

11:23

KIRITO, NUIKO

1945-1959

78/177  
C



November 1, 1945

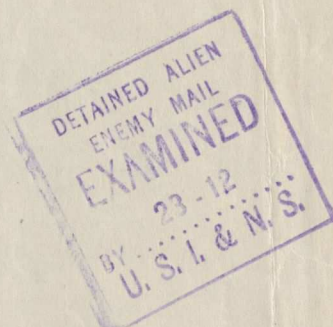
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is state that I wish to be repatriated to Japan,  
only if the following persons accompany me.

NAME	AGE	RELATIONSHIP	ADDRESS
KIRITO, Nuiko	35	Wife	602-B Tulalake, Newell, Calif.
" , Matsue	12	Daughter	" " " "
" , Toshiyuki	6	Son	" " " "
" , T eruko	3	Daughter	" " " "

*Toshio Kirito*

Toshio Kirito  
Box 300; Bldg. 30-I  
Bismarck, North Dakota.





APPLICATION FOR REPATRIATION  
(By alien of enemy nationality under jurisdiction of  
Immigration and Naturalization Service)

I, Kirito Nuiko, also known as \_\_\_\_\_,  
residing at 602-B Tule Lake Modoc California  
(Number and street) (City or town) (County) (State)  
hereby apply for repatriation as hereinafter indicated.

In support of my application, I submit the following facts:

- (1) I was born in Honolulu Oahu Hawaii  
(City or town) (County, district, province, or State) (Country)  
on Feb-18-1910 Meigi-43  
(Gregorian calendar) (Japanese calendar)
- (2) My nationality is: ☐ German ☐ Italian ☒ Japanese ☐ Dual \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ Other \_\_\_\_\_  
(Specify) (Specify)
- (3) My profession(s) or occupation(s) is (are) House Wife
- (4) My last permanent address in the country of which I am a national is Rt. 6. Box 244  
(City or town)  
Fresno California  
(County, district, province, or State) (Country)
- (5) My address at the time of my apprehension was 602-B Tule Lake NEWELL, CAL.
- (6) My nearest relative in country to which repatriation is desired is Kirito Rika  
(Name)  
Mother Hiroshima-Ken Asagun Kawauchi-mura Nukui  
(Relationship) (Complete address)
- (7) My desires regarding repatriation are indicated in the box checked below. (Check and complete approximate box.)

- ☐ I desire to be repatriated to \_\_\_\_\_ unconditionally and without qualification.  
☐ I desire to be repatriated to \_\_\_\_\_ if possible; otherwise to \_\_\_\_\_  
☒ I desire to be repatriated to \_\_\_\_\_ ONLY if the persons named below accompany me.

- (8) I desire that the following persons be repatriated with me:  
(Each such person, if 18 years of age or over, must submit a separate application.)

NAME	AGE	RELATIONSHIP	COUNTRY OF BIRTH	NATIONALITY	PRESENT ADDRESS
Kirito Toshio	43	Husband	Japan	Japanese	P.O. Box Room 30 I Fort Lincoln Internment Camp, Bismarck
Kirito Matuye	12	Daughter	U.S.A.	U.S.A.	602-B Newell
Kirito Toshiyuki	6	Son	U.S.A.	U.S.A.	" "
Kirito Teruko	3	Daughter	U.S.A.	U.S.A.	" "



(9) The following additional facts or comments are submitted in support of my application:

We have the responsibility of caring for our aged parents in Hiroshima. I hope to be repatriated at the earliest date in order to give proper education to our children.

WITNESSED:

*Ruiho Kirit*

(Signature of petitioner)

(Signature)

(Date)

#### CERTIFICATE OF REVIEWING OFFICER

I have reviewed the foregoing application for repatriation and believe, for the reasons stated below, that:

- ☐ The application has outstanding merit.
- ☐ The application has substantial merit.
- ☐ The application has little or no merit.

(REASONS)

(Signature of reviewing officer)

(Title)



WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY  
Jerome Relocation Center  
Denson, Arkansas

Date

May 4, 1943

This is to certify that the following persons now residents of the Jerome Relocation Center have made application for repatriation and/or expatriation to Japan;

Name	Residence	Age	Sex
KIRITO, Toshio	<del>46-11-A</del> <del>9-04-B</del>	41	Male
KIRITO, Nuiko	"	33	Female
KIRITO, Matsuye	"	9	Female
KIRITO, Toshiyuki	"	4	Male
KIRITO, Teruko	"	1	Female

The War Relocation Authority has no authority to approve or disapprove such applications. It makes no commitments of any sort regarding the applications. It assumes no responsibility in connection with the applications other than furnishing the application blanks; making available interviewers to assist in executing the applications; and of filing the completed applications with the appropriate agency of the Government of the United States.

*Paul A. Taylor*

Paul A. Taylor  
Project Director

*Robert D. Brown*



歸國請願

歸國請願書



THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Consulate General,  
24 Kyo-machi, Ikuta Ku, Kobe,  
April 3, 1956.

Mrs. Nuiko Kirito,  
1241 Nukui, Kawauchi, Sato-Cho,  
Asa-gun, Hiroshima Ken.

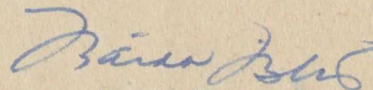
Madam:

In connection with your application for **registration** initiated here **August 23, 1955** this office has been informed that the Department of Justice believes that you were not actually coerced into renouncing your American citizenship. In view of this information the Department of State is of the opinion that the circumstances of your case do not come within the scope of the "Murakami" decision and, consequently, your **registration** application is disapproved.

~~It is understood that you are a party to the "Abe" case. It is suggested that you make inquiry concerning the case to your lawyer in the United States.~~

Very truly yours,

For the Consul General:



Maida F. Stotts  
American Vice Consul



THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Consulate General,  
24 Kyo-machi, Ikuta Ku, Kobe,  
April 3, 1956.

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

Mrs. Nuiko Kirito,  
1241 Nukui, Kawauchi, Sato-Cho,  
Asa-gun, Hiroshima Ken.

Madam:

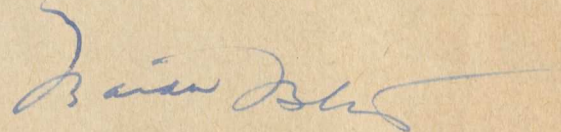
~~There is enclosed your copy of the Certificate of the Loss of the~~  
Nationality of the United States ~~executed here on~~ and  
~~approved by the Department of State on~~

You are hereby notified that you have the privilege of appealing to the Board of Review of the Passport Office, Department of State, with regard to the decision that you have lost your American nationality. Your appeal must be based on other than hardship or humanitarian grounds; otherwise, it cannot be entertained. If you have new or additional evidence to submit, or if you have legal grounds for believing that your case merits reversal of the decision, you may present the appeal through a Foreign Service office, or a duly authorized attorney in the United States. No formal application for reconsideration need be made but a statement should be submitted, in duplicate in either English or Japanese, preferably under oath, giving the grounds of the appeal and should be supported by such documentary evidence as may be available.

Your statement should be complete; outlining in detail each reason you have for believing that the Department of State's action in approving your loss of American nationality was incorrect. You should explain in detail the circumstances which surrounded your performing the act which caused loss of your American nationality; include all pertinent documentary evidence available. If the act which caused your expatriation was the result of mistake, coercion, or duress, you should explain the circumstances, giving precise names and dates. It would be to your advantage if you appeared here in person when submitting your statement.

Very truly yours,

For the Consul General:



Maida F. Stotts  
American Vice Consul

~~Enclosure:~~

Certificate of the ~~Loss~~ of the  
Nationality of the United States.



KIRITO, Nuike  
Rejiet

affidavit のカーは取居なかりカーはありません

選挙した理由は

頼澤忠夫氏 海田市町長は選挙の度毎に町民の皆選挙を目指し、  
町民の協力を求め、海田市小学校の應援を得て、小学校児童を  
動員し一人残らず選挙しませうと町民をくまなく運動して廻り、  
選挙に行くとまは学童が各家庭にかはるかはる呼びまはる等純潔な  
学童の徹底した運動が行なはれたので、選挙に行かなければ隣近所から変な  
目で見られるし配給を受けに行くにも都合が悪く、子供は友達から  
いじめられるし友達や先生に恥かしくて学校にも行かれなう、どうしても  
選挙に行き、是れと言ふ子供は行くとまは泣いておどろし可愛想な純真  
な子供心に引かれ、子と思ふ女性愛は誘はれ別はこうと言ふ考へもなく無意識  
の内に選挙したので御座居ます故、その點をよく御賢察の上御寛大  
なる御了解の程懇願致します

切戸 縫子



KIRITO, Nuiko

translated by c.w.

I did not keep a copy of the affidavit and therefore I do not have one.

Reason for my voting:

Tadao Yorizawa, the mayor of Kaitashi made it his objective to have each and everyone vote. Consequently, at each election he mobilized the elementary school children in seeing to it that each and ~~everyone~~ everyone, without exception, voted; the children went around town, making calls at each house urging them to vote until those residents voted. With this intense, ~~high-minded~~ earnest activity characterized by a high-minded purpose going on each time at election, unless I voted I would have been looked upon with askance and ostracized by the neighbors; it would have been difficult even to go and receive rations; the children would be teased and tormented and disgraced before the other children and teachers in school that it would have been impossible ~~for~~ <sup>for</sup> them to go to school. ~~Wixyx~~ Sobbing and losing sleep over it, the children begged me to vote and ~~being~~ ~~in~~, I beg of you to understand that it was under these circumstances, drawn by mother love for pity over the children's position that ~~as a mother~~ I voted without any further thought, unaware of any other consequences.



WAYNE M. COLLINS

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

TELEPHONE GARFIELD 1-1218

August 14, 1957

COPY

Mrs. Nuiko Kirito  
#1241 Kawauchi, Sato-cho  
Asa-gun, Hiroshima-ken  
Japan

Dear Mrs. Kirito:

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

Very truly yours,

WMC  
Enc.



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

COPY

August 14, 1957

Mrs. Nuiko Kirito  
#1241 Kawauchi, Sato-cho  
Asa-gun, Hiroshima-ken  
Japan

Dear Mrs. Kirito:

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

WMC:  
Enc.



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

Telephone GARfield 1-5827

OCT 17 1957

OCT 17 1957  
SEP 1 1957

Mrs. Nuiko Kirito  
#1241 Kawauchi, Sato-cho  
Asa Gun, Hiroshima Ken, Japan

Dear Mrs. Kirito:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

*Wayne M. Collins*



tem

Reject  
-9  
MAR 27 1958

GCD:FJG  
146-54-833  
93-1-1320

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

Re: Muiko Kirito

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

Dear Mr. Burke:

This is in response to your letter of October 17, 1957, enclosing an affidavit for a determination as to whether the case of the above-named renunciant may be considered as coming within the coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the case of Acheson v. Murakami, 176 F. 2d 953, in accordance with a letter from this Department dated September 21, 1953, to Mr. Wayne M. Collins.

You are advised that an affidavit of this subject was previously submitted to this Department by the Department of State with a similar request for our views. On February 21, 1956, we advised that Department that we were of the opinion that this subject's case could not be considered as coming within the coverage of the decision in that case.

We have reviewed all of the evidence of this case including the additional affidavit submitted by this subject and we must adhere to our prior decision that her case does not come within the Murakami decision. Additionally, we inform you that there is evidence of record that she expatriated herself by voting in the Japanese elections of 1947, 1949, 1951 and 1952.



-2-

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,

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUZ  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Division

By:  
Enoch E. Ellison  
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enclosures



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

April 16, 1958

VIA AIR LETTER

Mrs. Nuiko Kirito  
#1241 Kawauchi, Sato-cho  
Asa-gun, Hiroshima Ken, Japan

Dear Mrs. Kirito:

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 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 February 21, 1956, we advised that Department that we were of the opinion that this subject's case could not be considered as coming within the coverage of the decision in that case.

"We have reviewed all of the evidence of this case including the additional affidavit submitted by this subject and we must adhere to our prior decision."

"Additionally, we inform you that there is evidence of record that she expatriated herself by voting in the Japanese elections of 1947, 1949, 1951 and 1952."

I believe that by preparing a new affidavit going into more details that you yet may receive administrative clearance. In order to enable me to prepare another affidavit for you I would thank you to answer the following questions:

1. When and where did you file an affidavit with the Department of State?
2. Do you have a copy of that affidavit you filed? If so, please send me that copy.
3. What were the reasons given you denying you administrative clearance on that affidavit? If you have a copy of that letter please send me that copy.
4. What were your reasons for voting in the Japanese elections of 1947, 1949, 1951 and 1952?

Before I can prepare another affidavit for you, it is necessary that I have copies of your affidavit you filed and the answer you received denying you clearance. I suggest therefore, that in addition to answering the above questions that you send me immediately a copy of the first affidavit filed by you with the Department of State and the answer of the Justice Department of February 21, 1956. So soon as I receive them and your answers to the above questions, I will prepare an amplified affidavit for you which may enable you to obtain administrative clearance.

WMC:cw

Very truly yours,



## COMMITTEE

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

## TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

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

June 13, 1958

## COMMITTEE

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

Mr. Wayne M. Collins  
Attorney at Law  
1300 Mills Tower  
220 Bush Street  
San Francisco 4, Calif.

Dear Mr. Collins:

Our committeeman in Japan mailed to our office some documents related to Nuiko Kirito, and she has requested that another affidavit be prepared on her behalf.

The attached Japanese letter merely gives the reasons why she voted in the Japanese political election, and she does not present any new evidence in connection with the renunciation at Tule Lake.

Also the brother of Mr. Tatsuo Tamada, phoned me about his brother's affidavit. He is the strande, and I shall thank you to mail this affidavit to Mr. Tamada.

Also I am enclosing a letter I received from Yoshio Abe, which states that his status has been cleared by the State Department in connection with his voting in Japan.

Very truly yours,

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

BY:

*J. Nakamura*



## COMMITTEE

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

## TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

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

June 28, 1958

## COMMITTEE

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

Mr. Wayne M. Collins  
Attorney at Law  
1300 Mills Tower  
220 Bush Street  
San Francisco 4, Calif.

Re: Nuiko Kirito--Japan

Dear Mr. Collins:

This morning Mrs. Beverly Matsuye Shimada, who is the daughter of the above named renunciant was in our office.

