

W A R R A N T

TO THE DIRECTOR OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION:

In pursuance of authority delegated to the Attorney General of the United States by Proclamation of the President of the United States dated December 7, 1941, I hereby authorize and direct you and your duly authorized agents to arrest or to cause the arrest of **CHIZUJI SUZUKI, 325 East First Street, Los Angeles, California,**

an alien enemy whom I deem dangerous to the public peace and safety of the United States.

The said alien enemy is to be detained and confined until further order.

By order of the President:

FRANCIS BIDDLE

Attorney General

~~December 7, 1941~~
January 19, 1942

"Pocketed"

*File
Web*

146-13-2-12-803

DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAR 4 1942
ALIEN ENEMY UNIT

JBN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

LOS ANGELES

FILE NO. 100-9544

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 1/30/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/16, 17, 19, 21, 22/42	REPORT MADE BY W. E. MOERLE
TITLE CHIMATA SUMIDA, YOSHIO TAKASHIMA			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - J ALLEN ENEMY CONTROL

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subjects had numerous prohibited articles in their possession. Executive warrant authorized by U.S. Attorney, January 19, 1942. Subjects apprehended, prohibited articles seized. On determination by U.S. Attorney subjects held for hearing board. Subject SUMIDA secretary general of Aikoku Fugin-kai, Patriotic Japanese Women's Society, also advisor in 1940 of Okayama Overseas Association. No criminal, credit, C.M.D.I. 10-2, or Immigration and Naturalization record.

- P -

REFERENCE:

Teletypes to Bureau dated 1/16/42, 1/22/42.

DETAILS:

In conducting another investigation it was ascertained by the writer that subjects of this case were employed by the CHIMATA SUMIDA Company at 325 East First Street, and it was learned this company was an electrical shop and it possessed numerous prohibited articles under the Presidential Proclamation of December 7, 8, 1941.

The writer in the company of Detective J. S. CUNNINGHAM

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 - Bureau 2 - USA, Los Angeles 1 - Immigration and Naturalization 1 - OSI, Los Angeles 1 - G-2, Los Angeles 2 - Los Angeles		Booked MNO	

of the Los Angeles Police Department were given permission by the proprietor to search his premises. It was noted that there were numerous radios in the shop and that they had a complete supply of radio equipment. Radio technician C. BERNARD SMITH, Motor Rim and Wheel Company, 1367 South Flower Street, tested the radios that were in the SUMIDA shop and stated that three of these radios had short-wave receivers on them.

On contact with United States Attorney WILLIAM FLEET PALMER he authorized apprehension of the alien enemies in this place of business and also seizure of prohibited articles.

On investigation it was learned CHIMATA SUMIDA and YOSHIO TAKASHIMA were Japanese aliens. Both these men had alien registration cards in their possessions. CHIMATA SUMIDA stated he was no longer the owner of the store and he had transferred ownership to his brother-in-law. SUMIDA also stated it was his understanding that the radios in his shop had had short-wave receivers disconnected. TAKASHIMA, who is a radio technician, stated he had done some work on these radios and he thought he had properly disconnected them. TAKASHIMA did, however, admit he did not know the exact procedure to disconnect these radios so the short-wave band would be completely dead.

Both these subjects were taken into custody and were booked at the Los Angeles County Jail at about 2:30 p.m. on January 16, 1942. The booking number for CHIMATA SUMIDA is No. 356862. Booking number for YOSHIO TAKASHIMA is No. 356861.

An application for an Executive warrant for apprehension of enemy aliens and seizure of prohibited articles was presented to United States Attorney WILLIAM FLEET PALMER and such Executive warrant was issued on January 19, 1942. A copy of the application for this warrant and a copy of the warrant itself with the return thereon, are being retained in this file as exhibits. Receipts from the Los Angeles County Purchasing and Stores Department, issued by THOMAS GOTTIER, Assistant General Store Keeper, for the prohibited articles stored with that department are being retained, as exhibits.

A search of the indices of the Los Angeles Field Division files revealed that CHIMATA SUMIDA is secretary general of the Aikoku Fujin-kai (Patriotic Women's Society), 7425 Franklin Avenue (the consulate address). It should be noted the purpose of this organization was to assist the bereaved families of soldiers. It issues a magazine entitled "Aikoku Fujin". The home address of this organization is 5 Kudan 1 - Chome Kojimachi Tokyo, Japan. It should also be noted the Bureau had advised the Los Angeles Field Division by letter dated January 3, 1942 this organization was taking contributions which were to be used for the purpose of Japanese war planes. Aikoku Fujin-kai (Patriotic Women's Society) is a subject of Los Angeles file 97-70.

The Los Angeles Field Division files also revealed that subject CHIMATA SUMIDA was an advisor as of November, 1940 of the Kay Ise

Overseas Association of 367 East First Street. This information was obtained through Confidential National Defense Informant LA 10-1. It was also learned that subject SUMIDA is the Executive Secretary of the Senior Golf Club, which is a Japanese athletic organization. The source of this information is C.N.D.I. LA 10-1. CHIMATA SUMIDA stated that his home address was 1079 Orme Street, Los Angeles, his business address was 325 East First Street. He stated he was

Age:	52
Height:	5'6"
Weight:	145
Eyes:	Wore glasses
Nationality:	Japanese alien

SUMIDA stated he was married and had three children. Upon questioning him he also admitted he was a member of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce. During the investigation and search of the SUMIDA shop it was noted the name of S. MURATA was written on a large blackboard in SUMIDA'S office. MURATA'S address was also noted on the blackboard, this address being Missoula, Montana Concentration Camp.

The other subject of this case TAKASHIMA stated that his home address is 977 South Comales Street, Los Angeles, California and his business address is 325 East First Street. He stated he has been a radio technician at the Sumida Company for a number of years. He admitted he was a Japanese alien and gave his age as 35, 5'2", 115 pounds. TAKASHIMA stated he was married. He denied membership in any organizations whatsoever. TAKASHIMA stated he had worked on a number of radios since the Presidential Proclamation had been issued and he advised he thought he had properly disconnected most of these radios. He did state, however, he did not know whether he had checked all these radios to be sure if the short-wave reception had been taken off. Both SUMIDA and TAKASHIMA stated that they were familiar with the Presidential Proclamation and stated they knew aliens could not have short-wave radios and other prohibited articles in their possession. Both of these men were brought before United States Attorney WILLIAM FLEET PALMER on January 21, 1942 for determination whether they should be held for hearings before the Hearing Board or what disposition would be made of them. United States Attorney PALMER advised his determination was that both these aliens should be held for hearings before the Hearing Board.

It might be noted here that shortly after SUMIDA was before Attorney PALMER he was seated in the Grand Jury reception room with a number of Japanese aliens. At this time, Special Employee H. R. VAN BRUNT, who understands Japanese, stated that SUMIDA had said to the other Japanese that he was surprised he had been taken in on such a technical violation. According to VAN BRUNT, SUMIDA also said he was an important man and the FBI realized what a mistake they had made in taking him in custody. The complete details of SUMIDA'S statements will be written up in memoranda form and incorporated in a later report of this case.

The original apprehension of these subjects was reported to the Bureau in teletype dated January 16, 1942. The results of the hearing before United States Attorney PALMER and the fact these subjects were turned over to Immigration and Naturalization Service as of January 21, 1942 were reported to the Bureau in teletype dated January 22, 1942. These teletypes are included in LA file 100-6192.

The records of the Retail Merchants Credit Association were checked with negative results.

The records of the Los Angeles Police Department, Los Angeles Sheriff's Office, C.N.D.I. LA 10-2, Immigration and Naturalization Service, with negative results were checked.

- P E N D I N G -

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF Officer in Charge

PLACE Washington, D. C.

DISTRICT No. 0500-7578

REPORT OF ALIEN ENEMY

ALIEN No. 5338257

OTHER C. O. No. 39/2296

Name SUMIDA CHIMATA - Japan
(Last) (First) (Middle) (Nationality)

Alias None male
(Sex)

Birth Okayama-ken, Kume-gun, Hitori-mura, Japan Apr. 10, 1888
(Place) (Date)

Occupation Retail music and sporting goods sales same
(Time of apprehension) *(12-6-41)

Address 1079 Orme Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.
(Time of apprehension)

same *(On 12-6-41)

Next of kin wife Masaka Murakami Sumida
(Relationship) (Name)

2951 McKinley St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
(Address)

Apprehended F. B. I. Los Angeles, Calif. Jan. 21, 1942
(Agency) (Place) (Date)

Received by INS Tuna Canyon Detention Sta., Tujunga, Calif. 1-21-42
(Place)

Status

Location

Previous Alien enemy parolee Previous 2951 McKinley St., N.W., Washington, DC

Present Alien enemy proceedings terminated Present Do.

Effective date of change November 15, 1945

Remarks: Permanent resident.

148-13-2 12-803
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
NOV 27 1945
ALLEN ENEMY

Nov. 23, 1945

(Date of report)

- Prisoner of War Information Bureau, OPMG, WD.
- Special War Problems Div., State Dept.
- Director, Alien Enemy Control Unit.
- Assistant Commissioner for Alien Control.
- Chief, Info. Mail & Files Sec., C. O.
- File.

U. S. Attorney, Washington, D. C.
 F. B. I., Washington, D. C.

Frank
LB District Director or Officer in Charge.

FILED
BY GT
OCT 11 1945

* Fill in for Japanese only.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

ALIEN ENTRY QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Name and Nationality SHIMA SHIMA JAPANESE
(Last) (First) (Middle) (Nationality)

2. Address 1035 Crane Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

3. Where were you born? Osayama-ku, Hamamatsu, Japan Date: April 10, 1922.

4. State the names of all countries of which you have been a citizen or subject.

Japan

5. (a) Have you ever used or been known by any other name? No
(Yes or no)

(b) If no, give all such names and indicate the places at which you used or were known by such other names:

(Name) (Place)

(Name) (Place)

(Name) (Place)

6. Give all other addresses at which you have lived in the United States and indicate the times at which you lived at such addresses:

Sacramento, Calif. 1911 to 1914.
(Address) (Date)

Seattle, Wash. 1915 to 1917
(Address) (Date)

(Address) (Date)

(Address) (Date)

PERSONAL DESCRIPTION

7. Give a personal description of yourself:

(a) Race: Japanese (b) Color: Yellow (c) Sex: Male

(d) Height: 5'8" (e) Weight: 145 (f) Color of eyes: Brown

(g) Color of hair: Black (h) Do you wear glasses? Yes

(i) Do you have any scars, marks, or other

(Check one)

physical characteristics that will aid in identification? Black mole front of

left eye.

(k) if so, describe: _____

PERSONAL HISTORY

8. (a) Give the names and location of the schools you attended and state how long you attended each:

Grammar school in home town in Japan; seven years.

Tsuyama High School, Okayama-ken; five years.

(b) What degrees do you hold and from what colleges or universities?

None

9. What languages do you speak, read or understand? Japanese and English

10. (a) When and where did you first enter the United States, under what name and in what country did you begin your journey?

<u>May, 1910</u>	<u>Seattle, Wash.</u>	<u>Chimata Sumida</u>	<u>Canada</u>
(date)	(Place)	(Name)	(What country)

(b) Give the same information concerning all other entries into the United States.

November, 1931; ex Tatsuta Maru; San Pedro, Cal; as Chimata Sumida; from Japan.

Made one short trip to Vancouver, B.C., Canada, in Summer of 1928. Stayed one week and returned thru Seattle, Wash., ex Canadian Pacific Line.

11. (a) Are you in possession of a passport or travel documents in the nature of a passport? Yes
(yes or no)

(b) If so, state by what country it was issued, its number, when and where it was issued, when and where it was visaed and the date of its expiration.

