

8:20 HATA, YAYOI

1957-1958

78/177

C

May 8, 1957

Mr. Collins

I want to ask you about the question of Renouncee. Yayoi Hata is my sister, and she wasn't in the case but she wants to come to U. S. A. so, what is the best way to have a chance. Will you please let me know.

Yours Truly
Nobuyuki Hamada

Final Judge 1-13-56.

Naturalized —

Denounced 3-15-57.

YAYOI HATA -
IN CASE Class V.

B/O 1-24-21 -

Joined 8-23-48
Inactive

Kodo, Kameyama Mura
Asa Gun, Hiroshima Ken, Japan.

May 10, 1957

Mrs. Nobuye Hamada
4939 Earle St.
Rosemead, Calif.

Dear Mrs. Hamada:

In reply to your letter of May 8, 1957, we wish to inform you that our records show a YAYOI HATA, birthday: January 24, 1921, born in Montebello, California, was joined in the suit in August of 1948 but has been declared inactive since she has never responded to any of the inquiries sent out from this office.

The last known address: Kodo, Kameyama Mura, Asa Gun, Hiroshima - Ken, Japan.

If this Yayoi Hata is your sister please inform this office of her present address.

Very truly yours,

WMC: 1

ACTIVE LIST

TO MR. WAYNE M. COLLINS

THE UNDERSIGNED YAYOI HATA WISHES
TO BE INCLUDED IN THE MASS SUIT TO
RESTORE MY UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP

Yayoi Hata
SIGNATURE

NAME

YAYOI HATA
HIROSHIMA KEN ASAGUN
HAMEYAMA MURA HODO, JAPAN

PRESENT ADDRESS

DATE OF BIRTH

JAN. 24, 1921.

PLACE OF BIRTH

MONTEBELLO, CALIF.

PLACE OF CITIZEN-

TULE LAKE, CENTER.

SHIP RENOUNCEMENT.

NOTE. RECEIVED A LETTER OF APPROVAL
ON CITIZENSHIP RENOUNCIATION FROM
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Sent in with HATA, NOBUYE
HAMADA, AKIRA

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. YAYOI HATA
- b. Male? ☐ Female? ☒ Maiden Name? _____
- c. Birth place? MONTEBELLO, Calif Birth date? Jan 24, 1921
- d. Have you ever renounced Japanese Nationality? NO When? _____
Where? _____

Have you ever visited Japan? YES When? 9/1928 - 3/1941

Did you attend school in Japan? YES When? 12/1945 to present

How long? 10 years What Schools? Grammar school

Period of attendance: Gil High School

Grammar - 1928 - 1934
High School 1934 - 1938

PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS

- Where did you live before evacuation? Glendale, California
- What was your occupation before evacuation? fruit stand work
- Who, if anyone, was wholly or partially dependent upon you for support at the time you were evacuated? none
- Where did your father and mother reside at the time of evacuation? mother in US - father deceased
Were they aliens? yes
What were their ages at the time of evacuation? mother - 46
Were your parents both evacuated also? yes Was either of them in ill health while in a WRA Center? no Was either of them hospitalized while in a WRA Center? no If so, when and in what Center? _____
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? _____
- When and where were you married? single
What is the name of your spouse? _____

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

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

7. What members of your family were evacuated with you? (Wife, husband, children, father, mother, brothers, sisters, father-in-law, mother-in-law) mother, father
an alien
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? elder sister, & grandmother
9. Who of them, if any, were U. S. citizens? US citizen
10. Did any of them serve in the 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? _____
12. Did you suffer any property losses by reason of your evacuation? no. Did you file a claim to recover losses you suffered by reason of your evacuation? _____ 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

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? Manzanar

April, 1942

18. To what WRA Center were you next transferred? Fule Lake

2/1944

19. In what Block did you live there? Manzanar - Blk 4; Fule Lake 8/

With whom did you share quarters there? with Mrs +

mother

20. In what Camp were you when you applied for repatriation to Japan? _____

Fule 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? January at recall Jan, 1945

Did you personally make that application? yes. If not, who did? It was after Mrs was in the 1/26/1945

Did any of the following persons also make applications for repatriation to Japan? Your husband? _____ Wife? ~~yes~~ father? _____ mother? yes

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? at Fule with mother

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? mother

What did they say to you to get you to apply for repatriation? She said

24. Did anyone else, not a member of your family, pressure you into applying for repatriation to Japan? no. Name the persons who did and state whether they were Issei, Kibei, or Nisei, and blocks where they lived.

