

September 21

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JG. 15C

During the conversation with French, the Community Analyst, he revealed the following three items of some significance, as he observed in the Denver conference:

1. John Provinse regards expatriation and repatriation as something motivated by some sinister force. He considers, therefore, that the applications are an expression of disloyalty to the United States. He believes that some subversive groups are ~~working~~ actively working in the centers influencing others to apply for expatriation and repatriation. The Analysts were busy during the conference in arguing ^{with him} on this point. Toward the end, French said, Provinse was more or less convinced that the applications do not have much significance in terms of "loyalty" and "disloyalty".

2. It is noticeable at Poston that internees returned from Santa Fe on parole are actively participating in the project administration and politics. But in other centers they are remaining out of active participation, according to the various ^{Analysts.} ~~participation.~~ It was concluded by them that the parolees are afraid to participate because of the nature of the project administrations *elsewhere.*

3. French met Shinituro Nomura, the editor of the Rocky Shimpo, while in Denver. He ^{was} introduced by Hoffman, the Analyst at Topaz, who was a friend of the editor. (The interview between Hoffman and Nomura was reported in detail in a recent issue of the Rocky Shimpo.) During the conversation, Nomura was particularly anxious to find out the reaction at Poston to an article reporting Nomura's interview with Dr. Yusa. (Cf: July 27, page 3). He re-

SEPTEMBER 21 -- (3)

ported that the nature of the article was a drastic departure from the present trend in the vernacular papers. He expected a great deal of resistance to the article from the Japanese in the centers. He believed that the Japanese were not quite ready to absorb what were said during the reported interview. (The Poston residents did not show much "resistance". They took it as a matter of fact.)

SEPTEMBER 25 -- (1)

JL 15C

The Leave Clearance Board is now hearing the cases of those that have withdrawn their applications for repatriation. Two of the official records of these hearings are reproduced here as a sample. These documents have been obtained surreptitiously.

Kikutaro Kikuchi (fictitious)

Mr. Kikutaro Kikuchi appeared for leave clearance hearing on September 18, 1944. He was born in Japan in 1877 and came to this country in 1905, returned to Japan in 1927 due to the illness of his wife. He has been a farm laborer since coming to this country and has been employed in a great ^{many} years in an orange grove in Mantone, California.

In regard to his application ~~on~~ for repatriation, he states ~~that~~ his daughter had continuously been writing to him prior to hostilities to return to Japan and that he had planned to go back, but foreign ships were frozen in American ports and he was unable to return. Upon coming to Poston, he was told that he could repatriate to Japan; therefore, he submitted an application. When he found that it was going to take such a long time in order for him to repatriate and as he was getting older, he felt that he would rather stay in this country and withdrew his application. Mr. Kikuchi states that he has approximately fourteen thousand yen on deposit in a Japanese bank. When he was asked if it was for the use of his daughter, he said "No, it is just on deposit." He also has a small bank account in Redlands, California.

When asked whether he would rather stay in Poston or relocate, he stated he was an old man and felt that he would rather stay in Poston and return to California when hostilities ceased. It is the opinion of the Board that Mr. Kikuchi is not a danger to the security of the United States; therefore, we recommend that

SEPTEMBER 25 -- (2)

leave clearance be granted.

The purpose of the hearing was explained to Mr. Kikuchi by Miss Peavy.

Q. When were you born?

A. In 1877, July 27.

Q. How long have you been in this country?

A. I think I came to this country in 1905.

Q. You returned to Japan in 1927?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. For what reason?

A. My wife was sick. My daughter called me so I went back.

Q. Are your wife and daughter still in Japan?

A. My wife has passed away but my daughters are still living.

Q. Do you have any children in this country?

A. Two girls in Japan.

Q. Why did you apply for repatriation?

A. My daughter kept sending me letters urging me to come back to Japan. I had made specific plans for returning but due to international interruptions, boats ceased to sail for Japan and I was unable to go. Upon coming to Poston I applied for repatriation and hoped to return right away but later on I changed my mind and I had my request for repatriation cancelled.