She states that she had made an application for petition of immigrant visa on or about June, 1957, and this was approved on July 17, 1957 by the local Immigration & Naturalization Service. However, she would be eligible under the second or third preference quota, and it may take quite some time before she will be able to enter the United States. Among the records was the Petition, which was submitted with this petition and I am enclosing it for your reference.

Inasmuch as Mrs. Kirito was once denied by the Justice Department, you may desire to seek additional informations to prepare another affidavit. Mrs. Shimada states that her mother cannot read or write English, and if you could address the letter or questions to her she will write to her mother in Japanese and extract the information you may desire. Her address is 1210 South Kenmore Avenue, Los Angeles 6, California, telephone Dunkirk 4-5191.

Very truly yours,

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

BY: J. Nakamura

*1st Reject after  
Processing  
10/16/59*



### PETITION

When the War between the U. S. America and Japan we, who lived along the coast of the Pacific, were ordered to go into the Fresno Assembly Center by the American Government. I had an American Citizenship, but I was treated just the same as a Japanese. At that time I was in bed for I gave a birth to a child not long before that then.

I had a very good and kind white friend Mr. Tony Paymentale who offered me a ride in his car to go to the Assembly, and I appealed to the American Government authority for the permission, but in vain. The answer was if I were able to walk I had to take the bus together with the other Japanese and the Japanese with the American Citizenship, so I was obliged to enter the Fresno Assembly Center on May 18, 1942. Consequently my health was injured, and I am still suffering from the troubles caused at that time. I know it was because of the War, yet I feel very miserably all the time. It will continue all the rest of my life.

In September 1942, we were shifted to the Johnson James Center, Ark. from Fresno. Here we were treated very cruelly as if we were sinners or the animals of the American officers. They were chasing us with the iron rod in their hands while they were watching us at work. We were all very much despised and mistreated even though we had the American Citizenship. After several months there, the treatments had been improved a little because they began to realize that the Japanese people are smart enough to do the works well in spite of the poor physical appearance. Shortly after we started to enjoy the well organized camp life, when we were asked 28 questions whether we would pledge for the "Royalty" or "Not" to America. My husband insisted me to stay in the Camp so that we may live together safely and give our children good education, though he did not mean to be disloyal to America: His reasons were that we had known several families, Mr. & Mrs. Soga and others that had left the Camp after pledge of royalty, and had a big persecutions from the whites, who were Anti-Japanese. I, being a wife, had to follow my husband's opinion, and stayed at the Camp with him.

We, those who pledged disloyalty, were shifted to the Camp Tulelake on September 19, 1943. There we were attached by a troop of soldiers with the machine-guns and teargas at the night of November 11, 1943. It was by the order of the Camp Head, Mr. Roymond Best. About 18 of us were arrested at that night and in the morning we were all searched, and many of our possessions were confiscated. Our life there, after that, were full of fears and unhappy but no protection was given to us by the American Government. We, those who possessed the American Citizenship, were not any better than those of without.

On July 2, 1944, Mr. Y. Shitomi of Okayama Prefecture was killed secretly of from being a suspected spy.

Mr. Tateishi, Mr. Kurihara, Mr. Suzuki were badly hurt by the Camp officers without clear reasons. On March 1, 1944 many of us prisoners at that camp were arrested and sent to the Stockgate, there was no trial for them and the Camp was full of rumours and in a bad situation. Mr. Myers of WRA did

(over)



not give us any orders to make the situation better, and some of us decided that it would be a good thing to give up the American Citizenship and return to Japan when no protection was given to us by the American Government.

I know that it would have been better to pledge Royalty to American and leave the Camp and live in some quiet place in U. S. America. But my husband did not agree with me. He insisted on going back to Japan. I did not want to break up my family and let my husband go alone, and I was greatly troubled.

Just at that time I received a telegram, sent by my mother in Japan, through the Red Cross asking about me, After a long thinking it over for a long time I was persuaded by my husband that if we go back to Japan for a little while giving up our American Citizenship with the hope of recovering the citizenship again later. Even though we pledged disroyalty to America, we determined that we would bring up our children with the American ideals, and we should not forget what we owed to America. Keep hoping to build up a happy home again in the future when the war finished.

As I was weak in health and could not support myself, I had to depend on my husband everything.. And I was obliged to follow my husband's opinion.

I wish you would kindly understand that my giving up of the American Citizenship was not from own intention, but the situation forced me to.

My children are now in the U. S. America and living happily over there. I shall be greatly obliged to you if you would grant me to recover my American Citizenship and join my children over there.

Yours very truly,

*Nuiko Kirito*

Nuiko Kirito  
Nukui , Kawauchi,  
Sato-Cho, Asa-Gun  
Hiroshima, Japan

Date: August 10, 1956.



July 1, 1958

Civil Division  
U.S. Department of Justice  
Washington 25, D.C.

Attn: Enoch E. Ellison, Esq.  
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Dear Mr. Ellison:

Re: Mrs. Nuiko Kirito  
Abo et al. and Furuya et al. v.  
Rogers et al. (Consolidated cases)  
Civil No. 25294-G

In reference to the denial of administrative clearance to Mrs. Nuiko Kirito (birthdate: 2/18/10) on March 27, 1958, it appears that there was an earlier submission of Mrs. Kirito's affidavit by the Department of State and that Department was advised of the denial of clearance on February 21, 1956.

Inasmuch as the denial of March 27, 1958, refers to the prior decision of which I have no knowledge, I would appreciate your informing me of the grounds for denial.

Very truly yours,

DP:fd





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

tem

JUL 17 1958

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

GCD:PJG  
146-54-833  
93-1-1320

Wayne M. Collins, Esquire  
Mills Tower, 220 Bush Street  
San Francisco 4, California

Re: Nuiko Kirito

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

Dear Mr. Collins:

This acknowledges the receipt of your letter of July 1, 1958 in which you request to be informed of the reasons why this office informed the Department of State that this subject's case could not be considered as coming within the coverage of the Murakami decision.

7 ✓ This subject was born February 18, 1910 at Honolulu, Hawaii, and resided in Japan from 1910 to 1932, where she received her education.  
6 ✓ Pertinent records of the War Relocation Authority indicate that this subject refused to answer Question 28 of the Army-WRA registration form.  
9 ✓ She applied for repatriation on May 4, 1943 and again on October 9, 1945, this latter period being subsequent to the termination of hostilities.  
9B ✓ This subject made early and repeated requests to renounce her citizenship. She stated at her renunciation hearing that she desired a Japanese victory in the war and believed the Emperor is a divine being. She further stated that both she and her husband were members of the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-dan.  
9C ✓ She requested approval of her renunciation by the Attorney General on April 2, 1945, and her renunciation was approved on May 3, 1945. In her affidavit submitted to the Department of State, subject specifically states that her renunciation was not caused by fear. She indicates that she applied for the forms upon which to renounce because she did not want her family separated.

I trust the above is responsive to your letter of July 1, 1958.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Division

By:

*Enoch E. Ellison*  
Enoch E. Ellison

Chief, Japanese Claims Section



September 5, 1958

Mrs. Beverly Matsuye Shimada (*daughter*)  
1210 South Kenmore Avenue  
Los Angeles 6, California

Re: Nuiko Kirito--Japan

Dear Mrs. Shimada:

The Department of Justice rejected the affidavits of your mother, Mrs. Nuiko Kirito, and denied her administrative clearance because it reached a conclusion that her renunciation of U.S. citizenship was not caused by fear, coercion or duress. It states that the reasons for its refusal to give her administrative clearance are as follows:

"This subject was born February 18, 1910 at Honolulu, Hawaii, and resided in Japan from 1910 to 1932, where she received her education. Pertinent records of the War Relocation Authority indicate that this subject refused to answer Question 28 of the Army-WRA registration form. She applied for repatriation on May 4, 1943 and again on October 9, 1945, this latter period being subsequent to the termination of hostilities. This subject made early and repeated requests to renounce her citizenship. She stated at her renunciation hearing that she desired a Japanese victory in the war and believed the Emperor is a divine being. She further stated that both she and her husband were members of the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-dan. She requested approval of her renunciation by the Attorney General on April 2, 1945, and her renunciation was approved on May 3, 1945. In her affidavit submitted to the Department of State, subject specifically states that her renunciation was not caused by fear. She indicates that she applied for the forms upon which to renounce because she did not want her family separated."

I believe that by preparing a new affidavit going into more details that your mother may yet receive administrative clearance. Therefore I would thank you to answer the following questions fully and to the best of your ability and return it to me promptly by airmail.

- ✓ 1. What were her reasons for refusing to answer Question 28 of the Army-WRA registration form?
- ✓ 2. What were her reasons for applying for repatriation on May 4, 1943?



- ✓ 3. What were her reasons for again applying for repatriation on October 9, 1945, after the termination of hostilities?
- ✓ 4. How many requests did she make to renounce her citizenship?
- ✓ 5. When did she make requests to renounce her citizenship?
6. What were her reasons for making early and repeated requests to renounce her citizenship?
7. Why did she state at her renunciation hearing that she desired a Japanese victory in the war and believed the Emperor to be a divine being?
- ✓ 8. What were her reasons for stating at her renunciation hearing that both she and her husband were members of the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-dan?
9. What were her reasons for becoming a member of the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-dan and why didn't she resign?
- ✓ 10. On April 2, 1945, what did your mother do to request approval by the Attorney General of her renunciation?
- ✓ 11. Why did she request approval of her renunciation by the Attorney General?
12. What were her reasons for stating in her affidavit submitted to the Department of State that her renunciation was not caused by fear?
13. Why did she state in her affidavit submitted to the State Department that she renounced because she did not want family separation?

Please 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 your mother name or to her. As soon as you send me full answers and explanations to the above questions, I will prepare an amplified affidavit which may enable your mother to obtain administrative clearance.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss



2

October 31, 1958

Mrs. Beverly Matsuye Shimada  
1210 South Kenmore Avenue  
Los Angeles 6, California

Re: Nuiko Kirito--Japan

Dear Mrs. Shimada:

Please send me your answers to the questions  
I put to you in my letter of September 5, 1958,  
so that I may prepare a new affidavit upon which  
you may receive administrative clearance.

Very truly yours,



September 5, 1958

Mrs. Beverly Matsuye Shimada  
1210 South Kenmore Avenue  
Los Angeles 6, California

Re: Nuiko Kirito--Japan

Dear Mrs. Shimada:

The Department of Justice rejected the affidavits of your mother, Mrs. Nuiko Kirito, and denied her administrative clearance because it reached a conclusion that her renunciation of U.S. citizenship was not caused by fear, coercion or duress. It states that the reasons for its refusal to give her administrative clearance are as follows:

"This subject was born February 18, 1910 at Honolulu, Hawaii, and resided in Japan from 1910 to 1932, where she received her education. Pertinent records of the War Relocation Authority indicate that this subject refused to answer Question 28 of the Army-WRA registration form. She applied for repatriation on May 4, 1943 and again on October 9, 1945, this latter period being subsequent to the termination of hostilities. This subject made early and repeated requests to renounce her citizenship. She stated at her renunciation hearing that she desired a Japanese victory in the war and believed the Emperor is a divine being. She further stated that both she and her husband were members of the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-dan. She requested approval of her renunciation by the Attorney General on April 2, 1945, and her renunciation was approved on May 3, 1945. In her affidavit submitted to the Department of State, subject specifically states that her renunciation was not caused by fear. She indicates that she applied for the forms upon which to renounce because she did not want her family separated."

I believe that by preparing a new affidavit going into more details that your mother may yet receive administrative clearance. Therefore I would thank you to answer the following questions fully and to the best of your ability and return it to me promptly by airmail.

1. What were her reasons for refusing to answer Question 28 of the Army-WRA registration form?
2. What were her reasons for applying for repatriation on May 4, 1943?



3. What were her reasons for again applying for repatriation on October 9, 1945, after the termination of hostilities?
4. How many requests did she make to renounce her citizenship?
5. When did she make requests to renounce her citizenship?
6. What were her reasons for making early and repeated requests to renounce her citizenship?
7. Why did she state at her renunciation hearing that she desired a Japanese victory in the war and believed the Emperor to be a divine being?
8. What were her reasons for stating at her renunciation hearing that both she and her husband were members of the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-dan?
9. What were her reasons for becoming a member of the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-dan and why didn't she resign?
10. On April 2, 1945, what did your mother do to request approval by the Attorney General of her renunciation?
11. Why did she request approval of her renunciation by the Attorney General?
12. What were her reasons for stating in her affidavit submitted to the Department of State that her renunciation was not caused by fear?
13. Why did she state in her affidavit submitted to the State Department that she renounced because she did not want family separation?

Please 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 your mother name or to her. As soon as you send me full answers and explanations to the above questions, I will prepare an amplified affidavit which may enable your mother to obtain administrative clearance.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss



December 12, 1958

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

Re: Nuiko Kirito - Japan

Dear Sir:

I am herewith enclosing the replies to the questions you had requested for the administrative clearance for the above mentioned case. However I would like to apologize for not giving you a prompt reply. The letter had to go to Japan for a reply, because I did not have any definite knowledge what had happened in the camp especially concerning to my mother's applying for renunciation, etc. Therefore, this is a direct answer from the claimant herself.

I would appreciate your prompt attention in this case, for I would like the whole family to join out here in the States. Thanking you in advance, I am.

