

10:23

KADOYA, JIRO

1945

78/177
C

Dear Sir:

As the older brother of Mrs. Kadaya, who several months ago renounced his U.S. citizenship I am writing to you to reconsider his case.

He was born in this country and I am one who believes that he belongs here. ~~He was sent to Japan and went to the schools there but as soon as I was able to pay his way to the U.S. I went from L.A. to get him. That was in 1937. He has not been among people very much, so naturally when people talked to him, he was very easily influenced.~~

Without my knowledge he had joined the organization and also renounced his U.S. citizenship. ~~At~~ once I made him withdraw but it was too late to do anything about his citizenship.

I am planning to relocate soon so I went to see about my clearance. I found out that I can relocate anywhere I wish, including the West Coast. I want to take him with me but as he renounced his U.S. citizenship he cannot go out. If he can regain his citizenship I would be very happy, if not, could it be arranged so he can be paroled and go out with me?

Hoping to hear from you soon,

Sept. 8, 1945

SEP 11 1945

Mr. Ernest Besig
American Civil Liberties Union
216 Pine Street
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing a copy of the letter I sent to the Justice Department and also to the Commanding Officer of the Western Defense.

You will find after reading the enclosed letter that I did not renounce my U.S. citizenship of my own accord but because of the surrounding pressure. The organization had so much power in this world in which I reside that one just had to renounce his citizenship if we were to have peace around the place.

If, by any chance you could assist me in regaining my citizenship I would appreciate it very much.

I remain

Yours truly,
Jiro Kadoya

SEP 11 1945

7515 E

Newell, California

August 30, 1945.

Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

Several months ago I renounced my U.S. citizenship which I regret very much.

At this time I am asking you if it is possible to cancel it. I know that when a person renounces his citizenship it is final but at the time I sent in my application I was influenced by the members of the organization. It became so that one just had to join to be on speakable terms.

I joined this organization and renounced my citizenship but later withdrew from the organization.

If, by any chance it is possible to cancel it I would be very grateful.

Respectfully yours,
Jiro Kadoya

7515 E

NEWELL, CALIFORNIA

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

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C. 25

October 12, 1945

CMR:nm

146-54-4326

Mr. Jiro Kadoya
7515-E
Tule Lake Center
Newell, California

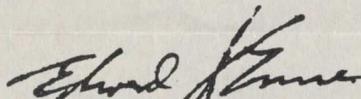
Dear

I have for reply your letter of August 30, 1945.

With reference to your statement that you desire to withdraw your renunciation of United States nationality, you are advised that no such procedure is possible. Under the law, neither the Attorney General nor any other official of this Government has any authority whatsoever to permit you to reconsider your action in renouncing United States nationality. Immediately upon the approval of your renunciation by the Attorney General you ceased to be a United States national.

I regret the hardship to which you may now find yourself exposed as a legal consequence of your renunciation. It was to prevent such hardship, wherever possible, that a hearing was required prior to the approval of any renunciation application.

Sincerely,



Edward J. Ennis
Director, Alien Enemy Control Unit

FOR DEFENSE



October 23, 1945

Honorable Tom C. Clark
Attorney General of the United States
Department of Justice Building
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

On or about February 2, 1945, I signed an application for renunciation of United States nationality form at the W.R.A. Segregation Center situated at Tule Lake, Modoc County, California, at a perfunctory appearance before a government official, and I have received a letter dated March 22, 1945, from Mr. Herbert Wechsler, Assistant Attorney General, approving the same.

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 was then and there held in duress and was the victim of fraud, menace and undue influence and mistake of fact and law;

(3) I was detained continuously from April 1, 1942 at Manzanar and in the said W.R.A. Segregation Center by official authority and was deprived of substantially all my constitutional rights, liberties, privileges and immunities as an American citizen by birth and by choice and was thusly discriminated against solely by reason of the Japanese nationality of my ancestors;

(4) I was intimidated, coerced, and compelled to sign the said renunciation form by threats of physical violence to myself (and members of my family) made by a pressure group in said camp, and by members thereof, and I was in constant fear, (as was my family) that said threats would be carried into execution if I refused to sign it. I was acting under the menace and fraud of said group and its members and the undue influence exerted by them upon me and I signed said renunciation form under duress.

Because of the foregoing reasons the said renunciation and approval thereof were, and each of them is, invalid, null and void.

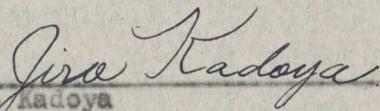
I am not a citizen or subject of Japan and I do not and never have owed or given that country or nation any allegiance. I am not an alien enemy. I am a native American by birth and also by choice. I recognize as my sovereign the United States of America and I give and ever have given the United States my undivided loyalty and allegiance. I have no dual citizenship through any act or acceptance upon my individual part.

Therefore I demand that you withdraw, recall, cancel, and revoke your approval of said renunciation form.

I am ready and willing to have this matter re-opened and a hearing be granted to me in order to prove that said renunciation form was signed when I was not a free agent in any sense of the words but was acting under duress and under menace fraud and undue influence and mistake of law.

I respectfully request your immediate consideration of this urgent matter.

Very truly yours,



Jiro Kadoya
7516-F
Tule Lake Center
Newell, California

CONFIDENTIAL

Committee No. 559

(For Use Only of My Attorney)

Atty. No. _____

Name (type or print) Kadoya
Jiro Kadoya

Block No. 7516-D Tule Lake Center

Sex: Male X Female _____

Age: 28 years Date of Birth: Month: 5 Day: 24 Year: 1917

Place of Birth: (City) Visalia (County) Tulare State) California

Permanent residence address at time of evacuation: _____

437 East 21 Los Angeles, California

Occupation at time of evacuation: Fruit Market

Have you "dual citizenship"? No

Did you ever have "dual citizenship"? Yes

If you have or have had dual citizenship, who registered you as

a dual citizen: Parents When: Don't Know

Where: Don't Know

Did you ever take any steps to cancel dual citizenship? Yes

When: 1941 Where: Los Angeles, California

What steps were taken to cancel it? Through Counsel

On what date did you sign a form renouncing your U. S. citizenship:

Month: February Day: 2 Year: 1945

Were you under 21 years of age at the time you signed that
renunciation form? No

Was there a hearing officer present when you signed? Yes

What was his name? Don't Know

Did you have a hearing on the matter at that time? Yes

Did anyone represent you at that appearance or hearing? _____

If so, who? Yes

Did you attend that hearing alone? Yes If not, who went with
you? _____

Have you received a letter approving your renunciation? Yes

If you have, what date does it bear? March 22, 1945

On what date did you receive the letter of approval? June 25, 1945

Who signed that letter of approval? Herbert Wechsler

_____. (Attach the letter of approval and the envelope.)

Did you write a letter revoking your renunciation before you received
a letter approving your renunciation? No

If you did, what date did you send that letter in the U. S. mail? _____

Have you a copy of that letter? _____

(If you have, annex it to this form)

Since receiving a letter from the Attorney General's office approving your renunciation, have you sent a letter to that office or to the Attorney General revoking your renunciation? Yes

What date did you send that letter revoking your renunciation of U. S. citizenship? October 23, 1945

(If you have a copy of that letter revoking your renunciation, annex it to this form.)

Have you served in our military forces? No

If so, what date did you enroll? _____ When were you discharged or released from military service? _____

What type of discharge did you receive? _____

What was your last draft classification? 4-A

Did you refuse to be drafted? No

Are you or have you ever been a member of the Hoshi Dan, the Hokoku Dan, Seinen Dan or similar organizations while in camp, either becoming such by intimidation, coercion, or otherwise? Yes

But I have withdrew from the organization some time ago.

Are your parents U. S. citizens? No

What are their names: Both Deceased

Have they been released from detention? _____

Have they been relocated? _____

What members of your family, if any, are serving or have served in the military forces of the U. S.? _____

Have you registered as an "alien" under the Alien Registration Act of 1940? Yes When: October 24, 1945

Where: Tule Lake Center Who was present with you at that time, if anyone? No one Were you represented by

anyone at that time? Yes

Was any hearing given to you at that time? No

Who registered you, if you know? Don't Know

Did you protest registering as an alien? Yes

Did you write your protest on the form? Yes

Did you file a letter of protest with the registering officer?

No (If so, annex a copy of the letter to this form.)

The filing of non-repat.
form has been stopped.