Q. Why did you withdraw your request for repatriation?

A. First I thought that I would like to go back, but I later decided that I preferred living in America and withdrew my application.

Q. Do you have any money in California?

A. Just a little sum in the bank in Redlands.

Q. Do you have any money in Japan?

A. I have a little bit in Japan.

Q. How much money do you have in Japanese banks?

A. About 14,000 yen.

Q. Is your daughter using your money?

SEPTEMBER 25 -- (3)

A. No, she is not using it. It is in the bank.

Q. Do you belong to any Japanese organization?

A. I was a member of the Japanese Association.

Q. What type of work did you do before evacuation?

A. I was working in an orange grove.

Q. Would you like to relocate and go out to work?

A. I am very old so I think it is better for me to stay here.

Q. What are your plans for the future?

A. When the war is over, I think I would like to go back to the same place I was before.

The hearing was adjourned at 4:30 p.m.

Sukiyaki Tanaka (fictitious)

Mr. Sukiyaki Tanaka appeared for leave clearance hearing September 18, 1944. Mr. Tanaka was born in Japan in 1878, came to the United States by way of the Hawaiian Islands in 1904. He was employed in Santa Rosa and migrated to Southern California. He has followed agriculture ever since coming to this country.

In regard to the question of drafting of Nisei, he stated that if they were born in America they were American citizens; therefore it was right that they should serve. Mr. Tanaka has been employed on the Project as an agricultural worker. He is without funds and wholly dependent upon the Government. He does not have any relative in the United States and is not sure whether he has a wife in Japan as he has been away from Japan for such a long while and she did not come to this country with him. He also said he had a child but did not know where she was at this time.

He stated his reason for repatriation was that when he was ~~tell~~ told that he could return to Japan if he placed an application,

he thought that he would be better off in Japan than in Poston. When Poston improved, he felt that he would just as soon stay here as he had no desire in the first place to go to Japan.

Mr. Tanaka is a very elderly man and it is apparent that he would be unable to support himself by engaging in any heavy type of work. The Board feels that Mr. Tanaka does not constitute a threat to the security of the United States; therefore, the Board recommends that leave clearance be granted.

The purpose of the hearing was explained to Mr. Tanaka by Miss Peavy.

Q. What is your name?

A. Tanaka, Sukiyaki.

Q. How old are you?

A. Sixty-eight.

Q. When did you come to this country?

A. I came over to the mainland from Hawaii in 1904. I was in Hawaii three years.

Q. How long were you in Hawaii?

A. Three years.

Q. Do you have any relatives in Japan?

A. I don't know. I have been in this country forty-eight (?) years so I really don't know.

Q. Have you dependents in this country?

A. I have a wife and children Japan but I haven't had any word from her in years so I don't know whether she is living or not.

Q. Any children?

A. I had one daughter but I don't know anything about her now.

Q. Why did you apply for expatriation when you first came to Poston?

A. When I first came here to Poston it was very hot and dusty and uncomfortable. I felt as if I were being tortured, so I decided

SEPTEMBER 25 -- (5)

to ask for repatriation.

Q. Why did you ask for cancellation of repatriation.

A. Later on conditions became so much better that I decided that I would like to stay here and withdraw my application. I didn't want to go in the first place.

Q. What type of work have you done here in Poston?

A. I helped raise vegetables. I am still doing the same work.

Q. Do you have any desire to relocate and work?

A. Yes, if I could find a good place, but I am very old, and not able to do much work.

Q. What do you feel about the draft situation? What do you think about drafting Japanese-American boys?

A. If they are born in this country, they are American citizens. Drafting them seems to be the right and natural thing to do.

