

7:6

ASAHARA, MUTSUO

1954-1961

18/177

c

ACTIVE LIST

CM

TO MR. WAYNE M. COLLINS:

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

Mutsuo Asahara
Signature

Name Mutsuo ASAHARA
Present address Aza Negi, Futajima Aiho, Yamaguchi-ken,
Yamaguchi-shi, Honshu, Japan.
Date of birth October 21, 1922
Month day year
Place of birth Gardena, California
Township State
Place of citizenship renouncement (Tule Lake) Newell, California

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

Have Received.

Came in with YUTAKA ASAHARA
& MASAO "

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER
TO FILE NUMBER

THC:EA:lfb
Claim No. 62975

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

September 13, 1954

Mr. Mutso Asahara
Futashima Negi
Yamaguchi City, Japan

Dear Mr. Asahara:

The Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice, has received and placed on file the notice of the undernoted claim, as of the date of receipt stated. The filing of the notice of claim does not, of course, constitute a determination of its nature or validity. All correspondence should hereafter bear the claim number indicated.

Inasmuch as a substantial number of claims are now pending it is not possible at this time to state when any particular claim will be acted on by this Office. If any further action by the claimant is necessary in connection with consideration of the claim, the claimant will be so informed by letter addressed as above.

The claim has been entered as follows on the records of this Office:

<u>Claim No.</u>	<u>Name of Claimant</u>	<u>Date of Receipt</u>
62975	Mutsuo Asahara	September 9, 1954

Sincerely yours,

Dallas S. Townsend

Dallas S. Townsend
Assistant Attorney General
Director, Office of Alien Property

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER
TO FILE NUMBER

IEB:WL:mdg
Claim No. 62975

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

REGISTERED AIR MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

MAR 24 1955

Mr. Mutsuo Asahara
Futashima Negi
Yamaguchi City
Japan

Dear Mr. Asahara:

This is with reference to your above-numbered claim for return of vested property; also to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 18, 1955.

The Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended (32 U.S.C. App. 1, et seq.), authorizes the return of vested property to an individual who meets certain requirements of eligibility as set forth in Section 32(a) of the Act. Section 32(a)(2)(D) of the Act specifically provides that property cannot be returned to an individual who at any time between December 7, 1941 and March 8, 1946, was a citizen of Japan and who was present in that country, unless such an individual did not enjoy full rights of citizenship of Japan as a consequence of any law, decree, or regulation of Japan discriminating against political, racial or religious groups. Our files indicate that you were a citizen of Japan and resident of that country during the material period and you do not claim to be the victim of political, racial, or religious persecution.

Upon the basis of the foregoing, it appears that you do not meet the eligibility requirements for a return of vested property. Accordingly, after the expiration of sixty days from the date of this letter I intend to recommend to the Director that an Order of Dismissal on the ground of ineligibility of the claimant be entered without further notice, pursuant to section 502.25(i) of the Rules of Procedure for Claims, a copy of which is enclosed. Within the 60-day period you may file with this Office a statement specifying your objections, if any, to the dismissal of the claim, together with the reasons in support of your objections; any evidence in support of your claim which has not been previously filed with this Office shall be filed with the statement of objections. If I feel that the objections are without merit, I will apply to the Director for an Order dismissing the claim, furnishing him with the statement of objections. The Director will then consider the objections and may enter an Order either dismissing the claim or remanding it to the Claims Section for further proceedings.

The dismissal of your claim will not be prejudicial to any rights which may be given you to receive a return of vested property under any future legislation.

Very truly yours,

Thos. H. Creighton, Jr.

Thomas H. Creighton, Jr.
Chief, Claims Section
Office of Alien Property

Enclosure

TITLE 8 - ALIENS AND NATIONALITY

CHAPTER II - OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Part 502 - RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR CLAIMS

Subpart A - General Rules

Section 502.25 Motion to Dismiss

Paragraph (i) of Section 502.25 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- (i) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section the Chief of the Claims Branch may serve a notice upon the claimant that, after the expiration of a time fixed in the notice, which time shall not be less than thirty (30) days, he intends to apply to the Director for an order dismissing the claim. The notice shall state the grounds for dismissal and the claimant may, within the time indicated in the notice, file a statement specifying his objections to dismissal, together with his reasons in support thereof; any evidence or other material in support of the claim which has not previously been filed with this Office shall be filed by the claimant with the statement of objections. Upon application by the Chief of the Claims Branch for an order dismissing the claim, the Director will consider the objections, if any, and may enter an order either dismissing the claim if it appears there is no genuine issue, or remanding it to the Chief of the Claims Branch for further proceedings under these rules.

(40 Stat. 411, as amended, 50 U.S.C. App. 1-40 E. O. 9193, July 6, 1942, 7 F. R. 5205, 3 CFR, 1943 Cum. Supp.; E. O. 9725, May 16, 1946, 11 F. R. 5381, 3 CFR, 1946 Supp.; E. O. 9788, October 14, 1946, 11 F. R. 11981, 3 CFR, 1946 Supp.; E. O. 10254, June 15, 1951, 16 F. R. 5829, 3 CFR, 1951 Supp.)

Executed at Washington, D. C., on September 25, 1953.

(Signed) Dallas S. Townsend

Dallas S. Townsend

Assistant Attorney General

Director, Office of Alien Property

(Official Seal)

(F. R. Doc. 53-8372; Filed, Sept. 29, 1953; 8:54 a.m.)
(18 F. R. 6237, September 30, 1953))

ASAHARA, MUTSUO
Japan Atomic

Futashima Negi
Yonaguchi City
Japan. May 13-1955

Dear Mr. Wayne M. Collins.

Thank you so much for the ^{letter} which I received on 9th of May. I really thank you from my heart for your kindness. I failed to answer the forms you have sent to me last on account of I have no way of paying the fee of \$300. Meantime I was thinking of paying you from the Bank Account which I have left at the Compton, Bank of America. I have doing my best to have it sent to me. Although my brother Masao, who passed away, had reported when he was called to Fukuoka. I don't know where he went. After he reported to American Government I suppose. Because when I wrote to Compton Bank through the Bank of America in Yokohama when I first received your letter in the beginning of 1952. Although my brother reported with his other vested property with my bank account too so I was advised from the Compton Bank that government had detained it. After that have filed the claims and finally received the forms last year so I was eligible for it. Then the enclosed letter came by registered mail. Meantime went to Fukuoka Consulate and advised me to go to certain lawyer in

2.

Yamaguchi. I went to him and he was to write
to Dept of Justice for me. Yesterday I went to him
about it. But he said was too busy and hasn't done
anything about my case. I brought home and asked
the friend of mine to write to Dept of Justice office of
Alien Property not to dismiss the case. Enclose is the
last letter from the Dept of Justice, Mr. Thom. H. Creighton Jr.
Mr. Collins also enclosed is my passport which I
was not a citizen of Japan at all. I was not even a dual
citizen. I was sent back to Japan with my sisters and
brother when I was four years old and during that time
my parents were in the U.S. of America and I was
called back to California 1940 when I was 17 years old.
Received education here in Japan, and just beginning
to learn little English back in the State then the
war broke out in 1954. Therefore I do not understand
the English. So far my friend has done all the writing
and translation for me. She thought I was a Japanese
citizen so she wrote Japanese and other paper. As you
understand I renounced the American citizenship
and was stateless. According to Japanese laws
whether dual or not they consider me a Japanese unless
I registered to American Consulate.

2

So Mr. Collins. If you can do me a favor please
let me know how much you charge to do for me
to further the claimant of vested property.

About this claim No. 62975 - Foreign American
Consulate wrote to Dept of Justice for ~~me~~ that I
was not a Japanese Citizen. ^{reading} by my Japanese letter
I wrote myself there. This morning Mrs. ^{Masako} Asahara
already wrote to Mr. Creighton that I'm not a
Japanese during that time and to further the
proceeding. Soon as you get this letter please make
clear to Mr. Creighton by letting him know I'm
an American Citizen by looking at my passport.

Otherwise I have no friends there who take charge
of lending me \$300⁰⁰ to pay to you. No relative at all.
~~Let~~ Please do your best and do me a favor. When I
get this Bank account - from it I could pay you.
I almost fore hope that if I don't get my claimed
back I can't pay you - so I didn't have heart to ask
you. But I really do not ^{wish} dismiss the case. But
wish to regain the American Citizenship and go back
to the State. Thank you. Yours truly,

(Please send me back our passport
by your earliest convenience). Friend, By Masako Asahara

June 2, 1955

Mr. Mutsuo Asahara
Futashima Negi
Yamaguchi City, Japan

Dear Mr. Asahara:

I do not know whether the Office of Alien Property in Washington D.C. has dismissed your claim or not. I am enclosing a copy of the letter I am sending to that office on your behalf. If your claim has not been dismissed, it may be kept open for a reasonable period of time within which your citizenship status can be determined. If you recover your citizenship and your claim is still alive, it may be possible for you to recover the value of the property that you lost. Even if you do not recover your citizenship, it is likely that Congress sometime in the future will pass a bill authorizing the value or limited value of property lost restored to you even if your status should be that of a Japanese alien.

You should fill out for me the enclosed affidavit form using it as a sample and return it to me at your earliest convenience. In addition thereto, you should fill out the questionnaire form I am sending to you. If you would fill out both the sample affidavit form and the questionnaire and forward them to me in the enclosed air mail envelope, I will prepare affidavits for you for administrative processing. It is possible that you may recover your citizenship in this fashion and if you do so, you will be able to return to the United States and there may be a likelihood that you will recover the value of the property that you lost.

I am returning your U.S. passport book herewith.

Very truly yours,

June 2, 1955

Thomas H. Creighton, Jr.
Chief, Claims Section
Office of Alien Property
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Creighton:

Mr. Mutsuo Asahara of Futashima Negi, Yamaguchi City Japan, has written me that he filed Claim Number 62975 with your office on September 9, 1954. Thereafter, he received from you a letter dated March 24, 1955, informing him that 60 days from that date, you intended to recommend to the Director an Order of Dismissal on the ground of ineligibility of the claimant, and that he would have that period of time within which to file an objection thereto.

If no Order of Dismissal has been entered, I request that no such order be recommended at this time but that Mr. Asahara be permitted a reasonable period of time within which to have his citizenship status clarified in pending litigation in the U.S. District Court at San Francisco, and through administrative procedure presently being followed out pursuant to an agreement I have entered into with the Justice Department. (Mr. Asahara renounced his U.S. citizenship at Tule Lake by reason of coercion and duress, and it is the absence of a determination of whether his renunciation was caused by coercion and duress that leaves his citizenship status undetermined until the administrative remedy has been exhausted.) In consequence, I request that the claim be remanded to the Claims Section for further proceedings.

Very truly yours,

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER
TO FILE NUMBER

THC:TEB:WL:mit
Claim No. 62975

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Wayne M. Collins
Attorney-at-Law
Mills Tower, 220 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, California

JUN 24 1955

Dear Mr. Collins:

This is with reference to your letter of June 2, 1955, requesting that this Section defer action on the above-numbered claim of Mutsuo Asahara.

Please be advised that for the reasons stated in your letter the processing of the subject claim will be held in abeyance for a reasonable period of time as you have requested.

We would appreciate your advising this Office of Mr. Asahara's citizenship status as soon as possible upon the conclusion of the pending litigation in the United States District Court at San Francisco.

Very truly yours,



Thomas H. Creighton, Jr.
Chief, Claims Section
Office of Alien Property

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

June 28, 1955

Mr. Mutsuo Asahara
Futashima Negi
Yamaguchi City, Japan

Dear Mr. Asahara:

By letter of June 24, the Office of Alien Property in the Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., granted my application to hold your claim no. 62975 in abeyance for a reasonable period of time pursuant to the request I made to that office.

However, in order for you to be able to proceed hereafter to recover upon that claim, it will be necessary that your citizenship status first be determined. Therefore, I would thank you to fill out the questionnaire form I sent to you, and the sample affidavit which I requested, and mail both forms to me immediately.

Very truly yours,

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

July 21, 1955

Mr. Mutsuo Asahara
Futashima Negi, Yamaguchi City
Japan

Dear Mr. Asahara:

In the sample affidavit form that you sent to me, you stated in answer to question 10 (B) that you have taken some action to resume or acquire Japanese citizenship. You state: "I didn't acquire Japanese citizen but my brother in law went to City Hall and applied for me while I didn't know because he thought it was necessary to get food ration."

I would thank you to write to me immediately and tell me just what was done by your brother in law. Did he have your name entered in the family Koseki and if so, where? If your name was registered you did not intend or understand that by such registration, you were acquiring Japanese citizenship, did you?

Very truly yours,

Sept. 12th 1955

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

Dear Sir:

I am answering the letter you sent out on July 21st 1955. which should be answered sooner. I've asked my friend to write for me but she has forgotten till today. About my Japanese citizenship my brother in law went to City Hall in February 1946 ~~after~~ ^{before} I got here in January, and registered my name in ~~my~~ ^{my} ~~register~~ ^{register} while I didn't know. I didn't intend to register so I did not know till years later. After I began to ask Mr Collins for mess suit to get my citizenship back, I ^{also} found out when I'm ready to answer those filling papers you sent me (that I'm registered) I lost my hope at that time that I have not relative back in U.S.A. to pay the fee of \$300⁰⁰ for this case. So failed to fill in the papers. But last time (I still have a feeling that I still wanted to go to America so wrote to Mr. Collins) to do everything you can to do me a favor.

After got back to Japan I was with my parents brother Masao's brother ^(Yutaka) and one - sister Mitsuko and me. But mother passed away then ~~Mitsuko~~ ^{Yutaka} the 2nd brother married and took wife name and living with wife's parents. Masao passed away, so I was taking care of father. Mitsuko's sister married and went away. I got married and living with father and wife then father passed away. Mother's ^{will} Masao was all the long time then also father's ^{will} and after all I got set the debt to pay. I still have doctor bills to pay and others so I'm now in poverty. Now I'm the only one left to take up Asuhara's name to go on. Please understand my case and do everything you can for me - yours truly,
Mitsuko
Asuhara.

This space is also for correspondence.

このにも通信文を記載することができます

From Matsuo Aohara
Futatabi-cho Negi Yamaguchi City
Japan

RECEIVED
SEP 15 1955



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

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

このにも通信文を記載することができます

This space is also for correspondence.

It will help you if you will give the names of such persons who told you these things or stated such things while you were in camp, and you should state whether they were Jasset, Kibet, Jasset, Kibet or other persons they lived with. If you know.

September 29, 1955

Mr. Mutsuo Asahara
Yamaguchi Ken, Yamaguchi Shi
Ohoda Aio, Futajima, Negi
Japan

Dear Mr. Asahara:

I am returning herewith your original affidavit forms. The answers thereon to questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 (a), appear to me to be satisfactory and should be recopied on the new affidavit forms. From the sample affidavit answers and the answers to the questionnaire which you sent to me I have prepared proposed answers to questions 6, 7 (A), 7 (B), 7 (C), 8 (B), 8 (C), 8 (D) 8 (E), 8 (F), 9 (A), 9 (B), 9 (C), 9 (D), 9 (E), 9 (F), 10 (A) and 10 (B). I would thank you to read the proposed answers and if you find them to be true, they should be written out on six (6) affidavit forms, either in typewriting or in ink. You may make any corrections therein that are necessary to make the answers true and correct. You also may revise the answers and state them in your own language if you wish. If there is insufficient space in the affidavit form in which to write out your answers, you can use extra sheets of paper.

When you have completed the affidavits you should take the original and copies to a U S. Consul in Japan and there sign and swear to the original. The copies should be stamped by the consular officer. (A U.S. Consul should not charge for fees for taking your oath to the affidavits. If a consular officer asks you for a fee, you should inform him that you have been informed that no fee has been prescribed by regulation for the execution of such affidavits) Thereupon, I would thank you to return the original and four copies to me. You may keep one copy in your possession for future reference.

Very truly yours,

P.S. It is very important that in your answer to question 9 (A) that you make a statement giving the names of some of the persons other than your parents who told you that if you did not renounce citizenship, you would be separated from your parents and that if you did not renounce, you would be kept in camp and eventually relocated were people were hostile and you wouldn't be able to make your own way and also probably would be deported at the end of the war to Japan, and that you also would get in trouble in Japan if you arrived there with your U.S. citizenship. (over)

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

April 5, 1956

Mr. Mutsuo Asahara
Yamaguchi ken, Yamaguchi shi
Ohoada Aio, Futajima, Negi
Japan

Dear Mr. Asahara:

On February 9, 1956 the Department of Justice rejected your affidavits and denied your administrative clearance because it reached a conclusion that your renunciation of U.S. citizenship was not caused by fear, coercion or duress. It states that the reasons for its refusal to give you administrative clearance are as follows:

"This subject was born October 21, 1922 in the United States and resided in Japan from 1925 to 1940 where he received his education. Pertinent records of the War Relocation Authority indicate that this subject answered questions 27 and 28 of the Army-WRA registration form as follows: "I wish to be expatriated.". The Department records reflect that this subject was a member of both the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-dan and the Hokoku Seinen-dan. He was among the first group of some sixty persons at the Tule Lake Center to renounce his citizenship. He stated at his renouncing hearing that he considered himself a Japanese rather than an American citizen, and further stated that his loyalty was, "of course", to Japan. This subject requested approval of his renunciation by the Attorney General on January 10, 1945 and again on January 16, 1945. In an interview of May 22, 1945 with an Immigration and Naturalization Patrol Inspector, subject stated that he considered the United States an enemy country."

As soon as the processing of the affidavits of other renunciants in the cases has been completed your individual case can be scheduled for an individual court trial in the U.S. District Court in San Francisco and, if you consent to have such a trial, a statement from the Clerk of the Court showing the approximate time of your trial will be sent to you to present to the U.S. Consul in Japan to enable you to return to the U.S. on a "Certificate of Identity" for your trial.

