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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington

October 11, 1943

CONFIDENTIAL

To: All Project Directors
Subject: Suggestions for conduct of leave clearance hearings

This memorandum is intended for persons who are holding leave clearance hearings. Copies are being sent to you so that they may be distributed to such persons. They should study the memorandum carefully. The memorandum is confidential because it contains information furnished to WRA on a confidential basis by Intelligence agencies.

General character and conduct of hearings. The conduct of leave clearance hearings is governed by section 60.10 of the new Handbook on Issuance of Leave for Departure from a Relocation Area. All persons who sit on leave clearance hearings must be thoroughly familiar with all parts of that section. The suggestions herein set forth do not supersede any part of the governing section of the Handbook, but are made rather for the purpose of assisting staffs at the centers in carrying out the provisions of the governing section.

Prior to the beginning of any hearing, the investigator or investigators conducting it should familiarize themselves with the file which was returned from the Washington Office and any other material which may be available at the project in reference to the evacuee being interviewed. This should include dockets on other members of the same family since such other dockets will often contain information relevant to the case of the person being interviewed. This familiarity with material already accumulated will enable interviewers to make use of it in determining what topics should be investigated and what lines of questioning should be pursued, and will enable them also to save time by not asking questions on topics as to which the facts are already known.

At the beginning of the interview the investigators should inform the applicant of the purpose of the interview and confront him, to the extent not prohibited by the Director in returning the file for further investigation, with the facts that throw doubt upon his eligibility for indefinite leave. The investigators should then question the applicant in detail about the questionable material in the file and do whatever is necessary to get a full and complete explanation. They should particularly ascertain whether the applicant can present any substantiating documents or testimony that would be useful, and, if he can, they should

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adjourn the interview for such time as may be necessary for the applicant to obtain the documents or produce the witnesses. Each interview should be individualized.

Apart from identification questions, it is unlikely that the questions asked in any two of these interviews at the centers will be even substantially similar. Different approaches should be used in different cases, as they are suggested by the material in the files or by the answers of the applicant to questions asked.

Topics for inquiry. Some suggestions are made herewith as to questions that might be asked. The bulk of the suggestions made consists merely of topics and subtopics appropriate for use in questioning, rather than prepared questions. In any particular case only those topics should be asked about which are relevant to the case, as indicated by the file or by answers to other questions. In no case would questions be asked on all topics indicated. Information on some of the topics will already be in the file, in which case there is no need to ask about the same matters again unless cross-checking seems desirable. Questions should seldom be asked in the same order in successive cases, and practically never in the exact order in which suggested topics are here arranged. Other topics and questions not listed here would frequently be appropriate, as they are suggested by the facts or allegations in particular cases.

In a sense the topics here listed constitute an expansion of the items listed in section 60.10.2 and should be employed in connection with such of the items there listed as are involved in the particular case. In general, it will be found that the topics here listed in any single paragraph will probably be relevant in considering several of the items listed in section 60.10.2, and that several of the topics listed in this section will be relevant in considering any one of the items listed in section 60.10.2. Interviewers should, of course, maintain a judicial attitude in the conduct of hearings, neither attempting to help the evacuee to build up a good record nor making it difficult for him to bring out favorable facts. Suggested topics for investigation follow:

(1) Answer to Question 28, failure to answer or late registration - What did Question 28 mean to you at time of registration?, what does it mean now?. reason for original answer or attitude, reasons for changed attitude, consultations with whom, conversations with other evacuees, attitude of other members of family; bitterness growing out of evacuation, particular incidents, facts causing bitterness to be allayed; present attitude toward evacuation, associations with pro-Japanese groups in center, or prior to evacuation; belief in validity of Japan's war aims.

(2) Repatriation or expatriation - Circumstances of and reasons for making application; who influenced you, circumstances of and reasons for withdrawal of application, influences; what practical advantages for you and your family do you now see in returning to Japan, in remaining in U. S., do you think you could live fairly pleasantly in Japan?, influence of loyalty toward either U. S. or Japan, has feeling of loyalty changed in the last few months?

(3) Military and Naval matters - Length of military training in Japan, type of instruction, proficiency and rank attained, average weekly time spent, attitude toward military training received, importance compared with other subjects studied; military service at any time, in U.S., Japan, or elsewhere; reservist status at any time; reason for termination of service or reservist status; attitude toward service, by self or family members, in U.S. Army now, against, Germany, against Japan; attitude toward Selective Service for evacuees.

(4) Employment record - Before and after evacuation; in Japan, if any; by Japanese Government or on Japanese vessel; by a Japanese language periodical; by a semi-official Japanese firm (See List "C", attached hereto); circumstances under which employment began, character of work done, advancement record, incidental activities such as promotion and public relations work, public contacts made in course of work, visits to Japan and contacts with Japanese officials in course of work, reasons for changing jobs, would applicant like to go back to old employment after war ends?

(5) Travel and residence outside United States - Time and length of each trip, reasons for trips; if trip was Kengakudan (organized "educational and cultural" tour) who was leader of trip; associates in Japan or other foreign country; places where you lived abroad; occupations while abroad; reason for return to U. S.; occupation and residence immediately after return; economic status during residence in Japan, social life there; personal liking, or dislike for life there, comparison with life in U.S.; why did you not return to U. S. sooner?; expectation of returning to Japan after war, for visits, on business, to live.

(6) Membership in Japanese organizations - (See Lists "A" and "B", attached hereto.) Were you an officer, sponsor, organizer, leader, or mere member; how long; extent of activity in the organization or organizations, explain purpose of organization, number of members locally, nationally, how long you attended, how you happened to join, your personal participation in meetings, in outside activities, who you worked with in the society, amount of contributions to society, who were the leaders, relations with parent society, if any, in Japan, effectiveness of organization, of your part in it, your attitude then toward its work, your attitude now, do you think organization should resume activity after war?, would you wish

to continue membership? (A Study of Community Analysis Report No. 3, March 1943, on Japanese Groups and Associations in the United States, would be profitable for all hearing board members.)