Q. Do you have any investments in Japan?

A. No, I have nothing.

Q. Do you have any money deposited in Japan?

A. No.

Q. Any money in this country?

A. No.

Q. What is your religion?

A. I am Buddhist.

Q. Did you belong to any Japanese organizations in California?

A. No.

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I conferred with Burge regarding the meeting with Shepard.

(Cf: September 22, page 1). He believed Shepard was tactless in

the meeting. "The trouble with some of these people is that they don't realize in what abnormal circumstances the evacuees are in.

They talk about eight hours a day and work habits and so on. But

they fail to think what they would feel if they are in the evacuees'

SEPTEMBER 25 -- (6)

positions. If you look over the project, you will see where people are working with contentment. Messhalls are one; and the messworkers are working happily because they feel responsibility to other Japanese. There are other places. At these places, section or division heads are the ones who can understand the human problems of their evacuee workers."

By talking with Burge, I received an impression that he was encouraging me to fight against the Fiscal Section.

SEPTEMBER 26 -- (1)

56.15c

The following memorandum was passed to me from the Community Council:

MEMORANDUM

Copy
2-2-45

The Department of State acknowledges the receipt of memorandum No. 166, Ex. 113.00 T II dated July 7, 1944 from the Spanish Embassy in charge of Japanese interests in the continental United States concerning the recently enacted Federal Statute which provides for the loss of United States citizenship by persons making formal renunciation of such citizenship while in the United States. The Embassy inquires whether this statute covers (A) all Nisei who assert loyalty to the Emperor of Japan and assert their desire to renounce United States citizenship no matter in what camp they reside. The Embassy also wishes to know (b) under what conditions renunciations of United States citizenship are to be accepted and (c) whether Nisei are to be immediately considered as alien enemies and consequently come under the protection of the Embassy.

There is set forth below for the information^a of the Embassy and excerpt from a communication recently received from the Attorney General with respect to the questions raised by the Embassy in its memorandum under acknowledgment:

"The Spanish Embassy asked to be advised whether or not the statute covers all Nisei who assert loyalty to the Emperor of Japan and their desire to renounce American citizenship no matter in what camp they are located, or whether it is restricted to residents of the Tule Lake segregation center. The statute, Public Law 405, 78th Cong., 2nd Sess., approved July 1, 1944, is general in terms and is not restricted to American citizens of Japanese ancestry. It amends the Nationality Act of 1940 which did not permit renunciation of citizenship by individuals in the United States except in limited circumstances involving conviction for treason or desertion from the armed forces in times of war. The amendment permits renunciation of nationality by any citizen whenever the United States shall be in a state of war and the Attorney General shall approve such renunciation as not contrary to the interests of national defense. The principal reason for seeking this legislation at this time was the fact that a number of citizens of Japanese ancestry had expressed the wish to renounce American citizenship and, in the case of dual nationals, to retain Japanese citizenship alone. The application of the statute will not be restricted to such citizens in any particular relocation center.

The Spanish Embassy also inquires under what conditions declarations of renunciation of citizenship are to be accepted. Each case will receive separate consideration and an assertion of loyalty to the Emperor of Japan and of the desire to renounce United States citizenship will not be approved as a renunciation of citizenship without reference to the reasons for the assertion and to all of the facts in the particular case. No renunciation of citizenship will be effective

SEPTEMBER 26 -- (2)

until it is made in writing and approved by the Attorney General as prescribed by the statute.

The Spanish Embassy also inquires whether such American citizens are to be immediately considered as Japanese alien enemies under the protection of the Embassy. American citizenship will not be lost and the individual, if a dual national, will not become a Japanese alien enemy under the protection of the Embassy until in each individual case the renunciation is approved by the Attorney General.

The statute contemplates discrimination in its application to avoid loss of citizenship by citizens who are not genuinely disaffected or by citizens whose motivation is the avoidance of Selective Service or other legal obligations."

