

7:13

Doi, GEORGE MASARU

1954-1959

78/177

C

Japanese American Community  
Council of Los Angeles  
Los Angeles  
12 California

ACTIVE LIST

*cm*

To Mr. Wayne M. Collins

The undersigned MASARU George DOI wishes  
to be included in the mass suit to restore my United  
States citizenship.

Masaru George Doi  
Signature

Name MASARU George DOI

Present Address Kawamukai Yamaguchi - Shigai Yamaguchi Ken  
Honshu Japan

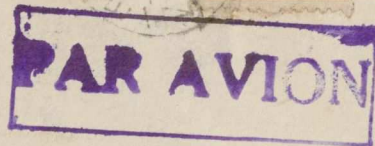
Date of birth March, 10, 1912 Birthplace Seattle Washington

Place of citizenship renouncement Tule Lake Centre Newell  
California

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



From MASARU George DOI  
Kawamukai Yamaguchi Shigai  
Yamaguchi Ken  
Honshu Japan



Mr. Wayne M. Collins

Attorney at Law  
1721 Mills Tower  
220 Bush Street  
San Francisco 4, California  
U. S. A.

AIR MAIL

米  
國  
加  
州  
サンフランシスコ  
行

File

Aug. 6, 1954

Mr. Collins said the air letter of June 23, 1954 will have answered this letter.

DP



Kuwamutai  
Yamaguchi Shigai  
Yamaguchi Ken  
Hokshu - Japan  
10 June 1954

Dear Mr Collins

Many thank for your kind I received  
your Note last few days ago I am ver-  
-y glad to you because you are let me  
know a lot of thinking Please you do help  
me further new I will try to go back to  
the America an identity-card when  
I be there I will pay to you

Belive me your very truly  
GEO. Masaru Doi



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

From Masaru Doi  
Kawanuka  
Yamaguchi Shigeru  
Yamaguchi Ken  
Kobe Japan

add name



Mr. Wayne M. Collins,  
MILLS TOWER  
220 Bush Street,  
San Francisco 4 Calif.  
U. S. A.

Recd 6/14/54

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.





THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Consulate,  
11-1, Yakuin Horibata,  
Fukuoka, Japan,  
February 15, 1957.

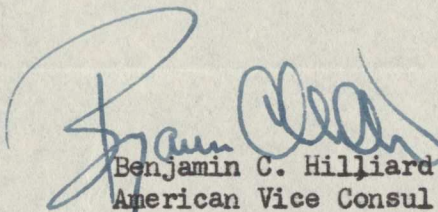
Mr. Masaru Doi,  
c/o Shimazu Zaimokuten,  
Teppo-koji, Nishimi,  
Iwakuni-shi.

Sir:

Acknowledgment is made of your recent undated letter inquiring about your citizenship case.

The applications for passport which you executed at this office on April 7, 1953 and on December 6, 1955, have not been sent to the Department of State for decision. It is believed that you were previously told so. The reason your applications were not sent to the Department of State was that, as you were previously informed by a letter from the American Consulate General, Kobe, dated October 18, 1950, the application for passport which you executed at Kobe on May 22, 1950, was once disapproved by the Department of State. Since you have submitted no substantial evidence to show that you were actually coerced into renouncing your American citizenship, no useful purpose would be served by resubmitting your application to the Department of State.

Very truly yours,

  
Benjamin C. Hilliard  
American Vice Consul



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

August 3, 1957

Mr. George Masaru Doi  
c/o Shimazu Zaimokuten  
Teppo-Koji, Nishimi  
Iwakuni-shi, Yamaguchi Ken, Japan

Dear

Mr. Doi:

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

August 6, 1957

Mr. George Masaru Doi  
c/o Shimazu Zaimokuten  
Teppo-Koji, Nishimi  
Iwakuni-shi, Yamaguchi Ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Doi:

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

Very truly yours,

WMC  
Enc.