Japan; issued October 1906 at Okayama-ken, Japan; visa data unknown; still valid.

(c) If the last passport issued to you has expired have you applied to any Consulate for its renewal?

(d) If so, state the result of such application.

23. State the name and address of your previous employers, the period and nature of each such employment and salary received.

Never has been employed by anyone.

24. (a) Have you been employed in any capacity or government contracts related to the United States national defense program?

No

(b) If so, give full details, stating what work you personally performed in connection with such contracts:

25. (a) Have you ever been on W.P.A.? If so, state the period and place of such employment:

No

(b) Have you ever been on relief? If so, state the period and place of such relief:

No

26. Do you own your own business? Yes

(Yes or no)

27. If so, under what name do you do business?

Sumida & Sons.

28. If you operate under a registered trade name, state where and when such name was registered.

29. State your business address. 325 E. 1st St., Los Angeles, Calif.

30. What is the nature of your business? Retail music and sporting goods sales.

31. How long have you been in such business? 25 years.

32. How many persons are employed by you? Two

33 (a) Are any of your employees aliens? Yes

(yes or no)

(b) If so, state the names and addresses of all alien employees and the country to which each is subject.

<u>Yoshio Takashima</u>	<u>279 Camulos St., L.A., Cal.</u>	<u>Japan</u>
(name)	(address)	(country)
_____	_____	_____
(name)	(address)	(country)
_____	_____	_____
(name)	(address)	(country)
_____	_____	_____
(name)	(address)	(country)
_____	_____	_____

34. (a) Are any of your employees naturalized citizens of the U. S.? No
(yes or no)

(b) If so, state the names and addresses of such naturalized employees and, if you know, the place and date of naturalization of each:

_____	_____	_____	_____
(name)	(address)	(place)	(date)
_____	_____	_____	_____
(name)	(address)	(Place)	(date)
_____	_____	_____	_____
(name)	(address)	(Place)	(date)
_____	_____	_____	_____
(name)	(address)	(Place)	(date)
_____	_____	_____	_____
(name)	(address)	(place)	(date)

35. State the approximate amount of your annual gross and net business:
Gross 40,000 dollars. Net 3,000 dollars.

36. (a) Did you ever file a federal or state income tax return? Yes
(yes or no)

(b) If so, state when and where you last filed such return:

1941 in Los Angeles, Calif.

37. (a) Are you a member of a partnership? No
(yes or no)

(b) If so, state the names and addresses of your partners:

_____	_____
(name)	(Address)
_____	_____
(name)	(address)
_____	_____
(name)	(address)

38. (a) Are any of your partners aliens? _____

(yes or no)

(b) If so, state the names of such alien partners and the country to which is subject.

_____ (name) _____ (Country)

_____ (name) _____ (Country)

_____ (name) _____ (Country)

39 (a) Are any of your partners naturalized citizens of the U. S.? _____

(yes or no)

(b) If so, state the names of such naturalized partners and, if you know, the place and date of naturalization of each

_____ (name) _____ (place) _____ (date)

_____ (name) _____ (place) _____ (date)

_____ (name) _____ (place) _____ (date)

40. State the partnership business address: _____

41. What is the nature of the partnership business? _____

42. How many persons are employed by the partnership? _____

43. (a) Are any of the partnership employees aliens? _____

(yes or no)

(b) If so, state the names and addresses of such alien employees and the country to which each is subject:

_____ (name) _____ (address) _____ (country)

_____ (name) _____ (address) _____ (country)

_____ (name) _____ (address) _____ (country)

_____ (name) _____ (address) _____ (country)

_____ (name) _____ (address) _____ (country)

44. Are any of the partnership employees naturalized citizens of the U. S. ? _____

(yes or no)

(b) If so, state the names and addresses of such naturalized employees and, if you know, the place and date of naturalization of each:

_____	_____	_____	_____
(name)	(address)	(place)	(date)
_____	_____	_____	_____
(name)	(address)	(place)	(date)
_____	_____	_____	_____
(name)	(address)	(place)	(date)
_____	_____	_____	_____
(name)	(address)	(place)	(date)

45. State the approximate amount of the gross and net annual partnership business: Gross _____ Net _____

46. (a) Did the partnership ever file a federal or state income tax return? _____
(yes or no)

(b) If so, state when and where such return was last filed:

47. (a) Is your business incorporated? No
(yes or no)

(b) If so, give the following information:

- (1) Name of the corporation _____
- (2) Corporate address _____
- (3) State in which incorporated _____
- (4) Date of incorporation _____
- (5) Nature of the business _____
- (6) Names and addresses of incorporators:

_____	_____
(name)	(address)
_____	_____
(name)	(address)
_____	_____
(name)	(address)

(7) Names and addresses of officers:

_____	_____
(name)	(address)
_____	_____
(name)	(address)
_____	_____
(name)	(address)

(name)

(address)

8) Names and addresses of directors:

(name)

(address)

(name)

(address)

(name)

(address)

9) Names and addresses of principal stockholders:

(name)

(address)

(name)

(address)

(name)

(address)

(name)

(address)

(name)

(address)

48 a) Are any of the foregoing incorporators, officers, directors or principal stockholders aliens? _____

(yes or no)

b) If so, state the names of such aliens and the country to which each is subject:

(name)

(address)

(name)

(address)

(name)

(address)

(name)

(address)

(name)

(address)

49. a) Are any of the foregoing incorporators, officers, directors or principal stockholders naturalized citizens of the United States?

(yes or no)

b) If so, state the names of such naturalized citizens, and if you know, the place and date of naturalization of each:

(name)

(Place)

(Date)

(name)

(Place)

(Date)

(name)

(Place)

(date)

(name)

(Place)

(date)

(name)

(Place)

(date)

50. a) Does any foreign government or commercial or political organization, association, partnership, corporation or other group or any foreign individual, directly or indirectly, have any financial or other interest in the said corporation or direct or determine its financial or other affairs? _____

(Yes or No)

b) If so, explain fully _____

51. a) How many persons are employed by the said corporation? _____

b) If any of the employees of the said corporation are aliens or naturalized citizens of the United States, state the names and addresses of such employees and in the case of aliens, indicate the country to which each is subject and in the case of naturalized citizens, the place and date of naturalization of each, so far as known to you: _____

(Name)

(Place)

(date)

(name)

(place)

(date)

(name)

(place)

(date)

(name)

(place)

(date)

(name)

(place)

(date)

52. State the approximate amount of the corporation's annual gross and net business: Gross: _____; Net _____

53 a) Did the said corporation ever file a federal or state income tax return? _____

(Yes or No)

b) If so, when and where was such return last filed? _____

54. What was your average annual income during the past 5 years from the business described above? _____

55. a) Do you have any other business connections? No

(Yes or No)

b) If so, explain fully _____

Is any of the said persons an alien or naturalized citizen of the United States? (yes or no)

e) If an alien, state the country to which he or she is subject: _____

f) If naturalized, state when and where: _____

g) State the amounts of the funds withdrawn: _____

h) What was the purpose of such withdrawals? _____

i) Were such funds applied to the purposes for which drawn? (Yes or No)

j) If not, state the purpose for which used: _____

k) State the names of the banks and indicate the accounts from which such withdrawals were made: _____

l) State the names and addresses of the persons, organizations or other groups to which such funds were paid: _____

60. a) Do you own any stocks, bonds or other securities? No (Yes or No)

b) If so, list the stocks, bonds or other securities so owned: _____

61. a) Do you hold or own any mortgages, mortgage certificates or other obligations? No
(Yes or No)

b) If so, give full particulars: _____

62. a) Do you hold any promissory notes or other evidence of indebtedness? No
(Yes or No)

b) If so, state the name, addresses and United States citizenship status of the makers of such notes or evidences of indebtedness and state fully the duties, amounts and due dates of such notes and the circumstances under which such notes were acquired by you: _____

63. a) Do you own any property in the United States? No
(Yes or No)

b) If so, describe such property and state where it is located: _____

64. a) Do you own any property in any foreign country? No
(Yes or No)

b) If so, describe such property and state where it is located: _____

CITIZENSHIP STATUS

66. a) Have you filed a "Declaration of Intention" to become a citizen of the United States? No
(yes or no)

b) If so, state when and where. _____

67. a) Have you filed a petition for naturalization? No

b) If so, when and where? _____

68. a) Have you ever been refused or denied naturalization? No

b) If so, explain fully. _____

69. How long have you lived continuously in the United States? Since 1910.

70. If you have never applied for naturalization, state the reasons why:

Because of my race I know that I am ineligible to U.S. citizenship.

MARITAL STATUS

71. Indicate by (x) whether you are

Single _____ Married X Widowed _____ Separated _____ Divorced _____ Remarried _____

72. If married give the following information about your first wife(husband):

a) What was your wife's full maiden name? Masako Murakami

b) What is or was your first wife's(husband's) nationality? Japanese

c) When and where was your wife(husband) born? Okayama-ken, Japan; Mar. 3, 1893.

d) If your wife(husband) was an alien, when and where did she(he) enter the United States? About June 12, 1913; San Francisco, Cal.

e) Was she(he) naturalized, and if so when and where? No

73. If divorced, when and where were you divorced? No

74. If divorced or separated, what is your wife's (husband's) last known address? _____

75. If remarried, give the same information about your second wife(husband) as required by question 72.

a) Maiden name

b) Nationality.

c) Place born.

d) Place and time of entry into the United States.

e) Place and time of naturalization.

76. If your wife(husband) was previously married give name, nationality, occupation and country of residence of her(his) former husband(wife).

77. If your present wife (husband) is employed, state by whom, the business address of the employer, the nature of the employment, and salary received: Not employed.

CHILDREN AND PARENTS

78. State the names, ages, places of birth and nationality of your children:

<u>(Name)</u>	<u>(Age)</u>	<u>(Place of birth)</u>	<u>(Nationality)</u>
Alice Yuriko Endo	27	Los Angeles, Cal	U.S.
Grace Reyko Sumida	25	" " "	"
Emmy Sumida	21	" " "	"
Marshall Masaro Sumida	20	" " "	"
Theodore Tetsuro Sumida	18	" " "	"
Marjorie Yoko Sumida	12	" " "	"

79. If any child is married, give the name of the spouse and present or last known address of each:

Alice is married to Aiji Endo, 121 So. Fresno St., Los Angeles, Cal.

80. If any unmarried or divorced child is living permanently away from home, state as to each such child his or her present or last known address:

None

81. If any of your children is employed, state as to each such child the name and business address of his or her employer and the nature of the employment:

Grace: Pacific Trading Co., Center St., L.A., Cal; secretary.

Emmy: California Motor Vehicle Division, 3rdth and Flower Sts., L.A., Cal;
cashier.

82. If any of your children is attending school, state as to each such child, the name and location of such school:

Marshall and Theodore attend University of Southern California.

Marjorie attends Hollenbeck Junior High School, L.A., Cal.

83. If any child is a naturalized citizen of the United States, state as to each such child, when and where he or she was so naturalized:

84. State your father's full name and, if living, his present or last known address:

Jisaku Sumida; deceased.

85. Where and when was your father born? Same place as I was born; 1851.

86. Of what country is or was your father at any time a citizen or subject?

Japan

87. If your father is or was a naturalized citizen of the United States, state when and where he was so naturalized:

88. If your father is now living in the United States, state when and where he entered this country:

89. If your father has visited the United States, state the date and port of entry as to each such visit:

Never in U.S.

90. If your father is employed, state the name and address of his employer, the nature of the employment and salary received:

91. State your mother's full maiden name, and if living, her present or last known address:

Sei Sugahara; lives same place as I was born.