(7) Citizenship status - Dual citizenship, by whom registered, when, where; your first knowledge of fact of dual citizenship; application to cancel dual citizenship, when, where, why; why cancellation not attempted; present attitude toward dual citizenship; what advantages do you see in retaining your Japanese citizenship, personal reasons for retention.

(8) Economic ties with Japan - Property in Japan, owned by self or family, investments in Japanese securities, circumstances of acquisition; business connections; prospect of inheriting Japanese property; did your former occupation in this country involve relationships with Japan or with persons officially or otherwise connected with Japan?

(9) Hobbies and Interests - Inquire generally; judo, kendo, politics, Japanese literature, writing, etc., honors received; activities in relocation and assembly centers.

(10) Religion - Sect, member or non-member, length of membership, degree of activity.

(11) Language Abilities - English, Japanese, other; speak, read, write; language teaching experience; Japanese publications which you have read or subscribed to; Japanese writing for publication; Japanese language reports, to persons in U. S. or Japan, made in course of employment or otherwise.

(12) Pro-Japanese Activities - Purchase of war bonds; contributions to Japanese patriotic funds, societies or organizations; public statements; collaboration with Japanese officials; ask for evacuee's reasons for each activity.

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(13) Education - Common school, high school, college, both in America and Japan, dates; Japanese language school, length of attendance, why you attended, attitude toward the school; military; personal preference as between Japanese and American system of education, subjects studied in Japan, personal acceptance of historical and political concepts taught in Japan, plans for educating own children, if and when.

(14) Relatives - Names of parents, their birthplaces, their addresses, if living, age, occupations, are they applicants for repatriation?, are they internees or parolees?, number of brothers and sisters, names, addresses, their ages compared to yours, their education, their employment, before and after evacuation, their military status, are they applicants

for repatriation or expatriation, other close relatives, in U. S., in Japan; are any close relatives internees or parolees?, husband or wife, age, his or her birthplace; are you living together; if not, explain; spouse's citizenship, education, military status, employment history, repatriation or expatriation requests; children, number, age, addresses, education, past and future, plans for their future, are they registered for dual citizenship, their present occupation; negative answers to question 28 by parents, spouse, brothers or sisters, children or other close relatives; parents, children, brothers, or sisters now living in Japan, how long there, why they are there, intention to move to U.S., your intention to join them in Japan, frequency of exchange of letters before war, closeness of family ties; similar questions concerning other close relatives as to whom other negative factors appeal in list in section 60.10.2.

(15) Internal Security and Intelligence Records - Relevant facts from these records should be in the applicant's file, and should be studied by hearing board members before the hearing starts. The applicant should be asked about, and given an opportunity to explain, significant items in his internal security and intelligence record.

(16) Pro-American Activities - Purchase of war bonds and stamps; contributions to American patriotic funds, societies or organizations, membership in American organizations; public statements; affirmative patriotic activities.

(17) Plans for the future - For self and family; relocation or residence in center during war; desire for leave clearance; attitude toward residence in segregation center; residence after war; return to West Coast; type of occupation contemplated; hopes for children; future residence in or visits to Japan; reasons.

(18) Immediate Plans for Relocation - Job opportunities for self and family, where, when, letters received, interviews with relocation officer; locations preferred; type of work desired.

(19) Is there any statement you would like to make for us to consider in connection with our consideration of your application for leave clearance?

(20) Additional Interviews and Investigation - It is to be understood that, in accordance with the Administrative Instruction, additional investigation may be undertaken apart from the hearing itself, other witnesses may be examined either in the presence of the applicant or separately and the applicant himself may be recalled for future interviews.

(21) Lists "A", "B", and "C" - There are attached hereto two lists of Japanese organizations, Lists A and B, and a list of Japanese firms in the U. S., List C. These lists were compiled by the Intelligence agencies. The organizations in List A are regarded by some of the Intelligence agencies as subversive. Those in List B are regarded by them as potentially or mildly subversive. The firms in List C are believed by them to have had at least semi-official connections with the Japanese Government or to have engaged in subversive activities in the U. S. In the case of some of the organizations or firms in these lists, the evidence of Japanese affiliations is much milder, of course, than for others. It will obviously not be possible or worth while to ask each person interviewed about his relation to each of the numerous organizations listed, but the docket should be carefully checked and he should be asked specifically about his relation to any of the organizations or firms with which there is any evidence or reasonable suspicion that he may have been connected.

Facts Indicating Loyalty to United States. It is as important that facts affirmatively indicating the applicant's probable loyalty to the United States be brought out clearly in the interviews, as that facts indicating disloyalty be brought out. Sometimes these positive factors will not appear in the docket. In such cases they should be revealed by questioning. The type of facts which would be significant in this connection is indicated by the following list:

- (1) Entire education in the United States or entire education of children in the United States.
- (2) Christian religion.
- (3) Membership in such bodies as J.A.C.L., Rotary, Lions or Kiwanis Clubs, Chambers of Commerce, labor unions, and other typically American organizations.
- (4) Cancellation of dual citizenship if supported by adequate details.
- (5) Favorable factors about immediate relatives.
- (6) Relatives in military service, particularly if they volunteered.
- (7) Favorable reference letters.
- (8) Purchase of U. S. war bonds.
- (9) Extensive Caucasian and minor Japanese associations.

