

8.12 FURUKAWA , NAOYE

1954 - 1959

78/177

c

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 Naoye Furukawa		Date of Birth October 17, 1921	
2. If born prior to December 1, 1924	(A) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality? yes	When do not recall	Where San Francisco
3. If born since December 1, 1924	(A) Was your name ever registered with a Japanese Consulate for the purpose of reserving your Japanese nationality?		
If so, did you thereafter renounce your Japanese nationality?		When	Where
4. State periods of visits to Japan and purpose of each visit:			
Date		Purpose	
From	To		
1927	1928	With parent	
5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:			
School		Period of Attendance	
None		From	To
Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary).			
6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan? yes If so, give date do not recall , and your reasons for so applying: At Jerome W.R.A. My Parent Wanted to prevent family Separation. They forced me to join the pro. Japanese group, And group leader led me to make request for repatriation to Japan.			
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? yes	
Or have you ever given a qualified answer to such question asked at War Relocation Centers?.....If so, give your reasons: THIS also done at Jerome W.R.A. I was forced by leader of group to write (P) refuse to Answer.			
(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? yes If so, state when you changed your mind and your reasons therefor: But pressure of pro-Japanese group prevent me from doing so.			

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

The time when I was forced by pressure group to write refuse to answer, I wasn't told anything about being segregated to Tule Lake. Instead told by leader that we are to be removed to Japan.

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"/>	
Heimusha 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"/>	
Kibei Seinen Kai (Association of U. S. Citizens of Japanese Ancestry who have returned to America after studying in Japan)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
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)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
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"/>	
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:

At Japanese WRA I was forced to prevent family separation. They forced me to join the pro-Japanese group and group leader led me to make request for repatriation to Japan.

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

The only chair of Japanese W.R.A. I was forced by leader of group to write refused to answer.

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

But pressure of pro-Japanese group prevented me from doing so.

(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:

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

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

Parent thought that by renunciation they could prevent family separation, because parent are enemy alien and fear they be send to Japan and unless I renounce my citizen. I be separate from parent so I was forced by them to do so.

(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 was forced by parent to give wild distorted answer to hearing officer and I thought unless I give wild distorted answer they would not accept my request.

(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:

(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:

I was prevent by parent from not to withdraw my renunciation, because they thought by renouncing U.S. Citizen, I would be send to Japan with them and prevent family separation.

(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 married to Japanese husband, when I learn that I could make request for cancellation and my husband prevent me from applying.

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

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

my parent always in their mind, to prevent family separation, they forced me to come to Japan with them, I was unable to support myself and I had to do as parent says.

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

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

After I was married to Japanese husband, I have taken action to acquire Japanese Citizen.

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

Mary Furukawa
(Signature in full of applicant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of, 19.....

Wayne M. Collins
Attorney at Law
Mills Tower, 220 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, California, U.S.A.
December 13, 1954

AIR LETTER

Dear Mrs. Naoye Furukawa:

The answers you gave in your Affidavit forms are inadequate in certain particulars. Therefore I would thank you to answer the following questions and then send them immediately to me by air mail.

In your answer to Question 6 in the Affidavits you state that while you were at Jerome WRA Center your parents forced you to join the pro-Japanese group and the group leader led you to make request for repatriation to Japan.

1. What was the name of the pro-Japanese group at Jerome?
2. What was the name of the group leader who led you to make that request?
3. Were both your father and mother with you at Jerome WRA Center and also at the Tule Lake Center?
4. What was the name of the leader at Jerome WRA Center who forced you to refuse to answer Questions 27 and 28? What did he say to you? Did any other person threaten you? What were you told would happen to you if you gave Yes answers to Questions 27 and 28?
5. Names of your parents?
6. Where did you live before evacuation? With your parents?
7. What assets did you and your parents lose as a result of evacuation?
8. What was the approximate value of those losses?
9. What was your occupation before your evacuation?
10. To what Assembly Center were you sent?
11. Did your parents believe while they were at Jerome WRA Center that they would be deported by our Government to Japan because they were aliens?
12. Did your parents make a request to be repatriated to Japan while they were at Jerome WRA Center?
13. Did you send a letter to the Attorney General or Justice Department requesting forms to renounce citizenship before Dec. 19, 1944, when the WRA announced that all the camps would be closed within one year or was it after Dec. 19, 1944?
14. Did you have fear of being relocated in the U.S. at the time you sent that request?
15. Did you fear being relocated alone while your parents would be deported to Japan?
16. Did you fear that if you had to stay in the U.S. that you finally would have to be relocated in a hostile community? Did you read or hear or learn from anyone that persons relocated from other camps were being abused, threatened and attacked, or their houses burned up by hostile Caucasians or Filipinos? Were you in fear of such things if you were compelled to relocate?
17. Did you parents threaten you that you must send for the forms on which to renounce your citizenship? What did they say to you?
18. What is the name of your husband? When were you married to him? Where?
19. What are the names, birthdates and birthplaces of your children?
20. What action did you take to acquire or resume Japanese citizenship after you returned to Japan? When did you do it? Did you personally have your name registered in a Koseki? In whose Koseki? Did someone other than you register you? Who? Were you registered simply for the purpose of obtaining a ration card to prevent starvation - but not to obtain Japanese citizenship?

Very truly yours,

Dec. 21, 1954

Dear Mr. M. Collins:

I had received your letter, + I'll write the answer as following.

1. I don't recall the name of the pro-Japanese group at Jerome.
2. Rev. Kai was the leader who led me to make request.
3. Both Parents were with me at Jerome U.R.A + Gule Lake.
4. Rev. Kai joined me.
5. Toyokichi Furukawa (father) Masa Furukawa (mother)
6. Before evacuation I live at Sacramento, R.R. 2, Box 3410 with parents.
7. 30 acres of vineyard house. - Parents.
8. I don't know, but I'm sure it a big losses.
9. Help farming with parents.
10. We were send to Fresno Assembly Center.
11. yes.
12. yes.
13. It was before Dec. 19, 1944.
14. at time of request, I have no idea in my mind what would happen.
15. I have to do as parents say, I was only wanted to stay together with
16. parents. at that time I haven't power to do with myself. I thought if I separate with parents I hardly unable to support myself alone. I was baby of the family so they would not let me go without them.
17. Yes. Parent believed that to prevent family separation, renunciation was only way.
18. Minoru Furukawa (husband) married (Dec. 20, 1947) Kirima Mura, Shimizu, Wakayama Ken
19. Children
Hitoko Furukawa Aug. 6, 1948 Furumachi, Tanabe-shi, Wakayama Ken.
Mitsuko Furukawa Dec. 14, 1953 " " " "
20. after I was married to Japanese husband I have taken action to acquire Japanese citizen. My first child was born, but account of me I'm American repatriate + didn't have Japanese citizen so I couldn't get child entry in a family register + ration card otherwise we have to starve. I couldn't let it go without it.

I have also done it affidavit form at American Consulate General, Kobe, Japan. I'm sure they had ~~sent~~ send it out already by now. They told me that I might lost my citizenship, account of I had done the election. I don't know ~~what~~ what answer would come, but please help me out, if I could I only wanted to go back to state. Best regards.

Sincerely Yours,
Naoya Furukawa

This space is also for correspondence.

このにも通信文を記載することができません

M. Furukawa
Motomachi
Furumachi
Susake Shi
Wakayama Ken
Japan
new
add
Noted
12/24/54



AEROGRAMME

Mr. Wayne M. Collins
RECEIVED
DEC 24 1954
Hills Tower, 220 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, California
U.S.A.

PAR AVION

航空

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

折込線

折込線

このにも通信文を記載することができません

This space is also for correspondence.

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

February 3, 1955

VIA AIR LETTER

Mrs. Naoye Furukawa
Motomachi, Furumachi,
Tanabe Shi, Wakayama Ken, Japan

Dear Mrs. Furukawa:

I have withheld processing your affidavit because they do not give sufficient details.

