsumoto	Yoshio Nagamoto
Reo Kitagawa	Michiko Ikoma
Masato Noda	Makoto Kamada
William Katsuya Sato	Hiroshi Nishikawa
Shizuko Tamura	Namio Ohara
Sueo Tabata	Tsutomu Bill Tabata
Shoji Sakauye	Hideo Takimoto
Minoru Mitsuda	Fujio Nagasawa

Arthur M. Yokotake	Miyoko Yokotake (Hara)
Norio Ambo	Yukio Hara
Masami Yasuda	Shigeo Nitta
Hisako Yamamoto	Masayuki Karimoto
Tadashi Ikemoto	Yoshiaki Tamura
Kazuo Yamamoto	Haruo Nakasako
Haruko Tomiyama	Yoshio Okamoto
Kaneyoshi Tomiyama	Yutaka Nishikawa
Utako Ota	Yoshikiyo Yamamoto
Ben Tsutomu Ishida	Nobuo Yamashita
Sadae Yamashita	Nobuye Suzuki
Sumiko Sugi	Yoshikazu Shiga
Casey Tsuyoshi Soga	Masakatsu Takahashi
Masuo Sadakane	Tameo Mitsuda
Teruko Mitsuda	Tomiji Shono
Jiro Kodoya	Masaru Takashiba
Emiko Dorothy Takashiba	David Tsutomu Matsumura
Hideo Tochioka	Toshio Fredrick Furuya
Shingo Wada	Susumu Higashi
Mitsuko Higashi	Matsuye Tao
Kenso Kiyohiro (Kinzo)	Shizuye Kiyohiro
Megumi Sugi	Yoshio Kiyohiro
Iwao Namekawa	Masashi Sugi
Itsuo Nakasako	Hiroshi Ota
Mark Sato	Majorie Sato
Muneco Yoshioka	Nobuo Hatae
Tomiko Kawasaki	Setsuo Hisatomi

Henry Haruji Mayeda	Hiroko Fukagawa
Hideko Kawasaki	Yoshio Tamura
Thomas Soma Miyamoto	Mizuho Takahashi
Shigeo Takahashi	Gensho Ambo
Ben Yamada	George Hisami Toshima
Shigeki Higashi	Takeo Okamoto
Takashi Okamoto	Teruo Kamoto
Takeshi Masuda	Wataru Matsuoka
Shomao Miyamoto	Kenji Kunihara
Jun Takuma	Namiye Wakabayashi
Nobuki Wakabayashi	Takanori Thomas Amemiya
Isamu Sakauye	Koichi Okamoto
Kiyoshi Wakabayashi	Howard Minoru Sakai
Hideo Furukawa	Hiroshi Sakai
Jimmie Masaru Okida	William Sumida
Chiyeko Harada	Masame Kokawa
Kiyomi Kokawa	Shigeru Okawa
Tokuo Ota	Sakaye Ota
Minoru Oba	Kinichi Oba
Isamu Matsumura	Fukuo Koyanagi
Isao Okada	Hisashi Geroge Suyekawa
Shigeo Higaki	Kay Watanabe
Aiko Nishimura	Haruyo Okada
Kay Ishihara	Tayeko Shinkawa
Yoshiko Kudo	Yukie Kudo
Sakas Kade	Kiyoshi Yokotake