Sincerely,

*Beverly Matsuye Shimada*  
Beverly Matsuye Shimada  
1210 South Kenmore Avenue  
Los Angeles 6, California



- ✓ 1. My husband's refusal, also Mr. Kahi, Minister and Mr. Shimonishi had coerced that I must deny and take the same method my husband had taken.
- ✓ 2. Many people in the camp were saying, that while the war was on it would be safer to live in Japan than in the United States, worrying and not knowing what were to happen.
- ✓ 3. Even the war was terminated, we heard that things would be pretty rough out of the camp specially for the Japanese. Under such circumstances, my husband decided to apply for repatriation even for himself alone. I being a mother of three under aged children had no choice but to follow my husband, for I knew I couldn't earn the living and look after them whatso-ever.
- ✓ 4. I left entirely to "SOKUJI KIKOKU HOSIDAN" because of the lack of English knowledge, therefore I wouldn't know how many request were made through them.
- ✓ 5. Same answer as paragraph (4), right above.
6. According to "SOKUJI KIKOKU HOSIDAN", the atmosphere of the camp was getting unsafe. Therefore, to avoid unforeseeable danger, they urged me to take necessary procedure for return, which they later did for me.
- ✓ 7. Japanese issued news paper and magazines which I occasionally read in the camp, said that the war was to establish a "New Asia" and to drive away white slave owner who for many years exploited Asians, and also said Japanese emperor is a leader for the divine war. Due to my having been a farmer's housewife for long periods of time and a circumstances I lived under for long time, I hardly find a pleasure for myself, except to find a very little time to read papers and magazines issued in Japan, which I more oftenly had read in camp. And those magazines were the only source at that time to gain any knowledge at all to make my own judgement on what was going on then. Thus, I gradually but simply began to believe in what papers and magazines were trying to say in addition to have found many men and women in camp with the same idea as myself, who were just as bad as I was as to the source to obtain any knowledge outside of their own world as farmers and their wives.
- ✓ 8. Since "SOKUJI KIKOKU HOSIDAN" showed their strong belief regarding Japan as the safest zone for Japanese origin, I gradually started to depend on their belief since I hardly had any of my own in the safe circumstances of the camp life.
- ✓ 9. I was sent to Fresno Assembly Center 16 days after a birth of baby. A various change of surrounding both physically and mentally caused me suffer from a female trouble over since, including such ominous incidents occurred in Tule Lake to where I was moved in September, 1943, as a riot happened and approximately 18 people were arrested following the dispatch of military forces to the camp, and also in July of the following year Mr. Iazo Hitomi was assassinated and few days later Messrs. Kurihara, Tateishi, and Suzuki were fatally injured, who were all co-operative with American Authority. However no proper arrangement was ever taken by American side to protect those who were co-operative with them and those people who wanted to be separated from "HALF-CRAZY JAPAN VICTORY BELIEVER". As I stated previously, I was desperate to find something dependable, something secure, therefore when I saw many ministers among leaders of "SOKUJI KIKOKU HOSIDAN", I determined to join them and could not resign because of being unable to find any better substitute for physical protection and mental security.

Continued next page - - -



✓ 10. I personally did not do anything since as a rule everything was left to "HOSIDAN" as a member of the team. Therefore I would not know what was done for renunciation.

✓ 11. To be released from fears and unsecurity of everyday life inside of camp, and unforeseeable same of outside of the camp, in addition to my mental fatigue which almost made me lose a balance of mentality. I wanted mostly a place for rest and peace, for which I finally chose my mother's place of whom I learnt she was living alone in a house fortunately not burnt, and also I had not seen her for years. "HOSIDAN" taught me to request for renunciation if I wanted to do what I just stated above.

12. If I ever stated, the reason for it is not because of fear, it could only be a misinterpretation or misunderstanding of answer or question.

13. Even after the war, "HOSIDAN" taught me saying that Japan was still strickly ruled by law of military police and civil security police, later of which were well known by its bruetality to all Japanese. "HOSIDAN" said, therefore, if I were still a citizen of America, I would not only be allowed landing, but those police might do something to harm me since they were so desperate because of a loss of the war.



FEB 21 1959

Mrs. Nuiko Kirito  
#1241 Kawauchi, Sato-cho  
Asa-gun, Hiroshima-ken  
Japan

Dear Mrs. Kirito:

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

Very truly yours,

Enc.



FEB 21 1959

Mrs. Nuiko Kirito  
#1241 Kawauchi, Sato-cho  
Asa-gun, Hiroshima-ken  
Japan

Dear Mrs. Kirito:

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

Enc.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ejf *Approved Japan*

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

GCD:OC  
146-54- 833  
93-1-1320

MAR 30 1959

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

Re: Nuiko Kirito

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

Dear Mr. Schnacke:

This is in response to your letter of March 10, 1959, enclosing an additional affidavit for a determination as to whether the case of the above-named renunciant may be considered as coming within the coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the case of Acheson v. Murakami, 176 F. 2d 953, in accordance with a letter from this Department dated September 21, 1953, to Mr. Wayne M. Collins.

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

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



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

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Division

By:  
Enoch E. Ellison  
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enclosures:

Original and copy  
of affidavit dated February 18, 1959.

Three copies of letter  
to Department of State.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ejk

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

CCD:OC

146-54-633  
93-1-1320

MAR 30 1959

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

Attention: Miss Frances Knight  
Director, Passport Office

Re: Mulko Kirito (Nee Yada)  
Your ref: F130

Dear Sirs:

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

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

Yours very truly,  
**GEORGE COCHRAN DAVIS**  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Division

By:  
Enoch E. Ellison  
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enclosures:

Copy of affidavit dated February 18, 1959.  
Copy of letter to Robert H. Schmacke, Esquire  
United States Attorney  
Northern District of California.



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

April 10, 1959

Mrs. Nuiko Kirito  
#1241 Kawauchi, Sato-cho  
Asa-gun, Hiroshima Ken, Japan

Dear Mrs. Kirito:

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.



7-12  
October 19, 1959

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

noted on 5x8  
28 4/17/59

Dear Sir,

First of all I would like to thank you for your great effort in regaining my mother Nuiko Kirito a citizenship.

Then I would like to apologize for not reverting you sooner regarding three bills you have sent to my attention.

Now I have received words from my parent in Japan that they would like to pay the bill as you requested upon return to this country. My father will return first by himself since my mother suffering from liver trouble which seems to be serious at present according to her physician. Therefore I would like to ask your consideration for delay in payment until my father, Toshio Kirito returns to the States.

Yours truly,

Beverly Shimada

1210 So. Kenmore Ave.  
Los Angeles 6, Calif.



*Inform A*

*have not filed it  
yet*  
Petition

9(F)

When the War between the U. S. America and Japan we, who lived along the coast of the Pacific, were ordered to go into the Fresno Assembly Center by the American Government. I had an American Citizenship, but I was treated just the same as a Japanese. At that time I was in bed for I gave a birth to a child not long before that then.

I had a very good and kind white friend Mr. Tony Paymentale who offered me a ride in his car to go to the Assembly, and I appealed to the American Government authority for the permission, but in vain. The answer was if I were able to walk I had to take the bus together with the other Japanese and the Japanese with the American citizenship. So I was obliged to entered the Fresno Assembly Center on May 18, 1942. Consequently my health was injured, and I am still suffering from the troubled caused at that time. I know it was because of the War, yet I feel very miserably all the time. It will continue all the rest of my life.

In September 1942, we were shifted to the Johnson James Center, Ark. from Fresno. Here we were treated very cruelly as if we were sinners or the animals by the American officers. They were chasing us with the iron rod in their hands while they were watching us at work. We were all very much despised and mistreated even though we had the American citizenship. After several months there the treatments have been improved a little because they began to realize that the Japanese people are smart enough to do the works well in spite of the poor physical



appearance. Shortly after we started to enjoy the well organized camp life, when we were asked 28 questions whether we would pledge for the "Royalty" or "Not" to America. My husband insisted me to stay in the Camp so that we may live together safely and give our children good education, though he did not mean to be disloyal to America: His reasons were that we had known several families, Mr. & Mrs. Soga and others that left the Camp after pledge of royalty, and had a big persecutions from the whites, who were Anti-Japanese. I, being a wife, had to follow my husband's opinion, and stayed at the Camp with him.

We, those who pledged disloyalty, were shifted to the Camp Treelake on Sept. 19, 1943. There we were attached by a troop of soldiers with the machine-guns and tear-gas at the night of Nov. 11, 1943. It was by the order of the Camp Head, Mr. Roymond Best. About 18 of us were arrested at that night and in the morning we were all searched, and many of our possessions were confiscated. Our life there, after that, were full of fears and unhappy but no protection was given to us by the American Government. We, those who possessed the American Citizenship, were not any better than those of without.

On July 2, 1944, Mr. Y. Shitomi of Okayama Prefecture was killed secretly of from being a suspected spy.

Mr. Tateishi, Mr. Kurihara, Mr. Suzuki were badly hurt by the Camp officers without clear reasons. On March 1, 1944 many of us prisoners at that Camp were



arrested and sent to the Stackgate, there was no trial for them and the Camp was full of rumours and in a bad situation. Mr. Myers of WRA did not give us any orders to make the situation better, and ~~some of us decided that it would be a good thing to give up the American Citizenship and return to Japan when no protection was given to us by the American Government.~~ <sup>we had to decide</sup>

I know that it would have been better to pledge Royalty to America and leave the Camp and live in some quiet place in U.S. America, <sup>if it had been safe for us but</sup> ~~But~~ my husband did not agree with me. He insisted on going back to Japan. I did not want to break up my family and let my husband go alone, and I was greatly troubled.

Just at that time I received a telegram, sent by my mother in Japan, through the Red Cross asking about me. After a long thinking it over for a long time I was persuaded by my husband that if we go back to Japan for a little while giving up our American Citizenship with the <sup>I have to give up my citizenship, we would be permitted and reinstated in Japan.</sup> ~~hope of recovering the citizenship again later. Even though we pledged disloyalty to America, we determined that we would bring up our children with the American ideals, and we should not forget what we owed to America.~~ <sup>and we</sup> Keep hoping to build up a happy home again in the future when the War finished.

As I was weak in health and could not support myself, I had to depend on my husband everything. And I was obliged to follow my husband's opinion.



I wish you would kindly understand that my giving up of the American citizenship was not from own intention, but the situation forced me to.

My children are now in the U.S. America and living happily over there. I shall be greatly obliged to you if you would grant me to recover my American citizenship and join my children over there.

Sincerely

Nuiko Kirito  
Nukui, Kawauchi, Sato-  
cho, Asa-gun, Hiroshima,  
Japan

Date: August 10, 1956

*Nuiko Kirito*



# 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>Nuiko Kirito</i>		Date of Birth <i>February 18, 1910</i>	
2. If born prior to December 1, 1924 <i>N/A</i>	(A) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality? <i>No. See attached sheet.</i>	When <i>N/A</i>	Where <i>N/A</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? <i>N/A</i>		When <i>N/A</i>	Where <i>N/A</i>
4. State periods of visits to Japan and purpose of each visit:			
Date		Purpose	
From	To		
<i>August 20, 1910</i>	<i>January 12, 1932</i>	<i>I was brought by my parents at age of 7 months.</i>	
<i>October 16, 1936</i>	<i>August 20, 1937</i>	<i>To visit my mother and brothers.</i>	
5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:			
School		Period of Attendance	
		From	To
<i>Kaitaichi Grammar School</i>		<i>April 1917</i>	<i>March 1923</i>
<i>Kaitaichi Middle High School</i>		<i>April 1923</i>	<i>March 1925</i>
Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary). <i>N/A</i>			
6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan?.....If so, give date....., and your reasons for so applying: <i>I do not remember.</i>			
7. (A) Have you ever expressly indicated that you would not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States? <i>I do not remember.</i>		Have you ever declined to answer when asked whether you would swear unqualified allegiance? <i>I do not remember.</i>	
Or have you ever given a qualified answer to such question asked at War Relocation Centers?.....If so, give your reasons: <i>I do NOT REMEMBER.</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>N/A</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? Yes If so, give reasons:

8. (A)

WERE YOU EVER AT ANY TIME A MEMBER OF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS:

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

(B) Give reasons for becoming a member:

N/A

(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

Page 1.

2. (A) I was born in Hawaii prior to December 1, 1924

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

and I never knew or recognized that there were such a law that those of Japanese nationality born in Hawaii prior to December 1, 1924 had foreign national-

ity. I did not know it was necessary to renounce

because I have considered myself as American

Citizen.

Having been confined all the Japanese ancestry in the internment camp and taking away the citizenship rights, it was my firm belief that the government would deport Japanese to Japan at first opportunity and that I would not be able to live in the United States any more. Not knowing what the U.S. Government were going to do with Japanese I was puzzled and had no choice. I thought if I had renounced my U.S. citizenship that I would be separated from the family and these many others have lead me to renunciation of U.S. citizenship.

(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 do not remember if I had an individual hearing.

(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:

I was in fear most of the time, like the terroristic activities were going on in the Isle, people getting hurt and even taking lives. I fear that government would force us to relocate without food and protection and separate our family and by renouncing my citizenship it would preserve family unity. Above mentioned and many other fears were causing my 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:

N/A

(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



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:

Having been confined all the Japanese ancestry in the internment camp and taking away the citizenship rights, it was my firm believe that the U.S. Government would deport Japanese to Japan at first opportunity and that I would not be able to live in the United States any more. Not knowing what the U.S. Government were going to do with Japanese I was puzzled and had no choice. I thought if I had renounced my U.S. citizenship that I would be separated from the family and these many others have lead me to renunciation of U.S. citizenship.

(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 do not remember if I had an individual hearing.

(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:

I was in fear most of the time, like the terroristic activities were going on in the Isle, people getting hurt and even taking lives. I fear that government would force us to relocate without fund and protection and separate our family and by renouncing my citizenship it would preserve family unity. Above mentioned and many other fears were causing of my 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:

N/A

(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 if necessary.

N/A



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

I believed that the U.S. Government would deport us sooner or later so I agreed to return to Japan.

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

Answer Yes or No

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

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

N/A

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 HYOGO )  
CITY OF KOBE ) 89:  
CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE )  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA )

*Naiko Kirit*  
(Signature in full of applicant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of June, 1955

Service No. 13628  
No Fee Prescribed

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

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 <b>Nuiko Kirito</b>		Date of Birth <b>February 18, 1910</b>	
2. If born prior to December 1, 1924	(A) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality? <b>No. See attached sheet.</b>		When
	Where		
3. If born since December 1, 1924	(A) Was your name ever registered with a Japanese Consulate for the purpose of reserving your Japanese nationality?		
If so, did you thereafter renounce your Japanese nationality?		When	Where
4. State periods of visits to Japan and purpose of each visit:			
Date		Purpose	
From	To	<b>I was brought by my parents at age of 7 mos. To visit my mother and brothers.</b>	
<b>8/20/10</b>	<b>1/12/32</b>		
<b>10/16/36</b>	<b>8/20/37</b>		
5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:			
School		Period of Attendance	
<b>Kaitaichi Grammar School</b>		From	To
		<b>April 1917</b>	<b>March 1923</b>
<b>Kaitaichi Middle High School</b>		<b>April 1923</b>	<b>March 1925</b>
Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary).			
6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan?.....If so, give date..... <b>Uncertain</b> ....., and your reasons for so applying: <b>See attached sheet</b>			
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?	
<b>Yes, see attached sheet</b>		<b>No</b>	
Or have you ever given a qualified answer to such question asked at War Relocation Centers?..... <b>No</b> .....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:			



(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:

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

(B) Give reasons for becoming a member:

During internment

I lived in Block 6 at Tule where there were organization people like Mrs. Matsuda, Mrs. Imagawa, and Mr. Tagami. My husband, alien Issei, was a member of the organization and said I must also join, that it was a matter of protection. Mrs. Matsuda and Mrs. Imagawa said if I did not join, I could not repatriate, and might be forced to relocate. I was afraid to be ostracized and that my 3 children may be mistreated, and I did not want to cause trouble for my husband.