If those persons were leaders or members of any organization state the name of the organization.

What did those persons tell you to get you to apply for repatriation?

25. What did you then believe would happen to you if you did not make an application for repatriation to Japan? I felt I would be alone in the

US and I cannot earn a living in the US. I was unable to speak English

Were you fearful that if you did not apply for repatriation you would be separated from your husband? no wife? no children? no mother? no

father? no brothers? no sisters? no or other persons? no

Were those persons in the same Center with you at the time you applied for repatriation? no If any of them were not, state who was not and where they were at the time. brother was employed in Seattle

mother was with me at Seattle

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.? no; in an area hostile to Japanese? no; that you might be drafted into the armed forces? no; 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? no; 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? Manzanar
In what Block were you living in that Center at that time? 4
Was the Questionnaire you answered the Army Questionnaire or the WRA Application for Leave Clearance, if you remember? WRA
29. Did you give a negative answer to Question No. 27? yes; to Question No. 28? yes. Did you refuse to answer Question No. 27? yes; Question No. 28? yes
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? yes Who were the family members who did this? mother
What did they say to you to get you to answer "No" to those questions or to refuse to answer those questions? Since I was educated in Japan I must answer in such a manner
Did you give a "No" answer to those questions or refuse to answer them because your father? yes mother? yes brothers? yes sisters? yes or other family members? yes 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? yes brothers? yes sisters? yes or other family members? yes 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? Yes. 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? I cannot recall their names but

people were saying there who signed yes are dogs.

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

followed the crowd.

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? I thought I would

have a hard time as I could not understand English & cannot serve as a nurse

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? People in the center would discriminate

our family.

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? no

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? no 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? mother

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? _____

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? _____

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?

yes Name the group and its leaders or members from whom you feared this danger? There was a loyal group called the gunni

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.? _____ or opposition to the pressure groups? _____ or for giving "Yes" answers to Questions Nos. 27 and 28? _____ If so, state the names of the persons who were attacked. _____

When were they attacked? _____ By whom were they attacked? _____

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? mother & Mrs.

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? no. 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? yes

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

not applicable
What classification did you first receive? _____ Did you ever receive a 4-C (alien enemy) classification? _____ 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? no; without the citizen members of your family likewise being freed from detention? no; without the alien members of your family also being freed? no. Would you have been willing only if the Government would assure you that you would be relocated safe from harm from Caucasians? yes; that the citizen members of your family would be relocated safe from harm? yes; and that the alien members of your family willing to return to their homes during the war if the Government would allow them? yes Were they willing to be relocated elsewhere in the U. S.? no

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? _____. To what Draft Board? no applicable 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 Kenkyo Seinen Dan? _____ (3) Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan? _____

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

When did you become a member? January, 1945

How long were you a member? _____

When did you stop being a member? I did not resign

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

What was the name of your Block Manager? Takahashi

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

with mother & brother

What organizations were active in that Block? #

What was the full name of the organization you joined? Hoku Joshi

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

Fujita

51. Were your father? _____ or mother? _____ or brothers? yes or sisters? _____
or father-in-law? _____ or mother-in-law? _____ a member of any organiza-
tion? _____ Did they persuade you to become a member? yes What did they
say to you to persuade you to become a member? He said it would

be better to you as I was a Kibei

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? a bachelor Issei in my block S/

53. What did they tell you to persuade you to become a member? If you are
educated in Japan you must repatriate to Japan

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

You are not a Japanese

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

I felt I would be mistreated by the people in
my block

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

none
What duties did you perform? _____

How did you become an officer? _____

When did you become an officer? _____

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

What duties did you perform as an officer? _____

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

mately how often did you join in the calisthenics? once a week

Did you attend any of the organization's lectures? no Approximately how many lectures did you attend? _____ What was the nature of those lectures? _____

Did you participate in any of their marching demonstrations? no If so, how many? _____

Did you attend any other meetings of the organization? no Where and how often? _____

56. Did you tell anyone you wanted to drop membership? no State the names of the persons you told you wanted to drop membership. _____

Did anybody warn you that you could not withdraw from membership? no. 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? officer of the organization

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? I forgot their names
Did you fear that if you dropped membership you would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when you were deported to Japan? yes;

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? yes. Who told you this? (State the names, blocks where they lived and whether Issei, Kibei or Nisei) I forgot their names

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

60. Did you have your hair cut short or shaved? When? Who did it? Did you wear any insignia of the organization and, if so, what insignia?