Have you signed non-repatriation form asking to stay in U.S.? No

Have you filled out a Department of Justice Repatriation form asking to be sent to Japan? _____ If you did, when? _____

Where: _____ Before whom did you appear to sign that repatriation form? _____

Did anyone represent you at that time or were you alone _____

_____ Were you given a hearing by anyone on the question of signing the repatriation form? _____

If so, by whom? _____

Did you protest signing that Repatriation form? _____

Did you write the protest on the form? _____

Did you file a letter of protest with the registering officer at the time you signed it? _____

What was the name of the officer present when you signed, if you know? _____

When, if ever, did you fill out a repatriation form for W. R. A. Social Welfare? I have never applied for repatriation through Social Welfare

When did you send a letter cancelling that request? _____

Do you own any agricultural land, a home, or commercial property in the U. S.? No If so, where? _____

The following space is for any remarks you care to write:

I am single and I have two brother who have relocated about one months ago. Their names George Kadaya and Edward Kadaya.

Date: October 24, 1945

Jiro Kadaya

Jiro Kadaya

(Name)

October 25, 1945

Honorable Tom C. Clark
Attorney General of the United States
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

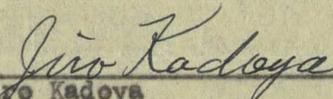
Dear Sir:

On October 24, 1945, I was requested by Mr. Ivan Williams, Officer in Charge, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Dept. of Justice, to appear before their officer to register under the provisions of the Alien Registration Act.

Although I appeared before your board to comply with the provisions of the Alien Registration Act, I wish to state that said Alien Registration form was signed by myself under protest.

Therefore I shall appreciate your accepting this letter as a documentary evidence that my signature affixed on said registration form was done so under protest, as I am an American Citizen.

Yours very Truly,


Jiro Kadoya
7615-F
Tule Lake Center
Newell, California

Mr. Jiro Kadoya

MEMORANDUM

The Justice Department asserts that it has documentary evidence showing (1) that the Attorney General issued a removal order against you, under the provisions of the Alien Enemy Act, and interned you as though you were an alien enemy of the U. S. and held and scheduled you for removal to Japan and (2) that you otherwise demonstrated that your renunciation of U. S. citizenship was voluntary on your part. The Justice Department contends that said things tend to prove that your renunciation of citizenship was a voluntary act on your part and that they also indicate that you may have been loyal to Japan and not to the United States.

(However, it has not specified in its offer of proof that it has any documentary evidence showing that you made application for repatriation to Japan or that you were a member of any pro-Japanese organization at Tule Lake.)

You should be able to answer Questions numbered 1, 4, 8(A), 8(C), 11(A), 11(B), 11(C), 11(D) and 12 in the Affidavit forms without difficulty. (If you never received any formal education in Japan and never attended school there your answer to Question 5 in the Affidavit forms should be "None.")

*But it may know you once were a member
and that you
withdrew,
resigned or
dropped out.*

NOTICE

The attached "*Memoranda*" and the "*Outline of Events Leading to Renunciation of Citizenship*" are intended simply to refresh your recollection of the times, places and events which had a bearing on the mass renunciations of U. S. citizenship. They may help you to recall the time, places, reasons and fears which may have caused you to renounce your citizenship.

However, it is important that you should give your own particular and personal answers to the questions contained in the Affidavit forms and that you should state your own reasons and fears truthfully and in your own words. You should not copy the language or quote verbatim the reasons and fears which are stated in the "Memoranda" or in the "Outline of Events Leading to Renunciation of Citizenship". If you do new Affidavit forms will have to be sent to you to fill out.

It is important, too, that you keep the attached "*Memoranda*" and the "*Outline of Events Leading to Renunciation of Citizenship*" in your own possession for future use and reference, especially in the event that it finally becomes necessary for you to have an individual court trial.

Gen.

MEMORANDUM

You must bear in mind that in filling out the Affidavit forms you are trying to convince the Justice Department that your "No" answer to Question No. 28 or your failure or refusal to answer it (if you gave such an answer or failed or refused to answer it); your membership or activities in any organization at Tule which the Justice Department contends was pro-Japanese (if you were a member or were active in any such organization); your request for expatriation to Japan (if you made such a request to be sent to Japan); your renunciation of citizenship; your return to Japan (if you are one of those who returned to Japan); and any other acts the Justice Department asserts it holds against you were not voluntary acts on your part and were not acts expressing disloyalty to the United States and were not acts expressing loyalty to Japan.

You are trying to convince that Department that any such acts were not the result of free choice on your part but were involuntary acts due to the discrimination practiced against you by the Government simply because you were of Japanese ancestry and the duress conditions to which you were subjected and the coercive influences which existed in camp. You are trying to explain that you were compelled to do such things by reason of the fears you had resulting from your evacuation, consequent loss of assets and your prolonged confinement to a WRA Center. You are trying to explain that the abnormal conditions existing inside the camp and your fear of what might happen to you outside that camp deprived you of the hope, chance or expectation of being relocated in the U. S. with safety to yourself and your family. You are trying to explain that you were forced to do such things because you feared to be relocated in the U. S. in a community hostile to citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry where your safety and that of your family might be endangered; or because you feared to be relocated and thus separated from alien members of your family whom you believed were to be deported to Japan; or because you feared that, on being deported to Japan against your will, the Japanese Government or its people might take reprisals against you and your family if you had not done such things or had not first renounced U. S. citizenship; or that you feared you or members of your family would be subjected to acts of violence if you did not do such things; or that you were compelled to do such things by a parent, spouse, brother or other family members; or that you were the victim of other fears or combination of fears arising out of your evacuation and subsequent prolonged detention in a WRA camp and out of the abnormal conditions existing in that camp which forced you to do such things.

MEMORANDUM

If you were born *before* December 1, 1924, and never have renounced Japanese nationality the Justice Department presumes that you were a *dual citizen*. Therefore, you should answer *Question 2 (A)* in the Affidavit forms by stating, if it be true, that you never knew or recognized that you had any such foreign nationality or, if you knew you had such foreign nationality, that you did not know of any method by which it could be renounced or that you did not know it was necessary to renounce it because you considered yourself to be an American citizen who did not owe or give any allegiance to Japan. (State the truth in your own words.)

If you were born *since* December 1, 1924, and your name was registered with a Japanese Consulate for the purpose of preserving Japanese nationality and you never thereafter renounced Japanese nationality the Justice Department presumes you were a *dual citizen*. Therefore, you should answer *Question 3 (A)* in the Affidavit forms by stating, if it be true, that your parents so registered your name while you were an infant without your knowledge or consent. If you did not, thereafter, renounce Japanese nationality you can state, if it be a fact, that you never knew or recognized that you had Japanese nationality and therefore, that you did not know that it could be renounced or how it could be renounced or that it was necessary for you to renounce it and that you considered yourself to be an American citizen who did not owe or give any allegiance to Japan. (State the truth in your own words.)

The Justice Department takes the view that renunciation of U. S. citizenship by a dual citizen indicates that such a person probably felt a tie of loyalty to Japan and that such a tie and not fear probably caused him to renounce citizenship.

(The theory of the Justice Department is that a person could hold dual citizenship, that is, U. S. citizenship by reason of birth in the U. S., and also Japanese citizenship by reason of the fact that, if born before December 1, 1924, Japanese law considered him a citizen of Japan and, if born since December 1, 1924, Japanese law considered him a citizen of Japan only if he was registered with a Japanese consular officer within two weeks of his birth. Therefore, the Justice Department took the view that when a dual citizen renounced U. S. citizenship he thereupon became solely a citizen of Japan. It also took the view that when a dual citizen renounced U. S. citizenship his renunciation indicated that he probably felt loyal to Japan and not to the United States. However, when a U. S. citizen who was not a dual citizen renounced his U. S. citizenship he thereupon became a "stateless" person, if his renunciation was valid, whether he remained in the U. S. or went to Japan and he would remain stateless thereafter until and unless he became naturalized as a citizen of the U. S., Japan or other foreign country.)

MEMORANDUM RE QUESTION 6 FOR DES. CLASS XI

The Justice Department *has not asserted* that it has any documentary evidence showing *that you ever made an application for repatriation to Japan*. A fairly large number of renunciants never signed written applications for repatriation (expatriation) to Japan and never made any verbal requests to be sent to Japan.

Therefore, if you are positive that you never made a written application or verbally requested to be repatriated (expatriated, sent) to Japan your answer to *Question 6* in the Affidavit forms should be "No".