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

---

Telephone GARfield 1-5827

August 21, 1957

Mr. George Masaru Doi  
c/o Shimazu Zaimokuten  
Teppo-Koji, Nishimi  
Iwakuni-shi, Yamaguchi Ken  
Japan

Dear Mr. Doi:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

*Wayne M. Collins*



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

ejf

DEC 26 1957

GCD:OC  
146-54-138  
93-1-1320

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

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

Dear Mr. Burke:

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

You are advised that an affidavit of this subject was previously submitted to this Department by the Department of State with a similar request for our views. On September 22, 1950, we advised that Department that in the event of litigation involving an issue of the validity of subject's renunciation, this Department would be unable either to stipulate that his affidavit be accepted as evidence in lieu of testimony, or to concede that his case comes within the coverage of the above decision. The reasons for the Department's position in this respect, among others, are:

This subject was born March 10, 1912 in the United States and resided in Japan from 1918 to 1928 where he received his education. Pertinent records of the War Relocation Authority indicate that this subject gave negative answers to questions 27 and 28 of the Army-WRA registration form. He applied for repatriation on July 19, 1943 and again on August 31, 1945, this latter period being subsequent to the termination of hostilities. This subject was a member of both the Hokoku Seinen-dan and the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-dan and served as an officer of the former organization. At his renunciation hearing subject affirmed that his loyalties were with



Japan and expressed his desire for a Japanese victory in the war. On March 13, 1945 subject requested approval by the Attorney General of his renunciation. In an interview on May 14, 1945 with an Immigration and Naturalization Patrol Inspector subject stated that he considered the United States an enemy country. In his affidavit submitted by your letter subject stated that he renounced because of threats of bodily harm if he failed to renounce. In view of the facts hereinbefore recited we must conclude that subject's statements are self-serving, and we therefore adhere to our views as expressed in our letter to the Department of State, that this subject's case may not be considered as coming within the coverage of the decision in the Murakami case.

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

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Division

By:

Enoch E. Ellison  
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enclosures:

Original and three copies  
of affidavit.



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

March 20, 1958

VIA AIR LETTER

Mr. George Masaru Doi  
c/o Shimazu Zaimokuten  
Teppo-Koji, Nishimi;  
Iwakuni Shi, Yamaguchi Ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Doi:

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

"...this subject gave negative answers to questions 27 and 28 of the Army-WRA registration form. He applied for repatriation on July 19, 1943 and again on August 31, 1945, this latter period being subsequent to the termination of hostilities. This subject was a member of both the Hokoku Seinen-dan and the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-dan and served as an officer of the former organization. At his renunciation hearing subject affirmed that his loyalties were with Japan and expressed his desire for a Japanese victory in the war. On March 13, 1945 subject requested approval by the Attorney General of his renunciation. In an interview on May 14, 1945 with an Immigration and Naturalization Patrol Inspector subject stated that he considered the United States an enemy country. In his affidavit submitted by your letter subject stated that he renounced because of threats of bodily harm if he failed to renounce.  
....."

I believe that by preparing a new affidavit going into more details that you yet may receive administrative clearance. In order to enable me to prepare another affidavit for you I would thank you to answer the following questions fully and to the best of your ability and send your answers to me promptly by air mail

1. What were your reasons for giving negative answers to Questions 27 and 28 of the Army-WRA registration form?
2. What were your reasons for applying for repatriation on July 19, 1943 and again on Aug. 31, 1945 after the war?
3. Why, at your renunciation hearing, did you say that your loyalties were with Japan and wished Japan to win the war?
4. Why, on March 13, 1945, did you request the Attorney General to approve your application for renunciation?
5. Why, on May 14, 1945, in an interview with the Immig. and Naturalization Patrol Inspector say that you considered U.S. an enemy country?

Very truly yours,



May 17, 1958

Mr. George Masaru Doi  
c/o Shimazu Zaimokuten  
Teppo-Koji, Nishimi  
Iwakuni-shi, Yamaguchi ken,  
Japan

Dear Mr. Doi:

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

Very truly yours,

Enc.