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

62. What was the nature of your employment and where did you work while you were in Tule Lake? mess hall 81 - waiters & dishwasher

What were your working hours? Were you working while you were a member of any organization at Tule? yes In what block? 81 What were the names of some of your fellow workers? Fujita

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? none Who was? _____

When? _____ By whom? _____

Re: REQUESTS FOR FORMS UPON WHICH
TO RENOUNCE CITIZENSHIP

64. (a) In what Block did you live in the Tule Lake Center? 8/
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?
January, 1945 - Brother wrote for me
64. (c) Where did you get the forms? _____ When? _____
64. (d) In what Center were you at that time? _____ Block _____
Number: _____

(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? yes.
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? _____; 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? ward & undid

your mother for support.
Had you heard of any relocated persons being discriminated against? none; refused work? none; being insulted? none; being attacked? none; being shot at? none; being persecuted? none; whose homes had been burned? none. When and where had these incidents taken place? none

What were the names of the persons who had been mistreated and state what it was that happened to them. none

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? mother & brother

72. (a) State 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? mother feared for our
personal safety

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

8/

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?

mother

or from citizen members? yes, and if so, from what citizen members of your family? elder mother

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? mother

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. rumors

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?

mother and elder mother Yuzumi Hata
named sister Nobuyo Hamada

What members of your family pressured, threatened or persuaded you to send that letter? mother

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

She said I was a Japanese, and I don't need a
US citizenship

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? She was alone

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? yes 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? mother

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? none

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? yes 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. Summers

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? yes, husband? yes, father? yes, mother? yes, children? yes, brothers? yes, sisters? yes, other members of your family? yes.

82. 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 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? _____

would be some kind of refusal

State what members of your family told you this. mother

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 Reinows

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? _____; citizen children? _____; or other citizen members of your family? _____ who were in the Center? _____. Did you fear that if you didn't send for the forms and renounce citizenship that you eventually would be re-located and then might be drafted into our armed forces and then be separated from your wife? _____, children? _____, other family members? _____ who would have relocated with you? Who told you these things might happen if you didn't renounce your citizenship? _____

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? _____ 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? _____ Who told you this would happen? _____

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? _____. Did they tell you this? _____ Name other persons who told you this. _____

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? _____. Did they tell you this? _____. Name other persons who told you this. _____

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. Permons

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. mother & brother

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? elder 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? _____

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. Heard many

Permons at the men hall from Issei co-workers
What did they tell you would happen to you if you didn't send that letter?

All the Issei claimed I was a Kibei & I must renounce.

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? yes. Who told you this would happen? Remons _____

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? Hoshi dan

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? I was afraid to be called
an Japanese and I could be ostracized

Were any other members of your family in fear of them or their organizat-
ions and, if so, state the names of your family members who were in fear
of them? wife and brother

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 organiza-
tions 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 physio-
cally harmed if you did not send that letter, and, if so, state what
members of your family you feared might be harmed by them.

brother

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. _____

97. While you were in Tule were you ever called an inu? no 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? If I did not know

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? 10. What were their names? I forgot their names

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? no. 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? no. 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? no 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? _____; brothers? yes; sisters? yes; other family members? _____

Did you have your hearing before the renunciation of your wife? _____; husband? _____; brothers? together or sisters? yes. Did you have it on the same day as your wife? _____; husband? _____. On what date did you have your renunciation hearing? February. 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.? _____. What, in substance, did you tell the hearing officer as reasons why you wanted to renounce your citizenship? Wanted to repatriate to Japan - I said the Emperor was a living god

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.

mother

103. Did the hearing officer tell you that you did not have to renounce your citizenship in order to go to Japan? no. 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 would be viewed as an

"sun" in my block of disapproval.

104. Did you fear that if you did and your renunciation was not accepted that you would get in trouble with your parents? yes; other family members?

yes who were in Tule Lake? yes; or in some other internment camp?