If you do not remember whether you did or did not make a written application or verbal request to be repatriated (expatriated) to Japan (that is to say, to be sent to Japan) you should state, in answer to *Question 6* in the Affidavit forms, "I am uncertain" or "I do not recall" or "I do not remember" or words of similar import.

If you are positive that you did make a written application or a verbal request to be expatriated (repatriated, sent) to Japan your answer to *Question 6* in the Affidavit forms should be "Yes" and you should state the time when you made such application or request and the reasons why you did so truthfully and in your own words. (See "*Requests for Repatriation*" on page 1 of the "*Outline of Events Leading to Renunciation of Citizenship*" which may help you to recall why such written applications or verbal requests were made by many persons. If you made such a request while you were under 21 years of age you should state so. If your parents or a family member or some other person made such a request for you, either with or without your knowledge or consent, you should state such facts.)

Many citizens (and both citizen and alien members of their families) at some time between June 1, 1943, and the time of their renunciations, and a number even afterward, signed applications to be repatriated (expatriated) to Japan (that is to say, signed requests to be sent to Japan). Such requests may have been signed on forms supplied by the WRA before the time they renounced or on forms supplied by the U. S. Immigration Service if they were signed after renunciation. Such requests also may have been in the form of letters sent to the WRA, the Attorney General, the Justice Department or to the Immigration Service. (A few of those who remained in the U. S. and many of those who went to Japan made verbal requests to be sent to Japan at the time of their "mitigation hearings" which were held at Tule from about December 15, 1945, to April 1, 1946, and in other internment camps later. A number of those who were sent to Japan and, perhaps, a few who remained in the U. S. may have refused to attend a "mitigation hearing" and, as a result, the mitigation hearing officers thereupon may have drawn a conclusion that they wished to be sent to Japan.)

Many requests for expatriation to Japan were made while persons were detained in WRA Centers other than Tule. Those who made such requests were scheduled by the WRA to be segregated at the Tule Lake Center. If you made a request for expatriation to Japan while you were held in a WRA Center other than the Tule Lake Center you should state in answer to *Question 6* where you were when it was made and the reasons why you made that request, and if it was made for the purpose of preventing your separation from your family or because of conditions existing in that camp or because of any fears you then had you should state the facts fully in your answer to *Question 6* in the Affidavit forms.

If you made a request for expatriation to Japan while you were at Tule but after October 15, 1943, when the segregation program had been completed, and before April, 1944, your request for expatriation may have been due to the activities or fear of the underground pressure movements which preceded the formation of the Saikakuri Seigan or due to the general abnormal conditions existing at Tule.

In April, 1944, however, the resegregationist pressure group, largely made up of aliens who wished to be sent to Japan and to be separated from those who wished to remain in the U. S., emerged from the underground at Tule under the name of the "*Saikakuri Seigan*" and became openly active in its propaganda activities. If you made a request for expatriation to Japan between April, 1944, and August, 1944, it may have been caused by fear of the propaganda and activities of the Saikakuri Seigan pressure group and the general abnormal conditions existing at Tule. (See the subject of "*Terroristic Activities at Tule*" on page 5 of the "*Outline of Events Leading to Renunciation of Citizenship*" for a partial list of incidents and occurrences at Tule from November 1, 1943, through August, 1944, many of which have been attributed to alien members

of the Saikakuri Seigan and the underground resegregationist movement which preceded it.) Fear arising from the activities of those groups and from the many threats and acts of violence, such as beatings and assaults and the murder which occurred at Tule also may have caused many persons to ask for repatriation to Japan simply for reasons of personal security and the security of their family members.

In August, 1944, alien leaders of the Saikakuri Seigan at Tule organized the Sokoku Kenkyu Seinen Dan and this later was divided into the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan and the Hokoku Seinen Dan. Therefore, neither the Seinen Dan nor the Hoshi Dan could have been responsible for persuading, influencing or pressuring citizens at Tule to ask for repatriation to Japan before August, 1944, when they were organized. (The Hokoku Joshi Seinen Dan appears to have been formed even later.)

You should bear in mind that *most of the renunciation hearings at Tule were held from January 11, 1945, to March 17, 1945. During that time the propaganda, activities and influence of the Seinen Dan and the Hoshi Dan reached its height and had the greatest effect.* After that time, however, a smaller number of persons applied for permission to renounce citizenship and, therefore, renunciation hearings were held for them in July, 1945, after the leaders and members of the pressure groups and others persons suspected of being disloyal and troublemakers had been removed from Tule to other internment camps. The Justice Department evidently believes that those who applied at Tule for renunciation after March 17, 1945, and who were given their renunciation hearings in July, 1945, were less likely to have been influenced in so doing by the propaganda and activities of the pressure groups and other persons it suspected were disloyal and troublemakers because such groups and persons had been removed from Tule before the time when they applied for forms on which to renounce and before they had their renunciation hearings.

In early January, 1945, the Hokoku Seinen Dan supplied John Burling of the Justice Department with a list of the names of its members. The *first group of officers* of the Hokoku Seinen Dan was removed from Tule by the Justice Department on December 27, 1944, and interned at Santa Fe, New Mexico. Its *next group of some 50 officers* was removed from Tule on January 26, 1945, and interned in Bismarck, North Dakota, and Santa Fe, New Mexico. On February 11, 1945, about 650 *members* of the Hokoku Seinen Dan were removed from Tule to other internment camps and, on March 4, 1945, about 125 more were removed from Tule to other internment camps. By March 4, 1945, therefore, all the leaders and all the active members of the Hokoku Seinen Dan whose names were on the membership list which had been supplied to John Burling in early January, 1945, had been moved from Tule. By March 4, 1945, *several sets of the officers* of the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan, all the *writers* for the "Fatherland Magazine", all the *teachers* of the "Greater East Asia School", all the *teachers* at the number of other Japanese Language Schools who had been found to be active in what the Justice Department terms was pro-Japanese propaganda and a number of *Buddhist priests* who had been active in propaganda likewise were removed from Tule to other internment camps. *The Justice Department considered all the persons who had been removed from Tule to other internment camps to be disloyal troublemakers.*

Because so many leaders and members of such groups had been removed from Tule by March 4, 1945, the Justice Department may believe that those who renounced citizenship at Tule *after* the removal of such persons and those who requested repatriation to Japan at Tule *after* the removal of such persons may not have renounced citizenship and may not have made their requests to be sent to Japan because of any fear on their part of the propaganda or activities of those groups and may not have been influenced by those groups in making their decisions to renounce citizenship and to request expatriation to Japan. (However, a number of those who renounced citizenship after the removal of such groups and who requested to be sent to Japan after the removal of such groups still may have been in fear that some of the leaders and members of those groups may not have been removed but were still in camp or may have been in fear of the younger boys under 18 years who continued to drill and blow bugles. Also, a number of those who asked to be sent to Japan after they renounced citizenship may have done so because of other fears, such as fear of being separated from family members who they still believed would be deported to Japan, or because of fear that when the camp was closed out they would be forced to relocate in the U. S. in communities hostile to them where their safety would be endangered, or because of being compelled to do so by a parent, spouse, brother or other family members, or because of other fears.) In answering *Question 6* in the Affidavit forms you should state truthfully the reasons or fears that caused you to request to be sent to Japan, *if you made such a request.*

MEMORANDUM

During February, 1943, at all WRA Centers, and at Tule Lake Center also in March, 1943, citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry were required to answer registration forms. All the *male citizens* over 17 years of age were required to answer the questionnaire bearing the seal of the Selective Service System and entitled "Statement of United States Citizen of Japanese Ancestry" DSS Form 304-A. In addition thereto the *male citizens* were required by the WRA to register on another abbreviated questionnaire form entitled "War Relocation Authority Application for Leave Clearance", Form WRA 126-Rev.

On both forms, DSS Form 304-A and Form WRA 126-Rev., which all *male citizens* were required to answer appeared Questions Nos. 27 and 28 which read as follows:

"Question 27: Are you willing to serve in the armed forces of the United States on combat duty, wherever ordered?"

"Question 28: Will you swear unqualified allegiance to the United States of America and faithfully defend the United States from any and/or all attack by foreign or domestic forces, and forswear any form of allegiance or obedience to the Japanese Emperor, or any other foreign government, power, or organization?"

On the similar forms which *all female citizens* and also all *male* and *female* aliens were required to sign the questions read as follows:

"Question 27: If the opportunity presents itself and you are found qualified, would you be willing to volunteer for the Army Nurse Corps or the WAAC?"