92. Where and when was your mother born? Born Okayama-ken, Japan; 1854.

93. Of what countries is or was your mother at any time a citizen or subject?

Japan

94. If your mother is now living in the United States, state when and where she entered this country:

95. If your mother has visited the United States, state the date and port of entry of each such visit:

San Francisco, Cal.
1920: ~~San Francisco, Calif.~~ remained here six years and returned to Japan.

96. If your mother has visited the United States, state the date and port of entry of each such visit:

Give the following information with respect to all your other immediate relatives presently in the United States: a) Names; b) Present or last known addresses; c) Relationships; d) Citizenship status; e) Occupations; f) Employers, with addresses; g) Dates of arrival in the United States; h) Ports or places of entry; i) Nationality, and f) the country of which each is or last was a citizen or subject:

a) Kinu Shimizu; 1811 So. Central Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
(Name and address)

b) Sister Japanese Housewife
(Relationship) (Nationality at birth) (Occupation)

c) _____
(Employer) (Address)

d) About 1914 Seattle, Wash.
(Date of entry into U.S.) (Place of entry)

e) Japanese
(Present citizenship)

f) Name at time of entry, Kinu Sumida; now married to Torajiro Shimizu.
(Remarks)

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____
- f) _____
- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____
- f) _____
- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____
- f) _____

with respect to all your other im-
mediate relatives: (a) Names; b) Present or last known addresses; c)
Relationship; d) Citizenship status; e) Occupations; f) Employers with
addresses; g) Nationality; h) The country of which each is or last was
a citizen or subject, and i) All visits of each to the United States
together with the dates and ports of arrival as to each visit.

a) **Eiji Sumida; lives same place as I was born in Japan.**
(Name and address)

b) **Brother** **Japanese** **Farmer**
(Relationship) (Nationality at birth) (Occupation)

c) **Farms for self.**
(Employer) (address)

d) **Never in U.S.**
(Dates of ontry into U.S.) (Places of entry)

e) **Japanese**
(Present citizenship)

f) **Age 59; married; about five children.**
(Remarks)

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____
- f) _____
- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____
- f) _____
- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____
- f) _____
- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

99. a) Have you registered as an agent of your foreign principal under the Foreign Agents Registration Act? No

(Yes or No)

b) If so, state the date of such registration and the name of your foreign principal: _____

100. a) Have you ever reported to or registered with the Consular Representative of any foreign country for military, naval or other governmental service? No

(yes or no)

b) If so, state when and where you so registered, the name of the country and the result of such registration: _____

101. a) Were any of your visits to the United States in any way connected with or caused by the military, naval or other governmental service of any foreign country or because of any position held by you in such foreign service? No

(yes or no)

b) If so, explain fully: _____

102. a) Have you ever been a member of or in any way directly or indirectly connected with the military, naval or other armed forces of any foreign country? No

(Yes or no)

b) If so, state the name of the country, the brancy of the service in which you served, your rank, the dates of your enlistment and discharge, and the nature of your discharge: _____

103. a) Are you a reserve officer or reserve member of the military, naval or armed forces of any foreign country? No

(yes or no)

b) If so, state the name of the country in which you are a reserve officer, the branch of the service and your rank: _____

c) Have you received any notice, directly or indirectly, that you would be called into the active service of such foreign country? No

(yes or no)

104. a) Have any of your relatives served in the military, naval or armed forces of any foreign country? Yes

(yes or no)

b) If so, state the names and addresses of such relatives and their relationship to you, and the country served, the branch of their service, the dates of their enlistments and discharges, and the nature of their discharges.

My brother in Japan was in the Japanese infantry from 1903 to 1906.

He was a private at the beginning and left the army as a corporal.

105. a) Are any of your relatives reserve officers or reserve members of the military, naval or armed forces of any foreign country? No
(yes or no)

b) If so, state the names and addresses of such relatives, their relationship to you, the country served, the branch of the service, their rank:

c) Have any of your relatives to your knowledge received any notice, directly or indirectly, that they would be called to the active service of such foreign country? No
(yes or no)

106. a) Have you ever assisted any alien entering the United States? Yes
(yes or no)

b) If so, state fully particulars: I assisted my nephew, Toshio Sumida, who lives with me, to enter the U.S., in 1938 at San Pedro, Calif. I paid his passage and he entered legally as a student at the Otis Art School, L.A.

107. State the names and addresses of all organizations of which you are now or within the last five years have been a member, and explain fully your participation in the activities of such organizations. Also state the names and addresses of its officers, times and places of meeting and total membership.

(1) Japanese Chamber of Commerce; ⁽²⁾ Okayama Kenjin Kai; ⁽³⁾ Japanese Association of L.A.;
(4) Aikoku Fujin-kai (three years ago); ⁽⁵⁾ American Red Cross; ⁽⁶⁾ Parent-Teachers Association
of Roosevelt High School, L.A.

(See supplementary sheets for information relative to above)

108. a) Does such organization engage in military or naval drills or similar activity or own or use firearms or other implements of war? None do.
(yes or no)

b) If so, explain fully: _____

109 a) How long have you been a member of such organizations

1. Ten years	4. 3 year
2. 25 years	5. 20 year
3. 25 years	6. 15 year

b) Are you an officer of such organizations and if so, state the offices held: 4. Yes. 6. Yes.

c) What are your duties as such officer? Of #4 I am no longer a member as this organization is now defunct. Of #6 I arrange most of the activities as I am president and secretary. The work is student body welfare work.

110. a) Does the organization maintain records? Yes
(yes or no)
b) If so, in whose custody are such records kept?

See supplementary sheet.

- (Name) _____ (Address) _____
111. a) What are the dues of the organization? 1. \$15 per annum 3. \$5 per annum
2. \$ 5 " " 4. None
5. Donations 6. None.
- b) Does the organization make any assessments or collection funds other than dues? Yes
(yes or no)
- c) To what purpose are funds collected by the organization applied?
1. To promote trading between Japan and the U.S. 3. Mutual benefit of local Japanese
2. Mutual benefit of Japanese of Okayama-ken, Japan. (and transmittal of funds to
Japanese Army and Navy Ministries as a side issue. (See supplementary sheet)
- d) Does the organization send funds abroad? Yes.
(yes or no)

e) If so, explain fully to whom such funds are sent and the methods of transmittal employed. I am not closely enough connected with the concerned organizations to know the manner of transmittal of funds abroad.

112. a) Is the organization affiliated with any foreign organization?

I don't know.
(yes or no)

- b) If so, state the name of such foreign organization and give full particulars concerning its purposes, offices and organizational set-up:

- c) Is such foreign organization affiliated with any foreign government?

No; none are.
(yes or no)

113. a) Do you read any foreign language newspaper? Yes
(yes or no)

- b) If so, state the name of such paper and where you usually procure it All Japanese publications; all delivered to my business address.

114. State the names of all organizations of which the members of your family are members, giving the names and addresses of such organizations, the names and addresses of the officers of such organizations, their purposes, and the manner and extent of the participation of your family in the activities of such organizations: My wife belongs to the Okayama

Fujin-kai; address unknown; president and other officers unknown but my wife
is on the board of directors; activities are for general welfare work among the
Japanese in this area.

Question #107

1. Japanese Chamber of Commerce, 1st and Los Angeles Sts., L.A., Cal.
I was not active in the above as I was only an ordinary member.
President, Minoru Hori, now at Tuna Camp; secretary, Akashi Kaoru, now at
Tuna Camp; treasurer unknown. Meetings are held at the above address once a month
the exact date unknown. Membership about fifty.

2. Okayama Kenjin-kai, no official address. I have not been actively engaged in
this organization since 1930 but still pay my dues.
President, Meiji Sato, now at Fort Missoula, Montana; secretary, Shiro Endo,
now in Japan; treasurer, Tada ?, now in Fort Missoula, Mont.
Place and time of meetings unknown. Last meeting for the New Years Party was
held at the Shogatsu-tai Restaurant, N. San Pedro St., near Jackson, L.A., Cal.
Membership about 150.

3. Japanese Association, Olympic ~~Hotel~~ Hotel, 117 No. San Pedro St., L.A., Cal.
President, Katsuma Mukaeda, now at Fort Missoula, Mont; secretary, first name
unknown; family name, Sasaki; now at Fort Missoula, Mont.; treasurer, Tameji
Asano, now at Tuna Camp. Meetings are at the above address once a month exact
time unknown. Membership about two thousand.

4. Aikoku Fujin-kai, now defunct. President Karuko Ota, now in Japan; secretary,
myself; vice-president, Mrs. Furusawa, now at immigration station in San Pedro;
treasurer, Nami Nagata, Turner St., near Ducamon, Los Angeles, Cal.
The purpose of this organization was to raise money for the second generation
Japanese in the U.S., in erecting a community center for them. In 1938 we
raised \$10,000 for the latter purpose but due to the fact that this organiza-
tion is controlled by an organization of the same name in Tokio, Japan, we
were ordered by the latter to transmit the funds collected to them. This order
was activated because of the need for money in Japan due to the Japanese cam-
paign in China. The home office actually asked for only 15% of the \$10,000
but Mr. Sei Fuji, publisher of the Japanese newspaper Kashi Mainichi, urged
the Japanese people who subscribed the \$10,000 to send this money to Japan
where it was more urgently needed, for the families of dead and injured Japan-
ese soldiers. At this point I stopped all activity in this organization as I
was opposed to Mr. Fuji's issue. Actually the home office does not control
the American or any other branches but the by-laws state that 15% of all
proceeds including dues and collections are set aside for transmittal to the
home office in Japan.

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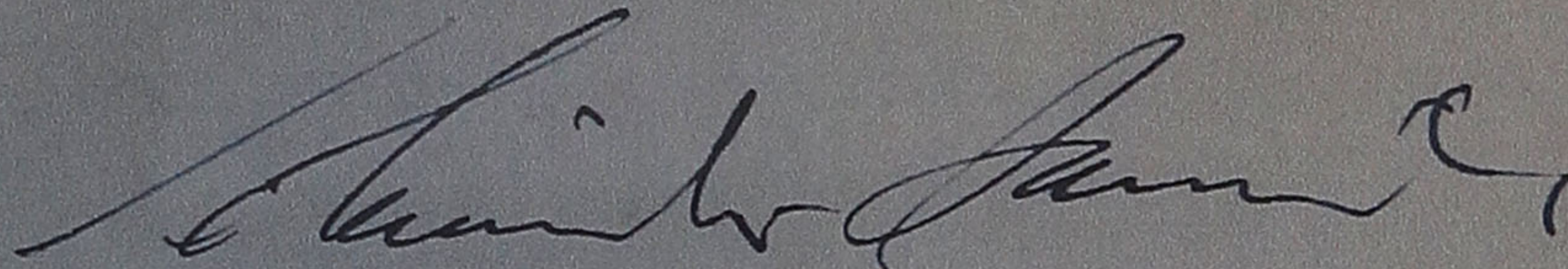
115. Have you ever belonged to any organization, the purpose of which, or one of the purposes, has been the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence? No

(yes or no)

b) If so state what organizations: _____

116. Have you ever engaged in preparing or distributing foreign propaganda of any kind? **No.**

117. Why did you come to the United States? To study and make my home here.

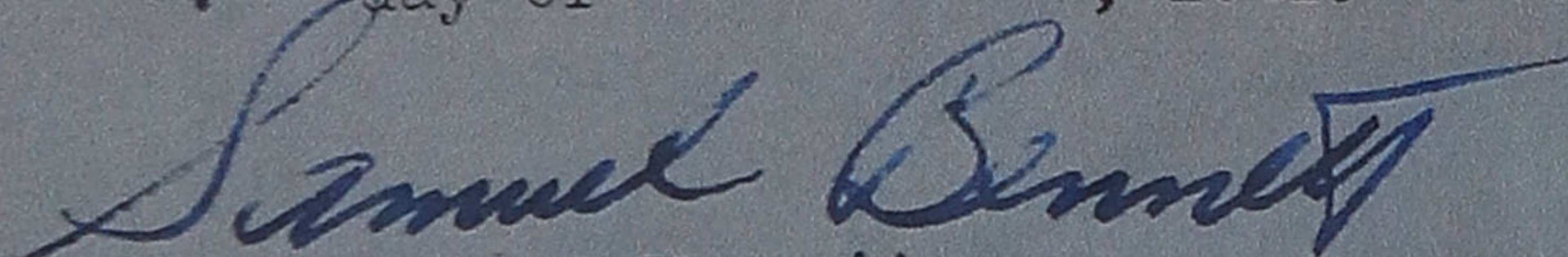


Chimate Sumida

(Signature of alien enemy)

Sworn to before me this

27th day of January, 1941.



