

10:22

KADOWAKI, EIJI

1948 - 1959

78/177
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ACTIVE LIST

TO MR. WAYNE M. COLLINS:

The undersigned KADOWAKI. EIJI wishes
to be included in the mass suit to restore my United States
citizenship.

Eiji Kadowaki
Signature

Name KADOWAKI. EIJI

Present address TOMIMASU-MURA, SAHAKU-GUN, TOTTORI-KEN, JAPAN

Date of birth OCTOBER 13TH 1917.
Month day year

Place of birth LOS ANGELES. CALIFORNIA
Township State

Place of citizenship renouncement TULE LAKE, PROWECT, NEWELL, CALIFORNIA

Note: State whether or not received a letter of approval
on citizenship renunciation from the Attorney General.

I RECEIVED A LETTER OF APPROVAL ON CITIZENSHIP
RENUNCIATION FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

JAPANESE AMERICAN COMMUNITY COUNCIL
OF LOS ANGELES
258 E. FIRST STREET
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA

TO MR. WAYNE M. COLLINS:

JUDGMENT
LIST

8/11/48

The undersigned WATANABE AIKO wishes
to be included in the mass suit to restore my United States
citizenship.

Aiko Watanabe
Signature

AM

Name WATANABE AIKO

Present address MINASU-MURA, SAHAKU-GUN, TOTTORI-KEN, JAPAN.

Date of birth JANUARY 2ND 1920
Month day year

Place of birth PIERCE TACOMA WASHINGTON.
Township State

Place of citizenship renouncement TULE LAKE PROJECT, NEWELL, CALIFORNIA.

Note: State whether or not received a letter of approval
on citizenship renunciation from the Attorney General.

I RECEIVED A LETTER OF APPROVAL ON CITIZENSHIP
RENUNCIATION FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

June 10, 1948

Mr. Wayne M. Collins
Mills Tower Bldg.
220 Bush St.
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Sir

Enclosed are two requests for
restoration of U.S. citizenship from
my sister and brother-in-law
residing in Japan at the present
time.

Enclosed also is my check for
\$60.

Kadowaki, Eiji

Watanabe, Aiko

ACTIVE LIST
JUDGMENT
LIST

Yours truly

Kay Watanabe

COMMITTEE

T. AKUNE
A. HAYASHIDA
Y. HONDA
K. IKEDA
Y. KAKU
L. KATAOKA
J. KIMURA
Y. KIYOHRO
T. KONO
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M. MATSUMOTO
K. MATSUOKA
K. MORISHIGE
T. NAKAMURA
I. NAMEKAWA
R. NARIMATSU
T. OBATAKE
H. OKITA

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Room 215, 124 South San Pedro Street
Los Angeles 12, California
Michigan 4728

COMMITTEE

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M. TOYOTA
G. TSUETAKE
H. UCHIDA
B. WATANABE
M. YAMAICHI
T. YAMAMOTO
M. UEDA
K. UYENO

April 26, 1955

Mr. Wayne M. Collins
1701 Mills Tower
220 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, Calif.

Re: Aiko Watanabe---Japan)
✓ Eiji Kadowaki---Japan) *510 sent*

Dear Wayne:

Mrs. Ise Watanabe is the mother of Aiko Watanabe, who is now residing at Tomimasui-cho, Yonagoshi, Tottori ken, Japan. She indicates that the above described plaintiffs has not received their instructions and forms from your office.

Aiko Watanabe is the maiden name, and she is ^{now} married to Eiji Kadowaki. The mother request that you mail the instructions and form to her address. It is 2131 Purdue Avenue, West Los Angeles, California. It is probable that the mail was misdelivered, as the address to Japan was not written in Japanese.

I shall thank you to mail the two sets of form to the mother in West Los Angeles.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

affidavit, etc. mailed 4-27-55 to US att.

July 12, 1957

Mr. Eiji Kadowaki
4112 Tomimasu Cho
Yonago Shi, Tottori Ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Kadowaki:

Enclosed find your copy of the affidavit.
the original of which was sent air mail.
You should keep this copy for future reference.

Very truly yours,

WMC:cnw
Enc.

WMC

July 12, 1957

Mr. Eiji Kadowaki
4112 Tomimasu Cho
Yonago Shi, Tottori Ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Kadowaki:

I am returning herewith via air mail the original of the affidavit which I have prepared for you from your answers to my questionnaire. I would thank you to read the answers therein and if you find them to be true, you should take the original to a U.S. Consul in Japan and there sign and swear to it. Thereupon you should return it to me promptly by air mail for processing to the Justice Department.

A copy for you to keep for future reference is being sent via regular mail.

If you should make any additions or corrections in the affidavit, please inform me of the changes in a letter enclosing the affidavit.

Very truly yours, ,

W. H. Collins
ew

WMC:cnw
Enc.

(71)

PERSONAL QUESTIONNAIRE

Please read this questionnaire carefully and then print, type or write your answers legibly to the following questions.

- a. State your full name. Eiji Kadowaki
- b. Male? ☒ Female? ☐ Maiden Name? ~~Watanabe~~
- c. Birth place? Los Angeles, Calif. Birth date? Oct 13, 1917
- d. Have you ever renounced Japanese Nationality? no When?

Where?

Have you ever visited Japan? yes When? 1921 — 1937

Did you attend school in Japan? yes When? Dec, 1946 to present

How long? What Schools? Tammany-shp. 3/1932 — 3/1934

Period of attendance: Kierayoshi Agricultural School 4/1932 — 3/1934
Tammany Youth School 4/1934 — 3/1937

PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS

1. Where did you live before evacuation? 2773 W. 11th Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

2. What was your occupation before evacuation? gardner

3. Who, if anyone, was wholly or partially dependent upon you for support at the time you were evacuated? none father - he had a weak heart condition

4. Where did your father and mother reside at the time of evacuation? mother - in Japan - father in Los Angeles

Were they aliens? yes

What were their ages at the time of evacuation? father - 56; mother - 47

Were your parents both evacuated also? yes Was either of them in ill health while in a WRA Center? yes Was either of them hospitalized while in a WRA Center? yes If so, when and in what Center?

he had weak heart condition & required medical attention.

Were you or any other members of your family in ill health while in a WRA Center? no If so, state who was, and, if hospitalized, state when, for what period of time, and in what Center?

5. When and where were you married? 1945 at Fuku Yube

What is the name of your spouse? Aiko Watanabe now is Kadowaki

*Station 1/23/58
Edmond*

Is your spouse (wife or husband) a U. S. citizen, a renunciant or an alien? renunciant

6. What are the names, birthdates and birthplaces of your children?

LUNKO - 1946 in Japan; Jacko - 1949 at Japan; Satomi 1952 at Japan

7. What members of your family were evacuated with you? (Wife, husband, children, father, mother, brothers, sisters, father-in-law, mother-in-law) father and myself

8. State what members of your family (spouse, mother, father, brothers, sisters, children, father-in-law or mother-in-law) were in Japan during the war? mother, sister and 2 brothers

9. Who of them, if any, were U. S. citizens? sister & 1 brother

10. Did any of them serve in the Japanese armed forces? 2 brothers

went to Japanese armed forces.

11. State what members, if any, of your spouse's family (your father-in-law, mother-in-law, sisters-in-law, brothers-in-law, or step-children) were in Japan during the war and whether they are U. S. citizens or Japanese aliens? none

12. Did you suffer any property losses by reason of your evacuation? yes Did you file a claim to recover losses you suffered by reason of your evacuation? no. For what amount did you file your claim? _____ What amount did you receive in settlement of your claims? _____ Did your parents suffer any property losses by reason of evacuation? _____ If so, for what amount did they file claims? _____ What amount did they receive in settlement of their claims? _____

13. State whether your husband, father or any other member of your family was interned as an alien enemy after the outbreak of war in an Alien Enemy Internment Camp, for removal to Japan, and, if so, in what camp? none

When and where were you reunited with such member of your family? _____

14. Did you apply for "short term", "seasonal work", "indefinite leave", "student's leave" or "relocation" while you were in a WRA Center? none

When did you make that application? _____

In what camp were you at that time? _____

Were you denied leave? _____ By whom? _____

What reasons were given to you for denying your application? _____

15. Did you go out for seasonal work or on any leave clearance? none When and where did you go and for what period of time? _____

What type of work did you do? _____

Did you experience any discrimination or persecution while on leave? _____

If so, state the experience. _____

To what Center did you return? _____

16. State the names of any members of your family or any of your friends who went out on leave or relocation and experienced discrimination or persecution. none - heard rumors.

What happened to them? _____

When did the occurrences take place? _____ Year _____ Month _____

Where did they happen? _____

From whom or what sources did you hear or learn those things? _____

Did you know or learn of any other persons on leave having been subjected to discrimination or persecution? _____ What were their names? _____

What happened to them? _____

When and where did the occurrences take place? _____

Re: APPLICATIONS FOR REPATRIATION

17. To what Assembly Center were you evacuated? Santa Anita April 1942
18. To what WRA Center were you next transferred? Jerome Relocation Center - Oct, 1942; Tule Lake - May, 1945
19. In what Block did you live there? Jerome - Blk 19; Tule - 45
With whom did you share quarters there? Jerome - father; Tule - father and another man from Fukuoka
20. In what Camp were you when you applied for repatriation to Japan? Tule Lake Center
21. Did you make that application before or after you answered the Army Questionnaire in February or March, 1943? after
When did you make that application? I do not recall
Did you personally make that application? yes If not, who did? _____
- Did any of the following persons also make applications for repatriation to Japan? Your husband? _____ Wife? yes father? yes mother? _____ brothers? _____ sisters? _____ father-in-law? _____ mother-in-law? _____ brothers-in-law? _____ sisters-in-law? _____ When and in what Center were they at the time they did this? He was in Tule Lake Hospital wife made a request at a later date
Did they then fear that the government intended to deport all aliens to Japan? yes; that it intended to deport all Kibei to Japan? yes; that it intended to deport all Nisei to Japan? yes;
22. Did you make more than one application for repatriation to Japan, and, if so, when and where did you do so? only once

23. What members of your family pressured you into applying for repatriation to Japan? none

What did they say to you to get you to apply for repatriation? _____

24. Did anyone else, not a member of your family, pressure you into applying for repatriation to Japan? Yes. Name the persons who did and state whether they were Issei, Kibei, or Nisei, and blocks where they lived.

Issei fellow - I ~~cannot~~ recall his name

If those persons were leaders or members of any organization state the name of the organization. was a Bishodan member

What did those persons tell you to get you to apply for repatriation? was going to be deported to Japan so we might as make a request

25. What did you then believe would happen to you if you did not make an application for repatriation to Japan? my father was ill, and since

he wanted to repatriate to Japan - I felt I had to accompany him

Were you fearful that if you did not apply for repatriation you would be separated from your husband? yes wife? _____ children? _____ mother? _____ father? _____ brothers? _____ sisters? _____ or other persons? _____

Were those persons in the same Center with you at the time you applied for repatriation? yes If any of them were not, state who was not and where they were at the time. _____

26. Did you believe that if you didn't apply for repatriation to Japan that sooner or later you would be forced to relocate in the U. S.? yes; in an area hostile to Japanese? yes; that you might be drafted into the armed forces? yes; that you would be separated from alien members of your family you believed would be deported to Japan? yes

27. Did you make application for repatriation because you believed the Government had no use for you and intended to deport you to Japan because you were Kibei? yes; of that it intended to deport you to Japan because your parents were there? yes; or because your parents were aliens here and that it intended to deport them on an exchange ship to Japan simply because they were aliens? yes and that they wanted you to be with them and not

be separated from them? yes.