Ted Atsushi Sakata	Yoshihara Yabitsu
Kikue Yabitsu	Yukio Honda
Shigeke Dorothy Taketomo	Ben Tsutomu Taketomo
Fumio Edward Masuoka	Shigeru Yamamoto
Bill Akira Yagi	Mary Misao Masuoka
Tsuguye Masuoka	Noboru Masuoka
Jack Tadao Hori	Tadashi Nakawaki
Kusuo Tsujimoto	Hisako Hashimoto
Satoshi Hashimoto	Taiji Takemiya
Isamu Myose	Sachiye Tanimoto
Fumiko Shimizu	Nobuko Hara
Matsuko Oshima	Teshiko Lucille Saki
Sadao Aoki	Matsuko Tabata
Tatsumi Iwasaki	Mary Kaname Furuya
Yoshinori Kubota	Rintara Akiyama
Tetsuya Ryono	Misako Maxine Higashi
Shimabukuro, Kameji	Shimabukuro, Toshiko
Tadashi Obana	Kaiso Fred Harada
Manao Matsushima	Rosie Yuriko Murata
Fred Shogoro Matsumo	Satsuki Matsumoto
Haruko Sato	Tadao Sato
Hiroshi Nagao	Mitsuki Nakamura
Shizuye Virginia Furumoto	Haruno Grayce Toyama
Minoru George Okamida	Motoaki Sakaguchi
Harry Masakatsu Sakai	Teruko Sakai
Sumi Sakai	Masuo Kano
Minoru Matsutani	Shunji Yamasaki
Chiaki Hori	Shizuye Nakai

Steve Hiroshi Nakai	John Noboru Furumoto
Akira Okamura	Daniel Aredas
Mitsuru Nishiguchi	Motoshi Higashi
Yoshiko Higashi	Yoneko Takeuchi
Jack Naoyuki Takeuchi	Jack Toshio Sumida
Fukuko G. Takeuchi	Hideyo Nakagaki
Akira Hashimoto	Kenzo Nakagaki
Kenichi Tsushima	Mayjro Oshima
Masami Hirata	Minoru Hirata
Yuriko Yoshimi	Ichiro Yoshimi
Niro Yoshimi	Saburo Yoshimi
Kikue Kay Tomotoshi	Hiroshi Teramoto
Masa Nishioka	Hisako Tomotoshi
Ruchii Imada	Kazuo Tamaki
Tom Isamu Akune	Henen Ayoko Akune
Minoru Hara	Shizuno Nitta
Kiyoshi Nitta	Takeo Nakazono
Edward Masateru Hayashi	Tetsutaro Toyama
Tadashi Fujioka	Minoru Matsuoka
Mitsugi Uyeki	Fumiko Uyeki
Kimiye Yasuda	Fred Teruki Kataoka
Eva Kusumi Kataoka	Kiyoshi Fujita
Tokunori Fujita	Noboru Doioka
Koichi Honda	Mitsuru Honda
Ayao Nishiyama	Kenji Nitta
Emiko Nitta	Frank Mitsunori Fujimura
Yoshio Koyosako	Sueo Koyosako

Samuel Matsuoka	Yozen Kameyama
Kaoru Kaneyama	Chiyoshi Tsujimoto
Seyer Shizuya Omura	Shizumi Yamamoto
Mitsue Matsumura	Eiro Morioka
Sumie Yamamoto	Mamoru Nakagawa
Teison Itamura	George Mori
Hifoshi Kaneko	Sumiko Nishikawa
George Minoru Harada	Oba, Ben
Yukio Nakamura	Isamu Fujitani
Mitsuru Oba	Kiyoko Fujitani
Kojiro Paul Shiraishi	Tatto Yamashita
Fred Iwamatsu Otsuka	Tadashi Fukushima
Yoshito Skippy Miyata	Takashi Fukushima
Tadao Morimoto	Kimiko Kaneko
Iida Kazuyo Nakanishi	Masakazu Frank Gyotoku
Ben Hara	Yoshio Nakai
Tomio Thomas Okamoto	Nobuko Okamoto
Hiroshi Genishi	Hisako Mary Genishi
Roger Narimatsu	Shikuko Narimatsu
Tomiye Yokoo	Kimiko Toyota
Hisako Toyota	Kiyoshi Hori
Frank Kazuo Ogino	Katsuto Higashi
Haruye Matsumoto	Haruko Sakata
Yoshimi Oba	Mitsumasa R. Sakata
Shizuko Sakata (Kiyama)	Fumiya Kikkawa
Motoi Nakamura	Tom Satoru Honda
Mamoru Yamasaki	Bob Isamu Nakanishi
Kaguye Kikkawa	Fumiye Ogawa