Samuel Bennett
Immigrant Inspector

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

IN THE MATTER OF:

CHINATA SUMIDA,

Japanese Enemy Alien

The above-noted matter came on for hearing at Fort Missoula, Montana, Monday morning, June 22, A. D. 1942, before Mr. John Gault, Assistant U. S. Attorney; Mr. Stephen M. Ferrand, Chief of Hearing Boards; Mr. E. J. Thaney, F. B. I. Representative, and the following Board members: Mr. David R. Rubin, California Board member, Chairman; Mr. Harry A. Wishard, California Board Member, and Mr. John L. Slattery, Montana Board member.

At this time certain questions were propounded to the witness and answers given, of which proceedings the following is a full and correct transcript:

GHIMATA SUMIDA, a Japanese Enemy Alien, having been first duly sworn on his oath, was examined and testified as follows:

MR. GAULT: I show you this Alien Enemy Questionnaire, and ask you if this is your signature?

A Yes.

Q And you received a notice of hearing and are ready for your hearing?

A Yes.

Q What business have you been connected with in Los Angeles?

A Music and sporting goods.

Q What is the name of the company?

A C. Sumida.

Q And what articles has that store sold?

A Music line, everything; radio, violin, phonograph and records, mandolin, guitar, sheet music, and sporting goods of everything.

Q Guns?

A No guns, no fishing tackle, otherwise everything.

Q Baseball equipment?

A Baseball, tennis, golf, football, basketball.

Q Kendo?

A Yes, we used to carry kendo and Ju Jitsu too. Dealer for the Electrolux for years, gas refrigerator, and Singer sewing machine.

Q Where is your place of business?

A 325 E. First Street, the second from California bank.

Q How long have you been connected with that business?

A 27 years.

Q And what has been your interest in that business?

A I am the sole owner.

Q 27 years in that same location?

A Same location.

MR. RUBIN: Same landlord?

A Yes.

Q Approximately what has been your net earnings per year in the last five years?

A About six thousand dollars net.

Q You have six children?

A Yes.

Q All born in the United States?

A Yes.

Q Oldest one a girl 27 years old?

A Yes.

And the next one 25 a girl?

A Yes.

Q And the third one a girl about 21?

A Yes sir.

Q And the oldest boy about 20?

A Yes sir.

Q And the second oldest boy about 18?

A Yes sir.

Q And the next one about 12 years old, a girl?

A Yes sir.

Q Where are your wife and children at the present time?

A Santa Anita Assembly Camp.

Q Are any of your children married?

A Two of them, first and the third. Third one got married after I have been here.

Q Did they marry Japanese aliens?

A American citizens of Japanese descent.

Q What is the occupation of the husband of the first girl?

A He has been working for my store as a manager.

Q What is his name?

A Aiji Endo.

Q Where is he now?

A Also at Santa Anita.

Q And the husband of the third girl is also at Santa Anita?

A Yes sir.

Q Have the children or any of them been to Japan?

A Yes, two of them.

Q Which ones?

A First and second just pay a visit.

Q And when did they go?

A Oh, about 19, after graduating from high school.

Q Who did they visit there?

A Their grandmother, 88 years old, their uncle and aunt.

Q Did they attend any school while in Japan?

A No.

Q Who went with them?

A Mother took them.

Q And did the mother come back with the two children?

A Yes.

Q You went to Japan about 1931?

A Something like that.

Q And how long did you remain over there?

A About nine months.

Q And who went with you on that trip?

A My friend, Murata Shunichi.

Q What was his occupation.

A Wholesale florist.

Q And where is he now?

A He is in Oklahoma, transferred somewhere.

Q Was he in some detention camp?

A He was in this camp, then he went to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, then somewhere else, and I don't know.

Q Did he come back with you?

A No.

Q He remained over there?

A He stayed two months longer than I did.

Q How long did you stay that time?

A Nine months.

Q What did you do while you were there, any business?

A Business transactions. I do importing and exporting too, so I bought stuff over there, and I took some merchandise

from this country, radio, phonograph and sewing machine.

Q What store did you have connections with in Japan?

A Oh, Nackagawa mostly, Yokahama Specie in Tokyo, Shoji in Tokyo.

Q Are there any other companies there that you had connections with?

A Several companies, I forget.

Q Did you have any banking connections over there?

A No.

Q Have you any money on deposit there?

A No.

Q Did you ever have any money on deposit in Japan?

A No.

Q Any property in Japan?

A No.

Q Your children take any instruction in Japanese language schools?

A No, they didn't go at all. They just learned how to arrange flowers or music, and they had special teachers.

Q Private teachers?

A Yes.

Q Never attended any Japanese language schools?

A No.

Q Were you affiliated with any Japanese language school in any way?

A No.

Q Member of the P. T. A. or anything like that?

A Yes, American.

Q I mean Japanese?

A No.

Q You were affiliated with the American P. T. A. at the Roosevelt high school?

A Yes sir, for years.

Q What years?

A Oh, about last twelve years, I suppose.

Q How often did you attend meetings of the P. T. A. of that school?

A Sometimes once a year, several times a year.

Q Were you on any committees?

A Yes, we had a committee.

Q What did you do as a member of that P. T. A.?

MR. RUBIN: Have you any affidavits or letters?

A I got one here. After the war started, at that meeting I did civilian defense work.

MR. GAULT: We are talking about the school.

A I was a committee or President of the P. T. A. for ✓ years.

Q Were you President of the Roosevelt high school P. T. A. for years?

A Mostly, I took care myself every detail. I was a contact man always with the faculty of the Roosevelt high school. They have about five hundred students there.

Q Did you help arrange yearly programs there?

A No, I was the Advisory Board for the Japanese student body of the Group.

Q You were President of the whole P. T. A. of Roosevelt High School?

A President of the Japanese end of it.

Q How many students, Japanese, were in that school?

A Approximately 450 to 500.

Q And approximately how many parents were in the P. T. A. there?

A Oh, about 350 I think.

Q Were they all members of the P. T. A.?

A Mostly, yes.

Q You have a mother and brother still living in Japan?

A Yes sir.

Q What is the occupation of your brother?

A He is a farmer.

Q Have any of your children ever been registered for dual citizenship?

A No, none of them.

Q Why haven't they?

A Because I don't believe that dual citizenship is right, so I never reported to the Japanese Government.

Q You have one sister living in this country?

A Yes sir.

Q Is she married?

A Yes sir.

Q What is the occupation of her husband?

A Grocer.

Q Where is he now?

A At Santa Anita.

Q One of your brothers served in the Russo-Japanese War?

A Yes, he is dead.

Q What office did he hold at the time of his discharge? What was his rank?

MR. RUBIN: Was he an officer?

A He was a captain then, but I think that was a long time ago.

Q Any of your relatives in the Japanese Army or Navy?

A No.

Q Did you ask for military deferment up to the age of 37?

A Yes, I did.

MR. RUBIN: You left Japan when you were about 22 years of age?

A No, I left Japan when I was 18.

Q You were born in 1888?

A Yes sir.

Q When did you come to this country?

A 1910, but I was in Canada for three or four years.

Q Oh, I see. You were never up for military service in Japan?

A No sir.

Q What is your religion?

A Oh, you can call me a Christian.

Q What denomination?

A Congregational.

Q How long have you been attending that Church.

A Up to 1930, but I don't go to church any more. From age twelve to 1930.

Q You went while in Japan?

A Yes sir.

Q What church do your children attend?

A Christian Church, and some go to Baptist Church?

Q Do they belong to American Clubs?

A Yes.

Q What American Clubs or Societies have they belonged to?

A My girls very active on Y. W. C. A. work in Los Angeles.

Q What do they do?

A They are advisors of the different groups.

Q Do they belong to any girl scout organizations?

A No, I don't think so.

Q Are your boys boy scouts?

A Yes, boys all boy scouts.

Q Do the girls go to the University?

A No, they didn't go. Third girl went to U. C. L. A., but first and second, right after graduating from High school went to Japan, so after that they have been working, but the other girl went to U. C. L. A.

Q Now?

A No, she is too old.

Q How many years did she go there?

A Couple years I think.

Q And the boys?

A Still going.

Q Where?

A U. C. L. A.

Q Which one?

A Both of them.

Q And how long have they attended there?

A One two years, and the other (1).

Q What contributions have you made to the Japanese war effort?

A Practically none.

Q Advise the Board what contributions you have made.

A I donated five dollars to Red Cross of Japan. ✓

Q When was this?

A I don't know. Possibly, about three or four years ago maybe.

Q Who did you make that donation through?

A Through I think Japanese Association of Los Angeles.

Q What other contributions have you made for the Japanese Army or Navy?

A None.

Q Sent any soldiers comfort packs or anything like that?

A Just once, I sent five dollars. That is all I can remember. ✓

Q Are you an officer of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce?

A I was.

Q What office did you hold?

A Board of Directors. ✓

Q Is that the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry?

MR. GAULT: That is the same as the Japanese Association of Commerce.

Q You were on the Board of Directors from what year?

A 1925 to 1930, five years.

Q What other office did you hold in the Japanese Association?

A None.

Q Did you belong to the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

A I was a member from 1933 to 1940, I think.

Q What office, if any, did you hold in that organization.

A I was one of the Board of Directors until 1940, but not last year, 1941. I wasn't in, because I never attended meetings.

Q Did you serve in any other capacity in that organization?

A No.

Q Mr. Rubin: You were a member of that organization from 1933 to 1940. How long were you a director of it?

A About five years. Murata, the wholesale florist, he and I very close friends, just like brothers. He was the President then, so he wanted me to be on the Board to help him, so I did help him.

Q Are you a member of your Kenjen Kai?

A Yes.

Q How long were you a member?

A Ever since I was in Los Angeles, 27 years.

Q Did you hold any office in that society?

A Yes, until 1931, until I went to Japan I was President of the organization.

Q From when?

A Three years, from '27 to 1930.

Q You were also a member of the Aikoku Fujin Kai. How long were you affiliated with that society?

A Six months.

MR. RUBIN: Our report says that you were a member of the Fujin Kai for three years. Is that not correct?

A Yes, three years, but actually six months.

Q You paid dues for three years, but you were active--

A I never paid dues.

Q That was a mistake? You weren't a member of it for three years, but only six months.

A In the capacity of secretary for three years.

Q The first six months of the three years you were active as Secretary General?

A Yes sir.

Q And then the rest of the three years you were inactive?

A Yes, the function stopped right there. Maybe I was in the capacity of the General Secretary, but didn't do anything at all.

Q What years were you secretary?

A 1937 to 1940.

Q What was the nature of that organization?