Re: QUESTIONS 27 AND 28

28. In what WRA Center were you at the time you answered the Army Questionnaire containing Questions Nos. 27 and 28? Jerome
 In what Block were you living in that Center at that time? 19
 Was the Questionnaire you answered the Army Questionnaire or the WRA Application for Leave Clearance, if you remember? for WRA Army
29. Did you give a negative answer to Question No. 27? yes; to Question No. 28? no. Did you refuse to answer Question No. 27? _____; Question No. 28? _____
30. Did any members of your family pressure you or threaten you into giving a "No" answer to Questions Nos. 27 and 28 or into refusing to answer those questions? True Who were the family members who did this? _____

 What did they say to you to get you to answer "No" to those questions or to refuse to answer those questions? _____

- Did you give a "No" answer to those questions or refuse to answer them because your father? _____ mother? yes brothers? yes sisters? yes or other family members? _____ were in Japan at the time and you feared they might get in trouble with the Japanese government if you were willing to serve in the U. S. Army? yes or were willing to swear allegiance to the U. S.? yes Did you give "No" answers to those questions or refuse to answer them because your father? yes mother? _____ brothers? _____ sisters? _____ or other family members? _____ were in the U. S. but you believed they were to be deported to Japan and that they would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when they arrived there if you had answered "Yes" to those questions? yes. Did you give a "No" answer to those questions because you believed that eventually you would be deported to Japan and you feared that if you gave a "Yes" answer to those questions you would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when you arrived in Japan? yes.
31. Did any other persons pressure or threaten you into giving "No" answers

to those questions or into refusing to answer those questions? none What are the names of those persons and state whether they were Issei, Kibei, or Nisei and the Blocks in which they lived and the organization, if any, of which they were members? _____

What did those persons say to you to get you to give "No" answers to those questions or to refuse to answer those questions? _____

32. What did you fear would happen to you if you didn't give "No" answers to those questions or you didn't refuse to answer them? might be forced to relocate & I was without any funds.

33. What did you fear would happen to other members of your family if you didn't give "No" answers to those questions or you did not refuse to answer them? I would have a hard time supporting my father in a hostile community as he was very ill.

34. Did you refuse to answer those questions because you already had applied for repatriation to Japan and you understood that if you already had applied for repatriation you did not have to answer those questions? none

35. Did you give "No" answers to those questions or refuse to answer them because you resented being evacuated, confined to a WRA Center and treated like an alien? yes

36. Did you give "No" answers to those questions or refuse to answer them because you already had applied for repatriation and believed that if you gave "Yes" answers your application for repatriation would be cancelled and you might be drafted into the armed forces? _____; or be forcibly relocated in the U. S. while the war still was going on? _____. Did you fear that if you were to be drafted you would be discriminated against and be persecuted in the armed forces? _____. Did you fear that if you were drafted? _____ or relocated? _____ you would be permanently separated from members of your family who were to be repatriated to Japan? _____; from what family members did you fear to be separated? _____

37. Did anyone else, not a member of your family, pressure or threaten you into giving "No" answers to those questions? none What were their names and state whether they were Issei, Kibei or Nisei and the names of the

organizations to which they belonged? _____

38. Did you fear that if you gave "Yes" answers to those questions that you would have to stay in camp and be separated from your parents or other family members who were to be deported to Japan because they were aliens or because they had asked to be sent to Japan and you did not want to be separated from them? yes From what parent or family members did you fear separation? father

39. Did you fear that if you gave "Yes" answers to those questions you eventually would have to relocate in this country during the war and would be in danger from hostile Caucasians? yes
Who told you that this might happen to you? runners

40. Did you fear that if you gave "Yes" answers to those questions that it would mean you might be drafted into military service where you would be discriminated against or be persecuted by fellow soldiers or that you might be used as cannon fodder just because you had Japanese ancestry? yes
Who told you that this might happen to you? runners

41. Did you fear that if you gave "Yes" answers to those questions that you might be attacked and harmed by groups of Issei, Kibei or Nisei in camp?
no Name the group and its leaders or members from whom you feared this danger? _____

Did you give "No" answers to those questions as a protest against the mistreatment of evacuation and confinement to a camp? yes

42. Were you, or any member of your family, or any friend or anyone else attacked by members of the pressure groups in that Center for showing loyalty to the U. S.? yes or opposition to the pressure groups? yes or for giving "Yes" answers to Questions Nos. 27 and 28? yes If so, state the names of the persons who were attacked. Rev Yamazaki in

Blk 19 - someone called him while drinking coffee
When were they attacked? ? By whom were they attacked? ?
he was called out & someone attacked him. We
called ambulance, and gave him medical attention
He did not return to the Blk 19 again.

43. Did you then believe that if you gave a "No" answer to those questions that you would be allowed to stay in the Center for the duration of the war and in this way you and your family would be free from danger of persecution by Caucasians? yes Who told you this? Reimers

44. Did you give "No" answers to Question Nos. 27 and 28 or refuse to answer those questions because you had been informed by the WRA or understood that because you already had applied for repatriation to Japan that you did not have to answer those questions? . Who told you this?

45. Did you ever give a "Yes" answer to Question No. 27? no; to Question No. 28? no; Did you change your answer to Question No. 27 or 28 to "No" at any time? . Did you change your answer to Questions Nos. 27 and 28 to "No" or refuse to give "Yes" answers to those questions by July 31, 1943 because you knew that "No" answers or a refusal to answer those questions would mean that you would be sent to Tule Lake or be segregated there with alien members of your family from whom you did not want to be separated? no.

46. When and where did you first register for the draft?

In Angelen Calif - Oct, 1940

What classification did you first receive? 3-A Did you ever receive a 4-C (alien enemy) classification? no When did you receive that 4-C classification?

In what Center were you when you received it?

Did you receive that 4-C classification before you answered the Army Questionnaire in February or March of 1943 while you were in a WRA Center or did you receive it afterward?

47. While you were in any WRA Center did you sign a petition addressed to the Attorney General, the President, the Army, the WRA or other governmental agency or agent stating in substance that if you were freed and returned to your home you would fight for the U. S. and give your life if necessary for this country? no In what Center were you at the time?

Did you sign such a petition before you answered the Army Questionnaire in February or March, 1943 or afterward? Did you sign such a

petition before you made a request for repatriation to Japan or afterward?

When were your parents first placed on the free list or notified that they could be relocated? _____

Were any other members of your family placed on the WRA free list for relocation purposes and, if so, who were they and when were they placed on the free list? _____

48. Would you have been willing to swear unqualified allegiance to the U. S. while you were in a WRA Center if the Government had allowed you to return to your home as a free citizen? yes. Would you have been willing to return to your home alone? yes; without the citizen members of your family likewise being freed from detention? _____; without the alien members of your family also being freed? yes. Would you have been willing only if the Government would assure you that you would be relocated safe from harm from Caucasians? _____; that the citizen members of your family would be relocated safe from harm? _____; and that the alien members of your family willing to return to their homes during the war if the Government would allow them? _____ Were they willing to be relocated elsewhere in the U. S.? _____.

49. Did you keep in touch with your Local Draft Board while you were in a WRA Center? ?. Did you report to your Draft Board after you were released from camp? No. To what Draft Board? _____

When? _____ After your release from camp did you volunteer for service in our armed forces? _____. Did you ever served armed forces? _____. When _____; into what branch?

_____; what period of time did you serve? _____; where did you serve? _____; what was your social number? _____. Have you received an Honorable discharge from such service? _____; what is the date of that Discharge? _____

Re: MEMBERSHIP IN ORGANIZATIONS

50. (a) Did you ever sign a petition for resegregation (Saikakuri Seigan) while in Tule Lake? none When? _____
- (b) Were you at any time a member of (1) Sokoku Kenkyukai? _____
- (2) Sokoku Kenkyu Seinen Dan? yes (3) Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan? _____

(4) Hokoku Seinen Dan? yes (5) Hokoku Joshi Seinen Dan? _____

When did you become a member? December, 1944

How long were you a member? I don't know - until / repatriated

When did you stop being a member? never did resign

In what Block did you live at the time you became a member? 45

What was the name of your Block Manager? Quo

With whom did you share living quarters at the Tule Lake Center? _____

father
What organizations were active in that Block? was relatively quiet

What was the full name of the organization you joined? Hokoku Seinen Dan

What were the names of the leaders of the organizations in your Block?

Mr. Mai - Issei

51. Were your father? yes or mother? _____ or brothers? _____ or sisters? _____ or father-in-law? _____ or mother-in-law? _____ a member of any organization? _____ Did they persuade you to become a member? no What did they say to you to persuade you to become a member? _____

What other members of your family were members of the Hoshi Dan? _____

Joshi Dan? _____

Seinen Dan? _____

Why did they become members? _____

In what Blocks were they living? _____

52. What are the names of the persons other than members of your family who persuaded or threatened you into becoming a member and state whether such persons were Issei, Kibei or Nisei and state the Blocks in which they lived? Issei - I cannot recall the names.

53. What did they tell you to persuade you to become a member? It was to

join as I was a Kibei, and since we have our spare time we should exercise and develop our health - Later it became aggressive + I quit going to morning exercises.

What did they say would happen to you if you did not become a member?

I would not go to Japan earlier.

54. What did you believe would happen to you if you did not become a member? _____

55. What office, if any, did you hold in the organization?

5 days I was "Shibusho" Ward Leader

What duties did you perform? - to give command on morning exercises & I did so perform

How did you become an officer? I was forced into it when people were being interned

When did you become an officer? in 1945 toward the end.

From whom did you receive notice that you were an officer?

They came in the group, and I cannot recall their names.

What duties did you perform as an officer? I declined as I did not

actively participate in the morning exercises. But I was
imposed with the duty to give orders at morning exercises

As a member did you attend any morning calisthenic exercises? yes Approxi-

mately how often did you join in the calisthenics? about 2 weeks.

Did you attend any of the organization's lectures? yes Approximately how

many lectures did you attend? one What was the nature of those lectures?

I cannot recall.

Did you participate in any of their marching demonstrations? yes If so, how many? 2 weeks.

Did you attend any other meetings of the organization? yes Where and how often? Bldg 82 laundry room - went 3 times

56. Did you tell anyone you wanted to drop membership? yes State the names of the persons you told you wanted to drop membership. I cannot recall

Did anybody warn you that you could not withdraw from membership? none

Who gave you such a warning? (State their names, blocks, where they lived and whether Issei, Kibei or Nisei)

What did they tell you would happen if you dropped your membership or tried to drop membership?

Had you learned that anyone who tried to drop membership had been threatened or had been beaten up for trying to drop membership? Who, if you know, was beaten for trying to do it?

What group did you hear was responsible for beating persons who tried to withdraw from membership?

57. Were you in fear that you would be attacked and beaten up by members if you tried to drop membership? Yes What groups did you fear might do this? Hakaku Seinen dan

58. Were you told that if you tried to drop membership the organization would report this matter to the Japanese Government and that when you were deported to Japan you would get in trouble with the Japanese Government? Yes Who told you this? _____

Did you fear that if you dropped membership you would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when you were deported to Japan? _____.

59. Were you told that if you tried to drop membership the organization leaders would report this matter to the Japanese Government and that your alien parents would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when they were sent to Japan for not being able to control your actions? _____ Who told you this? (State the names, blocks where they lived and whether Issei, Kibei or Nisei) _____

Did you fear that if you dropped membership your parents who were to be sent to Japan would get in trouble there? _____.