_____. Were you then in fear of being forcibly relocated in a dangerous area? yes (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? no. Were

you in fear of separation from members of your family? yes. From what members? mother & mother

_____. Were they in Tule Lake? yes; or in what other Center? _____

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

no. Had they applied for relocation before the day you had your renunciation hearing? no Were they still expecting to be sent to Japan?

yes. Did they still want to go to Japan? yes. Had they cancelled their applications to go to Japan? no.

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? Shukido, Toshi-Blk 81

Fujizawa in Blk 77; in your Block? _____

_____. Were you in fear of them? yes.

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? Brother Hiromi Kata When? Jan 29, 1945

Were they removed from Tule Lake before you had your renunciation hearing? no or after you had your hearing at Tule Lake? yes.

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

Portland, Oregon - before repatriation

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

Hiromi Kata - Brother

Kobuye Hamada - Sister

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? _____. 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? none When? _____ In what Center were you living when you wrote that letter? _____

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? none

Where? _____ Years you
voted? _____ What elections? _____

Why did you vote in those elections? _____

What Allied military officers told you to vote? _____

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

What Japanese officials told you to vote? _____

What neighborhood association told you to vote? _____

State the names and addresses of the neighbors who told you 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? _____

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

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? none For what service? _____
In what capacity? _____ Where did you perform your
work? _____ Dates of your employment? _____

What is your occupation now? Security Inspector Where? Kabe machi
Hiroshima
What property do you own in Japan? none
Nature of property? _____
Estimated valuation of that property? _____

Name of your nearest relative in the U. S. and address.
Sister Nobuyo Hamada - 4939 Clark Street, Rosemead, Calif
To what address do you intend to return to in the U. S. _____

to above address -

(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 12, 1957

Yuyai Hata
Signature

Noted

(KODO, KABE-MACHI,
ASA-GUN, HIROSHIMA-KEN,
JAPAN. Address

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 YAYOI HATA		Date of Birth January 24, 1921	
2. If born prior to December 1, 1924	(A) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality? No. I did not 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 9/1928	To 3/1941	Was taken when I was a child	
12/1945	present	sent after I renounced	
5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:			
School		Period of Attendance	
Grammar school		From 1928	To 1934
High school		1934	1938
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 1945 , 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? Yes, see attached sheet		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:			
(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 would have been willing to swear unqualified allegiance if there had been no danger of separation from my mother.			

(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?..... If so, give reasons:

I did not wish to be separated from my mother and brothers.

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)		X	
Central Japanese Association (Beikoku Chuo Nipponjin Kai)		X	
Central Japanese Association of Southern California		X	
Dai Nippon Butoku Kai (Military Virtue Society of Japan or Military Art Society of Japan) (Hokubei Kai)		X	
Heimuska Kai, also known as Hokubei Heieki Gimusha Kai Zaibei Nihonjin, Heiyaku Gimusha Kai, and		X	
Zaibei Heimusha Kai (Japanese residing in American Military Conscripts Assoc.) Heimusha Kai		X	
Hinode Kai (Imperial Japanese Reservists)		X	
Hinomaru Kai (Rising Sun Flag Society—a Group of Japanese War Veterans)		X	
Hokubei Zaigo Shoko Dan (North American Reserve Officers Association)		X	
Japanese Association of America (Zaibei Nihonjin Kai)		X	
Japanese Overseas Central Society (Kaigai Dobo Chuo Kai)		X	
Japanese Overseas Convention, Tokyo, Japan, 1940		X	
Japanese Protective Association (Recruiting Organization)		X	
Jikyoku Iin Kai (Current Affairs Association)		X	
Kibei Seinen Kai (Association of U. S. Citizens of Japanese Ancestry who have returned to America after studying in Japan)		X	
Nanka Teikoku Gunyudan (Imperial Military Friends Group or Southern California War Veterans)		X	
Nichibei Kogyo Kaisha (The Great Fujii Theatre)		X	
Northwest Japanese Association		X	
Sakura Kai (Patriotic Society or Cherry Association—composed of Veterans of Russo-Japanese War) (Cherry Blossom Society)		X	
Shinto Temples		X	
Sokoku Kai (Fatherland Society)		X	
Suiko Sha (Reserve Officers Association Los Angeles)		X	
Hokoku Seinen-Dan		X	
Hokoku Joshi Seinen-Dan	X		
Sokoku Kenkyu Seinen-Dan		X	
Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-Dan		X	

(B) Give reasons for becoming a member:

I was made a member in January 1945 in Tule Lake where we were living in Block 81. Mr. Fujita, a bachelor Issei, said that I must join or I'd be mistreated by the people in the block because I was a Kibei and the people would make life miserable for us in the block if I didn't and in the mess-hall where I worked as a waitress and dietician. My mother said I must too or we'd be in for trouble. The way things were going on in Tule Lake at the time made us fear not to agree to be a member. Many persons urged me to agree for my security but I don't remember all their names.