Department of State, September 7, 1944

Washington

740.00115 Pacific War/8-844

October 12

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JL. 15C

It is rumored among evacuees here (although not widely spread yet) that those applications for repatriation and expatriation filed after the date of the Denver conference of Project Directors would not be honored by the WRA. It is generally accepted among the appointed personnel (also evacuee leaders) that the WRA would be swamped with new applications for repatriation and expatriation when the liquidation of the centers is announced.

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OCTOBER 15 -- (1)

J6.15C

Some ^{of} the more interesting leave clearance records are reprinted here. The records have been obtained surreptitiously.

Case I

SUBJECT: Toshi Tanaka (fictitious)

Attached is the following document relating to this case:

EXHIBIT A: Transcript of Hearing

*Exempted
Rpa*

It is the unanimous recommendation of the Hearing Board that leave clearance should be denied to Mr. Toshi Tanaka. He was exceedingly frank in his statement in regard to his feeling toward this country in comparison with his future in Japan. He was quite definite in his views in regard to racial discrimination in America. His feeling seemed to be in favor of Japan in preference to this country even in regard to personal loyalty.

His statement concerning army service was that he would refuse induction into the armed services of the United States, but should his return to Japan be effected in the near future, he would not hesitate to serve in the Japanese army.

Mr. Tanaka has had experience in California in farm work prior to evacuation. He has some property in California awaiting his return; however, he also has property, or property belonging to his parents in Japan also awaiting his return there.

In view of his decision concerning racial discrimination in America, he feels that the property in Japan would afford much more economic security for himself and his family. The fact that he has two brothers in the armed services of the United States does not alter his decision for returning to Japan, in any way.

Concerning harmful activities to the United States, Mr. Tanaka's statement was that it would be foolish for him to per-

OCTOBER 15 -- (2)

form such acts. He is not a member of any American organizations, and concerning Japanese organizations, he is only a member of the Young Buddhists' Association.

His personality was very outgoing and very agreeable. His general appearance was one of neatness and cleanliness. He had no reluctance in being transferred to Tule Lake Center.

In view of his application for expatriation and in view of his rather strong feelings against racial discrimination in this country and loyal to Japan, the Hearing Board recommends that leave clearance be denied.

C. R. Carter
Board Member

Howard Hollenbeck
Board Member

Family Members:	Age	Citizen	Sex	Address
Wife, Teruko Tanaka	23	U S	F	Poston, Ariz.
Daughter, Midori Joyce Tanaka	2	U S	F	Poston, Ariz.
Son, Hidemi Tanaka	1	U S	M	Poston, Ariz.
Father, Konoichi Tanaka	58	Japan	M	Poston, Ariz.
Mother, Tetsu Tanaka	53	Japan	F	Poston, Ariz.
Brother, Tadashi Tanaka	27	U S	M	US Army, France
Brother, Shigeru Tanaka	23	U S	M	US Army, Fr. Snelling
Sister, Chizuko Arikawa	25	U S	F	Poston, Ariz.

Q. How old are you?

A.


Twenty-eight.

Q. You applied for expatriation. That's the reason why you are having another interview. Possibly, some of the things have already been asked before. Can you tell us in your own words why you have applied for expatriation?

A. Since evacuation, we decided we would rather go back and live over there.

Q. Before evacuation you felt fairly content with what you were doing in California?

A. Yes.



OCTOBER 15 -- (3)

Q. That was farming work?

A. Yes.

Q. You were born in California?

A. That's right.

Q. Your wife was born there too?

A. Yes.

Q. You have been in farm work for how long in California?

A. Five, six years --- longer than that.

Q. And since evacuation, you felt you wanted to go back to Japan. Is there any specific reason that made you want to go back to Japan? Could you tell us what your reasons would be?

A. I guess it's on account of racial prejudices.

Q. That's prejudice at the present time that you're afraid of?

A. No, we have been fighting against race prejudice ever since evacuation. Since we aren't very popular over here, we would rather go back.