LIST "A"

AIKOKU KAI	MILITARY VIRTUE SOCIETY
AIYU KAI	NANKA TEIKOKU GUNYU DAN
BLACK DRAGON SOCIETY	NANKA ZAIGO GUNJIN KAI
BLOOD BROTHERS GROUP	NANKA ZAIGO SHOKU DAN
BUTOKU KAI	NATIONAL FLOWER ASSOCIATION
CHERRY ASSOCIATION	NAVAL CLUB, the
DAI NIPPON BUTOKU KAI	NINETY FIVE ASSOCIATION
DEFENDERS ASSOCIATION	NIPPON KAIGUN KYOKAI
FATHERLAND SOCIETY	NORTH AMERICAN RESERVE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION
FOUNDERS ASSOCIATION	NORTH AMERICAN RESERVISTS ASSOCIATION
GINSHATSU TO	ORGANIZATION OF BLOOD BROTHERS
GUNJIN KAI	PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION
HEIEKI GIMUSHA KAI	RANK HOLDERS ASSOCIATION
HEIMUSHA KAI	RISING SUN FLAG SOCIETY
HINODE KAI	SAKURA KAI
HINOMARU KAI	SEKIEKI KAI
HOKO KAI	SEKISEI KAI
HOKOKU DAN	SERVICE SOCIETY
HOKOKU KAI	SHINKO CLUB
HOKUBEI BUTOKU KAI	SHINSHU KAI
HOKUBEI HEIYAKU GIMUSHA KAI	SILVER SHIRTS MOVEMENT
HOKUBEI HEIEKI GIMUSHA KAI	SINCERITY ASSOCIATION
HOKUBEI TEIKOKU DAN	SOCIETY FOR THE COMMEMORATION OF
HOKUBEI ZAIGO GUNJIN KAI	EMPEROR MEIJI
HOKUBEI ZAIGO SHOKU DAN	SOCIETY OF MEN ELIGIBLE FOR MILITARY DUTY
HOKUBEI ZAIGO GUNYU DAN	SOCIETY OF THE FLAG OF THE RISING SUN
HOSHI KAI	SHOKOKU KAI
HUMANITY ASSOCIATION	SOLDIERS' ASSOCIATION
IMPERIAL COMRADESHIP SOCIETY	SUIKO SHA
IMPERIAL MILITARY FRIENDS SOCIETY	TACOMA CLUB
IMPERIAL RESERVISTS ASSOCIATION	TAISEI YOKUSHAN KAI
IMPERIAL RULE ASSISTANCE ASSOCIATION	TEIKOKU GUNYU DAN
ISSHIN KAI	TOGO ASSOCIATION
JAPAN NAVY LEAGUE	TOGO KAI
JAPANESE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION	TWENTY-FORTY CLUB
JINDO KAI	TOKYO CLUB
KAIGUN KYOKAI	TOYO CLUB
KANJO KAI	WAKABA KAI
KOKURYU KAI	YOKOHAMA CLUB
KYUSHIN CLUB	YUDANSHA KAI
KYUGO KAI	YUSHI KESSHI DAN
KOKKA KAI	ZAIGO GUNJIN KAI
LOVING FRIENDS SOCIETY	ZAIGO SHOKU DAN
MEIJI JINGU KAI	

LIST "B"

AIKOKU FUJIN KAI	JAPANESE CULTURAL BROADCASTING SOC.
ALASKA CANNERY WORKERS UNION	JAPANESE CULTURAL CENTER OF SOUTHERN
ARCHERY ASSOCIATIONS	CALIFORNIA
ASSOCIATION OF JAPANESE CANNERY WORKERS	JAPANESE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF AM.
ASSOCIATIONS OF JAPANESE RAILROAD FOREMEN	JAPANESE HOTEL ASSOCIATIONS
ASSOCIATIONS FOR ENCOURAGEMENT OF SAVINGS	JIKYOKU IIN KAI
BARBERS ASSOCIATIONS	JISEKI HOZON KAI
BEHIND-THE-GUN SOCIETIES	JUNIOR CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE
BEIKOKU CHUG NIHONJIN KAI	JYUDO ORGANIZATIONS
BUDDHIST ORGANIZATIONS	JYUGO HOSHI KAI
BUKKYO KAI	JYUGO KAI
BUKKYO SEINEN KAI	JYUJITSU ORGANIZATIONS
BUSSEI KAI	KAIGAI DUMA CHUG KAI
CENTRAL JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA	KENDO ORGANIZATIONS
CENTRAL JAPANESE CULTURAL FEDERATION	KENGAKU DAN
CHOKI CHOCHIKU SHOREI KUMAI	KINJIN KAI
CHOCHIKU KUMIAI	KIBEI ORGANIZATIONS
CHOCHIKU SHOREI KAI	KODOKAN JUDO FEDERATION
COMMITTEE FOR THE SITUATION	KOKUFU SHIGIN KAI
COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS	KOKUSAI BUNKA SHINKOKAI
CULTURAL BROADCASTING SOCIETY	KONKOKYO (Shinto Sect) ORGANIZATIONS
CURRENT AFFAIRS SOCIETY	KYUDO ORGANIZATIONS
DAI NIPPON SEINEN KAI	LANGUAGE SCHOOL ORGANIZATIONS
DANJO SEINEN KAI	LONG TERM PATRIOTIC BOND SUB-
DCHO GROUP	SCRIPTION SOCIETY
EAST WEST CLUB	MIDORI KAI
FENCING ORGANIZATIONS	MONTHLY CONTRIBUTIONS CLUB
GAKUEN KOEN KAI	MUTUAL AID SOCIETIES
GAKUEN KYOKAI	NANKA NIHON BUNKA KYOKAI
GREATER JAPAN YOUTH CLUB	NATIONAL RECITATION SOCIETY
GUNJIN KAI	NICHIREN ORGANIZATIONS
HOGO GAKUEN KYOKAI	NIHON BUNKA CHUG RENMEI
HOTEL ASSOCIATIONS	NIHON SUNKA HOSO KYOKAI
HOUSE OF GROWTH	NIHON BUNKA KYOKAI
HOUSE OF LONG LIFE	NIHONJIN KAI
IMPERIAL EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY	NISEI WRITERS' GROUP
IMPERIAL JAPANESE AERONAUTICAL SOCIETY	NISEI YOUNG DEMOCRATS CLUB
JAPAN INSTITUTE	PACIFIC CULTURAL EDUCATION SOCIETY
JAPANESE ASSOCIATIONS	PATRIOTIC WOMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS
JAPANESE COMMITTEE FOR TRADE AND INFORMATION	PERFECTURAL ORGANIZATIONS
JAPANESE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE	SAVINGS ASSOCIATIONS
ICHIYU KAI	NIHONJIN SHOKO KAIGI SHO