Therefore, please wait patiently until you receive the next letter from me.

Very truly yours,

P.S. If your wife (or husband) or your father (or mother) is or becomes a U.S. citizen (or is a renunciant whose U.S. citizenship has been or becomes restored or who obtains a U.S. passport) your citizen wife (or husband) or citizen father (or mother) can make an application to a U.S. Consul in Japan or to the U.S. Immigration Service in the U.S. to allow you to enter the U.S. for permanent residence purposes as an alien on a "nonquota immigrant visa". If you obtain such a "nonquota immigrant visa" and return to the U.S. as an alien for permanent residence purposes you would, in due course of time, become eligible for naturalization as a U.S. citizen. If such a visa is to issue to you from a U.S. Consul in Japan it is likely the Consul will inform you that you must withdraw from the mass class equity suits before it is delivered to you and ask you to obtain a copy of a dismissal order from me before the "nonquota immigration visa" will be delivered to you.



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Consulate,
Fukuoka, Japan,
August 16, 1956.

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO

Handwritten initials
Mr. Mutsuo Ashara,
Ohoada Aio, Futajima Negi,
Yamaguchi-shi, Yamaguchi-ken.

Handwritten initials
Sir:

Your letter of July 18, 1956, requesting that this office administer to you the oath of allegiance to the United States as prescribed by Public Law 515, was received on July 23, 1956. Since Public Law 515 expired on July 19, 1956, no action has been taken in your case.

Inasmuch as you appear to have lost citizenship of the United States by renunciation, Public Law 515 would not apply in your case.

Very truly yours,

Handwritten signature
William A. Mitchell
American Vice Consul

Choada Rio Futashima,
Niji
Yamaguchi Shi Japan

Dear Mr. Collins:

I, Masato Asahara ~~is~~ relative of
Mutsumi Asahara is writing in his place
today.

Mutsumi Asahara received the
letter what to do from Mr. Collins ~~is~~ August
to write to American Consulate in Japan,
and to you and to keep one for himself.
The enclosed letter is what he received
from the American Consulate.

Other day I stopped over to see him,
and asked if he hear concerning his
money left back in the State. Mutsumi
sort of lost his hope that he can't get
his swing. The enclosed letter he showed
to me. This is what he got received.

Please keep his (renunciation of the American
Citizenship in your case) so someday soon
be able to get his citizenship back
again. Please let us know by your
earliest convenience. Thank you,

Yours truly, Mutsumi Asahara
By - Masato Asahara

ENCLOSURE

Nº 103482

FROM

Department of Justice

WEB:CC
146-54-946
93-1-1320

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

ejf

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

FEB 9 1956

Re: Mutsuo Asahara
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, Title 8 USC 801(i).

Dear Mr. Burke:

This is in response to your letter of January 19, 1956, 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 in the event of litigation involving an issue of the validity of subject's renunciation, this Department would be unable either to stipulate that his affidavit be accepted as evidence in lieu of oral testimony, or to concede that his case comes within the coverage of the above decision. The reasons for the Department's position in this respect, among others, are:

This subject was born October 21, 1922 in the United States and resided in Japan from 1925 to 1940 where he received his education. Pertinent records of the War Relocation Authority indicate that this subject answered questions 27 and 28 of the Army-WRA registration form as follows: "I wish to be expatriated". He applied for repatriation on February 15, 1944 and again on August 30, 1945. The Department records reflect that this subject was a member of both the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-dan and the Hokoku Seinen-dan. He was among the first group of some sixty persons at the Tule Lake Center to renounce his citizenship. He stated at his renunciation hearing that he considered himself a Japanese rather than an American citizen, and further stated that his loyalty was, "of course", to Japan. This subject requested

File No. 146-54-946
93-1-1320

approval of his renunciation by the Attorney General on January 10, 1945 and again on January 16, 1945. In an interview of May 22, 1945 with an Immigration and Naturalization Patrol Inspector, subject stated that he considered the United States an enemy country.

In view of the facts above recited, the expressed reasons for renunciation as set forth in subject's affidavit are not persuasive, and I am of the opinion that his case may not be considered as coming within the coverage of the decision in the Murakami case.

In accordance with our above referred to letter of September 21, 1953, we attach the original and three copies of the affidavit for return to Mr. Collins.

Yours very truly,

WARREN E. BURGER
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By:

Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Encl. No. 103482
Affidavit and 3 copies.

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

December 7, 1956

Mr. Mutsuo Asahara
Ohoda Aio, Futajima negi,
Yamaguchi shi, Yamaguchi ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Asahara:

I have received your letter of recent date signed by Masako Asahara together with a copy of the American Consul's at Fukuoka letter of August 16, 1956.

You must be patient until I have completed the administrative processing of the rest of the renunciants and as soon as that has been accomplished, the cases of those who have been unsuccessful in Japan will be set down for hearing and they will receive a notice from me as to how they may return for trial purposes.

Very truly yours,

WMC:k

July 28th 1956

Dear Sir:

To preserve my rights I hereby apply for re-naturalization as a U.S. citizen under the provisions of Public Law-515 which was approved by Congress July 20-1954.

I hereby offer to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, as prescribed by said Public Law 515.

I demand that the said oath of allegiance to the United States be administered to me before July 20, 1956, when said Public Law

expires, and that ~~the~~ I be ^{re-naturalized} as a U.S. Citizen by or said July 20, 1956.

Yours very truly,
Mutsuo Asahara

Yamaguchi Ken

Yamaguchi Shi

Chodabito - Futashima Negi

Japan

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

MAR 22 1957

Dear Plaintiff-Renunciant:

Pursuant to an agreement with lawyers for the Justice Department the affidavits you heretofore sent to me for administrative processing and upon which that Department denied you administrative clearance are being returned to that Department for review and for reconsideration.

This new chance for you to obtain administrative clearance and, perhaps, to recover your citizenship may take a few months time for a final determination. The Department of Justice is acting with more speed in the processing of affidavits and has adopted a new and more liberalized policy towards renunciants and, in consequence, there is a good chance that it will grant you clearance.

Therefore, you should wait patiently until you learn from me of the decision of the Justice Department as to whether it will agree that your renunciation of U.S. citizenship will be cancelled. You will be notified by me promptly when the Justice Department informs me of its decision in your case.

Very truly yours,

May 16th, '57

Dear Mr. Wayne M. Collins

I heartily thank you for your kind letter dated Mar. 22, 1957. I'm much pleased to know that my affidavits was again taken up for review and reconsideration at the Justice Department. And further more pleased to expect a new chance for me to obtain administrative clearance and to possibly recover my citizenship in a few months.

In this connection, I should appreciate your successful cooperation, through which the new liberalized policy of that department may bring quite a favourable conclusion towards me. Anyhow, I shall be very happy, as I would be able to reward you for all you have done for me to recover the citizenship, once every thing could be settled as I ~~XXXX~~ wish.

Looking forward to your good news, meanwhile with best wishes to you,

Very truly yours

M. Asahara
M. Asahara

MUTSUO ASAHARA

Re processed
4-9-57

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

Mutsuo Asahara
Aio, Futajima, Negi
Yamaguchi-shi
Yamaguchi Ken
JAPAN

Noted



AEROGRAMME

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

RECEIVED
MAY 12 1957

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.

resubmit REJECT

da

GCD:OC
146-54-946
93-1-1320

SEP 13 1957

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

Re: Matsuo Asahara
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(1).

Dear Mr. Burke:

This will refer to your letter of April 10, 1957, resubmitting affidavit of the above-named renunciant for a determination, pursuant to the liberalized standards, as to whether his case may now 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.

In accordance with your request, we have reexamined the affidavit, together with the pertinent governmental files, and you are advised that we adhere to our views as expressed in our letter of February 9, 1956, that this subject's case may not be considered as coming within the coverage of the decision in the Murakami case.

In accordance with our letter of September 21, 1953, we attach the original and three copies of this subject's affidavit for return to Mr. Collins.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By: Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enc: Original and
3 copies of affidavit.

Nov. 25th, 1957

Dear Mr. Wayne M. Collins

Enclosed herein, I hasten to send the personal Questionnaires for administrative processing overthere, which unfortunately came to my hand rather late due to the under-mentioned reason, and therefore forced to the most expeditious way of my filling it up.

I am still keenly wishing to obtain an administrative clearance and then to regain my US citizenship. Very frankly, in my present life in Japan, nothing makes me more enthusiastic than to recover my US citizenship as prewar days.

It was a few weeks ago that I learned that Mr. Nakamura, an attorney in San Francisco, had just come down to Japan sometime in September and had advised some of the plaintiff-renunciants staying now in Japan to send the personal Questionnaires filled up by each individual for review and reconsideration of the Justice Department in the State side. A friend of mine who had met him in Hiroshima City and received his advice, was so kind that he forwarded a copy of the personal questionnaire to me. I deeply desire to make the best use of this new chance by sending a completely filled up document to you, with which you may restart the necessary action for me to recover my US citizenship. I fear my delay in sending the finished personal questionnaire would make some difficulty, but I beg you to understand my situation and make the best efforts for the solution.

Finally, I expect your kind and successful way to dispose this troublesome question, and express in advance my sincere gratitude for your kindness.

Looking forward to a good news from you, and meanwhile wishing the very best luck for you,

Truely yours

Mutsuo Asahara

Mutsuo Asahara

WAYNE M. COLLINS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
MILLS TOWER, 220 BUSH STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA
TELEPHONE GARFIELD 1-1218

January 9, 1958

Mr. Mutsuo Asahara
Aio, Futajima, Negi
Yamaguchi-shi
Yamaguchi-ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Asahara:

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

Very truly yours,

W. M. Collins
by SS

WMC
Enc.

WAYNE M. COLLINS

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

TELEPHONE GARFIELD 1-1218

January 9, 1958

Mr. Mutsuo Asahara
Aio, Futajima, Negi
Yamaguchi-shi
Yamaguchi-ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Asahara:

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

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

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

The Justice Department has again rejected your affidavit and denied you administrative clearance. However, I think the enclosed new affidavit may be successful.

Very truly yours,

W. M. Collins
by *GS*

Feb. 24, 1958

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

Dear Sir,

I thank you very much for your kind letter dated Jan. 9, 1958, together with the original of the affidavit which you had so kindly prepared for processing to the Justice Department. Indeed, I have no words to appreciate your kind preparation of it.

After my careful perusal, I found all your descriptions in the affidavit true and all right. So I took it to a U.S. Consul in Fukuoka City to sign and swear it there.

Now, enclosed herein, I hasten to return the original to you for your prompt processing to the Justice Department. Meanwhile I in advance express my hearty thanks for your successful treatment with this new affidavit.

With very best wishes to you,

truly yours

Mutsuo Asahara

Mutsuo Asahara

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

March 12, 1958

Mr. Mutsuo Asahara
Aio, Futajima, Negi,
Yamaguchi Shi, Yamaguchi Ken,
Japan

Dear Mr. Asahara:

The Affidavit forms you recently sent to me have been examined and compared with the records in my office. The forms appear 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

Reject

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

GCD:OC
146-54- 946
93-1-1320

APR 24 1958

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

Re: Mutsuo Asahara / Rogers et al.
Your ref: Abo et al v. ~~Brownell et al~~
~~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 March 11, 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.

In accordance with your request, we have examined the affidavit, together with the pertinent Governmental files, and you are advised that we adhere to our views as expressed in our letter of February 9, 1956 that this subject's case may not be considered as coming within the coverage of the decision in the Murakami case.

In accordance with our letter of September 21, 1953, we attach the original and three copies of this subject's affidavit for return to Mr. Collins.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By:
Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enclosures:
Original and 3
copies of affidavit.

(VIA AIRLETTER)

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

November 5, 1958

Mr. Mutsuo Asahara
Aio, Futajima, Negi
Yamaguchi Shi, Yamaguchi Ken
Japan

Dear Mr. Asahara:

I wish to inform you that the Justice Department for the third time has denied you administrative clearance.

The administrative processing of all of those renunciants in the class suits who have cooperated with their Committee and supplied me with sufficient information to prepare affidavits for them is drawing to a close rapidly. At the conclusion of the administrative processing for the few plaintiffs whose cases have not yet been decided favorably I will reopen negotiations with the Justice Department with the hope that it will make further concessions and it is possible that you will be a beneficiary of such negotiations.

In the event that my negotiations do not succeed in gaining clearance for you I will then set down your case for individual hearing in court and will send to you a letter to present to the U.S. Consul who will then issue to you a Certificate of Identity enabling you to return to the United States for trial purposes.

Very truly yours,



Smooth-Erase

May 25, 1959

Mr. Tetsuo Hashimoto
124 South San Pedro Street
Los Angeles 12, California

Dear Mr. Hashimoto:

Last Wednesday morning (May 20, 1959) Enoch Ellison called me from Washington informing me that the Justice Department was concluding its administrative review and that it was going to hold some type of ceremony and issue a press release inasmuch as it had by June 1 completed its administrative review of all cases pending.

That meant that it had concluded all its administrative review of the individuals who were not within the case and that from that date forward apparently it no longer would review individual cases of those who were not within the class suit. He informed me that Mr. Doub would like to terminate the administrative review of the individuals within the mass cases as quickly as possible and that he hoped that I would dismiss those persons within the cases who did not intend to proceed or who would not proceed. The most information that I gave him was that there was a likelihood that I would dismiss all those persons in the cases who did not signify an intention to continue or who would not reply to numerous letters I had sent to them and the Tule Lake Defense Committee had sent to them. I instructed him that I would probably dismiss such persons in the month of June. For your information I have substantially completed the processing of affidavits for all persons in the case who supplied me with sufficient information concerning their renunciations. A number of them have been processed from one to four times.

In order to bring the administrative processing to a close so far as I am concerned, it is necessary for me to obtain information from a few additional persons. I would thank you, therefore, to communicate with the following persons and obtain from them as quickly as possible answers to the questionnaires or else sufficient information from them so that I may prepare affidavits for them immediately. They are:

ASAHARA, Mutsuo

Born Oct. 21, 1922, Japan address, Aio, Futajima, Negi,
Yamaguchi Shi, Yamaguchi Ken, Japan. He has been rejected
three times by the Justice Department. I informed him on

May 25, 1959

November 5, 1958, of his third rejection. He has not responded to my letters. Yutaka Asahara, who is either his brother or his wife, whose last known address was Aza, Negi, Futajima Aiho, Yamaguchi-shi, Yamaguchi-ken, Japan, joined the case but never proceeded thereafter. Mutsuo Asahara's questionnaire showed that he intended to return c/o Teruo Asahara whose address was unknown to him but who apparently lives in Sacramento. He informed me, however, that he intended to return to 21713 Wilmington Ave., Long Beach, California.

I would thank you to ascertain whether anyone at that Long Beach address knows of the present whereabouts of Mutsuo Asahara and of Yutaka Asahara. It may be that both of them have returned to the United States as non-quota immigrants or otherwise. I am checking on them in Sacramento. Yutaka Asahara would have no difficulty obtaining administrative clearance as he or she was in Class 5.

NISHIYAMA, Harry Shinji

Born May 24, 1915, last known Japan address was Sakuma Kata, 133 Takigashira-machi, Isogoku, Yokohama, Japan. Mr. Nishiyama sent me an unsigned affidavit in 1954 which contained no information except that he feared that he was to be deported and did not wish to be drafted. It is necessary for me to obtain additional information from him inasmuch as he was in Class 4, that is, he was a member of the Dan and has returned to Japan. I believe that he can obtain administrative clearance. He has not replied to any of my letters.

His brother is John S. Nishiyama, 186 Carlton Avenue, Pasadena, California. His parents and also his sister live in Pasadena. Attorney Ernest Iwasaki, 966 South San Pedro Street, Los Angeles 15, Calif, wrote to me in 1952 asking about him.

I suggest that you contact his parents, brothers or sisters in Pasadena and obtain information from them, or Mr. Iwasaki, as to his present whereabouts and the answers to the questionnaire. If they know the answers to his questionnaire and can give them for him, I can prepare an affidavit for him. They should inform me of the number of the block where he lived and the names of the persons he was in fear. He was a member of the Hokoku Seinen-Dan. His parents may have compelled him to sign for repatriation and to answer "no" to 27 and 28, to become a member and to renounce his citizenship because of fear of family separation, of deportation and of relocation. If the parents will verify those statements I can prepare a new affidavit immediately and send to Harry Shinji Nishiyama.

May 25, 1959

OKAMOTO, Paul S.

Born December 3, 1909, Class 19-A (demonstrated renunciation was voluntary). Mr. Okamoto was rejected on June 21, 1958. I believe he can be cleared. His last known address was 103 1/2 Weller Street, Los Angeles 12, California, c/o Beacon Hotel. His mail has been returned to me because he moved from that address. He applied for repatriation in late 1944. He is a Kibei and gave negative answers to 27 and 28, stating that at his renunciation hearing he stated that he applied for renunciation because he was educated in Japan, lived there several years and was loyal to that country. His stepfather and mother were evacuated with him.

I would like to know whether his step-father and mother were with him at Manzanar, also at Tule Lake, and whether or not they pressured him to apply for repatriation and also to renounce his citizenship and whether he believed he was to be deported and was he also in fear of relocation, and if in fear of relocation, ascertain whether or not his step-father and mother were in Tule Lake at the time he applied for renunciation forms and also at the time he renounced. He was not removed from Tule Lake but his parents apparently had relocated from Jerome. The person who notarized his affidavit was Ted Sadao Okamoto of Los Angeles. I do not know his address but he may know the present address of Paul S. Okamoto. If so, I would like the answers to the above questions. My letter to Paul Okamoto of April 16 was returned to me because he had moved from the Beacon Hotel at 103 1/2 Weller Street, Los Angeles.