Q. Have you ever met up with personal discrimination, any problem in regard to race?

A. Yes.

Q. Before evacuation or since evacuation?

A. Before and since.

Q. Do you have any property or farm you can go back to in California?

A. I guess I have.

Q. You feel that that property is still there for you, the farm that you worked on is there to be worked again?

A. I guess so, but I don't care to go back.

Q. It would not be because of any loss in property but because of race discrimination?

A. There was loss too.

Q. Do you want to describe the losses you had?

A. When we sold out, we suffered a loss.

Q. What was the date that you applied for expatriation, approximately?

OCTOBER 15 -- (4)

A. I think it was in January.

Q. This year?

A. January, yes.

Q. The last of January?

A. The beginning of January, before the fifteenth.

Q. Did the fact that your parents are returning to Japan have anything to do with your applying for expatriation?

A. No, I want to go back.

Q. You would be going back anyway, regardless of their decision?

A. Yes.

Q. You have a couple of brothers in the army?

A. Yes.

Q. You have no idea as to how they would feel?

A. I talked with them when they were down here, and they say it's up to us. They don't blame us for feeling the way we do. The boys in the army feel differently, but after living in camp, they can't blame us for feeling that way.

Q. You have had no desire to live outside the ~~C~~enter to test community feeling?

A. If I had, I would've gone out a long time ago.

Q. You have never wanted to try any other city? It's either California or Japan and you have chosen Japan?

A. Yes.

Q. You have had your pre-induction physical examination already, haven't you?

A. Yes.

Q. How long ago was that?

A. Last month.

Q. Then you're awaiting induction right now?

A. Yes.

Q. What are you going to do when that call comes? Are you going to serve or are you going to refuse?

A. I guess I'll refuse.

OCTOBER 15 -- (5)

Q. For the same reasons that you have applied for expatriation?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you ever been to Japan?

A. Yes.

Q. What were those dates?

A. I was pretty small.

Q. You're the oldest son?

A. Yes.

Q. You don't remember too much about Japan, do you?

A. I've studied about Japan?

Q. About how long were you there?

A. About a year.

Q. You were about four years old, five?

A. I don't remember very much.

Q. Did you go to Japanese language school in this country?

A. Yes.

Q. About how many years?

A. About ten years.

Q. Then you speak it pretty well?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you feel you have something in Japan to go back to in the way of economic security? Do your folks have property there?

A. Yes.

Q. You have never thought about changing your mind and staying here? You are pretty well set?

A. I'm pretty well set.

Q. How do you feel about going to Tule Lake?

A. I don't mind at all.

Q. You would rather be there than here?

A. It doesn't make much difference. I guess over here is just as good.

OCTOBER 15 -- (6)

Q. Your children are still quite young. Do you feel that their future would be safer and better in Japan than it would be here?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you belong to any Japanese or American organizations here?

A. YBA.

Q. Never belonged to the JACL?

A. I used to belong.

Q. Any other Japanese organizations?

A. That's about all.

Q. Would you commit any adverse acts against this country if you were out of this Center?

A. It would be foolish. It wouldn't do much good anyway.

Q. If you were able to return to Japan on an exchange ship shortly, would you be willing to serve in the Japanese army?

A. Yes, I would.

Q. Do you have anything you would like to tell us further or ask us in connection with this hearing?

A. No.

The hearing was adjourned at 10:15 a.m., October 11, 1944,

Case II

SUBJECT: Toyo Yama

It is the unanimous recommendation of this Hearing Board that leave clearance be denied to Mr. Yama. He is an American citizen who spent six years in Japan and then returned to this country where he had an additional year and a half of grammar school education. He worked on his father's farm until evacuation and belonged to no American organizations. The only Japanese organization with which he was affiliated was a farmers' group.