A That was organized by the "Nightingale of Japan," Mrs. Okimura, and after the Boxer Rebellion in China in 1902, that organization helped the diseased and sick soldiers, and helped the families of those soldiers. So it is called the Red Cross of Japan.

MR. RUBIN: What were your duties as secretary general while you were active?

A It was organized by the women. They needed some man to do the organizing, so I was appointed the organizer.

Q Did they have a main body in Japan?

A Yes sir.

Q And how many groups do they have in the United States, approximately?

A One in San Francisco, and one in Los Angeles.

Q How many members did you have in the Los Angeles group?

A Paid membership must be 2,000.

Q What were your dues?

A Two dollars to twenty-five dollars.

Q How did they determine the amount for each member? Did it depend upon the income?

A That is the option of the donator. Wealthier people pay more intentionally, because they can't force them to pay.

Q On an average, how much did they send to the home body in Japan?

A A little over ten thousand dollars.

Q For the five-year period?

A Just once.

Q How often did you send contributions to the home office in Japan?

A In a six-month period, we sent to the Yokohama Specie Bank a little over ten thousand dollars.

Q What was the money used for?

A To help the Japanese soldiers diseased or killed, and to help their families.

Q When did you send this contribution?

A First six months.

Q When? Give us the year. It must have been 1937?

A Yes.

Q Have you sent any contributions since 1937?

A No.

Q You have not attended any meetings since then?

A No.

Q Why not?

A They never called a meeting.

Q Was Doctor and Mrs. Furizawa affiliated with this society?

A Mrs. Furizawa was the vice-president for the branch.

Q She was the branch head?

A No, vice.

Q Who was the President?

A Mrs. Ota.

Q Where is she now?

A In Japan.

Q When did she go to Japan?

A About three years ago.

MR. SLATTERY: Did you get well acquainted with Mrs. Furizawa?

A I knew her, but I never could get along with her.

Q Did your connection with the society bring you into contact with her?

A She was in Japan the first six months when our Fujin Kai was active.

Q Have you met her personally?

A Not personally.

Q You have never spoken to her?

A In every angle she was my opponent. Our ways of thinking were entirely different, so I never could get along with her.

Q Have you ever seen her?

A Yes.

Q You have never been introduced to her?

A Dr. Furizawa and myself--

Q Have you been introduced to her?

A Oh, sure.

Q Have you ever talked with her?

A Sometimes, yes.

Q Have you talked with her?

A Sure.

Q Where?

A Oh, different occasions.

Q Has she ever been at your home?

A No.

Q Have you ever been where she was invited?

A No.

Q Where have you met her?

A On the street.

Q Who introduced you?

A Myself to her. Doctor Furizawa came from the same place as myself, and he was also a member of the Okayama Kenjen Kai. It is only two blocks from my store to their office.

Q Did you have lunch with her once in a while?

A I met her on the street and said "Hello." That is all.

Q You did have lunch?

A No.

Q MR. RUBIN: Who do you want to win the war, Japan or the United States?

A That is a very hard question. I don't want--I want both sides win the war.

Q You know that can't be.

A If they finish to the last, one side must lose, but they won't have to fight to the last.

Q You would like to see peace before victory?

A Yes.

Q Well, supposing that cannot be. Supposing that this is a war to the finish. I don't say that it is. Then one side must win an outstanding victory, and the other suffer a humiliating defeat. Which do you want to see that happen to, Japan or the United States? You can speak freely.

A My idea is the same. My children are Americans, and all my folks are in Japan, so I am just right in the middle, so all I can hope for is peace, that is all.

MR. SLATTERY: There won't be peace. There will be victory. That is as sure as the sun shall rise tomorrow. You can't get away from that. Which one do you want to see win, that is all?

A Same answer. I don't want either side to be defeated.

MR. RUBIN: Suppose there would be an invasion of Japanese soldiers in this country, and you were out of this camp and you had or could secure a gun with which to shoot them, what would you do?

A I don't want to kill anybody.

Q Suppose the Japanese soldiers come to you and you are outside this camp, and they ask you for food or shelter, would you give them food?

A Willing to give food.

Q Do you realize that would be giving aid and comfort to an enemy of the United States?

A That is from the humanity standpoint I will give to anybody. I have given many times to anybody that comes to my back door.

Q That is in time of peace. That is all right. But this is the time of war. Of course, they could enforce their demand for food. An American would be up against the same thing, but would you voluntarily go out of your way to help the Japanese soldiers in case of invasion?

A I wouldn't help voluntarily, but if I was put in such a position that a poor soldier come without food, I would give anything. I would give to anybody.

Q Would you go and report them to the U. S. authorities?

A Yes.

Q Even though you know those Japanese soldiers might be arrested and shot?

A I wouldn't report to the American Government they were Japanese soldiers. I rather tell them to surrender.

Q Suppose the Japanese landed near you in parachutes and came begging you to let them stay in your house, what would you do?

A I will call up right away by telephone, "Here is a soldier hiding in my place."

Q Say there is an American soldier comes to your house and seeks shelter in case of an invasion. Would you report that to the Japanese authorities?

A Here?

Q Yes.

A I never dreamed such a thing.

Q Anything can happen in war.

A That is more than I can think, because I don't believe the Japanese army will ever invade the American continent.

Q They are attacking up here the Aleutian Islands, now Vancouver Island yesterday.

A When it comes to the American continent I don't think they will ever send an expeditionary force. That is my way of

MR. WISHARD: What do you think the war leaders of Japan meant when they said they were going to make peace in Washington D. C.?

A That is the same thing. I don't believe that.

Q Why do you think they won't attack the Coast?

A Because American force is strong enough to resist any attack.

Q Why do you think they attacked and took several of the Aleutian Islands? Is that for defense?

A Yes.

Q Why do you think they attacked Vancouver Island off British Columbia?

A Just like General Doolittle attacked Tokyo, same idea.

Q How did you feel when you read that Doolittle attacked Tokyo?

A I think America wanted to show them that Tokyo could be attacked.

Q What did you think about Pearl Harbor?

A I was surprised. I didn't expect it. I was playing golf on that day, and my children told me that Pearl Harbor was attacked. I said, "That is propoganda." I couldn't believe it until I heard the N. B. C. and C. B. S. broadcast.

Q Did you approve of the attack? Did you believe that it was all right to make that attack by Japan, or did you feel the way we Americans did that it was a dirty trick?

A I thought it a good thing to tell Japanese that they could attack Japan by American airplanes. I think it will do a whole lot of good.

Q What did you say about Pearl Harbor? How did you feel?

A I felt very sorry for you. My first impression was Japan do something wrong in doing that.

Q Mr. WISHARD: Did you change that impression?

A Yes.

Q How did you change it?

A I would not call it treachery. I read the Saturday Evening Post article by Dr. Morrey, and said it is not treachery. That was what I thought.

Q Why not?

A Because American Government ought to know when American Government told Japan to evacuate China and Manchuria, and all the forces from French Indo-China, at that time already the war condition was existing, so American Army and Navy should have known and prepared for the attack any time.

Q Do you think President Roosevelt was wrong when he said it was a treacherous trick?

A I thought in the first place it was, but since reading Dr. Morrey's article in the Saturday Evening Post, I changed my mind.

Q You would believe Dr. Morrey in preference to the President of the U. S.?

A I thought it was treacherous in the first place. That is what I thought when I heard it on December 7.

Q You felt pretty bad?

A A little ashamed, yes.

Q You firmly believed the Doctor's theory over the theory of the President of the U. S.?

A Well, I thought American public believed the same way I do.

I have listened to the Round Table discussions of the Chicago University, and also Town Hall discussion of New York, and famous commentators or professors. I thought they have the same idea as me.

Q Tell me, what did you think of the China Incident?

A Japan didn't want to have Chinese Incident. They wanted Manchukuo in Northern China, but they were obliged to extend to China.

Q Why?

A Because Chinese soldiers attacked Japanese federals or business men on at least 400 occasions, so they had to protect their Japanese subjects down there.

Q What do you think of the Japanese military policy generally speaking? What do you think of the powers that are apparently in control in Japan now? They are the imperialistic, militaristic ones that are in Japan. Are you in accord with that?

A I do not like that kind of policy.

Q Do you believe the Emperor is a God?

A I was taught that. He is a human being just the same.

Q Suppose the Emperor of Japan issued an order to Japanese subjects throughout the world or here in America to do something which would do damage to American property, would you carry out such an order.

A I don't think my conscience would allow me to do such a thing. I never did any wrong towards anybody.

Q Do you think the Emperor is Divine?

A No.

Q Why is it that you haven't brought us some affidavits and letters. You could have brought some letters in support of your good

character, couldn't you?

A I thought about it once. Somebody told me they might do a lot of good, so I wrote once to my family, but I stopped that.

Q Why?

A My mind is very clear.

Q Clear in your mind?

A Yes. Besides that, if you let me explain, I had a hearing already in Police Office.

Q You were released. Why were you taken in again?

A I don't know.

Q Have you any idea?

A Just that America is in the condition of an emergency, everything is mixed up.

Q You don't feel resentful about having been taken, do you?

A No.

Q Do you think that Asia would be better off if Japan were ruling it?

A Well, just like in Manchuria--

Q Tell me, do you think it would be?

A I do, to a certain extent. I don't like the word "rule," but I think if Wang Ching Wey's government is erected in China, they would be much better off.

Q For instance, Japan is now controlling the Malayan peninsula, is it not?

A Yes.

Q Do you think it would be better if they controlled all the countries in Asia?

character, couldn't you?

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Q For instance, Japan is now controlling the Malayan peninsula, is it not?

A Yes.

Q Do you think it would be better if they controlled all the countries in Asia?

A That would be better for Japanese.

Q Do you believe in one country ruling another independent country? Do you believe in that sort of imperialistic idea?

A Well, it is the same with with America wanting the Phillipine Islands.

Q We didn't want them. We had to take them. We gave them freedom.

A Japan might, if the nations were strong enough to maintain their government right, I think Japan would be willing to let them be independent.

Q You think Japan should be the one to say?

A Otherwise, if Japan dominated those countries forever, that is wrong.

Q You think Japan is better able to say when the Phillipines should have freedom than the U. S.?

A If the Phillipines are built up to such a stage that they can be independent, and if the Japanese Government has the same idea as the Americans, I think it is all right; otherwise, wrong.

Q Do you think that Japan would be better towards the Phillipines than the United States?

A It is about equal. If Japan continues the way towards the Phillipines as the Americans did, it is all right; otherwise, that is wrong .

Q Do you think that Japan should hold the Phillipine Islands or do you think they should be left alone like they were?

A Let them be independent. Let them have their own Government. That is the way I think.

MR. RUBIN: You read the Saturday Evening Post. Have you read these three articles on "How I Escaped from Hong Kong"?

A I read that.

Q You read about the way the Japanese soldiers treat the civilian population in Hong Kong, including this man who wrote those articles at the request of the President of the U. S.?

A I don't believe those things.

Q Do your girls speak Japanese?

A A little.

Q Did they take it at school?

A I paid a teacher in my home.

Q You say you have no property in Japan or the U. S. Where is your property?

A My property?

Q You have some property, don't you?

A My store in the first place, but it is gone now. My store was closed after two or three months, so I don't know what happened to it.

Q Was it sold?

A I don't know.

Q Are you broke?

A I got a few hundred dollars.

Q How much property do you own in the U. S.?

A Oh, I don't know. I used to have my store worth \$23,000.

But it is gone now.

Q Wasn't it sold?

A Sold one-tenth of what it is really worth.

Q What other property did you own?

A I had four automobiles and--

Q Did you have any U. S. bonds?

A No.

Q Just tell us what property you own in the U. S.