Suenari Koyasako	Kiyoshi Tomoike
Tomio Sumimoto	Chiyoko Sumimoto
Yoshiaki Fukuda	Keiichi Kimura
Tsuneo Nakano	Miyoko Nakano (Yoshimoto)
Hiroshi Jack Yuoka	Yoshio Jonny Miyamoto
Charles Teshio Miyamoto	Jane Haruye Miyamoto
Alice Fumiye Miyamoto	Tayeko Yuoka
Takato Yamasaki	Kazuo Jack Koyasako
Joe Shimada	Joe Shimada
Hideo Kobashigawa	Asako Watanabe
Tetsuko Tay Akitsuki	Amy Emiko Ikeda
Sachiko Saito	Ellen Kiyoko Kawamoto
Michiko Tanaka	Masatsuki Tanaka
Megumi Narimatsu	Seiseo Arita
Hideko (Takahashi) Arita	Kotow Kichiya
Kumi Kato	Kosei Kato
Masaru Kakigi	Harumi Kakigi
Hisako Okimura	Roy Hideo Miyamoto
Akuce Yaeko Miyamoto	Yoshimi Shinoda
Kikuye Nakanishi	Fumiko Nakanishi
Takashi Saito	Masakazu Yamada
Akira Ueda	Genichi Shimada
Ayano Shimada	Sakae Yamasaki
Sumiye Yamasaki	George Yagai
Yoshino (Cotow) Kato	Masao Kato
Masanori Kato	Hanae Kato
Dianne Sumiko Toyama	Wayne Iwao Toyama
Frank Yoshikazu Yagi	Kazuko Nakamura

Masumi Mori	Hisako Tomimatsu
Susie Shizuye Nagata	Masaaki Nagata
Chizuru Tomimatsu	Ted Sakaye Nakayama
Kiyomi Nagata	Yoshiye Nagata
Kenji Nakayama	Eichi Richards Nakayama
Toshio Nagata	Kikuye Hayashida
Natsue Hayashida	Masako Yasui
Masao Ioka	Shige Kishiyama
Ben Kishiyama	Kunio Fred Tanaka
Yuriko Ito	Masayoshi Ito
Shizue Ito	James Iwo Shimada
Shigenoru Moriyama	Yoshiye Kamei
Yoshio Yamabe	Yoshimi Kamei
Tatsuo Hori	Takako (Kawabe) Hori
Oscar Chikara Fukuda	Masashi Nakamura
Sadao Bozono	Fujiko Ruth Murata
Ikuye (Ikue) Kaneko	Michiko Kimura
John Kiichi Matsumoto	Margaret Hisaye Matsumoto
Kiyomi Tatsukawa	Mitsuye Kato
Kikue Murata	Fumiko Bozono
Tom Takashi Nozaki	Kazuto Takeuchi
George Murata	Kiyoshi Hidaka
Shizuye Shiroishi Tsutomu Ishida	
Fumio Hayamizu	Teruko Hayamizu
Hisayo Furuyama	Hatsuye Watanabe
Hachiro Roy Sera	Masakaza Hamaguchi
Luiko Hamaguchi	Hajime Kariya

Michiko Susie Kariya	Katsuyo Imamoto
Kameo Imamoto	Toshiye Shigei
Iwao Shigei	Hatsuno Naito
Jiro Naito	Mineo Miyata
Shigeso Miyata	Kazue Miyata
Kentara Morioka	Chizuko Oda
Arisu Oda	Tamotsu Kobata
Shunso Tanaka	Tamotsu Yagi
Kikuko Yagi	Kazumi Hama
Masato Nakano	Toshiye Nakano
Satoru Tanaka	Michie Tanaka
Susumu Yasuzawa	Kaoru Nakata
Shizuye Izuhara	Sanami Yugawa
Noaharu Yugawa	Yoichi Kan echika
Kenji Takeuchi	Isao Arthur Hattori
Yoshihito Morihara	Masao Ikeda
Fuyono Ikeda	Takumi Kuramoto
Tomiji Furuyama	Masaye Molly Moriuchi
Fusaye Moriuchi	Emiko Sano
Yoshihara Shimada	Ichiro Takata
Chiyeke Narasaki	Edna Kinoshita
Ayako Morihara	Harry Miyata
Tokio Inouye	Tokiye Inouye
Shigeo Nakama	Seiichiro Hayashi
Katsumi Doi	Tokiko Doi
Ichiro Ushio	Shizuko Ushio
Yoshiaki Hamaguchi	Yoshiye Tanaka