UMOSA, Yoneo

Born March 25, 1910. present address P. O. Box 1438, Niland, California. He sent in a questionnaire but did not answer any questions. He should answer the questionnaire questions as soon as possible. His father was in the United States and his mother was in Japan at evacuation time. He is in Class 13. He can obtain administrative clearance.

Clear

I suggest that you telephone him and ask him answers to the questionnaire questions on the telephone. I would like to know if his father was in the Gila River Camp and at Tule Lake with him, and if his father was present at the time he applied and also at the time he renounced his citizenship. If so, I would like to know if his father fearing separation and deportation had him apply for repatriation and to renounce. He refused to answer questions 27 and 28. I would also like to know from what camp his father relocated and whether his father relocated before he did or afterward.

May 25, 1959

SHIGEMURA, Yoneo

3647 West Boulevard, Los Angeles 16, California, born July 11, 1918, has been rejected twice. On April 16, 1959, I sent him a letter asking him to reply to some 16 questions. I am enclosing a copy of my letter to him. He should answer those questions immediately and I will prepare a new affidavit for him.

OKUMURA, Kazuo

Japan, born February 18, 1916 (Class 5). He has never filled out a questionnaire. He may be the husband of Setsuko Okumura, final judgment 3-21-56, cleared by affidavit. Her older brother is Yoshio Yamamoto of 3305 East 68th Street, Long Beach, California. Kazuo has never answered any letter or questionnaire but is on paid list. I suggest that you call Yoshio Yamamoto and ascertain the present address and status of Kazuo Okumura and also the present whereabouts of Setsuko Okumura. Kazuo Okumura can be cleared if a questionnaire can be obtained from him as soon as possible. However, it may be that if he is the husband of Setsuko Okumura that he has returned to the United States as a non-quota immigrant.

FURUTANI, Shoichi

Born February 27, 1912, last known address was Dormitory 2, Seabrook Farms. He was Class 8. Mail has been returned. He is on the paid list. He could be cleared if you have any information as to his present whereabouts. Kindly let me know immediately so that an affidavit can be prepared for him.

NAKAMA, Masao

Cleared
~~Born July 30, 1918, last known address 910 E. Parsonage Rd., Seabrook, New Jersey, departed from Seabrook and took up a residence at 1017 1/2 S. Kenmore Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. Mail sent to that address has been returned. He also is in class 8. He sent to me a form of affidavit containing no answers but did not answer the questionnaire. If he can be located a questionnaire can be filled out for him from which I can prepare an affidavit. I believe he can obtain administrative clearance.~~

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss

Enc.

cc: Tex Nakamura

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

May 29, 1959

Mr. Mutsuo Asahara
Aio, Futajima, Negi
Yamaguchi Shi, Yamaguchi Ken
Japan

Dear Mr. Asahara:

You have been successful in the administrative remedy pursued in your case. The Justice Department has reached the conclusion that you personally renounced citizenship because of fear, coercion and duress. Therefore, it is willing to withdraw the offer of proof it made against you in the mass class equity suits whereupon a judgment can be entered in your favor in the U.S. District Court cancelling your renunciation on the ground of duress and declaring you to be a citizen of the United States.

As soon as a large enough number of persons have been cleared administratively such a judgment will be entered for you. When the judgment is entered I shall let you know by letter.

I am enclosing a copy of the transmittal letter of the Justice Department (Attorney General) which was sent to the Department of State (Passport Office.) You should take the enclosed copy of the transmittal letter promptly to the United States Consul in Japan nearest you and there apply for a U.S. passport if you have not already done so. The U.S. Consul will issue a U.S. Passport to you which will show on its face that you are a citizen of the United States.

When you receive the U.S. passport from the U.S. Consul you can make your own arrangements to return to the United States. You should write and let me know your U.S. address and the time you expect to return to the United States.

If you have a spouse (wife or husband) who is an alien such person can enter the United States as a "nonquota immigrant" because you are a U.S. citizen. An application can be made to the nearest U.S. Consul in Japan for a nonquota immigrant visa for such spouse.

If your spouse (wife or husband) is a renunciant who does not recover U.S. citizenship administratively through the Justice Department or by court trial, or does not wish

further to try to recover U.S. citizenship, such a spouse, nevertheless, can elect to be an alien and can obtain a non-quota immigrant visa from the nearest U.S. Consul and can return to the U.S. because he or she is the spouse of a U.S. citizen.

If your spouse is an alien or a renunciant who does not recover citizenship but becomes an alien who returns to the United States as a nonquota immigrant he or she here in course of time becomes eligible to apply for naturalization as a U.S. citizen.

It is my conclusion that in due course of time Congress will enact a new law authorizing the return of property or its approximate value to aliens whose property was seized and confiscated during the war under the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Act.

If you intend to remain in Japan for a while you must be careful not to commit any act whereby you might lose U.S. citizenship. You were informed by me in previous letters of various acts of expatriation whereby a U.S. citizenship can be lost.

If you have dual citizenship you can denounce (renounce) Japanese nationality. This can be done by signing a renunciation form before a Japanese consular officer in the U.S. or before an authorized Japanese Government office in Japan.

Very truly yours,

Wagne M. Collins

Enc.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 19, 1959

Approved
ejf
✓
no app.
5/27/59

GCD:CMR
146-54-946
93-1-1320

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

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

Dear Mr. Schnacke:

On March 11, 1958, you forwarded to this Department an affidavit for a determination as to whether the case of the above-named renunciant might 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.

On April 24, 1958, we advised you that we were of the opinion that the case of the subject could not be considered as coming within the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the above case. Upon reconsideration of the evidence of record and in the light of subsequent decisions and revised policies, you are advised that we are now of the opinion that subject's case may be considered as coming within the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the Murakami 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 that Department before action is taken thereon. If you do not disagree, please forward two of the copies to Mr. Collins, and enter into the arrangements necessary to dispose of the case in accordance with the procedure outlined in the above-mentioned letter

- 2 -

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.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By:
Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enclosures:

Three copies of letter
to Department of State.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ejf

WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 19, 1959

OCD:CMR
146-54-946
93-1-1320

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

Attention: Miss Frances Knight
Director, Passport Office

Re: Mutsuo Asahara
Born: October 21, 1922
at Gardena, Los Angeles, California.
Your ref: F130

Dear Sirs:

Pursuant to an agreement entered into with Mr. Wayne R. 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 copy of our letter to the United States Attorney for the Northern District of California, in which we express the opinion that this subject's case may be considered as coming within the coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the Murakami case.

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

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By: Enoch B. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enclosures:

Copy of letter to
Robert H. Schmacks, Esquire
United States Attorney

Northern District of California.

WAYNE M. COLLINS
Attorney at Law
1300 Mills Tower, 220 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, California

February 17, 1961

VIA AIR LETTER

Mr. Mutsuo Asahara
Aio, Futajima, Negi
Yamaguchi-shi, Yamaguchi-ken
Japan

Dear Mr. Asahara:

It is time that you paid your obligation to me for legal services rendered to you. Your individual certified copy of the Final Judgment of the court which declares you to be a U.S. citizen can now be sent to you. My services were rendered on the assumption that you would pay your obligation and I have performed all legal services possible for your benefit.

You were informed over a period of time of the prosecution of your case by letters from me. As you know, it was necessary to have your case reviewed several times by the Justice Department, and to prepare extensive affidavits and statements before it was possible to obtain a successful conclusion. There was involved in your case several years of work because of the difficulties of meeting the Justice Department objections to your case.

I wish to remind you that in a letter, dated May 15, 1957, which you sent to me, you stated as follows:

"In this connection, I should appreciate your successful cooperation, through which the new liberalized policy of that department may bring quite a favorable conclusion towards me. Anyhow, I shall be very happy, as I would be able to reward you for all you have done for me to recover the citizenship, once everything could be settled as I wish."

No part of the balance of your account has been paid. The balance is \$800.00, and I would thank you to make payment promptly.

Very truly yours,

WMC
DP:ss

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 <i>MUTSUA ASAHARA</i>		Date of Birth <i>Oct. 21 1922</i>	
2. If born prior to December 1, 1924	(A) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality? <i>Yes</i>	When <i>uncertain</i>	Where <i>Tule Lake</i>
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? <i>no</i>		
If so, did you thereafter renounce your Japanese nationality?		When	Where
4. State periods of visits to Japan and purpose of each visit:			
Date		Purpose	
From	To		
<i>January 1925</i>	<i>March 27, 1940</i>	<i>Schooling</i>	
5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:			
School		Period of Attendance	
<i>Elementary school</i>		From	To
<i>Higher school</i>		<i>Jan. 1929</i>	<i>2/20 - 1940</i>
Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary).			
<i>Regular grammar school subjects</i>			
6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan? <i>Yes</i> If so, give date..... <i>1943</i>, and your reasons for so applying: <i>I think in Jerome Arkansas WRA Center. Parents were old, father 64 and mother 57 yrs. They insisted they were old & no chance any more for aliens in the U.S. as government may deport all Japanese population to Japan, aliens lot children later unless everyone in family apply so they can go at same time. They believe rumor that if children don't agree to go with them to Japan our family will be separated and will be forced to relocate unknown State during war time where we have had time & can't support ourselves because of war time hostility to Japanese people. Was afraid of this & afraid of separation from family during those times as parents made me and all the rumors of dangers about these things going around camp just like at the time of the army registration made us fear separation & relocations.</i>			
7. (A) Have you ever expressly indicated that you would not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States? <i>Yes</i>		Have you ever declined to answer when asked whether you would swear unqualified allegiance? <i>No</i>	
Or have you ever given a qualified answer to such question asked at War Relocation Centers? <i>Yes</i> If so, give your reasons: <i>Parent were fearful if I answered yes I would be taken into the army and be discriminated & maybe get killed and if the Army didn't take me I would get relocated & hostile treatment outside. They had feared that they would be sent away to Japan any because they were aliens & the Gov't wanted to get rid of aliens and that if I was in the U.S. Army they would get in trouble in Japan for having a son in the Army. I had fear of separation from family but not of being put in the Army because I registered at Santa Anita Center for the draft and would serve if called but didn't want to volunteer after what happened to us, being forced out of home & losing properties & kept in camp like an alien or prisoner. Main reason was that my citizenship was rejected and it was treated worse than alien & just like I was enemy because I was Kibei Nisei.</i>			
(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 if my citizenship was recognized and they let me go home with my (parents) family.</i>			

(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:

Was told whenever asked for repatriation are to go to Tule Lake.

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

(B) Give reasons for becoming a member:

Parents were asked by a man named Kimura. I don't know his first name, but he was a Kibe Nisei in block 32 where we were. I was working on truck crew at food warehouse at that time. Mother told me he had a ~~paper~~ printed paper he was passing around to get members so mother just signed in place of me. I told parents I didn't want to be a member & wasn't be a member.

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

None. I took morning physical exercise 5.6 times with the group of exercisers from our block & stopped as the organization started to conduct same sort of exercises. Parents never became members ^{but} when ^{renunciation} registration was getting bad parents told me I better have my hair cut short for safety sake so I did.

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

I never consented to join so I ~~never~~ had anything to do with them.



(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:

None

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

I never became member and did not join them.

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

government won't give us any consideration and will treat us worse than the U.S. gov't will not be
did ~~and~~ maybe I will get in trouble and be put in prison
There were so many rumors & propaganda in this camp and so many violent things would be separated
happening and there were no protection given to law abiding people that it looked out me
as if the authorities didn't care what happened to us because we were Japanese then and
didn't want to get in trouble with parents, the people in camp. We be-
lieved the authorities in Japan & was so confused that I believed the
rumors and propaganda was ~~the~~ truth.
where people were to ~~be~~ to Japanese and I couldn't be able to make my own way. Then I was
worried that if I am going to be deported any way at the end of the war the only thing left for me is
to renounce and be with my family. Another reason is that parents believe the Dan propaganda that in
Japan if I have my citizenship all of us will get in trouble and worried me about this. They said the Japanese
gov't

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

I told the lady I wish to go to Japan. Parents and neighbors got into fear. If didn't say things
to renounce I would be separated from parents and conditions would be worse for us.

(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:

Had the same fear like I answered in 9(A). Rumors of all sorts were actually heard
all during this period and I had same fear.

(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:

Believed because I answered No to #27 and #28 there was no use to ask to have
it withdrawn because everybody had said whoever gave No to answers to those questions was
considered disloyal & would be deported to Japan when war end unless they repatriated with
parents before that time.

(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 was in Bismarck and having made the mistake of answering No to #27 & 28 in Jerome
W.R.A. Center and being with a large number of persons who wanted to get to Japan
and were members of the Dan I was afraid to say anything.

(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:

None

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

I never became member and did not join them.

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

I do not remember the date. Rumors were going around the camp and every body was saying everyone who answered No-No to the Army registration questions are considered disloyal persons and will not be allowed to stay in U.S. when war comes to an end. Parents wanted to go to Japan as they lost everything and figured they would never be able to get on their feet again as they were too old so they had decided for registration hoping maybe their relatives in Japan would help us. They were afraid I would be separated from them and we would not even be together again and they wouldn't be able to take ^{care} of themselves without me. They pleaded with me & put pressure on me that I must renounce my citizenship & go to Japan with them and not wait until war is over and then maybe get deported as they might die in the meantime. We believed all those rumors & that we would be separated. I believed because rumors spread by our neighbors and DAN members that if I didn't I would be kept in camp & maybe sent out somewhere to be detained where people were too hostile to Japanese and I couldn't be able to make my own way. Then I was worried too that if I am going to be deported anyway at the end of the war the only thing left for me is to renounce and be with my family. Another reason is that parents believe the Dan propaganda that in Japan if I have my citizenship all of us will get in trouble and worried me about this. They said the Japanese ^{cont.}

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

I told the lady I wish to go to Japan. Parents and neighbors got into fear. If didn't say things to renounce I would be separated from parents and conditions would be worse for us.

(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:

Had the same fear ^{like} I answered in 9(A). Rumors of all sorts were actually heard all during this period and I had same fear.

(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:

Believed because I answered No to #27 and #28 there was no use to ask to have it withdrawn because everybody had said whoever gave No to answers to those questions was considered disloyal & would be deported to Japan when war end unless they repatriated with parents before that time.

(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 was in Bismarck and having made the mistake of answering No to #27 & 28 in Jerome ^{was treated like an alien and was treated like an alien} ~~Center~~ Center and being with a large number of persons who wanted to get to Japan and were members of the Dan I was afraid to say anything.

(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.

I was not considered as a citizen and was treated like an alien or enemy of my own country. So I thought I was deprived of my citizenship because of my Japanese ancestry. Losing everything like we had & believing parents would be removed to Japan as they were aliens I was afraid of separation from them.

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

To be with family.

(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. I didn't acquire Japanese citizenship. My brother-in-law went to city hall in February 1946 and notified that I am in Japan as he wanted to get ration card for me. What I didn't know until 1955 was that he asked them to put my name in Family Roster. I didn't know this had been done. I never had no intention of registering & didn't want it done.

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 on _____
Answer Yes or No

(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 Fukuoka
City of Fukuoka
Consulate of the United States of America

SS:

Mutsuo Asahara
(Signature in full of applicant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of **DEC 2** 19**55**, 19_____.

Service No. **3851**
Tariff No. **38**
No fee prescribed

John Reed
John Reed
American Vice Consul

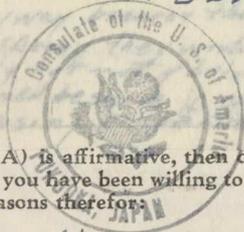
This affidavit may be executed before any person authorized to administer oaths.

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 <i>MUTSUO ASAHARA</i>		Date of Birth <i>Oct. 21, 1922</i>	
2. If born prior to December 1, 1924	(A) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality? <i>Yes</i>	When <i>uncertain</i>	Where <i>Tule Lake</i>
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? <i>No</i>		
If so, did you thereafter renounce your Japanese nationality?	When	Where	
4. State periods of visits to Japan and purpose of each visit:			
Date		Purpose	
From	To		
<i>January 1925</i>	<i>March 27-1940</i>	<i>Shorelining</i>	
5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:			
School		Period of Attendance	
<i>Elementary School</i>		From	To
<i>Higher School</i>		<i>January 1929</i>	<i>Feb-20-1940</i>
Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary).			
<i>Regular Grammar School Subjects.</i>			
6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan?..... <i>Yes</i>If so, give date..... <i>1943</i>, and your reasons for so applying: <i>I think in 1943 in Jerome Arkansas WRA. Center. Parents were old, father 64 - mother 57 yrs. They insisted they were old and no chance anymore for aliens in the U.S. as Government may deport all Japanese population to Japan, aliens first and children later unless everyone in family apply so they can go at same time. They believe rumor that if children don't agree to go with them to Japan our family will be separated and we will be forced to relocate to an unknown State during those times as parents made me all the rumors of dangers about things going around camp just like at the time of the Army registration made us fear separation and relocation.</i>			
7. (A) Have you ever expressly indicated that you would not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States?		Have you ever declined to answer when asked whether you would swear unqualified allegiance?	
<i>Yes</i>		<i>No</i>	
7. Main reason was that my citizenship was rejected and I was treated worse than an alien and just like I was an enemy because I was Kibei-Nisei.			
			