SEICHO-NO-IYE
SEINEN KAI
SHINSHU (Buddhist Sect) ORGANIZATIONS
SHINTO ORGANIZATIONS
SHOKO KAIGISHO
SHUGYO DAN
SIGHTSEEING GROUPS
SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL
RELATIONS
SOGA FUJYO KAI
SONJIN KAI
SUMO ORGANIZATIONS
TAIHEIYO BUNKA KYOIKU KAI
TEIKOKU HIKO KYOKAI
TENRIKYO (Shinto Sect) ORGANIZATIONS
TOZAI CLUB
VILLAGE ORGANIZATIONS
WRESTLING ORGANIZATIONS
YOUNG MENS ASSOCIATIONS
ZAIBEI NIHONJIN JISEKI HOZEN KAI
TEIKOKU KYOIKU KYOKAI

LIST "C"

ASANO BUSSAN KABUSHIKI KAISHA

BANK OF CHOSEN

BANK OF KOREA

BANK OF FORMOSA

BANK OF JAPAN

BANK OF TAIWAN

C. T. TAKAHASHI & COMPANY

DOMEI TSUSHIN SHA

DOMEI NEWS AGENCY

JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE

JAPANESE AMERICAN SECURITIES

CORP. OF LOS ANGELES

JAPANESE AMERICAN THEATRICAL COMPANY

JAPANESE NEWSPAPER AGENCIES

JAPANESE NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS

JAPANESE LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS

JAPAN COTTON TRADING COMPANY

"K" LINE

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

KOKUSAI KISEN KAISHA

KOKUSAI LINE

MANTETSU

MINAMI MANSHU TETSUDO KABUSHIKI KAISHA

MITSUBISHI BANK

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA

MITSUBISHI TRADING COMPANY

MITSUMI AND COMPANY

MITSUMI BANK

MITSUMI BUSSAN

MITSUMI LINE

N.Y.K. LINE

NATIONAL MERCHANDISE COMPANY

NEWSPAPER (Japanese) AGENCIES

NICHIBEI KOGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA

NICHIBEI SHOKEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA

NIPPON BOEKI ASSENJYO

NIPPON GINKO

NIPPON MENKWA KABUSHIKI KAISHA

NIPPON PUBLISHING COMPANY

NIPPON TRADE AGENCY

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

OKURA TRADING COMPANY

O.S.K. LINE

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

OSAKA STEAMSHIP LINE

PACIFIC OIL COMPANY

PAN-PACIFIC TRADING & NAVIGATION
COMPANY

SAMURA AND COMPANY

SOUTH MANCHURIAN RAILWAY COMPANY

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA TRADING COMPANY

SUMITOMO BANK

TAIHEIYO SEKIYU KAISHA

TAIYO SEKIYU KAISHA

YAMASHITA KISEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA

YAMASHITA LINE

YOKOHAMA SHOKIN GINKO

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK

SUGGESTED STANDARDS
FOR GROUPING OF HEARING CASES

X Group A - Qualified answer or changed negative answer to Question 28, or retracted request for repatriation, with favorable and adequate project hearing concurred in by Washington examiner and none of following factors.

1. Three trips to Japan after age of six.
2. Any one trip to Japan of more than 1 year after the age of six.
3. Derogatory intelligence record or questionable organizational connections.
4. Combination of request for repatriation with qualified or changed answer to Question 28.
5. Investments in Japan.
6. Undisclosed or seriously inaccurate information on application form.
7. Any of the following factors involving subject or members of immediate family:
 - a. Interned.
 - b. Father or brother in Japan.
 - c. Kibei brothers.
 - d. Derogatory intelligence reports or questionable organizational connections.
 - X e. Negative answers to Question 28.
 - f. Repatriation requests.
 - g. Japanese investments of over \$1,000.

Group B - All cases not falling in Group A or Group C.

Group C - Cases involving one or more of following factors:

1. Unchanged negative answer to Question 28.
- 1a. Changed negative answer to Question 28 where project hearing board and the Washington examiner agree that the change is not sincere.
2. Unchanged qualified answer to Question 28 where the qualification casts serious doubt on loyalty.

- 2a. Changed seriously qualified answer to Question 28 where project hearing board and the Washington examiner agree that the change is not sincere.
3. Unchanged request for repatriation or expatriation.
- 3a. Changed request for repatriation or expatriation where project hearing board and the Washington examiner agree that the change is not sincere.
4. Significant information indicating subversive connections received from intelligence agencies or other sources not satisfactorily cleared up by project hearing docket.
5. Single U. S. male citizens who have had most of their life and education in Japan, have all or most of their relatives in Japan, and have returned to the United States since 1935 where the project hearing board recommends denial of leave clearance and the Washington examiner believes that the docket adequately supports this recommendation.
6. Negative recommendations by project hearing boards based on other evidence that also appears conclusive to Washington examiner.