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

No office. Did not take part in activities.

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



7(A) continued:

2(A):

disloyal to America. His reasons were that we had known several families. I was born in Hawaii prior to December 1, 1924 and I never knew or recognized that there were such a law that those of Japanese nationality born in Hawaii prior to December 1, 1924 had foreign nationality. I did not know it was necessary to renounce because I have considered myself as American Citizen.

8(F):

6:

I told my brother Mitoshi Tada I wanted to drop membership. I heard that I was evacuated with my husband, an alien Issei, and three children, from Fresno, Calif.; my widowed mother and two brothers were then in Japan and my husband's mother and three sisters were in Japan.

At evacuation time, we had been ordered to go to Fresno Assembly Center and even though I had American citizenship, I was treated just the same as a Japanese. At that time I was in bed for I gave birth to a child not long before that. My Caucasian friend, Mr. Tony Paymentale, offered me a ride in his car to go to the Assembly Center, and I asked for permission to go this way, but I was told that if I were able to walk I had to take the bus, together with the other Japanese. Consequently, my health was injured and I am still suffering from the trouble caused at that time.

In Sept. 1942, we were shifted to Johnson James Center Ark., and were treated badly by the officers who chased us with iron rods in their hands while ~~they~~ we were working, and we were despised. The treatment improved after a while as we did our work well. Then we were asked about loyalty questions; see answer to Question 7(A).

My husband made request for repatriation for me and himself, as he believed he would be deported and he wanted me to be with him, and he made another request in Nov. 1945 for the family while he was confined at Bismarck, N.D. My husband said we cannot receive any protection in the Center or outside so it would be best to repatriate. Mrs. Matsuda and Mrs. Imagawa also told me that I would be separated. My husband said that as his wife I must renounce. Mrs. Matsuda and Mrs. Imagawa in Block 6 said I should repatriate, that those who did not repatriate are not Japanese nor human. I was afraid I would not be able to remain in the Center and I would be constantly irritated by these two women, and I was in weak health as had difficulty after childbirth. I was afraid I would be separated from my husband, and that conditions outside of camp were so dangerous that it would not be safe to live in some strange place. I did not know what was going to happen to me and my family but I believed that as a Kibei, with family members in Japan, the Government would deport me there eventually.

I did not want to break up my family and let my husband go to Japan alone and I was greatly troubled. Just at that time I received a telegram from

7(A): her in Japan asking about me. Finally I was persuaded by my husband that we must go to Japan, and I therefore had to renounce citizenship.

My husband, an alien, said I ~~xxx~~ must give "no" answers, that I was to abide by his order and otherwise I would be separated from him, and this way we could stay in camp longer and be free from the dangerous conditions outside. My mother and two brothers were in Japan, and my husband would be deported there and I was afraid that if I gave "yes" answers, they would get into trouble in Japan, and since I would go also, as my husband said, I would be in trouble. Rev. Kai and Mr. Shitanishi said I must sign "no", and they were pro-Japanese. Rev. Kai was a language teacher for our children and I did not want to oppose him for fear our children might be mistreated in the Center. I was afraid to be separated from husband as he was ~~xxx~~ an alien Issei. Rev. Kai and Mr. Shitanishi said I would have to relocate and be in danger from hostile public. There was trouble and disturbance in camp about the questions and Dr. Yatabe was attacked.

My children are now in the U.S. and I hope I can rejoin them.

My husband insisted for me to stay in the camp so that we may live together safely and give our children good education, though he did not mean to be



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:

7(A) continued:

disloyal to America. His reasons were that we had known several families, Mr. and Mrs. Soga and others who left camp after pledge of loyalty, and had been persecuted from the public which was very anti-Japanese, and some Caucasians shot volleys of rifle shots into his home. I being a wife had to follow my husband's opinion and stayed in camp with him.

See attached sheet

8(F):

I told my brother Mitoshi Tada I wanted to drop membership. I heard that if I tried to drop out this matter would be reported to the Japanese Government and when my alien husband was deported, he would get in trouble there.

9(A):

See attached sheet

We were shifted to Tule Lake in Sept. 1943, and there were soldiers with machine guns and tear gas on Nov. 11, 1943. About 18 persons were arrested that night and next morning we were all searched, and many of our possessions were confiscated. Our life thereafter was full of fears and unhappy but no protection was given to us. In July, 1944, Mr. Y. Hitomi was killed secretly from being a suspected spy. Mr. Tateishi, Mr. Kurihara and Mr. Suzuki were badly hurt by Camp officers without clear reasons. On March 1, 1944, many of the persons at camp were arrested and sent to the Stockade, and camp was full of rumors and in a bad situation.

I believe Mrs. Matsuda had written for me or got form for me. She and Mrs. Imagawa talked about the camp being closed, and I was afraid that there might be a forced relocation and I would have to live in some dangerous place, where there would be no work and danger from the public. These two women said by getting form and renouncing, I would stay in camp and be safely relocated after the public hatred had died down. My husband was fearful of conditions outside of camp, and he said that if I did not renounce, I would be separated from him. Mrs. Matsuda and Mrs. Imagawa also told me that I would be separated. My husband said that as his wife I must renounce, and it would be safer in the Center as the Center was in a lawless state. Mrs. Nishi and Mrs. George Kuratomi said it was best thing to renounce.

My husband talked about the trouble we could get into in Japan if I did not renounce, that landing would or might be prevented by kempei tai, and Mrs. Matsuda and Mrs. Imagawa talked about trouble there. I was fearful of reprisals against my husband and children; and also my mother and brothers who were then in Japan.

I did not want to break up my family and let my husband go to Japan alone and I was greatly troubled. Just at that time I received a telegram from my mother in Japan asking about me. Finally I was persuaded by my husband that we must go to Japan, and I therefore had to renounce citizenship.

10(A):

My husband was sent to Bismarck in Feb., 1945, and he made request for repatriation for the family in Nov. and we were re-united on the boat in Dec. My husband had always insisted I accompany him to Japan and I did not want to break up the family. I know it would have been better to leave camp and live in some quiet place when it would be safe, but my husband did not agree and insisted we had to go back to Japan. My husband, as an alien Issei, from the time of evacuation through confinement had no hope of living peaceably in this country, and being accepted.

My children are now in the U.S. and I hope I can rejoin them.

(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:



(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:

See attached sheet

9. (A) When did you decide to apply for forms upon which to renounce your United States citizenship? About Dec. 1944.  
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: Mrs. Matsuda and Mrs. Imagawa told me how to talk at the hearing. I was afraid of mistreatment from the block people. I wanted to be able to stay with my husband.

(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:

~~If~~ I did not conform it was hard to say the trouble the dan fanatics might cause to my family, and I was afraid my husband might be harmed, and the children not properly treated. As I was in weak health and could not support myself, I had to depend on my husband for everything, and I was obliged to follow my husband's opinion.

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

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



(F) If there are any other facts which influenced your action in renouncing your United States citizenship if necessary.



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  
Answer Yes or No  
If you have, state nature of action taken and reasons therefor.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Relationship

Name

Branch of Service

Serial Number

JAPAN )  
PREFECTURE OF HYOGO )  
CITY OF KOBE )  
CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE )  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA )

*Nuiko Kirito*  
(Signature in full of applicant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of August, 19 57.

Service No. \_\_\_\_\_

Tariff No. 58 (a)

Fee Paid: U.S. \$ 4.00 (grants)

Local Cy. equiv. Y

*Howard B. Crotinger*  
**HOWARD B. CROTINGER**  
Vice Consul of the  
United States of America

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		Nuiko Kirito		Date of Birth		February 18, 1910	
2. If born prior to December 1, 1924		(A) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality?		When		Where	
		No. See attached sheet					
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 8/20/10		To 1/12/32		I was brought by my parents at age of 7 mos.			
10/16/36		8-20-37		To visit my mother and brothers.			
5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:							
School				Period of Attendance			
Kaitaichi Grammar School				From April 1917		To March 1923	
Kaitaichi Middle High School				April 1923		March 1925	
Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary).							
6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan?.....If so, give date May 4, 1943 & Oct. 9, 1945, and your reasons for so applying:							
See attached sheet							
7. (A) Have you ever expressly indicated that you would not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States?				Have you ever declined to answer when asked whether you would swear unqualified allegiance?			
See attached sheet				Yes			
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?.....Yes.....If so, state when you changed your mind and your reasons therefor:							
I would have been willing to do so if I had the opportunity, with protection for our family and stay together.							



(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:

See answer to question 7(A).

8. (A) WERE YOU EVER AT ANY TIME A MEMBER OF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS:	Answer		Period of Membership
	Yes	No	
Black Dragon Society (Kokuryu Kai)		X	
Central Japanese Association (Beikoku Chuo Nipponjin Kai)		X	
Central Japanese Association of Southern California		X	
Dai Nippon Butoku Kai (Military Virtue Society of Japan or Military Art Society of Japan) (Hokubei Kai)		X	
Heimuska Kai, also known as Hokubei Heieki Gimusha Kai Zaibei Nihonjin, Heiyaku Gimusha Kai, and		X	
Zaibei Heimusha Kai (Japanese residing in American Military Conscripts Assoc.) Heimusha Kai		X	
Hinode Kai (Imperial Japanese Reservists)		X	
Hinomaru Kai (Rising Sun Flag Society—a Group of Japanese War Veterans)		X	
Hokubei Zaigo Shoko Dan (North American Reserve Officers Association)		X	
Japanese Association of America (Zaibei Nihonjin Kai)		X	
Japanese Overseas Central Society (Kaigai Dobo Chuo Kai)		X	
Japanese Overseas Convention, Tokyo, Japan, 1940		X	
Japanese Protective Association (Recruiting Organization)		X	
Jikyoku Iin Kai (Current Affairs Association)		X	
Kibei Seinen Kai (Association of U. S. Citizens of Japanese Ancestry who have returned to America after studying in Japan)		X	
Nanka Teikoku Gunyudan (Imperial Military Friends Group or Southern California War Veterans)		X	
Nichibei Kogyo Kaisha (The Great Fujii Theatre)		X	
Northwest Japanese Association		X	
Sakura Kai (Patriotic Society or Cherry Association—composed of Veterans of Russo-Japanese War) (Cherry Blossom Society)		X	
Shinto Temples		X	
Sokoku Kai (Fatherland Society)		X	
Suiko Sha (Reserve Officers Association Los Angeles)		X	
Hokoku Seinen-Dan		X	
Hokoku Joshi Seinen-Dan		X	
Sokoku Kenkyu Seinen-Dan		X	
Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-Dan	X		Late 1944
(B) Give reasons for becoming a member:			during internment
<p>I lived in Block 6 at Tule where there were organization people like Mrs. Matsuda, Mrs. Imagawa, and Mr. Tagami. My husband, alien Issei, was a member of the organization and said I must also join, that it was a matter of protection. Mrs. Matsuda and Mrs. Imagawa said if I did not join, I could not repatriate, and might be forced to relocate. I was afraid to be ostracized and that my 3 children may be mistreated, and I did not want to cause trouble for my husband. I was afraid to refuse or do anything that might cause a separation from my alien husband.</p>			
(C) State nature of your activity and offices you held:			
No office. Did not take part in activities.			
(D) If you voluntarily discontinued membership in any of the aforementioned organizations, give approximate date and reasons for so doing:			



2(A):

I was born in Hawaii prior to December 1, 1924 and I never knew or recognized that there was such a law that those of Japanese nationality born in Hawaii prior to December 1, 1924 had foreign nationality. I did not know it was necessary to renounce because I have considered myself as American citizen.

6:

I was evacuated with my husband, an alien Issei, and three children, from Fresno, Calif.; my widowed mother and two brothers were then in Japan and my husband's mother and three sisters were in Japan.

At evacuation time, we had been ordered to go to Fresno Assembly Center and even though I had American citizenship, I was treated just the same as a Japanese. At that time I was in bed for I gave birth to a child not long before that. My Caucasian friend, Mr. Tony Paymentale, offered me a ride in his car to go to the Assembly Center, and I asked for permission to go this way, but I was told that if I were able to walk I had to take the bus, together with the other Japanese. Consequently, my health was injured and I am still suffering from the trouble caused at that time.

In Sept. 1942, we were shifted to Johnson James Center, Ark., and were treated badly by the officers who chased us with iron rods in their hands while we were working, and we were despised. The treatment improved after a while as we did our work well. Then we were asked about loyalty questions; see answer to Question 7(A).

My husband made request for repatriation for me and himself, as he believed he would be deported and he wanted me to be with him, and he made another request in October, 1945, for the family while he was confined at Bismarck, N.D. My husband said we cannot receive any protection in the Center or outside so it would be best to repatriate.

Mrs. Matsuda and Mrs. Imagawa in Block 6 said I should repatriate, that those who did not repatriate are not Japanese nor human. I was afraid I would not be able to remain in the Center and I would be constantly irritated by these two women, and I was in weak health as had difficulty after childbirth. I was afraid I would be separated from my husband, and that conditions outside of camp were so dangerous that it would not be safe to live in some strange place. I did not know what was going to happen to me and my family but I believed that as a Kibei, with family members in Japan, the Government would deport me there eventually. My husband, an alien, made his decision to apply for repatriation. I had three young children to care for and I could not see where I had any choice but to follow my husband. Even at this late date in 1945 I was hearing that things would be pretty rough outside of camp for us and I did not want to be separated from my alien husband and be left stranded without being able to provide for my children.

7(A):

My husband, an alien, said I must refuse about the answers, that I was to abide by his order and otherwise I would be separated from him, and this way we could stay in camp longer and be free from the dangerous conditions outside. My mother and two brothers were in Japan, and my husband would be deported there and I was afraid that



7(A): continued:

if I gave "yes" answers, they would get into trouble in Japan, and since I would go also, as my husband said, I would be in trouble. Rev. Kai and Mr. Shitanishi talked against giving "yes" answers and they were pro-Japanese. Rev. Kai was a language teacher for our children and I did not want to oppose him for fear our children might be mistreated in the Center. I was afraid to be separated from husband as he was an alien Issei. Rev. Kai and Mr. Shitanishi said I would have to relocate and be in danger from hostile public. There was trouble and disturbance in camp about the questions and Dr. Yatabe was attacked.