(D) 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 if my citizenship was recognized and they let me go home with my family.</i>			

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 <i>MUTSUO ASAHARA</i>		Date of Birth <i>Oct. 21, 1922</i>	
2. If born prior to December 1, 1924	(A) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality? <i>Yes</i>	When <i>uncertain</i>	Where <i>Tule Lake</i>
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? <i>No</i>		
If so, did you thereafter renounce your Japanese nationality?	When	Where	
4. State periods of visits to Japan and purpose of each visit:			
Date		Purpose	
From	To		
<i>January 1925</i>	<i>MARCH 27-1940</i>	<i>Schooling</i>	
5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:			
School		Period of Attendance	
<i>Elementary School</i>		From	To
<i>Higher School</i>		<i>January 1929</i>	<i>Feb-20-1940</i>
Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary).			
<i>Regular Grammar School Subjects</i>			
6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan?..... <i>Yes</i>If so, give date..... <i>1943</i>, and your reasons for so applying: <i>I think in 1943 in Jerome Arkansas WRA. Center. Parents were old, father 64 - mother 57 yrs. They insisted they were old and no chance anymore for aliens in the U.S. as Government may deport all Japanese population to Japan, aliens first and children later unless everyone in family apply so they can go at same time. They believe rumor that if children don't agree to go with them to Japan our family will be separated and we will be forced to relocate to an unknown State during those times as parents made the all the rumors of dangers about things going around camp just like at the time of the Army registration made us fear separation and relocation.</i>			
7. (A) Have you ever expressly indicated that you would not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States?		Have you ever declined to answer when asked whether you would swear unqualified allegiance?	
<i>Yes</i>		<i>No</i>	
Or have you ever given a qualified answer to such question asked at War Relocation Centers?..... <i>Yes</i>If so, give your reasons: <i>Parents were fearful if I answered Yes I would be taken into the Army and be discriminated and maybe get killed and if the Army didn't take me I would get relocated & hostile treatment out side. They had fear that they would be sent away to Japan anyway because they were aliens and the Government wanted to get rid of Aliens, and that if I was in the U.S. Army they would get in trouble in Japan for having a son in the Army. I had fear of separating from family but not of being put in the army because I registered at Santa Anita Assembly Center for the draft and would be reserve if called but didn't want to volunteer. What happened to us being forced out of home & losing properties and kept in camp like an alien or prisoner, etc.</i>			
(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 if my citizenship was recognized and they let me go home with my family.</i>			

(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:

Was told that whoever asked for repatriation was to go to Tule Lake.

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

(B) Give reasons for becoming a member:

Parents were asked by a man named Kimura I don't know his first name but he was a Kibei-Wiser in Block 32 where we were. I was out working on truck crew at good ware house at that time. Mother told me he had a printed paper he was passing around to get members so mother just signed in place of me. I told parents I didn't want to be member & won't be a member.

(C) State nature of your activity and offices you held: *None. I took morning exercises 5-6 times with the groups of exercisers from our block and stopped as the organizations started to conduct same sort of exercises. Parents never became members but when re-orientation agitation was getting bad parents told me I better have my hair cut short for safety sake so I did.*

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

I never consented to join so I never had any thing to do with them.



(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:

None

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

Never became ~~member~~ member & did not join them.

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

9 then I was worried too that if I am going to get deported anyway at the end of the camp and everybody
 A to want the only thing left for me is to renounce and end be with my family. ^{to an end}

Another reason is that parents believe the Dan propagandea that in Japan ^{to get in}
 if I have my ~~Japanese~~ citizenship all of us will get in trouble & worried and we
 m about this. They said the Japanese Government won't give us any consideration ^{of ourselves}
 will treat us worse than the U.S. government did and maybe I will be ^{imprisoned} deported
 There were so many rumors & propaganda in this camp and so many violent things happened ^{in my}
 and there was no protection given to law abiding people that it looked as if the author- ^{ities}
 tie didn't care what happened to us because we were Japanese and I didn't get ^{to make}
 into trouble with parents, the people in camp or the authorities in Japan & was ^{also} explanation
 caused that I believed the rumors & propaganda was the truth.

(B) If reasons given in answer to preceding question given to officer who ^{asked} for difference:
 I told the lady I wished to go to Japan. Parents & neighbors got me to ^{don't say}
 things to renounce I would be separated from parents & conditions would be worse for us.

(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:

Had the same fears like I answered in 9.(A.) Rumors of all sorts were actually heard all during this period and I had the same fears.

(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:

Believed that I answered No to #27 and #28 there was no use to ask to have it withdrawn because everybody had said whoever gave No answers to those questions was considered disloyal and would be deported to Japan when war ended unless they were patriated with parents before that time.

(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 was in Bismarck and having made the mistake of answering No to #27 & #28 in Jerome War Center and being with a large number of persons who wanted to go to Japan and were members of the Dan I was afraid to say anything.

(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:

None

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

Never became ~~was~~ member & did not join them.

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

I do not remember the date. Rumors were going around the camp and everybody was saying everyone who answered no answered No-No to the Army registration questions are considered disloyal persons and will not be allowed to stay in U.S. when war comes to an end. Parents wanted to go to Japan as they lost everything & figured they would never be able to get on their feet again as they are too old so they decided to register hoping maybe their relatives in Japan would help us. They were afraid I would be separated from them and we would not ever be together again and they wouldn't be able to take care of themselves with out me. They pleaded with me and put ~~pressure~~ ^{pressure} on me that I must renounce my citizen ship & go to Japan with them and not ^{wait} until war is over and then maybe get deported as they might die in the meantime. We believed all the rumors spread by our neighbors and the Dan members that if I didn't I would be kept in camp & maybe sent out somewhere to be located where people were too hostile to Japanese and I couldn't get be able to make my own way. - continued.

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

I told the lady I wished to go to Japan. Parents & neighbors got me to fear if I didn't say things to renounce I would be separated from parents & conditions would be worse for us.

(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:

Had the same fears like I answered in 9.(A.) Rumors of all sorts were actually heard all during this period and I had the same fears.

(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:

Believed that I answered No to #27 and #28 there was no use to ask to have it withdrawn because everybody had said whoever gave No answers to those questions was considered disloyal and would be deported to Japan when war ended unless they repatriated with parents before that time.

(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 was in Bismarck and having made the mistake of answering No to #27 & #28 in Jerome Center and being with a large number of persons who wanted to go to Japan and were members of the Dan I was afraid to say anything.

(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.

I was not considered ^{as a} citizen and was treated like an alien or enemy of my own country. Losing everything like we had and believing parents would be removed to Japan as they were afraid of separation from them.

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

To be with family.

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

If you have, state nature of action taken and reasons therefor. I didn't acquire Japanese citizenship. My brother-in-law went to City Hall in February 1946 & notified that I am in Japan & he wanted to get ration card for me. What I didn't know until 1955 was that he asked them to put my name in Family Koseki. I didn't know this had been done. I never had no intention of registering and didn't want it done.

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 _____;

I still am in such service _____; I was released from active duty on _____ and received my Discharge

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 Fukuoka
City of Fukuoka
Consulate of the United States of America

ss:

Mutsuro Asahara
(Signature in full of applicant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this DEC 2 day of 1955, 19_____

Service No. 3851
Tariff No. 38
No fee prescribed

John Reed
John Reed
American Vice Consul

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

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 <i>MUTSUO ASAHARA</i>	Date of Birth <i>Oct. 21, 1922</i>
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2. If born prior to December 1, 1924	(A) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality? <i>Yes</i>	When <i>uncertain</i>	Where <i>Tule Lake</i>
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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? <i>No</i>
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If so, did you thereafter renounce your Japanese nationality?	When	Where
January 1925 to March 27, 1940 <i>Schooling</i>		

4. State periods of visits to Japan and purpose of each visit:

Date	Purpose
From <i>January 1925</i> To <i>March 27, 1940</i>	<i>Scho Schooling</i>
<i>January</i>	<i>March</i>

5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:

School	Period of Attendance
<i>Elementary school</i>	From <i>Jan 1929</i> To <i>Feb. 20 1940</i>
<i>High School</i>	

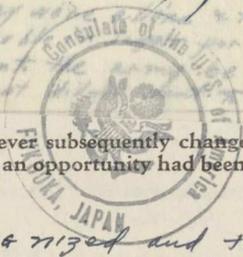
Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary).

Regular grammar school subjects

6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan? *Yes*..... If so, give date..... *1943*....., and your reasons for so applying: *I think in Jerome Arkansas W.R.A. Center. Parents were old, father 64, mother 57 years. They insisted they were old and no chance any more for aliens in the U.S. as Government may deport all Japanese population to Japan, aliens, lot of children later unless everyone in family apply so they can go at same time. They believe rumor that if children don't agree to go with them to Japan our family will be separated and we will be forced to relocate to an unknown State during wartime where we have had time and can't support our selves because of wartime hostility to Japanese people. Was afraid of this and afraid of separation from family during those times as parents made me and all the rumors of dangers about these things going to a second camp just like at the time of the army registration made us afraid separation and relocation.*

7. (A) Have you ever expressly indicated that you would not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States? *No* Have you ever declined to answer when asked whether you would swear unqualified allegiance?
being forced out of home & losing properties & kept in camp like an alien or prisoner, Main reason was that my citizenship was rejected and I was treated worse than that of an alien and just like I was enemy because I was Nisei.

(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:
Would have if my citizenship was recognized and they let me go home with my family.



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 <i>MUTSUO ASAHARA</i>	Date of Birth <i>Oct. 21, 1922</i>
2. If born prior to December 1, 1924	(A) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality? <i>Yes</i>
	When <i>uncertain</i>
	Where <i>Tule Lake</i>
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? <i>No</i>

If so, did you thereafter renounce your Japanese nationality?	When January 1925 to March 27, 1940 <i>Schooling</i>	Where
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4. State periods of visits to Japan and purpose of each visit:

From	To	Purpose
<i>January 1925</i>	<i>March 27, 1940</i>	<i>Schooling</i>
<i>January</i>	<i>March</i>	

5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:

School	Period of Attendance
<i>Elementary School</i>	From <i>Jan 1929</i> To <i>Feb. 20 1940</i>
<i>High School</i>	

Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary).

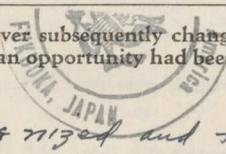
Regular grammar school subjects

6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan? *Yes*..... If so, give date..... *1942*....., and your reasons for so applying: *I think in Jerome Arkansas W.R.A. Center. Parents were old, father 64, mother 57 years. They insisted they were old and no chance any more for aliens in the U.S. as Government may deport all Japanese population to Japan, aliens, lat & children later unless everyone in family apply so they can go at same time. They believe rumor that if children don't agree to go with them to Japan our family will be separated and we will be forced to relocate to an unknown State during wartime where we have had time and can't support our selves because of wartime hostility to Japanese people. Was afraid of this & afraid of separation from family during those times as parents made me and all the rumors of dangers about these things going around camp just like at the time of the army registration made us afraid separation and relocation.*

7. (A) Have you ever expressly indicated that you would not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States? <i>Yes</i>	Have you ever declined to answer when asked whether you would swear unqualified allegiance? <i>No</i>
--	--

Or have you ever given a qualified answer to such question asked at War Relocation Centers?..... *Yes*..... If so, give your reasons: *Parents were fearful if I answered yes I would be taken into the Army and be discriminated and maybe get killed & if the Army didn't take me I would get relocated and hostile treatment outside. They had fear that they would be sent away to Japan anyway because they were aliens & the Govt wanted to get rid of aliens and that if I was in the U.S. Army they would get in trouble in Japan for having a son in the Army. I had fear of separation from family but not of being put into the army because I registered at Santa Anita Assembly Center for the draft & would ~~be~~ called but didn't want to volunteer after what happened to us - continued.*

(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:
Would have if my citizenship was recognized and they let me go home with my family.



(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:

Was told that whoever asked for repatriation was to go to Tule Lake.

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

(B) Give reasons for becoming a member:

Parents were asked by a man named Kimura. I don't know his first name, but he was a Kibei Nisei in block 32 where we ~~WERE~~^{WAS}. I was out working on truck crew at food warehouse at that time. Mother told me he had a printed paper he was passing around to get members so mother just signed in place of me. I told parents I didn't want to be a member and we out be a member.

(C) State nature of your activity and offices you held: None. I took morning physical exercise 5-6 times with the group of exercisers from our block & stopped as the organizations started to conduct same sort of exercises. Parents never became members but when renunciation agitation was getting bad parents told me I better have my hair cut short for safety sake so I did.

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

~~See~~ I never consented to join so I never had anything to do with them.

(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:

None

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

I never became member and did not join them.

9. A. In any way at the end of the war the only thing left for me is to renounce your United States citizenship?

be with my family. Another reason is that parents believed the Dan propaganda considered that in Japan. if I have citizenship all of us will get in trouble and worried. Parents me about this. They said the Japanese Gov't won't give us any consideration and will treat us worse than the U.S. gov't did and maybe I will be put in prison. There were so many rumors and propaganda in this camp, and so many violent things happening & then was no protection given to law abiding people that it looked as if the authorities in Japan & was so confused that I believed the rumors & propaganda was the truth. I didn't want to wait and they might die in the meantime. No one was able to make my own way. I was scared to what if I am going to get deported.

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

I told the lady I wished to go to Japan. Parents and neighbors got me to fear if I didn't say a things to renounce I would be separated from parents and conditions would be worse for us.

(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:

Had the same fears like I answered in 9(A). Rumors of all sorts were actually heard during this period and I had the same fears.

(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:

Believed that because I answered No to #27 & #28 there was no use to ask to have it withdrawn because everybody had said whoever gave No answers to those questions was considered disloyal & would be deported to Japan when war ended unless they repented with parents before that time.

(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 was in Bismarck and having made the mistake of answering No to #27 & #28 in Jerome W.R.A. Center and being with a large number of persons who wanted to go to Japan and where members of the Dan I was afraid to say anything.

(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:

None

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

I never became member and did not join them.

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

Give reasons for so doing:

I do not remember the date. Rumors were going around the camp and everybody was saying everyone who answered No-No to the Army registration questions are considered disloyal persons and will not be allowed to stay in U.S. when war comes to an end. Parents wanted to go to Japan as they lost everything and figured they would never be able to get on their feet again as they were too old so they ^{had} decided for repatriation hoping maybe their relatives in Japan would help us. They were afraid I would be separated from them and we would not ever be together again and they wouldn't be able to take care of themselves without me. They pleaded a lot pressure on me that I must renounce my citizenship and go to Japan with them and not wait until war is over and then maybe get deported as they might die in the meantime. We believed all those rumors spread by our neighbors and the Dan members that if I didn't I would be kept in camp and maybe sent out some where to be relocated where people were too hostile to Japanese and I couldn't be able to make my own way. Then I was worried too that if I am going to get deported

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

I told the lady I wished to go to Japan. Parents and neighbors got me to fear if I didn't say a things to renounce I would be separated from parents and conditions would be worse for us.

(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:

Had the same fears like I answered in 9(A). Rumors of all sorts were actually heard during this period and I had the same fears.

(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:

Believed that because I answered No to #27 & #28 there was no use to ask to have it withdrawn because everybody had said whoever gave No answers to those questions was considered disloyal & would be deported to Japan when war ended unless they repatriated with parents before that time.

(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 was in Bismark and having made the mistake of answering No to #27 & #28 in Jerome W.R.A. Center and being with a large number of persons who wanted to go to Japan and where members of the Dan I was afraid to say anything.

(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.

I was not considered as a citizen and was treated like an alien or enemy of my own country. So I thought I was deprived of my citizenship because of my Japanese ancestry. Losing everything like we had and believing parents would be moved to Japan as they were aliens I was afraid of separating from them.

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

To be with family.

(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. I didn't acquire Japanese citizenship. My brother-in-law went to city hall in February 1946 and notified that I am in Japan as he wanted to get a rationed card for me. What I didn't know until 1955 was that he asked them to put my name in family roster. I didn't know this had been done. I never had no intention of registering and didn't want it done.

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 on _____
Answer Yes or No

(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 Fukuoka
City of Fukuoka
Consulate of the United States of America

Mutsuo Asahara
(Signature in full of applicant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of **DEC 2 1955**, 19_____

Service No. 3851
Tariff No. 38
No fee prescribed

John Reed
American Vice Consul

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

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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 <i>Mutsuo Asahara</i>	Date of Birth <i>Oct. 21 - 1922</i>
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2. If born prior to December 1, 1924	(A) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality? <i>Yes</i>	When <i>uncertain</i>	Where <i>Tule Lake</i>
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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? <i>No</i>
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If so, did you thereafter renounce your Japanese nationality?	When	Where
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4. State periods of visits to Japan and purpose of each visit:

	Date	Purpose
From	To	
	<i>January 1922</i> <i>March 27, 1940</i>	<i>Schooling</i>

5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:

School	Period of Attendance
	From To
<i>Elementary school</i>	<i>January 1922</i> <i>Feb. 20 - 1940</i>
<i>Higher school</i>	

Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary).

Regular Grammar school subjects

6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan? *Yes* If so, give date..... *1943*....., and your reasons for so applying: *I think in 1943 in Jerome Arkansas WRA Center. Parents were old, father 64 and mother 57 years old, they insisted they were old and no chance anymore for aliens in the U.S. as Government may deport all Japanese population to Japan, aliens first and children later unless everyone in family apply so they can go at same time. They believe rumor that if children don't agree to go with them to Japan our family will be separated and we will be forced to relocate to an unknown State during wartime where we have had time and can't support ourselves because of wartime hostility to Japanese people. Was afraid of this and afraid of separation from family. during those times as parents made me and all the rumors of dangers about these things going around camp just like at the time of the army registration made us fear separation and relocation.*

7. (A) Have you ever expressly indicated that you would not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States? <i>Yes</i>	Have you ever declined to answer when asked whether you would swear unqualified allegiance? <i>No</i>
--	--

Or have you ever given a qualified answer to such question asked at War Relocation Centers?..... *Yes*..... If so, give your reasons: *Parents were fearful if answered Yes I would be taken into the Army and be discriminated and maybe get killed and if the Army didn't take me I would get relocated and hostile treatment outside. They had fear that they would be sent away to Japan anyway because they were aliens and the Government wanted to get rid of aliens and that if I was in the U.S. army they would get in trouble in Japan for having a son in the Army. I had fear of separation from family but not of being put into the army because I registered at Santa Anita Assembly Center for the draft and would serve if called but didn't want to volunteer after what happened to us, being forced out of home and losing properties and kept in camp like an alien or prisoner. Main reason was that my citizenship was rejected and I was treated worse than an alien and just like I was an enemy because I was Kibei Nisei.*

(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:
Would have if my citizenship was recognized and they let me go home with my family.

