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JIMBO, HIDEO

1948 - 1959

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Am
James
Stamps

May 19, 1948.

Dear Mr. Collins,

It is my great pleasure to know, through a newspaper, that you are doing your best to restore American citizenship for those of Japanese ancestry who have renounced it in 1945.

I was one of those interned in the Tule Lake Relocation Camp, where I was forced to renounce my citizenship by pressure of other ultra-nationalists without none of my intention. As the result, I have been sent back to Japan, but it is nothing but regrettable by now that I was so weak-minded as to follow those misleading ideology.

In compliance with your advice to take a step for the reinstatement of the American citizenship within a few months, I, hereby, wish to take a liberty to inform you of the undergoing, with which please arrange as you think best.

Full Name: Hideo Jimbo ACTIVE LIST
 Place of Birth: Sacramento Calif., U.S.A.
 Date of Birth: February 20, 1922
 Present Address: Kita-shino, Nagata-mura,
 Naga-gun, Wakayama,
 Japan
 Former Address: Alien Internment Camp
 Santa Fe, New Mexico

Thanking you in advance for your kindness,
I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Hideo Jimbo
Hideo Jimbo

To: Wayne M. Collins
Attorney at Law
Mills Tower, 220 Bush St.
San Francisco 4, California

Dear Sir:

I do not wish you to proceed further to have my U. S. citizenship status determined either administratively or by court decision. Therefore, I authorize you to drop my name from the list of plaintiffs in Abo, et al., v. Brownell, etc., et al., lawsuit Numbers 25294-5, now pending in the U. S. District Court in San Francisco, California, and to dismiss me from being a plaintiff in said mass class lawsuits.

My reasons for this are as follows:.....

Family responsibilities

AND lack of funds

Dated: *June 17, 1955*

My name is:.....

Nideo Jimba
(Please sign your full name)

My birthdate is:.....

Feb. 20th 1922

My address is:.....

*Kitashina Kokawa-Cho
Naga-Gun Wakayama
Japan*

This space is also for correspondence.

このにも通信文を記載することができます

Hideo Jimba

Kitashino Kokawa-Che

Nagatsun Wakayama Japan

reclm



RECEIVED

JUN 2 1955

WAYNE M. COLLINS
Attorney at Law
Mills Tower, 220 Bush St.
San Francisco 4, California, U.S.A.

PAR AVION

航空

この郵便物には何物も封入又は添附できません

Nothing may be contained in or attached to this letter.

折込線

折込線

このにも通信文を記載することができます

This space is also for correspondence.

June 29, 1955

Mr. Hideo Jimbo
Kitashina Kokawa-cho
Naga Gun, Wakayama, Japan

Dear Mr. Jimbo:

In response to your letter of recent date indicating that you are still interested in regaining your U.S. citizenship despite your financial condition, I am enclosing a questionnaire for you to read carefully, then write legible answers to the questions therein and then return to me as soon as possible. If there is not room enough for any of the answers you can write them on the extra blank sheets of paper enclosed. (The questionnaire is for my own use and is confidential so do not hesitate to give true and correct answers and to mention names. The giving of names may help you to recover your citizenship and will not harm the persons whose names you supply in the questionnaire.)

I am also enclosing a sample affidavit form, which you should fill out to the best of your ability and return to me together with your completed questionnaire form. (Affidavit forms and instructions which you should find helpful in filling out the forms were sent to you some time ago.)

The sooner you complete the enclosed forms and return to me, the sooner I can prepare your affidavits for processing through the offices of the U.S. Attorney and the Justice Department.

Very truly yours,

220

175

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. Nideo Jimbo
- b. Male? yes Female? no Maiden Name? no
- c. Birth place? Sacramento, Calif. Birth date? Feb 20, 1922
- d. Have you ever renounced Japanese Nationality? no When? no
Where? no
- Have you ever visited Japan? yes When? 7/1929 - 1940
Dec, 1945 to present
- Did you attend school in Japan? yes When? no
- How long? 11 years What Schools? Grammar School
- Period of attendance: 1929 - 1935; High School
1935 - 1940

visited: twice 1947
106 - none

PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS

- 1. Where did you live before evacuation? Los Angeles, Calif.
- 2. What was your occupation before evacuation? gardener
- 3. Who, if anyone, was wholly or partially dependent upon you for support at the time you were evacuated? none
- 4. Where did your father and mother reside at the time of evacuation? Japan

Were they aliens? yes

What were their ages at the time of evacuation? father - 61; mother - 40

Were your parents both evacuated also? no Was either of them in ill health while in a WRA Center? no Was either of them hospitalized while in a WRA Center? no If so, when and in what Center? no

76
15
61
55
40

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? no

- 5. When and where were you married? 1949 at Japan
- What is the name of your spouse? Katsuko

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

6. What are the names, birthdates and birthplaces of your children? Etuko 1950 at Japan; Junko - 1954 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) none
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, mother
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? _____
12. Did you suffer any property losses by reason of your evacuation? none Did you file a claim to recover losses you suffered by reason of your evacuation? _____ For what amount did you file your claim? _____ What amount did you receive in settlement of your claims? _____ Did your parents suffer any property losses by reason of evacuation? _____ If so, for what amount did they file claims? _____ What amount did they receive in settlement of their claims? _____
13. State whether your husband, father or any other member of your family was interned as an alien enemy after the outbreak of war in an Alien Enemy Internment Camp, for removal to Japan, and, if so, in what camp? _____

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? _____

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? Yes When and where did you go and for what period of time? Glasgow,