"Question 28: Will you swear unqualified allegiance to the United States of America and forswear any form of allegiance or obedience to the Japanese Emperor, or any other foreign government, power, or organization?"

A person who gave a "No" answer to Question No. 28 or who failed or refused to answer it or who did not give a "Yes" answer to it *was deemed* by the Justice Department or by the WRA *not to be loyal* to the United States.

The Justice Department asserts that you personally were sent to the Tule Lake Center or were segregated and held there *because you answered question No. 28* on either DSS Form 304-A or Form WRA 126-Rev. *in the negative* (that is to say, that you gave a "No" answer thereto) *or as the result of your failure or refusal to answer that question*. Therefore, *you were deemed not to be loyal to the United States*. In consequence, you should give full and truthful answers to Questions 7 (A), (B) and (C) in the Affidavit forms *in your own words*. (If you will refer to the last six paragraphs of the subject of "Registration and Question No. 28" appearing on pages 2 and 3 of the "Outline of Events Leading to Renunciation of Citizenship" you will learn the reasons why a number of citizens answered Question 28 in the negative or failed or refused to answer it. These reasons may help you to recall why you answered it in the negative or failed or refused to answer it.)

Q-7-28-No.

If you gave a "No" answer to Question No. 28 while you were held in a WRA Center your answer to *Question 7 (A)* in the Affidavit forms reading "Have you ever expressly indicated that you would not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States?" *should be "Yes"*.

If you failed or refused to answer Question No. 28 while you were held in a WRA Center your answer to *Question 7 (A)* in the Affidavit forms reading "Have you ever declined to answer when asked whether you would swear unqualified allegiance?" *should be "Yes"*.

If you were under 21 years of age at the time you answered Question No. 28 in the negative or failed or refused to answer it you should mention that fact in your answer to Question 7 (A) in the Affidavit forms.

(The Justice Department *has not asserted* that you gave a qualified answer to Question No. 28. It has supplied the names of a few persons who gave a qualified answer thereto but has not specified that you were one of them.)

Inasmuch as you answered Question No. 28 in the negative or failed or refused to answer that question while you were held in a WRA Center you should answer *Question 7 (B)* in the Affidavit forms truthfully. If you, after giving a "No" answer to Question No. 28 or after failing or refusing to answer it, ever notified the WRA or the Justice Department or any of their officers verbally or by letter that you had changed your mind and were willing to give a "Yes" answer thereto you should state the time, place and to whom you gave such a notice. If you, after giving a "No" answer to Question No. 28 or after failing or refusing to answer it, changed your mind and would have been willing to give a "Yes" answer to it (that is to say, to swear unqualified allegiance to the United States) your answer to *Question 7 (B)* in the Affidavit forms should be "Yes". If you would have been willing to take such an oath if the Government had not discriminated against you and you believed that both you and your family could have been relocated in the U. S. without danger to you and your family or that you could have been freed from the terror and fear that arose from camp conditions you should state so. If you later joined the armed forces you should state that you took such an oath at the time of your induction.

Q-7(C)

MEMORANDUM RE QUESTION 7 (C) IN AFFIDAVIT FORMS

If you ever indicated that *you would not swear unqualified allegiance* to the United States, either expressly or by a refusal to answer, or by a qualified answer, *knowing that by so doing you would be sent to the WRA Segregation Center at Tule Lake* you should give a "Yes" answer to *Question 7 (C)* in the Affidavit forms and state the reasons why you refused to swear unqualified allegiance or refused to do so or gave a qualified answer.

(A number of persons refused to swear unqualified allegiance hoping that, by so doing, they would be sent to Tule Lake and there be kept united with members of their family who had asked to be sent to Japan or who they believed had been scheduled by the Government to be sent to Japan. A few refused to swear unqualified allegiance simply because they wanted to be sent to California and believed that if they were not sent to Tule they would never be permitted to live in California again. A few refused to swear unqualified allegiance simply because they believed that if they refused to do so they would be sent to Tule Lake where they would be able to go to work on the WRA farm at Tule instead of remaining in the WRA Center where they were confined and there was little or nothing for them to do. You should state your own personal answer to *Question 7 (C)* truthfully and *in your own words.*)

Mr. Kadonaga: Although the Justice Dept may not have any documentary evidence you were ever a member it may know that you were ever a member and that you withdrew, resigned or dropped out.

MEMORANDUM RE QUESTION 8 OF AFFIDAVIT FORMS

The Justice Department asserts that it has documentary evidence proving that you were a member of an organization at Tule Lake which it claims was engaged in pro-Japanese activities. By this the Justice Department means that you were a member of the Sokoku Kenkyu Seinen Dan, the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan, the Hokoku Seinen Dan or the Hokoku Joshi Seinen Dan.

(If you were a member of any of the other organizations specified in Question 8 (A) of the Affidavit forms you should answer Questions 8 (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) relating thereto truthfully and in your own words. If such organization was not active in Tule you, nevertheless, should answer those questions fully, and if such organization was known to you or believed by you to be engaged in legal or legitimate activities you should state what your knowledge or understanding was of its purposes and activities.)

If you were, in fact, a member of the Sokoku Kenkyu Seinen Dan, the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan, the Hokoku Seinen Dan or the Hokoku Joshi Seinen Dan you should state so in answer to Question 8 (A) in the Affidavit forms.

In answering Question 8 (B) of the Affidavit forms you should state truthfully and in your own words your own reasons for becoming a member of such organization. If you joined or were led into becoming either an active or an inactive member because of information supplied to you or by a belief on your part that at the time you became a member it was a lawful organization formed for lawful purposes and that it was not organized for or engaged in any improper or illegal activities you should state so. *If you had been told or were advised and believed the organization was approved or sponsored by the WRA or that our Government wanted you to join it you should state so.* (The fact that the WRA permitted the organization to hold meetings and assigned it quarters for its meeting places and offices and permitted it to hold gymnastic exercises and to drill in camp may have convinced you it was a lawful organization.) If you believed that it was necessary for you to join it for security reasons, that is to say, to prevent an anticipated or expected possible harm to yourself or members of your family you should state so. If you were urged, persuaded or forced by your parents or family to become a member you should state so and also state the reasons they gave to persuade you to join. If any officer or employee of the WRA told you it was all right for you to join it because you were going to be sent to Japan anyway along with your family you should state so. If you believed or feared that you were going to be deported to Japan by our Government either alone or with alien members of your family who had requested to be sent there and that becoming a member of such organization and participating in its activities might help you to prepare for your future life there you should state so. If your name was listed as a member of such organization without your knowledge or consent you should state so.

If you were an officer in any such organization at Tule you should state the office or offices you held in such organization and the duties, if any, you performed in answering Question 8 (C) in the Affidavit forms. If you performed any duties as such officer you should state what your duties or activities were. If you were selected or named as an officer without your knowledge or consent you should state so. If you did not perform any duties or work for such organization or did not participate in its meetings you should state that you did not.

If you *voluntarily discontinued membership* in such an organization or *resigned* therefrom you should state so in answering *Question 8 (D)* in the Affidavit forms. You should state the approximate date you discontinued membership or resigned from it or the date you stopped attending its meetings or stopped participating in its activities and also explain fully the reasons why you did so. If you did not attend meetings or participate in its activities but were only an *inactive* member you should state so.

If, after you became a member, you heard or learned that the organization had developed into an unlawful or disloyal organization or that it engaged in unlawful or disloyal or trouble-making activities and that, as a result, you discontinued your membership, or you resigned from it or stopped attending its meetings or stopped participating in its activities, you should state so. If you discontinued membership or stopped attending its meetings or stopped taking part in its activities or demonstrations because the WRA or the Justice Department accused it of unlawful activities and you thereupon became suspicious of its purposes and activities you should state so. You might recall that on January 25, 1945, John Burling of the Justice Department wrote letters to Masao Sakamoto and Tsutomu Higashi, the alien heads of the Hoshi Dan and Seinen Dan, telling them and their organizations that they must stop their disloyal activities. See material under heading of "*Terroristic Activities at Tule*" on page 5 of the "*Outline of Events Leading to Renunciation of Citizenship*". Mimeographed copies of that letter from Burling were posted in the mess-halls and elsewhere in Tule and hundreds of copies were distributed to the confined citizens and aliens.