My husband insisted for me to stay in the camp so that we may live together safely and give our children good education, though he did not mean to be disloyal to America. His reasons were that we had known several families, Mr. and Mrs. Soga and others who left camp after pledge of loyalty, and had been persecuted from the public which was very anti-Japanese, and some Caucasians shot volleys of rifle shots into his home. I felt I had to follow my husband's opinion and stayed in camp with him. Several of the men in camp said I must take the same way as my husband.

9(A):

We were shifted to Tule Lake in Sept. 1943, and there were soldiers with machine guns and tear gas on Nov. 11, 1943. About 18 persons were arrested that night and next morning we were all searched, and many of our possessions were confiscated. Our life thereafter was full of fears and unhappy but no protection was given to us. In July, 1944, Mr. Y. Hitomi was killed secretly from being a suspected spy. Mr. Tateishi, Mr. Kurihara and Mr. Suzuki were badly hurt by camp officers without clear reasons. On March 1, 1944, many of the persons at camp were arrested and sent to the stockade, and camp was full of rumors and in a bad situation.

I do not remember when the request for the form was made or whether it was several times as I left this up to the Dan people because for one thing my lack of English knowledge and I would not know how many requests were made through them. The atmosphere of the camp was very tense and I felt very uneasy living this way; as I recall, some of the Dan people urged that the necessary steps should be taken and I believe it was through them that one or two requests or the signing of forms may have been done. I believe also that Mrs. Matsuda had written once for me or had gotten the form for me. She and Mrs. Imagawa talked about the camp being closed, and I was afraid that there might be a forced relocation and I would have to live in some dangerous place, where there would be no work and danger from the public. These two women said by getting form and renouncing, I would stay in camp and be safely relocated after the public hatred had died down. My husband was fearful of conditions outside of camp, and he said that if I did not renounce, I would be separated from him, that as his wife, I must renounce. Mrs. Matsuda and Mrs. Imagawa also told me that I would be separated. My husband said that as his wife I must renounce, and it would be safer in the Center as the Center was in a lawless state. Mrs. Nishi and Mrs. George Kuratomi said it was best thing to renounce.

My husband talked about the trouble we could get into in Japan if I did not renounce, that landing would or might be prevented by kempeitai, and Mrs. Matsuda and Mrs. Imagawa talked about trouble there. I was fearful of reprisals against my husband and children; and also my



9(A) continued:

mother and brothers who were then in Japan. I did not want to break up my family and let my husband go to Japan alone or take the children from me and I was greatly troubled. Just at that time I received a telegram from my mother in Japan asking about me.

Finally my husband insisted that the children and I must go with him to Japan and that if I did not renounce my citizenship that he would arrange to see that the children were taken to Japan with him and leave me stay in the United States all alone. I was terribly afraid of permanent separation from my husband as I was dependent upon him and I had no means of supporting our children myself and I was fearful that my husband actually would apply to have the children sent with him, leaving me alone and stranded in the United States.

9(B):

Mrs. Matsuda and Mrs. Imagawa told me how to talk at the hearing. I was afraid of mistreatment from the block people. I wanted to be able to stay with my husband. The pressure and worries of our existence were even worse about the time of the renunciation hearing and I understood that I was to talk in a certain way so that there would be approval and I could avoid trouble.

I had heard and I repeated, I believe, such things at the hearing that my husband and myself were members of the Hoshi-Dan, that the emperor was a divine being and I made some other pro-Japanese statements about victory. These were the kind of things I heard about before I went to the hearing and I repeated the things I heard, in the belief that they must be said in order to get approval. I had been subjected to so much of the propaganda and rumors and I had so little knowledge about what was really going on outside of the camp world that I was taken in by much of what was drummed into my head. I had no way to make my own judgment about the things to be done in camp as there were too many pressures surrounding us. My husband, an alien, was upset about our family situation, and he forced me to go through with my renunciation, telling me that I must make such statements or I would be separated from him and would never see him again, because he was going to Japan and he would take the children with him and I had to go so he told me.

I wasn't in fear of being harmed by the Dan people at this time because I had decided I had to renounce. I knew if I didn't I'd be in for trouble from the Dan leaders but once I decided to renounce I felt safe from harm from them and believed our family would be safe too so that is why I said in my affidavit to the U.S. Consul that my renunciation was not caused by fear. I lost all my fear of harm when I decided to renounce.

9(C):

If I did not conform it was hard to say the trouble the Dan fanatics might cause to my family, and I was afraid my husband might be harmed, and the children not properly treated. As I was in weak health and could not support myself, I had to depend on my husband for everything, and I was obliged to follow my husband's opinion.

I do not recall myself voluntarily requesting approval of my renunciation in April, 1945; but most of such matters were left to the Dan and I do not recall just how they went about it. I would have



9(C) continued:

cooperated with them about such a matter for the same reasons that I went ahead with the renunciation hearing and I did not think much about this matter of a form requesting approval of renunciation.

10(A):

My husband was sent to Bismarck in Feb., 1945, and he made request for repatriation for the family and we were reunited on the boat in December. My husband had always insisted I accompany him to Japan and I did not want to break up the family, and I was too afraid of separation from him as the children and I were dependent on him and I didn't dare risk having him take the children with him and leave me stranded in the U.S. I know it would have been better to leave camp and live in some quiet place when it would be safe, but my husband did not agree and insisted we had to go back to Japan. My husband, as an alien Issei, from the time of evacuation through confinement had no hope of living peaceably in this country, and being accepted so he forced me to go to Japan.

My children are now in the U.S. and I hope I can rejoin 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: **Because of the many disturbances in camp that alarmed me, I was desperate to find something that would afford protection in a way and when I saw many ministers among the group in the Hoshi-Dan I thought that this might provide some kind of physical protection and mental security.**

(F) If you at any time wished to discontinue membership, activity, or office and were prevented from so doing, explain fully: **I told my brother Mitoshi Tada I wanted to drop membership. I heard that if I tried to drop out this matter would be reported to the Japanese Government and when my alien husband was deported, he would get in trouble there.**

9. (A) When did you decide to apply for forms upon which to renounce your United States citizenship? **About Dec. 1944.**  
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:

(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:



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

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

**See attached sheet.**

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

Answer Yes or No

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

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

I enlisted (or was drafted) on..... in the.....; my Serial number is.....;

State the date

State the Branch of Service

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

Answer Yes or No

on.....

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

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

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

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

Relationship

Name

Branch of Service

Serial Number

(Signature in full of applicant)

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

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 <b>Nuiko Kirito</b>		Date of Birth <b>February 18, 1910</b>	
2. If born prior to December 1, 1924	(A) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality? <b>No. See attached sheet.</b>	When	Where
3. If born since December 1, 1924	(A) Was your name ever registered with a Japanese Consulate for the purpose of reserving your Japanese nationality?		
If so, did you thereafter renounce your Japanese nationality?	When	Where	
4. State periods of visits to Japan and purpose of each visit:			
Date		Purpose	
From <b>8/20/10</b>	To <b>1/12/32</b>	<b>I was brought by my parents at age of 7 mos. To visit my mother and brothers.</b>	
<b>10/16/36</b>	<b>8/20/37</b>		
5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:			
School		Period of Attendance	
<b>Kaitaichi Grammar School</b>		From <b>April 1917</b>	To <b>March 1923</b>
<b>Kaitaichi Middle High School</b>		<b>April 1923</b>	<b>March 1925</b>
Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary).			
6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan?.....If so, give date..... <b>May 4, 1943 + Oct. 9, 1945</b> ....., and your reasons for so applying: <b>See attached sheet</b>			
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?	
<b>See attached sheet</b>		<b>Yes</b>	
Or have you ever given a qualified answer to such question asked at War Relocation Centers?..... <b>No</b> .....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?..... <b>yes</b> .....If so, state when you changed your mind and your reasons therefor: <b>of N. R. 26 (E, 500) - 201 pro.</b>			



(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:

207 17 7a

8. (A)

WERE YOU EVER AT ANY TIME A MEMBER OF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS:

Answer

Yes

No

Period of Membership

Black Dragon Society (Kokuryu Kai)

X

Central Japanese Association (Beikoku Chuo Nipponjin Kai)

X

Central Japanese Association of Southern California

X

Dai Nippon Butoku Kai (Military Virtue Society of Japan or Military Art Society of Japan) (Hokubei Kai)

X

Heimuska Kai, also known as Hokubei Heieki Gimusha Kai Zaibei Nihonjin, Heiyaku Gimusha Kai, and

X

Zaibei Heimusha Kai (Japanese residing in American Military Conscripts Assoc.) Heimusha Kai

X

Hinode Kai (Imperial Japanese Reservists)

X

Hinomaru Kai (Rising Sun Flag Society—a Group of Japanese War Veterans)

X

Hokubei Zaigo Shoko Dan (North American Reserve Officers Association)

X

Japanese Association of America (Zaibei Nihonjin Kai)

X

Japanese Overseas Central Society (Kaigai Dobo Chuo Kai)

X

Japanese Overseas Convention, Tokyo, Japan, 1940

X

Japanese Protective Association (Recruiting Organization)

X

Jikyoku Iin Kai (Current Affairs Association)

X

Kibei Seinen Kai (Association of U. S. Citizens of Japanese Ancestry who have returned to America after studying in Japan)

X

Nanka Teikoku Gunyudan (Imperial Military Friends Group or Southern California War Veterans)

X

Nichibei Kogyo Kaisha (The Great Fujii Theatre)

X

Northwest Japanese Association

X

Sakura Kai (Patriotic Society or Cherry Association—composed of Veterans of Russo-Japanese War) (Cherry Blossom Society)

X

Shinto Temples

X

Sokoku Kai (Fatherland Society)

X

Suiko Sha (Reserve Officers Association Los Angeles)

X

Hokoku Seinen-Dan

X

Hokoku Joshi Seinen-Dan

X

Sokoku Kenkyu Seinen-Dan

X

Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-Dan

x Late 1944-

(B) Give reasons for becoming a member:

During internment

I lived in Block 6 at Tule where there were organization people like Mrs. Matsuda, Mrs. Imagawa, and Mr. Tagami. My husband, alien Issei, was a member of the organization and said I must also join, that it was a matter of protection. Mrs. Matsuda and Mrs. Imagawa said if I did not join, I could not repatriate, and might be forced to relocate. I was afraid to be ostracized and that my 3 children may be mistreated, and I did not want to cause trouble for my husband.

2 a f see notebook

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

No office. Did not take part in activities.

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



2(A):

I was born in Hawaii prior to December 1, 1924 and I never knew or recognized that there were such a law that those of Japanese nationality born in Hawaii prior to December 1, 1924 had foreign nationality. I did not know it was necessary to renounce because I have considered myself as American Citizen.

6:

I was evacuated with my husband, an alien Issei, and three children, from Fresno, Calif.; my widowed mother and two brothers were then in Japan and my husband's mother and three sisters were in Japan.

At evacuation time, we had been ordered to go to Fresno Assembly Center and even though I had American citizenship, I was treated just the same as a Japanese. At that time I was in bed for I gave birth to a child not long before that. My Caucasian friend, Mr. Tony Paymentale, offered me a ride in his car to go to the Assembly Center, and I asked for permission to go this way, but I was told that if I were able to walk I had to take the bus, together with the other Japanese. Consequently, my health was injured and I am still suffering from the trouble caused at that time.

In Sept. 1942, we were shifted to Johnson James Center Ark., and were treated badly by the officers who chased us with iron rods in their hands while ~~they~~ we were working, and we were despised. The treatment improved after a while as we did our work well. Then we were asked about loyalty questions; see answer to Question 7(A).

My husband made request for repatriation for me and himself, as he believed he would be deported and he wanted me to be with him, and he made another request in ~~Aug~~<sup>Oct</sup> 1945 for the family while he was confined at Bismarck, N.D. My husband said we cannot receive any protection in the Center or outside so it would be best to repatriate.

Mrs. Matsuda and Mrs. Imagawa in Block 6 said I should repatriate, that those who did not repatriate are not Japanese nor human. I was afraid I would not be able to remain in the Center and I would be constantly irritated by these two women, and I was in weak health as had difficulty after childbirth. I was afraid I would be separated from my husband, and that conditions outside of camp were so dangerous that it would not be safe to live in some strange place. I did not know what was going to happen to me and my family but I believed that as a Kibei, with family members in Japan, the Go vernment would deport me there eventually.

7(A):

My husband, an alien, said I ~~was~~ must ~~give~~ ~~the~~ answers, that I was to abide by his order and otherwise I would be separated from him, and this way we could stay in camp longer and be free from the dangerous conditions outside. My mother and two brothers were in Japan, and my husband would be deported there and I was afraid that if I gave "yes" answers, they would get into trouble in Japan, and since I would go also, as my husband said, I would be in trouble. Rev. Kai and Mr. Shitanishi ~~said I must sign the~~, and they were pro-Japanese. Rev. Kai was a language teacher for our children and I did not want to oppose him for fear our children might be mistreated in the Center. I was afraid to be separated from husband as he was ~~an~~ an alien Issei. Rev. Kai and Mr. Shitanishi said I would have to relocate and be in danger from hostile public. There was trouble and disturbance in camp about the questions and Dr. Yatabe was attacked.

My husband insisted for me to stay in the camp so that we may live together safely and give our children good education, though he did not mean to be

talked against  
giving "yes"  
answers



7(A) continued:

disloyal to America. His reasons were that we had known several families, Mr. and Mrs. Soga and others who left camp after pledge of loyalty, and had been persecuted from the public which was very anti-Japanese, and some Caucasians shot volleys of rifle shots into his home. ~~I being a wife~~ had to follow my husband's opinion and stayed in camp with him.

8(F):

I told my brother Mitoshi Tada I wanted to drop membership. I heard that if I tried to drop out this matter would be reported to the Japanese Government and when my alien husband was deported, he would get in trouble there.

9(A):

We were shifted to Tule Lake in Sept. 1943, and there were soldiers with machine guns and tear gas on Nov. 11, 1943. About 18 persons were arrested that night and next morning we were all searched, and many of our possessions were confiscated. Our life thereafter was full of fears and unhappy but no protection was given to us. In July, 1944, Mr. Y. Hitomi was killed secretly from being a suspected spy. Mr. Tateishi, Mr. Kurihara and Mr. Suzuki were badly hurt by Camp officers without clear reasons. On March 1, 1944, many of the persons at camp were arrested and sent to the Stockade, and camp was full of rumors and in a bad situation.