Mr. Yama and his family apparently suffered a great deal of loss in property and money as a result of evacuation, and although he does not feel embittered, he does feel that America is not

OCTOBER 15 -- (7)

the country in which to start over again. He stated that his father worked for nearly forty years establishing the farm for his children, that he does not wish to make the same mistake but intends to go to Japan where he feels the future will be much more secure.

He is also fearful that the attitude of the American people after the war will be such that Japanese-Americans will not be safe and that therefore his only outlook should be Japan.

Mr. Yama has passed his pre-induction physical examination and is waiting induction into the United States Army but has not as yet decided whether or not he will refuse induction. He feels that he can with equanimity serve when drafted since the Japanese Government, prior to the war, made the statement that the United States citizens of Japanese ancestry should fight for this country if drafted.

Mr. Yama was very straightforward and honest throughout the interviews and it is the conviction of the Hearing Board that he would in no way be dangerous to the national security if he were released from the Center; however, in view of his considered intent to return to Japan and look to the future of him and his family in that country and his request for expatriation, a negative recommendation has been made.

C. R. Carter
Board Member

Howard Hollenbeck
Board Member

EXHIBIT A

NAME: Toyo Yama (fictitious)

Family Members:

OCTOBER 15 -- (8)

Wife, Sada Yama	26	U.S.	F.	Poston, Ariz.
Daugh., Hatsu Yama	5	U. S.	F.	Poston, Ariz.
Daugh., Fuji Yama	4	U.S.	F.	Poston, Ariz.
Daugh., Haru Yama	2	U.S.	F.	Poston, Ariz.
Father, Seiji Yama	61	Japan	M.	Poston, Ariz.
Stepmother, Hina Yama	40	Japan	F.	Yamaguchi Ken, Japan
Brother, Take Yama	25	U.S.	M.	Poston, Ariz.
Brother, Sei Yama	22	U.S.	M.	Poston, Ariz.
Stepbrother, Sho Yama	14	Japan	M.	Yamaguchi Ken, Japan

Q. Where were you born?

A. Sanger, California.

Q. Did you go to school in Sanger?

A. No, I went to school near Sanger.

Q. How much schooling did you have?

A. Three years and then I went back to Japan.

Q. What year was that?

A. About 1910. My mother died and I went back.

Q. How old were you?

A. Nine.

Q. How long did you stay in Japan?

A. A little over five years. I graduated sixth grade in Japan.

Q. You left there in 1916? You didn't go to school long enough to have ROTC, did you?

A. ROTC?

Q. That's military training.

A. No, not in grammar school.

Q. Did you go to school when you came back?

A. A year or two.

Q. When was that? 1931?

A. 1931.

Q. What did you do after you left school?

A. I went to work on the farm with my father.

Q. Did you continue to do that until evacuation?

A. Yes.

OCTOBER 15 -- (8)

Q. When did you get married?

A. 1938.

Q. Before the war and evacuation, did you ever have any thought of returning to Japan?

A. Not exactly. I was thinking that I might go back when I got old.

Q. But since evacuation you have requested repatriation. Could you explain to us why?

A. I guess you people know why.

Q. I want to get it down on the record in your own words.

A. My father and I worked so many years to build up what we had and then the war and evacuation erased it all.

Q. Did you own your own farm?

A. Yes, and we have to start all over again.

Q. Did you sell your property?

A. Some of it we sold and the rest of it is gone.

Q. So you feel that you would have to start all over again?

A. Yes, I have to start all over again and I want to start over again where I think it's safe.

Q. Do you have any property in Japan?

A. My father has, so we'll have enough to eat.

Q. You also have relatives in Japan, don't you?

A. My mother and brother.

Q. Are they on the farm now?

A. Last I heard from Japan, it seems that my brother is going to high school now. I think they're farming. That's the only way.

Q. Do you have any money invested in Japan in any Japanese concerns? Mitsubishi or Sumitomo or Yokohama Specie Bank?

A. I'm not that big shot. If I'm that big shot, I don't stay here. I would've gone back long ago.

Q. You have pretty definitely made up your mind that you want to start over in Japan? I want to be completely clear on it.