A \$2,000 about in money, and four automobiles.

Q You don't own any home?

A Home, yes.

Q What is the value of your home?

A Oh, about seven or eight thousand dollars.

Q Do you own any U. S. defense bonds?

A No.

Q At the time of your apprehension, there was found in your store, numerous radios with the shortwave still intact in the radios. Can you explain to the Board why the short wave was not taken out.

A Everything taken off. I told--right after reading the Presidential proclamation about radios, I told my mechanic to take off completely, and he did it too.

Q Are you positive that all the short wave apparatus was taken from the radios in your store?

A Yes.

Q Isn't it a fact that some of them still had short-wave apparatus in them?

A No, not a single one.

Q How many radios did you have in your store?

A About 6.

Q Did you ever examine these radios after the short-wave apparatus was supposed to have been taken out to determine in your

own mind whether or not you could receive short-wave.

A Everyone of them.

Q Did you check every one of them?

A Yes.

Q Did you receive any short wave reception?

A No. I had the F. B. I. man who came down to investigate, and he said what I said is right, but I protested his arresting me, so then he explained it in this way, "Because you have a mechanic here, and because you have tools here, you can convert them in a very short time into a short wave set." That is the reason why the F. B. I. man arrested me. I told him that I didn't see the article in the President's proclamation about tools and mechanics.

Q As a member of the Board of Directors of the Japanese Association of Los Angeles, how many meetings did you attend of the Central Japanese Association of America?

A I didn't have any connection with the Central Board.

Q You say you contributed five dollars to the Japanese Association about 1937. You say that was to the Japanese Red Cross. How do you know that? You don't know whether that went to the Japanese Red Cross or not, do you? You gave it for that.

A That was the purpose they explained to me.

Q What is the address of the Aikoku Fujin Kai in Los Angeles?

A In my store, temporarily, about six months.

Q Where was the permanent address?

A No permanent; we stopped right there.

Q Was nit the address the same as the Japanese Counsel?

A On the letter head, yes.

Q The ten thousand dollars that was collected and sent over

to Japan, that was used towards the purchase of an airplane, was it
it?

A That is entirely wrong.

Q What was it used for?

A To help the families of the deceased soldiers.

Q Are you sure of that?

A Yes, I am quite sure. Here is the point. I will make very clear. I wanted to use the money which was collected in America for the Nisei, second generation.

Q You wanted that?

A Yes, I wrote the article in a letter, and they answered me from Headquarters in Japan, if I send 15 per cent, the rest I could keep for my purposes to raise second generation. He needed very badly the money for a gymnasium for our community. I thought I could raise a million to two or three million dollars the way I would collect it, one to twenty-five dollars. I still had the understanding of that with the counsel. The first six months I collected almost ten-thousand dollars, but then the Japanese Red Cross needed money, and I said we have to keep the money here. They wrote and wrote. Mr. Fuji, he was my 20 years' political enemy--

Q The editor of the newspaper?

A Yes. He and myself was always against each other in general terms. I had a fight with him three or four times.

Q He was all for Japan? And you wanted some for the Nisei?

A Yes. He wrote to me oh, about ten times, and he opposed my work, so I gave up.

MR. WISHARD: You have six children? Are they all natives of this country?

Q You think they would be better off if Japan wins this war?

A Yes, yes, sure. They keep writing me, and they simply want peace.

Q I am asking you if you think they would be better off if Japan would win the war. Do you think your children, native Americans, would be better off if Japan would win the war, or if the U. S. should win the war?

A U. S. of course.

Q Would you publicly renounce the Emperor of Japan?

A No.

Q You would not?

A No.

Q Well, now, when you get down to this thing, You know that this war has to be won by one side or the other. You know that as well as I do. I know that the U. S. is not going to quit until she is defeated or wins the war. Either Japan or the U. S. has got to win the war. Which one would you rather have win, if it has to be won by one or the other?

A Neither. I still insist that there can be peace.

Q Do your children feel the same way, that they don't want either side to win?

A Children different. Children are all for America, and if I could have been naturalized to America 20 or thirty years ago, I would be for America, but American Government refused me to naturalize, and therefore, I am still Japanese subject.

Q Then your loyalty is divided?

A Yes.

Q A little more towards Japan than the U. S.?

A Half and half. I am neutral.

Q You don't think your loyalty lies a little more towards Japan than the U. S.?

A I will do everything I can do toward America as long as I stay here, and even if I go back to Japan, I will work all my life for peace of Japan and America.

Q If you were living somewhere else right now, which side would you rather see win the war, Japan or the U. S.?

A As for my children, they are American subjects, and I, myself, am Japanese subject. I can't say either side.

Q Even if you were living in Europe?

A Same idea.

Q What do you think about Germany? Do you think she should win this war?

A I don't think so.

Q Did Mrs. Furizawa ever ask you to contribute to Nippon Kaigun Kyokai?

A Never asked me because she never even liked to talk to me.

Q Did you ever intend to go back to Japan and live?

A I want to visit.

Q Did you ever intend to go back there and live there permanently?

A No.

Q Never had that in mind at any time?

A No.

Q When did the Japanese Counsel ask you to organize Aikoku Fujin Kai?

A 1936 or 1937.

Q And was that to serve as the Red Cross? Now that was the Japanese Red Cross, wasn't it?

A No, Japanese Red Cross is different. But Aikoku Fujin Kai is women's organization.

Q Is there any Japanese Red Cross headquarters in the United States?

A In Japanese Consul, I think.

Q Why is it that the Fujin Kai didn't stay in existence longer than the period of time that you mentioned previously?

A I don't know.

Q When was that ten thousand dollars sent?

A In 1937.

Q Immediately after the money was sent over, the organization was disbanded?

A Yes.

MR. WISHARD: Your children are like you. They pray for peace? They don't want either side to win? Did you ever tell your children that they being American citizens should want the U. S. to win the war?

A Sure, they were taught in school, but they still pray for peace. You could ask my children what they think, but I am sure they are loyal to the American Government.

Q Did they ever tell you that they wanted the United States to win the war?

A Yes.

Q What did you say to them when they told you they wanted the U. S. to win the war?

A I respect what they think. I don't interfere with anything they feel toward America. That is beyond my control.

Q Would you be proud to see any of your children in the U. S. Army?

A Naturally, yes.

Q Was your radio man an American citizen or a Japanese alien?

A Japanese, I think.

Q Where is he now?

A Repatriated.

Q When he was in camp here, did he sign an application for repatriation to Japan?

A Yes.

Q Has he already gone?

A Yes sir.

Q When did he leave camp?

A About three days ago.

Q If you received an order from the Emperor of Japan to do something which might be against the U. S., and also one from the President of the U. S. not to do something, which of the orders would you obey?

A I obey the American rule, and I respect American president, so long as I am here.

Q If you were out of the U. S. you would obey the order of Japan?

A I am too old.

Q Would you, if you could, obey such an order? Would you obey the Emperor?

A I won't do anything wrong. I have a conscience myself, and

if my conscience would allow it, then I will do it, but otherwise I won't.

MR. GAULT: Would you like to make a statement to the Board?

A Yes, if you let me. First, I would like to ask you: When I was investigated by F. B. I. man about the Fujin Kai right after Pearl Harbor, I satisfied him with my testimony, and that case was clear. And then I was arrested again by the Presidential Proclamation on account of the radios. Now that case is clear. It was cleared in Palmer's office, and I am told that I can go home. And now, since I was detained here, I can't understand the reason why. I have been here about six months.

MR. GAULT: None of us know. Somebody thought you were dangerous to the security of the United States. That is why you are here.

A Another thing about the future of the second generation. That is what makes me worry. That is, I raised my children one hundred per cent Americans. Now, in this war after the break out, they were concentrated in the camp forgetting all their business and all their education. I can't stand what they write me.

MR. GAULT: What do they write you?

A They write me, "How about when it comes to the education after the war, if the war lasts five or ten years?" Their youth is gone; they can't study any more.

MR. RUBIN: Personally I don't know what educational facilities are afforded, but you know as well as I do that if this war continues, there will be worked out some method for their education.

MR. GAULT: Anything else?

A Yes, you heard about the treatment of those detainees here?

Some of our subjects were treated very mean, attacked.

Q When?

A In this camp, in this investigation by the immigration officers.

Q When was that?

A Two or three months ago.

Q In this camp?

A Yes. They said that there would be a hearing on that, and those men will be punished. But I was in the council room meeting for our camp, and some of the boys came to me and told me, but I told them to be patient, that this case will be cleared up after the war, but instead of it being cleared up after the war, it is clear now. We found out that it is not the will of the American Government, just petty officers.

Q Have you heard about the trials?

A Yes, I have. I am quite satisfied, and the reason why I told those poor boys not to agitate or tell anybody is I am rather afraid that retaliation might come from the Japanese Government toward those detained in the Orient. I told them not to let the outside know about it.

Q Whom do you think receives the best treatment, the Americans or the Japanese detained in America?

A We are all satisfied here, the majority of us, the way we are treated.

Q Do you think the Japanese are treating our citizens any better?

A I was told they are treated right.

Q Who told you?

A I don't know. I have no way of determining intelligently

We had to report the whole matter to the Spanish ambassador. I was one of them that signed the petition for the investigation. I would like to go over to Japan just as soon as I can; maybe these things that happened in Missoula Camp might be publicity in Japan. I am afraid that the American detainees would be treated wrong.

Q You would like to go back and explain the whole thing to the Japanese authorities and people, the fact that if something did happen here, it didn't amount to much, and that it was the act of the individuals and not of the American Government. You think that would do some good to the American detainees there?

A Yes.

Q Do you want to be repatriated to Japan so that you can explain the whole matter?

A Yes.

Q In other words you want to be repatriated to Japan.

A I want to be repatriated to Japan to explain the whole thing. If anything might happen, I want to avoid that.

Q If you are released, you couldn't get over to Japan right now.

A They will call me, Washington Government, and they will repatriate me just the same. I know two or three cases the same way already released and went back to Japan.

MR. GAULT: Anything else?

A That is all

(Witness excused)

own mind whether or not you could receive short-wave.

A Everyone of them.

Q Did you check every one of them?

A Yes.

Q Did you receive any short wave reception?

A No. I had the F. B. I. man who came down to investigate, and he said what I said is right, but I protested his arresting me, so then he explained it in this way, "Because you have a mechanic here, and because you have tools here, you can convert them in a very short time into a short wave set." That is the reason why the F. B. I. man arrested me. I told him that I didn't see the article in the President's proclamation about tools and mechanics.

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Q You say you contributed five dollars to the Japanese Association about 1937. You say that was to the Japanese Red Cross. How do you know that? You don't know whether that went to the Japanese Red Cross or not, do you? You gave it for that.

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A On the letter head, yes.

Q The ten thousand dollars that was collected and sent over

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALIEN ENEMY HEARING BOARD

- Southern District of California

In the Matter of the Detention of
SUMIDA, CHIMATA

JUN 30 1942



REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION

To the Attorney General:

The above matter came on for hearing before this Board at Fort Missoula, Montana, on June 22, 1942; (date)

Upon consideration whereof it is hereby recommended that the said alien enemy be (check one)

Interned EXX (See Exhibit "A") Paroled _____
Released _____

Summary of Facts and Opinion _____

See Exhibit "A" next attached

146-13-2-12-803
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JUN 30 1942 A
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
ALIEN ENEMY UNIT

(Attach hereto as many additional pages as are necessary) (Note any dissents with explanation thereof)

Listed herein are all investigative reports, statements, affidavits, and other documents upon which the above recommendation is based. Copies of each, except reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, are attached hereto.