(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:

Was told that whoever asked for ~~repatriation~~ are to go to Tule Lake.

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



(B) Give reasons for becoming a member:

Parents were asked by a man named Kimura, I don't know his first name but he was a Kibe-Nisei in block 32 where we were. I was out working on truck crew at food warehouse at that time. Mother told me he had a printed paper he was passing a round to get members so mother just signed in place of me. I told parents I didn't want be a member and won't be a member.

(C) State nature of your activity and offices you held: None. I took morning physical exercise 5-6 times with the group of exercisers, from our block and stopped as the organizations started to conduct same sort of exercises, Parents never became members but when renunciation a gitation was getting bad parents told me I better have my hair cut short for safety sake so I did.

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

I never consented to join so never had anything to do with them.

(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:

None

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

I never become member and didn't join them.

9. (A) When did you decide to apply for forms upon which to renounce your United States citizenship? ~~Do not remember the date.~~
Give reasons for so doing:

I do not remember the date. Rumors were going around the camp and everybody was saying everyone who answered No-No to the army registration questions are considered disloyal persons and will not be allowed to stay in U.S. when war comes to an end. Parents wanted to go to Japan as they lost everything and figured they would never be able to get on their feet again as they were too old so they had decided for repatriation hoping maybe their relatives in Japan would help us. They were afraid I would be separated from them and we would not ever be together again and they wouldn't be able to take care of themselves without me. They pleaded with me and put pressure on me that I must renounce my citizenship and go to Japan with them and not wait until war is over and then maybe get deported as they might die in the mean-time. We believed all those rumors and that we would be separated. I believed because of the rumors spread by our neighbors and the Dan members that if I didn't I would be kept in camp and maybe sent out somewhere to be relocated where people were too hostile to Japanese and I couldn't be able to make my own way. Then I was worried too that if I am going to get deported anyway at the end of the war the only thing left for me is to renounce and be with my family. Another reason is that parents believed the Dan propa-ganda that in Japan if I have my citizenship all of us will get in trouble and worried me about this. They said the Japanese government.

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

I told the lady I wished to go to Japan. Parents and neighbors got me to fear if I didn't say things to renounce I would be separated from parents and conditions would be worse for us.

(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:

Had the ~~same~~ same fears like I answered in 9(A). Rumors of all sorts were actually heard all during this period I had the same fears.

(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:

Believed that because I answered No to #27 and #28 there was no use to ask to have it withdrawn because everybody had said whoever gave No answers to those questions was considered disloyal and would be deported to Japan when war ended unless they repatriated with parents before that time.

(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 was in Bismarck and having made the mistake of answering No to #27 and #28 in Jerome W.R.A. Center and being with a large number of persons who wanted to go to Japan and were members of the Dan I was afraid to say anything.

(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.

I was not considered as a citizen and was treated like an alien or enemy of my own country. So I thought I was deprived of my citizenship because of my Japanese ancestry. Losing everything like ~~me~~ we had and believing parents would be removed to Japan as they were aliens I was afraid of separation from them.

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

To be with family.

(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. I didn't acquire Japanese citizenship. My brother-in-law went to City Hall in February 1946 and notified that I am in Japan as he wanted to get a ration card for me. What I didn't know ~~this~~ until 1955 was that he asked them to put my name in Family Koseki. I didn't know this had been done. I never had no intention of registering and didn't want

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

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

(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 Fukuoka
City of Fukuoka
Consulate of the United States of America

ss:

Mutsuo Asahara
(Signature in full of applicant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of DEC 2 1955, 19_____

Service No. 3851
Tariff No. 38
No fee prescribed

John Reed
John Reed
American Vice Consul

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

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AFFIDAVIT

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF AFFIDAVIT

Bl 3317-A

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	Date of Birth		
MUTSUO ASAHARA	Oct. 21st 1922		

2. If born prior to December 1, 1924	(A) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality?	When	Where
	Yes	uncertain	Tule Lake

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
	No	

4. State periods of visits to Japan and purpose of each visit:

Date		Purpose
From	To	
January 1925	March 1940	Schooling

5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:

School	Period of Attendance	
	From	To
Elementary school	January 1924	Feb. 2 - 1940
Higher school		

Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary).

Regular Grammar school subjects.

6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan? Yes. If so, give date 1943, and your reasons for so applying: I think in Jerome Arkansas War Relocation Center. Parents were old, father 64 & mother 57 yrs. They insisted they were old & too change any more for a aliens in the U.S. as Govt may deport all Japanese population to Japan, aliens let & children later unless every one in family apply so they can go at same time. They believe rumor that children don't agree to go with them to Japan our family will be separated and we will be forced to relocated to unknown state during war time where we have bad time and can't support ourselves because of war time hostility to Japanese people. Was afraid of this and afraid of separating from family during those times as parents make me & all the rumors & dangers about these things going around camp just like at the time of the army registration made us fear separation & relocation.

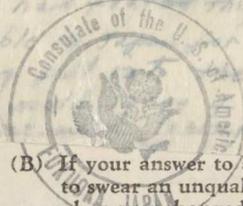
(A) Have you ever expressly indicated that you would not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States? Yes

Have you ever declined to answer when asked whether you would swear unqualified allegiance? No

Has a reason been given a qualified answer to such question asked at War Relocation Centers? Yes. If so, give your reasons: Parents were discriminated and alien and just like I was an enemy because I was Kibei-Nisei they would get in having a son in the army. I had fear of separation from family but not of Army because I registered at Santa Anita Assembly Center so they draft out called but didn't want to volunteer after what happened to us, being forced out perspective and kept in camp like an alien in prison.

(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:

Would have if my citizenship was recognized and they let me go home with my family.



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AFFIDAVIT

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF AFFIDAVIT

Bl 3317-A

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 <i>MUTSUO ASAHARA</i>	Date of Birth <i>Oct. 21st 1922</i>
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2. If born prior to December 1, 1924	(A) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality? <i>Yes</i>	When <i>uncertain</i>	Where <i>Tule Lake</i>
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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?
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If so, did you thereafter renounce your Japanese nationality?	When <i>No</i>	Where
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4. State periods of visits to Japan and purpose of each visit:

Date		Purpose
From	To	
<i>January 1925</i>	<i>March 1940</i>	<i>Schooling</i>

5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:

School	Period of Attendance	
	From	To
<i>Elementary School</i>	<i>January 1929</i>	<i>Feb. 2 - 1940</i>
<i>Higher school</i>		

Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary).
Regular Grammar school subjects.

6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan? *Yes*. If so, give date *1943*, and your reasons for so applying: *I think in Jerome Arkansas, War Relocation Center. Parents were old, father 64 & mother 59 yrs. They insisted they were old & too change any more for a aliens in the U.S. as Gov't may deport all Japanese population to Japan, aliens let & children later unless every one in family apply so they can go at same time. They believe rumor that children don't agree to go with them to Japan our family will be separated and we will be forced to be located to unknown State during war time when we have bad time and can't support ourselves because of war time hostility to Japanese people. Was afraid of this and afraid of separation from family during those times as parents made me & all the rumors & dangers about these things going around camp just like at the time of the army registration made us fear separation & relocation.*

7. (A) Have you ever expressly indicated that you would not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States? <i>Yes</i>	Have you ever declined to answer when asked whether you would swear unqualified allegiance? <i>No</i>
--	--

Or have you ever given a qualified answer to such question asked at War Relocation Centers? *Yes*. If so, give your reasons: *Parents were fearful if I answered Yes I would be taken into the Army and be discriminated and may be get killed and if the Army didn't take me I would get relocated and hostile treatment outside. They had feared they would be sent away to Japan any way in the U.S. Army they would get in trouble in Japan for having a son in the Army. I had fear of separation from family but not of being put into the Army because I registered at Santa Anita Assembly Center for the draft and would serve if called but didn't want to volunteer after what happened to us, being forced out of home and losing properties and kept in camp like an alien or prisoner.*

(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:

Would have if my citizenship was recognized and they let me go home with my family.

(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:

Was told whoever asked for repatriation we to go to Tule Lake.

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

(B) Give reasons for becoming a member:

Parents were asked by a man named Kimura. I don't know his last name but he was a Kibe-Nisei in block 32 where we were. I was out working on truck crew at food ware house. at that time. Mother told me he had a printed paper he was passing around to get members so mother just signed in place of me. I told parents I didn't want to be a member and won't be a member.

(C) State nature of your activity and offices you held: *None, I took morning ^{physical} exercise 5-6 times with the group of exercisers from our block and stopped as the organizations started to conduct same sort of exercises. Parents never became members but when re-education agitation was getting bad parents told me I better have my hair cut short for safety so I did.*

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

I never consented to join so I never had anything to do with them.



(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:

None.

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

I never became member and did not join them.

9. (A) When did you decide to apply for forms upon which to renounce your United States citizenship? I do not remember the
 any way at the end of the war the only thing left for me is to renounce who
 and be with my family. Another reason is that parents believed the Dan pro- and
 paganda that in Japan if I have citizenships all of us will get in trouble
 and worried me about this. They said the Japanese Gov't won't give us any con-
 sideration and will treat us worse than the U.S. Gov't did and maybe I will be put in prison. There were so many rumors and propaganda in this camp
 and so many violent things happened and there was no protection given to law abiding people that it looked as if the authorities didn't care what
 happened to us because we were Japanese and I didn't want to get in trouble with
 with parents, the people in camp or the authorities in Japan and was so con-
 fused that I believed the rumors and propaganda was the truth.

(B) If reasons given in answer to preceding question differ from reasons given to officer who held renunciation hearing, give your explanation for difference: I told the lady I wished to go to Japan. Parents & neighbors got me to fear if I didn't say a thing to renounce I would be separated from parents & conditions would be worse for us.

(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:

Had the same fears like I answered in 9(A). Rumors of all sorts were actually heard during this period & I had the same fears.

(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:

Believed that because I answered No to #27 & #28 there was no use to ask to have it withdrawn. Because everybody had said whoever gave No answers to these questioning was considered disloyal & would be deported to Japan when war ended unless they repatriated with parents before that time.

(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 was in Bismarck and having made the mistake of answering No #27 & #28 in Jerome WRA Center and being with a large number of persons who wanted to go to Japan and where members of the Dan I was afraid to say anything.

(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:

None.

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

I never became member and did not join them.

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

I do not remember the date. Rumors were going around the camp and every body was saying everyone who answered No, No to the Army registration questions are considered disloyal persons and will not be allowed to stay in U.S. when war comes to an end. Parents wanted to go to Japan as they were too old so they wouldn't be able to take care of themselves without me. Also as they lost everything & figured they would never be able to get on their feet again and decided on repatriation hoping maybe their relatives in Japan would help us. They were afraid I would be separated from them and we would not ever be together again & they wouldn't be able to take care of themselves without me. They pleaded with me and put pressure on me that I must renounce my citizenship and go to Japan with them and wait until war is over and then maybe get deported as they might die in the meantime. We believed all those rumors and that we would be separated. I believed because of the rumors spread by our neighbors and the Dan members that if I didn't I would be kept in camp and maybe sent out somewhere to be re-located where people were too hostile to Japanese and wouldn't be able to make my own way. Then I was worried too that if I am going to get deported.

(B) If reasons given in answer to preceding question differ from reasons given to officer who held renunciation hearing, give your explanation for difference: I told the lady I wished to go to Japan. Parents & neighbors got me to fear if I didn't say a things to renounce I would be separated from parents & conditions would be worse for us.

(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:

Had the same fears like I answered in 9(A). Rumors of all sorts were actually heard during this period & I had the same fears.

(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:

Believed that because I answered No to #27 & #28 there was no use to ask to have it withdrawn. Because everybody had said whoever gave No answers to these questioning was considered disloyal & would be deported to Japan when war ended unless they repatriated with parents before that time.

(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 was in Bismark and having made the mistake of answering No #27 & #28 in Jerome W.R.A. Center and being with a large number of persons who wanted to go to Japan and where members of the Dan I was afraid to say anything.

(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.

I was not considered as a citizen and was treated like an alien or enemy of my own country. So I thought I was deprived of my citizenship because of my Japanese ancestry. Losing everything like we had and believing parents would be removed to Japan as they were aliens I was afraid of separation from them.

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

To be with family.

(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. I didn't acquire Japanese citizenship. My brother-in-law went to City Hall in February 1946 & notified that I am in Japan as he wanted to get ration card for me. What I didn't know until 1955 was that he asked them to put my name in Family Koseki. I didn't know had been done. I never had no intention of registering and didn't want it done.

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 Fukuoka
City of Fukuoka
Consulate of the United States of America

Mitsuo Asahara
(Signature in full of applicant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of DEC 2 1955, 19_____

Service No. 3851
Tariff No. 38
No fee prescribed

John Reed
John Reed
American Vice Consul

Blk 1 to 3/11/58 946
Abn 8/23/48-023
L.N.W. 150 3317

AFFIDAVIT

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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 <p style="text-align: center;">Mutsuo Asahara</p>		Date of Birth <p style="text-align: center;">Oct. 21, 1922</p>	
2. If born prior to December 1, 1924	(A) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality? <p style="text-align: center;">Yes</p>	When <p style="text-align: center;">Uncertain</p>	Where <p style="text-align: center;">Tule Lake</p>
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 <p style="text-align: center;">No</p>	Where	
4. State periods of visits to Japan and purpose of each visit:			
Date		Purpose	
From	To		
Jan. 1925	March 1940	Schooling	
5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:			
School		Period of Attendance	
Elementary School		From Jan. 1929	To Feb. 2, 1940
Higher School			
Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary).			
Regular grammar school subjects.			
6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan? Yes If so, give date 1943-4-5 , 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? <p style="text-align: center;">Yes. (?) See attached sheet</p>		Have you ever declined to answer when asked whether you would swear unqualified allegiance? <p style="text-align: center;">Yes</p>	
Or have you ever given a qualified answer to such question asked at War Relocation Centers? No 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:			
Would have if my citizenship was recognized and they let me go home with my family.			

(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:

Was told whoever asked for repatriation are to go to Tule Lake.

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

(B) Give reasons for becoming a member:

See attached sheet

(C) State nature of your activity and offices you held: None. I took morning physical exercises 5-6 times with the group of exercisers from our block and stopped as the organizations started to conduct same sort of exercises. Parents never became members but when renunciation agitation was getting bad, parents told me I better have my hair cut short for safety so I did.

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

I never consented to join so I never had anything to do with them.

6:

I was living at 21713 Wilmington Avenue, Long Beach, Calif., and working as a farmer before the war. I was single. My parents, 2 elder brothers and 1 elder sister were evacuated to the Santa Anita Camp. I was evacuated to the San Pedro Assembly Center and our family was reunited at the Jerome WRA Center. My parents were aliens and were old, father being about 64 and mother about 57 years. At the time of the registration in the early part of 1943 in the Jerome WRA Center I answered No to questions 27 and 28 or refused to answer the questions and said, like I had been told to say, that I wished to be repatriated, so that I wouldn't have to volunteer for the Army or be told to leave the camp and relocate someplace during the war and be separated from my parents, brothers and sister. I think our family made application for repatriation in 1943 and on February 15, 1944.

The reasons for requesting repatriation were that my parents insisted that as they were old and that there was no chance anymore for aliens in the U. S. because the Government may deport all Japanese population to Japan, aliens first and children later unless everyone in family apply so that we can go at the same time. They believed the rumors that if children don't agree to go with them to Japan our family will be separated and we will be forced to relocate to an unknown State during wartime where we have bad time and can't support ourselves because of hostility to Japanese people. I was afraid of this and afraid of separation from my elderly parents during those times as parents kept at me all the time to be sure I didn't leave them. All the rumors of danger about separation from family and of hostility outside were going around the camp just like at the time of the army registration made us fear separation and relocation.

On February 11, 1945, my two brothers and I were sent to internment in Bismarck, North Dakota, and on August 30, 1945, I asked for repatriation because I was separated from my parents and elder sister who were in the Tule Lake Center. All along my parents insisted that we children must be repatriated to Japan because if we weren't we would be separated from the folks and never see them again. My folks were elderly and they needed us to take care of them. My parents, especially my father, had insisted all along that we must stay united as a family for our family security and welfare and that as they felt that conditions in the U. S. were hopeless that we must be repatriated so that we would be rejoined with our parents and that only through being repatriated would our family be rejoined. Also, being interned as an enemy alien and believing that my removal to Japan was inevitable and that I wouldn't be released from camp and that only by repatriating I would be joined with my folks as all the people interned said I requested repatriation on August 30, 1945.