60. Did you have your hair cut short or shaved? Yes When? ? Who did it? barber shop Did you wear any insignia of the organization and, if so, what insignia? hino-maru - with Bushi on it.

61. If you or any member of your family was placed in the "Stockade" at Tule Lake Center state who was, for what period of time and for what reason

none - during the time when I was performing exercise - was there for one night

62. What was the nature of your employment and where did you work while you were in Tule Lake? chef cook.

What were your working hours? every day Were you working while you were a member of any organization at Tule? Yes In what block? 45 What were the names of some of your fellow workers? Takaki, Dai Bros,

Inagaki, Bob Yamashita,

63. Were you, or any member of your family, or any friend attacked by any members of any of the pressure groups at Tule Lake? Yes, Who was? _____

When? September

By whom? Kerbidan -

Re: REQUESTS FOR FORMS UPON WHICH
TO RENOUNCE CITIZENSHIP

64. (a) In what Block did you live in the Tule Lake Center? 45
64. (b) When did you send a letter to the Attorney General or the Justice Department asking for forms upon which to renounce your citizenship?

Christmas time, 1944

64. (c) Where did you get the forms? _____ When? _____

64. (d) In what Center were you at that time? Tule Lake Block
Number: 45

(Note: On December 19, 1944, General Pratt removed the ban on the return of Japanese to the West Coast. On December 21, 1944, the Newell Star, the Tule Lake Center newspaper, announced that all the WRA camps would be closed in about one year. Notices of this also may have been posted in the block manager's offices, the mess halls and other places in camp.)

Therefore, if you sent a letter to the Attorney General or the Justice Department before December 21, 1944, asking for forms upon which to renounce citizenship you probably were not then in fear of the camp being closed and of being forced to relocate in a hostile area without funds or a home to which you could go. If you sent such a letter between December 21, 1944 and January 29, 1945, you probably were in fear of being relocated in such circumstances. On January 29, 1945, the WRA announced that Tule Lake would be kept open and that there would not be any forced relocations. If you sent your letter after January 29, 1945, the Justice Department will be inclined to believe you were not then in actual fear of being forcibly relocated in a hostile area without funds or a home to which you could go unless you convince it that you did not believe the January 29, 1945, announcement that the Tule Lake Center would be kept open and that no one would be forced to relocate.)

65. Did you send that letter to the Attorney General or to the Justice Department before that December 21, 1944 announcement that all the WRA Centers would be closed within a year? no. Did you send it between December 21, 1944 and January 29, 1945? probably so.
66. Did you send it after the announcement of January 29, 1945, that the Tule Lake Center would be kept open? _____.

If you sent in your letter to the Justice Department after the WRA's announcement of January 29, 1945, that the Tule Lake Center would be kept open and that there would not be any forcible relocations you probably did not send that letter requesting forms upon which to renounce your citizenship by reason of fear that the Tule Lake Center would be closed and that you and your family would be forced to relocate and therefore, you should answer the following questions:

- (a) From what source did you learn about that announcement of January 29,

1945: In the Newell Star? _____; from a notice on a bulletin board? _____; from the Block Manager? _____; from what other persons? _____

(b) Did you believe the announcement? _____. If not, state why you did not believe the announcement. _____

(c) Did anyone tell you that you could not trust that announcement? _____. If so, state who told you not to rely on that announcement and what they said to you to make you disbelieve it. _____

67. If the announcement of December 21, 1944, that all Centers would be closed within a year and the announcement of January 29, 1945, that Tule Lake Center would be kept open and there would not be any forcible relocations did not have anything to do with your decision to renounce your citizenship did you send the letter to the Justice Department asking for forms upon which to renounce citizenship because of any of the following fears, namely: (a) fear of separation from alien members of your family, such as father? _____ mother? _____ father-in-law? _____ mother-in-law? _____ step-father? _____ step-mother? _____ other aliens? _____ who you believed were to be deported to Japan? _____; (b) fear of being separated from citizen members of your family, such as your wife? _____ husband? _____ children? _____ who you believed would have to relocate in the U. S.? _____ or who you believed would be deported to Japan? _____; (c) fear of being deported yourself because you had given negative answers to Questions Nos. 27 or 28 and were considered a disloyal person? _____; (d) fear of treat or harm to yourself? _____ or your wife? _____ or husband? _____ or children? _____ or mother? _____ or father? _____ or other members? _____ of your family from gangs in the Center? _____; (e) fear of mistreatment or physical harm from the Government or its agents? _____

68. Did the announcement of December 21, 1944, that all the WRA Centers would be closed within a year cause you to send that letter to the Justice Department? yes Did you read that announcement in the Newell Star? yes; from a bulletin board? _____; or learn about it from the Block Manager? _____; or from other persons and, if so, name the persons: _____

69. Did you send the letter to the Justice Department asking for forms upon which to renounce your citizenship because you feared that December 21, 1944, announcement meant that you and the citizen members of your family would be forcibly relocated without money, a home or job in an area where people were hostile to Japanese while the war still was going on unless you renounced your citizenship? yes Were you afraid of being relocated because you had heard that jobs were scarce? yes; that employers did not wish to hire Japanese and that you might not get work to support yourself and your family? yes; that the public was hostile to Japanese and you feared mob violence? yes If you had been forcibly relocated what members of your family would you then have had to support? _____

father, who was very ill
 Had you heard of any relocated persons being discriminated against? ✓; refused work? ✓; being insulted? ✓; being attacked? ✓; being shot at? ✓; being persecuted? ✓; whose homes had been burned? ✓.
 When and where had these incidents taken place? rumors.

What were the names of the persons who had been mistreated and state what it was that happened to them. _____

70. Did you send that letter because you believed that if you sent for the forms and renounced your citizenship that you would be interned by the Justice Department and could stay in camp until the war ended and then be safely relocated when public hostility to Japanese died down? yes Who told you that this could be done? rumors.

71. Did any members of your family fear or tell you that you would be forcibly relocated and run the risk of danger from hostile Caucasians unless you sent that letter and renounced your citizenship and, if so, what members of your family told you this? father was very ill - he finally

72. (a) State passed away 2/3/1945 what members of your family were in fear of what might happen to you or to them if you did not send such a letter and, if so, state of what or of whom they were in fear? _____

72. (b) In what Blocks were each of your family members living at that time?

45

73. Did you fear that if you did not send the letter and request forms upon which to renounce your citizenship that you would be separated from alien members of your family? yes; and, if so, from what alien members?

father

or from citizen members? —, and if so, from what citizen members of your family?

74. Name the members of your family who told you that you would be separated from your family if you did not send for the forms and renounce your citizenship? none

75. Name other persons, not members of your family, who told you that you would be separated from your family if you did not send for the forms and renounce your citizenship and state whether they were Issei, Kibei or Nisei and the Blocks where they lived. — runner.

76. What members of your family (wife, husband, children, father, mother, brother, sisters, father-in-law, mother-in-law) were in the Tule Lake Center at the time you sent that letter to the Justice Department?

father

What members of your family pressured, threatened or persuaded you to send that letter? none

What did they fear or say to you to get you to send that letter?

He said I am such and old. I will go wherever you go
or if possible I will like you to go to Japan.

77. Did your husband? — wife? — father? — mother? — brothers?
— sisters? — in-laws? — force you to send a letter requesting forms on which to renounce your citizenship so that you wouldn't be separated from them by being forced to relocate while they remained in camp or finally were deported to Japan? If such person or persons were

citizens of the U. S. state whether they already had sent for forms upon which to renounce their citizenship? _____

What did such person or persons say to you to force you to renounce your citizenship? _____

78. Did you send that letter requesting forms upon which to renounce citizenship because you heard that alien members of your family who had requested repatriation to Japan would have to stay in the Center until they could be exchanged or removed to Japan and that you ultimately would have to be relocated in this country and thus be separated from them unless you applied for renunciation? _____ Name the persons who told you this might happen if you didn't renounce your citizenship and state whether they were Issei, Kibei or Nisei and the Blocks where they lived _____

What alien members of your family already had asked for repatriation to Japan at the time you sent that letter? _____

Were the alien members of your family on the WRA free list and eligible to relocate at the time you sent your letter to the Justice Department asking for forms upon which to renounce your citizenship? _____

79. Did you fear that if you didn't send for the forms and didn't renounce your citizenship that you, nevertheless, would be deported to Japan along with the alien members of your family because you had asked for repatriation to Japan and that you would get in trouble with the Japanese government when you arrived there? _____ Name the persons who told you this and state whether they were Issei, Kibei, Nisei, the Blocks where they lived and the organizations of which they were members. _____

80. Did you decide to apply for forms upon which to renounce your citizenship because you believed your life was being frittered away uselessly in camp? yes; that you feared that you might be confined to camp until the war ended? yes; which might take many years? yes or that if the war did not come to an end you would be kept in camp forever? yes or that when and

if the war ended the Government might deport you to Japan? yes and that you wanted to get away from camp life? yes and feared that you had to go or be sent somewhere or anywhere, even to Japan, just so long as you were made a free man? yes

81. Did you send a letter to the Justice Department asking for the forms upon which to renounce because you were afraid that the Government had no use for you and didn't care what happened to you and that you were afraid this was true because it had deprived you of citizenship rights by evacuating you and putting you into a WRA Center behind barbed wires and then had armed troops guard you? yes and then didn't give you any protection in the Tule Lake Center from the threats and violence of gangs? yes; and because the police didn't give any protection to the residents? yes; and you were scared by the soldiers moving in and driving the residents around and searching their quarters? no; and no protection was given against such things as the murder of Mr. Hitomi, the knifing of Mr. Terasawa and others, and the clubbing and beatings of many persons; and that the Government didn't punish the soldier who shot Mr. Okamoto? yes and that you thought these things clearly meant the Government had no use for you and didn't want to give you any protection and that, to avoid all this violence and trouble, you had to renounce citizenship to insure your own safety? yes and the safety of your wife? _____, husband? _____, father? _____, mother? _____, children? _____, brothers? _____, sisters? _____, other members of your family? _____

82. *I do not know why I was segregated to Tule. I received only 2 days notice - so I must have been considered disloyal.*
Did you decide to send the letter asking for forms upon which to renounce your citizenship because you feared that you were going to be deported to Japan because you had given "No" answers to Questions Nos. 27 and 28 or *the people around me reported me to the authorities in Japan* had refused to answer those questions and were considered disloyal to the U. S. and that it was necessary for you to send that letter to the Justice Department and renounce your citizenship otherwise you would get in trouble when you arrived in Japan? yes. What trouble did you think you would get into in Japan if you didn't renounce U. S. citizenship? _____

I didn't think how bad it would be, but I felt I would
State what members of your family told you this. *My suspected*
one

Name the Issei, Kibei and Nisei who told you this and state in what Blocks

they lived at Tule Lake and the name of any organizations to which they belonged none

83. Did you fear that if you didn't send for the forms and renounce your citizenship that you eventually might be drafted into our armed forces while you were in the Center and thus be separated from your citizen wife? yes; citizen children? yes; or other ^{alien} ~~citizen~~ members of your family? yes who were in the Center? yes Did you fear that if you didn't send for the forms and renounce citizenship that you eventually would be relocated and then might be drafted into our armed forces and then be separated from your wife? yes, children? yes, other family members? yes who would have relocated with you? Who told you these things might happen if you didn't renounce your citizenship? none

84. Did you fear that if you didn't send for the forms and renounce your citizenship that you eventually might be drafted into the army while you were in the Center or after you were forcibly relocated which would result in separating you from alien members of your family who were to be sent to Japan because they had asked for repatriation to Japan and wanted to go there? yes or because they believed they would be deported to Japan after the war ended because they feared the Government intended to deport all alien Japanese to Japan? yes Who told you this would happen? none

85. Did your alien parents fear that if you didn't send for the forms and renounce your citizenship that you eventually might be drafted into the army and be separated from them when they were sent to Japan? yes. Did they tell you this? no Name other persons who told you this. none

Did your parents fear that if you served in the armed forces that they would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when they arrived in Japan? yes. Did they tell you this? no. Name other persons who told you this. none

86. Did any person or persons or group of persons tell you or spread the rumor that if you didn't send for the form and renounce your citizenship you would get into trouble with the Japanese government when you were

deported to Japan? yes. Name the persons who told you these things, the Blocks where they lived and the organizations to which they belonged, and whether they were Issei, Kibei or Nisei. none

87. Name the other members of your family whom you believed would get in trouble there if you didn't renounce your citizenship and state whether they were in the Center with you. father

88. If any members of your family were in Japan at the time, did you fear that they might be punished by the Japanese government if it learned that you did not renounce your U. S. citizenship? yes. What members of your family there did you fear might get in such trouble? mother, Mrs & sister

89. With what agents of Japan did you think you or your family members would get in trouble if you did not renounce your citizenship? _____

(The Japanese police? ☒; Kempeitai? ☒; Army? ☒; Neighborhood Associations? ☒; other agencies? _____.)