Mintuna - during fall of 1942

What type of work did you do? regular but content
about a month

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

If so, state the experience. none

To what Center did you return? Mangun

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

What happened to them? _____

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

Where did they happen? _____

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

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

What happened to them? _____

When and where did the occurrences take place? _____

Re: APPLICATIONS FOR REPATRIATION

17. To what Assembly Center were you evacuated? Manzanar
March, 1942
18. To what WRA Center were you next transferred? Julie Lake
Center - October, 1943
19. In what Block did you live there? Manzanar - Land 23; Julie-36
With whom did you share quarters there? Manzanar - with Isai
people (cannot recall names) Julie - Harry Nakamoto &
Kayuo Ueda.
20. In what Camp were you when you applied for repatriation to Japan? _____
Julie Lake
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? 1944
Did you personally make that application? yes If not, who did? _____
- Did any of the following persons also make applications for repatriation to Japan? Your husband? _____ Wife? _____ father? _____ 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? _____
- Did they then fear that the government intended to deport all aliens to Japan? _____; 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? only once

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

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

24. Did anyone else, not a member of your family, pressure you into applying for repatriation to Japan? yes. Name the persons who did and state

whether they were Issei, Kibei, or Nisei, and blocks where they lived.

Shimada Issei Blk 29; Henry Nakamoto Kibei Blk 36; + Kazuo Honda - Kibei Blk 36 - roommates

If those persons were leaders or members of any organization state the name of the organization. Shimada was a leader of Hukaidan.

He said Japan will win the war, and if I did not

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

make a request for repatriation I will be harmed

25. What did you then believe would happen to you if you did not make an application for repatriation to Japan? I expect I will be called

"Red" or Communist in the center

Were you fearful that if you did not apply for repatriation you would be separated from your husband? _____ 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? _____ If any of them were not, state who was not and where they were at the time. _____

26. Did you believe that if you didn't apply for repatriation to Japan that sooner or later you would be forced to relocate in the U. S.? yes; in an area hostile to Japanese? yes; that you might be drafted into the armed forces? yes; that you would be separated from alien members of your family you believed would be deported to Japan? no

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? no; and that they wanted you to be with them and not

be separated from them? no.

Re: QUESTIONS 27 AND 28

28. In what WRA Center were you at the time you answered the Army Questionnaire containing Questions Nos. 27 and 28? Manzanar
In what Block were you living in that Center at that time? 2
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? _____
What did they say to you to get you to answer "No" to those questions or to refuse to answer those questions? _____
- Did you give a "No" answer to those questions or refuse to answer them because your father? yes mother? yes brothers? _____ sisters? _____ or other family members? _____ were in Japan at the time and you feared they might get in trouble with the Japanese government if you were willing to serve in the U. S. Army? yes or were willing to swear allegiance to the U. S.? yes Did you give "No" answers to those questions or refuse to answer them because your father? _____ mother? _____ brothers? _____ sisters? _____ or other family members? _____ 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? _____. 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? Shumada Issei Block 2; and other

Issei in my barracks - They said it will be to my

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

be loyal to Japan. as Japan will win the war

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

be drafted into the US Army

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? none in center

34. Did you refuse to answer those questions because you already had applied for repatriation to Japan and you understood that if you already had applied for repatriation you did not have to answer those questions? no.

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

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

37. Did anyone else, not a member of your family, pressure or threaten you into giving "No" answers to those questions? yes What were their names and state whether they were Issei, Kibei or Nisei and the names of the

organizations to which they belonged? _____

38. Did you fear that if you gave "Yes" answers to those questions that you would have to stay in camp and be separated from your parents or other family members who were to be deported to Japan because they were aliens or because they had asked to be sent to Japan and you did not want to be separated from them? no From what parent or family members did you fear separation? _____
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? Shumada + other Issei
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? same group
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? Shumada
- Did you give "No" answers to those questions as a protest against the mistreatment of evacuation and confinement to a camp? yes
42. Were you, or any member of your family, or any friend or anyone else attacked by members of the pressure groups in that Center for showing loyalty to the U. S.? no or opposition to the pressure groups? _____ or for giving "Yes" answers to Questions Nos. 27 and 28? _____ If so, state the names of the persons who were attacked. _____
- When were they attacked? _____ By whom were they attacked? _____

43. Did you then believe that if you gave a "No" answer to those questions that you would be allowed to stay in the Center for the duration of the war and in this way you and your family would be free from danger of persecution by Caucasians? yes Who told you this? Kumars
-
44. Did you give "No" answers to Question Nos. 27 and 28 or refuse to answer those questions because you had been informed by the WRA or understood that because you already had applied for repatriation to Japan that you did not have to answer those questions? no. Who told you this? _____
-
45. Did you ever give a "Yes" answer to Question No. 27? no; to Question No. 28? no; Did you change your answer to Question No. 27 or 28 to "No" at any time? _____. Did you change your answer to Questions Nos. 27 and 28 to "No" or refuse to give "Yes" answers to those questions by July 31, 1943 because you knew that "No" answers or a refusal to answer those questions would mean that you would be sent to Tule Lake or be segregated there with alien members of your family from whom you did not want to be separated? yes.
46. When and where did you first register for the draft? _____
never did register
- 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? yes; without the citizen members of your family likewise being freed from detention? yes; without the alien members of your family also being freed? _____. Would you have been willing only if the Government would assure you that you would be relocated safe from harm from Caucasians? _____.; that the citizen members of your family would be relocated safe from harm? _____.; and that the alien members of your family willing to return to their homes during the war if the Government would allow them? _____. Were they willing to be relocated elsewhere in the U. S.? _____.