Therefore, if you resigned from the organization shortly after those notices were posted and circulated in Tule or stopped attending meetings or stopped participating in the activities of such organization it may have been due to the fact that you learned from the contents of that letter that the Hoshi Dan and Seinen Dan were engaged in unlawful activities. *It may be that you then became aware that the organizations were dominated or had become dominated by aliens who wanted to go to Japan and who had succeeded in converting them into organizations engaged in unlawful activities.* If you resigned or stopped attending meetings or stopped participating in its activities between December 27, 1944, when the first group of officers of the Seinen Dan were moved out of camp, and March 4, 1945, when the last of the so-called trouble-making groups were moved from Tule it may have been because such things convinced you that such organizations or the alien members who had gotten control and dominated those organizations had gone beyond the limits of legality and had tried to convert the organizations into disloyal organizations you should state so.

If your *membership* in such organization, your *activities* therein or *your acceptance of an office* therein was due to a *misunderstanding on your part* of the purpose or nature of that organization you should give a full explanation thereof *in your own words* in your answer to *Question 8 (E)* of the Affidavit forms.

If you had become a member or officer because you were told and believed the organization was formed for legitimate purposes you should state what information and understanding you had of its purpose and nature and the sources of that information. If your parents or members of your family persuaded or compelled you against your own wishes to become a member or to accept an office in such organization you should state what they told you and what you were led to

Q-8-Mem.

believe about its purposes. If you were told by anyone and believed that it was a legal organization sponsored and approved by the WRA or that our Government wanted you to join it you should state so. If you joined it for security reasons, that is to say, because you believed it was necessary to join it so that you would avoid being harmed by its members you should state so. If you were forced or compelled by any threats to become a member or to become an officer you should state the facts. If any person or member of your family persuaded or compelled you to join it or listed your name as a member without your knowledge or consent you should state so. If you joined it because you feared you were going to be deported to Japan without your consent and because you believed it would be best that you join it in order to be trained and prepared physically or mentally by the organization to start life in Japan you should state so. If you joined it or became an officer in the belief that it was necessary or desirable to do this so that on arrival in Japan following your deportation the Japanese government and its people would not punish you or your family for having openly exhibited an unwillingness to conform to a Japanese way of life you should state so.

If, while you were a member of any such organization, you had a genuine wish to discontinue your membership, activities or office therein and *you were prevented from so doing* you should explain the facts fully *in your own words* in answering *Question 8 (F)* in the Affidavit forms. If you failed to discontinue your membership, activities or offices in such an organization because you were afraid to do so you should state the reasons why you were afraid to do so. If any person or group of persons prevented you from so doing you should state the facts fully and truthfully, giving the name of the group or the names, if known to you, of the persons who prevented you from so doing. If you tried to resign or discontinue your membership and were prevented from so doing you should state how you were prevented from so doing.

(A number of persons wrote letters to the Justice Department stating that they had resigned from the Hokoku Seinen Dan and perhaps, also from the Hoshi Dan. A number of them stated at their renunciation hearings that they had resigned from the Seinen Dan. Officers of the Seinen Dan wrote several letters informing the hearing officers of the names of a number of members who had resigned from that organization. The Justice Department apparently is of the opinion that because some persons did resign and that no harm resulted to them that all those who really wanted to resign knew they could do so without being harmed by the organization or its members. If you did not resign it may have been because you had heard, believed and feared harm to yourself if you tried to resign. You may not have known that anyone had resigned. If you tried to resign you should state the time and place and steps you took to do so. If you simply stopped attending its meetings or simply stopped participating in the activities you should state so.)

If you did not have any personal knowledge of any illegal purposes or activities of the organization of which you were a member or you did not learn or believe the organization was responsible for any such things but that other organizations may have been and that you believed the organization of which you were a member was being accused of the illegal activities of a different organization you should state so. If you believed that aliens who wanted to be sent to Japan or that the alien members of the Saikakuri Seigan who had asked to be sent to Japan or other groups were responsible for the demonstrations or illegal activities you should state so and state whether your beliefs and suspicions of such persons and groups was based on actual knowledge or merely on rumors and hearsay or the accusations of persons.

MEMORANDUM

(RE QUESTION 9, AFFIDAVIT FORM)

During September, 1943, and to about October 15, 1943, persons from other WRA Centers were sent to the Tule Lake Center which was intended to be converted into a segregation center for those who wanted to be sent to Japan and who had made requests to be sent there and also for those who were scheduled by the WRA to be sent there. (See subjects of "*Segregation*" and "*Reasons Why Persons Were Sent to the Tule Lake Center or Were Segregated There*" on page 3 of the "*Outline of Events Leading to Renunciation of Citizenship*".)

Believing that there were citizens as well as aliens at Tule who were loyal to Japan and who desired to create trouble for our Government and that such persons had been responsible for the incidents of November 1, 1943, November 4, 1943, and the night of November 4, 1943, described under the heading of "*Terroristic Activities at Tule*" on page 5 of the "*Outline of Events Leading to Renunciation of Citizenship*", and other illegal acts the Justice Department prevailed on Congress to pass the law which permitted citizens to renounce their citizenship in time of war. This law became effective on July 1, 1944. The theory of the Justice Department was that if a citizen renounced U. S. citizenship thereunder and asserted his loyalty to Japan *it would presume he was a dual citizen who, thereupon, became solely a Japanese citizen and, therefore, automatically an alien enemy and, as such, to be interned* in a Justice Department alien internment camp and be removable to Japan under the provisions of the Alien Enemy Act.

The agitators among the aliens who, in September and October, 1943, had been sent to Tule from other WRA Centers because they wished to be repatriated to Japan and like aliens who remained in Tule for such a purpose became active in propaganda for repatriation to Japan. They demanded that their group be separated from those at Tule who wished to remain in the United States. This "re-segregationist" pressure group does not appear to have been very active at Tule until about April, 1944, when it emerged from its underground movement, adopted the name of "Saikakuri Seigan" and became an open and very active propagandist and pressure organization in favor of re-segregation and of requesting repatriation of aliens and their U. S. citizen children to Japan.

You were at Tule between October 15, 1943, when the segregation program was completed, and before April, 1944. If you made a *request* during that period of time *for expatriation* to Japan that request could have been the result of fears engendered by the propaganda and activities of underground movements existing at Tule or by the general abnormal conditions existing at Tule. If you made a *request for expatriation* to Japan at Tule between April, 1944 and August, 1944, such a request could have been due to fear of the propaganda and activities of the "Saikakuri Seigan" or to the general abnormal conditions existing at Tule. (See the subject of "*Terroristic Activities at Tule*" on page 5 of the "*Outline of Events Leading to Renunciation of Citizenship*" for a partial list of occurrences at Tule from November 1, 1943, through August, 1944, *many of which have been attributed to alien members* of the re-segregationist underground movement and to the "Saikakuri Seigan", such as threats of violence, beatings and assaults. Such conditions may have influenced or compelled a number of citizens to make a *request for expatriation* to Japan between October 15, 1943, and July 1, 1944.)

The law permitting renunciation of citizenship in time of war became effective on July 1, 1944. The *first letters and group petitions* of U. S. citizens at Tule *requesting permission to renounce*

their citizenship were received by the Justice Department in July, 1944. The propaganda and activities of the "Saikakuri Seigan" during July, 1944, may have engendered fear in the minds of some citizens at Tule and compelled them to write such letters and to sign such petitions.

In August of 1944, alien leaders of the "Saikakuri Seigan" organized the Sokoku Kenkyu Seinen Dan and this later divided into the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan and the Hokoku Seinen Dan. The Hokoku Joshi Seinen Dan was formed later. The agitation of these new organizations from August, 1944, up to March 4, 1945, and the fears they created in the minds of persons could have been responsible for persuading or pressuring many citizens to *ask for permission to renounce citizenship, to renounce their citizenship and to request to be sent to Japan*. By March 4, 1945, the last of the leaders and active members of these organizations and others suspected of disloyal acts were moved from Tule to other internment camps.

In October, 1944, the Justice Department mailed out to the citizens who had sent letters and petitions for permission to renounce proper forms for applying for permission to renounce citizenship. Shortly thereafter several hundred typewritten copies of such forms were mailed from Tule to the Justice Department and that Department also received petitions for permission to renounce from Tule bearing the signatures of hundreds of persons. Because the Justice Department believed that some of the signatures might have been coerced or forged it decided to take steps to make certain that the applicants knew what they were doing. John Burling was sent to Tule to investigate.