(C) State nature of your activity and offices you held:

I went out several times, once a week, to morning exercises because my mother and many persons told me I better do it or people would ostracize us and call us dogs. I was afraid of the San people but there was no way of avoiding them as they were everywhere and very powerful.

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

I went to several morning exercises once a week from sometime in January to sometime in February 1945, and that is the only connection I had with the organization.

- (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 explanation in my answer to Question 8(B).

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

I told several persons besides my mother that I did not like being in the San because of all the trouble going on in camp but was warned not to drop out because the residents in the block would treat me like a dog and the WRA couldn't prevent me from being mistreated. Mr. Fujita was one who told me those things and there were others but I don't remember their names.

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:

It was during this period there was so much fear in Tule Lake of conditions in camp and of family separation and of the dangers of relocation and of mistreatment by people in my block. The Koshi San followers of Mr. Shishido in our block kept their eyes on us to see if we renounced.

- (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:

I didn't want to until I heard I could become a plaintiff in the lawsuits filed by attorney Collins.

(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.

I had to accompany my mother who insisted on returning to Japan. My brother Hiroshi had been sent to Santa Fe for becoming a member of the Dan. My mother would not let us be separated from her.

(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 KYOGO
CITY OF KOBE
CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

SS.

/s/ Yayoi Hata

(Signature in full of applicant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of July, 19 57

Service No.
Tariff No. 58(a)
Fee Paid: U.S. \$ nil
Local Cy. equiv. ¥ (gratis)

/s/ Howard B. Crotinger
Vice Consul of the United States of America
in and for Kobe, Japan

U.S. Consulate General Seal

This affidavit may be executed before any person authorized to administer oaths.

6. It was done in Tule Lake after my brother had been sent to Santa Fe. My mother put pressure on me to request repatriation. She was an alien and she believed all along that she would be deported to Japan and that we too might be deported. She did not wish us to separate from her. She did not wish me to be left all alone in the U.S. either in Tule Lake or outside as it was not safe for a single woman in such a camp and it was more unsafe outside because Caucasians were very hostile to Japanese. If I relocated alone I would have a very difficult time because I did not speak much English and I didn't have any relatives to help me or any money or a home and I was afraid of what would happen to me should I have to relocate during wartime.
- 7(A). In the Manzanar Relocation Center I answered "No" to questions 27 and 28. At first even though my citizenship rights had been ignored by the Government and I was treated like an alien and forced into camp I wanted to answer "Yes" to both questions. But because I did not know much English I believed I could not serve as a nurse or be a W.A.C. Then my mother pressured me to answer "No" because she being an alien thought she would be left in camp and sometime be deported to Japan. She did not want me to leave her. Also people in camp were opposed to the questionnaire and were saying that anyone who signed "Yes" was a dog and would be treated as a dog. I was afraid if I volunteered as a nurse or WAC I'd be separated from my mother and if I wasn't accepted I'd be relocated and separated from my mother. I didn't wish to be relocated alone in those days because people outside would discriminate against me and treat me with hostility and also as I didn't know much English I'd have a very hard time and if I had to accompany my mother when she was deported the Japanese government would hold it against me if I answered "yes".
- 9(A). I believe it was in January of 1945 that my brother wrote for the forms. I had to decide to renounce for my personal safety in Tule Lake and also to avoid separation from my mother and to avoid being relocated.

My mother was an alien and all along believed she would be deported and so she made up her mind she wished to return to Japan. She insisted that my two brothers and I must not be separated from her and that we had to accompany her. She was dependent on me and my elder brother Hiromi. She did not wish us to be relocated. As I was single and didn't know much English, and was afraid of economic hardship and of the hostility of Caucasians toward Japanese I was afraid to face relocation during the war period. My mother, Mr. Fujita and the neighbors all said it would be foolish for me to risk separation from my family and try to live outside of camp during the war and that it was necessary for me to renounce to stay with my mother in camp until we were sent to Japan. They all said I'd be in trouble when we were sent to Japan if I held on to my U.S. citizenship. Our neighbors and my co-workers in the messhall of Block 81 all said things would go very hard for me if I didn't renounce and arrived in Japan because I was a Kibei and the Japanese government would punish Kibei more severely than Nisei if I didn't renounce my U.S. citizenship. They led me to fear I might be placed in a concentration camp and also inflict some punishment on my mother too.