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

When? _____ After your release from camp did you volunteer for service in our armed forces? _____. Did you ever served armed forces? _____. When _____; into what branch? _____; what period of time did you serve? _____; where did you serve? _____; what was your social number? _____. Have you received an Honorable discharge from such service? _____.; what is the date of that Discharge? _____

Re: MEMBERSHIP IN ORGANIZATIONS

50. (a) Did you ever sign a petition for resegregation (Saikakuri Seigan) while in Tule Lake? yes When? 1944

(b) Were you at any time a member of (1) Sokoku Kenkyukai? _____
(2) Sokoku Kenkyo Seinen Dan? _____ (3) Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan? _____

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

When did you become a member? end of 1944

How long were you a member? about 1/2 years

When did you stop being a member? never did resign

In what Block did you live at the time you became a member? 36

What was the name of your Block Manager? Johney Kimoto

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

Kayuo Umeda and Henry Nakamoto

What organizations were active in that Block? Hoshi dan & Semu dan

What was the full name of the organization you joined? Hakoku Semu dan

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

Kawacha-Issei

51. Were your father? _____ or mother? _____ or brothers? _____ or sisters? _____ or father-in-law? _____ or mother-in-law? _____ a member of any organization? _____ Did they persuade you to become a member? _____ What did they say to you to persuade you to become a member? _____

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

Joshi Dan? _____

Seinen Dan? _____

Why did they become members? _____

In what Blocks were they living? _____

52. What are the names of the persons other than members of your family who persuaded or threatened you into becoming a member and state whether such persons were Issei, Kibei or Nisei and state the Blocks in which they lived? Mr. Kawacha - Issei Blk 36; + roommates Umeda + Nakamoto

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

I will be able to repatriate earlier to Japan

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

I will be unable to repatriate immediately

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

I will be unable to repatriate

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

"Seuraku-wei" Liaison

What duties did you perform? to communicate to our members in my block.

How did you become an officer? I was appointed to

this post by the previous cabinet who are removed to internment

When did you become an officer? end of 1944

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

Mr. Minoru Hiroki

What duties did you perform as an officer? merely relayed

messages to members from the Hdq.

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

mately how often did you join in the calisthenics? 2 month

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

many lectures did you attend? 3 or 4 What was the nature of those lectures?

about militantistic & pro Japanese lectures

Did you participate in any of their marching demonstrations? Yes If so,

how many? 2 month

Did you attend any other meetings of the organization? Yes Where and how

often? 3 or 4 times

56. Did you tell anyone you wanted to drop membership? no State the names

of the persons you told you wanted to drop membership. _____

Did anybody warn you that you could not withdraw from membership? no

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

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

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

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

57. Were you in fear that you would be attacked and beaten up by members if you tried to drop membership? no What groups did you fear might do this? _____
58. Were you told that if you tried to drop membership the organization would report this matter to the Japanese Government and that when you were deported to Japan you would get in trouble with the Japanese Government? no Who told you this? _____
Did you fear that if you dropped membership you would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when you were deported to Japan? _____.
59. Were you told that if you tried to drop membership the organization leaders would report this matter to the Japanese Government and that your alien parents would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when they were sent to Japan for not being able to control your actions? _____ Who told you this? (State the names, blocks where they lived and whether Issei, Kibei or Nisei) _____
Did you fear that if you dropped membership your parents who were to be sent to Japan would get in trouble there? _____.
60. Did you have your hair cut short or shaved? yes When? 1944. Who did it? barber shop Did you wear any insignia of the organization and, if so, what insignia? hino name & Hoshi on sweat shirt
61. If you or any member of your family was placed in the "Stockade" at Tule Lake Center state who was, for what period of time and for what reason
none
62. What was the nature of your employment and where did you work while you were in Tule Lake? mess hall delivery - drove truck
What were your working hours? weather Were you working while you were a member of any organization at Tule? yes In what block? camp What were the names of some of your fellow workers? Kayuo Ueda

63. Were you, or any member of your family, or any friend attacked by any members of any of the pressure groups at Tule Lake? no Who was? _____

When? _____ By whom? _____

Re: REQUESTS FOR FORMS UPON WHICH
TO RENOUNCE CITIZENSHIP

64. (a) In what Block did you live in the Tule Lake Center? 36
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?
Later part of 1944 - about 11/1944
64. (c) Where did you get the forms? _____ When? _____
64. (d) In what Center were you at that time? Tule Block
Number: 36

(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? yes. Did you send it between December 21, 1944 and January 29, 1945? no.

66. Did you send it after the announcement of January 29, 1945, that the Tule Lake Center would be kept open? no

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? yes; (d) fear of treat or harm to yourself? yes 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? no
68. Did the announcement of December 21, 1944, that all the WRA Centers would be closed within a year cause you to send that letter to the Justice Department? _____ Did you read that announcement in the Newell Star? _____; from a bulletin board? _____; or learn about it from the Block Manager? _____; or from other persons and, if so, name the persons: _____

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? _____ Were you afraid of being relocated because you had heard that jobs were scarce? _____; that employers did not wish to hire Japanese and that you might not get work to support yourself and your family? _____; that the public was hostile to Japanese and you feared mob violence? _____. If you had been forcibly relocated what members of your family would you then have had to support? _____

Had you heard of any relocated persons being discriminated against? _____; refused work? _____; being insulted? _____; being attacked? _____; being shot at? _____; being persecuted? _____; whose homes had been burned? _____. When and where had these incidents taken place? _____

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

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

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? _____

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? _____

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

81. Did you send a letter to the Justice Department asking for the forms upon which to renounce because you were afraid that the Government had no use for you and didn't care what happened to you and that you were afraid this was true because it had deprived you of citizenship rights by evacuating you and putting you into a WRA Center behind barbed wires and then had armed troops guard you? yes; and then didn't give you any protection in the Tule Lake Center from the threats and violence of gangs? yes; and because the police didn't give any protection to the residents? yes; and you were scared by the soldiers moving in and driving the residents around and searching their quarters? 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? _____, husband? _____, father? _____, mother? _____, children? _____, brothers? _____, sisters? _____, other members of your family? _____.