May 17, 1958

Mr. George Masaru Doi  
c/o Shimazu Zaimokuten  
Teppo-Koji, Nishimi  
Iwakuni-shi, Yamaguchi ken,  
Japan

Dear Mr. Doi:

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.



May 23 1958

Dear Mr. Collins,

I just cameing back from Futatabi  
U.S. Consul. I should return it  
to you I would thank you all  
times and I never forget your  
kindly With our thanks and best  
wishes

I am

Yours very truly  
Masaru Doi



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

June 16, 1958

Mr. George Masaru Doi  
c/o Shimazu Zaimokuten  
Teppo-Koji, Nishimi  
Iwakuni-shi, Yamaguchi Ken  
Japan

Dear Mr. Doi:

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,

70  
(VIA AIRLETTER)



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

JUL 30 1958

*Supplemental  
to State  
next*

GSL:OC  
146-94-138  
93-1-1330

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

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

Dear Mr. Burke:

This is in response to your letter of June 25, 1958, enclosing an affidavit for a determination as to whether the case of the above-named renunciant may be considered as coming within the coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the case of Acheson v. Murakami, 176 F. 2d, 953, in accordance with a letter from this Department dated September 21, 1953, to Mr. Wayne M. Collins.

You are advised that Harumi and George Matsuzaki Arashige stated in their affidavits submitted by your letter of December 17, 1954, that this subject was among the persons who exerted influence upon them to renounce. Mr. Arashige stated that he was particularly afraid of this subject and that he was "out to get me and I feared what he and his group might do to me."

*B+th  
7g  
9/16/55*

Shigeru Kosako stated in his affidavit resubmitted by your letter of April 22, 1957, that this subject was among the persons who "told him to renounce immediately." He further stated that this subject was among the persons who threatened to beat him up if he failed to renounce.

*7g  
2/7/58*

Toshiko Naito stated in her affidavit submitted by your letter of October 20, 1955, that this subject accused her of being a spy (for the War Relocation Authority Officials) because she refused to join the Pro-Japanese organizations and she states that she renounced because of fear of this subject and other leaders within her block.

*7g  
7/5/52*

Toshio Tsubakimoto stated in his affidavit submitted by your letter of July 22, 1957, that this subject was among the persons who influenced him to renounce.

*7g 2/7/58*



- 2 -

In view of the serious nature of the above charges against this subject, we believe that we should defer the processing of his affidavit until such time as he submits under oath an explanation concerning the matter.

We assume that Mr. Collins will wish to inform the subject that he may have an opportunity to submit the above-suggested affidavit. We shall appreciate being informed of the action he decides to take relative to the matter.

Yours very truly,

GEO. S. LEWARD  
Acting Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Division

By: Enoch E. Ellison  
Chief, Japanese Claims Section



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

September 19, 1958

(VIA AIRLETTER)

Mr. George Masaru Doi  
c/o Shimazu Zaimokuten  
Teppo-Koji, Nishimi  
Iwakuni-shi, Yamaguchi Ken  
Japan

Dear Mr. Doi:

The Justice Department has advised me as follows:

"You are advised that Harumi and George Matsumi Arashige stated in their affidavits submitted by your letter of December 17, 1954, that this subject was among the persons who exerted influence upon them to renounce. Mr. Arashige stated that he was particularly afraid of this subject and that he was 'out to get me and I feared what he and his group might do to me.'

"Shigeru Kosako stated in his affidavit resubmitted by your letter of April 22, 1957, that this subject was among the persons who 'told him to renounce immediately.' He further stated that this subject was among the persons who threatened to beat him up if he failed to renounce.

"Toshiko Naito stated in her affidavit submitted by your letter of October 20, 1955, that this subject accused her of being a spy (for the War Relocation Authority Officials) because she refused to join the Pro-Japanese organizations and she states that she renounced because of fear of this subject and other leaders within her block.