What did you fear would happen to you or to them? I don't know how bad & this worried me.

Did you believe that you or they would be put in prison? _____; internment camp? _____; be forced to work as slave laborers? _____; or what else did you fear would happen to you or to them? _____

90. If anyone else told you to send that letter, name the persons who did and state whether they were Issei, Kibei or Nisei and the Blocks in which they lived or where they worked at Tule Lake Center, and state the names of the organizations of which they were members. none

What did they tell you would happen to you if you didn't send that letter? _____

Were those persons leaders or members of any of the organizations in Tule Lake, and, if so, state the names of the organizations. _____

Who were the Issei leaders of those organizations and in what Blocks did they live? _____

The Kibei leaders and Blocks where they lived? _____

The Nisei leaders and Blocks where they lived? _____

91. Were any groups of leaders or members of the Seinen Dan or Hoshi Dan moved away to Santa Fe before you sent in that letter? no If so, what groups? _____

Were any groups of leaders or members of the Seinen Dan or Hoshi Dan removed to Santa Fe before you sent in that letter? no. If so, what groups? _____

(Note. The first group of 70 Issei and citizens belonging to the Hokoku Seinen Dan were taken away to Santa Fe on December 27, 1944. Renunciation hearings started on January 11, 1945. The next group of 144 citizens and 27 aliens, including 50 officers of the Hokoku Seinen Dan, was taken to Santa Fe on January 26, 1945. The next group of about 650 members of the Hokoku Seinen Dan was removed to Bismarck on February 11, 1945. The next group of 125 persons was taken to Santa Fe on March 12, 1945. About June, 1945, some 400 more were removed to Santa Fe and in July, 1945, a few more were taken to Bismarck. Therefore, if you had your hearing after these groups had been removed you were not in fear of them at that time.)

92. Were you in fear that if you didn't send for the forms and renounce your citizenship that your name would be put on the organization's black-list and would be reported to the Japanese government and you would get in trouble with the Japanese government when you arrived in Japan? None. Who told you this would happen? I did not speak very much with

the dan -

State whether they were Issei, Kibei or Nisei, the Blocks where they then were living and the organization to which belonged. _____

Were you in fear of the leaders of any of the organizations at Tule? No

Were you in fear of the members of any of the organizations? No. OF

what organizations were you in fear? Hohoku Seinen dan

of what leaders were you in fear? (State the blocks where they lived)

of what members were you in fear? (State the Blocks where they lived)

Why were you in fear? Maybe they will attack me as I did not attend exercises.

Were any other members of your family in fear of them or their organizations and, if so, state the names of your family members who were in fear of them? father

93. If you or any member of your family or any friends were attacked by any of the leaders or members of any of the pressure groups for not doing what the pressure group leaders wanted state the names of the persons who were attacked, the time and place where attacked and by whom.

none

94. Were you in fear of being attacked and beaten up by them or their organizations if you did not send for the forms and renounce your citizenship?

no Had any of them threatened you? no. If so, what were their names and state what they said to you.

95. Were you in fear that members of your family might be attacked and physically harmed if you did not send that letter, and, if so, state what members of your family you feared might be harmed by them.

father be overhauled

96. Were you in fear that if you did not send that letter that you might be harmed by the leaders or members of any of the following organizations, namely: Hoshi Dan? ✓; Seinen Dan? ✓; Joshi Dan? ; Manzanar gang? ; the Poston gang? ; Jerome gang? ; San Pedro gang? ; the Tiger gang? ✓; The Black Dragon Society gang? or other

gangs? _____; or strong arm groups? _____. Name the leaders, members, groups or gangs of which you were in fear. Reasons caught once

in Jerome - & ran away.

97. While you were in Tule were you ever called an inu? none a spy? _____; a stooge? _____; an informer? _____; a White Jap? _____; a traitor? _____; kokuzoku? _____; or other names? _____, for not doing what the organizations wanted you to do? _____. What names were you called? _____

Were you in fear of being called such names? yes. What were the names of the persons who called you such names? _____

98. How many persons called on you or spoke to you and asked you if you had sent for the forms upon which to renounce your citizenship? 100. none What were their names? It was a young people.

Did anyone check up on your mail in the block manager's office to see whether or not you had sent such a letter or had received an answering letter from the Justice Department? ?. State the names of the persons who checked up on you in this manner. _____

Did anyone take down your name as being a person who did not send such a form or was late in sending for such a form? ?. State the names of the persons who did this and whether they were Issei, Kibei or Nisei: _____

99. Were any members of your family or friends attacked, beaten or threatened for not sending for the forms? none Name the persons who were attacked or beaten. _____

Were you ostracized for not sending in such a letter promptly? no. Did friends shun or avoid you or refuse to talk to you because you had not sent for the forms? no. Was your spouse? _____; your children? _____; or other members of your family? _____ mistreated for your delay in sending such a letter? _____. What mistreatment did they suffer and from whom? _____

100. While you were in a WRA Center did the U. S. Immigration Service commence any deportation proceeding against your husband? ____; wife? ____; father? ____; mother? ____, for violation of any immigration law? Did you fear that the member of your family against whom deportation proceedings had been started would be deported from the U. S. to Japan because such person was illegally in the U. S.? _____. Did you fear separation from such person and did the fear that such person would be deported cause you to apply for the forms upon which to renounce citizenship so that you would not be separated from such person? _____.

Re: RENUNCIATION HEARING

101. Name the members of your family besides you who had a hearing on an application for renunciation of citizenship. Husband? ____; wife? yes; brothers? ____; sisters? ____; other family members? mailed Oct 1945.

Did you have your hearing before the renunciation of your wife? ____; husband? ____; brothers? ____ or sisters? _____. Did you have it on the same day as your wife? ____; husband? _____. On what date did you have your renunciation hearing? Feb 3, 1945.. Was your hearing officer a man? ____; a woman? yes. Did you have an interpreter at your hearing? yes. Did you need one? yes.

102. At your renunciation hearing did you tell the hearing officer that you wanted to renounce because you were loyal to Japan, or that you wanted Japan to win the war, or that you were against the U. S. or make other statements indicating loyalty to Japan or disloyalty to the U. S.? yes. What, in substance, did you tell the hearing officer as reasons why you wanted to renounce your citizenship? I said I prefer Japanese society as I am going back to Japan. I was asked about Kuchidani. I said I believe that the Emperor was a god. I said I will join the Japanese Army when I return to Japan.
Name the persons who coached you and told you what you were to say at your hearing to make certain your renunciation would be approved and state whether they were Issei, Kibei or Nisei and the blocks where they lived.

none - might have heard rumors in the mess hall from warehouse boys & delivery boys & most of news came from there

103. Did the hearing officer tell you that you did not have to renounce your citizenship in order to go to Japan? ?. Did you believe this? .

Were you in fear of the hearing officer? no. Why?

Did you fear to tell the hearing officer the real reasons why you were renouncing your citizenship? yes. What did you think would happen if you had told him the real reasons? I will be beaten, ostracized

in my block

104. Did you fear that if you did and your renunciation was not accepted that you would get in trouble with your parents? ; other family members? ; who were in Tule Lake? ; or in some other internment camp?

Were you then in fear of being forcibly relocated in a dangerous area? (If your hearing took place after the January 29, 1945, announcement were you still in fear of eventual relocation in a hostile area?) Were you then in fear of being drafted? . Were you in fear of separation from members of your family? . From what members? father passed away on 2/3/1945

so I was very much depressed, and did not care what happened.

Were they in Tule Lake? ; or in what other Center?

Were they on the WRA "free list" and eligible for relocation at the time?

Had they applied for relocation before the day you had your renunciation hearing? . Were they still expecting to be sent to Japan?

Did they still want to go to Japan? . Had they cancelled their applications to go to Japan?

105. Were you in fear that if your renunciation was not accepted you would be in danger of harm from any of the leaders or members of any of the pressure groups at the time you had your renunciation hearing? yes

Had the leaders or members been removed to other camps at the time you had your hearing? no Were some leaders and members still in camp at the time you had your hearing? yes. What were the names of those who were still in camp? Wai, Isumoto,

 ; in your Block? yes

Were you in fear of them? no

106. Were you removed from Tule Lake Center to Bismarck? no; Santa Fe? no;

When? _____; with what groups: the 1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th groups? _____. What members of your family remained at Tule Lake? _____

What other members of your family were removed from Tule Lake Center to Bismarck? _____; to Santa Fe? _____ When? _____

Were they removed from Tule Lake before you had your renunciation hearing? _____ or after you had your hearing at Tule Lake? _____.

State when and where you were re-united with them. _____

Name the other members of your family who renounced citizenship. _____

wife - Aiko Watanabe

107. Did you give such answers because other members of your family had been removed from Tule Lake and you thought that by so doing you would be re-united with them? none Did you fear that those family members would be deported to Japan and that if you gave such answers you would be re-united with them and be deported along with them? _____.

108. (a) If you applied for relocation in the U. S. after your renunciation state when you did so. none

108. (b) Did you write a letter to the Attorney General or Justice Department asking to cancel your renunciation? _____ When? _____ In what Center were you living when you wrote that letter? _____

none

Re: MITIGATION HEARING

109. Did you have a "mitigation hearing" between December, 1945, and April, 1946? none In what Center did you have this hearing? _____

_____. Was your hearing officer a man? _____; a woman? _____.

At this hearing did you tell the hearing officer that you were loyal to Japan or disloyal to the U. S. or words to such an effect? _____. If you did, state why you did this. _____

What members of your family were with you in the same Center at the time of this hearing? (spouse, father, mother, children, brothers, sisters, father in law, mother in law) _____

From what members of your family were you then separated? _____

Where were those members of your family at the time of your mitigation hearing? _____

Were they then on the WRA or Justice Department free list and eligible for relocation? _____. Had they relocated? _____. If they had, state when. _____

Did you then fear that members of your family in other camps were to be deported to Japan? _____. Was it because of your fear that those members were to be deported to Japan that you gave such answers to the mitigation hearing officer so that you would be allowed to rejoin those members and not be separated any longer from them? _____

What members of your family, if any, were removed to other internment camps after you had your renunciation hearing? _____

When and where were you re-united with them? _____

When were you released from detention? _____. In what camp were you when you were released from detention? _____

If any of your family members were sent to Japan, state when they sailed for Japan. _____ From what port did they sail? _____. What other members of your family went to Japan? _____

When were you placed on the "free list"? _____. If

your parents, spouse or other family members were placed on the free list, state when they were placed on that list and the camp from which they relocated. _____

State the name of any person in your family who has served or is serving in the Armed Forces of the United States and the branch of service. _____

State the relationship of such person to you _____

State the Serial Number of such person _____

Has such person received an Honorable Discharge? _____

If, before evacuation, or while you were in an Assembly Center or War Relocation Center any person (Caucasian or other) threatened, warned or advised you against returning to your home or against relocating, state the names of such persons and their addresses? none

When were such threats, warnings or advice made or given to you? _____

Year _____ Month _____ .

