

8,000 JAPS SENT BACK TO NIPPON

Approximately 8,000 Japanese already have been sent to Japan through the Seattle district office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, R. P. Bonham, district director, said today.

Some of the Japanese were American-born, but had renounced their citizenship; some were not citizens of this country. All went to Japan at their own request.

Of different feeling are many American-born Japanese men and women at Tule Lake, Calif. War Relocation Authority segregation camp, which is in the process of being closed.

Problem to U. S.

There the government is confronted with the question of what to do with many of the several thousand Japanese who have renounced their citizenship and who now do not wish to go to Japan, according to John P. Boyd, legal officer of the Seattle district, who just returned from a month at Tule Lake. Boyd held hearings on Japanese who renounced their American citizenship.

Many American-born men and women of Japanese ancestry, graduates of American schools and universities, who professed loyalty to the United States prior to evacuation, renounced their citizenship because they felt the United States did not want them. In this frame of mind, they were susceptible to persuasion by disloyal Japanese that they renounce their citizenship and go to Japan, Boyd said.

Many of them have children, also born in this country.

They're Aliens Now

Congress passed a law in 1944, whereby citizens could renounce their citizenship, subject to the approval of the attorney-general of the United States. Those who applied for renunciation were given hearings and the findings submitted to the attorney-general, who made the decision in each case.

No provision, however, has been made for restoring renounced citizenship, Boyd said, and any Japanese, who renounced their citizenship and now want to stay in this country, would do so as aliens, unless the citizenship laws are changed.