Mr. Burling arrived at Tule on December 5, 1944. He separately questioned about 62 persons who had filled in the typewritten copies of the printed form requesting permission to renounce citizenship and all of them told him they wished to renounce American citizenship so as to be solely Japanese and most of them stated they wished to return to Japan immediately and hoped Japan would win the war. He also talked to the leaders of the Seinen Dan and the Hoshi Dan and those of them who were citizens told him they had applied for renunciation. Each of these who was a citizen signed the form for renunciation of citizenship. On December 23, 1944, Burling returned to Washington, D.C., and, on his recommendation, Attorney General Biddle approved their renunciations of U. S. citizenship. He also ordered those leaders of the groups who were aliens and those who were citizens interned as alien enemies under the provisions of the Alien Enemy Act and arranged to move them to Justice Department alien enemy internment camps.

That order of Attorney General Biddle providing for the internment of those aliens was a legal order. It also may have been a justifiable order insofar as it related to the internment of those citizens who held dual citizenship, for, if their renunciations of U. S. citizenship were valid, they would have retained Japanese citizenship and, therefore, would have become alien enemies. (The question whether a *resident U. S. citizen* can be a dual citizen will require final settlement by the U. S. Supreme Court. However, a U. S. citizen who resides abroad and is given foreign citizenship by foreign law without committing an act of expatriation which would cause him to lose U. S. citizenship by our law might thereby become a dual citizen.)

That order of Attorney General Biddle *probably was an illegal order as to any of those U. S. citizens in that group who were ordered interned but who did not have dual citizenship* because, if their renunciations of U. S. citizenship were valid, they would not have become Japanese citizens but would have become "stateless" persons having permanent resident status in this country and would not have become alien enemies subject to the provisions of the Alien Enemy Act. *They, therefore, were not legally internable by the Attorney General thereunder*. At the same time the

Attorney General approved a plan to dissolve the Seinen Dan and the Hoshi Dan. He decided that the plan most likely to succeed would be to intern any new leaders of the organizations as alien enemies and to remove them from Tule to alien internment camps.

The *first group of officers* of the Hokoku Seinen Dan was removed from Tule by the Justice Department on December 27, 1944, and interned at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

In early January, 1945, John Burling returned to Tule Lake to supervise the renunciation hearings. By the time he arrived at Tule over 1,000 registered letters addressed to him at Tule had been received, many of which asked for application forms on which to renounce citizenship, many contained such application forms already filled out and many contained requests for immediate hearings on their applications to renounce citizenship. The hearing officers arrived at Tule on January 11, 1945, to conduct renunciation hearings.

In the early part of January, 1945, the Hokoku Seinen Dan supplied John Burling with a list of the names of its active members. The renunciation hearings at Tule started on January 11, 1945. While the hearings were being given *the next group of some 50 officers* of the Hokoku Seinen Dan was removed from Tule and interned in Bismarck, North Dakota, and Santa Fe, New Mexico. On February 11, 1945, *about 650 members* of the Hokoku Seinen Dan were removed from Tule to other internment camps and, on March 4, 1945, *about 125 more* were removed from Tule to other internment camps. By March 4, 1945, therefore, all the leaders and all the active members of the Hokoku Seinen Dan whose names were on the membership list which had been given to John Burling had been moved from Tule. By March 4, 1945, *several sets of the officers* of the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan, *all the writers* for the "Fatherland Magazine", *all the teachers* of the "Greater East Asia School", *all the teachers* at the number of other Japanese Language Schools who had been found to be active in what the Justice Department terms was pro-Japanese propaganda and *a number of Buddhist priests* who had been active in propaganda likewise were removed from Tule to other internment camps. *The Justice Department considered all the persons who had been removed from Tule to other internment camps to be disloyal troublemakers.* The renunciation hearings were completed on March 17, 1945.

The great majority of the renunciation hearings at Tule were held from January 11, 1945, to March 17, 1945. *During that time the propaganda and activities of the pressure groups reached its greatest height and had the greatest effect.* Their members drilled, blew bugles, took exercises, agitated for renunciation of citizenship, studied Japanese, the history, customs and culture of Japan. They did these things in preparation for their future life in Japan following their expected deportation to Japan. (These persons, too, were innocent victims of evacuation and confinement, of the Government's discrimination against them and of its mistreatment of them, of abnormal living conditions and restrictions. Most of them believed that it long had been the Government's intention to deport them and their alien parents to Japan without giving them a chance to remain in this country. Most of them joined those organizations to prepare for life in Japan following their deportation—many of them feared that if they did not renounce citizenship and ask to be sent to Japan and did not give a "No" answer to Question No. 28 that they might be punished or subjected to reprisals by the Japanese government or its people when they arrived in Japan.)

In June and July, 1945, additional persons at Tule were interned by the Justice Department as "undesirables" at the request of the WRA.

After March 17, 1945, a smaller number of persons applied for permission to renounce citizenship and, therefore, renunciation hearings were held for them in July, 1945. The renunciation hearings for these applicants for renunciation *were held after the leaders and members of the pressure groups and other persons suspected of being disloyal and troublemakers had been removed from Tule* to other internment camps. (The Justice Department evidently believes that those who applied for renunciation after March 17, 1945, and who renounced citizenship at their renunciation hearings in July, 1945, were not influenced in so doing by the propaganda and activities of the pressure groups and other persons it suspected were disloyal or troublemakers because such groups and persons had been removed from Tule before the time they applied for forms on which to renounce and before they had their renunciation hearings.)

Because so many leaders and members of such groups had been removed from Tule by March 4, 1945, the Justice Department may believe that those who renounced citizenship after the removal of such persons (and also those who requested repatriation to Japan after the removal of such persons) may not have renounced citizenship (and may not have made their requests to be sent to Japan) because of any fear on their part of the propaganda or activities of those groups and may not have been influenced by those groups in making their decisions to renounce citizenship and to request expatriation to Japan.

(However, a number of those who renounced citizenship after the removal of such groups and who requested to be sent to Japan after the removal of such groups still may have been in fear that some of the leaders and members of those groups may not have been removed but were still in camp. They also may have been in fear of the boys under 18 years who continued to march and blow bugles. Also, they may have renounced citizenship and also requested to be sent to Japan because of other fears, such as fear of being separated from family members whom they still believed would be deported to Japan, or because of fear that when the camp was closed out they would be forced to relocate in the U. S. in communities hostile to them where their safety would be endangered, or because of being compelled to do so by a parent, spouse, brother or other family members, or because of other fears or combination of fears. It is suggested that you read the material captioned "*Fears Causing Renunciations*" starting on page 6 of the "*Outline of Events Leading to Renunciation of Citizenship*" which may assist you in answering *Question 9* and its subdivisions in the Affidavit forms.)

SUB-MEMORANDUM RE QUESTION 9(E)
IN AFFIDAVIT FORMS

Oct. 23, 1946, I have in my files a copy of your letter dated which you sent to Hon. Tom C. Clark, Attorney General of the United States, requesting that your renunciation of citizenship be withdrawn and cancelled. *Therefore, your answer to Question 9(E) in the Affidavit Forms should be "Yes"* and you should state the reasons why you waited until then for making that request. (See "SUB-MEMORANDUM" marked "Q-9-Spec." for information why many persons delayed in making such requests.)

SUB-MEMORANDUM

Before you answer *Question 9 (A)* in the Affidavit form it is suggested that you read the material under the caption "*Applications for Renunciation*" on page 4 of the "*Outline of Events Leading to Renunciation of Citizenship*". It may refresh your recollection as to the time and place such applications for forms on which to renounce were made and the reasons and fears which caused many citizens to decide to request or to apply for forms upon which to renounce citizenship. You should also read the material under the caption "*Fears Causing Renunciations*" on page 6 of the "*Outline of Events Leading to Renunciation of Citizenship*" to learn of various fears which caused persons to renounce citizenship. In answering *Question 9 (A)* in the Affidavit forms you should state in your own words what your personal reasons and fears were which caused you to decide to apply for forms upon which to renounce your citizenship.

If the reasons you give in answer to *Question 9 (A)* in the Affidavit forms are different from the reasons you gave to the officer who conducted your renunciation hearing you must explain, in answering *Question 9 (B)* of the Affidavit forms, why the reasons you give in answer to *Question 9 (A)* are different from those you gave to the hearing officer at the time of your renunciation hearing. The Justice Department knows that at their renunciation hearings many persons gave wild, distorted and stereotyped answers to the hearing officers as to why they wanted to renounce—and that it appeared that many of them had been coached to give such answers either by pressure groups, parents or family members. See the material under the captions "*The Renunciation Hearings*" and "*Fears Causing Renunciations*" on page 6 of the "*Outline of Events Leading to Renunciation of Citizenship*" to learn why many answers given by persons at the time of their renunciation hearings to the officers conducting their hearings were not true.