7(A):

In the Jerome WRA Center I either answered No to questions 27 and 28 or else I declined to answer the questions. Parents were fearful if I answered Yes to questions 27 and 28 that I might be taken into the Army if I volunteered and be discriminated against and maybe get killed and if the Army didn't take me I would get relocated, be separated from parents, and receive hostile treatment outside. They had feared from evacuation time that they would be sent away to Japan because they were alien enemies and they believed that if I was in the U. S. Army they would get in trouble in Japan for having a son in the U. S. Army. I had fear of separation from family but not of

7(A) continued:

being put into the Army because I had registered at the Santa Anita Assembly Center for the draft and would have served if called but I didn't want to volunteer after what happened to us, being forced out of home and losing properties and kept in camp like an alien or prisoner. My citizenship was rejected and I was treated worse than an alien and just like an enemy because I was a Kibei-Nisei and I didn't wish to answer Yes to questions 27 and 28 and be separated from my family. People in camp said that if citizens didn't want to risk separation from families that we could give the answer of No or refuse to answer the questions and say that we wished to be expatriated so that is why I answered that I wished to be expatriated.

8(B):

Kibeis named Kimura and Matsuda tried to get me to join saying all Kibeis should join but I told them I was not interested. However, Kimura who lived in block 33 where we were, asked my parents. I don't remember his first name but he lived in our block. I was out working with the truck crew at the food stockhouse with Tsuneo Kurozawa, Kiyoshi Maeda and other fellows whose names I have forgotten, at the time Kimura talked to my parents. Mother told me that he had a printed paper he was passing around to get members so mother just signed it in place of me. I told my parents I didn't want to be a member and won't be a member. But this didn't seem to make no difference to the organization as they listed me as member anyway. I don't know if the paper mother signed made me a member of the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan or the Sokoku Seinen Dan but I think it was the young men's group.

8(F):

I never agreed to become member and did not join them. I was afraid of their group as it was like a big mob and I did not go to their office in Block 49 and do anything about asking them to take my name off their list because I was too afraid to face a group of them and get treated as a dog. I didn't want to get into trouble and my parents didn't wish me to do anything to arouse the group against me.

9(A):

I do not remember the date. Rumors were going around the camp and everybody was saying everyone who answered No, No to the Army registration questions are considered disloyal persons and will not be allowed to stay in U. S. when war comes to an end. Parents wanted to go to Japan as they were too old so they wouldn't be able to take care of themselves without me. Also as they lost everything and figured they would never be able to get on their feet again and decided for repatriation hoping maybe their relatives in Japan would help us. They were afraid I would be separated from them and we would not ever be together again and they wouldn't be able to take care of themselves without me. They pleaded with me and put pressure on me that I must renounce my citizenship and go to Japan with them and wait until war is over and then maybe get deported as they might die in the meantime. We believed all those rumors and that we would be separated. I believed because of the rumors spread by our neighbors and the Dan members that if I didn't, I would be kept in camp

9(A) continued:

and maybe sent out somewhere to be relocated where people were too hostile to Japanese and couldn't be able to make my own way. Then I was worried too that if I am going to get deported anyway at the end of the war, the only thing left for me is to renounce and be with my family. Another reason is that parents believed the Dan propaganda that in Japan if I have citizenship all of us will get in trouble and worried me about this. They said the Japanese Government won't give us any consideration and will treat us worse than the U. S. Government did and maybe I will be put in prison. There were so many rumors and propaganda in this camp and so many violent things happening and there was no protection given to law-abiding people that it looked as if the authorities didn't care what happened to us because we were Japanese and I didn't want to get into trouble with parents, the people in camp or the authorities in Japan and was so confused that I believed the rumors and propaganda were the truth.

9(B):

I was called in with the first group to renounce my citizenship. I told the lady that my citizenship wasn't recognized, that I wished to renounce, that I considered myself a Japanese rather than an American citizen and that I was loyal to Japan and wished to repatriate. My parents and number of neighbors got me to fear that if I didn't say such things to renounce I would be separated from my parents and conditions would be worse for me in the Center and if I got sent to Japan anyway I'd be in for trouble. At that time conditions were very rough and bad in that Center and I didn't wish to make trouble for myself with the residents and I didn't wish to be separated from my parents, brothers and sister and be left behind when they were sent away. There were rumors going around too that if citizens didn't renounce citizenship they would be kept in the Center only for a short time and would be sent outside to relocate during the war and take a chance on getting work and risk hostility and discrimination from White Americans who had no use for Japanese and that we wouldn't have a chance as we couldn't return to our home and we didn't have any jobs or money. But the main rumor was that those who didn't answer Yes to questions 27 and 28 were considered disloyal and would be deported to Japan after the war ended unless they were repatriated with alien parents during the war.

9(C):

Had the same fears like I answered in 9(A) and (B). Rumors of all sorts were actually heard during this period and the organizations in the Center kept the whole camp in a state of fear with agitation, rumors and propaganda. My parents, brothers, sister and I were worried about being separated from our folks if we didn't renounce our citizenship and our folks wanted to make sure that we renounced so we wouldn't be separated from them and would be repatriated to Japan so that our family would be together no matter what happened.

It was at the insistence of my folks because of all the rumors going around the Center that if my renunciation was not approved that I would be separated from my alien parents when they were sent to Japan and might never see them again. Because of the rumors

9(C) continued:

and my belief that if my renunciation was not approved/~~that~~ we would be separated, I requested approval of my renunciation by the Attorney General on January 10, 1945, and on January 16, 1945. My parents were terribly worried that if it was rejected that I would be separated from them and might never see them again in this life after they were repatriated to Japan and I was worried too. If it hadn't been for fear of family separation I believe I could have gotten control of my other fears and not have renounced my citizenship but camp conditions and pressure and rumors and propaganda just overwhelmed me and my family.

Being sent to Bismarck, North Dakota, because of my name having been listed as a Dan member by my mother and being afraid to inform the Dan headquarters to take my name off or to report to the WRA or Mr. Noyes or the Justice Department lawyers that I was not a member and had not agreed to become a member I believed that I would be sent to Japan and that the only way I could be reunited with my parents and sister who were in Tule Lake Center was through being sent to Japan. That is why on May 22, 1945, at Bismarck I told the Immigration and Naturalization Inspector that I wished to be sent to Japan and considered the U. S. an enemy country. I was afraid that if I didn't say such things that I might be left behind in the U. S. when my folks were repatriated. I had renounced my citizenship and was interned as an enemy alien in Bismarck and thought I would be kept interned until the end of the war and then be deported and that in the meantime my folks would have been repatriated and might die before I would see them again.

10(A):

My two brothers and I were in Bismarck and were separated from my parents and elder sister who were in the Tule Lake Center. I had renounced and was interned. I believed the only way I could be with my folks again was through being repatriated and if I wasn't repatriated I might never see them again.

10(B):

I didn't acquire Japanese citizenship. My brother-in-law went to City Hall in February, 1946, and notified that I am in Japan as he wanted to get ration card for me. What I didn't know until 1955 was that he asked them to put my name in Family Koseki. I didn't know this had been done. I never had no intention of registering and didn't want it done.

(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:

None

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

See attached sheet

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

See attached sheet

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

See attached sheet

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

See attached sheet

(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:

Believed that because I answered No to #27 and #28 there was no use to ask to have it withdrawn because everybody had said whoever gave No answers to these questions was considered disloyal and would be deported to Japan when war ended unless they repatriated with parents before that time.

(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 was in Bismarck and having made the mistake of answering No to #27 and #28 in Jerome WRA Center and being with a large number of persons who wanted to go to Japan and were members of the Dan, I was afraid to say anything.

(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.

I was not considered as a citizen and was treated like an alien or enemy of my own country so I thought I was deprived of my citizenship because of my Japanese ancestry. Losing everything like we had and believing parents would be removed to Japan as they were aliens, I was afraid of separation from them.

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

See attached sheet

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

See attached sheet

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

/s/ Mutsuo Asahara

(Signature in full of applicant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of February, 1958

U.S. Consulate Seal
Fukuoka, Japan

/s/ Wm. Dixon
American Vice Consul

Mutsuo Asahara

6. Yes. I think in 1943 in Jerome Arkansas WRA Center. Parents were old, father 64 and mother 57 years about. They insisted they were old and no chance anymore for aliens in the U.S. as Government may deport all Japanese population to Japan, aliens first and children later unless everyone in family apply so they can go at same time. They believe rumor that if children don't agree to go with them to Japan our family will be separated and we will be forced to relocate to an unknown State during wartime where we have bad time and can't support ourselves because of wartime hostility to Japanese people. Was afraid of this and afraid of separation from family during those times as parents made me and all the rumors of dangers about these things going around camp just like at the time of the army registration made us fear separation and relocation.

7. Yes No

Yes.

Parents were fearful if I answered Yes I ^{was} would be taken into the Army and be discriminated and maybe get killed and if the Army didn't take me I would get relocated and hostile treatment outside. They had fear that they would be sent away to Japan anyway because they were aliens and the Government wanted to get rid of aliens and that if I was in the U.S. army they would get in trouble in Japan for having a son in the Army. I had fear of separation from family but not of being put into the army because I registered at Santa Anita Assembly Center for the draft and would serve if called but didn't want to volunteer after what happened to us, being forced out of home and losing properties and kept in camp like an alien or prisoner. Main reason was that my citizenship was rejected and I was treated worse than an alien and just like I was an enemy because I was Kibei-Nisei.

7.(B) Would have if my citizenship was recognized and they let me go home with my family.

7.(C) Was told that whoever asked for repatriation are to go to Tule Lake.

8.(A) Copy affidavit.

8.(B) Parents were asked by a man named Kimura. I don't know his first name but he was a Kibei-Nisei in block 32 where we were. I was out working on truck crew at food warehouse at that time. Mother told me he had a printed paper he was passing around to get members so mother just signed in place of me. I told parents I didn't want to be a member and won't be a member.

8.(C) None. I took morning physical exercise 5-6 times with the group of exercisers from our block and stopped as the organizations started to conduct same sort of exercises. Parents never became members but when renunciation agitation was getting bad parents told me I better have my hair cut short for safety sake so I did.

8.(D) I never consented/^{to}join so I never had anything to do with them.

8.(E) None.

8.(F) I never became member and did not join them.

9.(A) I do not remember the date.

Rumors were going around the camp and everybody was saying everyone who answered No-No to the army registration questions are considered disloyal persons and will not be allowed to stay in U.S. when war comes to an end. Parents wanted to go to Japan as they lost everything and figured they would never be able to get on their feet again as they were too old so they had decided for repatriation hoping maybe their relatives in Japan would help us. They were afraid I would be separated from them and we would not ever be together again and they wouldn't be able to take care of themselves without me. They pleaded with me and put pressure on me that I must renounce my citizenship and go to Japan with them and not wait until war is over and then maybe get deported as they might die in the meantime. We believed all those rumors and that we would be separated. I believed because of the rumors spread by our neighbors and the Dan members that if I didn't I would be kept in camp and maybe sent out somewhere to be relocated where people were too hostile to Japanese and I couldn't be able to make my own way. Then I was worried too that if I am going to get deported anyway at the end of the war the only thing left for me is to renounce and be with my family. Another reason is that parents believed the Dan propaganda that in Japan if I have my citizenship all of us will get in trouble and worried me about this. They said the Japanese government won't give us any consideration and will treat us worse than the U.S. government did and maybe I will be put in prison. There were so many rumors and propaganda in this camp and so many violent things happening and there was no protection given to law abiding people that it looked as if the authorities didn't care what happened to us because we were Japanese and I didn't want to get into trouble with parents, the people in camp or the authorities in Japan and was so confused that I believed the rumors and propaganda was the truth.

(over)

9.(B) I told the lady I wished to go to Japan. Parents and neighbors got me to fear if I didn't say things to renounce I would be separated from parents and conditions would be worse for us.

9.(C) Had the same fears like I answered in 9(A). Rumors of all sorts were actually heard all during this period and I had the same fears.

9.(D) Believed that because I answered No to #27 and #28 there was no use to ask to have it withdrawn because everybody had said whoever gave No answers to those questions was considered disloyal and would be deported to Japan when war ended unless they repatriated with parents before that time.

9.(E) I was in Bismarck and having made the mistake of answering No to #27 and #28 in Jerome W.R.A. Center and being with a large number of persons who wanted to go to Japan and were members of the Dan I was afraid to say anything.

9.(F) I was not considered as a citizen and was treated like an alien or enemy of my own country. So I thought I was deprived of my citizenship because of my Japanese ancestry. Losing everything like we had and believing parents would be removed to Japan as they were aliens I was afraid of separation from them.

10(A) To be with family.

10(B) No.

I didn't acquire Japanese citizenship. My brother-in-law went to City Hall in February 1946 and notified that I am in Japan as he wanted to get a ration card for me. What I didn't know until 1955 was that he asked them to put my name in Family Koseki. I didn't know this had been done. I never had no intention of registering and didn't want it done.

Reproceder 4/9/57 - Ind
Reject

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. MUTSUO ASAHARA
 - b. Male? Yes Female? No Maiden Name? ✓
 - c. Birth place? Gardena, Los Angeles, Calif. Birth date? Oct. 31, 1922
 - d. Have you ever renounced Japanese Nationality? No When? ✓
Where? ✓
- Have you ever visited Japan? Yes When? Jan. 1926
- Did you attend school in Japan? Yes When? April, 1929
- How long? 10 years & 10 months What Schools? Aio Futajima Primary School
" " High School
- Period of attendance: From April, 1929 to Feb. 1940

PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS

1. Where did you live before evacuation? 21713 Wilmington Ave., Long Beach, Calif. U.S.A.
254
2. What was your occupation before evacuation? Farmer
3. Who, if anyone, was wholly or partially dependent upon you for support at the time you were evacuated? None
4. Where did your father and mother reside at the time of evacuation? 21713 Wilmington Ave., Long Beach, Calif. U.S.A.
Were they aliens? Yes. Japanese
What were their ages at the time of evacuation? _____
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? ✓
5. When and where were you married? May 25, 1956, Yamaguchi Pref., Japan
What is the name of your spouse? FUMIE ASAHARA

Is your spouse (wife or husband) a U. S. citizen, a renunciant or an alien? No. She is Japanese

6. What are the names, birthdates and birthplaces of your children? HiROKO (Daughter), born May 27th, 1952. at Aio, Futajima, Yamaguchi-shi, Japan
Tetsuji (Son), born Feb. 28th, 1954. 4-1-1953 Do
7. What members of your family were evacuated with you? (Wife, husband, children, father, mother, brothers, sisters, father-in-law, mother-in-law) Father, Mother, 2 Elder brothers, and 1 Elder sister, none others
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? The Eldest sister was in Japan
9. Who of them, if any, were U. S. citizens? ALL Members of my family, but my parents were U.S. citizens.
10. Did any of them serve in the Japanese armed forces? None of them.
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 stop-children) were in Japan during the war and whether they are U. S. citizens or Japanese aliens? ALL of them were in Japan and none of them are U.S. citizens or Japanese aliens
12. Did you suffer any property losses by reason of your evacuation? Yes Did you file a claim to recover losses you suffered by reason of your evacuation? Yes For what amount did you file your claim? \$39,585.00 What amount did you receive in settlement of your claims? None Did your parents suffer any property losses by reason of evacuation? No 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? My Father, Mother, two Elder brothers & one Elder sister ~~was~~ were firstly interned in Santa Nieta Camp.

When and where were you reunited with such member of your family? On Dec. 30th

1945 I was reunited with my parents and other family member at Portland just before
 Repatriation

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? NO

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? ✓ 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 of them did so

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? No 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? San Pedro Assembly Center

18. To what WRA Center were you next transferred? JEROM WRA Center

19. In what Block did you live there? forgotten

With whom did you share quarters there? forgotten

20. In what Camp were you when you applied for repatriation to Japan? IN JEROM Center, July, 1943 (not so sure)

21. Did you make that application before or after you answered the Army

Questionnaire in February or March, 1943? My application was made after Army Questionnaire

When did you make that application? June or July, 1943

Did you personally make that application? yes If not, who did? ✓

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

brothers? yes sisters? yes 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? IN JEROM Center

Did they then fear that the government intended to deport all aliens to Japan? No; that it intended to deport all Kibei to Japan? No; that it intended to deport all Nisei to Japan? No.

22. Did you make more than one application for repatriation to Japan, and, if so, when and where did you do so? only one application

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

What did they say to you to get you to apply for repatriation? nothing

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

Some Member of HOKOKU SEINENDAN

Names not remain in my memory, but Mr. KAI, block No. 33-17-A, Tule Lake Center.

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

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

I recieved only in a type of advice for repatriation

25. What did you then believe would happen to you if you did not make an application for repatriation to Japan? I did not care about.

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

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

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

27. Did you make application for repatriation because you believed the Government had no use for you and intended to deport you to Japan because you were Kibei? Yes; of that it intended to deport you to Japan because your parents were there? ; 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? JEROM Center

In what Block were you living in that Center at that time? Block 18-11-B.C.

Was the Questionnaire you answered the Army Questionnaire the WRA Application for Leave Clearance, if you remember? Army Questionnaire

29. Did you give a negative answer to Question No. 27? Negative; to Question No. 28? Same. Did you refuse to answer Question No. 27? No; Question No. 28? No

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? None of them Who were the family members who did this? _____

What did they say to you to get you to answer "No" to those questions or to refuse to answer those questions? They said nothing on these points.