Also the block residents ostracized me until I decided to renounce and I was afraid of trouble from them and being treated as an inu and there was no telling what some of the radicals would do as many persons were attacked during renunciation time by small groups and the WRA couldn't seem to give us protection. An Issei named Mr. Shishido in our block and an Issei named Fujizawa and their close friends in the Hoshi Dan in our block were responsible for the fear we were in because of their propaganda and actions.

HATA, YAYOI

9(B). My answers are different because I was too afraid to tell the lady who was in charge of the hearing about the pressure on me and the fears I had. If I had told her my renunciation would have been rejected and my mother and the block residents would find out. I told her I wished to repatriate to Japan and I think she asked me if the emperor of Japan was a god and I think I said "Yes" as I heard we should make such statements if we were asked such questions.

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

Telephone GARfield 1-5827

August 21, 1957

Mr. Yayoi Hata
Kodo, Kabe-machi
Asa Gun, Hiroshima Ken
Japan

Dear Mr. Hata:

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.

ejf

GCD:OC
146-54-2094
93-1-1320

OCT 9 1957

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

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

Dear Mr. Burke:

This is in response to your letter of August 21, 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 Mrs. Kokane Okumura, whose affidavit was submitted to this Department by your letter of April 19, 1956, stated that she was approached by this subject and others to join the Hokoku Joshi Seinen-dan, and when she refused to join, she was "branded" a traitor by them. Mrs. Okumura further indicated in her affidavit that this subject influenced her to renounce, and told her she would be mistreated by the Japanese in Japan if she failed to renounce before her arrival there.

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

*Final
Judgment
2/7/57*

- 2 -

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

November 4, 1957

Miss Yayoi Hata
Kodø, Kabe-machi,
Asa-gun, Hiroshima-ken,
Japan

Dear Miss Hata:

The Justice Department has advised me as follows:

"You are advised that Mrs. Kokane Okumura, whose affidavit was submitted to this Department by your letter of April 19, 1956, stated that she was approached by this subject and others to join the Kokoku Joshi Seinen-dan, and when she refused to join, she was 'branded' a traitor by them. Mrs. Okumura further indicated in her affidavit that this subject influenced her to renounce, and told her should would be mistreated by the Japanese in Japan if she failed to renounce before her arrival there.

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

If you will write me a complete statement explaining the charges made by Mrs. Kokane Okumura and stating whether or not you approached her and suggested that she join the Kokoku Joshi Seinen-dan and what discussions you may have had with her relating to that matter, or explaining it in detail and either admitting or denying it or explaining it, I will prepare a new supplemental affidavit for you upon which you may obtain administrative clearance. If you know why Mrs. Okumura made such a statement I would be glad if you would let me know. Please write out your answers in detail and send them to me immediately.

Very truly yours,

WMC:fd

HATA, Yayoi Supplemental
on Processed
Nov. 14, 1957 8/20/57
Kodo, Kabe-machi
Asa-gun, Hiroshima-
ken, Japan
Slme

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

*9 - ~~11~~

Dear Mr. Collins:

Your November 4th letter has acknowledge receipt and
I'm very pleased to inform as follow for your reference;

I have no relating with Mrs. OKUMURA regarding
the HOKOKU JOSHI SEINEN-DAN.

I had been joined once a time to the association
and I attendance to the meeting by feeling to
become the talk from ISSEI but I did not know
even the leader's name. On the meeting, they
tried to appoint me to become the staff but I
refused. Since after I did not go such meeting.

Under such circumstance how could I advice to
her concerning the association. I can recall
only Mrs. OKUMURA by we were living in same
building but I'm unknow that she was a member-
ship of the association. I guess she know I
returned to Japan, so she stated my name in her
affidavit.

I swear, no discussion has been made with her
and have no relating regarding the HOKOKU JOSHI
SEINEN-DAN.

Thanking your closely attention and best service for
my affidavit, I remain,

Sincerely Yours,

Yayoi Hata

This space is also for correspondence.