If you filed an affidavit with the U.S. Consul at Kobe which will be processed through the State Department and the Justice Department there is no present need for me to process the affidavit forms you sent to me. There is a good chance that you will be cleared administratively on the affidavits you filed with the U.S. Consul at Kobe. If you are not cleared then I will prepare new affidavits for you.

Therefore, kindly let me know what decision is made on your application for passport soon as the Consul notifies you.

Also kindly let me know whether your husband, Minoru, is a native of Japan or a U.S. citizen and if so, whether or not he is a renunciant.

You should keep a copy of the affidavit you filed with the Consul.

Very truly yours,

same / Motomachi, Furumachi,
Tanabe Shi, Wakayama Ken,
Japan.
February 15, 1955

Dear Mr. Collins:

I had received your letter & thanks ever so much.
Which I had done the affidavits filed with
the U.S. Consul at Kobe, they had told me that, it
will take approximately six months I have to wait
quite a long time yet, as soon as they let me know
I'll let you know so till that time please wait for it.
As you asked that my husband, Minoru, is a native
of Japan citizen.

I wanted to ask you that, it's not for sure yet that I could
go back to State or not, but just wanted to know that
if my husband is Japan citizen, do I have to go
separate, it's afraid my children are small so I might
have hard time. My only hope if we could go together
with family.

If please help me out after what will happen.

Sincerely yours,
Naoye Furukawa

This space is also for correspondence.

こゝにも通信文を記載することができます

N. Furukawa
Motomachi, Furumachi
Senri-shi, Wakayama Ken
Japan



RECEIVED

FEB 11 1955

AEROGRAMME

M. Collins
attorney at law,
Mills Tower
220 Bush Street
San Francisco, California
U. S. A.

PAR AVION
航空

この郵便物には何物も封入又は添附できません

Nothing may be contained in or attached to this letter.

折込線

折込線

こゝにも通信文を記載することができます

This space is also for correspondence.

Wayne M. Collins
Attorney at Law
Mills Tower, 1701
220 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, Calif.

Feb. 18, 1955

Mrs. Naoye Furukawa
Motomachi, Furumachi
Tanabe Shi, Wakayama Ken
Japan

Dear Mrs. Furukawa:

If the Justice Department clears you administratively, you will be able to obtain a passport which will show you to be a United States citizen. If that occurs your husband, being a Japanese citizen, thereupon may apply to a U.S. Consul in Japan for a non-quota immigrant visa because he then would be the spouse (husband) of a U.S. citizen. And he would be able then to enter the U.S. for permanent residence purposes and thereafter, in due course of time, would become eligible for U.S. citizenship through the process known as naturalization. If you recover your citizenship, you will be able to bring your children to the United States with you.

I suggest that you send to me a copy of the special affidavit that you filed with the U.S. Consul at Kobe so that I may have it in my file and may be able to prepare a new affidavit for you if the Justice Department refuses clearance to you.

Very truly yours,

May 14, 1955

Dear Mrs. Collins:

I had received letter from American Consular, Kobe & they had told me that, I'm are in "abo" case. It say make inquiry concerning the case to lawyer in the United States.

I also had received a personal Questionnaire, but it is very hard for me to understand all the meaning of question, that I hardly couldn't answer it.

I appreciate very much if you help me out.

I first applied for repatriation to Japan at Jerome, I was still twenty - or twenty - one years old that time. I didn't know nothing about it & I was only afraid of parents & head leader of groups. I was forced by them & do as they told me to do so. I didn't wanted to be separated from parents. From that time my parent had never changed their mind as other people do so what had happen for us that we had to do as parents says. In such time we had hearing that we could change our mind, but was afraid of parents & that if I was left alone, I couldn't support myself & make living, that time I had no power of that kind.

This had happen against the war, If there wasn't war this wouldn't happen to us & could go back to state easily.

Please help me out as soon as possible, I give best regard to you.

Yours truly,
Norge

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

*N. Furukawa
Motomachi
Furumachi
Sasabe Shi,
Wakayama, Kof.,
Japan*

RECEIVED
MAY 17 1955



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

PAR AVION
航空

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

折込線

折込線

このにも通信文を記載することができます

This space is also for correspondence.

Via Air Letter

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

May 19, 1955

Mrs. Naoye Furukawa
Motomoshi, Furumachi,
Tanabe Shi, Wakayama Ken
Japan

Dear Mrs. Furukawa:

In answer to your letter of May 14, it is necessary that you fill out a sample affidavit form and the questionnaire which I sent to you to the best of your ability in order that I may prepare proper affidavits for you.

Judging from your recent letter, your facility in comprehending and writing English seems sufficient for completing the above-mentioned forms. Your answers need not be in good English. It is important, however, that you answer the questions as fully as possible; giving names in response to those questions which ask for names, stating in detail the fears you had which may have influenced you to renounce U.S. citizenship, (for example, fear of separation from parents, children, husband, fear of being left alone, etc.) If you were afraid that your husband would be deported since he was an alien, explain this fear. If you were afraid of various organizations or persons connected with these organizations, state why, and give names of these persons. If any incidents of violence provoked by these organizations or persons were witnessed or heard by you, state this fact, giving names of persons involved, and describe the incidents.

I suggest that you prepare a sample affidavit form and complete the questionnaire as soon as possible, and send both forms to me. After I have examined both forms, and if I find them to be inadequate, I will further communicate with you regarding these points. However, before I can assist you, it will be necessary for you to answer and return both forms to me for examination.

Very truly yours,

August 15, 1955

Mrs. Naoye Furukawa
Motomachi, Furumachi, Tanabe Shi
Wakayama Ken, Japan

Dear Mrs. Furukawa:

I am returning herewith your original affidavit form. The answers thereon to Questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 (A), appear to me to be satisfactory and should be recopied on 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), 9(A), 9(B), 9(D), 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 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 to a U.S. Consul in Japan and there sign and swear to it. The copies should be stamped by the consular officer. 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. In your answer to question 10 (B) in the affidavit form I have suggested that you give the answer stated on the yellow sheet enclosed.

In your sample affidavit you sent to me you did not tell me exactly what action you took since you returned to Japan to resume or acquire Japanese nationality. I presume therefore that what you meant by your answer was that by reason of your marriage to a Japanese citizen your name was entered by your husband or some other member of your husband's family in the family Koseki. You should mention in your answer to question 10(B) the person who put your name in the family Koseki. If there was some other method by which you resumed or acquired Japanese citizenship, you should state exactly what it was and by whom it was done.

August 27, 1955

Mr. Collins:

I always thanks you for helping me out. Seems I had send to you a personal questionaly, I haven't heard nothing yet but is there any chance of going back to state?

I had two married sister in state. If there is any chance of helping me ~~sett~~ out please let me know. I'll be very appreciate if you help me what to do.

Sincerely yours,
Naoyuki Furukawa

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

N. Furukawa
Daimbe Shio
Motomachi
Furumachi
Wakayama-ken
Japan

same



RECEIVED Mr. W. M. Collins

AUG 30 1955

Mills Tower, 220 Bush St.
San Francisco 4, California
U.S.A.

PAR AVION

航空

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

折込線

折込線

ここにも通信文を記載することができます

This space is also for correspondence.

Mr. W. M. Collins

I always thanks you what you are helping me.
I tried my best + fill out the Questionnaire.

As you know We (my family) wasn't in any organization
they just wanted to come Japan, that what we were forced
by them + had to come with them.

There was many questions that I couldn't understand, but
tried my best + fill out so if there is any wrong, please
tell me, + help me out. I appreciate very much. Best regard.

Sincerely yours,
Naoye Furukawa

September 7, 1955

Mr. Collins.

I always thanks what you have helping me out. I had received your letter yesterday.

In answering 10(B) I'm writing this, but if there is any wrong, which you don't understand please tell me & write what will be best. I'll be waiting to write till I receive your letter.