~~I believe Mrs. Matsuda had written for me or got form for me.~~ She and Mrs. Imagawa talked about the camp being closed, and I was afraid that there might be a forced relocation and I would have to live in some dangerous place, where there would be no work and danger from the public. These two women said by getting form and renouncing, I would stay in camp and be safely relocated after the public hatred had died down. My husband was fearful of conditions outside of camp, and he said that if I did not renounce, I would be separated from him. Mrs. Matsuda and Mrs. Imagawa also told me that I would be separated. My husband said that as his wife I must renounce, and it would be safer in the Center as the Center was in a lawless state. Mrs. Nishi and Mrs. George Kuratomi said it was best thing to renounce.

My husband talked about the trouble we could get into in Japan if I did not renounce, that landing would or might be prevented by kempei tai, and Mrs. Matsuda ~~in~~ and Mrs. Imagawa talked about trouble there. I was fearful of reprisals against my husband and children; and also my mother and brothers who were then in Japan.

I did not want to break up my family and let my husband go to Japan alone and I was greatly troubled. Just at that time I received a telegram from my mother in Japan asking about me. Finally I was persuaded by my husband that we must go to Japan, and I ~~therefore~~ had to renounce citizenship.

10(A):

My husband was sent to Bismarck in Feb., 1945, and he made request for repatriation for the family ~~in Nov.~~ and we were re-united on the boat in Dec. My husband had always insisted I accompany him to Japan and I did not want to break up the family. I know it would have been better to leave camp and live in some quiet place when it would be safe, but my husband did not agree and insisted we had to go back to Japan. My husband, as an alien Issei, from the time of evacuation through confinement had no hope of living peaceably in this country, and being accepted.

My children are now in the U.S. and I hope I can rejoin them.







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

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

See attached sheet

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Relationship

Name

Branch of Service

Serial Number

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

SS.

/s/ Naiko Kirito

(Signature in full of applicant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of August, 1957.

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

/s/ Howard B. Crotinger  
Vice Consul of the United States  
of America

Consulate Seal

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 <b>Nuiko Kirito</b>		Date of Birth <b>February 18, 1910</b>	
2. If born prior to December 1, 1924	(A) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality? <b>No. See attached sheet</b>	When	Where
3. If born since December 1, 1924	(A) Was your name ever registered with a Japanese Consulate for the purpose of reserving your Japanese nationality?		
If so, did you thereafter renounce your Japanese nationality?	When	Where	
4. State periods of visits to Japan and purpose of each visit:			
Date		Purpose	
From <b>8/20/10</b>	To <b>1/12/32</b>	<b>I was brought by my parents at age of 7 mos.</b>	
<b>10/16/36</b>	<b>8-20-37</b>	<b>To visit my mother and brothers.</b>	
5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:			
School		Period of Attendance	
<b>Kaitaichi Grammar School</b>		From <b>April 1917</b>	To <b>March 1923</b>
<b>Kaitaichi Middle High School</b>		<b>April 1923</b>	<b>March 1925</b>
Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary).			
6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan?.....If so, give date <b>May 4, 1943 &amp; Oct. 9, 1945</b> , and your reasons for so applying:  <b>See attached sheet</b>			
7. (A) Have you ever expressly indicated that you would not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States? <b>See attached sheet</b>		Have you ever declined to answer when asked whether you would swear unqualified allegiance? <b>Yes</b>	
Or have you ever given a qualified answer to such question asked at War Relocation Centers?..... <b>No</b> .....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 <del>express</del> 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: <b>I would have been willing to do so if I had the opportunity, with protection for our family and stay together.</b>			



(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:

See answer to question 7(A).

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

(B) Give reasons for becoming a member:

I lived in Block 6 at Tule where there were organization people like Mrs. Matsuda, Mrs. Imagawa, and Mr. Tagami. My husband, alien Issei, was a member of the organization and said I must also join, that it was a matter of protection. Mrs. Matsuda and Mrs. Imagawa said if I did not join, I could not repatriate and might be forced to relocate. I was afraid to be ostracized and that my 3 children may be mistreated, and I did not want to cause trouble for my husband. I was afraid to refuse or do anything that might cause a separation from my alien husband.

*but would be repatriated from my husband when he was sent to Japan and that sometimes I'd have to relocate during wartime and face military*

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

No office. Did not take part in activities.

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



2(A):

I was born in Hawaii prior to December 1, 1924 and I never knew or recognized that there was such a law that those of Japanese nationality born in Hawaii prior to December 1, 1924 had foreign nationality ~~or I did not know it was necessary to renounce because I have considered myself as American citizen.~~ *Japanese nationality.*

6:

I was evacuated with my husband, an alien Issei, and three children, from Fresno, Calif.; my widowed mother and two brothers were then in Japan and my husband's mother and three sisters were in Japan.

At evacuation time, we had been ordered to go to Fresno Assembly Center and even though I had American citizenship, I was treated just the same as a Japanese. ~~At that time I was in bed for I gave birth to a child not long before that.~~ My Caucasian friend, Mr. Tony Paymentale, offered me a ride in his car to go to the Assembly Center, and I asked for permission to go this way, but I was told that if I were able to walk I had to take the bus, together with the other Japanese. Consequently, my health was injured and I am still suffering from the trouble caused at that time.

In Sept. 1942, we were shifted to Johnson James Center, Ark., and were treated badly by the officers who chased us with iron rods in their hands while we were working, and we were despised. The treatment improved after a while as we did our work well. Then we were asked about loyalty questions; see answer to Question 7(A).

My husband was responsible for the application for repatriation of May 4, 1943, for himself, me and the children. He was an alien and believed aliens wouldn't ever be given a chance to stay in the U.S. and get started again but would eventually be deported for being classed as alien enemies. He wanted me and the children to be with him. He insisted that there was no protection for us in the center or outside so that as he eventually would be returned to Japan we must be repatriated with him. *I don't*

*at that time  
as  
suffering  
from  
of long  
back  
Tanker  
16 days  
before  
on  
April  
28,  
1942*

*dear  
admitted  
into the  
assembly  
center*



2

~~patriate, I don't~~ remember if I personally signed the request for repatriation but if I did so it was because my husband forced me to do it to avoid family separation. Having 3 children I had to do what he wanted to avoid separation as we were dependent on him. He said that if I didn't agree ~~nonrepatriation and the~~ ~~request for repatriation~~ to the request for repatriation I would have to stay in the camp alone when he was repatriated and would take the children with him and that I would face being relocated sometime by myself or with the children if he couldn't take them with him and I would have no chance of supporting either the children or myself. Separation under the circumstances was more than I could face.

About the signing of the application for repatriation at the Tule Lake Center on October 9, 1945. My husband had been sent away to Bismarck in February of 1945. The ~~children~~ 3 children and I were alone in the Tule Lake Center and I was worried what was to become of us. Mrs. Matsuda and Mrs. Imagawa in Block # 6 and other persons who were neighbors in the Tule Lake Center said that I had to agree to repatriate or face <sup>a long if not permanent</sup> separation from my husband and maybe my children and also that those who didn't ~~repatriate~~ agree to repatriate wouldn't be human or Japanese, ~~and~~ that those who didn't apply would be left in the center when their families were sent away and ~~then~~ would be forced sometime by the WRA to leave the Center and run the risks of permanent family separation, the hostility and discrimination from the American public and would <sup>not</sup> be able to earn a living or live in safety because of the war. I was afraid of not being able to remain in the Center but of being forced outside, ~~and~~ having an alien husband who expected to be deported and not wanting separation from him and being in weak health following the birth of my child and worrying ~~and suffering~~ about what they told me I was afraid I would be separated from my husband and that conditions outside of camp ~~were~~



were so dangerous that it would not be safe to live in some ~~strange~~ strange new place. ~~I did not know what was going to happen to me and my family but~~ I believed that it would not be ~~safe~~ safe to live in some strange place. I did not know what was going to happen to me and my family but I believed that as a Kibei with family members in Japan, the Government might deport me there eventually. My husband being an alien made the decision to apply for repatriation and he was very adamant about it and insisted that I would have to repatriate before he was sent away to internment at Bismarck, N.D. <sup>as else we'd be separated and our family might never be together again,</sup> I had three young children to care for and was not in good health and I had no choice but to do as he ordered me. I was hearing constantly about how hard conditions were for Japanese outside and I feared that if I stayed behind ~~and my children were with me~~ I would ~~be~~ have to leave the <sup>enter</sup> alone and face conditions outside and I was fearful of separation from my husband and children and didn't want my husband to take the children from me and take them to Japan in case I was to stay ~~behind~~ behind and if the children and I were left behind we would be stranded, without his protection and without my being able to provide for the children and myself.

7(A):

<sup>To prevent the Government,</sup>  
My husband, an alien, said I must refuse <sup>about the aliens,</sup> that I was to abide by his order and otherwise I would be separated from him, and this way we could stay in camp longer and be free from the dangerous conditions outside. My mother and two brothers were in Japan, and my husband would be deported there and I was afraid that



7(A): continued:

if I gave "yes" answers, they would get into trouble in Japan, and since I would go also, as my husband said, I would be in trouble <sup>too</sup>. Rev. Kai and Mr. Shitanishi talked against giving "yes" answers, ~~and they were pro-Japanese~~. Rev. Kai was a language teacher for our children and I did not want to oppose him for fear our children might be mistreated in the Center. I was afraid to be separated from husband as he was an alien Issei. Rev. Kai and Mr. Shitanishi said I would have to relocate and be in danger from hostile public. There was trouble and disturbance in camp about the questions and Dr. Yatabe was attacked.

My husband insisted ~~that I must~~ stay in the camp so that we may live together safely and give our children good education, though he did not mean to be disloyal to America. His reasons were that we had known several families, Mr. and Mrs. Soga and others who left camp after pledge of loyalty, and had been persecuted from the public which was very anti-Japanese, and some Caucasians shot volleys of rifle shots into his home. I felt I had to follow my husband's opinion and stayed in camp with him. Several of the men in camp said I must take the same way as my husband.

9(A):

We were shifted to Tule Lake in Sept. 1943, and there were soldiers with machine guns and tear gas on Nov. 11, 1943. About 18 persons were arrested that night and next morning we were all searched, and many of our possessions were confiscated. Our life thereafter was full of fears and unhappy but no protection was given to us. In July, 1944, Mr. Y. Hitomi was killed secretly from being a suspected spy. Mr. Tateishi, Mr. Kurihara and Mr. Suzuki were badly hurt by camp officers without clear reasons. On March 1, 1944, many of the persons at camp were arrested and sent to the stockade, and camp was full of rumors and in a bad situation.

I do not remember when the request for the form was made or whether it was several times as I left this up to the Dan people, because for one thing my lack of English knowledge and I would not know how many requests were made through them. The atmosphere of the camp was very tense and I felt very uneasy living this way; as I recall, some of the Dan people urged that the necessary steps should be taken and I believe it was through them that one or two requests or the signing of forms may have been done. I believe also that Mrs. Matsuda had written once for me or had gotten the form for me. She and Mrs. Imagawa talked about the camp being closed, and I was afraid that there might be a forced relocation and I would have to live in some dangerous place, where there would be no work and danger from the public. These two women said by getting form and renouncing, I would stay in camp and be safely relocated after the public hatred had died down. My husband was fearful of conditions outside of camp, and he said that if I did not renounce, I would be separated from him, that as his wife, I must renounce. Mrs. Matsuda and Mrs. Imagawa also told me that I would be separated. My husband said that as his wife I must renounce, and it would be safer in the Center as the Center was in a lawless state. Mrs. Nishi and Mrs. George Kuratomi said it was best thing to renounce.

My husband talked about the trouble we could get into in Japan if I did not renounce, that landing would or might be prevented by kempeitai, and Mrs. Matsuda and Mrs. Imagawa talked about trouble there. I was fearful of reprisals against my husband and children; and also my



9(A) continued:

mother and brothers who were then in Japan. I did not want to break up my family and let my husband go to Japan alone or take the children from me and I was greatly troubled. Just at that time I received a telegram from my mother in Japan asking about me.

Finally my husband insisted that the children and I must go with him to Japan and that if I did not renounce my citizenship that he would arrange to see that the children were taken to Japan with him and leave me stay in the United States all alone. I was terribly afraid of permanent separation from my husband as I was dependent upon him and I had no means of supporting our children myself and I was fearful that my husband actually would apply to have the children sent with him, leaving me alone and stranded in the United States.

9(B):

Mrs. Matsuda and Mrs. Imagawa told me how to talk at the hearing. I was afraid of mistreatment from the block people. I wanted to be able to stay with my husband. The pressure and worries of our existence were even worse about the time of the renunciation hearing and I understood that I was to talk in a certain way so that there would be approval and I could avoid trouble.

I had heard and I repeated, I believe, such things at the hearing that my husband and myself were members of the Hoshi-Dan, that the emperor was a divine being and I made some other pro-Japanese statements about victory. These were the kind of things I heard about before I went to the hearing and I repeated the things I heard, in the belief that they must be said in order to get approval. I had been subjected to so much of the propaganda and rumors and I had so little knowledge about what was really going on outside of the camp world that I was taken in by much of what was drummed into my head. I had no way to make my own judgment about the things to be done in camp as there were too many pressures surrounding us. My husband, an alien, was upset about our family situation, and he forced me to go through with my renunciation, telling me that I must make such statements or I would be separated from him and would never see him again, because he was going to Japan and he would take the children with him and I had to go so he told me.

I wasn't in fear of being harmed by the Dan people at this time because I had decided I had to renounce. I knew if I didn't I'd be in for trouble from the Dan leaders but once I decided to renounce I felt safe from harm from them and believed our family would be safe too so that is why I said in my affidavit to the U.S. Consul that my renunciation was not caused by fear. I lost all my fear of harm when I decided to renounce, thinking that would end all the troubles for me and my family, as it would agree on family we wouldn't be separated and we'd be safe.

9(C):

If I did not conform it was hard to say the trouble the Dan fanatics might cause to my family, and I was afraid my husband might be harmed, and the children not properly treated. As I was in weak health and could not support myself, I had to depend on my husband for everything, and I was obliged to follow my husband's opinion.