A large number of those applying for renunciation told the hearing officers at their renunciation hearings that they individually and voluntarily had decided to renounce citizenship. None of them told a hearing officer that their renunciations were coerced. A large number of them appeared at the hearings with shaved heads and wearing the regalia and emblems of the organization to which they belonged. A large number of them told the hearing officers they were loyal to Japan and to the Japanese Emperor. The hearing officers told each person appearing for a renunciation hearing that it was not necessary for them to renounce citizenship in order to be repatriated to Japan. (It is likely that the applicants did not believe this and that they believed it was necessary to renounce before they could be sent to Japan to prevent separation from their families.)

It is apparent that at the time of their renunciation hearings many were very reluctant to reveal the real reasons and did not wish or dare to tell the truth to the hearing officers why they were renouncing citizenship. They were in fear of so doing and of what might happen to them and to their families if they did not renounce and that fact became known in camp. They also feared that if the Government did not accept their renunciations it would have resulted in their separation from their families who they believed were to be deported to Japan. It is apparent that since their release from detention and from the abnormal conditions that prevailed at Tule before and at the time of the renunciation hearings and afterward they no longer are affected by those fears and, therefore, now can tell the truth. You should answer *Question 9 (B)* in the Affidavit forms truthfully and in your own words.

In *Question 9 (C)* in the Affidavit forms it is stated that if you claim your renunciation was caused by fear, you should explain fully why such fear extended from the time you applied for renunciation papers until the actual date of your renunciation, that is to say, to the date you had your renunciation hearing. The Justice Department may be of the opinion that if you renounced by March 4, 1945, while leaders and members of the pressure groups still may have been active in Tule that it is possible that you renounced as a result of fear of those groups. It also may be of

the opinion that if you renounced between March 4, 1945, by which time the last of the leaders and members of the pressure groups had been removed from Tule, and March 17, 1945, when the renunciation hearings were completed that you may not have been influenced by the pressure groups in deciding to renounce citizenship. It also may be of the opinion that if you were one of those who renounced citizenship afterward and had your renunciation hearing at Tule in July, 1945, that you could not have been influenced by the propaganda and activities of the pressure groups because the leaders and members of those groups had been removed from Tule by March 4, 1945. (However, the young men under 18 years who belonged to the Seinen Dan were active in Tule after those over 18 years of age had been removed and their activities may have influenced these last renunciations. Further, Tuleans may have believed that some of the leaders and members of the pressure group may not have been removed from Tule and that they still were active.)

Further, many were in fear continuously from the time they applied for renunciation papers until the date they renounced *because of fears other than fear of the pressure groups*. See material under the caption of "*Fears Causing Renunciations*" commencing on page 6 of the "*Outline of Events Leading to Renunciation of Citizenship*" for the fears and combination of fears that caused the renunciations. (The fear that it was necessary to renounce citizenship to make sure they would not be forced by the closing of the Center within one year to relocate in communities hostile to persons of Japanese ancestry but would be permitted to remain in camp in the protective security of the Justice Department, however, could not have risen in a person's mind until December 19, 1944, when the closure of the WRA Centers within one year was announced by the WRA.) In answering *Question 9 (C)* in the Affidavit forms you should explain in your own words, the particular fears you had from the time you applied for renunciation papers until the date you renounced.

(If you were a member of any of the so-called pro-Japanese organizations which were active in Tule and you did not join such organization for what you may have deemed to be security reasons your renunciation probably was caused by one of the other fears or combination of fears which are specified under the caption of "*Fears Causing Renunciations*" commencing on page 6 of the "*Outline of Events Leading to Renunciation of Citizenship*". Members of such groups probably did not renounce for the purpose of being interned by the Justice Department to prevent being forcibly relocated in the U. S. in communities hostile to them where their security and that of their families might be endangered because they probably became members of the organization before December 19, 1944, when the WRA announced the Centers would be closed within one year. It is to be remembered that the leaders and members of the pressure groups belonged to such organizations only because they, too, had been evacuated and confined to WRA Centers and were subject to the same discrimination and mistreatment by our Government and had to live in camp under the same adverse circumstances as the others—and that, in becoming identified with such organizations they, too, acted abnormally because of the abnormal treatment they received from the Government.)

In *Question 9 (D)* of the Affidavit forms you are asked, in substance, to state whether you made any effort to withdraw your application for renunciation if your fear did not extend from the date you made the application for renunciation to the date the Attorney General approved your renunciation and if you did not to explain why you did not do so.

If you made any effort or took any steps to withdraw your application for renunciation you should explain what you did and the time you did it if you can recall. If you sent a letter to the Justice Department or to the WRA asking to withdraw or cancel your renunciation or asked any of their officers or agents to cancel it you should state the time, place and the officer to whom you made such request. If fear of reprisal from any of the pressure groups, or your parents, spouse, brother or other family members in the event it became known that you wanted or attempted to do such a thing prevented you from so doing you should state the facts. If you feared that your renunciation might be cancelled if you did such a thing during that period of time and that you

thereafter might be forcibly relocated and thus separated from those in your family whom you believed were to be deported to Japan, or you feared that you and your family might be compelled on the closing of the camp to be relocated without funds and in communities hostile to you and without the ability to support yourself and your dependents you should state the facts in your own words.

For your information, John Burling states that there was substantially no move to withdraw or cancel renunciations until June, 1945, in which month a number of applications to cancel renunciation were received by the Justice Department. He says also that none of these asserted the renunciations had been made under coercion but appeared to assume that since renunciation was a voluntary matter the cancellation of renunciations likewise would be voluntary. He says also that the Justice Department sent letters to such persons stating that the renunciations were valid because they had not been coerced and could not be cancelled. He says that thereafter more letters seeking cancellation of renunciations were received by the Department, some of these claiming that their renunciations had been coerced—and that these letters appeared to have been prepared for them by WRA personnel.

The Attorney General approved your application for renunciation and sent you a letter notifying you that he had approved it. His letters were addressed to you at Tule where you were confined. Most of his letters approving renunciations were delivered to the addressees while they still were in camp. A number of his approval letters were mailed to the addressees at the camp after they had left the camp and had been relocated after the mass class suits in equity were filed on November 13, 1945, and, in consequence, those letters of approval were never received by them. Likewise a number of his approval letters were addressed to persons at the camp after they had been sent to Japan and, in consequence, these were not received by the addressees. *Your renunciation was approved by the Attorney General whether or not you actually received a letter from his office notifying you of the fact.*

If, after the Attorney General approved your renunciation of U. S. citizenship, you sent a letter to the Attorney General cancelling your renunciation and asking him to withdraw his approval of it and to cancel your renunciation you should answer *Question 9 (E)* in the Affidavit forms fully, explaining why you delayed doing so until then and why you did not do so earlier. (A great many of the renunciants, substantially all those who first joined in the mass suits filed in the District Court on November 13, 1945, and many more, did send such letters to the Attorney General in 1945 during the months of August, September, October, November and December, and many who joined the suits later also sent him similar letters. These letters were sent to the Attorney General on the advice of Attorney Wayne M. Collins, who also sent like letters of cancellation on their behalf. Others who did not originally join in the mass suits may have sent like letters when they learned that it was a proper thing to do. Others who later joined the mass suits may not have sent such letters.)

Up to the time they were advised by Mr. Collins or engaged his services as their attorney a majority of the renunciants still may have been in fear that they might be punished by individuals or groups in camp if it were learned that they had not really wanted to renounce citizenship but had been compelled to do so or if it were learned that they wanted or tried to cancel their renunciations by sending such a letter. It may be that until then many believed that it would be hopeless to send such a letter or that they delayed sending such a letter until they were convinced by Mr. Collins that no harm would happen to them from any source if they sent such letters. You should answer *Question 9 (E)* truthfully and in your own words.

In answering *Question 9 (F)* in the Affidavit forms you can state any other facts which influenced you in renouncing U. S. citizenship you may believe you have not covered adequately in your answers to *Questions 9 (A)* and *9 (C)*.

Spec. Re Q-9 (F);
Kibei—Duals; URO & PJO and
In Part for All

MEMORANDUM ON QUESTION 9 (F) OF AFFIDAVIT FORMS

This memorandum is intended especially *for those against whom the Attorney General issued removal orders; also for those who are Kibei; also for those who are so-called dual citizens; and also for those who were members of the Sokoku Kenkyu Seinen Dan, the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan, the Hokoku Seinen Dan or the Hokoku Joshi Seinen Dan; for those who made requests to be sent to Japan; and, in part, for all other renunciants.*

(You are not one of those against whom the Attorney General issued a removal order *unless* you are notified in a separate Memorandum that the Justice Department asserts it has documentary evidence showing that a removal order was issued against you.)