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

I would be treated like a spy
 State what members of your family told you this. _____

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 _____

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

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

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

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

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

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

Horikida leader at Tachibana, Kinoshita,

87. Name the other members of your family whom you believed would get in trouble there if you didn't renounce your citizenship and state whether they were in the Center with you. none in Tule

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? _____

father & mother

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

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

What did you fear would happen to you or to them? I will be treated

like an alien enemy

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

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

names -

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

I am in the Horikida must renounce - & it was made compulsory 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. _____

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? Shumada Issei Blk 79

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? yes

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

what organizations were you in fear? Hoshi dan
Seinen dan;

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

Mr Shimoda - Issa: Blk 79 - he was always armed with
a knife & he cut Terayama
of what members were you in fear? (State the Blocks where they lived)

Why were you in fear? I feared I might be harmed if I did
not conform

Were any other members of your family in fear of them or their organizat-
ions and, if so, state the names of your family members who were in fear
of them? none

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

none

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

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

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

none

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

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

97. While you were in Tule were you ever called an inu? no; a spy? _____; a stooge? _____; an informer? _____; a White Jap? _____; a traitor? _____; kokuzoku? _____; or other names? _____, for not doing what the organizations wanted you to do? _____. What names were you called? _____

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

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? 5-6. What were their names? Shimada, & other old men —

Did anyone check up on your mail in the block manager's office to see whether or not you had sent such a letter or had received an answering letter from the Justice Department? no. State the names of the persons who checked up on you in this manner. _____

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

99. Were any members of your family or friends attacked, beaten or threatened for not sending for the forms? _____. Name the persons who were attacked or beaten. _____

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

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

Re: RENUNCIATION HEARING

101. Name the members of your family besides you who had a hearing on an application for renunciation of citizenship. Husband? _____; wife? _____; brothers? _____; sisters? _____; 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? January, 1945. 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? I wish to repatriate to Japan.

I used to be a member of Seinen dou.

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.

some Shimada - Issei - I met him
at the Manzanar area & he came to my place.

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 cannot tell why. Did you fear to tell the hearing officer the real reasons why you were renouncing your citizenship? yes. What did you think would happen if you had told him the real reasons? I felt I might be put into a stockade.
104. Did you fear that if you did and your renunciation was not accepted that you would get in trouble with your parents? no; other family members? ____; who were in Tule Lake? ____; or in some other internment camp? _____. Were you then in fear of being forcibly relocated in a dangerous area? ____ (If your hearing took place after the January 29, 1945, announcement were you still in fear of eventual relocation in a hostile area? ____). Were you then in fear of being drafted? _____. Were you in fear of separation from members of your family? _____. From what members? _____
- _____
- _____
- Were they in Tule Lake? ____; or in what other Center? _____
- Were they on the WRA "free list" and eligible for relocation at the time? _____. Had they applied for relocation before the day you had your renunciation hearing? _____. Were they still expecting to be sent to Japan? _____. Did they still want to go to Japan? _____. Had they cancelled their applications to go to Japan? _____.
105. Were you in fear that if your renunciation was not accepted you would be in danger of harm from any of the leaders or members of any of the pressure groups at the time you had your renunciation hearing? yes. Had the leaders or members been removed to other camps at the time you had your hearing? no. Were some leaders and members still in camp at the time you had your hearing? yes. What were the names of those who were still in camp? Kawasha, Yamamoto, Hase
Niraki, Maruyama
____; in your Block? yes

- Were you in fear of them? yes.
106. Were you removed from Tule Lake Center to Bismarck? ____; Santa Fe? yes;

When? Jan 26, 1945; with what groups: the 1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th groups? 3rd. What members of your family remained at Tule Lake? none

What other members of your family were removed from Tule Lake Center to Bismarck? none; to Santa Fe? _____ When? _____

Were they removed from Tule Lake before you had your renunciation hearing? _____ or after you had your hearing at Tule Lake? _____. State when and where you were re-united with them. _____

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

107. Did you give such answers because other members of your family had been removed from Tule Lake and you thought that by so doing you would be re-united with them? _____. Did you fear that those family members would be deported to Japan and that if you gave such answers you would be re-united with them and be deported along with them? _____.

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

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? _____

Re: MITIGATION HEARING

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

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.

Macaru Jumbo - Brother - US Army
Memore " " " "

State the relationship of such person to you *Brother*

State the Serial Number of such person

Has such person received an Honorable Discharge? *Yes*

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.? *None*

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,

Have not declined this to US Consulate.

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

twice . Where? Kakawa-cho Nagaya-gun, Wakayama-ken, Japan Years you voted? 1947 What elections? son kai giin - city council

Why did you vote in those elections? talk leader - same + urged me to vote, as they were seeking every vote in the city

What Allied military officers told you to vote? none

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

What Japanese officials told you to vote? I received notices to vote from my yakuba

What neighborhood association told you to vote? _____

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

Mr. Inayaki - Kakawa-cho, Nagaya-gun, Wakayama

What were you told would happen to you if you didn't vote? those who have right to vote should exercise it

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

I thought I might lose my ration privilege

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

Where? Kakawa-cho, Nagaya-mura, Nagaya-gun, Wakayama-ken, Japan

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

Where did you go to be registered? Kakawa-cho When? 12/1946

Why did you go to be registered? I cannot get any ration as all

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? I will be

unable to get rice ration - every thing was in ration

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

Yes or would not have been given an address to

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

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

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

Have you, since returning to Japan been employed by the Japanese Government 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 authorities 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? farming Where? Kagata-mura

What property do you own in Japan? rice field, house

Nature of property? farming & residence

Estimated valuation of that property? ¥ 300,000

Name of your nearest relative in the U. S. and address. Minoru Jumbo - Tokyo Japan

Brother Masaru Jumbo - Chatatun - Makaku, Yehak

To what address do you intend to return to in the U. S. Wichita, Kan

Sister - Mrs. Kinako Kitada - Manvel, Calif Los Angeles

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

Have you filed an application with a U. S. Consul in Japan for a U. S. Passport? yes . When did you file it? 1950

(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?

was rejected as I was a renunciant
was registered in Korea

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

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

Where? OH IO FO

Date:

July 26 1957

Hideo Jimbo
Signature

Kitashiro, aka Kokawa-cho,
Naga-gawa, Wakayama-ken,
Japan
Address

none
Telephone Number

Dam

File Copy

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

September 4, 1957

Mr. Hideo Jimbo
Kitashino, Kokawa-cho
Naga-gun, Wakayama-ken
Japan

Dear Mr. Jimbo:

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.