A-10(B)

After I was married to Japanese husband, I have taken action to acquire Japanese citizen. After I inter Japan, we didn't have Japanese citizen so they told us to do a register as American Nisei, we had done it, but it didn't use for nothing. After I had married to Japanese citizen, our block leader told me to take Japanese citizen. First it was very hard to get it, but after my first child was born, she couldn't get child entry in a family register because I didn't have Japanese citizen. They told me to tried hard & get your citizen otherwise child will be stateless & I couldn't get ration card, other wise we have to go starve.

I thought in order to stay here, citizen was very necessary to have that time.

Sincerely yours,
Naoyuki Furukawa

JQR

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

N. Furukawa
Mokunachi,
Furumachi,
Sanda Shi,
Wakayama Ken,
Japan

Sam

RECEIVED
SEP 12 1955



Mr. W. M. Collins
Mill Tower, 220 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, California
U. S. A.

PAR AVION
航空

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

折込線

折込線

ここにも通信文を記載することができます

This space is also for correspondence.

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

September 12, 1955

Mrs. Naoye Furukawa
Motomachi, Furumachi, Tanabe shi
Wakayama shi, Japan

Dear Mrs. Furukawa:

From your letter of September 7, 1955, I believe that the answer that you should make to question 10 (B) in the affidavit form should read as follows:

10 (B) When I got to Japan I registered as American Nisei. On Dec. 20, 1947 I married Minoru Furukawa who is Japanese citizen. After our first baby was born she couldn't get entered in family registry because my name was not registered. Block leader told us my name must be registered in family koseki or I will not be able to get ration card or otherwise we have to go starve.

Please send your affidavits to me as promptly as possible.

Very truly yours,

WEB:CMR

146-54-620

93-1-1320

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

CS

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

NOV 18 1955

Re: Naoye Furukawa

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(1).

Dear Mr. Burke:

This is in response to your letter of October 20, 1955, enclosing affidavit of the above-named subject for a determination as to whether her case 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 an affidavit of this subject was previously submitted to this Department by the Department of State with a similar request for our views. On March 22, 1955, we advised that Department 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 her affidavit be accepted as evidence in lieu of oral testimony, or to concede that her case comes within the coverage of the above decision. The reasons for the Department's position in this respect, among others, are:

Pertinent records of the War Relocation Authority reflect that this subject answered question 28 of the Army-WRA registration form, "I wish to be expatriated and repatriated." She applied for repatriation on April 19, 1943. At her renunciation hearing she stated that she applied to renounce her citizenship because she intended to return to Japan for permanent residence and therefore had no use for her American citizenship.

File No. 146-54-620
93-1-1320

The reasons for renunciation as set forth in the subject's affidavit attached to your letter, fail to counter-balance the facts above-recited, and we therefore adhere to our position as set forth in our letter to the Department of State, that this subject's case may not be considered as coming within the coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the Murakami case.

In accordance with our above referred to letter of September 21, 1953, to Mr. Collins, 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. 14880

Affidavit and 3 copies.

December 14, 1955

Mrs. Naoye Furukawa
Motomachi, Furumachi
Tanabe shi, Wakayama ken, Japan

Dear Mrs. Furukawa:

On November 18, 1955, the Department of Justice rejected your affidavits and denied you 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:

"You are advised that an affidavit of this subject was previously submitted to this Department by the Department of State with a similar request for our views. On March 22, 1955, we advised that Department 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 her affidavit be accepted as evidence in lieu of oral testimony, or to concede that her case comes within the coverage of the above decision. The reasons for the Department's position in this respect, among others, are:

"Pertinent records of the War Relocation Authority reflect that this subject answered question 28 of the Army-WRA registration form, "I wish to be expatriated and repatriated." She applied for repatriation on April 19, 1943. At her renunciation hearing she stated that she applied to renounce her citizenship because she intended to return to Japan for permanent residence and therefore had no use for her American citizenship.

"The reasons for renunciation set forth in the subject's affidavit attached to your letter, fail to counter-balance the facts above-recited."

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,

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

Telephone GARfield 1-1218

December 14, 1955

Mrs. Naoye Furukawa
Motomachi, Furumachi
Tanabe shi, Wakayama ken, Japan

Dear Mrs. Furukawa:

Enclosed find a Questionnaire form which I would thank you to fill out in pencil or ink and return to me as promptly as possible. This Questionnaire is for my own personal use and is confidential so do not hesitate to give full, true and correct answers and to mention names. The giving of names will assist me and will not do any harm either to you or the persons you name.

The answers you give to the Questionnaire will enable me to judge the sufficiency of the answers you propose to make to the supplemental affidavit forms for administrative processing.

Very truly yours,

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>Naoye Furukawa</i>		Date of Birth <i>October 17, 1921 (1922)</i>	
2. If born prior to December 1, 1924	(A) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality? <i>yes</i>	When <i>Don't recall</i>	Where <i>San Francisco</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?		
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>1927</i>	<i>1928</i>	<i>with Parent</i>	
5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:			
School		Period of Attendance	
<i>None</i>		From	To
Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary).			
6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan? <i>yes</i> If so, give date. <i>I do not recall</i> , and your reasons for so applying: <i>Before the war I lived with my parents at Parkside, Rm 2, Box 3419, Sacramento, Calif. My folks were Issei. I helped in farming and also going to sewing school. Parents, brother, sister and I went to Japanese Assembly Center in 1942 + from there to Jerome, W.R.A. Center. Parents believed propaganda of that leader Ken Kato who tried to speak for everybody in Jerome so my parents got belief that was no hope for Issei in America any more + they should apply for repatriation. Parents forced me to agree to go with them to Japan. They told me that, not to be alone in U.S.</i>			
7. Have you ever expressly indicated that you would not swear unqualified allegiance?		Have you ever declined to answer when asked whether you would swear unqualified allegiance?	
<i>where there is no safety for single girl with no family relatives that I must stick together with parents because I was baby of family. I was afraid of parents at that time, they were very strict. If I didn't make application for repatriation I would be separated from them + be all alone. maybe some women get</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? <i>yes</i> If so, state when you changed your mind and your reasons therefor:			
<i>But part of the pro-Japanese groups which was doing so many things + threatening people prevented me from doing so. And my parents were against me doing it. If all of us could have been sent back to our home I would have been willing.</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>Naoye Furukawa</i>		Date of Birth <i>October 17, 1921 (1922)</i>	
2. If born prior to December 1, 1924	(A) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality? <i>yes</i>	When <i>Don't recall</i>	Where <i>San Francisco</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?		
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>1927</i>	<i>1928</i>	<i>with Parent</i>	
5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:			
School		Period of Attendance	
<i>None</i>		From	To
Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary).			
6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan? <i>yes</i> If so, give date. <i>I do not recall</i> , and your reasons for so applying: <i>Before they later I lived with my parents at Berkeley, Rm. 2, Box 3410, Sacramento, Calif. My folks were Issei. I helped in farming and also going to sewing school. Parents, brother, sister and I went to Jerome Assembly Center in 1942 + from there to Jerome, W.R.A. center. Parents believed propaganda of that leader Ben Kai who tried to speak for everybody in Jerome so my parents got belief that was no hope for Issei in America any more + they should apply for repatriation. Parents forced me to agree to go with them to Japan. They told me that, not to be alone in U.S.</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>	
Or have you ever given a qualified answer to such question asked at War Relocation Centers?.....If so, give your reasons:			
<i>My parents forced me not to give any answers. I was afraid that if I answered, yes, I will be separated from parents + they might left me alone + I have to stay in camp myself which will not be safe for single girl to face life in camp alone + some day have to leave camp + shift for myself alone when Japanese are not accepted by the public.</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?..... <i>yes</i> If so, state when you changed your mind and your reasons therefor:			
<i>But fear of the pro-Japanese groups which was doing so many things + threatening people prevented me from doing so. And my parents were against me doing it. If all of us could have been sent back to our home I would have been willing.</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? *No* If so, give reasons:

The times I was forced to refuse to answer the questions, I wasn't told anything about being segregated to Tule Lake. Instead the leaders in Japanese said we are to be removed to Japan + my parents said so too.