COPY

Palermo, California
23 November 1945

The Attorney General

Subject: Restoration of Citizenship
of Sakae Kudo, Yoshito Kudo
and Yuke Kudo

Dear Sir:

The three above-named Japanese, who are at Tule Lake, California, have renounced their citizenship and the renunciations have been approved by your Department.

I am informed that deportation of these former citizens is contemplated. This letter is an urgent request, on their behalf, that their citizenship be restored or that, in all events, these Japanese be permitted to remain in the United States. The exceptional circumstances on which this request is based are set forth below.

The three Japanese in question are the daughters of a Japanese alien, Sam Kudo, who came to my ranch at Palermo, Butte County, California as an employee in 1913 and who with all the members of his family remained there continuously until 1942, when the entire Kudo family (seven in number) was sent to Tule Lake.

The family comprises the following members:

Sam Kudo, the father.

His wife, an alien Japanese who came from Japan in 1917, bringing a baby son, Dioma Kudo, who married an American-born Japanese in 1942. He and his wife were released from Tule Lake in 1944 and are now gainfully employed in Butte County, California. They have one child, American-born.

George Kudo, American-born son, now serving with the armed services in Europe.

Sakae, Yoshito and Yuke Kudo, the three American-born daughters, now live with their parents at Tule Lake.

The son George and the three daughters were born on my ranch and lived their entire prewar lives there. There has never been and cannot now be the slightest question as to the daughters' loyalty in spite of any inference that may be drawn from the fact that they renounced their citizenship, an act which was undoubtedly motivated by circumstances irrelevant to the question of their loyalty. These renunciations of citizenship were, in my opinion, definitely the result of weakened resistance to certain unusual factors constituting mental duress, discussed below.

These three girls are of age. They bitterly resented segregation as inconsistent with their rights of citizenship. When, toward the end of the war, it appeared in their confused minds increasingly possible that their release from Tule Lake would mean that

they would be treated as American citizens in name only. They allowed their resentment, as could be reasonably expected, to outweigh their judgement.

Furthermore, I question whether there is in America a Japanese family which has lived so closely and has for so many years held itself together as has this Kudo family (during 28 prewar years). None of the three girls are married. The married son lived on the ranch with his wife prior to his segregation at Tule Lake. This family unity is of extreme significance in finding the motives which led the three daughters to renounce their citizenship, for it should be emphasized that they are daughters and are unmarried and that their loyalty to their parents, whom they believed would be deported, created in them an extraordinarily strong sense of duty. In deciding to continue to share their parents' lives, even in Japan if necessary (both a natural and commendable reaction) only one course of action was open to them, viz., to assume the same (alien) status of their parents, under an unprecedented Act of Congress which, although in general terms, was aimed at facilitating the renunciation of citizenship by members of a single (segregated) race, surrounded by abnormal influences and in too troubled a state of mind to exercise mature judgment.

Furthermore the Kudo family, residents of northern California, lived, from the very start, in the Tule Lake Camp, the camp to which, in addition to the loyal Japanese, the definitely disloyal Japanese from all areas were segregated, thus exposing this isolated family to a degree of pressure and propaganda by disloyal Japanese which did not exist in the other relocation centers. It was in addition particularly deplorable that at the time of the renunciations these three girls were, for all practical purposes, deprived of opportunities for consultation with their brothers, one of whom was overseas and the other in Colorado or with friends like myself (I was overseas at the time).