Enemy Alien Questionnaire _____

F. B. I. Report #100-9544 _____

Notice of Hearing _____

Letter from Roosevelt High School _____

David R. Rubin
David R. Rubin, Chairman

Harry A. Wishard
Harry A. Wishard

John L. Slattery
John L. Slattery
Members of the Board

John M. Gault
John M. Gault

Ass't. U. S. Attorney

DOCKETED
7-1

(Original to the Attorney General, with copy to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the United States Attorney)

WITNESSES: David R. Rubin, Chairman; Harry A. Wisnard, John L. Slattery

ATTORNEY: John M. Gault

P.S.I.: E. J. Thane

INTERPRETER: Sung Soo Whang

REPORTER:

Betty Owens

IMMIGRATION SERVICE REPRESENTATIVE: Harry Cook

Service of notice of hearing was acknowledged by the subject. The alien enemy questionnaire was admitted, the detainee stating that he signed the same.

SUBJECT: SUMIDA, CHIMATA
FINDINGS

1. Subject testified that the facts set forth and answers contained in questionnaire are true and correct. Subject is a Christian. He used to go to the Congregational Church between the ages of 12 and 30, but not much since. His children go to the Christian Church, some to the Baptist. Subject has been in the same business and same location for 27 years. He is the sole owner of his business. His business is that of a shop-keeper--selling musical instruments, sheet music, sport goods, Electrolux, etc. He also imported and exported some. His net profit has averaged about \$6,000.00 a year for the last few years.
2. Subject's wife, a Japanese alien, 6 children, as well as the husbands of the two older daughters are all at Santa Anita. Subject did not send his children to any Japanese Language school. They do speak Japanese somewhat having been taught by private teachers. They do not read Japanese. None of his children were registered for dual citizenship. When asked, why, subject replied that he didn't think dual citizenship was the right thing. Subject's mother and brother, who is a farmer, live in Japan. Subject has a sister in this country and her husband is a grocer. Subject said he had a brother, now deceased, who served in the infantry of the Japanese army in the Russo-Japanese war. He thinks he was a Captain.
3. Subject's contributions to the Japanese War Relief was \$5.00 given 3 or 4 years ago through the Japanese Association of Los Angeles. He was informed that this money was being collected for the Japanese Red Cross.
4. Organizations: Subject was a member of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry from 1933 to 1940 and a member of the Board of Directors of said organization from 1935 to 1940. Subject was also a member of his Kenjin Kai for 27 years, and was for a time advisor. Subject was also a member of the Japanese Association of Los Angeles for many years, and was on the Board of Directors from 1925 to 1930. Subject was a secretary general of the Aikoku Fuji Kai and was active the first 6 months of his term, which started in 1937. He was instrumental in collecting almost \$10,000.00, which was sent to Japan in 1937. He denied that said money was used to purchase Japanese planes. Subject says that in the course of doing this work they were to send 15 per cent of the amount collected to Japan and the balance was to be used for work among the Nisei in this country, and that is what he wanted to do because the Nisei were in dire need of sporting facilities, etc. When subject proposed to do this (spend 85 per cent in the U. S.) a contrary movement grew up which was actively promoted and sponsored by Sei Fujii, the editor and publisher of the Japanese paper in Los Angeles, to send all the money to Japan. Subject said that for years, he found himself on opposite sides of fence from said Fujii, but that in this case, Fujii won out, and the Board of Directors of said Aikoku Fujin Kai ordered subject to send the money to Japan. Said Aikoku was a women's organization originated by the Florence Nightingale of Japan and was supposed to do the same things in Japan that Florence Nightingale stood for. The organization had 2,000 paid up members. They had 4 kinds of life memberships--mostly distinguished by the amount paid; namely, \$25.00, \$10.00, \$5.00 and \$2.00. This organization had 2 branches in the United States, one in San Francisco and the other in Los Angeles. Although, the activities of said subject ceased after he had collected close to \$10,000.00, which took about 6 months, subject remained nominally as secretary general until 1940. He denied however that he took any active part after 1927. Subject said that he has been a contributor to the American Red Cross for 25 years. Subject said that he had been head of the Japanese members of the P. T. A. of the Roosevelt High School. There were from 450 to 500 Japanese students in said school and about 350 Japanese parents were members of the P. T. A., and subject was advisor of said Japanese members, and their contact man and took care of many of the details including looking after the student body welfare of the Japanese students. Subject's activities in connection with head of the P. T. A.

covered a period of 10 years.

5. Subject's first and second daughters after graduating from High School some years ago visited in Japan for about 6 months. Their mother took them and returned with them. In 1931, Subject made a return trip to Japan with Shunichi Murato, a close personal friend, and remained there about 9 months. This was a business trip being part of his importing and exporting business. Most of his purchasing was done through the Yokohama Specie Bank. Subject's daughters have been very active in the Y. W. C. A., as advisors to different groups and clubs of younger Japanese girls. The activities of these daughters extend over a period of 10 years. Subject's two sons were members of the Boy Scouts for about 2 years and then joined the Y. M. C. A. and have been active in said organization. Subject's third daughter went to U. C. L. A. for 2 years. Both of his sons were going to U. C. L. A. at the time of their evacuation. One has gone two years and the other was in his first semester.

6. Subject said that he never had attended any meetings of the Central Japanese Association of Los Angeles. When asked who he wanted to win the war, subject said, "That is really a hard question--I want both sides to win. All my children are American citizens and my folks are in Japan. All I can do is hope and pray for peace. I don't want either side to lose". When pressed further, subject repeated in effect the same language. When asked what he would do in case of an invasion by Japanese soldiers, if he were out of camp and had a gun, he said he would not shoot them. When asked if he would give them food and shelter, he said he would as a matter of humanity--just as he feeds at his backdoor many a bum. He stated, however, he would report the presence of the Japanese soldiers to the American authorities and would report the presence of any Parachute Troops, whose whereabouts he knew.

7. When asked what he thought about Pearl Harbor, he said he felt very sorry. His first impression was that it was very wrong of Japan to do that sort of thing. He stated however after reading some articles by a Dr. Morrey, the president of some American University, in the Saturday Evening Post, he changed his views because as pointed out by said writer, the American Government should have known when it sent the note to Japan to evacuate China, Manchuria, and Indo-China that it left Japan no alternative except to fight and that said note amounted to a declaration of war in effect and America should have been prepared for any eventualities thereafter. Dr. Morrey therefore takes the position that it was not treachery on the part of Japan to attack Pearl Harbor and the subject said, in effect, that Dr. Morrey convinced him of the correctness of his position and that he thinks Dr. Morrey was right & President Roosevelt was not right in calling the attack a treacherous one.

8. With reference to the radios found in the subject's possession, they were part of the stock of goods in his store. He stated further that he told his mechanic to remove the short-wave bands in each and everyone of said radios, and subject is of the opinion that he did so and that there were not any radios in his store after the Presidential Proclamation with short-wave bands. He said he had 6 such sets originally. He said an expert repair men, named Takashima, did this work. Subject further said that the short-wave bands were thrown away into the rubbish.

9. Subject said he did not think the Emperor was a God, merely the ruler of the country and a man, the same as any of us. When asked whether he would obey the order of the Emperor, he said, "Not while I am in the United States". He stated further that in the event of conflicting orders from the Emperor and the President of the United States, he would obey the President, while in the United States. Subject said further, "I have a conscience myself and would not do anything against my conscience." Subject said in reply to a question, that he would, naturally, be proud to serve in the United States Army.

10. When asked to make a statement, subject said that he was first apprehended by the F. B. I. and released after examination. Then he was again apprehended and taken before District Attorney Palmer in Los Angeles, given a hearing and again released. He asked the Board if any of us knew why he was again apprehended and has been held in detention for a matter of 6 months. None of us could answer the question. Subject then continued with his statement, saying that the Nisei's future in the United States worried him; that he tried to raise his children to be 100 per cent Americans and to educate them, and now their education has been cut off, while they are at camp. He was assured that if the war lasted any length of time, facilities for educating the young would be provided by the Government.

Continuing his statement, subject said that some one-half dozen or dozen subjects, that is, enemy aliens, were attacked two or three months ago, and that at the time, the subject was patient, assuring his fellow country men that the matter would be taken care of, and he advised and urged against complaints on the outside, fearing that if the thing got abroad, it would result in retaliation against Americans detained in Japan.

In fact, the subject said that he applied for repatriation for two reasons. First to see his mother, who is 88 years of age, and second, because he would like to explain to the Japanese people and authorities of Japan that the action in Missoula was that of certain individual persons and not that of the Government and that the detainees in the United States are being accorded good treatment. The subject said that the majority of the detainees here were satisfied with the treatment received. Subject is a young looking man for his years and appears to be healthy, strong, and active. He is intelligent and spoke in good English throughout without the aid of an Interpreter and was direct and straight forward in his manner of testifying.

The majority of the Board Members, to-wit, John L. Slattery and Harry A. Wishard believe that the subject is a potential menace to the internal security of the United States; that his actions speak louder than his words, and that particularly in view of the contraband, to-wit, radios, his organizational activities and the collection and transmittal to Japan of close to \$10,000.00, and the fact that he is a leader type and an intelligent man, that he should be interned for the duration of the war and the Assistant United States Attorney likewise recommends internment. The minority member, David R. Rubin, who acted as chairman and dictated these findings and recommendations, is of the opinion that the subject was quite honest, frank, and sincere in his statements, and that he could be of more help to the United States if paroled and that there are not sufficient facts in the record to justify the internment of this man who has already been twice released by other government authorities who had him before them for examination. The minority member, David R. Rubin, does not consider him a potential menace to the internal security of the United States. The majority of the Board Members recommend
INTERMENT.

Stenographer: Margaret Papich

MEMORANDUM TO THE CHIEF OF THE REVIEW DIVISION

D. J. File No. 146-13-2-12-803

S. D. CAL

CHIMATA SUMIDA

HEARING BOARD'S RECOMMENDATION: 2 members recommend internment; 1 member recommends parole; Board report states United States Attorney recommends internment.

CHARGE: Possession of short-wave radios.

FACTS: Subject entered the United States in May, 1910, from Japan. He re-entered the United States in November, 1931, following a visit to Japan for business reasons. He has been a shopkeeper for 27 years, selling musical instruments, sheet music, sport goods, Electrolux, radios, etc. He imported and exported some of the commodities in which he deals.

Subject is a Christian and attended the Congregational Church. His children are also Christians, and some of them go to a Baptist Church.

Subject's wife is a Japanese alien and they have six children, all of whom, together with the husbands of two of them, reside at Santa Anita. The children did not attend a Japanese Language School, but do speak Japanese somewhat, as they were taught by a private tutor. They do not read Japanese, and none of them has been registered for dual citizenship. The alien's mother and brother reside in Japan, and a sister, with her husband, live in the United States.

From 1933 to 1940, subject was a member of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry and was a member of the board of directors from 1935 to 1940. For 27 years he was also a member of his Ken-Jin Kai, and for a time was advisor. For many years, he was a member of the Japanese Association of Los Angeles, and was on the board of directors from 1925 to 1930. In 1937, subject became Secretary-General of the Aikoku Fujii Kai (a patriotic women's organization) and was active for the first six months of his term. During that time, he was instrumental in collecting approximately \$10,000, which was sent to Japan in 1937. His interest in accumulating this fund was to provide a community center with sporting

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File - R5

facilities for Nisei in this country, because of his belief that they were in dire need of this recreation and training. The by-laws of the organization, pursuant to the policy of the parent organization in Tokio provided that 15 per cent of all moneys collected by subsidiary organizations through dues, contributions, etc., should be transmitted to the parent organization. Pursuant to these by-laws, subject proposed to spend 25 per cent of the fund in this country, but a contrary movement arose, actuated by one, Sei Fujii, Editor and publisher of a Japanese paper in Los Angeles, who desired to send the entire fund to Japan for the relief of the families of dead and injured Japanese soldiers. Subject opposed this project, but Sei Fujii, by appealing to the contributors through his newspaper, won his point, and subject was directed to send the funds to Japan, and which he did. He thereupon discontinued his activities with the organization.