Where were you at the time? _____

Were the threats, warnings or advice verbal or in letters? _____

Were any members of your family threatened, warned or advised against leaving camp, relocating to their homes? _____

Name the family members and specify their relationship to you. _____

Have you ever served in the armed forces of the U. S.? _____

In what branch? _____ . When? _____ Period of service _____

_____ . Where did you serve? _____ Date you received an Honorable Discharge? _____ Serial No. _____

What other members of your family (father, children, brothers or sisters) served in the armed forces of the U. S. _____

State their names, relationship and branch of the armed forces in which they served or are serving, _____

Since returning to Japan in 1946 have you voted in any elections? Yes.

Twice in 1946 . Where? Tomimaru cho, Years you
voted? 1946 - 2 times What elections? Yonago, Tottori ken, Japan

Why did you vote in those elections? I was of the city election

opinion everyone had to vote.

What Allied military officers told you to vote? MacArthur issued
a statement that we must vote - I was of the

What were you told would happen to you if you didn't vote? opinion /
had to vote.

What Japanese officials told you to vote? Election officers in
Tomimaru cho - Yonago, Tottori ken, Japan

What neighborhood association told you to vote? none

from the city office an announcement from election

State the names and addresses of the neighbors who told you to vote?
committee brought an announcement from to vote

What were you told would happen to you if you didn't vote? _____

What did you believe or fear would happen to you if you didn't vote? I feared
I might not be able to get ration card. - Also be ostracized.

Since returning to Japan in 1946 has your name been registered in any
family Koseki? none When (what year) _____

Where? _____

Did you personally apply to be registered in a Koseki? _____

Where did you go to be registered? _____ When? _____

Why did you go to be registered? _____

If someone other than you personally registered your name in a Koseki
state who it was who registered you. _____

What relation is that person to you? _____

Why were you registered in a Koseki since returning to Japan in 1946? _____

What caused you to be registered in a Koseki since 1946? _____

Were you registered in a Koseki since returning to Japan in 1946 because
if you were not registered you would not have been given a ration card?

_____ or would not have been given an address to

I have not written in this
schedule by 6/1950 to all this and

receive mail? _____ or would have been
punished, and, if so, by whom? _____ and why? _____

Were you registered because of fear that if you weren't you would suffer
in some form? _____ such as would not be issued a ration card?
_____ or for what other reasons? _____

Have you, since returning to Japan in 1946 been naturalized as a Japanese
citizen? none. If so, what steps did you take to become natu-
ralized as a Japanese citizen? _____

Have you, since returning to Japan been employed by the Japanese Govern-
ment or any agency of the Japanese Government? none

If so, name the office by which you were employed and the dates of your
employment? _____

Have you worked for the United States Government or Allied military auth-
orities while in Japan? yes. For what service? US Air Force

In what capacity? Administration Where did you perform your
work? Supervisor - at Sex Cens Bureau Personnel
Mikio Air Base Dates of your employment? _____

APC 950, since 4/1946 - tail piece

What is your occupation now? same as above Where? Mikio Air Base

What property do you own in Japan? same as above - inherited from father

Nature of property? land & house in Stan

Estimated valuation of that property? ¥ 700,000

Name of your nearest relative in the U. S. and address. _____

wife's family - Mr & Mrs Y. Watanabe 2131 Purdue Ave. W. Tr.
Los Angeles 25.

To what address do you intend to return to in the U. S. _____

W. Los Angeles

(Attach all the documents and letters you have relating to your renuncia-
tion of U. S. citizenship.)

Have you filed an application with a U. S. Consul in Japan for a U. S.

Passport? none. When did you file it? none

(Attach a copy of the affidavit you filed with the U. S. Consul which
explained why you renounced U. S. citizenship.)

What reasons did the U. S. Consul give you for refusing to issue you a passport? _____

(Attach the letter of refusal the U. S. Consul sent to you.)

Have you registered as on aliens in Japan? none When? _____

Where? _____

Date: June 20, 1957

Eiji Kadamaki
Signature

4112 Tomimaru-cho,

Yonago-shi, Tottori-ken,
Address
Japan

none
Telephone Number

AFFIDAVIT

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF AFFIDAVIT

This affidavit should be specifically addressed to the circumstances of your particular case and should not consist of generalities. When you are uncertain as to matters related in your affidavit write "uncertain". Where you claim that any action was taken by you as the result of fear, you should state in each instance, with the greatest possible particularity, what was feared and why. If it is claimed that the fears were caused by threats from individuals or groups of individuals, the nature of the threats, the names of the individuals making them, if known, and the time, place and occasion for the making of the threats should be given.

If more space is needed for answers to particular questions, separate sheets of plain white paper should be used. Each separate sheet so used should be plainly marked with the number of the question being answered and your name.

1. Name Eiji Kadowaki		Date of Birth Oct. 13, 1917	
2. If born prior to December 1, 1924	(A) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality? No. I didn't know this could be done.	When	Where
3. If born since December 1, 1924	(A) Was your name ever registered with a Japanese Consulate for the purpose of reserving your Japanese nationality?		
If so, did you thereafter renounce your Japanese nationality?	When	Where	
4. State periods of visits to Japan and purpose of each visit:			
Date		Purpose	
From	To		
1921	1937	Was taken as a child.	
Jan. 1946	to present.	I was sent after renouncing.	
5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:			
School		Period of Attendance	
Tomimasu-Cho, Grammar School		From 1924	To 1932
Kurayoshi Agricultural School		4/1932	3/1934
Tomimasu Youth School		4/1934	3/1937
Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary). Regular school subjects.			
6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan? Yes If so, give date....., and your reasons for so applying: See attached sheet.			
7. (A) Have you ever expressly indicated that you would not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States?		Have you ever declined to answer when asked whether you would swear unqualified allegiance?	
Or have you ever given a qualified answer to such question asked at War Relocation Centers?.....If so, give your reasons: See attached sheet.			
(B) If your answer to any of the questions in (A) is affirmative, then did you ever subsequently change your mind and express your willingness to swear an unqualified allegiance or would you have been willing to do so if an opportunity had been afforded you?.....If so, state when you changed your mind and your reasons therefor: I gave a Yes answer to question 28 in Jerome. I would have answered Yes to question 27 and volunteered for the Army if my rights as a citizen had been restored to me and if my father was not of the belief he'd be sent to Japan.			

(C) Did you ever indicate that you would not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States either expressly or by refusal to answer, or a qualified answer, knowing that by so doing you would be sent to the WRA Segregation Center at Tule Lake?.....NO..... If so, give reasons:

I did not know I would be segregated to Tule Lake.

8. (A) WERE YOU EVER AT ANY TIME A MEMBER OF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS:	Answer		Period of Membership
	Yes	No	
Black Dragon Society (Kokuryu Kai)			
Central Japanese Association (Beikoku Chuo Nipponjin Kai)			
Central Japanese Association of Southern California			
Dai Nippon Butoku Kai (Military Virtue Society of Japan or Military Art Society of Japan) (Hokubei Kai)			
Heimusha Kai, also known as Hokubei Heieki Gimusha Kai Zaihei Nihonjin, Heiyaku Gimusha Kai, and			
Zaibei Heimusha Kai (Japanese residing in American Military Conscripts Assoc.) Heimusha Kai			
Hinode Kai (Imperial Japanese Reservists)			
Hinomaru Kai (Rising Sun Flag Society—a Group of Japanese War Veterans)			
Hokubei Zaigo Shoko Dan (North American Reserve Officers Association)			
Japanese Association of America (Zaibei Nihonjin Kai)			
Japanese Overseas Central Society (Kaigai Dobo Chuo Kai)			
Japanese Overseas Convention, Tokyo, Japan, 1940			
Japanese Protective Association (Recruiting Organization)			
Jikyoku Iin Kai (Current Affairs Association)			
Kibei Seinen Kai (Association of U. S. Citizens of Japanese Ancestry who have returned to America after studying in Japan)			
Nanka Teikoku Gunyudan (Imperial Military Friends Group or Southern California War Veterans)			
Nichibei Kogyo Kaisha (The Great Fujii Theatre)			
Northwest Japanese Association			
Sakura Kai (Patriotic Society or Cherry Association—composed of Veterans of Russo-Japanese War) (Cherry Blossom Society)			
Shinto Temples			
Sokoku Kai (Fatherland Society)			
Suiko Sha (Reserve Officers Association Los Angeles)			
Hokoku Seinen-Dan	Yes		Dec. 1944
Hokoku Joshi Seinen-Dan			
Sokoku Kenkyu Seinen-Dan			
Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-Dan			

(B) Give reasons for becoming a member:

I was living with my father and another man who was from Fukuoka in an apartment in Block 45 in the Tule Lake Center. A Mr. Ono was our block manager and a Mr. Doi was the Issei Dan leader. Several Issei whose names I don't recall but who lived in our block said that since I was a Kibei and would be repatriated with my father I should go out and take physical exercises for my health and that it would be good for me as I had spare time. My father said I should do it as it would be good for my health and that the members would be repatriated to Japan earlier than non-members who would have to wait in camp for deportation later.

(C) State nature of your activity and offices you held: I was told by Mr. Doi to attend physical exercises and I did several times during a two weeks period and as the Dan leaders were being interned a group of the exercisers wanted to appoint me as one of the conductors of the physical exercises but I said I was not competent. I was a chief cook and had to work everyday so I gave up going which the Dan members in camp didn't like.

(D) If you voluntarily discontinued membership in any of the aforementioned organizations, give approximate date and reasons for so doing:

See answer to 8(c) above.

6:

In Tule Lake I applied for repatriation. I was under pressure from my father to apply. He was ill with a heart condition and wanted to repatriate to Japan. He believed from the time of our evacuation from Los Angeles that being an alien he was bound to be deported so being ill he decided it would be best for him to apply to repatriate and he could rejoin my mother, my sister and two brothers who were in Japan. Having only me to depend on and being ill he said I must apply for repatriation to accompany him. There were rumors and propaganda in Tule Lake that made me believe if I didn't apply to repatriate I'd be forced to leave Tule Lake and may be relocated where people would be very unfriendly and I'd have a hard time making a living without any friends or money and that I might never see my father again. I didn't wish to desert my father or be separated from him.