Note: Group A - These cases to be submitted to the Deputy Director for immediate clearance.

Group B - These cases will require a more careful study and possibly a summary and analysis of pertinent information developing reasons for whatever recommendation is made.

Group C - This group represents cases which, in the opinion of the reviewer, should be denied leave clearance. They should be submitted to the Solicitor.

LEAVE CLEARANCE HEARING OF [D.E.]

Date: September 14, 1943

Time: 3:15 P.M.

Committee: [Mr. A.]

[Mr. B.]

[Mr. C.]

[Mr. A:]

Q. What is your name?

A. [D--- E---]

Q. How old are you?

A. Twenty-one.

Q. What is your address here?

A. [Gives barrack number]

Q. What were your previous addresses in reverse order?

A. Los Angeles, California.

Q. Where did you live before you lived in Los Angeles?

A. In Seattle, Washington.

Q. Is that where you were born?

A. Yes.

Q. You lived there until you moved to Los Angeles?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you register for selective service?

A. Yes.

Q. Where?

A. At the Assembly Center.

Q. Why had you not registered before that?

A. Because I was not old enough.

Q. What is the name of your father?

A. [M--- E---]

Q. What is the name of your mother?

A. [F--- E---]

Q. Are they both alive?

A. Yes.

Q. Where do they live?

A. [Same barrack]

Q. How old is your father?

A. He is approximately 45.

Q. And your mother?

A. Forty, I think.

Q. What is your father's occupation?

A. He is a film technician.

Q. What is your mother's occupation?

A. She is a housewife.

Q. What is your father's occupation here?

A. Camp projectionist.

Q. Your mother's?

A. Cashier at the Beauty Shop.

Q. Have they applied for repatriation?

A. No, they haven't.

Q. Your father is a citizen of Japan and your mother a citizen of the United States?

A. My dad is not technically a citizen of Japan as he was born in Hawaii and was taken to Japan at an early age.

Q. He claims Hawaiian birth?

A. Yes.

Q. Has either parent been interned?

A. No.

Q. What has been your education?

A. I have gone to Junior College almost two years there in Los Angeles.

Q. You have never been outside of the United States?

A. No, I haven't.

Q. You have had three years of Japanese Language School?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you any brothers and sisters?

A. I have a sister.

Q. What is her name?

A. [H--- E---]

Q. And her address?

A. [Same barrack]

Q. How old is she?

A. She is twenty.

Q. What has been her education?

A. She has gone almost half year to Junior College.

Q. Has she ever been outside of the United States?

A. No, she hasn't.

Q. What, if anything, was her employment before evacuation?

A. She was a school girl.

Q. At the present time, is she employed?

A. Yes. She is a teacher at the High School.

Q. What does she teach?

A. Physical Education.

Q. Has she applied for expatriation?

A. No, she hasn't.

Q. Do you have any close relatives in the United States who are interned or who have been interned?

A. No.

Q. Do you have any close relatives in Japan?

A. On my father's side, but I don't call them close.

Q. How are they related?

A. His brothers and his brothers' sons and daughters.

Q. No grandparents?

A. No.

Q. Do you happen to know whether any of them are serving or at any time were serving in the Japanese Army or Navy?

A. We haven't heard from them for five or six years, so I don't know.

Q. Before that time, did you know of any of them serving in the Japanese Army or Navy?

A. I remember--No, I don't think so.

Q. What were you going to say when you said "I remember"?

A. I think there was one uncle who might have served.

Q. In the Army or Navy?

A. In the Army, I think.

Q. You are not married?

A. No, I am not.

Q. What has been your employment record? Were you employed prior to evacuation?

A. No.

Q. Are you employed?

A. Not now. I was working for the [camp] newspaper.

Q. How long since you have been unemployed?

A. Approximately two months.

Q. What was the reason for your leaving the employ of the newspaper?

A. I completed my special work on the Anniversary Booklet.

Q. How long did you work on that?

A. One month.

Q. Were you employed before that?

A. Yes.

Q. In what capacity?

A. As artist on the newspaper.

Q. What I am trying to get at is for you to give me your employment record here in the Center--on the Project.

A. When first I came I worked as junior clerk in the Administration Building for a month and after that I went to the newspaper, for four months.

Q. Is there any reason why you have not undertaken other employment after the Booklet?

A. I am waiting for the proper kind of a job in art.

Q. When you say the "proper kind of a job" do you mean in the Center?

A. Yes.

Q. Were you registered by your parents for dual citizenship?

A. No, I was not.

Q. You obtained that information from your parents?

A. Yes. But I think I remember my parents having registered me at birth, but just before the war broke out they cancelled it.

Q. How?

A. By writing to the Japanese Consulate.

Q. Where?

A. In Los Angeles.

Q. Have you any papers to show that cancellation?

A. In order to have the Japanese citizenship cancelled we had to turn the Japanese citizenship paper in, so we have no record of it. Just before the war we had it cancelled--in December.

Q. The first week in December?

A. I don't know exactly when it was, but it was before the war broke out.

Q. What date did the war break out?

A. December seventh.

Q. The first week of December?

A. I think it was cancelled in November.

Q. What are your plans for the future?

A. Well, first of all, when I relocate I want to go back to school. But in the meantime, I think I will have to work to go to school.

Q. Is there any part of the country that you prefer for relocation?

A. I prefer to relocate in the Midwest.

Q. What additional education are you seeking?

A. I wish to complete my university education.

Q. Along what line?

A. A liberal course involving all the things that a person ordinarily would learn, majoring in art, of course.

Q. Have you been studying art here?

A. Yes, I have.

Q. In school?

A. Not in school.

Q. You are studying at home?

A. I attended night school about a week, but I am studying privately now.

Q. Who is your teacher?

A. [Mr. O---]

Q. You have no interest in any professional or vocational course?

A. Yes, I would be interested in commercial art and fine arts. To define fine arts, I mean painting, drawing and water color.