File Copy

WAYNE M. COLLINS

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

TELEPHONE GARFIELD 1-1218

September 4, 1957

Mr. Hideo Jimbo
Kitashino, Kokawa-cho
Naga-gun, Wakayama-ken
Japan

Dear Mr. Jimbo:

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 1-1218

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

November 12, 1957

Mr. Hideo Jimbo
Hitashino, Kokawa-cho
Naga-gun, Wakayama-ken
Japan

Dear Mr. Jimbo:

On September 4, 1957 I sent to you by airmail an original Affidavit with the request that you read it and make any necessary corrections thereon and that you then take it promptly to the nearest U. S. Consul in Japan and there swear to it and have his seal affixed thereto and that you then return it promptly to me by airmail for processing to the Justice Department.

The Justice Department intends to stop accepting affidavits for administrative processing at the end of this year. Therefore, it is imperative that you take the original Affidavit to the U. S. Consul nearest you and there sign it and swear to it and have the Consul affix his seal thereto and return it to me promptly by airmail so that it will be in the hands of the Justice Department before the end of this year.

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

Very truly yours,

WMC

WAYNE M. COLLINS

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

TELEPHONE GARFIELD 1-1218

Mr. Hideo Jimbo
Hisashi, Kohama-cho
Naga-gun, Wakayama-ken
Japan

November 12, 1957

Mr. Hideo Jimbo
Hisashi, Kohama-cho
Naga-gun, Wakayama-ken
Japan

Dear Mr. Jimbo:

September 4, 1957

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 4, 1957, regarding the matter of the Wakayama Prefecture. The Wakayama Prefecture is a prefecture in the Kansai region of Japan. It is one of the 47 prefectures of Japan. The Wakayama Prefecture is located in the southern part of the main island of Honshu. It is bordered by the Ise Sea to the east and the Kii Peninsula to the south. The Wakayama Prefecture is known for its scenic beauty, including the Kii Peninsula and the Wakayama Bay. The Wakayama Prefecture is also known for its traditional crafts, such as the Wakayama lacquerware. The Wakayama Prefecture is a beautiful and historic region of Japan.

The Wakayama Prefecture is a prefecture in the Kansai region of Japan. It is one of the 47 prefectures of Japan. The Wakayama Prefecture is located in the southern part of the main island of Honshu. It is bordered by the Ise Sea to the east and the Kii Peninsula to the south. The Wakayama Prefecture is known for its scenic beauty, including the Kii Peninsula and the Wakayama Bay. The Wakayama Prefecture is also known for its traditional crafts, such as the Wakayama lacquerware. The Wakayama Prefecture is a beautiful and historic region of Japan.

I hope you will find this information helpful.

Very truly yours,
Wayne M. Collins

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

Telephone GARfield 1-5827

December 20, 1957

Mr. Hideo Jimbo
Kita Shino, Kokawa cho,
Naga Gun, Wakayama, Japan

Dear Mr. Jimbo:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

Wayne M. Collins

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

grv

Supplemental
-9

APR 25 1958

GCD:OC
146-54-1225
93-1-1320

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

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

Dear Mr. Burke:

This is in response to your letter of December 20, 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.

We attach copy of subject's affidavit. You will note that he stated in answer to Questions 9(A) and 9(C) that he renounced because of fear of the organization leaders, particularly Mr. Shimada. However, his statements are of a generalized rather than a specific nature and we are, therefore, unable to express an opinion as to whether subject's case may be considered as coming within the coverage of the decision in the above case. In addition, this subject stated in an application for repatriation on October 1, 1945, that he desired to be repatriated to Japan unconditionally and without qualification because he was educated in Japan, preferred the Japanese way of life, had always been loyal to that country, had no intention of changing his loyalty to any other country and it was his intention to assist Japan in that country's post-war industry.

We assume that Mr. Collins will wish to inform Mr. Jimbo that he may have an opportunity to submit a further affidavit setting forth in detail

with the greatest possible particularity the basis for his fear of harm if he failed to renounce, and he should also explain the reasons for the statements in his application for repatriation as above set forth.

We shall appreciate being informed of the action subject decides to take in this matter. Until we are so advised, the processing of his affidavit will be deferred.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By:
Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enclosure:
One copy of affidavit.

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

May 9, 1958

Mr. Hideo Jimbo
Kita Shino, Kokawa cho,
Naga Gun, Wakayama, Japan

Dear Mr. Jimbo:

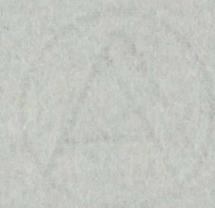
The Justice Department has informed me by letter that it desires additional information from you amplifying certain answers you gave in the Affidavits which you sent to me and which were forwarded to that Department for processing. The letter from that Department states, as follows:

"We attach copy of subject's affidavit. You will note that he stated in answer to Questions 9(A) and 9(C) that he renounced because of fear of the organization leaders, particularly Mr. Shimada. However, his statements are of a generalized rather than a specific nature and we are, therefore, unable to express an opinion as to whether subject's case may be considered as coming within the coverage of the decision in the above case. In addition, this subject stated in an application for repatriation on October 1, 1945, that he desired to be repatriated to Japan unconditionally and without qualification because he was educated in Japan, preferred the Japanese way of life, had always been loyal to that country, had no intention of changing his loyalty to any other country and it was his intention to assist Japan in that country's post-war industry."