7:

I answered "Yes" to question 28 at the Jerome Relocation Center. However, I answered "No" to question 27 under pressure from my father and because of the rumors going around camp that it would mean if I volunteered to go into the Army and was taken that I would be mistreated in the Army and might be sent out on a useless mission just to get killed. I had registered for the draft in Los Angeles in Oct. 1940 and had been willing to serve if called by my draft board. I was classified III-A. Being forced into a relocation center and losing my citizenship rights I believed it was not fair to ask me to volunteer for the Army and be separated from my sick father who expected to be repatriated to Japan. Also if I had answered Yes to question 27 I believed it would get me into serious trouble if I was sent to Japan with my father. Also the people in Jerome who were against the Questionnaire made a lot of trouble and some persons who answered Yes to Question 28 were attacked.

9(A):

I think it was after Christmas time in 1944 or in January, 1945.

My father was very ill in the Tule Lake Center with heart trouble. He was an alien and he wanted to repatriate to Japan as I explained in my answer to Question 6. He said I must renounce and be sent with him to Japan when he was repatriated. He said he was sick and old and wanted to go soon as possible so he would see and be with my mother, sisters and brothers in Japan before he died and he insisted I must accompany him. He said I must renounce or I'd be separated from him and someday have to relocate all by myself among Caucasians who would not accept me and I'd never see him again. He said my renunciation was necessary to prevent my being punished by the Japanese officials when we arrived in Japan. I did not want to desert my father when he was ill and believed I must accompany him and take care of him. I was reluctant to be left behind in a camp where conditions were bad and risky and I was more afraid of relocating sometime while the war was going on because Caucasians were opposed to us and I was fearful my security would be jeopardized if I had to relocate and that it would be impossible for me to earn a living and to live peacefully outside of camp. Dan families were spreading all sorts of rumors during this period and were making life miserable for everyone who didn't decide to renounce. Many younger men came to put pressure on me. They were in the Dan. I was afraid of the groups as I had been chased by a group when I was in Jerome. The young men were irresponsible and acted crazy and they were very menacing. There was no escape from them even in the mess hall where I worked as chief cook.

9(B):

The answers are different because I was very depressed and did not care what happened to me because of all the worries I had. The lady tried to get me to tell the reasons but I couldn't tell her about the people in camp and what we had been going through and didn't want the block people to ostracize or harm me. I said I wanted to go to Japan and such crazy things as that the emperor was a God and that I'd join the Japanese Army. These were the things I heard in the mess hall from the warehouse workers and delivery men who said such things should be said to have renunciations approved.

9(E):

I didn't know what could be done. I thought I'd be sent to Japan anyway and that I'd be with my mother, sisters and brothers. I had no family member in the U. S. and thought I wouldn't be accepted again and was afraid of relocating because of all the difficulties Japanese outside were having and I believed I'd be deported anyway.

- (E) If you claim that your membership in any of the aforementioned organizations, your activities therein, or your acceptance of an office was due to misunderstanding of the purpose or nature of the organization, explain fully:

See answer to 8(B).

- (F) If you at any time wished to discontinue membership, activity, or office and were prevented from so doing, explain fully:

~~See attached sheet~~

9. (A) When did you decide to apply for forms upon which to renounce your United States citizenship?
Give reasons for so doing:

See attached sheet

- (B) If reasons given in answer to preceding question differ from reasons given to officer who held renunciation hearing, give your explanation for difference:

See attached sheet.

- (C) If you claim that your renunciation was caused by fear, you should explain fully why such fear extended from the time of the application for renunciation papers until the date of actual renunciation:

This question is answered by my answers to questions 9(A) and (B) above. The fears I had were as explained in those answers. Doi, Tsunemoto and other Dan fanatics were still in my block.

I had been worried about my father and of separation from him. His death on Feb. 3, 1945, further depressed me and I was in such an abnormal mental condition, figuring everything was hopeless, that I suppose I didn't care what happened to me.

- (D) If the fear did not extend from the date of application to the date of approval by the Attorney General, you should state whether you made any effort to withdraw your application, and if not, explain fully:

- (E) If, after approval, you requested the Attorney General to withdraw his approval of your renunciation or to cancel your renunciation, give the reasons for the delay in making such request:

See attached sheet

(F) If there are any other facts which influenced your action in renouncing your United States citizenship, state fully below or on a separate sheet if necessary.

10. (A) If you now are in Japan, give your reasons for having returned to Japan.

See explanation in answer to 9(E).

(B) If you are in Japan, have you since you returned to Japan taken any action to resume or acquire Japanese citizenship? No.
Answer Yes or No

If you have, state nature of action taken and reasons therefor.

11. (A) If you have served or are serving in the military or naval forces of the United States fill in the following:

I enlisted (or was drafted) on _____ in the _____; my Serial number is _____;
State the date State the Branch of Service

I still am in such service _____; I was released from active duty on _____ and received my Discharge
Answer Yes or No
on _____

(B) If at any time while in a war relocation center or since then you volunteered for military or naval service but your offer of service was rejected state the time when and the place where you volunteered.

(C) State why your offer of such service was rejected, if the reason was made known to you.

(D) If you were rejected for military or naval service by your Local Draft Board since your release from a war relocation center state the reason for the rejection if known to you.

12. If any member of your family has served or is serving in the military or naval forces of the United States state the relationship of such person to you, the name of such person, the branch of service and serial number of such person:

Relationship	Name
Branch of Service	Serial Number

Japan Prefecture of Hyogo City of Kobe Consulate General of the United States of America	} SS /s/ Eiiji Kadowaki (Signature in full of applicant)
--	--

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of August, 19 57.

Service No. <u>N.A.</u> Tariff No. <u>58(a)</u> Fee Paid: <u>U.S.\$ nil</u> Local Cy. equiv. <u>¥</u>	(CONSULAR SEAL)	/s/ Howard B. Crotinger Vice Consul of the United States of America
--	-----------------	---

1 AFFIDAVIT OF EIJI KADOWAKI

2 (Supplement to Affidavit Dated August 16, 1957)

3
4 Answering about the things said about me by Kiyomi Hata,
5 Eisaku Yamaguchi, Robert Minoru Yamaoka, Kayoko and Takashi
6 Katayama, and Osamu Ted Kobayashi. I don't know when they made
7 their renunciation of U.S. citizenship. I never told them to
8 make renunciation of U.S. citizenship. And I bet some of them
9 renounced their citizenship before I did because I heard that
10 about ninety nine percent of the ward people made their renun-
11 ciations before I did.

12 I was moved into Tule Lake Relocation Center as one of the
13 persons in the last group from Jerome Relocation Center. Then
14 after a few months everybody started to apply to renounce U.S.
15 citizenship because of all the agitation. I was not a member at
16 this time as I forget the date when I was pushed to become a
17 member by my father, Mr. Ono, Mr. Doi and others which I think
18 was about December of 1944. They said that as I had to go with
19 my father to Japan I should become member of Hokoku Seinen Dan
20 which was suborganization of Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan and that I
21 should go out for exercises in my spare time and that being mem-
22 ber would help me out as members would be repatriated at same
23 time with alien fathers and mothers. My father wanted to be sure
24 I went along with him as he was very ill.

25 I didn't advise any of those persons or anybody to join to
26 the Dan or to renounce their citizenship. I never went around
27 with other members or with anybody to get anybody to join to the
28 Dan or to renounce their citizenship. I was a new face in Tule
29 Lake at this time as I went to Tule with the last group from
30 Jerome and I didn't know many persons in Tule Lake Center. I was
31 chief cook in Block 45 and worked and didn't have much spare time
32 for anything because of my working and because of my father being

1 so sick and needing my attention.

2 The Hokoku Seinen Dan didn't have no block leader in Block 45
3 and Mr. Doi who was an Issei was the leader of the Hoshi Dan and
4 block manager Mr. Ono was one of the leaders too and Mr. Sasaki.
5 They were Isseis. They were the persons who agitated that it
6 was best for everyone to join to membership and be repatriated
7 because as alien family members would be deported and that members
8 would be sent along with alien parents at the same time and that
9 this way families won't be separated. And they said that re-
10 nouncing citizenship was necessary to be able to go to Japan with
11 alien parents and the only way to be safe on arriving in Japan .
12 They said that anyone left behind sometime would be relocated
13 to live among Caucasians who were opposed to Japanese being let
14 out of the Centers and would make life outside impossible to bear
15 by job discrimination and that they would make trouble for us.
16 So they said it was safer inside camp than outside. Mr. Doi,
17 Mr. Ono, Mr. Kubo, Mr. Sasaki and many of the leaders said such
18 things in our Block and all of us believed what they said. About
19 everybody was scared of such things and there was talk going on
20 all the time about those things.

21 As that was the talk going on all around me I may have asked
22 some of those people if they have renounced their citizenship
23 just as they must have asked me if I have renounced or am going
24 to renounce my citizenship as just about everybody was asking
25 such questions of everybody else. Everybody in our block and
26 maybe in the whole camp was scared about what was going on and
27 what was going to happen if we didn't renounce. There was con-
28 fusion and fear and rumors about family separation, about how
29 hard Caucasians would treat us outside, that we would be deported
30 anyway and that if we arrived in Japan with U.S. citizenship,
31 about what the Japanese military would do to us and how badly the
32 Japanese people would treat us.

1 I think all those people knew that my father was very sick
2 and that I would have to go to Japan with him or else face
3 separation from him. I guess I told them, if they asked me,
4 that I was renouncing or that I renounced to make sure I wouldn't
5 be separated from my father and to make sure that I wouldn't get
6 in trouble on arriving in Japan. Though I don't remember for
7 sure I believe some of those persons told me they were renouncing
8 or had renounced their citizenship for reasons like my own. And
9 I bet some of them renounced before I did. I don't know if those
10 persons were members of the Dan or not but I didn't have much
11 association with any of them. I guess members of the Dan and
12 those who were not members were all afraid of the Dan leaders
13 because of the reports the leaders spread and because the leaders
14 kept us in a scared state of mind and confused and worried all
15 the time and everybody was believing the leaders were responsible
16 for violence and for scaring Kibei about what would happen to us
17 if we arrived in Japan with our U.S. citizenship.

18 Those people must know that I was not a leader but only a
19 member and I don't know why any of them should say that I was a
20 leader or that they were afraid of me or that I said or did any-
21 thing to get them to join the Dan or to renounce their citizen-
22 ship. I never said or did anything to get any of them to do
23 any of those things. If I had done any such thing the Project
24 Director of Tule Lake Center would have known about it and I
25 would have been sent to an internment camp. The Project Direct-
26 or had the names of the leaders and the troublemakers and he
27 had them sent away to North Dakota and New Mexico. Mr. Best
28 knows that I was not a leader and that I didn't cause any
29 trouble. So I don't know why any of those persons should say
30
31
32

1 anything against me.
2
3

4 /s/ Eiji Kadowaki

5 Eiji Kadowaki
6
7
8

9 Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of November,
10 1958.
11

12 /s/ Jay P. Moffat

13 JAY P. MOFFAT

14 Vice Consul of the

15 United States of America
16
17

18 U.S. Consulate General Seal

19 Tariff No. 58(a)

20 Fee Paid: Nil
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WAYNE M. COLLINS
Attorney at Law
Mills Tower, 220 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, California

Telephone GARfield 1-5827

September 17, 1957

Mr. Eiji Kadowaki
4112 Tomimasu-cho, Yonagoshi
Tottori Ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Kadowaki:

The affidavit forms you recently returned to me have been examined and compared with the records in my office. The forms appeared to me to be in good order. In consequence, I have delivered them to the U.S. Attorney's office for processing through the Justice Department.

On February 21, 1957, Assistant U.S. Attorney General George C. Doub, assured me that the Department would view renunciants cases with more liberality in granting administrative clearance than heretofore.