Q. And your object and ambition is to be an artist?

A. Yes.

Q. What is your feeling about returning to the West Coast?

A. Well, I would like to go there if we had a chance, but mainly because I feel I haven't completed all the subjects that were available at the Junior College education, so for that reason I want to go back there.

Q. What advantage would that be? Similar educational instruction is offered in other parts of the country.

A. There would not be a real motive except for the sentimental side-- teachers, school mates.

Q. You expect to find the same teachers and school mates?

A. I probably won't find the same school mates, but I would find some of the teachers.

Q. Do I understand then that you would prefer to go to the West Coast for sentimental reasons rather than because of better instruction than in other parts of the country?

A. My particular desire is to return to the West Coast and continue my education there, but if that is impossible and so long as it is impossible, my purpose would be to go to the Middle West and continue my education there.

Q. If you found living conditions and working conditions satisfactory in the Midwest, would you remain there even though opportunity were afforded you to return to the West Coast?

A. Well, that would depend entirely upon the job--the pay, living conditions and the attitude of the people living there.

Q. Suppose that the job, the pay and the living conditions, also the attitude of the people were just as they are today?

A. Well, in that case my decision would depend entirely upon when the job is available or how much the job pays or what type of a job it is.

Q. Do you know anything about the attitude of the people on the West Coast?

A. Well, all I know is what I read in the newspapers and if the newspapers play up the disagreeable side, that is what I know.

Q. Have you any intention of visiting Japan in the future?

A. No. Not at present or in the future. The way I feel now, I have no desire to visit Japan.

Q. Have you any immediate plans for relocation as to a particular place to go or a particular institution in which to continue your education?

A. No.

Q. Have you corresponded with any institutions or any relocation offices in which you are particularly interested?

A. No, I have not--yet.

Q. Have you ever applied for expatriation?

A. No, I haven't.

Q. Do you or your family own any property or investments or have you any business connections in Japan?

A. No.

Q. Do you have any prospect of inheriting any Japanese property?

A. No.

Q. What have been your interests outside of your education and your art?

A. I would say a good job.

Q. No, that is not what I mean. Have you been interested in sports, activities, etc.?

A. I have been interested in music.

Q. In what form?

A. As a listener and also as a performer in the choir.

Q. Have you taken up any sports?

A. Not recently. In school I enjoyed swimming.

Q. Did you ever belong to any athletic team?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever participate in any Japanese sport?

A. No. Except when we had picnics, where a person ran, high jumped, etc.

Q. That is not a peculiar Japanese sport. You never participated in judo, kendo, etc.?

A. No, no Japanese sport.

Q. Have you participated in any activities since you have been here besides your work on the newspaper and your art work?

A. No.

Q. Have you belonged to any Japanese organizations at any time either here or before you came here?

A. No.

Q. Have you belonged to any American organizations other than High School fraternities? Have you been a member of the Boy Scouts, Y.M.C.A. or any other organization?

A. No.

Q. What is your ability to speak Japanese?

A. At home all I spoke was English, but I can understand Japanese.

Q. Can you speak it?

A. A little bit.

Q. Can you read it?

A. A little bit.

Q. Can you write it?

A. I can write my name but not much more.

Q. Have you subscribed to or read Japanese periodicals or publications?

A. No, I have not.

Q. Have you contributed to any Japanese societies or funds of any sort, or any Japanese organizations of any sort whatsoever?

A. No.

Q. Have you contributed to any American societies or organizations?

A. Red Cross.

Q. Have you purchased any War Bonds or stamps?

A. Yes. I have a \$25 War Bond.

Q. Have you taken any part in American drives or anything of that sort in connection with raising funds?

A. No.

Q. Have you ever been arrested or questioned by police?

A. No.

Q. Have you ever had any dealings with Internal Security at the Center or been questioned about any of your activities?

A. No.

Q. When you first answered question 28 on the military registration questionnaire, you answered that question in the negative?

A. Yes.

Q. Was that a true answer when you gave it?

A. Yes.

Q. Will you explain the reason for your answering the question that way?

A. In the first place, the Japanese were put in camps while the American citizens of German and Italian ancestry were not. The conditions in the Assembly Center such as living in stables where there was no ventilation and in lining up for hours at a time in order to eat at a mess hall- those were the conditions which influenced me. The main reason was because we were in camp.

Q. Did any one influence your decision in any way?

A. No.

Q. Did you arrive at all those conclusions by yourself?

A. Yes.

Q. And the sum total of your objections to this treatment led you to state that you refused to swear allegiance to the United States?

A. Right.

Q. Was that the part of the question you were answering in the negative or were you motivated in any way by the other part of the question which asked if you were loyal to Japan? Did that part of the question enter into it at all?

A. What do you mean by that?

Q. The question - "Will you swear unqualified allegiance to the United States of America and faithfully defend the United States from any 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." You have stated that this request led you to refuse to say you would swear unqualified allegiance to the United States. Did your answer also lead you to feel you would swear allegiance to the Japanese Emperor or did that enter in at all?

A. We were placed in these camps and the attitude of the press as it was then made me feel that maybe Japan was the place where I would have my best opportunity for the future.

Q. So, at the time you answered this question you were inclined to feel that you might be willing to swear allegiance to Japan?

A. That is right.

Q. Now, in other words, at the time you answered the question on February 11th you definitely felt this way about the United States?