Therefore, I shall prepare a supplemental affidavit for you. To enable me to prepare a proper affidavit which may enable you to obtain administrative clearance, in addition to amplifying your answers to Questions 9(A) and (C) I would thank you to write me fully and give me your explanation of the following questions:

1. What were your reasons for applying for repatriation on October 1, 1945 in the alien internment camp at Santa Fe, New Mexico, after the end of the war?
2. On your application of October 1, 1945, what were your reasons for making the following statements:

- a. That you desired to be repatriated to Japan unconditionally and without qualification because you had been educated in Japan?
- b. That you preferred the Japanese way of life?
- c. That you had always been loyal to that country?
- d. That you had no intention of changing your loyalty to any other country?
- e. That it was your intention to assist Japan in that country's post-war industry?



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DISCONTENT

I suggest that you type or write out on separate sheets of paper your proposed answers to the precise questions the Justice Department wishes you to answer. You should answer the questions specifically and more fully than on the Affidavits you sent to me. (You have a copy of the Affidavits in your possession for reference purposes.) Full and complete explanations will help you and will not cause anyone else any harm even if you give the names of persons, whether a parent, spouse, family member or strangers, who exerted pressure on you or threatened you or caused you to have fears.

When you have typed or written out your proposed answers to the questions you should send them to me to examine. If the answers appear to me to be satisfactory I shall let you know. Then the answers can be put into final form in "Supplemental Affidavits" which then can be sworn to and be sent to me for forwarding to the Department of Justice for processing. The sooner you do this the sooner your case will be processed by that Department.

Very truly yours,

JA

VIA AIRLETTER

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

August 20, 1958

Mr. Hideo Jimbo
Kita Shino, Kokawa cho,
Naga Gun, Wakayama, Japan

Dear Mr. Jimbo:

In order to enable me to prepare a supplemental affidavit for you, I would thank you to answer the following questions:

1. What did you fear would happen to you if you did not renounce?
2. Who caused you to have said fears? Please state their full names, block numbers in which they lived, specific instances and approximate dates and other identifying information.
3. Did anyone else influence or persuade you to renounce? What did they do or say to influence or persuade you. State their full names, blocks in which they lived, specific instances and dates and other identifying information.
4. What were your reasons for applying for repatriation on October 1, 1945, in the alien internment camp at Santa Fe, New Mexico, after the end of the war?
5. On your application of October 1, 1945, what were your reasons for making the following statements:
 - a. That you desired to be repatriated to Japan unconditionally and without qualification because you had been educated in Japan?
 - b. That you preferred the Japanese way of life?
 - c. That you had always been loyal to that country?
 - d. That you had no intention of changing your loyalty to any other country?
 - e. That it was your intention to assist Japan in that country's post-war industry?

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 you name.

(VIA AIRLETTER)

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

September 6, 1958

Mr. Hideo Jimbo
Kita Shino, Kokawa Cho
Naga Gun, Wakayama, Japan

Dear Mr. Jimbo:

Please send me your answers to the questions I put to you in my letter of August 20, 1958, so that I may prepare a supplemental affidavit upon which you may obtain administrative clearance.

Very truly yours,

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BAG CONTENT

Supplemental
December 2, 1958

Dear Mr Collins:

References are made to your letters of August 20, 1958, and of September 6, 1958. The following are my answers to your questions as listed on your letter dated August 20, 1958, which I have answered to the best of my ability and recollection.

1. I feared that if I did not renounce I might be conscripted in the army.

2. Mr Kyo Shimada, Block No. 75, Tule Lake W.R.A. caused me to have said fears.

3. In addition to the above named person, Z. Tachibana of Block 78, and a Kawacka of Block 36, both at Tule Lake, W.R.A. influenced and persuaded me to renounce.

4. My reasons for applying for repatriation on Oct 1, 1945 at Santa Fe, New Mexico, at the end of the war were that I was concerned about the conditions of my parents, a brother and sister living in Japan at that time.

5. The following are my answers to your sub-questions under Question No. 5:

a. My militaristic education received in Japanese schools led me to believe that Japan couldn't have lost the War; it was fault of the leaders of the Service Group (HOSHIDAN) who persuaded people like us to believe in such a way and thus misled us.

b. After all I did spend twelve (12) years of my childhood in Japan and I couldn't forget the good side of it.

c. If I remained loyal to Japan, I felt I would be treated well after I returned to Japan.

d. I couldn't help but get mad for throwing us Niseis, who are American citizens, into assembly and relocation camps.

e. I felt that I could find a better job in Japan if I return to Japan.

Hideo Jimba

Hideo Jimba

This space is also for correspondence.

ここにも通信文を記載することができます

Hideo JIMBO
Kitashino, Kokawa-cho,
Naga-gun, Wakayama-ken, Japan

Same



AEROGRAMME

MR WAYNE M. COLLINS

MILLS TOWER

220 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIF. , U. S. A.

PAR AVION
航空

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

折込線

折込線

ここにも通信文を記載することができます

This space is also for correspondence.

add a

DEC 19 1958

Mr. Hideo Jimbo
Kitashino, Kokawa-cho
Naga-gun, Wakayama, Japan

Dear Mr. Jimbo:

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.

Smooth-Erase

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PAO CONT

DEC 19 1958

Mr. Hideo Jimbo
Kitashino, Kokawa-cho
Naga-gun, Wakayama, Japan

Dear Mr. Jimbo:

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,

Wayne M. Collins
Ray Okamoto

Enc.