Because a fairly large number of affidavits of other renunciants also are being processed it may take several months before a final decision in your case is made by the Justice Department.

Therefore, I suggest that you wait patiently for the decision in your case which I shall relay to you just as soon as I receive information from the Department.

If the Justice Department clears you by this administrative method a judgment cancelling your renunciation and declaring you to be a U.S. citizen will be entered in the mass suits.

If the Justice Department does not clear you by this administrative method, your case then can be set down for an individual court hearing.

Very truly yours,

Wayne M. Collins

COPY FROM
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
CIVIL DIVISION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

For Statement

ejf

OCT 18 1957

GCD:OC
146-54-1096
93-1-1320

Lloyd H. Burke, Esquire
United States Attorney
422 Post Office Building
Seventh and Mission Streets
San Francisco 1, California

Re: Eiji Kadowaki
Your ref: Abo, et al v. Brownell, et al.
Furuya, et al v. Brownell, et al. (Consolidated
actions - Civil Nos. 25294 & 25295). Renunciation
of Citizenship, Former Title 8 U.S.C. 801(i).

Dear Mr. Burke:

This is in response to your letter of September 18, 1957, enclosing an affidavit for a determination as to whether the case of the above-named renunciant may be considered as coming within the coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the case of Acheson v. Murakami, 176 F. 2d, 953, in accordance with a letter from this Department dated September 21, 1953, to Mr. Wayne M. Collins.

You are advised that charges have been made against this subject by other renunciants as follows:

Kiyomi Hata (now Kato), File No. 146-54-3065, stated in her affidavit submitted by your letter of February 20, 1957, that she renounced because of fear of the organization leaders in her block and she identified this subject as one of said leaders.

Eisaku Yamaguchi, File No. 146-54-1040, stated in his affidavit submitted by your letter of March 6, 1957, that this subject was one of the organization leaders in his block; that during the renunciation hearings he was told by the leaders that he would be separated from his wife and children if he failed to renounce; that he would be forced to relocate and subjected to community hostility if he failed to renounce; he renounced because of fear of bodily harm to himself and family if he failed to renounce.

*-7 J.
6/12/57*

*Processed
(u.c.)
3/5/57*

Robert Minoru Yamaoka, File No. 146-54-614, stated in his affidavit submitted by your letter of March 15, 1957, that this subject and other organization leaders in his block tried to force everybody to join the organizations, apply for repatriation and renounce; that "they used strong arguments, had gangs go around and threaten *** they beat up people who would not go along with their program. Nobody could talk against them".

U.S.
Processed
3/14/57

Kayoko and Takashi Katayama, File No. 146-54-2548, stated in their affidavits submitted by your letter of January 3, 1957, that they renounced because of fear and threats of the organization leaders in their block, and they identified this subject as one of said leaders.

with
F. g.
2/19/57

Osamu Ted Kobayashi, File No. 146-54-1940, stated in his affidavit resubmitted by your letter of April 22, 1957, that he renounced because of fear, influence and coercion exerted upon him by the organization leaders, and he identified this subject as one of such leaders.

U.S.
Reprocessed
4/19/57

In view of the serious nature of these charges against the subject, we feel that we should defer the processing of his affidavit or expressing our views as to whether his case may be considered as coming within the Murakami decision until such time as subject submits, under oath, a statement concerning said charges.

We assume that Mr. Collins will wish to inform the subject that he may have an opportunity to submit such statement. We will appreciate being informed of the action he decides to take relative to the matter.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By:

Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

WAYNE M. COLLINS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
MILLS TOWER 220 BUSH STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA
TELEPHONE GARFIELD 4-1212

November 5, 1957

Mr. Eiichi Kadowaki
4112 Tomimasu-cho, Yonagoshi,
Tottori Ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Kadowaki:

The Justice Department has advised me as follows:

"You are advised that charges have been made against this subject by other renunciants as follows:

"Kiyomi Hata (now Kato), File No. 146-54-3065, stated in her affidavit submitted by your letter of February 20, 1957, that she renounced because of fear of the organization leaders in her block and she identified this subject as one of said leaders.

"Eisaku Yamaguchi, File No. 146-54-1040, stated in his affidavit submitted by your letter of March 6, 1957, that this subject was one of the organization leaders in his block; that during the renunciation hearings he was told by the leaders that he would be separated from his wife and children if he failed to renounce; that he would be forced to relocate and subjected to community hostility if he failed to renounce; he renounced because of fear of bodily harm to himself and family if he failed to renounce.

*For judgment
closed by aff.
11/7/57*

"Robert Minoru Yamaoka, File No. 146-54-614, stated in his affidavit submitted by your letter of March 15, 1957, that this subject and other organization leaders in his block tried to force everybody to join the organizations, apply for repatriation and renounce; that 'they used strong arguments, had gangs go around and threaten *** they beat up people who would not go along with their program. Nobody could talk against them'.

*For judgment
closed by aff.
12/12/57*

"Kayoko and Takashi Katayama, File No. 146-54-2548, stated in their affidavits submitted by your letter of January 3, 1957, that they renounced because of fear and threats of the organization leaders in their block, and they identified this subject as one of said leaders.

*Both
Final judgment
2/19/57*

"Osamu Ted Kobayashi, File No. 146-54-1940, stated in his affidavit resubmitted by your letter of April 22, 1957, that he renounced because of fear, influence and coercion exerted upon him by the organization leaders, and he identified this subject as one of such leaders.

*2nd Reject
11/7/57*

Eiji Kadowaki

WAYNE M. COLLINS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
MILLS TOWER 220 SOUTH STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA
TELEPHONE 344-1118
-pg 2-

Nov. 5, 1957

"In view of the serious nature of these charges against the subject, we feel that we should defer the processing of his affidavit or expressing our views as to whether his case may be considered as coming within the Murakami decision until such time as subject submits, under oath, a statement concerning said charges.

Therefore, I shall prepare a supplemental affidavit for you. However, before so doing, I suggest that you write me fully and tell me what you know and give me your answers to the alleged charges made by Kiyomi Hata (now Kato), Eisaku Yamaguchi, Robert Minoru Yamaoka, Kayoko and Takashi Katayama and Osamu Ted Kobayashi. If you will write to me as quickly as possible your answers to the charges and your explanation of the statements they made, I will prepare a supplemental affidavit which may enable you to obtain administrative clearance. Please write out your answers in detail and send them to me immediately.

Very truly yours,

WMC:fd

Mr. Wayne M. Collins
Attorney at Law
Mills Tower, 220 Bush St
S.F. 4, Calif

KADOWAKI, Eiji
For statement 10/18/57

29 Nov. 57.

Dear Mr. W. M. Collins

Thank you for information, dated
Nov 5, 1957, and you'd asked about
detail of information pertaining to
Kiyomi Hata, Eisaku Yamaguchi,
Robert Minoru Yamashita, Kayoko
and Tatsukashi Katsuyama and Osamu
Ted Kobayashi. I don't know
when they made their renounced
U.S. Citizenship, and I never
told ~~they~~ them to make renounce
U.S. Citizenship,

I was moved in to Tule Lake
Relocation Center as last group
from Jerome Relocation Center,

then after 2.3 months, started to
apply renounce US Citizenship.
at This time I was only member,
may not I was member, because
I ~~at~~ forgot date joint to this ~~to~~
organization, but I think, I
joint to member around this time.

I never go around with other
member to expressing to make
renunciation among the
people, because I was new face
in Tule Lake at the time, reason
of I don't know many people in
this Center.

I was cabinet, at the time, ~~this~~
this renunciation case almost
through, no other wards, 99% people
made renunciation already.
and this Cabinet position was
~~old~~ old members, who right

Before leave to interment Camp,
Santa Fee, No Dakota, they made
push me up to this position. I said
unknown but, you may find out
because, ~~to~~ this organization made
change new cabinet, when this
organization made reported name
of new cabinet to the Project
Administration in Tule Lake Center.
therefor, May keeps at some
Dept. in Washington D.C. pertaining
to this record.

I quit this ward leader on/or
about 2.3 weeks, ~~but organiz~~ because
I don't like this organization.

My ~~it~~ belonged organization
called Hokoku Seinen dan as sub-
organization of Sekuji Kikoku Hoshi-
dan. and Hokoku Seinen dan has not
block leader.

When I was cabinet that organization at the time, the members were almost under 18 years age. I was what support do?, I have no idea that time. I was not said any renounced US Citizenship case.

Kiyomi Hata, Eisaku Yamaguchi, Robert Minoru Yamaska, Kayoko and Takashi Katayama, Osamu Kobayashi, They were not member this org, because I was nothing connect with them.

Any way I was not ~~not~~ do any think about renounced US Citizenship thru this organization also project Administration of Tule Lake Center never send me out to any interment camps

Very truly
Eiji Kadowaki.

Eiji Kadowaki
Tomimasu-cho Yonago city
Tottori Pref, Japan

Same



Mr. Wayne M. Collins
Attorney at Law
Mills Tower, 220 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, California
U. S. A.

PAR AVION

航空郵便

February 4, 1958

Mr. Tetsujiro Nakamura
Tule Lake Defense Committee
124 South San Pedro Street
Room 215
Los Angeles 12, California

Dear Tex:

Re: EIJI KADOWAKI, Japan
(Processed: Sept. 17, 1957)

Enclosed find copy of letter to Mr. Kadowaki, dated November 5, 1957, which sets forth the charges made against Mr. Kadowaki. I have looked over the files of the plaintiffs named therein and I find that in no case is there a charge against "Eiji Kadowaki". However, statements are made that refer to "Mr. Kadowaki, in block 45"; "Mr. S. Kadowaki, Kibei"; and "Mr. Kadowaki, Kibei".

In your list of dan leaders, there is noted in block 45: Mr. S. Kadowaki, Kibei. I would like to ask if you have any information to identify further the name on your list.

Mr. Eiji Kadowaki was at Jerome and then Tule Lake, block 45, about May 1944. His father (name not given) was with him at camp and exerted a strong influence on him to renounce. His father had a bad heart condition and died in February 1945. The other family members - mother, sister, two brothers - were in Japan. Mr. Eiji Kadowaki, a Kibei, was chief cook in the mess hall and was a member of the Hokoku Seinen Dan. His affidavit does not specify names in answer to Question 9(A); in 9(C) the answer names Doi and Tsunemoto as still being in the block.

Mr. Eiji Kadowaki has written to us that he did not tell the respective parties to renounce. His English is somewhat limited but his letter indicates that he did not go around with other members telling people to renounce because he was relatively new at Tule Lake and didn't know many people, that he was moved to Tule Center with the last group from Jerome Center, etc..

If you have any information to identify "Mr. S. Kadowaki, Kibei" on your list, please let us know the identification. If you have reason to think that the parties-plaintiff had Mr. Eiji Kadowaki in mind in making their statements, would you inform me thereof.

Very truly yours,

Doris Phippen
Attorney at Law

Enc.

February 5, 1958

Mr. and Mrs. Eiji Kadowaki (Aiko Watanabe)
4112 Tomimasu-cho, Yonagoshi
Tottori Ken, Japan

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Kadowaki:

On January 24, 1958, there was mailed to Mrs. Kadowaki a Questionnaire form which should be filled out by Mrs. Kadowaki immediately.

In view of the Justice Department's objections at present to clearing the affidavit of Mr. Kadowaki and the reasons therefor, there will necessarily be some delay in preparing an adequate affidavit on behalf of Mr. Kadowaki.