The Justice Department believed that all the Kibei had been sent to Japan to be educated and that they had returned to the United States only after having spent most of their formative years in Japan. It believed that a very large proportion of the Kibei were wholly Japanese in culture and education and that they spoke little or no English. Dillon Myer expressed his opinion to the Justice Department that many Kibei were loyal to Japan—that many Kibei were Japanese by race, ties of family, ties of friendship, education and language and that many were American only by reason of their birth in the United States. Apparently it also believed that the so-called *dual citizens*, whether or not they were Kibei, probably felt a tie of loyalty to Japan rather than to the United States.

However, the suspicion directed against the Kibei and the Nisei who were deemed to be dual citizens by the WRA and the Justice Department was wholly unjustified. They were just as patriotic as other American citizens, as proved by the following facts:

All the *male Kibei*, all the *male dual citizens* and, in fact, all the *male Nisei*, had registered for the draft in 1940 and 1941 and at the time of their registration for the draft clearly indicated their patriotism and willingness to serve in the armed forces of the United States. (None of them, so far as is known, except possibly for a few who may have been ministers of religion, claimed exemption from such military service. A very few, if any, asked to be given the conscientious objector's classification.) Further, the fact that the Kibei had returned to the United States before war broke out on December 7, 1941, was evidence that they preferred to live here rather than in Japan and that they had elected to come home before war broke out so that they would be of service to the United States if war started. Further, when war with Japan was imminent and impending if any Kibei or dual citizens had wanted to go to Japan they could have done so on the ships that Japan sent to the United States in November, 1941, to take her nationals back to Japan. The fact that the Kibei and so-called dual citizens stayed in the United States proves that they were not willing to go to Japan. It also proves that they did not give any allegiance to Japan. It also proves

Spec. Re Q-9 (F);
Kibei—Duals; URO & PJO and
In Part for All

that the sole allegiance they had was to the United States. Their refusal to go to Japan at that time proves that they felt loyal to the United States and that they had no loyalty to Japan.

Therefore, in answering *Question 9(F)* in the Affidavit forms, a *male Kibei*, a *male dual citizen*, and a *male Nisei* who was a member of any of the so-called pro-Japanese organizations at Tule Lake, and any other *male Nisei* renunciant can state *in his own words*, if it is true, in addition to any other facts which may have influenced him in renouncing U. S. citizenship, that he was not disloyal to the United States; that he had registered in 1940 or 1941 for the draft and was willing to serve in the armed forces but that the Government refused to let him serve; that the Government classified him as an alien enemy by giving him a IV-C draft classification; that he believed that the Government thereby had repudiated his American citizenship and had indicated that it would not recognize him as a citizen but only as an alien enemy and that he believed, therefore, that the Government had no intention of ever letting him be a citizen and that it intended finally to deport him to Japan.

A male or female Kibei or dual citizen can state also that he or she refused to go to Japan when the Japanese ships came to the U. S. in November, 1941, to take Japanese citizens back to Japan because he or she was an American citizen and not a Japanese citizen.

Male and female renunciants, whether or not they were Kibei, dual citizens, members of any so-called pro-Japanese organization at Tule Lake or persons who requested to be sent to Japan, and any other male or female renunciants who went to Japan or who stayed in the U. S., also can state, if it is true, that they believed that their evacuation and confinement to camp was a rejection by our Government of their American citizenship. They can state, if it is true, that they believed they never again would be accepted as citizens and that, in consequence, they feared they would be kept in confinement for an indefinite period of time to be followed by deportation to Japan on exchange ships or when the war ended or that, if kept in confinement until the war ended they would not be accepted as citizens in the U. S. and, therefore, would have no place to go except to Japan and, in consequence, they believed they had to renounce U. S. citizenship. If you had such beliefs and fears and these influenced you in renouncing citizenship you should state the reasons in your own words in answering Question 9 (F) of the Affidavit forms.

(Below is a printed copy of a questionnaire captioned "CONFIDENTIAL" which you filled out for me. The original mimeographed one is in my possession. You are to keep this copy for future reference and use in the event you finally are required to have an individual court trial. Do not give it away. It will help refresh your recollection as to certain of the questions contained in the Affidavit forms which you are to answer.)

CONFIDENTIAL

(For Use Only of My Attorney)

Committee No. 559

Atty. No.

Name (type or print) Jiro Kadoya
(First Name) (Middle Name) (Last Name)

Block No. 7516-D Tule Lake Center

Sex: Male X Female

Age: 28 years Date of Birth: Month: 5 Day: 24 Year: 1917

Place of Birth: (City) Visalia (County) Tulare (State) Calif.

Permanent residence address at time of evacuation: 437 East 21 Los Angeles, Calif.

Occupation at time of evacuation: Fruit Market

Have you "dual citizenship"? No

Did you ever have "dual citizenship"? Yes

If you have or have had dual citizenship, who registered you as a dual citizen: Parents

When: Don't know Where: Don't know

Did you ever take any steps to cancel dual citizenship? Yes

When: 1941 Where: Los Angeles, California

What steps were taken to cancel it? Through Counsel

On what date did you sign a form renouncing your U. S. citizenship:
Month: February Day: 2 Year: 1945

Were you under 21 years of age at the time you signed that renunciation form? No

Was there a hearing officer present when you signed? Yes

What was his name? Don't know

Did you have a hearing on the matter at that time? Yes

Did anyone represent you at that appearance or hearing?

If so, who? Yes

Did you attend that hearing alone? Yes If not, who went with you?

Have you received a letter approving your renunciation? Yes

If you have, what date does it bear? March 22, 1945

On what date did you receive the letter of approval? June 25, 1945

Who signed that letter of approval? Herbert Wechsler

Did you write a letter revoking your renunciation before you received a letter approving your renunciation? No

If you did, what date did you send that letter in the U. S. mail?

Have you a copy of that letter? (If you have, annex it to this form.)

Since receiving a letter from the Attorney General's office approving your renunciation, have you sent a letter to that office or to the Attorney General revoking your renunciation? Yes

What date did you send that letter revoking your renunciation of U. S. citizenship? October 23, 1945

(If you have a copy of that letter revoking your renunciation, annex it to this form.)

Have you served in our military forces? No

If so, what date did you enroll?

When were you discharged or released from military service?

What type of discharge did you receive?

What was your last draft classification? 4A
Did you refuse to be drafted? No
Are you or have you ever been a member of the Hoshi Dan, the Hokoku Dan, Seinen Dan or similar organiza-
tions while in camp, either becoming such by intimidation, coercion, or otherwise? Yes but I have withdrew
Are your parents U. S. citizens? No from the organization some time ago.
What are their names? Both deceased
Have they been released from detention?
Have they been relocated?

What members of your family, if any, are serving or have served in the military forces of the U. S.?
Have you registered as an "alien" under the Alien Registration Act of 1940? Yes
When: Oct. 24, 1945 Where: Tule Lake Center
Who was present with you at that time, if anyone? No one
Were you represented by anyone at that time? Yes
Was any hearing given to you at that time? No
Who registered you, if you know? Don't know
Did you protest registering as an alien? Yes
Did you write your protest on the form? Yes
Did you file a letter of protest with the registering officer? No
(If so, annex a copy of the letter to this form.)

Have you signed non-repatriation form asking to stay in U. S.? No (the filing or non-repat.
form has been stopped)
Have you filled out a Department of Justice *Repatriation* form asking to be sent to Japan?
If you did, when? Where:
Before whom did you appear to sign that repatriation form?
Did anyone represent you at that time or were you alone?
Were you given a hearing by anyone on the question of signing the repatriation form?
If so, by whom?
Did you protest signing that repatriation form?
Did you write the protest on the form?
Did you file a letter of protest with the registering officer at the time you signed it?
What was the name of the officer present when you signed, if you know?
When, if ever, did you fill out a repatriation form for W.R.A. Social Welfare? I have never applied for
When did you send a letter cancelling that request? repatriation through Social Welfare
Do you own any agricultural land, a home, or commercial property in the U. S.? No
If so, where?

The following space is for any remarks you care to write:
I am single and I have two brother who have relocated about one month ago.
Their names, George Kadoya and Edward Kadoya.

Date: October 24, 1945

(Name)