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 Hideo Jimbo	Date of Birth Feb. 20, 1922
2. If born prior to December 1, 1924	(A) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality? No
	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?
	When
	Where
4. State periods of visits to Japan and purpose of each visit:	
Date	Purpose
From 1929 Dec. 1945	To 1940 present
	Taken as child.
	See Question 10(A).
5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:	
School	Period of Attendance
Grammar School	From 1929 To 1935
High School	1935 1940
Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary).	
General classes of schools.	
6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan?..... YesIf so, give date..... About 1944, and your reasons for so applying:	
(See attached sheet)	
7. (A) Have you ever expressly indicated that you would not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States? Yes, see attached sheet	Have you ever declined to answer when asked whether you would swear unqualified allegiance? No
Or have you ever given a qualified answer to such question asked at War Relocation Centers?..... NoIf 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?..... YesIf so, state when you changed your mind and your reasons therefor: I would have been willing to do so if I had opportunity as a real citizen, and not regarded as alien.	

(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:

See Questions 6 and 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	
Heimusha Kai, also known as Hokubei Heieki Gimusha Kai Zaibei Nihonjin, Heiyaku Gimusha Kai, and Zaibei Heimusha Kai (Japanese residing in American Military Conscripts Assoc.) Heimusha Kai		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	
Kibe 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	Yes	About 6 mos.	
Hokoku Joshi Seinen-Dan		X	
Sokoku Kenkyu Seinen-Dan		X	
Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-Dan		X	

(B) Give reasons for becoming a member: **Mr. Kawaoka, Issei, in Block 36, and my roommates Mr. Uneda and Mr. Nakamoto said I should be a member, that otherwise repatriation would be delayed. I believed I would be unable to repatriate if I did not join and I would be in trouble because of my status.**

(C) State nature of your activity and offices you held: **I was appointed to take messages from the main group and inform the members in my block. Mr. Minoru Hinoki told me of this duty, and I carried messages. I went to exercises for a couple of months, and attended three or four lectures.**

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

6:

I had just turned twenty years old when I was evacuated from Los Angeles, Calif. My parents were in Japan.

Mr. Shimada who was a leader of the Hoshi Dan pressured me about repatriation, and said that if I did not make the request I would be harmed. I was afraid to be called names and show opposition to the pressure groups. My roommates Henry Nakamoto, Kibei, and Kazuo Uneda, Kibei, said I should make the request. There had been so much anti-Japanese feeling outside of camp I was fearful of being forced to go to some strange place where it would be dangerous. Also I thought that sooner or later I would be deported as an unwanted person as I was Kibei, with parents in Japan.

7(A):

My father and mother were in Japan and I was afraid that if I gave "yes" answers, they would get in trouble there, and that since I expected to be deported as I was Kibei, I would be punished when I was sent. Mr. Shimada and other Issei in my barracks said my answers should be "no", and they said that otherwise I might be forced outside of camp to live in conditions of danger because of the hostility by the public, and also that if I were to be in service, it would mean persecution and discrimination. I was afraid of harm from Mr. Shimada if I acted contrary.

9(A):

I had been led to believe that as a Kibei Nisei with parents in Japan, the Government did not want me in this country, that my citizenship rights were just about gone anyway and I had no right to act as a citizen in any manner. I believed that the public was very bitter and showed great hostility towards persons of Japanese ancestry, and that we could not know when the people would ever accept us but always think we were some kind of distrusted aliens.

Camp life had many hardships and bad treatment and when the violence broke out with people beaten and attacked it scared everybody because we had no protection. Because of the rumors and propoganda, the best protection seemed to be to go along with the group in what we ~~were~~ were told. I was afraid of the dan leaders, of Mr. Shimada who was always armed with a knife and had used it on Mr. Terazawa. Mr. Shimada checked with me about renouncing and I noticed how other fellows were afraid of him and he had a bad ~~rep~~ reputation for threats and abuse. My two brothers were serving in the U.S. Army and I didn't want to arouse suspicions against me, that I was a spy or would stooze on the pressure groups.

Mr. Shimada told me about a list of names for reporting of persons who did not renounce to the Japanese Government so that when they arrived in Japan, they would be harmed. I was afraid that I would be mistreated and I was told about trouble in Japan by Mr. Tachibana and Mr. Hinoki. Also I thought of my father and mother who were then in Japan and that they would get into trouble if I did not renounce.

There were several others besides Mr. Shimada who asked me about renouncing and everybody had it on their minds. I believed that if I had no real citizenship left, I should avoid trouble in and go through with the hearing so that I could feel some safety about my future.

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

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

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

Mr. Shimada came to my place and gave me some information about what I should say. I was afraid of the hearing officer, and that something I might say would put me in the stockade. I wanted to avoid trouble in camp.

(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 believed I could not avoid renunciation for reasons stated in Question 9(A). This period was not more than several weeks or so and I did not feel that I had protection and could safely keep my citizenship. I was sent to Santa Fe Fe, Jan., 1945.

(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. For a long time I had to think about being sent to Japan and after the pressure of camp life and renunciation over with, I thought there wasn't much else for me to do. My parents were in Japan and I wished to see how they were getting along.

(B) If you are in Japan, have you since you returned to Japan taken any action to resume or acquire Japanese citizenship? No
Answer Yes or No
If you have, state nature of action taken and reasons therefor. I was registered in family Koseki in 1946 because if I was not registered I could not have a ration card and would get enough food and would starve. My name had to be registered or I would starve to death.

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:

Brother	Masaru Jimbo
Brother	Minoru Jimbo
Relationship	Name
U.S. Army	
U.S. Army	
Branch of Service	Serial Number

JAPAN
PREFECTURE OF HYOGO
CITY OF KOBE
CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
SSs /s/ Hideo Jimbo
(Signature in full of applicant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of November, 1957.