ここにも通信文を記載することができます

Yayoi Hata
Kodo, Kabe-machi,
Asa-gun, Hiroshima-ken,
Japan



AEROGRAMME

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

PAR AVION

航空

この郵便物には何物も封入又は添附できません
Nothing may be contained in or attached to this letter.

折込線

折込線

ここにも通信文を記載することができます

This space is also for correspondence.

Nobuyo Hamada
4939 N. Earle St
Rosemead Calif.,
Dec. 2, 1957

no payment

Processed 8/20/57 Justice

ad in

Supplemental

Mr. Wayne M. Collins

I want to ask you about
Yayoi Hata, (she is my sister)
How is her case getting along
now, and about when she
could get approved of her case
and she could be here at
U. S. I want to know so
can you give me the answer.

Yours Truly,
Mrs. Nobuyo Hamada

WAYNE M. COLLINS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
MILLS TOWER 220 BUSH STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA
TELEPHONE GARFIELD 1-2328

January 14, 1958

Mrs. Nobuye Hamada
4939 North Earle Street
Rosemead, California

Dear Mrs. Hamada:

In reply to your letter of December 2, 1957 I wish to inform you that the Justice Department desires further information in connection with your sister's affidavit. Your sister supplied answers to certain questions from which I was able to prepare a supplemental affidavit which I have forwarded to her to be signed and sworn to before a U. S. Consul. It may be that she will obtain administrative clearance on the supplemental affidavit. As soon as the Justice Department renders its decision thereon your sister will be notified.

Very truly yours,

WMC:fd

WAYNE M. COLLINS

ATTORNEY AT LAW
MILLS TOWER, 220 BUSH STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA

TELEPHONE GARFIELD 1-1218

JANUARY 14, 1958

Mrs. Nobuya Harada
4939 North Esplanade Street
Hosonuma, California

Dear Mrs. Harada:

In reply to your letter of December 8, 1957, I wish to inform you that the Justice Department desires further information in connection with your sister's affidavit. Your sister supplied answers to certain questions from which I was able to prepare a supplemental affidavit which I have forwarded to her to be signed and sworn to before a U. S. Consul. It may be that she will obtain administrative clearance on the supplemental affidavit. As soon as the Justice Department renders its decision thereon your sister will be notified.

Very truly yours,

WMC:18

1 SUPPLEMENTAL AFFIDAVIT OF YAYOI HATA

2 (Supplement to Affidavit Dated July 29, 1957)

3
4 I was single, living with my mother and brother in block 81
5 in the Tule Lake Center. My father had died before the war. I
6 worked in the messhall as waitress and dietician. Mr. Fujita and
7 several Issei worked in the messhall too. Mr. Fujita who was a
8 bachelor Issei was largely responsible for getting me to become a
9 member of the Hokoku Joshi Seinen Dan by constantly telling me that
10 if I didn't agree the block residents would make life very miserable
11 for me because I was a Kibei. Many other persons in the block and
12 in the messhall said it was the only way to avoid being suspected
13 of being an inu. My mother said I must become a member or we would
14 be ostracized and be in for trouble from the block residents.

15 I never at anytime said or did anything to persuade anyone to
16 become a member. I certainly didn't advise Mrs. Kokane Okumura to
17 become a member and I never said anything unpleasant to her in my
18 life. I never said to her or anybody else that she was a traitor
19 or that anybody else was a traitor. I recall Mrs. Okumura because
20 she was living in the same building. She was a married woman and
21 living with her husband. I don't know for sure if she was a member
22 or if her husband was a member because she was not a close friend.
23 I do remember the ladies talking about the organization and about
24 renouncing citizenship as there was talk going on all the time in
25 the laundry room, messhall and other places in the block about what
26 was going to become of us and about renouncing citizenship and what
27 the Government was going to do with us. People were always inquisi-
28 tive about who was a member and who was not and who was renouncing
29 and who was not and what was going to happen to us if we were or
30 weren't members and if we renounced or didn't renounce and everyone
31 was worried. I didn't know and don't know to this day who the lea-
32 ders of the Hokoku Joshi Seinen Dan were.