Subject has been a contributor to the American Red Cross for 25 years, and for 10 years has been actively connected with the Parent Teachers Association of the Roosevelt High School. There are from 450 to 500 Japanese students in that school, and about 350 Japanese parents are members of the P.T.A. Subject was advisor of the Japanese members and acted as their contact man. He also took care of the welfare of the Japanese student body.

His children are named, respectively, Alice, Grace, Emy, Marshall, Theodore, and Marjorie. His daughters were graduated from high school and have been very active in the Y.W.C.A. as advisors to different groups of younger Japanese girls. These activities have extended over a period of 10 years. Subject's two sons were members of the Boy Scouts for about two years, and since that time have been active in the Y.M.C.A. Subject's third daughter went to U.C.L.A. for two years, and both of his sons were attending U.C.L.A. at the time of their evacuation. One has attended two years, and the other was in his first semester.

Subject states that he has never attended any meetings of the Central Japanese Association of Los Angeles. When asked who he wanted to win the war, he said, "That is really a hard question -- I want both sides to win. All my children are American citizens, and my folks are in Japan. All I can do is hope and pray for peace. I don't want either side to lose." When asked what he would do in case of an invasion by Japanese soldiers, if he were free and had a gun, he said that he would not shoot them. When asked whether he would give them food and shelter, he said that he would, as a matter of humanity -- just as he feeds many a bum at his back door. However, he stated that he would report the presence of Japanese soldiers

to the American authorities and would report the presence of any parachute troops whose whereabouts he knew.

Subject was questioned with regard to his reactions to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, and stated that he felt very sorry that it had happened. His first impression was that it was wrong of Japan to attack Pearl Harbor, but that he had since read some articles by a Dr. Morrey, president of an American University, which articles appeared in the Saturday Evening Post and that his views had changed somewhat. As pointed out by the author of those articles, the demand by this Government that Japan evacuate China, Manchuria, and Indo-China amounted to a declaration of war and that thereafter the United States should have been prepared for any eventualities. He appeared to be influenced by Dr. Morrey's reaction that the Pearl Harbor attack was not treachery, but was the beginning of a war, which had been declared by our note to Japan.

With reference to the radios found in subject's possession, they were a part of the stock in trade in his store. He had directed his radio technician to remove the short-wave bands from each and every one of the radios, and states that the short-wave bands were thrown in the rubbish. He stated that he did not think the Emperor of Japan was a God, but was merely the ruler of the country and a man the same as any of us. When asked whether he would obey the Emperor, he said, "Not while I am in the United States." He further stated that in the event of conflicting orders of the Emperor and the President of the United States, he would obey our President while in the United States. He further said that he had a conscience and would not do anything against his conscience. He also stated that he would be proud to have his sons serve in the United States Army.

Subject was first apprehended by the F.B.I., and after examination, was released. He was later apprehended and taken before the District Attorney in Los Angeles; and after a hearing, was again released. He stated that he had endeavored to raise his children to be 100% Americans, and appeared to be considerably worried because their education had been discontinued by their evacuation.

It appears that certain Japanese were attacked two or three months ago because they were alien enemies, and at that time subject advised his country men to be patient and assured them that the matter would be taken care of. He urged that no complaint be made, fearing that if information as to the attack got abroad, retaliatory measures might be taken against Americans in Japan.

Subject has applied for repatriation in the event of contemplated internment. He stated to the Board two reasons for his action: First, he desired to see his mother who is 88 years of age; and second, he desired to explain to the Japanese people and authorities

that the attack upon his countrymen referred to above was the individual acts of certain persons and not sponsored by the Government. He desired also to impart the information that detainees in the United States were being accorded good treatment and that the majority were satisfied with the treatment received. Subject is a strong, healthy, active man, of good appearance. He is intelligent, and speaks good English. The Board reports that he testified in a direct and straight-forward manner.

CONCLUSION: I agree with the minority member of the Board that this alien should be paroled. If he were not Japanese, I would recommend his unconditional release. The evidence in the file adversely affecting his character appeals to me as most nebulous as a basis for separating him from his family and interning him in a concentration camp. His philosophy with regard to the war appears to me to be an honest and natural reaction, as it must be borne in mind that he is a Japanese subject, and by our laws, is precluded from changing his allegiance. His family has been reared under his direction, as Christians and 100% Americans. It is quite natural that he should have mixed emotions when the country of his nativity and that of his children are at war. I see nothing to his possession of the radio instruments. They are a part of the stock in his store, and he complied with the Presidential Order in directing that the short-wave bands be removed from them.

My conviction from careful consideration of the evidence in the file is that this alien ^{should} be paroled, and I so recommend.

JHS:JA

Parole 4-1

THUR

*In the war in latest
beliefs, he will be of great
value in the evacuation
of the great
to make the risk a poor one
to take.*

THUR

In the Matter of

CHINATA SUZUKI

Alien Enemy

D. J. File No.

146-17-2-12-503

FILED

ORDER

CHINATA, Chinata Suzuki, of Los Angeles, California, now being detained at Fort Missoula, Montana, a subject of Japan, over the age of fourteen years, is within the United States and has heretofore been apprehended as being potentially dangerous to the public peace and safety of the United States; and,

WHEREAS, the Alien Enemy Hearing Board has recommended that said alien enemy be interned; with one member thereof recommending that said alien enemy be paroled; and it appearing from the evidence before me that said alien enemy should be paroled; NOW, THEREFORE,

IT IS ORDERED that said alien enemy be paroled in the custody of a reputable United States citizen, not related to the alien, to be selected by the Hearing Board for the Southern District of California upon consultation with a representative of the Immigration and Naturalization Service; that the parole be conditioned upon the alien enemy's reporting his activities to his sponsor weekly and to the District Parole Officer once a month; and that the said parole be further conditioned upon the execution of and compliance with the sponsor's and parolee's agreements with the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

*Parolee's letter
7/23/42*

*File copy
8/1/42*

FILED
BY BRG
JUL 24 1942

Annas' Bible

ATTORNEY GENERAL

July 23, 1942

ed RBS
10 - RS

CONFIDENTIAL

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

August 28, 1942

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL CANCELLED
Per letter MAY 12, 1942
Chief, Administrative Services, F.B.I.
AUG 31 1942

Brigadier General Hayes A. Kroner
General Staff
Chief, Military Intelligence Service
War Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Kroner:

This is to advise that information has been received that on July 23, 1942 the Attorney General ordered the parole of Chinatsa Sumida who was previously apprehended by the Los Angeles Field Division of this Bureau as an alien enemy of Japanese nationality.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CONFIDENTIAL

FILE
AUG 31 1942
JEM

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 9/2/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/30/42 6/24/42 8/29/42	REPORT MADE BY F. L. BROWN
TITLE SHIMAZU SHUNDAI TOSHIKI TAKASHIMA Los Angeles 4-573		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - J ALIEN ENEMY CONTROL	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Alien Enemy Hearing Board recommended that Subject **SHUNDAI** be interned. Attorney General ordered Subject **SHUNDAI** paroled. Probationary letter submitted on Subject **SHUNDAI**.

FILED
BY EGE
O. NOV 3 1942 P.M.

- 7 -

Reference is made to Bureau file No. 100-70112;
Bureau letter dated 8/19/42;
Report of Special Agent F. L. BROWN, Los Angeles,
1/30/42.

RECEIVED
OCT 20 1942

After a hearing, the Alien Enemy Hearing Board, Southern District of California, recommended on June 23, 1942 that Subject **SHUNDAI** be interned.

In reference letter, this office was advised that an order was issued by the United States Attorney General on July 23, 1942, directing that Subject **SHUNDAI** be paroled.

The following investigation has been conducted since Subject **SHUNDAI**'s apprehension by this office on January 16, 1942.

In a memorandum dated January 3, 1942 Confidential National Defense Informant L.S. 10-3 advised that information had been received by that office from a reliable informant that an unknown Japanese, who lived on Cassius Street near Seventh Street in Los Angeles, had a radio in his home, and that prior to December 7, 1941, had a large aerial on the roof, which had been taken

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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| 3 Bureau | 1 OSI San Diego |
| 2 OSI Los Angeles | 1 OSI Los Angeles |
| 1 OSI San Francisco | 2 Los Angeles |
| 1 OSI Los Angeles | |

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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
OCT 30 1942 P.M.
DIVISION OF RECORDS
ALIEN ENEMY UNIT

File

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down; that there have been recent gatherings at the home, and that the Subject had burned numerous bundles of paper, and that he did not comply with the blackout regulations and was blinking auto headlights during the blackout. It was also advised that a woman living at 2757 E. 7th Street, name unknown, could give further information.

By letter dated January 10, 1942 Chief of Police S. B. HERRLI, Los Angeles, California, was requested to make an investigation concerning Subject, and on February 3, 1942 Captain VERNON W. MURPHY, Captain of the Homicide Bureau, advised that his investigation of instant matter revealed that Subject YOSHIO TAKASHIMA, 777 Casales Street, Los Angeles, California, is married to MITSUO TAKASHIMA, who had informed police officers that her husband and his employer, SHIMAZU SHIMAZU, were arrested by the FBI on January 9, 1942 at 3:30 P.M. TAKASHIMA's wife also advised that her husband had been employed by SHIMAZU at the Susida Company Electric Store located at 325 East First Street, Los Angeles, and that her husband came from Japan in 1916 and had never returned. Mrs. TAKASHIMA advised that she came to the United States in 1929, and that she and her husband have two small children.

Source of Information A advised that Subject TAKASHIMA's wife had been doing considerable burning inasmuch as they intended to move to a smaller house.

Source of Information B stated that during the first blackout on December 10, 1941 Subject TAKASHIMA did not turn the lights off in his front room; that a sedan was driven to the side of Subject's house on Seventh Street, and the headlights were turned on and off three times. She stated that this signal was returned by someone in the kitchen of Subject's home, at which time the sedan drove off. Informant further stated that the next day she saw Subject load three radio sets in a gray, 1941 Plymouth coupe, and drive away with them. She stated that Subject burned many boxes of papers for several days after the bombing at Hawaii.

Source of Information C stated that she saw the above referred to car at Subject's house during the first blackout night and had seen the light signals flashed.

Source of Information D stated that she had observed Subject doing considerable burning for a week following the bombing at Hawaii.

On March 16, 1942 Special Agent HAN E. BATES was advised that Subject SHIMAZU, who formerly operated a sewing machine shop, and residing on Orms Street, and had been apprehended as an Alien enemy, invited Sources of Information E and F with several other teachers to a dinner party given at his home on Orms Street in March, 1941, where Sources of Information E and F were then introduced to the following Japanese:

1. Head of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce
2. The Japanese in charge of the Japanese I.S.A.

3. Mr. HUI of Hori's Department Store.
4. Southern California fencing champion.
5. The Japanese prize donna of the San Carlos Opera Company, now married to the head of that company.
6. A young Japanese from Imperial University who was then a student at the University of Southern California.
7. The editor of HAFU-CHINPO.

Informants advised that they gathered from conversations during the dinner that Mrs. SUMIDA was "the brains" behind the sewing machine business and that Mr. SUMIDA's time was largely taken up with other activities.

A probationary flash letter has been submitted to the Bureau on Subject SUMIDA.

- PENDING -