A. I think I would like to be where it's safe.

OCTOBER 15 -- (9)

- Q. It's not a matter of loyalty or disloyalty? It's a matter of economic security?
- A. I don't like to make the same mistake my father did. He took nearly forty years to build up what we had, and we lost it all. I don't want my children to have to face the same thing I did.
- Q. You're of draft age, aren't you?
- A. Yes.
- Q. What will you do if you are called to the Army.
- A. I don't know. I'm ready to be inducted. I have passed my physical.
- Q. Then you still don't know what you are going to do when the call comes?
- A. I don't know what's going to happen. The thing that's holding me back is that I have a pretty sick child. I went to Phoenix and they say they can't do much about it. I don't have much money to have her examined by a better doctor.
- Q. So you are pretty well tied down.
- A. Yes, I am tied down.
- Q. If it is determined that you should be transferred to Tule Lake, how would you feel about that?
- A. I would like to stay in Poston. This is a lot better. Well, if they transfer me, I think I will have to go.
- Q. Are there any organizations that you belong to?
- A. No.
- Q. Not at all?
- A. Not at all.
- Q. Do you belong to any Japanese organizations?
- A. Not that I know of.
- Q. How about farm associations?
- A. Yes, I was in the Farm Association.
- Q. Japanese Farm Association?
- A. Yes, that was at Cutler.
- Q. That's where your farm was located?
- A. No, near Cutler. The association had its headquarters in Cutler.

OCTOBER 15 -- (10)

Q. Have you ever given any money to any organizations, such as Red Cross, Community Chest, Salvation Army?

A. I don't think I mentioned it but I had given to so many. They used to come around and collect from me every year but I don't keep track of it.

Q. But you gave the money?

A. Yes.

Q. Do I take it that you are planning to raise your children to be Japanese citizens rather than American citizens?

A. Yes, I think it's better for them. I was raised to be an American citizen but I think my father made a mistake.

Q. Do you feel that you owe more to Japan than you do to the United States?

A. Well, I think in that case, it's pretty hard to tell.

Q. What I'm getting at is that whether you have a feeling of loyalty to Japan that you don't to the United States.

A. If that's the case, I've lived pretty long in this country and I think it's half and half.

Q. Do you think you would do anything against the United States if you were outside this Center?

A. No.

Q. I was wondering whether you have fully made up your mind about the induction decision.

A. I don't know. I don't know until I go to Phoenix. I think I will make up my mind at the last minute.

Q. Do you think your being in the army would change your mind about going back to Japan?

A. This is a draft. I'm not on a volunteer basis. It's entirely different. And so long as I am a citizen, I have to obey the country's laws. I don't think the Japanese Government is going to kick about that. They told the citizens before this war that as long as we are American citizens we have to fight for this country.

Q. Who are "they"?

A. The Japanese Government. I think I'm right about that.

Q. They guaranteed that they wouldn't hold that against you?

A. If we don't do anything against Japan like being a spy. If I'm drafted, they won't kick. Even Japanese citizens, if they

OCTOBER 15 -- (11)

are drafted, they can serve without fear of being disloyal to Japan. It's the law.

Q. So that phase of it doesn't bother you?

A. I don't think so.

Q. I was wondering how your wife feels about your going back?

A. She feels the same about it.

Q. She doesn't speak English?

A. No, and all her folks are back there. She has nobody here.

Q. How does she feel about your going into the army? Would she rather have you refuse induction than answer the call?

A. I never asked her about it. It's pretty hard to say. It's kinda hard to answer induction or buck induction.

Q. If you were in the army, would there be a worry in your mind as to what part you might play in the war?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you registered your children for dual citizenship?