"Toshio Tsubakimoto stated in his affidavit submitted by your letter of July 22, 1957, that this subject was among the persons who influenced him to renounce.

"In view of the serious nature of the above charges against this subject, we believe that we should defer the processing of his affidavit until such time as he submits under oath an explanation concerning the matter."

Therefore, I shall prepare a supplemental affidavit for you. In order to enable me to do so, I suggest that you write me fully and tell me what you know and give me your answers to the alleged charges made by Harumi<sup>ana</sup> and George Matsumi Arashige, Shigeru Kosako, Toshiko Naito, Toshio Tsubakimoto. If you will write to me as quickly as possible your answers to the charges and your explanation of the statements they made, I will prepare a supplemental affidavit which may enable you to obtain administrative clearance. Please write out your answers in detail and send them to me immediately via airmail.

Very truly yours,



~~GEORGE~~  
Doi, MASARU

*Supplemental*

Teppo Koji, Nishimi  
Iwakuni-shi, Yamaguchi Ken  
Japan

30 September 1958

*Same*

Mr. Wayne M. Collins  
Attorney at Law  
Mills Tower, 200 Bush Street  
San Francisco 4, California

Dear Sir:

As requested, I am sending you the following answers to the charges made against me and I hope that they will suffice in proving my innocence.

1. The names, Harumi and George Matsumi Arashige, are unfamiliar to me and I cannot recollect having met or known such persons. I believe that these persons have made use of my name as it is short and easy to remember.

2. Shigeru Kosako and I were in the same concentration camp at Tule Lake, Newell Center, California and I lived in the next house to him. I came to know him in a short period of time and we both worked in the mess hall. I do not know whether or not he joined the organization before I did, and have no knowledge whatsoever of ever having persuaded or even talking to him in joining the organization or to renounce and be repatriated to Japan. The head of the organization, Mr. Itabashi, and Mr. Saito were in the same camp and he must have mistaken me for one of them, much to my inconvenience. Mr. Kosako frequently visited me in my room and I myself visited him at his room and helped him with some carpentry work, and as we were on such friendly terms I am surprised to learn that he has made use of my name and had made such false charges against me.



## COMMITTEE

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

## TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

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

October 11, 1958

## COMMITTEE

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

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

Re; George Masaru Doi--Japan

Dear Mr. Collins:

Last evening I contacted Mr. George Matsumi Arashige, 1960 Windsor Street, Pasadena, California, telephone no. Sycamore 7-6646 in reference to the above renunciant.

Mr. Arashige stated to me that he and his wife became friendly with Mr. Masaru Doi-Kibei in the Poston Relocation Center. They were segregated together to the Tule Lake Center and resided in the same block 67. Mr. Arashige identifies Mr. Doi as having a wife and her maiden name was Nishiyama. He is unable to recall whether her first name was Michiko or Misako. He further states that Mr. Doi repatriated from Santa Fe, while his wife repatriated from Tule Lake and she passed away in Japan. Also Mrs. Doi's brother likewise repatriated to Japan, and one of her brother remained in the United States and resides now in Pasadena.

Mr. Arashige states that Mr. Doi was a good person, who was quite amiable during the time he knew him. He states he came to his quarter everyday while in Tule, but this relationship abruptly ceased when Mr. Doi joined the Hoshi Dan and Mr. Arashige did not become a member. He cannot fathom what the reasons were, but he is of the opinion that Mr. Doi must have been cautioned by other Dan members not to associate with him. It is also possible that he was fearful of ill treatment from his own group and also there was the likelihood that he did not wish to cause us embarrassment or trouble from the other dan members.