I do not recall myself voluntarily requesting approval of my renunciation in April, 1945; but most of such matters were left to my husband who was guided by the Dan and I do not recall just how they went about it. I would have



9(C) continued:

cooperated with them about such a matter for the same reasons that I went ahead with the renunciation hearing and I did not think much about this matter of a form requesting approval of renunciation.

10(A):

My husband was sent to Bismarck in Feb., 1945, and he made request for repatriation for the family and we were reunited on the boat in December. My husband had always insisted I accompany him to Japan and I did not want to break up the family, and I was too afraid of separation from him as the children and I were dependent on him and I didn't dare risk having him take the children with him and leave me stranded in the U.S. I know it would have been better to leave camp and live in some quiet place when it would be safe, but my husband did not agree and insisted we had to go back to Japan. My husband, as an alien Issei, from the time of evacuation through confinement had no hope of living peaceably in this country, and being accepted so he forced me to go to Japan.

My children are now in the U.S. and I hope I can rejoin 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: **Because of the many disturbances in camp that alarmed me, I was desperate to find something that would afford protection in a way and when I saw many ministers among the group in the Hoshi-Dan I thought that this might provide some kind of physical protection and mental security.**

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

**I told my brother Mitoshi Tada I wanted to drop membership. I heard that if I tried to drop out this matter would be reported to the Japanese Government and when my alien husband was deported, he would get in trouble there.**

9. (A) When did you decide to apply for forms upon which to renounce your United States citizenship? **About Dec. 1944.**  
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:

(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:



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

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

See attached sheet.

(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.

*Listed in some elections in Japan though.*

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

(Signature in full of applicant)

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

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



## 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. NUIKO KIRITO
- b. Male?      Female? ☒ Maiden Name? TADA
- c. Birth place? Hawaii Birth date? 2/18/1910
- d. Have you ever renounced Japanese Nationality? no When?       
Where?
- Have you ever visited Japan? yes When? 1910 - 1932  
Did you attend school in Japan? yes When? 12/1945 - to present  
How long? 8 years What Schools? Grammar - 1917-1925  
Period of attendance:

## PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS

1. Where did you live before evacuation? At 6 Box 244 Fresno, Calif.
2. What was your occupation before evacuation? housewife
3. Who, if anyone, was wholly or partially dependent upon you for support at the time you were evacuated? Guard dependent upon my husband for full support.
4. Where did your father and mother reside at the time of evacuation? Japan  
Were they aliens? yes  
What were their ages at the time of evacuation? Father 63; mother 63  
Were your parents both evacuated also? no Was either of them in ill health while in a WRA Center?      Was either of them hospitalized while in a WRA Center?      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? 1932 at Fresno, Calif.  
What is the name of your spouse? Toshio Kirito

Voted: before 1952  
106 brother

1944  
1872  
67



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?

Matsuyoshi - 7/7/1938 at Fresno; Foshiki - 7/7/1939 at Fresno; Teruko - 4/28/1942 at Fresno; Machiko - 2/16/1947 at Japan

7. What members of your family were evacuated with you? (Wife, husband, children, father, mother, brothers, sisters, father-in-law, mother-in-law) husband and 3 children

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? father - was deceased; mother Shiguyo;

2 brothers

9. Who of them, if any, were U. S. citizens? none

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

11. State what members, if any, of your spouse's family (your father-in-law, mother-in-law, sisters-in-law, brothers-in-law, or step-children) were in Japan during the war and whether they are U. S. citizens or Japanese aliens? mother in law; 3 sisters 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? no. For what amount did you file your claim? \_\_\_\_\_ What amount did you receive in settlement of your claims? \_\_\_\_\_ Did your parents suffer any property losses by reason of evacuation? \_\_\_\_\_ If so, for what amount did they file claims? \_\_\_\_\_ What amount did they receive in settlement of their claims? \_\_\_\_\_

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



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

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

When did you make that application? \_\_\_\_\_

In what camp were you at that time? \_\_\_\_\_

Were you denied leave? \_\_\_\_\_ By whom? \_\_\_\_\_

What reasons were given to you for denying your application? \_\_\_\_\_

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

What type of work did you do? \_\_\_\_\_

Did you experience any discrimination or persecution while on leave? \_\_\_\_\_

If so, state the experience. \_\_\_\_\_

To what Center did you return? \_\_\_\_\_

16. State the names of any members of your family or any of your friends who went out on leave or relocation and experienced discrimination or persecution. Saga - during the period of war

he returned to Trulea or Porterville, Calif

What happened to them? that some Caucasian shot valleys of rifle shots into his home

When did the occurrences take place? Calif Year 1944 Month \_\_\_\_\_

Where did they happen? \_\_\_\_\_

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

heard rumors to this effect during my period of confinement



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? Fresno Assembly  
May 18, 1942
18. To what WRA Center were you next transferred? Jerome - 9/19/42;  
Tule Lake - 9/19/43
19. In what Block did you live there? Jerome Bldg 4611-A; Tule Bldg 602-B  
With whom did you share quarters there? just our family
20. In what Camp were you when you applied for repatriation to Japan? Tule Lake Center
21. Did you make that application before or after you answered the Army Questionnaire in February or March, 1943? after  
When did you make that application? I cannot recall  
Did you personally make that application? no If not, who did? my husband made the request  
Did any of the following persons also make applications for repatriation to Japan? Your husband? yes Wife? \_\_\_\_\_ father? \_\_\_\_\_ mother? \_\_\_\_\_  
brothers? \_\_\_\_\_ sisters? \_\_\_\_\_ father-in-law? \_\_\_\_\_ mother-in-law? \_\_\_\_\_  
brothers-in-law? \_\_\_\_\_ sisters-in-law? \_\_\_\_\_ When and in what Center were they at the time they did this? Tule Lake Center  
Did they then fear that the government intended to deport all aliens to Japan? yes; that it intended to deport all Kibei to Japan? \_\_\_\_\_; that it intended to deport all Nisei to Japan? \_\_\_\_\_
22. Did you make more than one application for repatriation to Japan, and, if so, when and where did you do so? again Nov 1, 1945 my husband made a request for the family while he was confined at Breckinridge, N. D.



23. What members of your family pressured you into applying for repatriation to Japan? father, husband

What did they say to you to get you to apply for repatriation? He said I cannot receive any protection in the center or outside so I would be best to repatriate

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.

Mrs. Matsuda - Kibei Blk 6; Mrs. Imagawa - Issei Blk 6.

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

I had just given birth to a child - had difficulty after child birth  
What did those persons tell you to get you to apply for repatriation? Those who do not repatriate are not Japanese nor human

25. What did you then believe would happen to you if you did not make an application for repatriation to Japan? I would be unable to remain in the center, and be constantly irritated by the 2 Cadets above.

Were you fearful that if you did not apply for repatriation you would be separated from your husband? yes wife?        children?        mother?       

father?        brothers?        sisters?        or other persons?       

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

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? no; that you would be separated from alien members of your family you believed would be deported to Japan? yes

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



be separated from them? yes.

Re: QUESTIONS 27 AND 28

28. In what WRA Center were you at the time you answered the Army Questionnaire containing Questions Nos. 27 and 28? Jerome  
In what Block were you living in that Center at that time? 46  
Was the Questionnaire you answered the Army Questionnaire or the WRA Application for Leave Clearance, if you remember? WRA Army
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?       ; Question No. 28?
30. Did any members of your family pressure you or threaten you into giving a "No" answer to Questions Nos. 27 and 28 or into refusing to answer those questions? yes Who were the family members who did this? husband  
What did they say to you to get you to answer "No" to those questions or to refuse to answer those questions? He said to abide by his order, as he had signed No, No, & would be separated from her  
Did you give a "No" answer to those questions or refuse to answer them because your father?        mother? yes brothers? yes 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? husband yes mother?        brothers?        sisters?        or other family members?        were in the U. S. but you believed they were to be deported to Japan and that they would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when they arrived there if you had answered "Yes" to those questions? yes Did you give a "No" answer to those questions because you believed that eventually you would be deported to Japan and you feared that if you gave a "Yes" answer to those questions you would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when you arrived in Japan? yes
31. Did any other persons pressure or threaten you into giving "No" answers



to those questions or into refusing to answer those questions? Yes. What are the names of those persons and state whether they were Issei, Kibei, or Nisei and the Blocks in which they lived and the organization, if any, of which they were members? Rev Kai -; Shima Shitanishi -

Kibei -

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

Japanese you must sign No & must even die for Emperor  
I for this reason cannot oppose the Emperor

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? Rev Kai was a

Japanese language teacher for our children, and I  
felt our children might be mistreated in the center

33. What did you fear would happen to other members of your family if you

didn't give "No" answers to those questions or you did not refuse to

answer them? I was in fear of reparation from my husband as  
he was an alien Issei

34. Did you refuse to answer those questions because you already had applied

for repatriation to Japan and you understood that if you already had

applied for repatriation you did not have to answer those questions? no

35. Did you give "No" answers to those questions or refuse to answer them

because you resented being evacuated, confined to a WRA Center and treated like an alien? yes

36. Did you give "No" answers to those questions or refuse to answer them

because you already had applied for repatriation and believed that if you

gave "Yes" answers your application for repatriation would be cancelled

and you might be drafted into the armed forces? \_\_\_\_\_; or be forcibly re-

located in the U. S. while the war still was going on? \_\_\_\_\_. Did you

fear that if you were to be drafted you would be discriminated against

and be persecuted in the armed forces? \_\_\_\_\_. Did you fear that if you

were drafted? \_\_\_\_\_ or relocated? \_\_\_\_\_ you would be permanently separated

from members of your family who were to be repatriated to Japan? \_\_\_\_\_;

from what family members did you fear to be separated? \_\_\_\_\_

37. Did anyone else, not a member of your family, pressure or threaten you

into giving "No" answers to those questions? no What were their names

and state whether they were Issei, Kibei or Nisei and the names of the



organizations to which they belonged? \_\_\_\_\_

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

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? Rev. Kuro & Shitani

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

41. Did you fear that if you gave "Yes" answers to those questions that you might be attacked and harmed by groups of Issei, Kibei or Nisei in camp?  
Yes Name the group and its leaders or members from whom you feared this danger? \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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



43. Did you then believe that if you gave a "No" answer to those questions that you would be allowed to stay in the Center for the duration of the war and in this way you and your family would be free from danger of persecution by Caucasians? yes Who told you this? Hubbard
- 
44. Did you give "No" answers to Question Nos. 27 and 28 or refuse to answer those questions because you had been informed by the WRA or understood that because you already had applied for repatriation to Japan that you did not have to answer those questions? no. Who told you this? \_\_\_\_\_
- 
45. Did you ever give a "Yes" answer to Question No. 27? no; to Question No. 28? no; Did you change your answer to Question No. 27 or 28 to "No" at any time? 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? \_\_\_\_\_  
do not supply  
 What classification did you first receive? \_\_\_\_\_ Did you ever receive a 4-C (alien enemy) classification? \_\_\_\_\_ When did you receive that 4-C classification? \_\_\_\_\_  
 In what Center were you when you received it? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Did you receive that 4-C classification before you answered the Army Questionnaire in February or March of 1943 while you were in a WRA Center or did you receive it afterward? \_\_\_\_\_
47. While you were in any WRA Center did you sign a petition addressed to the Attorney General, the President, the Army, the WRA or other governmental agency or agent stating in substance that if you were freed and returned to your home you would fight for the U. S. and give your life if necessary for this country? no In what Center were you at the time? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Did you sign such a petition before you answered the Army Questionnaire in February or March, 1943 or afterward? \_\_\_\_\_ Did you sign such a



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

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

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

48. Would you have been willing to swear unqualified allegiance to the U. S. while you were in a WRA Center if the Government had allowed you to return to your home as a free citizen? yes Would you have been willing to return to your home alone? no; without the citizen members of your family likewise being freed from detention? no; without the alien members of your family also being freed? no. Would you have been willing only if the Government would assure you that you would be relocated safe from harm from Caucasians? yes; that the citizen members of your family would be relocated safe from harm? yes; and that the alien members of your family willing to return to their homes during the war if the Government would allow them? yes Were they willing to be relocated elsewhere in the U. S.? no.

49. Did you keep in touch with your Local Draft Board while you were in a WRA Center? \_\_\_\_\_. Did you report to your Draft Board after you were released from camp? \_\_\_\_\_. To what Draft Board? not applicable When? \_\_\_\_\_. After your release from camp did you volunteer for service in our armed forces? \_\_\_\_\_. Did you ever served armed forces? \_\_\_\_\_. When \_\_\_\_\_.; into what branch? \_\_\_\_\_.; what period of time did you serve? \_\_\_\_\_.; where did you serve? \_\_\_\_\_.; what was your social number? \_\_\_\_\_. Have you received an Honorable discharge from such service? \_\_\_\_\_.; what is the date of that Discharge? \_\_\_\_\_

Re: MEMBERSHIP IN ORGANIZATIONS

50. (a) Did you ever sign a petition for resegregation (Saikakuri Seigan) while in Tule Lake? ? When? \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) Were you at any time a member of (1) Sokoku Kenkyukai? \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) Sokoku Kenkyo Seinen Dan? \_\_\_\_\_ (3) Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan? \_\_\_\_\_



Yes (4) Hokoku Seinen Dan? \_\_\_\_\_ (5) Hokoku Joshi Seinen Dan? \_\_\_\_\_

When did you become a member? late 1944

How long were you a member? - during internment -

When did you stop being a member? never did resign

In what Block did you live at the time you became a member? 6

What was the name of your Block Manager? Kagahama

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

with family

What organizations were active in that Block? Schools, Kekoku Hoshi dan

What was the full name of the organization you joined? Schools, Kekoku Hoshi dan

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

Mrs. Matsuoka, Mrs. Imazawa, Miyogawa, Tagami

51. Were your husband yes or mother? \_\_\_\_\_ or brothers? \_\_\_\_\_ or sisters? \_\_\_\_\_

or father-in-law? \_\_\_\_\_ or mother-in-law? \_\_\_\_\_ a member of any organiza-

tion? yes Did they persuade you to become a member? yes What did they

say to you to persuade you to become a member? Since the atmosphere

was pro-Japanese she told me to join the dan, and  
receive the protection of Japanese govt -

What other members of your family were members of the Hoshi Dan? \_\_\_\_\_

Joshi Dan? \_\_\_\_\_

Seinen Dan? \_\_\_\_\_

Why did they become members? Tagami & Matsuoka urged him to join

In what Blocks were they living? also Mr. Matsuoka in Bldg 6 & 18

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? Mrs. Matsuoka, Kibei, Mrs. Imazawa - Issei Bldg 6

53. What did they tell you to persuade you to become a member? If I did

not join I was not a Japanese, and could not  
repatriate.