A. No.

Q. They were born before evacuation, weren't they?

A. Yes.

Q. So you could have registered them?

A. I could have, but before the war I was just like my dad. I was going to stay in this country. Since the war and evacuation came, it makes it tough for me, and when everybody starts over, it's going to be hard. I don't want to make the mistake my dad did.

Q. Do you want to add anything to what you've already said?

A. How about my brothers? They got on the stop list and they can't go out from here.

Q. Have they applied for expatriation?

A. Yes.

Q. That's it. That's the reason.

A. They can't go out?

Q. When a person applies for expatriation, we aren't allowed to let him go. Once in a very very long time, we will allow a

OCTOBER 15 -- (12)

person to go after a hearing, but practically never. If they want to go out, the thing for them to do is to cancel their requests for expatriation. They should either plan to live in this country until the war ends, or make up their minds to see how conditions are in both Japan and the United States before going to Japan.

- A. What I'm afraid of is that during wartime, people go crazy. When they see a Japanese, maybe they feel like killing them or doing some harm.
- Q. In other words, you are afraid of active discrimination after the war?
- A. Yes, that's the main point. That's war. You can't help that.
- Q. That's entering your mind too. It's not entirely a matter of starting over, it's fear of what the American people will do to you after the war.
- A. Even if we're going to buy land, they won't sell it to you. After the war, if we start a business, some crazy people might come around and bother us. They can't go around and guard every Japanese. Naturally, when we are all turned loose, some people might feel that way if their sons or husbands are killed in the war. I don't blame those people.
- Q. People behave like that when there's war and they lose their control. There's this much to remember. Over five thousand people have gone out from Poston. In spite of the fact that there have been a large number of war casualties, there hasn't been any trouble.
- A. They won't come out and tell you. If on a streetcar some people might say "dirty Jap", they just keep quiet. They might say, "But I'm an American", but they say, "You're a Jap".
- Q. Don't you think that after the war people will lose some of that feeling? Racial discrimination and prejudice is something that can't be solved right away.
- A. I think it's pretty hard to solve. We are entirely a different color. We can go right among American people and they can pick you out right away.
- Q. But after the war, in another year or so, people may be so desirous of peace ---
- A. I hope it settles like that.
- Q. There's this much. If you decide to change your mind at all, you are at liberty to do it. You can cancel all this out after thinking about it. We are cognizant of the problem that you just talked about. The WRA's program is directed against that. That's why it's program is largely public relations. It's a Government program to educate the American people about the Japanese-Americans. That, in some sense, is a protection

OCTOBER 15 -- (13)

to you and your family's future, and I think you ought to keep that in mind. If you should think about withdrawing your request for repatriation. Please don't think I am trying to influence you. I just want you to see all the different angles, and make up your mind completely. We will transmit this to Washington. That will undoubtedly mean that you won't be granted leave clearance. If there is room there, you may be transferred to Tule Lake. Nobody knows what will happen to the people at Tule Lake, but the people in the Centers will be allowed to go free.

Q. Is there anything you would care to add?

A. No.

The hearing was adjourned at 9:30 a.m., October 11, 1944.

OCT 19 -- (20)

56.15C

The following teletype was received by the Reports Officer:

INCOMING TELETYPE #1 900A

WASHINGTON OCT 16, BACKDATE OCT 17, 1944

ATTENTION.....REPORTS OFFICER.....

Ref
THE FOLLOWING WAS PICKED UP BY FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION MONITORS SATURDAY. IT WAS A RADIO TOKYO BROADCAST IN ENGLISH TO WESTERN UNITED STATES.....

"FORMER RESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES WHO RETURNED TO JAPAN ABROAD THE STEAMSHIP TEIA MARU WILL (ONE WORD OMMISSION) A VILLAGE IN MANCHUKUO. THE GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES IN MANCHUKUO ARE MAKING PREPARATIONS TO ACCORD EVERY COURTESY TO THE NEW SETTLERS."

M M TOZIER WRA WA