It appears unlikely that the two brothers can or will be deported. George Kudo is in the army. Dioma Kudo's wife and infant daughter are American citizens. And it could well happen that the parents of the three girls will remain in the United States. Such an enforced separation of members of this closely-knit family would be indefensible.

I want to mention that my interest in this case is not only personal but humanitarian. I have only recently completed 18 months service in Europe as a major in the European Civil Affairs Division and have come more than ever to realize the tragedy of blind race hatreds and the susceptibility to rash action engendered by despair.

I trust that you will grant an early reconsideration and review of these cases in the light of the unusual circumstances involved.

Very truly yours,

Copy to Mr. C. E. Rhett
Asst. Attorney General

Howard Pierson Burt

October 25, 1945

COPY

Hon. Tom Clark
Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Clark:

The Portland Citizens Committee to Aid Relocation has learned that some 4,400 American-born citizens of Japanese ancestry face deportation proceedings. We understand this is due to the fact that, following hearings held by the Department of Justice for the purpose of ascertaining their loyalty to the United States, such Japanese-Americans executed statements declaring they desired to surrender their constitutional rights as citizens of the United States and to be classed as Japanese nationals. We are further advised that many of such Japanese-Americans do not wish to be deprived of their citizenship and to be deported to Japan. We urge that, to avoid a wholesale miscarriage of justice and to prevent innumerable personal and family tragedies, a rehearing be granted each of the persons involved who desires one.

In making this request the Committee wishes to emphasize that it is making no reflection whatsoever upon the hearings previously held by your Department which preceded in each instance the execution of such statements of renunciation. On the contrary, our Committee is aware that the hearings were open and fair and conducted in a manner which places them and the Department's personnel beyond reproach. Moreover, we also are aware that at such hearings some of the renunciants indicated very emphatically their willingness to return or migrate to Japan.

The Committee also recognizes that there undoubtedly are some renunciants who then desired and still desire to surrender their American citizenship. With reference to such renunciants our Committee makes no representations and completely accepts such determinations with reference to deportation proceedings as have been or will be made.

However, the Committee is quite firmly convinced that the overwhelming majority of the renunciants do not desire and, what is far more important, have at no time desired to give up their birthright and cease to be loyal and law abiding citizens of the United States.

October 25, 1945

As to these renunciants, it is our contention that the action taken by them and purporting to represent a voluntary decision on their part was not so in fact. As a practical matter such renunciants had no real opportunity to make a free choice. In most instances their purported renunciation of their citizenship rights was dictated by parental order or by abject fear of personal violence at the hands of other foreign-born Japanese residents at the Tule Lake camp. The very real nature of such pressures and threats was well known to the Department and is attested by the necessity, from time to time, of removing agitators to internment camps operated by the Department. In other cases, the signing of renunciations was the result of misunderstandings and emotional disturbances of such degree as to preclude the possibility of detached and considered judgements by any of the Japanese-Americans affected.

Nor does our Committee believe that, except perhaps in a negligible number of cases, the attitude of such renunciants who do not desire to leave the United States was affected by VJ Day. VJ Day merely served to ease the tensions and pressures which existed and thereby enable such renunciants for the first time to make their real attitude known.

In view thereof, and because of the drastic and final nature of the action which would be taken in depriving such renunciants of their citizenship and in deporting them, we submit that each renunciant who expresses a desire therefore should be afforded a hearing conducted fairly and in an atmosphere not charged with hate, fear and other factors which would prevent him from exercising a free choice upon a matter of such vital importance.

In the foregoing our Committee has called attention solely to considerations which bear upon a rehearing for such renunciants as a matter of right. We feel that there are a number of other considerations which properly should be taken into account in analysing and evaluating a problem of so involved a nature as this one and one the handling of which may have an important effect upon related post-war problems and upon the constitutional rights of citizens belonging to other racial minorities.