1 Mrs. Okumura couldn't truthfully say that I at anytime approached
2 her to join the Hokoku Joshi Seinen Dan or advised or tried to per-
3 suade her to join or that I branded her or called her a traitor or
4 any other unpleasant name or said anything unpleasant to her. I
5 was too worried myself about what was going to become of me. I
6 didn't know the names of the officers of the Hokoku Joshi Dan or the
7 Seinen Dan or Hoshi Dan although most of the people in my block and
8 I believe in the Tule Lake Center were made members because of all
9 the rumors, propaganda and fear existing in that Center. If anyone
10 approached her to join and branded her a traitor it must have been
11 one or more of the officers of one of those groups. I don't know
12 to this day the name of any of the officers. I couldn't say for
13 certain that Mr. Fujita was an officer but he was a member. I be-
14 lieve Mr. Shishido and Mr. Fujizawa were Hoshi Dan officers and
15 there were many members in our block. As there was talk going on
16 all the time and so much propaganda and rumors and everyone was in-
17 quisitive about what was going on in the Center it is possible that
18 I may have asked Mrs. Okumura if she was a member or she may have
19 asked me if I was. It is also possible that I or some of the other
20 ladies in the laundry room may have been talking about the organiza-
21 tion, as this was very common, and that someone may have stated that
22 persons who didn't belong were traitors or that they would be con-
23 sidered traitors as that was a common statement being made in the
24 Center during the time. I didn't wish to be regarded as a traitor
25 (inu) and have my life made more unpleasant than it was as many
26 residents would ostracize anyone who was not a member and say un-
27 pleasant things about them. Mrs. Okumura couldn't have been any
28 more afraid of being ostracized and mistreated than I was. She had
29 a husband and he could protect her against trouble but I had only my
30 mother and my brother Hiromi who suffered for a long time from a
31 nervous disorder to look to for protection.

32 It was common talk in the block, in the messhall and even more

1 so in the laundry room by the ladies, that if citizens didn't re-
2 nounce before we were sent to Japan that we would be harshly punished
3 by the authorities in Japan. As I heard that many times and was
4 convinced it was true I may have expressed my opinion of this danger
5 several times in general conversation and may have said so when Mrs.
6 Okumura was present. It is also possible that she may have expressed
7 the same fear in my presence. However, Mrs. Okumura could not truth-
8 fully say that I at anytime at all said anything to her with any
9 intention of influencing her to join the Hokoku Joshi Seinen Dan or
10 to renounce her citizenship.

11 As I was a Kibei and had very little knowledge of English and
12 I believe Mrs. Okumura was a Nisei and had very little knowledge of
13 Japanese that we didn't have any personal conversation between us.
14 I realize that Nisei didn't regard Kibei very favorably. Mrs. Oku-
15 mura being a Nisei may not have regarded me favorably because of my
16 being a Kibei and because I couldn't speak English and because there
17 was a lot of suspicion on the part of Nisei against Kibei because
18 of all the unfavorable publicity against Kibei during the war. But
19 I swear I never asked her to join the Hokoku Joshi Seinen Dan or
20 to renounce her citizenship and I never called her a traitor or any
21 other unpleasant name and never said anything derogatory about her
22 or to belittle her.

23 /s/ Yayoi Hata

24 Yayoi Hata

25
26 Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of
27 January, 1958.

28
29 /s/ Howard B. Crotinger

30 U.S. Consulate General
31 Seal

Vice Consul of the United States of

America in and for Kobe, Japan

32 Tariff No. 58(A)
Fee Paid: Gratis

C
O
P
Y

WAYNE M. COLLINS
Attorney at Law
Mills Tower, 220 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, California
Telephone: GARfield 1-5827

FEB 7 1958

Miss Yayoi Hata
Kodo, Kabe-machi
Asa Gun, Hiroshima Ken, Japan

Dear Miss Hata:

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,

(VIA AIRLETTER)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

grv

Approved

APR 11 1958

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

GCD:CC

146-54- 2094
93-1-1320

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

Re: Yayoi Hata / Rogers et al.
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 February 7, 1958,
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.

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 be-
fore 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,
Three copies of letter
to Department of State.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

STV

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

146-54-2094
93-1-1320

APR 11 1958

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

Attention: Miss Frances Knight
Director, Passport Office

Re: Yayoi Hata
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 Lloyd H. Burke, Esquire, United States Attorney, 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 DOUB

Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By:

Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enclosures:

Copy of affidavit,
Copy of letter to Lloyd H. Burke, Esquire.