Mr. Arashige is of the opinion that Mr. Masaru Doi was not the leader of the movement, but he was influenced by an Issei in Block 67, who pressured Mr. Doi to join the dan. Also he might have had something to do with the abrupt termination of friendly relationship. Mr. Arashige cannot recall the name of this Issei, but he resided in block 67 and he came from either Olympia or Tacoma, Washington. He agitated and influenced many in block 67 to join and repatriate, and likewise renounce, but he was not sent to any of the internment camp and he did not repatriate to Japan. Mr. Doi did not urge Mr. Arashige to join the dan directly, but he took a hint that unless he did join the dan he will not be accepted by their group in the same block.

Very truly yours,

*T. Nakamura*



October 22, 1958

Mr. George Masaru Doi  
Teppo Koji, Nishimi  
Iwakuni-shi, Yamaguchi Ken  
Japan

Dear Mr. Doi:

I am enclosing herewith the original of an affidavit which is the supplement to your affidavit of May 22, 1958, which I would thank you to read and if you find the same to contain a correct statement of facts you should take it to the nearest U.S. Consul and there sign it in the presence of the U.S. Consul and swear to it and have the Consul affix his seal thereto and thereupon return to me promptly for processing to the Justice Department.

A copy for you to keep in your possession is being sent via regular mail.

For your information, George Matsumi Arashige and his wife, Harumi Arashige, presently live in Pasadena, California. Both of them remember you well. They lived in Block 6712-B at Tule Lake. Both of them state that they knew you well while you were at the Poston Relocation Center, that they were sent to the Tule Lake Center and resided in Block 67 where you resided with your wife whose maiden name was Nishiyama. They state that your wife's name was something like Michiko or Misako. They state also that you were sent to Santa Fe and repatriated from there to Japan and that your wife repatriated from Tule Lake and passed away in Japan. They also state that your wife's brother likewise repatriated to Japan and one of her brothers remained in the United States and presently lives in Pasadena, California. Mr. Arashige states that while you were in Tule Lake you came to visit him at his quarters almost every day up to the time that you joined the Hoshi Dan and that from that time on that you and the Arashiges were no longer on friendly terms and he attributes that to the fact that you may not have wished as a dan member to cause him embarrassment or cause him trouble from other dan members. He tells me that he believes you were influenced into joining the dan and renouncing through the influence of an Issei in Block 67 whose name he does not recall, but he does state that the Issei came either from Olympia or Tacoma, Washington, and that that Issei remained in the United States. Mr. Arashige states that you informed him that your presence in the block was not welcomed unless you were a member of the dan and renounced citizenship.

Although in your letter of 30 September 1958 you stated that the names of George Matsumi Arashige and Harumi Arashige were unfamiliar to you, I believe this information will refresh your recollection. There-



George Masaru Doi

-2-

10/22/58

fore, I believe that the information I have placed in the enclosed affidavit with reference to the Arashiges is correct in its particulars and is, I believe, a proper explanation. However, if you are of the opinion that any statement contained in that affidavit with reference to the so-called charges of the Arashiges or others is incorrect, I would thank you to let me know so that I may delete it from the affidavit. If, however, you find that the affidavit contains a correct statement in its entirety I suggest that you take it before a U.S. Consul promptly and there sign and swear to it and return it to me.

Very truly yours,

WMC:FD  
Encs.



October 22, 1958

Mr. George Masaru Doi  
Teppo Koji, Nishimi  
Iwakuni-shi, Yamaguchi Ken  
Japan

Dear Mr. Doi:

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

Very truly yours,

Enc.



GEORGE  
DOI, Masaru

[1958?]

Received the affidavit and now I recall about  
George Arashige of Block 6712-B. ~~and~~ I immediately  
took it to the Fukuoka Consul to have him sign it and  
I herewith return it to you for processing.