A. Yes.

Q. And one week later, I believe on February 18th, you expressed a desire to change your answer to question 27?

A. Yes.

- Q. You were willing to serve in the armed forces of the United States and you, I believe, did change your answer on that day?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Since that time, have you expressed a wish to change your answer to question 28?
- A. Yes, I have.
- Q. About when did you make that application the first time?
- A. When segregation hearings were begun. I don't remember exactly when that was. It was right after I had my segregation hearing.
- Q. That was the early part of this year. Is that right?
- A. Yes. It was my desire to have it changed when I had my hearing.
- Q. Will you state the basis on which you wished to change your answer at that time? Why, at that time, did you wish to change your answer?
- A. Over a year had passed since the war broke out. The attitude of the press had changed since we were first sent to camp and the fact that people were more willing to accept us as citizens and give us equal opportunities. These prompted me to change my answer.
- Q. You speak about the press of the nation. How much of the press of the nation did you see during the period when you were disloyal to the United States?
- A. Why I saw just the Pacific Coast papers, particularly the Los Angeles Times, Examiner and Herald Express.
- Q. What led you to believe the attitude of those papers has changed in any way?
- A. Their attitude has not changed but the papers in the Midwest and the East are favorable.
- Q. Did you see those papers at the time you were bitter about the attitude of the West Coast?
- A. No, I didn't.
- Q. What basis of knowledge do you have that the rest of the country felt more kindly towards Japanese-American citizens at any time?
- A. They seem to be very agreeable toward us, so I think that is a very healthy sign.
- Q. Was your feeling of loyalty or lack of loyalty to the United States dependent entirely upon the attitude of the people and the press towards your minority racial group?
- A. I would say yes.
- Q. And if you discovered that the government or military policies might affect your minority group in a way which you considered unjust, would you on that basis either gain or lose loyalty to the United States?
- A. Well, that would depend entirely on what happens to American citizens of German or Italian ancestry. If those policies might be put into operation against or were applied to Germans and Italians as well as Japanese, I would not mind, but on the other hand, if they applied only to us, then I would not know. I might change my answer.

Q. Are we supposed to infer from these answers that your loyalty or lack of loyalty to the United States is entirely selfish to quality?

A. It could be interpreted as selfish.

Q. I am asking you to interpret it for us. We are anxious to know whether it is based entirely upon the treatment which you received individually as a member of a minority racial group, or whether it is based upon the fact that you consider that democracy has so failed generally as to be an institution to which you cannot be loyal?

A. The two statements which you give are slightly disconnected, are they not?

Q. You will have to separate them and answer them. What I am driving at is this. You are doubtless aware that during the period when you were growing up, if you studied American history, at all times there has been oppression of one class or race by another, based upon race prejudice or class hatred. You are probably also aware of the fact that today there are certain oppressions in the southern states against Negroes which do not exist as far as white people are concerned, although both are citizens in the eye of the law and the Constitution. Does the fact that the southern states, to some extent, oppress Negroes cause you to be disloyal to the United States, or is it only when the oppression reaches you personally through the group of which you are a member that your loyalty to the United States wavers?

A. I would say that if it affected me personally, I would change my answer. It would depend upon how I am treated personally.

Q. In other words, when I asked you if your loyalty or disloyalty is based entirely upon what we might consider the treatment of yourself, the answer to that would be "Yes"?

A. Yes.

Q. All I can say is this. Is your loyalty which you now profess caused by a change of attitude towards loyalty to the fundamental principles of this country as you learned them in school and college, loyalty to the principles of democracy as set forth in the Constitution of the United States and all the different states and the Declaration of Independence, the Emancipation Proclamation and the other documents which Americans point to as indicative of the government we are supposed to have, or is it based upon how nearly the governing bodies, governing individuals—people of the United States—arrive at successful administration of those principles with regard to your own personal place in the population of this country?

A. While the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence are all fine documents, they are only documents. It would depend entirely upon how their administration is handled by the people and those documents can only stand as long as the people desire to carry out those principles.

Q. I assume from your original answer to question 28 that your belief was that the constitutional provisions broke down and failed in so far as the treatment of your group was concerned.

A. I would not say that the documents broke down but the interpretations broke down.

Q. What test of the interpretation have you made, or what attempt have you made to test the strength of those documents in relation to your own situation?

A. First, we have been promised that we could pursue happiness, a very important principle. I don't think that was possible in the assembly centers or in the relocation centers.

Q. I am afraid again that you misunderstand the Constitution of the United States, the fundamental law of the United States. As you know, there are judicial bodies throughout the United States up to and including the United States Supreme Court. There are tribunals in which every citizen and every alien may complain of any injustice or violation forbidden by the Constitution of the United States. You are aware of that, are you not?

A. Yes.

Q. You feel that there has been injustice and discrimination in your particular case—in the case of people of Japanese ancestry? What effort have you made to preserve your rights through the democratic channels of the United States?

A. I have not made any personal effort, but I think a certain person in Portland, Oregon, and another fellow who lives on the Pacific Coast, made that test and took their cases to the Supreme Court.

Q. Are you familiar with the results?

A. I am not too familiar, but some of the cases that the Supreme Court passed were unfavorable, were they not?

Q. You personally, however, have made no effort in your own favor?

A. No.

Q. Have you considered any legal aid which is free, which is offered in most any community through the Bar Association or through the other channels or employing a lawyer, in the event that you or your family wanted to do that? Have you taken that step?

A. No, I haven't.

Q. Do you consider it fair to condemn a system of government or to relinquish your loyalty to a system of government without giving it a chance to see whether it works or not?

A. I haven't tested it but these people I mentioned before tested it.

Q. What I am afraid of is that your original answer and your desire to change were based solely and exclusively upon your own selfish interests, without any regard to your rights or obligations as a citizen. I would like to have you demonstrate to me that I am wrong. If you feel that you are being dealt with with absolute fairness—I want you to be fair to yourself and I want you to be fair to us; but what can I conclude except that your loyalty depends upon how the officials of the press and the people of the United States deal with you personally? Would you serve in the United States Army?