As you and the Department are well aware, the family and personal situations of the renunciants involved are highly complex and diverse. There are instances in which the husband or the wife, as the case may be, of the American born renunciant is foreign born and therefore was not called upon to express his or her views with reference to the execution of a statement of renunciation. There are instances in which, although both husband and wife are American-born, only one or the other has executed a statement of renunciation. Again, there are instances in which one or both American-born parents have executed renunciations and in which their minor American-born children did not were too young to be called upon to express their desires in the

October 25, 1945

matter. There are also instances in which renunciations were executed by American-born children of foreign-born parents. Finally, there are variants of each of these types of cases.

The deportation of those Japanese-Americans who have executed statements of renunciation will cause numerous breakups in families because of the refusal or unwillingness of other members of their families to leave ^{the} United States. There will be numerous tragic situations resulting from the compulsory departure of renunciants and members of their families who do not desire to leave. Moreover, in some instances the results will be highly incongruous in that American-born Japanese who do not desire to leave the United States will be compelled to do so while their foreign-born parents who may have forced their American-born children to execute such renunciations will be permitted to remain.

Now that the emotional tensions of war have been dissipated and the nation is again in a position to give its attention to the activities of a peacetime world, many wartime actions taken with reference to numerous matters of every conceivable type and character will be reevaluated and reconsidered in the light of the circumstances now obtaining. It is our feeling that no less consideration should be extended to the renunciants, particularly since they were subject not merely to the disturbances flowing from the war itself, but in addition their actions were influenced, controlled or dictated by emotional and other maladjustments and pressures produced by the evacuation program itself.

In view of the considerations set forth and the definitive nature of the action proposed to be taken, our Committee firmly believes that the Department of Justice should in every instance exhaust every possibility of ascertaining the actual facts and that no native-born citizen, constitutionally entitled to all of the rights of citizenship, should be deprived thereof, except as a matter of free choice pursuant to a hearing which provides a real opportunity for the exercise of such free choice. Accordingly, we, the members of the Portland Citizens Committee to Aid Relocation, respectfully request that the Department of Justice grant a rehearing to each renunciant who indicates his desire therefore.

Copies of this communication are being sent to members of the Congress from the State of Oregon; Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior; Dillon S. Myer, Director, War Relocation Authority, Washington, D. C.; and Congressman Samuel Dickstein, Chairman of the House Immigration Sub-Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

Blair Stewart, Chairman
Portland Citizens Committee to
Aid Relocation

COPY

7005-B, Newell, California
October 23, 1945

War Relocation Authority
522 Barr Building
Washington, D. C.

RE: (1) Explanation of our feelings to
request Repatriation to Japan;
(2) Request to accompany and conduct
ourselves together with husband
and family, (due to pregnancy).

per Setsuyo K. Yoshida (born August 8,
1920, in the U.S.A.)
Tokuzo Rokuta (born March 4, 1885,
in Japan)
Toshika Yoshida (born December 9,
1942).

Honorable Sir:

Ever since my husband Riichi Yoshida was interned in the Bismarck Internment Camp, N. D. on the 3rd. day of July 1945, days extended to date. In connection to this, may I express in few lines.

Reflecting to the past, upon the out-break of the WAR between Japan and the U.S.A., we, law-abiding citizens of Japanese ancestry, just because of our Japanese decents, our privileges as citizens were disregarded and without given the legal procedure of good-LAWS, we were concentrated regardless of old, young, men and women.

We were compeled to live our camp lives within the bounds of the barbed wired concentration ever since, for the past three and a half years.

Within the aforesaid time, we realized the many points undemocratic in facts, of the authorities of the country that advocate DEMOCRACY, and it is indeed regrettable.

However on the parts of the citizens, they were loyal as evidently appears in the following instances:

Are not the KIBEIS as well as the NON-KIBEIS citizens of the Japanese ancestry who had been inducted to the arm forces of the U.S.A. previous to the out-break of WAR, all in all doing faithfully their parts in the arm forces???