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:

I didn't care for any organizations and didn't join any organization, + my parents didn't want to join the members + didn't join any organizations.

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

N.A.

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

N.A.

(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:

N.A.

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

N.A.

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

I don't remember the date. But parents had applied for renunciation because being born in Japan they were enemy alien & feared they be sent to Japan while government gets ready to send them therefore unless I renounce my citizenship, I be separate from parents & maybe never see family again & I will be left alone in camp in U.S. & someday be sent outside with no family member or relative & no money or place to go to. I was fearful of having to stay in this terrible camp alone or having to go outside where it is hard to make living & everybody is Catholic Japanese. Parents told me I have to renounce my citizenship & stay with them for my own protection & go to Japan with them where we will be safe & there is no danger or discrimination. I was afraid to stay alone in this bad camp or see going outside alone & be separated from them where conditions were so bad for Japanese. Parents & I believed renunciation was the only way out.

(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 don't recall what I had told but I assure I didn't say much things but thought I wanted to say false things. The officer was nice to me but at that time my heart was shaking & it was hard for me to tell false things. But I thought if I told him the truth he might say I have to stay in camp & I was afraid to be all alone & be separate from parents & as I couldn't support myself.

93. cont.

The hearing officer said I do not have to renounce to go to Japan with parents but I was so afraid that I couldn't make up my mind to believe it.

(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:

I was prevented by parents from not to withdraw my renunciation because they thought by renouncing U.S. citizenship, I could be sent to Japan with them & prevent family separation.

(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:

N.A.

(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.

N.A.

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

My parents always in their minds to prevent family separation, they forced me to come to Japan with them, I was unable to support myself + had to do as parents says.

(B) If you are in Japan, have you since you returned to Japan taken any action to resume or acquire Japanese citizenship? *yes*

Answer Yes or No

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

When I got to Japan I registered as American. I married *Naoye Fumikawa* who is Japanese citizen. After our first baby was born she could not get into the family registry because my name was not in the registry. She told me that I must be registered in the family registry. I will not be able to get into the registry and as a result we have two children.

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 HYOGO
CITY OF KOBE
CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

SS:

Naoye Fumikawa
(Signature in full of applicant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this..... 19th day of..... September....., 19..... 55

Service no. 4762
No Fee Prescribed

/s/ W. A. Mitchell
William A. Mitchell
Vice Consul of the United States
of America in and for Kobe,
Japan.

January 14, 1956

File
Dear Mr. Collins,

I had received your letter yesterday & thank you ever so much that you are helping me out.

In answering question 28 of the ~~American~~ Army - W.R.A. registration form that I had told that to return to Japan for permanent residence, but that time I had to say that orderdally to stay with parents together, because if I left behind myself, I thought I couldn't support myself. I'm sure most of people had told that too. I'm sure that many of young age people who went back to America was ~~regret~~, but only they were few years younger than me so they could get back to America.

I was born in America & it is very hard for us to make living in Japan. If please help me out. By the way I would to ask you personally that is there are any chance like in my case to go back to state again.

Again you had asked me to send personal Questionnaire to you, but I had already send to you before. After ten years & more had passed away & it is hard for me to write exactly what I had told before, but I tried my best & had already send to you.

If there is any different things please let me know. I'll be waiting till next letter from you.

Sincerely Yours,
Naoye Furukawa
Fujer

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

N. Furukawa
Sanbashi
Furumachi
Wakayama Kwa
Japan

(paw)
Mr. W. M. Collins
attorney at Law
Mills Tower, 220 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, California
U. S. A.

RECEIVED
JAN 17 1956

PAR AVION

航空



AEROGRAMME



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.

May 14, 1956

Mr. Collins.

Always thank you.

Since I had received your last letter, it had passed for several months, but is there any chance of going back to America? Is there any way or chance to go back to state, if chance I had two sisters in America so, if there is way of helping me out, please let me know.

This what happen to us was course of War + if there isn't War we wouldn't come back to Japan. Hope U.S. Government will understand us + hope to give us chance to go back to state once more.

My English is very poor + I'm sure you couldn't hardly understand, but please ~~if~~ help me out, I'll be waiting for your next answer. Best regards.

Sincerely Yours,
Naoye Furukawa
Pepi

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

Mr. Furukawa
Furumachi, Motomachi
Zenze Shi,
Wakayama Ken,
Japan

RECEIVED
MAY 10 1956



Mr. W. M. Collins
attorney at law
Mills Tower, 220 Bush St.
San Francisco 4, California
U.S.A.

PAR AVION
航空

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

折込線

折込線

ここにも通信文を記載することができます

This space is also for correspondence.

July 17, 1956

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 I be re-naturalized as a U.S. citizen before said July 20, 1956.

Naoya Furukawa

Wakayama Ken,
Tonsu Shi,
Furumachi

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,

GCD:CMR
146-54-620
93-1-1320

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

MAY 7 1957

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

Re: Naoyo Furukawa

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

Dear Mr. Burke:

This will refer to your letter of April 4, 1957, resubmitting affidavit of the above-named renunciant for a determination, pursuant to the liberalized standards, as to whether her case may be considered as coming within the coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the case of Acheson v. Murakami, 176 F.2d, 953, in accordance with a letter from this Department dated September 21, 1953, to Mr. Wayne M. Collins.

We have reexamined the affidavit, together with the pertinent Governmental files, and are now of the opinion that her case may be considered as coming within the coverage of the decision in the above case and were it not for the fact that there is evidence of record that this subject voted in a political election in Japan, and also that she may have acquired or resumed Japanese citizenship by entry of her name in the family Koseki, we would advise you to enter into the necessary arrangements for disposition of the case in accordance with the above-mentioned letter of September 21, 1953. In view of this evidence we, of course, cannot so advise you.

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

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By:

Ernest E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enc: Original and copy of affidavit
cc: Department of State

da
Voting
+ Koseki
(aff OK)

da

GCD:CMR

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

146-54-620
93-1-1320

MAY 7 1957

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

Attention: Miss Frances Knight
Director, Passport Office

Re: Naoye Furukawa
Your ref: F130

Dear Sirs:

On February 18, 1955, the Department of State forwarded to this Department a supplemental affidavit of the above-named subject and requested an expression of our views as to whether her case might be considered as coming within the scope of the Murakami decision. Pursuant to your request, we advised you that it was the view of this Department that this subject's case could not be considered as coming within the scope of that decision.

Pursuant to an agreement entered into with Mr. Wayne M. Collins, Attorney, to stipulate to the introduction of satisfactory affidavits submitted by plaintiffs in the case of McGrath v. Abo, 186 F2d, 766, as set forth in the Department's letter of September 22, 1953, to the Department of State, the subject submitted an additional affidavit setting forth the reasons for her renunciation of citizenship. Upon reconsideration of all the evidence in her case, we are now of the opinion that it may be considered as coming within the scope of the above decision and were it not for the fact that there is evidence of record that she voted in a political election in Japan, we would have advised Mr. Lloyd H. Burke, United States Attorney, Northern District of California, to enter into a stipulation to the introduction of the affidavit submitted by the subject and to inform the District Court that this Department would have no objection to the granting of relief on the merits. However, because of the voting issue, we have not so advised Mr. Burke but have informed

him of our views in this case as is evidenced by the enclosed copy of our letter to him. There is also enclosed a copy of the additional affidavit submitted by the subject.

Your attention is directed to the affiant's reply to Question 10(B) of the enclosed affidavit which appears to indicate that she may have acquired or resumed Japanese citizenship by entry of her name in the family Koseki.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By:
Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enc: Copy of affidavit
Copy of letter to Lloyd H. Burke, Esq.

June 17, 1957

Mrs. Naoye Furukawa
Motomachi, Furumachi
Tanabe Shi, Wakayama Ken
Japan

Dear Mrs. Furukawa:

You have been successful in the administrative remedy pursued in your case. The Justice Department has reached the conclusion that you personally renounced your U.S. citizenship because of fear, coercion and duress.