A. Yes, I would.

Q. Would you serve in the United States Army regardless of whether you were loyal to the United States or not?

A. If I had said I were disloyal, I don't think I would, but I am loyal now and would serve in the Army.

Q. If you were refused leave clearance, would you serve in the United States Army?

A. If I were drafted, I would, yes.

[Mr. B:]

Q. That one answer to that question right there—if you were drafted. We know you would serve then, but would you be willing to serve?

A. Yes, I would be.

Q. You are loyal enough to serve or just serve because you had to serve?

A. You know if I did not want to stay here and if I did not want to serve in the United States Army, I would repatriate to Japan, would I not?

Q. You would ask for it probably.

[Mr. A:]

Q. Under what circumstances would you volunteer for service in the United States Army?

A. It is difficult to say. It would depend upon the time.

Q. Give a set of circumstances under which you would volunteer.

A. Well, I would volunteer if the Japanese people were allowed to return to the Pacific Coast because the threat of invasion by Japan no longer exists.

Q. Would you, under those circumstances, volunteer for service in the Pacific?

A. Yes.

Q. You would have no objection to fighting against your people?

A. No, no objection.

[Mr. C:]

Q. I have a man working for me who has asked for repatriation. He made a lot of money in the United States. I asked him why he was repatriating and he said his family was in Japan. Then I asked him what his reason was for repatriating in Japan and he said he would go over until this thing is over and then come back. I wonder what your attitude is toward that story. What is going to happen to him in Japan and what will he do when he comes back to the United States? He has made lots of money here in the United States, he has lots of property, and we are talking about loyalty and treatment, etc. here. What do you think of his reception when he lands in Japan and when he comes back to the United States to make more money? Do you think he will be allowed to keep all that money over there? Do you think when the war is over he will be allowed to come back to the United States? Do you think that is a true program which he can work out?

A. No, I don't think so, I would not call him a very fine person. He certainly is not patriotic.

[Mr. A:]

Q. If your feelings were based upon inadequate information, not knowing how the country as a whole felt, and if you failed to exercise your rights as a citizen by seeking redress in the courts of the United States, would you still feel that it was not up to you to do anything, not up to you to find out how the rest of the country felt, but so long as you were being oppressed in newspapers, would you be justified in declaring yourself disloyal to the United States? Do you see the point?

A. But would not a person not a Japanese have the same ideas? Would he not answer the same way if he were put into camp?

Q. I am not asking about anybody else. I am asking about you.

A. The thing is, what knowledge is acquired by an individual would affect his decision and if the attitude of the press of the nation was not known to you, [stresses the word] then I think even you would answer the same way.

Q. Let me put it this way. If somebody assaulted you on the street without justification and broke your jaw and knocked some teeth out, and injured you, and if you had gone up to the policeman on the corner and asked him to arrest this person and you knew who it was who assaulted you, and the policeman refused to do it, would you feel justified, for instance in killing the policeman?

A. No, I would not.

Q. Why not?

A. Because the policeman is not responsible for my broken jaw.

Q. He is responsible for your immediate deprivation of your rights, isn't he?

A. Yes, I would report him to his superiors.

Q. What else would you do?

A. I would find another policeman.

Q. You would not take that action because you know you could get redress in other ways. Now then, suppose that you failed to do any of those things or nothing about it, would you feel justified in stating that law and order had completely broken down in that community and that you had no use for that type of government?

A. If I were persecuted outside, at least I would have my liberty and it would make me fight.

Q. Suppose you went to Cleveland, got off the train and a policeman took you and locked you up in jail because you looked like a Japanese?

A. I would get a lawyer and see if I could get out.

Q. You would not have your liberty then, would you?

A. I would have liberty in my grasp.

Q. What difference is there?

A. The thing is, if I had the opportunity to go outside, I would be more free than I am here.

Q. Have you been deprived of permission to communicate with lawyers?

A. No.

Q. Have you ever, for instance, come to the office of the Project Attorney here and asked to obtain a lawyer?

A. No.

Q. Don't you think you have neglected to even attempt to protect your own rights?

A. I guess I have.

Q. Don't you think that your answer, in the fact of such neglect, is not logical? The situation is the same. It is not changed. Any change which appears to you is unreal, transitory. People throughout the United States have not changed their attitude as a whole towards your racial minority group. If anything, the change would have been for the worse because of the force which comes out of the Pacific because some people are unable to distinguish between an enemy alien and a citizen of this country and that situation will probably get worse.

A. I have many friends who have relocated. I have not heard of a single case where a person has failed because of the attitude outside.

Q. You were living here, outside of California, for many months before you answered that question. I think we have gone far enough, but I am trying to get you to understand the basic reasoning which led you to answer this question and your own failure to acquire knowledge of the situation and protect your own rights—you say would not anybody in the same situation answer the question as you did. It is my own opinion that the majority would certainly have not answered it that way. I would not. I would have exercised my legal rights.

A. You, as a lawyer, would be closer to those things.

Q. There has been a lawyer right here. You haven't even attempted to consult a lawyer inside or outside. You haven't raised a finger to protect your rights. How can you blame a situation when you have not done anything?

A. I have been a school boy almost all of my life and led a sheltered life, but I know that there is no excuse for me not doing anything about it.

[Mr. B:]

Q. You are asking to do everything now that democracy stands for?

A. Yes, I am.

Q. The thing that those other boys who are fighting for the United States would like to do?

A. Yes.

HEARING CONCLUDED

No risk, but cannot affirmatively recommend clearance. Does not possess a real sense of loyalty.

[Mr. A]

Committee Chairman