Service No.
Tariff No. 58(a)
Fee Paid: U.S. \$
Local Cy. equiv. ¥ gratis
/s/ Howard B. Crotinger
Vice Consul of the United States of
America in and for Kobe, Japan

U.S. Consulate General Seal

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

SUPPLEMENTAL AFFIDAVIT OF HIDEO JIMBO

(Supplement to Affidavit Dated November 26, 1957)

I was very worried in my mind and fearful of consequences if I did not renounce, as explained in my answer to Question 9(A) of Affidavit of November 26, 1957. There had been some very bad treatment in camp and violence which scared me as I had no protection against such a thing and I was afraid that I might be suspected some way and a tough gang would attack me. There had been enough incidents in camp already and action taken against persons who were suspected of loyalty to the United States and who did not cooperate so that I believed it was dangerous, the way we were living, to go against the groups who were running things. Mr. Shimada carried a knife and he checked with me about renouncing and also the word was passed along about him the way he used threats and abuse. Also Mr. Z. Tachibana of Block 78 and other Isseis influenced me and used their ways of pressure about renouncing. The way the agitators talked, the rumors that were spread around, the incidents of violence and strong-arm methods, as well as the abusive talk and the statements about reporting names to the Japanese government, and the tension of living in these circumstances, made me so uneasy that I was scared that at any time a gang would attack me and I would be helpless to defend myself and I would have no assistance against such a thing happening. My two brothers were serving in the U.S. Army and I believed that if I refused to go along with the group in camp, I would immediately be suspected as a spy and serious trouble would follow. When it came time for the renunciation hearing, the activities in camp were stepped up and the tension was worse and I was afraid for my safety if I did not go through with the hearing and get approval.

It was about the end of 1944 that I signed for renunciation form. I had been led to believe that as a Kibei with parents in Japan and my being in Tule Lake that the Government didn't want me in this country and that it would be sure that I would be deported to Japan while the war was going on or maybe after it ended. There were rumors going around all the time about these matters. There were rumors that the public was very anti-Japanese and very hostile to persons of our race and that Issei and Kibei wouldn't stand a chance of being accepted by the people because of the war and because anyone from Tule Lake being marked as a disloyal person which Caucasians would hold against us.

When I made application for repatriation in October, 1945, I still had not recovered from the hysteria which was so much a part of our lives in camp. I did not think myself about such words as "unconditionally and without qualification" as being anything more than part of the formal request that was being made; I would not have thought of using such words myself and if they have some legal meaning, I do not know about the significance of such wording. For so long a time I felt that I was being treated as an unwanted person, without any chance of real citizenship or to live normally, and from what I heard around me at this time, there was not really anything I could do to change what had already occurred. I do not recall very much about the statements at the time of the repatriation request but I may have said that I was educated in Japan, that my parents and a brother and sister were there, etc. At this time I was worried about my family and I thought that after the treatment I had received in this country, where I was no longer really wanted as a real citizen, at least it would be a comfort to me to see my family and know that they were well. Also I could not

help but think of what I had heard in camp about my name being on a list and being reported to Japanese agents if I spoke against Japan, and with so much going through my mind at this time as a result of the troubles I had been through, my main thought was to finish the application and I was not particularly thinking about the statements to be made or what questions were being asked of me, and I just wanted to get by and get through with any investigation. I feel that I did not make any voluntary statements about positive loyalty to Japan although I probably spoke about my education there and said something favorable about the way of life there and that when I went to Japan I would work in that country in their industry, etc. I remember that at the time of the renunciation hearing there was a lot of talk about certain things to say to get approval and I suppose that when it came time for the repatriation request, it was, like the renunciation hearing, a situation where I wanted to get passed and I spoke well enough about going to Japan, as though I wanted to, so that my request would be approved and there would not be any further investigation, and also I would avoid getting into serious trouble in that country. At this time uppermost in my mind were the terrible experiences I had been through and the loss of my status and my wish to see my family and the feeling that I had no chance really to do anything about my situation. I thought I was treated like an alien and there wasn't much else for me to do except go through with the repatriation which seemed for so long to have been the course laid out for persons like me.

/s/ Hideo Jimbo

Hideo Jimbo

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of
January _____, 19⁵⁹_____.

/s/ Howard B. Crotinger

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

S E A L

Consulate General of the
United States of America
Kobe-Osaka, Japan

Service No.
Tariff No. 58(a)

Fee: Nil

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

January 29, 1959

(VIA AIRLETTER)

Mr. Hideo Jimbo
Kita Shino, Kokawa Cho
Naga Gun, Wakayama, Japan

Dear Mr. Jimbo:

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

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

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

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

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

Very truly yours,



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

e38

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

GCD:DC

146-54-1225
93-1-1320

FEB 27 1959

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

Attention: Miss Frances Knight
Director, Passport Office

Re: Rides Jindo
Your ref: 7130

Dear Sirs:

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

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

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

By: Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enclosures:

Copy of affidavit
Copy of letter to Robert H. Schnacke, Esquire,
United States Attorney
Northern District of California.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

*Approved
for Japan*
ejr

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

GCD:OC
146-54-1225
93-1-1320

FEB 27 1959

*Copy of aff.
dated 26-57*

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

Re: Hideo Jimbo

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

Dear Mr. Schnacke:

This is in response to your letter of January 29, 1959, enclosing supplemental affidavit for a determination as to whether the case of the above-named renunciant may be considered as coming within the coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the case of Acheson v. Murakami, 176 F. 2d 953, in accordance with a letter from this Department dated September 21, 1953, to Mr. Wayne M. Collins.

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

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

- 2 -

The original copy of subject's affidavit dated November 26, 1957, is returned to you herewith along with affiant's original and copy of supplemental affidavit dated January 16, 1959.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By: Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enclosures:

Original copy of
affidavit dated November 26, 1957.

Original and copy of
supplemental affidavit dated January 16, 1959.

Three copies of letter
to Department of State.