However, because your name was registered in the Koseki the Justice Department is of the opinion that the registration may have been an election on your part to become a Japanese citizen and, if so, that you thereby lost your U.S. citizenship. Therefore, the Justice Department and the State department have decided that the question whether or not a person in Japan effectively has recovered Japanese nationality by an act such as the registration of his name in the Koseki must be determined by a competent tribunal of the Japanese Government according to the laws of Japan before a U.S. passport can be issued to such a person or a judgment be entered in his favor cancelling his renunciation of U.S. citizenship.

Also, because of the fact you voted in a political election in Japan, you cannot obtain final clearance until you can prove to the satisfaction of the U.S. consul that your voting was not a voluntary act on your part. Therefore I wish to inform you as follows:

If you voted in a political election in Japan at any time between September 2, 1945 and April 27, 1952, it may be asserted by the U.S. Government or their consuls in Japan that such voting deprived you of U.S. citizenship unless (1) you have already proved to the satisfaction of the State Department or one of the U.S. Consuls in Japan that your act of voting before the Peace Treaty did not constitute voting in a foreign political election within the meaning of the statute defining voting in a foreign election as constituting an act of expatriation or (2) that you proved to the U.S. Consul during that period or since then that your voting was caused by duress or coercion. For example, if you voted because our military authorities in Japan ordered every person of Japanese descent to vote or Japanese authorities, such as neighborhood officials or any other persons made threats against you in the event that you did not vote, you had sufficient pressure in some form or other. If you voted because of fear that you would be punished for not voting or in fear that you might lose your

6/17/57

ration card, it may be that the U.S. Consul will agree that your voting was not a voluntary act but was caused by duress. If such a ruling is made by the U.S. Consul it will be equivalent to holding that your voting did not cause you to lose your U.S. citizenship. It is my belief that the best thing you can do under the circumstances is to consult a Japanese lawyer and state all the facts to him and to commence a lawsuit in Japan to have your voting in an election set aside on the grounds that it was caused by duress or coercion.

The only lawyer to whom I can refer you to in Japan who is familiar with the type of procedure necessary to commence is attorney James S. Adachi, Hotel Tokyo Building, Tokyo, Japan. His telephone number is (28) 9015, (28) 5389. You might consult him.

I am enclosing a copy of the transmittal letter of the Justice Department to the State Department dated May 7, 1957, which you must keep in your possession and present to a U.S. Consul in Japan when you apply for your U.S. passport. Before you apply for that passport the State Department will require you to present to the U.S. Consul in Japan a certified copy of the decision of a competent tribunal of Japan stating or showing that the alleged recovery of Japanese nationality by registration in the Koseki was invalid and to make a showing that your voting was caused by duress. To obtain such a decision you should immediately consult a Japanese lawyer and notify me by letter of what steps, if any, you intend to take to obtain such a decision.

Very truly yours,

WMC:fd
Enc.

Card noted ✓

Cross Card made ✓

File pulled & labeled ✓

From letter "In Judgment" ✓

Pending ——— "Letter to be
typed — sent via air mail
Enclosed Fragmental Letter

File in "In Judgment - Pending"

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

November 19, 1957

Mrs. Naoye Furukawa
Motomachi, Furumachi,
Tanabe Shi, Wakayama Ken
Japan

Dear Mrs. Furukawa:

Sometime ago I notified you that the Justice Department had given you administrative clearance but that because you had been registered in a Koseki and had voted in an election in Japan since your return to Japan in 1946 a judgment cancelling your renunciation of citizenship could not yet be entered and that the U. S. Consul would not issue to you a U. S. passport until that registration and that act of voting were set aside by order of a Japanese tribunal or court.

I advised you to obtain the services of a lawyer in Japan to take steps to cancel your Koseki registration on the grounds that you personally did not cause your name to be registered in a Koseki or that if you personally did so or agreed to have it done that you acted involuntarily to make sure that you would receive a ration card or not be deprived of necessary rations, or that it was required in order to receive mail, hospital services or police protection or such other truthful reasons as would convince the U. S. Consul that the registration was forced on you and was not a voluntary act on your part. Further, I advised you to obtain the services of a lawyer in Japan to take steps to have your voting in an election set aside on the grounds that your voting before the Peace Treaty did not constitute voting in a foreign political election within the meaning of the statute defining voting in a foreign election as constituting an act of expatriation, or that your voting was caused by duress or coercion or fear that it had to be done to make sure that you would receive a ration card or not be deprived of necessary rations, or that it was required in order to receive mail, hospital services or police protection or such other truthful reasons as would convince the U. S. Consul that the act of voting was forced on you and was not a voluntary act on your part.

I would thank you to let me know immediately whether the Koseki registration and the act of voting have been set aside. I would thank you to let me know what steps you have taken to have them set aside if they have not yet been set aside. I would thank you to let me know if the U.S. Consul has issued to you or agreed to issue to you a U.S. passport. Also I would thank you to let me know if the U.S. Consul has refused to issue you a U.S. passport and, if so, the reasons why he has refused to do so.

Very truly yours,

December 13, 1957
For Judgment Reading, Voting

Mr. Collins:

Always thanks you what you have done to me.

I'm very sorry it had delay to answer your letter, but please forgive me. I had asked Mr. James Abechi, who live in Tokyo Japan, who you had told me. I had waited for his answer, finally he had told me to get attach with near attorney, as I had asked, but they won't understand in this case. Few month ago I had meet Mr. Nakamura + Mr. Sakano, but after all I haven't heard from them.

Please, asked Mr. Nakamura to write in Japanese, to explain about my case of voting to attorney, so I could show him what to do for me. Seems to me they are afraid to write.

I will very appreciate to help me.

As you asked me about the passport, but I have heard nothing yet from U.S. Consul, but I had received a copy of certificate of the loss of the Nationality of the United States, ~~that~~ from Mr. F. Statts who is vice consul of U.S. of America.

I would thank you to let me know immediately.

Yours truly
Naoya Furukawa

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.

N. Furukawa
Fuzumachi,
Mitomachi, Tanabe Shi
Wakayama Ky,
Japan

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

PAR AVION
航空

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

折込線

折込線

ここにも通信文を記載することができます

This space is also for correspondence.

January 15, 1958

W. Magnat Leeder, Isle of
Roseke

Mr. Collins:

I haven't heard your answer yet, but if you please I want your help, what would I do.

Account of my election, I couldn't get my passport, but as I wrote before why they wouldn't excuse me. I had voted, but first place, I don't understand in election as well as all the neighbors had asked me to, I was forced to vote, I didn't know who's who is best man, some voting I had voted in blank paper, that time I didn't know the election was bad, neighborhood had forced me to go so I just went by mistake. My head is very poor I can not write good English as well as I'm sure it's how to understand my meaning. I wanted to write what I'm thinking, but in my poor English it's very hard for me to explain. In there, I'm not good in Japanese & I hardly could read & write in Japanese, so I'm having hard time to make my living rest of my life in Japan. If any chance I'm used in America as, I would like to return to state once more.

My sister, May Shizune Urzaki, she could go back to state, but her husband died & had two son, but she couldn't go back to state herself, only if I could go back together. Sister & I had never be separate after war start & we wouldn't like to be separate. I always have to help her to support her family.

I'm sure you would understand, that my voting was big mistake, but I couldn't be helped. I'm sure they will excuse my election.

Please excuse my poor English & writing. I'll be waiting for your answer.

Sincerely Yours,
Naoya Furukawa

ここに通信文を記載することができます

This space is also for correspondence.

折込線

折込線

M. Furukawa
Furumachi
Motomachi 261
Wakayama 44,
Japan



Mr. W. M. Collins
attorney at law
Mills Tower, 220 Bond Street
San Francisco 4, California
U. S. A.

PAR AVION
航空

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

ここに通信文を記載することができます

This space is also for correspondence.