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

31. Did any other persons pressure or threaten you into giving "No" answers

to those questions or into refusing to answer those questions? No. What are the names of those persons and state whether they were Issei, Kibei, or Nisei and the Blocks in which they lived and the organization, if any, of which they were members? ✓

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

32. What did you fear would happen to you if you didn't give "No" answers to those questions or you didn't refuse to answer them? ✓

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? ✓

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? No; or be forcibly relocated in the U. S. while the war still was going on? No. Did you fear that if you were to be drafted you would be discriminated against and be persecuted in the armed forces? Yes. Did you fear that if you were drafted? Yes or relocated? Yes you would be permanently separated from members of your family who were to be repatriated to Japan? Yes; from what family members did you fear to be separated? Parents

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

organizations to which they belonged? ✓

38. Did you fear that if you gave "Yes" answers to those questions that you would have to stay in camp and be separated from your parents or other family members who were to be deported to Japan because they were aliens or because they had asked to be sent to Japan and you did not want to be separated from them? No From what parent or family members did you fear separation? Each of family Members

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? No
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? No
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? No Name the group and its leaders or members from whom you feared this danger? ✓

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

42. Were you, or any member of your family, or any friend or anyone else attacked by members of the pressure groups in that Center for showing loyalty to the U. S.? No or opposition to the pressure groups? No or for giving "Yes" answers to Questions Nos. 27 and 28? No 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, I believed by Myself Who told you this? No body told

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? No body

45. Did you ever give a "Yes" answer to Question No. 27? Never; to Question No. 28? Never; Did you change your answer to Question No. 27 or 28 to "No" at any time? No. Did you change your answer to Questions Nos. 27 and 28 to "No" or refuse to give "Yes" answers to those questions by July 31, 1943 because you knew that "No" answers or a refusal to answer those questions would mean that you would be sent to Tule Lake or be segregated there with alien members of your family from whom you did not want to be separated? No.

46. When and where did you first register for the draft? I Never registered for the draft.

What classification did you first receive? Did you ever receive a 4-C (alien enemy) classification? No. When did you receive that 4-C classification?

In what Center were you when you received it?
Did you receive that 4-C classification before you answered the Army Questionnaire in February or March of 1943 while you were in a WRA Center or did you receive it afterward? No.

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? Yes. In what Center were you at the time? Jerome Center

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

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

afterward When were your parents first placed on the free list or notified that they could be relocated? I don't remember the exact time, but think

it was while we stayed Tule Lake Center from Sept, 1944 to Feb., 1945.

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? Not Remembered.

48. Would you have been willing to swear unqualified allegiance to the U. S. while you were in a WRA Center if the Government had allowed you to return to your home as a free citizen? Yes. Would you have been willing to return to your home alone? Yes; without the citizen members of your family likewise being freed from detention? Yes; 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? No. 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? No. Did you report to your Draft Board after you were released from camp? No. To what Draft Board? ✓
When? ✓ After your release from camp did you volunteer for service in our armed forces? No. Did you ever served armed forces? No. 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? Yes When? The exact time is not remembered
(b) Were you at any time a member of (1) Sokoku Kenkyukai? No
(2) Sokoku Kenkyo Seinen Dan? No (3) Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan?

NO (4) Hokoku Seinen Dan? Yes (5) Hokoku Joshi Seinen Dan? NO

When did you become a member? 1944. Exact time not remembered.

How long were you a member? about one year

When did you stop being a member? I continued being a member until I came back Japan

In what Block did you live at the time you became a member? 33-17-A (Tule Lake)

What was the name of your Block Manager? Mr. ITO. (the first name was not remembered)

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

TAYAKA's family and Kidani's family, and one other whose name is forgotten

What organizations were active in that Block? HOKOKU SEINEN DAN

What was the full name of the organization you joined? HOKOKU SEINEN DAN

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

Mr. KIMURA

51. Were your father? HOKOKU SEINEN DAN or mother? same or brothers? same or sisters? same

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? We were all in the same family

so it made us join the same organization.

What other members of your family were members of the Hoshi Dan? NONE

Joshi Dan? NONE

Seinen Dan? NONE

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? Mr. KIMURA & Mr. Matsuda. they were Kibei. their block No. was not re-

53. What did they tell you to persuade you to become a member? Those two men

were Kibei, and I was Kibei too, so they persuaded me to take the same way

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

They never said anything on that point.

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

I Feared to Feel some bad Feeling against the Members.

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

No. 49 Block, Tule Lake WRA Center was used as the office of the organization

What duties did you perform? None

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? Approximately how often did you join in the calisthenics? Once in every morning

Did you attend any of the organization's lectures? Yes Approximately how many lectures did you attend? No more than 20 lectures What was the nature of those lectures?

I remember that the most of them were given on the subject of religion.

Did you participate in any of their marching demonstrations? Yes If so, how many? Several times, not so sure

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? Yes

Who gave you such a warning? (State their names, blocks, where they lived and whether Issei, Kibei or Nisei) Mr. Kimura, block No. 33, Kibei

What did they tell you would happen if you dropped your membership or tried to drop membership? nothing on this point.

Had you learned that anyone who tried to drop membership had been threatened or had been beaten up for trying to drop membership? No Who, if you know, was beaten for trying to do it? I never knew

What group did you hear was responsible for beating persons who tried to withdraw from membership? I never heard that.

57. Were you in fear that you would be attacked and beaten up by members if you tried to drop membership? No What groups did you fear might do this? ✓
-
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? No Who told you this? ✓
Did you fear that if you dropped membership you would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when you were deported to Japan? NO.
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? NO Who told you this? (State the names, blocks where they lived and whether Issei, Kibei or Nisei) ✓
-
- Did you fear that if you dropped membership your parents who were to be sent to Japan would get in trouble there? NO.
60. Did you have your hair cut short or shaved? yes When? During the internment of Who Bank
did it? barber's shop Did you wear any insignia of the organization and, if so, what insignia? NO
-
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
nobody was placed in the "Stockade"
-
62. What was the nature of your employment and where did you work while you were in Tule Lake? Truck crew, food stockhouse
What were your working hours? 8 hrs Were you working while you were a member of any organization at Tule? ✓ In what block? ✓ What were the names of some of your fellow workers? TSUNEO KUROZAWA, MAEDA KIYOSHI,
other fellow's names are forgotten

63. Were you, or any member of your family, or any friend attacked by any members of any of the pressur  groups at Tule Lake? No 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? 33-17-A
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?
Not Remembered
64. (c) Where did you get the forms? Tule Lake Center When? not certain
64. (d) In what Center were you at that time? Tule Lake Center Block
Number: 33-17-A

(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? All is gone out of my sure memory, so I can't state whether I sent the letter before that Dec. 21st or after. Did you send it between December 21, 1944 and January 29, 1945? ✓?

66. Did you send it after the announcement of January 29, 1945, that the Tule Lake Center would be kept open? I can't answer this question due to the same reason as above-mentioned.

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,

not remembered.

1945: In the Newell Star? _____; from a notice on a bulletin board? Maybe;
from the Block Manager? NO; from what other persons? _____

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

(c) Did anyone tell you that you could not trust that announcement? NO
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 citizen-
ship 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? yes mother? yes father-in-law? NO ^{not there} mother-in-law? NO step-
father? ✓ step-mother? ✓ other aliens? ✓ who you believed were
to be deported to Japan? yes; (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
I was not married at that time
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? NO; (d) fear of treat or harm
to yourself? NO or your wife? ✓ or husband? ✓ or children? ✓
or mother? NO or father? NO or other members? NO of your family from
gangs in the Center? NO; (e) fear of mistreatment or physical harm from
the Government or its agents? NO

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 De-
partment? NO Did you read that announcement in the Newell Star? NO;
from a bulletin board? Maybe so; or learn about it from the Block Manager?
NO; 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? NO Were you afraid of being relocated because you had heard that jobs were scarce? NO; that employers did not wish to hire Japanese and that you might not get work to support yourself and your family? NO; that the public was hostile to Japanese and you feared mob violence? NO. If you had been forcibly relocated what members of your family would you then have had to support? NONE of them

Had you heard of any relocated persons being discriminated against? NO; refused work? NO; being insulted? NO; being attacked? NO; being shot at? NO; being persecuted? NO; whose homes had been burned? NO. When and where had these incidents taken place? ✓

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

70. Did you send that letter because you believed that if you sent for the forms and renounced your citizenship that you would be interned by the Justice Department and could stay in camp until the war ended and then be safely relocated when public hostility to Japanese died down? NO. Who told you that this could be done? Nobody told me so. but I sent that letter only because I wished to be sent to Japan.

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? Nobody told me so.

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? NONE of them were in such fear.

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

All My family Members were living in the Same Block, Namely in No. 33-17-A1

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? NO; and, if so, from what alien members? ✓

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

74. Name the members of your family who told you that you would be separated from your family if you did not send for the forms and renounce your citizenship? Any member of My family never told Me so.

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. nobody told me so

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? ✓

My father, Mother, two Elder brothers & one Elder sister were in the Tule Lake Center with me at that time.

What members of your family pressured, threatened or persuaded you to send that letter? None of them did so.

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

77. Did your husband? ✓ wife? ✓ father? NO mother? NO brothers? NO sisters? NO in-laws? ✓ force you to send a letter requesting forms on which to renounce your citizenship so that you wouldn't be separated from them by being forced to relocate while they remained in camp or finally were deported to Japan? If such person or persons were

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

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

78. Did you send that letter requesting forms upon which to renounce citizenship because you heard that alien members of your family who had requested repatriation to Japan would have to stay in the Center until they could be exchanged or removed to Japan and that you ultimately would have to be relocated in this country and thus be separated from them unless you applied for renunciation? NO 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 Nobody

told me so.

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

for repatriation

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? I don't remember

that they were on the WRA free list or not

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? I didn't fear on this point. 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. nobody told me it.

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? No 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 *In other words, it can be said that my decision was partly due to the above mentioned points.*

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? No; and because the police didn't give any protection to the residents? No; 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? No 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? No and the safety of your wife? ✓, husband? ✓, father? ✓, mother? ✓, children? ✓, brothers? ✓, sisters? ✓, other members of your family? ✓.

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 *In any case, I never thought in such a way.* What trouble did you think you would get into in Japan if you didn't renounce U. S. citizenship? ✓

State what members of your family told you this. ✓

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

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. Some Member of the HOKOKU SEINEN DAN spread such a RUMOR, including Issei, Kibei & Nisei whose name are forgotten.

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. NONE of them.

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? NO. What members of your family there did you fear might get in such trouble? ✓

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? to be frank, I did disregard such a question

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

What did you fear would happen to you or to them? All was out of thinking

Did you believe that you or they would be put in prison? NO; internment camp? NO; be forced to work as slave laborers? NO; or what else did you fear would happen to you or to them? I never cared of such a thing

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. nobody else.

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

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

Who were the Issei leaders of those organizations and in what Blocks did they live? I don't remember the Leaders.

The Kibei leaders and Blocks where they lived? do

The Nisei leaders and Blocks where they lived? do

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, they moved away after I sent the letter. 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? ✓. If so, what groups? ALL are gone out of My Memory, so that I can't answer this question.

(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? NO. Who told you this would happen? Nobody.

State whether they were Issei, Kibei or Nsei, 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? NO

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

I was not in fear of any leader, any leader.

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

I was not in fear of any members, any members.

Why, were you in fear? ✓

Were any other members of your family in fear of them or their organizations and, if so, state the names of your family members who were in fear of them? None of them was in fear.

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. NO

94. Were you in fear of being attacked and beaten up by them or their organizations if you did not send for the forms and renounce your citizenship? NO Had any of them threatened you? NONE of them if so, what were their names and state what they said to you. ✓

95. Were you in fear that members of your family might be attacked and physically harmed if you did not send that letter, and, if so, state what members of your family you feared might be harmed by them. NO

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? NO; Seinen Dan? NO; Joshi Dan? NO; Manzanar gang? NO; the Poston gang? NO; Jerome gang? NO; San Pedro gang? NO; the Tiger gang? NO; The Black Dragon Society gang? NO or other

100. While you were in a WRA Center did the U. S. Immigration Service commence any deportation proceeding against your husband? ; wife? ; father? No; mother? No, 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.? No. Did you fear separation from such person and did ~~you~~ ^{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? No. *I never feared such a thing.*

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? The Eldest br: MASAO ASAHARA; Elder br: YUTAKA ASAHARA; sisters? Michiko ASAHARA; other family members? No other

Did you have your hearing before the renunciation of your wife? ; husband? ; brothers? No, at the same time as brothers & Sister or sisters? _____. Did you have it on the same day as your wife? ; husband? . On what date did you have your renunciation hearing? I remember it was in January, 1945, but not remember the date. Was your hearing officer a man? No; a woman? Yes. Did you have an interpreter at your hearing? No, I had no interpreter. Did you need one? No need

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.? I don't remember my statements to the hearing officer. What, in substance, did you tell the hearing officer as reasons why you wanted to renounce your citizenship? The U.S and Japan were at war, and thereby my parents, both Japanese not U.S. citizens, were anxious to return to Japan. Dad Mem. While I was Kibei. To be frank, such a circumstance guided me to renunciation. 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. It is remembered that some officers of Hokoku Seinen Dan coached me how to say at hearing.

But names were forgotten

When? Feb. 11th, 1945; with what groups: the 1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th groups? 3rd Group. What members of your family remained at Tule Lake? My parents and the elder sister remained.

What other members of your family were removed from Tule Lake Center to Bismarck? Two elder brothers were removed with me.

to Santa Fe? none When? ✓

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

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

ON Dec. 30th, 1945, at Portland.

Name the other members of your family who renounced citizenship.

The eldest brother Masao Asahara, the elder brother, Yutaka, ASAHARA & the elder sister Michiko, ASAHARA.

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? No. 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? No.

108. (a) If you applied for relocation in the U. S. after your renunciation state when you did so. I never applied for relocation.

108. (b) Did you write a letter to the Attorney General or Justice Department asking to cancel your renunciation? No 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? No. 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? ✓

A sister

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? NO. 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? NO.

What members of your family, if any, were removed to other internment camps after you had your renunciation hearing? no My two brothers were

Removed to Bismark Camp with me and therefore we got separated from our parents and sister who still remained in Tule Lake Center.

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

I was re-united with my parents and sister, on Dec. 30th, 1945 at Portland just before we, all of my family member, went aboard a transporting ship which took us back to Japan.

When were you released from detention? 11 Dec. 26th, 1945. In

what camp were you when you were released from detention? Bismark Camp.

If any of your family members were sent to Japan, state when they sailed for Japan. They sailed from Portland for Japan on the same date From what port did they sail? Portland ^{by the same vessel.} What other members of

your family went to Japan? My father and mother, two Elder brothers, and one Elder sister.

When were you placed on the "free list"? I don't remember it. . 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. I don't remember it.

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.

None of them has served in the Armed Forces of the U.S. & 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? Nobody did so to me

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? None of them.

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

Have you ever served in the armed forces of the U. S.? NO

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. Nobody

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

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

Where? At Aio Futajima, Yamaguchi City Years you voted? 1947 What elections? Elections for ^{the} Members of Parliament & the members of Prefecture Assembly.
Why did you vote in those elections? _____

What Allied military officers told you to vote? No Allied military officers told me to vote.

What were you told would happen to you if you didn't vote? I did not care about it. I was only conducted by Japanese officials.

What Japanese officials told you to vote? the officials of City Hall

What neighborhood association told you to vote? The leader of Neighborhood association also conducted me to vote, while he did so against other persons.

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

TATSURO FUJIMURA. Aio Futajima, Yamaguchi City, Japan

What were you told would happen to you if you didn't vote? Nothing

What did you believe or fear would happen to you if you didn't vote? I believed and feared nothing. Since about 1949, I stopped to vote in ANY case, because I got notified that voting in any Japanese election will cause some trouble against the U.S. Government when I regain the U.S. citizenship.

Since returning to Japan in 1946 has your name been registered in any family Koseki? and notified. I myself acquire Japanese citizenship. My brother-in-law went City Hall in Feb. 1946. Then he was asked by them to put my name in Koseki for the purpose.
Where? I never had ANY intention of registering for other reason.

Did you personally apply to be registered in a Koseki? NO

Where did you go to be registered? My brother-in-law registered for myself in the City Hall When? Feb. 1946

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. TADAYOSHI MAEDA

What relation is that person to you? Brother-in-law

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

to get a ration card

What caused you to be registered in a Koseki since 1946? Just as above-mentioned

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?

Yes. or would not have been given an address to

receive mail? Yes or would have been
punished, and, if so, by whom? No and why? _____

Were you registered because of fear that if you weren't you would suffer
in some form? Yes such as would not be issued a ration card?
Yes or for what other reasons? No others

Have you, since returning to Japan in 1946 been naturalized as a Japanese
citizen? Yes. If so, what steps did you take to become natu-
ralized as a Japanese citizen? I regained Japanese citizenship only by
Registering in the City Hall.

Have you, since returning to Japan been employed by the Japanese Govern-
ment or any agency of the Japanese Government? NO

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? NO For what service? _____
In what capacity? _____ Where did you perform your
work? _____ Dates of your employment? _____

What is your occupation now? Farmer Where? Aio Futajima,
Yamaguchi City.
What property do you own in Japan? Nothing but a very small cottage
Nature of property? a small cottage
Estimated valuation of that property? no more than \$ 1000.-

Name of your nearest relative in the U. S. and address. TERUO Asahara
I don't know the exact address, but sure He is living now in Sacramento City
To what address do you intend to return to in the U. S. 21713 Wilming-
ton Ave, Long Beach, Calif.