THEREFORE, IT IS ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT TO THE STATUS OF EACH OF YOU THAT MRS. KADOWAKI FILL OUT THE QUESTIONNAIRE FORM. Enclosed herewith is another Questionnaire form which should be filled out promptly by Mrs. Kadowaki.

Also, I would thank you to inform us by return air mail of the answers to the following questions:

1. What are the names of the family members of Mrs. Kadowaki (maiden name, Watanabe) who were evacuated with her in 1942?
2. Did any of the family members renounce citizenship? If so, please write out the names of those who renounced citizenship.

Very truly yours,

DP:fd
Enc.

February 5, 1958

Tule Lake Defense Committee
124 South San Pedro Street
Room 215
Los Angeles 12, California

Gentlemen:

Enclosed find copy of our letter to Mr. and Mrs. Eiji Kadowaki. In 1955, Mrs. Ise Watanabe, mother of Mrs. Kadowaki (nee Watanabe), 2131 Purdue Avenue, West Los Angeles, was in touch with you and at your request we sent forms to Mr. and Mrs. Kadowaki in care of Mrs. Ise Watanabe.

In view of Mr. Kadowaki's status, it is particularly important that Mrs. Kadowaki's affidavit be prepared. We would like to ask that you communicate with Mrs. Ise Watanabe and it may be that you can obtain some information from her - about the family situation in camp, etc., - that will assist us in preparing an affidavit on behalf of Mrs. Kadowaki.

Very truly yours,

DP:fd
Enc.

P.S. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kadowaki have paid their contributions.

COMMITTEE

T. AKUNE
A. HAYASHIDA
Y. HONDA
K. IKEDA
Y. KAKU
L. KATAOKA
J. KIMURA
Y. KIYOHRO
T. KONO
T. KOSUGI
M. MATSUMOTO
K. MATSUOKA
K. MORISHIGE
T. NAKAMURA
I. NAMEKAWA
R. NARIMATSU
T. OBATAKE
H. OKITA

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Room 215, 124 South San Pedro Street
Los Angeles 12, California
Michigan 4728

February 6, 1958

COMMITTEE

M. SASAKI
Y. SHIBATA
I. SHIMIZU
R. SHIRAISHI
T. SHONO
K. TAKAHASHI
M. YEGO
H. TAKETAYA
H. TAKEUCHI
M. TOYOTA
G. TSUETAKE
H. UCHIDA
B. WATANABE
M. YAMAICHI
T. YAMAMOTO
M. UEDA
K. UYENO

Miss Doris Phippen
Attorney at Law
1300 Mills Tower
220 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, Calif.

Re: EIJI KADOWAKI
CHUZO TSUNEMOTO

Dear Doris:

In response to your inquiry, I checked my list of the leaders of the dan.

As to Eiji Kadowaki, Mr. Osamu Kobayashi identifies him as a Kibei Nisei who was active in the movement. It is however, possible that this was merely an impression on the part of Mr. Kobayashi and not an actual fact. I obtained a questionnaire from Mr. Kadowaki and the mother in law of the subject, and I believe Mr. Kadowaki was not sent to any of the internment camp.

Robert Minoru Yamaoka was one of those plaintiffs residing in Stockton, and it is possible that I obtained some information from him when I was in that area. I do not have any record in my file related to his affidavit. This is the same for Kiyomi Hata now Kato. She came to Sacramento from Florin, and I feel I obtained the personal questionnaire from her.

The two Katayamas were resident in Sacramento, and they also came to Sacramento when I obtained many of the renunciant's questionnaire in that district.

Eisaku Yamaguchi stated that it was S. Kadowaki-Kibei, and I feel he had the same impression as Mr. Kobayashi.

CHUZO TSUNEMOTO--as to him I have reference to him as T. Tsunemoto, and it is possible that it was in reference to his brother. Many of the people identified him as an Issei, and it is possible that it might have been a different person. However, name such as Chuso or Chuzo is very uncommon in Japanese, and it is possible that it was one and the same individual.

Very truly yours,

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

BY: 

WAYNE M. COLLINS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
MILLS TOWER, 220 BUSH STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA
TELEPHONE GARFIELD 1-5827

September 24, 1958

Mr. Eiji Kadowaki
4112 Tomimasu-cho, Yonagoshi,
Tottori Ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Kadowaki:

I am returning herewith via air mail the original of the affidavit which I have prepared for you from your answers to my questionnaire. I would thank you to read the answers therein and if you find them to be true, you should take the original to a U.S. Consul in Japan and there sign and swear to it. Thereupon you should return it to me promptly by air mail for processing to the Justice Department.

A copy for you to keep for future reference is being sent via regular mail.

If you should make any additions or corrections in the affidavit, please inform me of the changes in a letter enclosing the affidavit.

Very truly yours,

Enc.

WAYNE M. COLLINS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
MILLS TOWER, 220 BUSH STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA
TELEPHONE GARFIELD 1-5827

September 24, 1958

Mr. Eiji Kadowaki
4112 Tomimasu-cho, Yonagoshi,
Tottori Ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Kadowaki:

Enclosed find your copy of the Affidavit, the
original of which was sent air mail. You should keep
this copy for future reference.

Very truly yours,

Enc.

WAYNE M. COLLINS
Attorney at Law
Mills Tower, 220 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, California

October 29, 1958

(VIA AIRLETTER)

Mr. Eiji Kadowaki
4112 Tomimasu-cho, Yonagoshi,
Tottori Ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Kadowaki:

On September 24, 1958, I sent to you by airmail an original affidavit with the request that you read it and make any necessary corrections thereon and that you then take it promptly to the nearest U.S. Consul in Japan and there swear to it and have his seal affixed thereto and that you then return it to me by airmail for processing to the Justice Department.

If you have any reason for delaying to return your affidavit to me, please notify me promptly.

I urge you to take care of this important matter immediately.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss

WAYNE M. COLLINS
Attorney at Law
Mills Tower, 220 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, California

December 31, 1958

(VIA AIRLETTER)

Mr. Eiiji Kadowaki
4112 Tomimasu-cho, Yonagoshi
Tottori Ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Kadowaki: The Affidavit forms you recently sent to me have been examined and compared with the records in my office. The forms appear to me to be in good order. In consequence, I have delivered them to the U.S. Attorney's office for processing through the Justice Department.

As soon as the Justice Department informs me of its decision I shall let you know. Because of the fairly large number of affidavits of other renunciants also being processed it probably will take several months before a final decision in your case is made by the Justice Department.

Therefore, I suggest that you wait patiently for word from the Justice Department which I shall relay to you just as soon as I receive information as to what decision it makes in your case.

If the Justice Department clears ^{you} by this administrative method I shall send you a copy of the letter it transmits to the State Department so that you can file the copy of that letter with the U.S. Consul at the time you make an application to him for a U.S. passport. If the passport then issues you will be able to return to the United States as a U.S. citizen.

If the Justice Department does not clear you for passport purposes you, nevertheless, then can apply to a U.S. Consul in Japan for a "Certificate of Identity" and I will set your trial for hearing in court and send to you or to the Consul a statement from the Clerk of the Court showing that your individual hearing will be held within six months. You then can return to the U.S. on that certificate for your trial.

Very truly yours,



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

*Approved
ejf*

Address Reply to the
Division Indicated
and Refer to Initials and Number

GCD:CMR

146-54- 1096

93-1-1320

FEB 27 1959

Robert H. Schnacke, Esquire
United States Attorney
422 Post Office Building
Seventh and Mission Streets
San Francisco 1, California

Re: Eiji Kadowaki

Your ref: Abo et al v. Rogers et al, Furuya
et al v. Rogers et al. (Consolidated actions -
Civil Nos. 25294 & 25295). Renunciation of
Citizenship, Former Title 8 U.S.C. 801(1).

Dear Mr. Schnacke:

This is in response to your letter of December 31, 1958, enclosing supplemental affidavit for a determination as to whether the case of the above-named renunciant may be considered as coming within the coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the case of Acheson v. Murakami, 176 F. 2d 953, in accordance with a letter from this Department dated September 21, 1953, to Mr. Wayne M. Collins.

We have examined the affidavit, together with pertinent Governmental files and are of the opinion that the case of the subject affiant may be considered as coming within the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the above case.

We have informed the Department of State of our present view by letter, three copies of which are enclosed herewith. If you disagree with our action please so advise us promptly in order that we may recall our clearance from the Department of State before action is taken thereon. If you do not disagree, please forward two of the copies to Mr. Collins, and enter into the arrangements necessary to dispose of the case in accordance with the procedure outlined in the above-mentioned letter of September 21, 1953, as modified by this Department's letter to you dated June 9, 1955. We shall appreciate your forwarding to this office a copy of the stipulation and judgment when record entry of the same has been accomplished.

The original and one copy of the subject's affidavit are returned to you herewith.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By:
Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enclosures:

Original and copy
of affidavit dated August 16, 1957.

Three copies of letter
to Department of State.

Original and copy
of supplemental affidavit dated November 19, 1958.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ejf

Address Reply to the
Division Indicated
and Refer to Initials and Number

GCD:CMR

1146-54-
93-1-1320

1096

FEB 27 1959

Department of State
Matomic Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Miss Frances Knight
Director, Passport Office

Re: Elji Kadowaki
Your ref: F130

Dear Sirs:

Pursuant to an agreement entered into with Mr. Wayne M. Collins, Attorney, to stipulate to the introduction of satisfactory affidavits submitted by plaintiffs in the case of McGrath v. Abo, 186 F. 2d, 766, as set forth in the Department's letter of September 22, 1953, to the Department of State, we attach affidavit of the above-named renunciant, together with copy of our letter to the United States Attorney for the Northern District of California, in which we express the opinion that this subject's case may be considered as coming within the coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the Murakami case.

A copy of this letter is being forwarded to Mr. Collins, and in accordance with the above agreement, may be presented by the above-named subject in lieu of the usual supplemental affidavit required of renunciant applicants for documentation as American citizens.

Yours very truly,
GEORGE COCHRAN DOUG

Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By:
Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enclosures:

Copy of affidavit dated August 16, 1957.
Copy of letter to Robert H. Schnacke, Esquire,
United States Attorney
Northern District of California.
Copy of supplemental affidavit dated November 19, 1958.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

93F

Address Reply to the
Division Indicated
and Refer to Initials and Number

CCD:CHB

1146-54-1096
93-1-1320

Department of State
Matomic Building
Washington 25, D. C.

FEB 27 1959

Attention: Miss Frances Knight
Director, Passport Office

Re: 1146-54-1096
Your ref: 7130

Dear Sirs:

Pursuant to an agreement entered into with Mr. Wayne M. Collins, Attorney, to stipulate to the introduction of satisfactory affidavits submitted by plaintiffs in the case of McGrath v. Abo, 186 F. 2d, 766, as set forth in the Department's letter of September 22, 1953, to the Department of State, we attach affidavit of the above-named renunciant, together with copy of our letter to the United States Attorney for the Northern District of California, in which we express the opinion that this subject's case may be considered as coming within the coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the Murakami case.

A copy of this letter is being forwarded to Mr. Collins, and in accordance with the above agreement, may be presented by the above-named subject in lieu of the usual supplemental affidavit required of renunciant applicants for documentation as American citizens.

Yours very truly,
GEORGE COCHRAN DOUG
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By:
Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enclosures:

Copy of affidavit dated August 16, 1957.
Copy of letter to Robert H. Schnocke, Esquire,
United States Attorney
Northern District of California.

Copy of supplemental affidavit dated November 19, 1958.