INCLOSURE

Nº 14880

FROM

Department of Justice

7—849

January 22, 1958

Mrs. Naoye Furukawa
Motomachi, Furumachi,
Tanabe Shi, Wakayama Ken, Japan

Dear Mrs. Furukawa:

In reply to your letter of December 13, 1957 I suggest that you do not attempt any legal action to set aside your voting and your Koseki registration until such time as you hear further from me.

The U. S. Supreme Court has pending before it for determination the question whether or not voting in a foreign election causes a person to lose U. S. nationality. If the Supreme Court holds that it does not cause a person to lose U. S. nationality, then the U. S. Consul in Japan cannot hold your voting in an election against you.

I suggest that you write me as soon as possible and answer the following questions concerning your voting and also concerning your registration in a Koseki.

RE: VOTING

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

Where? _____

Years you voted? _____ What elections? _____

Why did you vote in those elections? _____

What Allied military officers told you to vote? _____

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

What Japanese officials told you to vote? _____

Mrs. Naoye Furukawa
January 22, 1958

-page 2-

What neighborhood association told you to vote? _____

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

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

What did you believe or fear would happen to you if you didn't vote?

RE: KOSEKI REGISTRATION

Since returning to Japan in 1946 has your name been registered in
any family Koseki? _____ When (what year)? _____

Where? _____

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

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

Why did you go to be registered? _____

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

What relation is that person to you? _____

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

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

Were you registered in a Koseki since returning to Japan in 1946 be-
cause if you were not registered you would not have been given a
ration card? _____ or would not have been given an address
to receive mail? _____ or would have been punished, and, if
so, by whom? _____ and why? _____

Mrs. Naoye Furukawa
January 22, 1958

-page 3-

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

Very truly yours,

WMC:fd

*For judgment
pending voting
+ Koseki
questions*

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

January 22, 1958

Mrs. Naoye Furukawa
Motomachi, Furumachi,
Tanabe Shi, Wakayama Ken, Japan

Dear Mrs. Furukawa:

In reply to your letter of December 13, 1957 I suggest that you do not attempt any legal action to set aside your voting and your Koseki registration until such time as you hear further from me.

The U. S. Supreme Court has pending before it for determination the question whether or not voting in a foreign election causes a person to lose U. S. nationality. If the Supreme Court holds that it does not cause a person to lose U. S. nationality, then the U. S. Consul in Japan cannot hold your voting in an election against you.

I suggest that you write me as soon as possible and answer the following questions concerning your voting and also concerning your registration in a Koseki.

RE: VOTING

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

Yes Where? at elementary school
Years you voted? October 1, 1952 What elections? Political
election

Why did you vote in those elections? I was forced by block
leader, who is now had died already.

What Allied military officers told you to vote? No one

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

He had told me, better to vote + get good record
for block.

What Japanese officials told you to vote? No one

Mrs. Naoye Furukawa
January 22, 1958

-page 2-

What neighborhood association told you to vote? None

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

Mr. Enomoto, Motomochi, Furumochi, Tanabe Shi,

What were you told would happen to you if you didn't vote? Nothing much, but I was afraid of myself. I only wanted to get down out my name, that he'd vote.

What did you believe or fear would happen to you if you didn't vote?

I thought it might not get harm from black people.

RE: KOSEKI REGISTRATION

Since returning to Japan in 1946 has your name been registered in

any family Koseki? yes When (what year)? Nov. 30, 1950

Where? at judgment court

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

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

Why did you go to be registered? _____

If someone other than you personally registered your name in a Koseki

state who it was who registered you Mr. H. Kotani

What relation is that person to you? My neighbor, who is black helper.

Why were you registered in a Koseki since returning to Japan in

1946? after I had married, & our first baby was born, but we didn't get a birth in family registry.

What caused you to be registered in a Koseki since 1946? I wanted to register

in family Koseki, because baby & I have to go store without our ration card.

Were you registered in a Koseki since returning to Japan in 1946 be-

cause 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

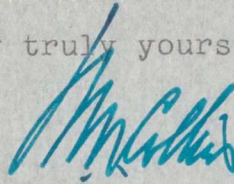
so, by whom? _____ and why? _____

Mrs. Naoye Furukawa
January 22, 1958

-page 3-

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? _____

Very truly yours,



WMC:fd

May 8, 1958

Mrs. Naoye Furukawa
Motomachi, Furumachi
Tanabe Shi, Wakayama Ken
Japan

Dear Mrs. Furukawa:

You have been successful in the administrative remedy pursued in your case. The Justice Department has reached the conclusion that you personally renounced your U.S. citizenship because of fear, coercion and duress.

However, because of the fact you voted in a political election in Japan, you cannot obtain final clearance until you can prove to the satisfaction of the U.S. Consul that your voting was not a voluntary act on your part. Therefor I wish to inform you as follows:

On March 31, 1958, the U.S. Supreme Court held in the case of Perez v. Brownell that an American citizen who votes in a "political election" in a foreign country loses his U.S. citizenship if he voted voluntarily even though he did not know he would lose his citizenship by so voting. However, if the voting was caused by duress, coercion or undue influence it was involuntary and would not cause him to lose U.S. citizenship.

To prove that your voting was involuntary the State Department will require evidence that you voted under duress, coercion or undue influence. It will require a statement from you, under oath, stating the reasons why you voted. Affidavits from other persons having knowledge of the fact that you were forced to vote and that you voted because of fear of punishment if you didn't can be used to support your statement.

If you voted because you were notified or heard that General MacArthur or SCAP or the U.S. or Allied military officers had ordered all residents in Japan to vote and you believed and feared that if you didn't vote that you would be punished for violating military orders your voting was involuntary. (The State Department also may take the view that voting in Japan while it was occupied by the Allied Powers did not constitute voting in a "political election" in a "foreign state".) If you voted because Japanese municipal officers notified you and you believed and feared that you as a resident must vote or be punished under Japanese law or by order of the Occupation authorities, your voting was involuntary. If you voted because you were notified by the Occupation authorities, or by Japanese civil authorities or by Japanese neighbors that you

would be deprived of a ration card if you didn't vote and you believed and feared you would be deprived of a ration card and might starve if you didn't vote your voting was involuntary. If you were notified to vote and you voted because of other fears of what would be done to you or what would happen to you if you failed or refused to vote your voting was involuntary.

If you already have applied to a U.S. Consul in Japan for a U.S. passport or you are about to do so it will be necessary for you to make a complete statement to the Consul, under oath, revealing the reasons why you were compelled to vote. In that statement you must explain the fears that drove you to vote in order to prove to the Consul that you were under threats or mental pressure to vote and that your voting was involuntary because it was caused by your fear of some form of punishment being inflicted upon you if you didn't vote, such as punishment by the Occupation military authorities, or by the Japanese police or other civil authorities, or by the loss of some right such as being deprived of a ration card.

Further, because your name was registered in the Koseki the Justice Department is of the opinion that the registration may have been an election on your part to become a Japanese citizen and, if so, that you thereby lost your U.S. citizenship. If you can convince the U.S. Consul that you did not personally cause yourself to be registered the Consul may recognize you as a U.S. citizen. Also it may recognize you as a U.S. citizen if your Koseki registration was not personally made by you. It also may recognize you as a U.S. citizen if your registration was made for the purpose of obtaining a ration card which was essential to enable you to survive in Japan. If the Consul refuses to recognize you as a U.S. citizen you will have to take steps in a Japanese court to cancel that Koseki registration. The Justice Department and the State Department have decided that the question whether or not a person in Japan effectively has recovered Japanese nationality by an act such as the registration of his name in the Koseki must be determined by a competent tribunal of the Japanese Government according to the laws of Japan before a U.S. passport can be issued to such a person or a judgment be entered in his favor cancelling his renunciation of U.S. citizenship.