此の場は朝夕大小寒かゝ成りて参り  
のしたか其後馬相り馬座する  
せんか先日ジヨジアラミゲ居のるをく  
あこく書面にて印せつめを戴きよ  
うやく思ひ出さしんはBとブラ  
たも書つて有りすたを良く思ひ出  
さ水より早足福岡米館館に行  
きかきし此の手紙と同外か  
お何卒宜うくお暇い  
ます私も今後と一まお念に手続は  
乃々ますひは此水にて失禮致す  
コリン殿  
土井 勝



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

November 13, 1958

Mr. George Masaru Doi  
c/o Shimazu Zaimokuten  
Teppo-Koji, Nishimi  
Iwakuni-shi, Yamaguchi-ken  
Japan

Dear Mr. Doi:

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

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

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

(VIA AIRLETTER)



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

January 7, 1959

Mr. George Masaru Doi  
c/o Shimazu Zaimokuten  
Teppo-Koji, Nishimi, Iwakuni-shi  
Yamaguchi-ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Doi:

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

*Wagne M. Collins*

Enc.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

•jf

*Approved  
Japan*

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

GCD:OC

146-54-138

93-1-1320

DEC 22 1958

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

Re: George Masaru Doi

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 November 13, 1958, 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.



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

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Division

By:

Enoch E. Ellison  
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enclosures:

Original and copy  
of affidavit

Three copies of letter dated May 22, 1958 and October 28, 1958.  
to Department of State.



cjf

OCD:OC  
146-54-138  
93-1-1320

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

DEC 22 1958

Attention: Miss Frances Knight  
Director, Passport Office

Re: George Masaru Doi  
Your ref: F130

Dear Sirs:

Pursuant to an agreement entered into with Mr. Wayne M. Collins, Attorney, to stipulate to the introduction of satisfactory affidavits submitted by plaintiffs in the case of McGrath v. Abo, 185 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.

For your information, subject's wife, Misao Doi who was born May 5, 1917 at Gardena, California renounced her citizenship on January 12, 1945 and repatriated to Japan with subject. She is not a party plaintiff in the above suit but examination of the record in her case indicates that she renounced because her husband renounced and if a request were made for our views concerning her renunciation, we would no doubt find the case to fall within the coverage of the decision in the Murakami case.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Division

Enclosures:

Copy of affidavits  
dated May 22, 1958 and  
October 28, 1958.

Copy of letter to Robert H. Schnacke, Esquire

By:

Enoch E. Ellison  
Chief, Japanese Claims Section



F.J. 1/8/59

Mishimi Teppokoji Swakuni  
Yamaguchi-Ken Japan  
Jan 30th 1959

Done

Dear Wayne M. Collins

Many thanks for your kindness I received  
your kindness letter last Jun 11 I am very  
happy and my family have very happy too  
last week I went to the American Consulate  
and I am apply to my passport when I be  
San Francisco I must want see Mr Collins

Thank you very much

Your very truly  
Masaru Doi



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

FROM M. DOI  
c/o SHIMAZU ZAIMOKUTEN  
TEPPU-KOJI, NISHIMI  
IWAKUNI-SHI, YAMAGUCHI-KEN  
JAPAN



MR WAYNE M. COLLINS  
MILLS TOWER, 220 BUSH ST  
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.



6 July 1959

7-J. 11/8/59

Dear Mr Collins

How are you getting along

I received my balance bill \$500.00  
last day. I will pay you some day  
so please wait more times because  
my wife and two son come from  
Japan so I want need money for  
shp please wait more times

I thank you very much you  
are help me many years and my  
family is never forget you

your true  
GEORGE MASARU DOI



# AFFIDAVIT

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF AFFIDAVIT

This affidavit should be specifically addressed to the circumstances of your particular case and should not consist of generalities. When you are uncertain as to matters related in your affidavit write "uncertain". Where you claim that any action was taken by you as the result of fear, you should state in each instance, with the greatest possible particularity, what was feared and why. If it is claimed that the fears were caused by threats from individuals or groups of individuals, the nature of the threats, the names of the individuals making them, if known, and the time, place and occasion for the making of the threats should be given.

If more space is needed for answers to particular questions, separate sheets of plain white paper should be used. Each separate sheet so used should be plainly marked with the number of the question being answered and your name.