We on the other hand too, would have cooperated and conducted ourselves in accordance if were treated as loyal citizens of the U.S.A.

However, to our surprise we were compeled a compulsory concentration

despite of our possession of our U.S.A. citizenships; and our citizenship certificates were so to speak were but scrap-papers that gave us no privileges what so ever.

To recall the days, it is beyond our words that can be expressed in writings and speakings.

The Germans and the Italian ancestries as Enemy aliens on the other hand, faced not concentrations of whatsoever nor were they suffering of deprivation of LIBERTY.

Eventually it is true, that the questions and the discontentments of ours caused us to doubt and turn our mind.

Upon this, notwithstanding of treating us as Enemy aliens, and after a while of our internment, men were forced to duties;
i.e.

To volunteer themselves to the U.S.A. arm forces. What a contradiction this is!!!

Our privileges were deprived of, and yet duties are forced; A DEMOCRACY, to perform such is indeed inconsistent would I say!!!

The one fact of this is clear enough to spot a black-mark upon one page of the good history of the U.S.A. as well as on the history of the world.

Therefore thousands of us rose decisively to clarify our status by fulfilling our duties for a true sovereign; i. e.
By the origination of the establishment of HOKOKU-DANJYO-SEINEN-DAN from among the members of the SOKUJI-KIKOKU-HOSHI-DAN.
(my husband is a member of the aforesaid organization).

It was indeed mortifying to see that some of the U.S.A. citizens of Japanese ancestry are called LOYALS while the others are made as Enemy aliens in opportunisms; And because of such lamentable treatment the aforesaid organization was established;

We renounced our U.S.A. citizenships to clarify our status so that we would do our parts openly as Japanese whether in time of WAR or after the WAR.

We offered our serimonious-bow to the Emperor of Japan every morning and prayed the Victory of Japan; And also prayed the success of the WAR.

As the duty of Japanese, though we were concentrated, we performed the aforesaid; And we believed that it was a natural consequence.

We could not satisfy ourselves by merely expressing our feelings in

words, and evidently it was our desire to make the authority understand the facts through our conducts.

FORTUNATELY IT SEEMED THAT Tule Lake was considered as a Center for the disloyals and our aforesaid performances were permitted by the authorities.

Notwithstanding of the permission for the aforesaid performances, we know not why, but the authorities interned more than one thousand of the aforesaid members of ours to the Bismarck, N.D. and the Santa Fe, N.M. Internment Camp under the administration of the Department of Justice.

We are puzzled to interpret the ends to the problem.

I shall reiterate here that we merely performed our duty to the true sovereign of ours to clarify our status, and performed them openly within the bounds of the concentration.

We believe that if the true facts are comprehensible to a certain point among humans, thus the whereabouts of our desires would come to be understood.

"LOVE THY NEIGHBORS" is said of by CHRIST JESUS.

However I believe that it might be impossible to have the ignorant people to come to comprehend the feelings of others wholeheartedly. Upon this sense "FORGET ABOUT THE PAST" is not a wise saying;

"WE SHOULD TAKE THE JUSTS AS JUSTS, AND FAULTS AS FAULTS"!!!!

During our camp lives in the past three and a half years we were made to encounter the various performances of LAWS, but we can not come to see the perfect achievements in the LAWS.

Unto we Japanese ancestry alone were the LAWS performed thus, or were they enforced the same throughout the country? ? ? If it was thus to we alone, the dignities of LAWS shall be lost; and I believe it is really a matter of regret for the U.S.A.

Yes wearing the insignias of our organization and the bugles blown by the boys were called attentions by the authority; but as I have mentioned in page (2) our real feelings are impossible to be shown in WORDS, besides there existed not one ESTABLISHMENT that can take full responsibility to truthfully express our real desires in full to bring-forth GOOD UNDERSTANDINGS between the U.S.A. authorities and we citizens of the U.S.A. of Japanese ancestry.