I heretofore ^{sent you} a copy of the transmittal letter of the Justice Department to the State Department which you must keep in your possession and present to a U.S. Consul in Japan when you apply for your U.S. passport. Before you apply for that passport the State Department will require you to present to the U.S. Consul in Japan a certified copy of the decision of a competent tribunal of Japan stating or showing that the alleged recovery of Japanese nationality by registration in the Koseki was invalid. To obtain such a decision you should immediately consult a Japanese lawyer and notify me by letter of what steps, if any, you intend to take to obtain such a decision and, if the U.S. Consul and the State Department can be convinced by your own statement, under oath, supported if possible by affidavits of other persons acquainted with the facts, that you voted because of your fear of punishment in some form from the Occupation authorities or from the Japanese authorities or your fear of the loss of a ration card the State Department should hold that you

did not lose your U.S. citizenship and should issue a U.S. passport to you. (If the State Department denies you a U.S. Passport an application thereafter can be made for a Certificate of Identity to enable you to return to the U.S. to have a U.S. District Court decide whether or not you lost your citizenship by voting in Japan.)

You must keep a written copy of any statement you make or have made to the U.S. Consul which explains the reasons why you voted and you should send a copy of it to me.

You should advise me promptly when the Consul or the State Department has made a ruling on the above issue of whether the alleged recovery of Japanese nationality by registration in the Koseki was invalid and whether or not your voting was a voluntary act on your part.

I would thank you to let me know by return mail whether you have applied for a U.S. passport and, if so, what decision the Consul has made on it.

Very truly yours,

Enc.

June 18, 1958

Mrs. Naoye Furukawa
Motomachi, Furumachi
Tanabe Shi, Wakayama Ken
Japan

Dear Mrs. Furukawa:

On May 7, 1957, the Justice Department sent to the Department of State a letter informing the State Department that you had been granted administrative clearance insofar as your renunciation was concerned. However, because there was evidence that you had voted in an election in Japan and that you had been registered in the family Koseki, the U.S. Consul would make an investigation into the reasons why you voted and also why you were registered in the Koseki before a U.S. passport would issue to you.

You should apply to the U.S. Consul for a U.S. passport. The Consul may require you to make a statement as to why you voted and also why you were registered in a Koseki. If you can convince the U.S. Consul by your affidavit that your voting was involuntary and that you were compelled to vote because you feared that you would lose your ration card and would starve and that you voted because it was an order of General MacArthur's staff or because the municipal authorities in Japan compelled you to vote and informed you that if you did not vote you would be violating military orders and would be subject to punishment, the U.S. Consul would not hold your voting against you. I believe also that the registration in the Koseki which was probably not performed by you but by some member of your family will not count against you and I also believe the Koseki registration will not be counted against you if the registration was done so as to guarantee that you would be able to obtain and keep a ration card which was essential to prevent you from starving.

I am returning to you herewith the statement of the official who was familiar with the situation at the time of your voting and which you may file with the U.S. Consul if you feel so inclined. It is my belief that you should apply immediately to the nearest U.S. Consul for a U.S. passport. You should notify the Consul that on May 7, 1957, the Justice Department granted you administrative clearance insofar as your renunciation was concerned and that the Passport Office received a notice thereof. I believe a copy of that notice was sent to you and presented by you to the U.S. Consul. Even if it was not sent to you the U.S. Consul

Mrs. Naoye Furukawa

-2-

June 18, 1958

already has been advised of that fact by the Justice Department.

I would thank you to notify me as soon as you receive a final determination from the U.S. Consul as to whether or not he will issue you a U.S. passport.

Very truly yours,

WMC:fd
Enc.

I want to inform you that I did not
 vote voluntarily but because of fear of
 losing my ration card and hence I have
 had an official familiar with the situation
 at the time of my voting state the facts in my
 affidavit stating my situation at the
 time I voted. Should I file this statement with
 the Cons?

FURUKAWA,
 NAOYE

vote

judgment Pending

謹啟

Enclosed is my certification stating that I voted
 because of fear of losing my ration card and being
 live and of my unfamiliarity with the law.

私の市民権回復の件に付きまして、色々お話し

様になつてゐます。厚くお禮申上げます。

私の選挙権行使、お車か最大の障害口となつ

てゐます。私も投票の意思はなかつたが、やがて証明書に

記してゐる通りお話しして、一々お話し

貴下様の両書面により司法関係者の証明書必要

とされてゐる。私が私も其の当時お車を考へて見ます

と其の車に付き事情がよく知つてゐる町内を責任代

表される方の証明書を頂きます。

私は此の証明書を領事館へ提出し、やうと思つ

てゐるが、何知てやうか、不備な点ございまして

お敬一下さい。お詫い申し、至急は返信お願ひ

頂きます。お書面は他に不同封すると記添ふあり

おなじにも入つてゐません。を

2月12日
 ツリンス様

田口市古野

古川直憲

証明書同封い
 ちいます。

Also I did not receive the enclosed letter or
 document you mentioned in your letter.

(This refers to transmittal letter which was sent 6/17/57
 which she must have received then and filed with Consul.)

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

July 25, 1958

Mrs. Naoye Furukawa
Motomachi, Furumachi
Tanabe Shi, Wakayama Ken
Japan

Dear Mrs. Furukawa:

I would thank you to notify me by return mail whether or not you have applied to the nearest U.S. Consul for a U.S. passport and, if so, what decision he has made thereon.

For your information, it is my understanding that the U.S. Consuls and the State Department are willing to issue U.S. passports to those who voted in Japanese elections from 1945 to 1952, the reason being that until then Japan was an occupied country and persons were under pressure or compulsion of the Allied occupation forces to vote and feared punishment and feared they would be deprived of ration cards if they didn't vote.

Very truly yours,

Mr. W. M. Collins.

Always thank you.

I had received your letter today, + I'm very sorry that I haven't notify yet.

Right after you had told me, I had applied to the U.S. Consul for a U.S. passport, but they haven't answer yet. as soon as they told what decision, I will write to you again so till then please wait. I'm hoping that might have chance.

Very truly yours,
Naoye Furukawa

For judgment
pending voting
+ Koseki questions

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

N. Furukawa
Furumachi
Motomachi
Tanabe Shi
Wakayama Kan
Japan

Rome



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

PAR AVION
航空

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

折込線

折込線

ここにも通信文を記載することができます

This space is also for correspondence.

嘆 願 書

現住所 和歌山縣田辺市元町古尾ニ六一

出生地 アメリカ合衆國加州サクラメント市パキンス

RFDA#1 Box 75

氏 名 古川直恵

生年月日 一九二二年一月一七日

私古川直恵は父古川豊喜と母まさの、四女として
一九二二年一月七日サクラメント市パキンスにて米國
市民として出生いたしました。當時父は農業に
従事母は家事の傍ら父を助けて夫婦で農
耕に励んでまいりました。私がサクラメント市エリクは、ブー
ニオンハイスクールに入学するまでは私の

姉達とは左の結婚したのび、高等学校卒業後の私
は父の事業を手傳つてまいりました。一九四一年日米
戦争勃発により翌一九四二年五月一家はフレ
スノアセンブリセンター収容所に収容せられ従って
ジョロムタカルエー収容所へ轉収容とされた。
此の収容所には報國青年団其他種々の団
体が組織されて居つて米國市民権を有する
婦女子や子供にも強い強かに日本行きを勧め
私の両親も各団体からの恐迫と圧力に抗しきれ
ず、遂にのんび日本行きを決意して私には日本
行を告げられましたが、日本語、日本文字の解
せぬ私は米國市民に依り切つてゐるので日本行を