(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? Not yet When did you file it? _____

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

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. MUTSUO ASAHARA
- b. Male? Female? Maiden Name? NONE
- c. Birth place? GARDENA, CALIFORNIA Birth date? OCTOBER 21, 1922
- d. Present address: FUTASHIMA NEGI YAMAGUCHI CITY JAPAN

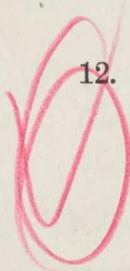
PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS

1. Where did you live before evacuation? WILMINGTON AVE, LONG BEACH CALIFORNIA
2. What was your occupation before evacuation? FARMING VEGETABLE
3. Who, if anyone, was wholly or partially dependent upon you for support at the time you were evacuated? PARENTS, BROTHERS, SISTER
4. Where did your father and mother reside at the time of evacuation? WILMINGTON AVE LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA
Were they aliens? YES
What were their ages at the time of evacuation? FATHER 64 and Mother 57
Were your parents both evacuated also? YES Was either of them in ill health while in a WRA Center? YES Was either of them hospitalized while in a WRA Center? YES
If so, when and in what Center? THLE LAKE 1943 OCTOBER TO SUMMER OF 1944
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? NONE
5. When and where were you married? MAY 25th 1951 IN JAPAN
What is the name of your spouse? FUMIE
Is your spouse (wife or husband) a U. S. citizen, a renunciant or an alien? Alien
6. What are the names, birthdates and birthplaces of your children? HIROKO (FEMALE) BORN MAY 28 1952
TETSJI (MALE) BORN FEBRUARY 27, 1954
7. What members of your family were evacuated with you? PARENTS, BROTHERS SISTER
8. State what members of your family (spouse, mother, father, brothers, sisters or children), were in Japan during the war? SISTER (oldest)

9. Who of them, if any, were U. S. citizens? SHIGE

10. Did any of them serve in the Japanese armed forces? NO

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? FATHER-IN-LAW, Mother-in-law, sisters-in-law, Brother-in-law.



12. Did you suffer any property losses by reason of your evacuation? YES Did you file a claim to recover losses you suffered by reason of your evacuation? yes For what amount did you file your claim? \$ 5587.75 Bank account What amount did you receive in settlement of your claims? NONE Did your parents suffer any property losses by reason of evacuation? yes If so, for what amount did they file claims? \$ 56.200- What amount did they receive in settlement of their claims? NONE

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? NONE

Re: LEAVES

14. Did you apply for "short term", "seasonal work", "indefinite leave", "student's leave" or "relocation" while you were in a WRA Center? _____
When did you make that application? _____
In what camp were you at that time? _____

Were you denied leave? _____ By whom? NONE

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

15. Did you go out for seasonal work or on any leave clearance? _____ 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.

What happened to them?

none

When and where did the occurrences take place?

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

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

What happened to them?

When and where did the occurrences take place?

Re: APPLICATIONS FOR REPATRIATION

17. To what Assembly Center were you evacuated? *SANTA ANITA*

18. To what WRA Center were you next transferred? *JEROME ARKASAS*

19. In what Block did you live there? *BLOCK 18*

With whom did you share quarters there? *ONLY WITH MY FAMILY*

20. In what Camp were you when you applied for repatriation to Japan? *JEROME ARKASAS*

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? *JULY OR AUGUST*

Did you personally make that application? *NO*. If not, who did? *WRA CENTER AUTHORITY*

Did any of the following persons also make applications for repatriation to Japan?

Your husband? wife? father? *YES* mother? *YES* brothers? *YES*

sisters? *YES* 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? *JEROME ARKASAS*

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? YES JEROME - BEFORE TRANSFERRED TO LAKE ARROWHEAD IN CALIFORNIA
23. What members of your family pressured you into applying for repatriation to Japan? FATHER and Mother
 What did they say to you to get you to apply for repatriation? They wanted me to be with them.
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. _____
 If those persons were leaders or members of any organization state the name of the organization. NO
 What did those persons tell you to get you to apply for repatriation? None
25. What did you then believe would happen to you if you did not make an application for repatriation to Japan? Relocate to UNKNOWN STATE
 Were you fearful that if you did not apply for repatriation you would be separated from your husband? _____ wife? _____ children? _____ mother? YES father? YES brothers? yes sisters? yes or other persons? _____
 Were those persons in the same Center with you at the time you applied for repatriation? yes. If any of them were not, state who was not and where they were at the time. _____
26. Did you believe that if you didn't apply for repatriation to Japan that sooner or later you would be forced to relocate in the U. S.? YES; in an area hostile to Japanese? YES; that you might be drafted into the armed forces? YES; that you would be separated from alien members of your family you believed would be deported to Japan? YES
27. Did you make application for repatriation because you believed the Government had no use for you and intended to deport you to Japan because you were a Kibei? yes; or that it intended to deport you to Japan because your parents were there? yes; or because your parents were aliens here and that it intended to deport them on an exchange ship to Japan simply because they were aliens? yes; and that they wanted you to be with them and not be separated from them? yes.

Re: QUESTIONS 27 AND 28

28. In what WRA Center were you at the time you answered the Army Questionnaire containing Questions Nos. 27 and 28? JEROME, ARIZONA
 Was the Questionnaire you answered the Army Questionnaire or the WRA Application for Leave Clearance, if you remember? NO

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? NO; Question No. 28? NO.

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? NO. Who were the family members who did this? NONE

What did they say to you to get you to answer "No" to those questions or to refuse to answer those questions? NONE

Did you give a "No" answer to those questions or refuse to answer them because your father? mother? brothers? sisters? or other family members? were in Japan at the time and you feared they might get in trouble with the Japanese government if you were willing to serve in the U. S. Army? YES or were willing to swear allegiance to the U. S.? YES. Did you give "No" answers to those questions or refuse to answer them because your father? mother? brothers? sisters? 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? NO. 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? NONE

What did those persons say to you to get you to give "No" answers to those questions or to refuse to answer those questions? NONE

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? BECAUSE WE WERE CITIZEN although treated as ALIEN

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? PARENTS WERE ALIEN MAY PUNISHED BY JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

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? no; or be forcibly relocated in the U. S. while the war still was going on? yes. Did you fear that if you were to be drafted you would be discriminated against and be persecuted in the armed forces? yes. Did you fear that if you were drafted? yes or relocated? yes you would be permanently separated from members of your family who were to be repatriated to Japan? yes; from what family members did you fear to be separated? My Parents

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? None

38. Did you fear that if you gave "Yes" answers to those questions that you would have to stay in camp and be separated from your parents or other family members who were to be deported to Japan because they were aliens or because they had asked to be sent to Japan and you did not want to be separated from them? yes. From what parent or family members did you fear separation? FATHER & 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? no one but thought of myself

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? no. Who told you that this might happen to you? None

41. Did you fear that if you gave "Yes" answers to those questions that you might be attacked and harmed by groups of Issei, Kibei or Nisei in camp? no. Name the group and its leaders or members from whom you feared this danger? none

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

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.? no or opposition to the pressure groups? no or for giving "Yes" answers to Questions Nos. 27 and 28? no. If so, state the names of the persons who were attacked. none

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? no Who told you this? no

44. Did you give "No" answers to Questions 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? none

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

46. When and where did you first register for the draft? at Santa Anita
I don't remember
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? Santa Anita
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*? I don't remember

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? none

Did you sign such a petition before you answered the Army Questionnaire in February or March, 1943 or afterward? no Did you sign such a petition before you made a request for repatriation to Japan or afterward? no When were your parents first placed on the free list or notified that they could be relocated? I don't remember

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? _____

I don't remember

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

Caucasians? Yes; that the citizen members of your family would be relocated safe from harm? Yes; and that the alien members of your family would be relocated safely? Yes. Were 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? no. Did you report to your Draft Board after you were released from camp? NO. To what Draft Board? NO NO. What draft classification did you finally receive? none. After your release from camp did you volunteer for service in our armed forces? no. Were you drafted into the armed forces? No. When none; into what branch? none; what period of time did you serve? none; where did you serve? none; what was your Serial Number? no. Have you received an Honorable Discharge from such service? no; what is the date of that Discharge? no.

Re: MEMBERSHIP IN ORGANIZATIONS

50. Were you at any time a member of the Hoshi Dan? no; Seinen Dan? Yes; or Joshi Dan? no; at the Tule Lake Center? Yes. When did you become a member? Do not remember. How long were you a member? do not remember. When did you stop being a member? Do not remember. In what Block did you live at the time you became a member? 32-. What was the name of your Block Manager? Mr. ITO. With whom did you share living quarters at the Tule Lake Center? Only with my parents sister & B. Father. What organizations were active in that Block? I do not no. What were the names of the leaders of the organizations in your Block? I do not no.
51. Was your father? No or mother? No a member of any organizations? No. Did they persuade you to become a member? No. What did they say to you to persuade you to become a member? none. What other members of your family were members of the Hoshi Dan? none. Joshi Dan? no. Seinen Dan? MASAO my older brother and YUTAKA. Why did they become members? WERE ASKED TO BECOME A MEMBER.
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? Kibei Nisei - Mr. Kimura I do not know the 1st name.

53. What did they tell you to persuade you to become a member? *I was out working and I REALLY Refused to become a member, but lists of name*

What did they say would happen to you if you did not become a member? *already printed and passed around so my parents just signed in place of me.*

54. What did you believe would happen to you if you did not become a member? *As I stated 1st I refused to become a member so didn't think of anything?*

55. What office, if any, did you hold in the organization? *None*

What duties did you perform? *None*

How did you become an officer? *None*

When did you become an officer? *None*

From whom did you receive notice that you were an officer? *None*

What duties did you perform as an officer? *None*

As a member did you attend any morning calisthenic exercises? *Yes* Approximately how often did you join in the calisthenics? *Whenever asked to go.*

Did you attend any of the organization's lectures? *no* Approximately how many lectures did you attend? *none* What was the nature of those lectures? *Buddhist (Religious)*

Did you participate in any of their marching demonstrations? *yes* If so, how many? *5 or 6 times*

Did you attend any other meetings of the organization? *no* Where and how often? *None*

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

Did anybody warn you that you could not withdraw from membership? *no* Who gave you such a warning? *None*

What did they tell you would happen if you dropped your membership or tried to drop membership? *nothing*

Had you learned that anyone who tried to drop membership had been threatened or had been beaten up for trying to drop membership? *no* Who, if you know, was beaten for trying to do it? *None*

What group did you hear was responsible for beating persons who tried to withdraw from membership? *None*

57. Were you in fear that you would be attacked and beaten up by members if you tried to drop membership? *no* What groups did you fear might do this? *None*

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? no Who told you this? none

Did you fear that if you dropped membership you would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when you were deported to Japan? no

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? no Who told you this? no

Did you fear that if you dropped membership your parents who were to be sent to Japan would get in trouble there? no

60. Did you have your hair cut short or shaved? Yes. Did you wear any insignia of the organization and, if so, what insignia? SUNRISE

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 no

62. What was the nature of your employment and where did you work while you were in Tule Lake? TRUCK CREW and food ware house

What were your working hours? 8 hrs Were you working while you were a member of any organization at Tule? Yes What were the names of some of your fellow workers?

Maeda, OKIHARA

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? No Who was? none

When? none By whom? none

**Re: REQUESTS FOR FORMS UPON WHICH
TO RENOUNCE CITIZENSHIP**

64. When did you send a letter to the Attorney General or the Justice Department asking for forms upon which to renounce your citizenship? *I don't remember, when papers were passed*

(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. *written*)

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 will be closed within a year? Did you send it *between* December 21, 1944 and January 29, 1945? *I don't remember.*

66. Did you send it *after* the announcement of January 29, 1945, that the Tule Lake Center would be kept open? *I don't remember*

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? *no*; from a notice on a bulletin board?; from the Block Manager?; from what other persons? *I do not remember*

(b) Did you believe the announcement? If not, state why you did not believe the announcement. *I do not remember*

(c) Did anyone tell you that you could not trust that announcement? *no* If so, state who told you not to rely on that announcement and what they said to you to make you disbelieve it. *none*

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? Yes; (d) fear of threat 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? 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: I got

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? None Were you afraid of being relocated because you had heard that jobs were scarce? None; that employers did not wish to hire Japanese and you might not get work to support yourself and your family?; that the public was hostile to Japanese and you feared mob violence? If you had been forcibly relocated what members of your family would you then have had to support?

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

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 going around and thought and believe it

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? None

72. Were any members of your family 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? No

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? Parents

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

74. Name the members of your family who told you that you would be separated from your family if you did not send for the forms and renounce your citizenship? my

parents

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.

none

76. What members of your family were in the Tule Lake Center at the time you sent that letter to the Justice Department? Parents, brother, sister

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

none

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

none

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? none

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

none

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? _____ Who told you this might happen if you didn't renounce your citizenship? none

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

none

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? I don't remember

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. I thought of myself.

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?; that you feared that you might be confined to camp until the war ended?; which might take many years? or that if the war did not come to an end you would be kept in camp forever? or that when and if the war ended the Government might deport you to Japan? and that you wanted to get away from camp life? 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?

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?; and then didn't give you any protection in the Tule Lake Center from the threats and violence of gangs?; and because the police didn't give any protection to the residents?; and you were scared by the soldiers moving in and driving the residents around and searching their quarters?; 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? 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? and the safety of your wife?, husband?, father?, mother?, children?, brothers?, sisters?, other members of your family?

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? Except American Government might deported and Japanese Government may not consider us.
State what members of your family told you this. no one

Name the Issei, Kibei and Nisei who told you this and state in what Blocks they lived at Tule Lake and the name of any organizations to which they belonged? none

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

84. Did you fear that if you didn't send for the forms and renounce your citizenship that you eventually might be drafted into the army while you were in the Center or after you were forcibly relocated which would result in separating you from alien members of your family who were to be sent to Japan because they had asked for repatriation to Japan and wanted to go there? 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? none

85. Did your alien parents fear that if you didn't send for the forms and renounce your citizenship that you eventually might be drafted into the army and be separated from them when they were sent to Japan? Did they tell you this? Name other persons who told you this. none

Did your parents fear that if you served in the armed forces that they would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when they arrived in Japan? Did they tell you this? Name other persons who told you this. none

86. Did any person or persons or group of persons tell you or spread the rumor that if you didn't send for the form and renounce your citizenship you would get into trouble with the Japanese government when you were deported to Japan? Name the persons who told you these things, the Blocks where they lived and the organizations to which they belonged.

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. none

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? my 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?.....

none

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

What did you fear would happen to you or to them?

none

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?

none

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.

none

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

none

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

none

Who were the Issei leaders of those organizations?

The Kibei leaders?

I don't remember

The Nisei leaders?

" "

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?..... If so, what groups?

I don't remember

Were any groups of leaders or members of the Seinen Dan or Hoshi Dan removed to Santa Fe before you sent in that letter? If so, what groups?

I don't know

(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? Who told you this would happen?

none.

Were you in fear of the leaders of any of the organizations at Tule? Were you in fear of the members of any of the organizations? Of what organizations were you in fear?

None

of what leaders were you in fear?

of what members were you in fear?

None

Why were you in fear?

None

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

None

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

None

94. Were you in fear of being attacked and beaten up by them or their organizations if you did not send for the forms and renounce your citizenship? Had any of them threatened you? If so, what were their names and state what they said to you.

None

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

No

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.

No

97. While you were in Tule were you ever called an inu?; 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?

None

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

None

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? What were their names?

none

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? *yes*

State the names of the persons who checked up on you in this manner. *I don't remember*

Did anyone take down your name as being a person who did not send such a form or was late in sending for such a form? State the names of the persons who did this and whether they were Issei, Kibei or Nisei: *no*

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. *none*

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? *no*; your children? *no*; or other members of your family? *no* mistreated for your delay in sending such a letter? *no* What mistreatment did they suffer and from whom?

none

100. While you were in a WRA Center did the U. S. Immigration Service commence any deportation proceeding against your husband?; wife? *no*; father? *no*; mother? *no*, for a 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? *no*

Did you have your hearing before the renunciation of your wife?; husband?; brothers?; or sisters? Did you have it on the same day as your wife?; husband?

On what date did you have your renunciation hearing? *I don't remember*
Was your hearing officer a man? *yes*; a woman? *yes* Did you have an interpreter at your hearing? *no* Did you need one? *yes* *She understood Japanese Language*

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? wishes to return to Japan

Name the persons who coached you and told you what you were to say at your hearing to make certain your renunciation would be approved and state whether they were Issei, Kibei or Nisei. no

103. Did the hearing officer tell you that you did not have to renounce your citizenship in order to go to Japan? yes. Did you believe this? no. Were you in fear of the hearing officer? no. Why? no

Did you fear to tell the hearing officer the real reasons why you were renouncing your citizenship? no What did you think would happen if you had told him the real reasons?

none

104. Did you fear that if you did and your renunciation was not accepted that you would get in trouble with your parents? no; other family members? no; who were in Tule Lake? no; or in some other internment camp? Were you then in fear of being forcibly relocated in a dangerous area? no. (If your hearing took place after the January 29, 1945, announcement were you still in fear of eventual relocation in a hostile area? no.) Were you then in fear of being drafted? no. Were you then in fear of separation from members of your family? yes. From what members?

parents

Were they in Tule Lake? yes; or in what other Center? no. Were they on the WRA "free list" and eligible for relocation at the time? Idnt know. 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? no. Had the leaders or members been removed to other camps at the time you had your hearing? ? Were some leaders and members still in camp at the time you had your hearing? no. What were the names of those who were still in camp? none

.....; in your Block? no

Were you in fear of them? no

106. Were you removed from Tule Lake Center to Bismarck? yes; Santa Fe?; When? Feb. 11, 1945; with what groups: the 1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th groups? 3rd. What members of your family remained at Tule Lake? Father, mother, sister

What other members of your family were removed from Tule Lake Center to Bismarck? my brother MASEO and YUTAKA; to Santa Fe? When? Feb. 11, 1945

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

State when and where you were re-united with them? At Bismarck

Name the other members of your family who renounced citizenship. I don't know

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? no. 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? no

108. If you applied for relocation in the U. S. after your renunciation state when you did so. no

Re: MITIGATION HEARING

109. Did you have a "mitigation hearing" between December, 1945, and April, 1946? 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.

Were the members of your family with you in the same Center at the time of this hearing? 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 the family accompanied them 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.

Date: *July 3rd 1955*

Mutsuo Aschore

Signature

Futatabi Megi
Yamaguchi City Japan

Address

.....
Telephone Number