No longer am I saying such to the matter in regard to my husband who is interned in the Internment Camp under the administration of the Department of Justice; But the point I desire is to have the UNDERSTANDINGS OF the authority to realize these FACTS and have the TRUE KNOWLEDGE of the matters.

Two months and more has elapsed since the WAR is over and yet it is not distinctly known to us of what steps to be taken to us, just HOW AND WHEN.

It seems that days are spent in vain in our present status. The first Xmas since Siren of PEACE was heard is approaching, and yet just what would become of us? ? ?

Beyond these, among the many of us, some have left their parents and some their innocent children and babies in the hands of their wives and mothers to take care and there are many who are pregnant like myself.

Apart from the time in WAR, the peace has come today, and yet are we still compeled to stay away from our families? ? ? ?

I wish to call the attention of the authorities to look into these matters.

In the sense of my words as mentioned thus far, I am not one that changes my feelings in regard to success or failure of the WAR; And I am at this time requesting not for the reinstatement of my U.S.A. citizenship, but I am wishing and asking to gain the privilege to conduct ourselves as good Japanese!!!

It is the desire of my husband Riichi Yoshida who wrote me in his recent letter saying that he wishes to go to Japan as soon as possible and there is no change in his FEELINGS possessed from the start, regardless of Japan is in the extreme adversity.!!!

And I am on the same opinion with my husband; and just because I am a female I was not interned in the same internment Camp with my husband, but my FEELINGS are equal to my husband's;

So I wish to conduct myself together and accompany my husband;

And I hereby request your good office to take into consideration of these matters.

May I further state that the following are my family:

RIICHI YOSHIDA (husband)
Box 300, Bldg 30-L

TOSHIKA YOSHIDA (minor) age 3
7005-E, Newell, California
TOKUZO ROKUTA (father
7005-B, Newell, California
SETSUYO K. YOSHIDA (myself) wife) -- Expecting birth on Jan. 1946.
7005-B, Newell, California.

I thank your good honor; And
I am,

Respectfully yours,

/sgd/ Setsuyo K. Yoshida

SETSUYO K. YOSHIDA

/sgd/ Tokuzo Rokuta

TOKUZO ROKUTA

TULE LAKE CENTER

By whom?
Gain
Before whom?

?

F. J.
Tule Lake
info

It is my understanding that there are about 17,350 evacuees at the Tule Lake Center, and that approximately two-thirds of them have been cleared by the Commanding General of Western Defense Command. The remaining one-third, I understand, have been designated for detention by the Army, or by the Department of Justice, or by both. Each case of clearance was decided on an individual basis with due regard for the national security. General Pratt's statement of July 30, 1945, clearly explains this. (See General Pratt's statement).

There are a number of families who have one or more members serving in the Armed Forces of the United States. There are also a number of boys who were honorably discharged from the United States Army.

It is clear from the General's statement that military considerations governed the clearance of evacuees. It seems that the test was whether there was reasonable certainty that permitting an evacuee to leave the Center would not endanger the national security. Since every doubt seems to have been resolved against an evacuee because of the extreme care not to endanger the national security, it would seem to follow that the mere designation of a person for detention would not necessarily mean that there was a finding that such individual would endanger the national security if permitted to leave the Center, but rather that there seems to be uncertainty whether it would be safe to permit the evacuee to leave.

The problem of national security is a concern of the military authorities and the Department of Justice during the time of war. We believe that when the war ends,^{and} there is no longer any danger to our national security, the problem of removing and repatriating alien enemies can be adequately and capably handled by the Department of Justice. That agency has handled deportation of aliens and is well experienced and well qualified to make the necessary determinations respecting the deportation of alien enemies dangerous to the safety of the United States because of their adherence to enemy Governments or to the principles of such enemy Governments.

Gentlemen, all that we suggest is that the Department of Justice be permitted to handle the problem of removal of dangerous Japanese alien enemies in the same manner and according to the same procedures applicable with respect to German, Italians, and other alien enemy internees.