極力反対致し、一に両親が日本へ帰つては私人に於つても米國に止まり、殊に收容所内に於てつゝを求め姉の行先を探して貰ふ、一に父が、それゆゑ効存し、月日が左邊に立つる間に收容所内に於ては暴力暴行事件が毎日の如く起り不安な日も送るうちにソリレーキ收容所へ転收容と存し、一に安堵したの中、つかのまど、こゝでも日本人暴力団による恐迫、殺傷事件がひんびんと起るよおに存し、たのび私は両親の身辺から離れる事が恐ろしくなり、意存するに両親の意に従ふねばなりぬ、急迫事態に追ひまれば、懐けがらに永年、住みなれた故國米國に別れねばならぬ時が考へられた。父母にとつては日本は故郷であつて、私の故郷は米國であり、父母は渡米にあつては米國に骨を埋める覚悟と堅き決意のもとに日本に一物の遺す事なく、知人をもつて渡つたり、あり、あり、日本へ帰つたものの、往々に家来なく旧知を頼り、一時は格付したが、敗戦直後の日本は言語に絶する混乱状態、父母は、求むるも職もなく、知うるに、極度の食糧難で生活の保証なき日々に、私は私に親友は不安と、懐けの日に、を送り、日本へ帰つた事を悔み、たが致し、方なく、南の米國へ帰れる時の来るのを、唯一の果

みと一希境として苦いさせ話を継ぐ事とした。
日本の文字と日本の言語も日本人の子に解せぬ
私は日本の娘さんになつて働かして出て父母の世話
を助ける事と出来ず苦いんぞ抱きまゐつた際
父の知人の勧めもあつて現在の夫古川穂と
結婚したのが昭和三年十月で古川穂は
和歌山縣田辺市元町在院に居た大工を
業として現在に至つてゐる。

一日本國籍を取得した理由につぎをいへば、
結婚の翌年即ち昭和四年八月女児分曉し
たので夫は子の出生届に付して田邊市役所戸
籍課へ相談に行き来た処法律婚完了の夫婦

間に出せし子は母の戸籍（入籍十四日以内）届
出せば法定届出期日迄退せば戸籍法違
反に問われ科料に処せられると聞かされたが
母である私の國籍が本國にある為終戦直後
の渡外後國籍も復舊を極め母たる私の米國市
民に在籍する事は不可能な時代であり私の
子もいふ所から出生の方法も又實際夫
婦にあり所から婚姻届も出来ず、子の出生
届をせねば子供（の食糧配給を要する）権
利は失はれず、且つはその将来に思ひを廻ら
す時分と進退谷あり思ふ事とせられ、数
ヶ月の日は、たわらむ在退教へられた、

然し子の入籍は放置するべき問題ではないのだ
夫婦で相談の上、司法書士に私の入籍へ
入籍の方法についてのかと相談致し、また既
に法定届出期間を過ぎ、この上に國交回復
され、この當時にあっては手続の方法はない故
私が日本に就籍する以外手続はないとの事に
遂に私は懐念のんで一切の手続を司法書士
に一任するより化方がありませんでした。

昭和二十一年十月和歌山縣知事の許可を得
て日本の國籍を取得し、たから、結婚届と子の
出生届を同時に提出せよと司法書士の
言はれるまじに届出を、と化方ありました。

日本の法規不案内なる私事の家である
司法書士の言、通りにならざるを得たので
ひありあり

一公職選挙法による選挙権を行使するにまつた
理由並に事情等について、


私の居住地和歌山縣田辺市元町は縣下では
有名な選挙区、戦前の地域で従って「選挙」
運動期間中は青年團、婦人会は言うに
及ばず、一家家族のさ婦に至る迄運動に
没頭、選挙権防止運動は勿論、推薦候補の
選挙運動、投票不数獲得に熱中する風
習があります。私が現在所に居住する様

に付つてから選挙ある毎に投票に行ふよう
勧められ来たが米國籍有る故日本國民として
選挙權を有せざる者と説明して参りました
然る処昭和三年五月縣會議員、市長、市
會議員改選の際、田辺市役所備付の有権
者名簿に私の氏名が記載されてゐると言つて選
挙運動員が日夜の別なく投票を勧誘し私方
を誘へ来たが私は日本に於て選挙權を行使
する意志は勿論日本の政治に参入する意圖
心なつたが投票に行ふ事を拒絶して参りました
當時私の居住地古尾地通に於ては町の在籍人
有力者の談合に於て、縣會議員は誰、市

長は誰、市會議員は地元出身の何某と決
定して地通の有権者には強制的に之を候補
者に投票せよと事にしてゐたのであり
若し有権者に之の決定に服従せず、或は棄
権した場合に異議者視せられ村八分や夏田
に合はせられかねない状態でありました。

いよいよ投票日には二三日後に迫つた或る日町内会
の在籍人、町の有力者がある橋本（字は松人）と
いふ人が来訪せられ必らず投票に行ふ様具の地通
で決めた候補者に投票する事を強要あり
又其の後、若し徳團體の幹部の人が来て投票
票に行ふ事を強制的に勧め参り、棄権

一の場合、地域での交際を絶ち、食糧の受
配給権の停止するにあつた。ほのめかす強圧
とれず、たのめ、他郡（夫の平糶役は和歌山縣
日高郡下草野町）から転任して来た私達家
族が、たゞ斯の如き要否目にあつては大甘な
意匠を、強迫に、つゝ、選挙権を行
使投票致し、した。

右様、以て、口には公明選挙を唱へるが、實際
は情勢と強迫に、是れ、選挙、たつた、あり
ます。其の後、選挙法は改正されて、稍理想
選挙に、近、選挙権を行はれる、あつた、はり
、、有権者の意志の尊重、実現と、れる、よ

おに、所、た、た、其の後、右様、の、選挙、には、私
は投票し、て、居、り、あ、せん

以上の、お、た、た、あり、て、私、が、日本、國、籍、を
取得、した、り、又、日本、に、於、て、選挙、権、を、わ
使、した、り、中、私、の、意、志、は、た、た、は、戦、後
混乱、せる、日本、に、於、て、社会、を、治、を、言、ひ、生、命
を、保持、し、て、行、つ、た、に、止、ま、れ、ぬ、意、志、情、
に、あ、つ、た、事、を、清、雅、な、意、志、を、言、ひ、あ、つ、た、事、
然、と、左、は、つ、た、れ、は、私、の、意、志、を、言、ひ、た、事、と
神、に、祈、言、し、あ、つ、た、

米、國、には、私、の、意、志、は、大、勢、を、治、つ、た、事、に
文、通、に、あ、つ、た、事、を、言、ひ、た、事、に、他、に、は、意、志、を、言、ひ、

人々から一たび早く米國へ歸つて来る様激勵
の平、誠を絶つて貰つて居りあり

私の日本國籍取得選挙權行使には
前妻の通つてこれには一歩のうそ、つつわり
たり、事實である事を神に報告し、あり
監明なる米國官憲に、本格別の特能
議と情同僚ある情理解のものとに、私に再び
一先ある故國米國市民權を附與理
き、おと、伏しとお願ひ申し、あり

一九二八年一月六日 日

February 27, 1959

Dear Mr. Collins.

I had told you before that I had went to American Consul at Kobe, about my election.

Last year, end of June I went, but they had told me write more clearly so I had written in Japanese best I could. I heard that Kobe Travel Service, Ltd. they will help us so I went there & asked to write & give me a help. He had told me that they will write & send to American Consul so I thought they had done it for me, but eight month had passed away, but no answer from Consul so I had to to Kobe Travel Service, Ltd. yesterday. It still had like that yet at Kobe Travel Service yet. They was saying very sorry it got delay, but why they got delay like this. He had told me this time without delay he will write, but I thought I might asked for help & translate in two copyⁱⁿ English. They had told me rest of things is alright, but only election is sad. As I say in Japanese I had told all my truth. I had heard some people who already

had went back to America, they had say false of not ^{wrote} ~~pleased~~ for election
but like me, write all the truth, is sad case, couldnt go
back to America yet. I'm sure this is my last chance of getting
citizenship back so please help me out. I will appreciate if you
help me. I had write in all the truth + I don't know what
will Justice Dep. will say, but again I wanted to help me
out. I'm very sorry it got delay like this + asked for help,
~~but~~ please help + hope it will be ~~of~~ good chance. It got delay for
long time so, please ~~not~~ do it soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

Naoya Furukawa

(P.S. I will wait for the answer.)

If there is any good chance, please send it to Justice Dep.