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

might be forced to relocate.

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

might be ostracized and people would not  
talk to me, and children be mistreated.



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

none

What duties did you perform? \_\_\_\_\_

How did you become an officer? \_\_\_\_\_

When did you become an officer? \_\_\_\_\_

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

What duties did you perform as an officer? \_\_\_\_\_

As a member did you attend any morning calisthenic exercises? no Approximately how often did you join in the calisthenics? \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

56. Did you tell anyone you wanted to drop membership? yes State the names of the persons you told you wanted to drop membership. mother -

Mitsuki Fada -

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

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

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

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

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



57. Were you in fear that you would be attacked and beaten up by members if you tried to drop membership? None 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? None Who told you this? \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

60. Did you have your hair cut short or shaved? None When? \_\_\_\_\_. Who did it? \_\_\_\_\_ Did you wear any insignia of the organization and, if so, what insignia? \_\_\_\_\_

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

62. What was the nature of your employment and where did you work while you were in Tule Lake? None

What were your working hours? \_\_\_\_\_ 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? \_\_\_\_\_



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

Mr. Kurikawa, Tatsushi, Suzuki  
When? ? By whom? Koshida



Re: REQUESTS FOR FORMS UPON WHICH

## TO RENOUNCE CITIZENSHIP

64. (a) In what Block did you live in the Tule Lake Center? 6

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?

Mr. Matunaka must have written June - probably Dec 1944

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

64. (d) In what Center were you at that time? Tule Lake BlockNumber: 6

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

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

65. Did you send that letter to the Attorney General or to the Justice Department before that December 21, 1944 announcement that all the WRA Centers would be closed within a year? no. Did you send it between December

21, 1944 and January 29, 1945? I think so.

66. Did you send it after the announcement of January 29, 1945, that the Tule Lake Center would be kept open? \_\_\_\_\_.

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

And Mrs. Imagawa



69. Did you send the letter to the Justice Department asking for forms upon which to renounce your citizenship because you feared that December 21, 1944, announcement meant that you and the citizen members of your family would be forcibly relocated without money, a home or job in an area where people were hostile to Japanese while the war still was going on unless you renounced your citizenship? Yes Were you afraid of being relocated because you had heard that jobs were scarce? Yes; that employers did not wish to hire Japanese and that you might not get work to support yourself and your family? Yes; that the public was hostile to Japanese and you feared mob violence? Yes. If you had been forcibly relocated what members of your family would you then have had to support? my husband  
could have to support me & 3 children  
 Had you heard of any relocated persons being discriminated against?       ; refused work?       ; being insulted?       ; being attacked?       ; being shot at? Yes; being persecuted?       ; whose homes had been burned?       . When and where had these incidents taken place? Saga family  
near Fowler or Porterville had his home  
 What were the names of the persons who had been mistreated and state what it was that happened to them. that

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? Mrs. Matsuda &  
Mrs. Imazawa

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? my husband

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? we were at war, and feared  
the people who were hostile to our people



(b) In ~~what~~ blocks were each of your family members living at that time?

6

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?

husband  
or from citizen members? Yes, and if so, from what citizen members of your family? children

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? husband

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. Mrs. Matsumoto &

Mrs. Imagawa

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?

husband & children

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

What did they fear or say to you to get you to send that letter? If you are a supposed Japanese you better renounce. Also it would be safer to renounce as the center was not a lawless state

77. Did your husband? Yes 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? he was an alien

What did such person or persons say to you to force you to renounce your citizenship? to protect our life and limb as the

country was in a state of anarchy

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

Mrs. Matsumoto & Mrs. Iwasawa

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

Were the alien members of your family on the WRA free list and eligible to relocate at the time you sent your letter to the Justice Department asking for forms upon which to renounce your citizenship? none

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

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



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

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

82. Did you decide to send the letter asking for forms upon which to renounce your citizenship because you feared that you were going to be deported to Japan because you had given "No" answers to Questions Nos. 27 and 28 or had refused to answer those questions and were considered disloyal to the U. S. and that it was necessary for you to send that letter to the Justice Department and renounce your citizenship otherwise you would get in trouble when you arrived in Japan? Yes. What trouble did you think you would get into in Japan if you didn't renounce U. S. citizenship? \_\_\_\_\_

hempai tai o police would prevent the landing  
State what members of your family told you this. husband

\_\_\_\_\_

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 Mrs. Matuda & Mrs. Inagawa

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? \_\_\_\_\_, children? \_\_\_\_\_, other family members? \_\_\_\_\_ who would have relocated with you? Who told you these things might happen if you didn't renounce your citizenship? \_\_\_\_\_

84. Did you fear that if you didn't send for the forms and renounce your citizenship that you eventually might be drafted into the army while you were in the Center or after you were forcibly relocated which would result in separating you from alien members of your family who were to be sent to Japan because they had asked for repatriation to Japan and wanted to go there? \_\_\_\_\_ or because they believed they would be deported to Japan after the war ended because they feared the Government intended to deport all alien Japanese to Japan? \_\_\_\_\_ Who told you this would happen? \_\_\_\_\_

85. Did your alien parents fear that if you didn't send for the forms and renounce your citizenship that you eventually might be drafted into the army and be separated from them when they were sent to Japan? \_\_\_\_\_. Did they tell you this? \_\_\_\_\_ Name other persons who told you this. \_\_\_\_\_

Did your parents fear that if you served in the armed forces that they would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when they arrived in Japan? \_\_\_\_\_. Did they tell you this? \_\_\_\_\_. Name other persons who told you this. \_\_\_\_\_

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



deported to Japan? Yes Name the persons who told you these things, the Blocks where they lived and the organizations to which they belonged, and whether they were Issei, Kibei or Nisei. \_\_\_\_\_

same people

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. husband & children

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

mother & brother

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

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

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

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

90. If anyone else told you to send that letter, name the persons who did and state whether they were Issei, Kibei or Nisei and the Blocks in which they lived or where they worked at Tule Lake Center, and state the names of the organizations of which they were members. Mr. Kishi Issei

Alb. G., Mr. George Kerasatani

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

It would be best for me to renounce

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

leader



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

The Kibei leaders and Blocks where they lived? \_\_\_\_\_

The Nisei leaders and Blocks where they lived? \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

92. Were you in fear that if you didn't send for the forms and renounce your citizenship that your name would be put on the organization's black-list and would be reported to the Japanese government and you would get in trouble with the Japanese government when you arrived in Japan? yes. Who told you this would happen? sumner. \_\_\_\_\_

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? Hoshi Dan

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

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

Why were you in fear? If I did not conform it was supposed to tell what they might do to our family

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? husband & children

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? yes Had any of them threatened you? none 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. husband & children

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



gangs? \_\_\_\_\_; or strong arm groups? \_\_\_\_\_. Name the leaders, members, groups or gangs of which you were in fear. \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

98. How many persons called on you or spoke to you and asked you if you had sent for the forms upon which to renounce your citizenship? 10. What were their names? Matsuda, Inagawa, Miyagawa, Inagami;

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

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

99. Were any members of your family or friends attacked, beaten or threatened for not sending for the forms? no. Name the persons who were attacked or beaten. \_\_\_\_\_

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



100. While you were in a WRA Center did the U. S. Immigration Service commence any deportation proceeding against your husband? no; wife? \_\_\_\_; father? \_\_\_\_; mother? \_\_\_\_, for violation of any immigration law? Did you fear that the member of your family against whom deportation proceedings had been started would be deported from the U. S. to Japan because such person was illegally in the U. S.? \_\_\_\_\_. Did you fear separation from such person and did the fear that such person would be deported cause you to apply for the forms upon which to renounce citizenship so that you would not be separated from such person? \_\_\_\_\_.

Re: RENUNCIATION HEARING

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

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

102. At your renunciation hearing did you tell the hearing officer that you wanted to renounce because you were loyal to Japan, or that you wanted Japan to win the war, or that you were against the U. S. or make other statements indicating loyalty to Japan or disloyalty to the U. S.? no.

What, in substance, did you tell the hearing officer as reasons why you wanted to renounce your citizenship? Wished to repatriate to Japan.

Name the persons who coached you and told you what you were to say at your hearing to make certain your renunciation would be approved and state whether they were Issei, Kibei or Nisei and the blocks where they lived.

Mrs. Matsumoto & Mrs. Imazawa.



103. Did the hearing officer tell you that you did not have to renounce your citizenship in order to go to Japan? no. Did you believe this? \_\_\_\_.

Were you in fear of the hearing officer? yes. Why? I don't know why.

Did you fear to tell the hearing officer the real reasons why you were renouncing your citizenship? yes. What did you think would happen if

you had told him the real reasons? - Block people would mistreat us.

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

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

\_\_\_\_ Were you then in fear of being forcibly relocated in a dangerous area? yes (If your hearing took place after the January 29,

1945, announcement were you still in fear of eventual relocation in a

hostile area? \_\_\_\_) Were you then in fear of being drafted? no. Were

you in fear of separation from members of your family? yes. From what members? Richard Schilder

\_\_\_\_ Were they in Tule Lake? yes; or in what other Center? \_\_\_\_

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

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

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

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

the leaders or members been removed to other camps at the time you had your hearing? no. Were some leaders and members still in camp at the

time you had your hearing? yes. What were the names of those who were still in camp? Mrs. Matsumoto, Mrs. Imazawa,

\_\_\_\_; in your Block? yes

\_\_\_\_ Were you in fear of them? yes.

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



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

What other members of your family were removed from Tule Lake Center to Bismarck? husband; to Santa Fe? \_\_\_\_\_ When? 2/4/1945

Were they removed from Tule Lake before you had your renunciation hearing? no or after you had your hearing at Tule Lake? yes. State when and where you were re-united with them. \_\_\_\_\_

on the boat on the Dec 23, 1945 at Portland Oregon  
Name the other members of your family who renounced citizenship. \_\_\_\_\_

Mitsuki Tada - Brother

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? yes. Did you fear that those family members would be deported to Japan and that if you gave such answers you would be re-united with them and be deported along with them? \_\_\_\_\_.

108. (a) If you applied for relocation in the U. S. after your renunciation state when you did so. same.

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

same

Re: MITIGATION HEARING

109. Did you have a "mitigation hearing" between December, 1945, and April, 1946? yes In what Center did you have this hearing? \_\_\_\_\_ Was your hearing officer a man? \_\_\_\_\_; a woman? \_\_\_\_\_. At this hearing did you tell the hearing officer that you were loyal to Japan or disloyal to the U. S. or words to such an effect? \_\_\_\_\_. If you did, state why you did this. \_\_\_\_\_



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

From what members of your family were you then separated? \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

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

When and where were you re-united with them? \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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



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

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

none

State the relation ship of such person to you \_\_\_\_\_

State the Serial Number of such person \_\_\_\_\_

Has such person received an Honorable Discharge? \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

Year \_\_\_\_\_ Month \_\_\_\_\_

Where were you at the time? \_\_\_\_\_

Were the threats, warnings or advice verbal or in letters? \_\_\_\_\_

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

Name the family members and specify their relationship to you. \_\_\_\_\_

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

In what branch? \_\_\_\_\_ When? \_\_\_\_\_ Period of service \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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



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

yes. Where? Kaitaichi-Aki gun Years you  
voted? Have not voted What elections? Kushima gun Japan

Why did you vote in those elections? after 1952 I did not know & my children

return from school saying I had to vote. The  
What Allied military officers told you to vote? children went about  
from asking everyone to vote.

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

What Japanese officials told you to vote? \_\_\_\_\_

What neighborhood association told you to vote? \_\_\_\_\_

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

Kashima - Kaitaichi, Aki gun, Kushima -

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

she came & said I had to go.

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

much trouble to get food ration & children & our  
family would be discriminated

Since returning to Japan in 1946 has your name been registered in any  
family Koseki? no When (what year) \_\_\_\_\_

Where? \_\_\_\_\_

Did you personally apply to be registered in a Koseki? \_\_\_\_\_

Where did you go to be registered? \_\_\_\_\_ When? \_\_\_\_\_

Why did you go to be registered? \_\_\_\_\_

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

What relation is that person to you? \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_ or would not have been given an address to



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

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

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

Have you, since returning to Japan been employed by the Japanese Govern-  
ment or any agency of the Japanese Government? none  
If so, name the office by which you were employed and the dates of your  
employment? \_\_\_\_\_

Have you worked for the United States Government or Allied military auth-  
orities while in Japan? none For what service? \_\_\_\_\_  
In what capacity? \_\_\_\_\_ Where did you perform your  
work? \_\_\_\_\_ Dates of your employment? \_\_\_\_\_

What is your occupation now? \_\_\_\_\_ Where? \_\_\_\_\_

What property do you own in Japan? none

Nature of property? \_\_\_\_\_

Estimated valuation of that property? \_\_\_\_\_

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

Matsume Kirito - Los Angeles, Calif  
Toshieki +1 1936 Sawtelle Blvd, Los Angeles, Calif  
To what address do you intend to return to in the U. S. \_\_\_\_\_

Los Angeles, 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? none. 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.)



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

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

Have you registered as on aliens in Japan? none When? \_\_\_\_\_

Where? \_\_\_\_\_

Date:

June 20, 1957

Miko Kirit

Signature

#1241

Kawachi, Sato-cho,

Aragu, Nishikawa Ken,

Address

Japan

none

Telephone Number



CM

TO : MR. WAYNE M. COLLINS. ACTIVE LIST

The undersigned, NUIKO KIRITO, wishes to be included in the mass suit to restore United States Citizenship.

Name : NUIKO KIRITO

Present Address : INARI CHO, KAITAICHI MACHI, AKI GUN, HIROSHIMA KEN, JAPAN.

Date of Birth : FEB. 18, 1910.

Place of Birth : HONOLULU, HAWAII.

Place of Citizenship Renouncement: TULE LAKE, CALIFORNIA.

Have you received approval of renunciation from Attorney General?

Yes, a few days before leaving for JAPAN.

SIGNATURE

.....*Nuike Kirito*.....



Nuiko Kirito  
Inari cho, Kaitaichi machi,  
Aki gun, Hiroshima, Japan.



MR. WAYNE M. COLLINS,  
Attorney-at-law,  
Mills Tower,  
220 Bush Street,  
San Francisco, 4, Calif.,  
U.S.A.