1. Name <b>Masaru, DOI</b>		Date of Birth <b>10 March 1912</b>	
2. If born prior to December 1, 1924	(A) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality? <b>No.</b>	When	Where
3. If born since December 1, 1924	(A) Was your name ever registered with a Japanese Consulate for the purpose of reserving your Japanese nationality?		
If so, did you thereafter renounce your Japanese nationality?	When	Where	
4. State periods of visits to Japan and purpose of each visit:			
Date		Purpose	
From 1918	To 1926	My mother took me to Japan in the hope of giving me Japanese education, it was not my voluntary desire. Perhaps, in the interest of my permanent residence in U.S., she thought it convenient and advisable for me to learn the Japanese language and have general knowledge of Japanese customs and manners while I was young.	
1929	1931		
5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:			
The education I received in Japan was mostly what is given in primary school.			
School		Period of Attendance	
Imamichi Primary School, Yamaguchi City		From 1918	To 1924
Imamichi Higher Primary School, Yamaguchi City.		1924	1926
Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary).			
Morals, Arithmetics, History, Geography, Science, Japanese, Music, Gymnastics, Drawing, Handcraft, and Penmanship.			
6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan?.....If so, give date....., and your reasons for so applying: The facilities of Yuma Centre, Poston Arizona were extremely poor. In addition, the temperature averaged around 130 degrees. My eldest daughter died of a disease after suffering of a week. It was beyond my understanding why I was detained in such a place despite the fact that I have American citizenship. The unbearably high temperature and fears arising out of many apprehensions drove me to determine to apply for repatriation.			
7. (A) Have you ever expressly indicated that you would not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States? <b>Yes.</b>		Have you ever declined to answer when asked whether you would swear unqualified allegiance?	
Or have you ever given a qualified answer to such question asked at War Relocation Centers?.....If so, give your reasons:			
Probably I expressed my will not to swear unqualified allegiance to US, but my memory fails me in this respect. If I did, I can assert it was made under the influence of was psychology and undefinable fears.			
(B) If your answer to any of the questions in (A) is affirmative, then did you ever subsequently change your mind and express your willingness to swear an unqualified allegiance or would you have been willing to do so if an opportunity had been afforded you?.....If so, state when you changed your mind and your reasons therefor:			
Later on, I changed my mind and desired to swear unqualified allegiance to US, for I thought it quite natural for a person of American citizenship to do so. But due to the fear of sanctions by the organization and the strict surveillance among the membership, I could not get, before my repatriation, any chance to express my desire formally.			



(C) Did you ever indicate that you would not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States either expressly or by refusal to answer, or a qualified answer, knowing that by so doing you would be sent to the WRA Segregation Center at Tule Lake?..... If so, give reasons:

Because of the unspeakable and unsolitary temperature at Yuma, I felt much anxiety about the health of my wife who was then pregnant with Tetsuo, my eldest son, and about that of mine who had an attack of a fever soon after our arrival the Yuma Centre. Therefore, in the thought that it would be better for both of us to be moved to the Tule Lake Centre, I expressed my unwillingness to swear unqualified allegiance to US.

8. (A)

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

	Answer		Period of Membership
	Yes	No	
Black Dragon Society (Kokuryu Kai)			
Central Japanese Association (Beikoku Chuo Nipponjin Kai)			
Central Japanese Association of Southern California			
Dai Nippon Butoku Kai (Military Virtue Society of Japan or Military Art Society of Japan) (Hokubei Kai)			
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			
Hinode Kai (Imperial Japanese Reservists)			
Hinomaru Kai (Rising Sun Flag Society—a Group of Japanese War Veterans)			
Hokubei Zaigo Shoko Dan (North American Reserve Officers Association)			
Japanese Association of America (Zaibei Nihonjin Kai)			
Japanese Overseas Central Society (Kaigai Dobo Chuo Kai)			
Japanese Overseas Convention, Tokyo, Japan, 1940			
Japanese Protective Association (Recruiting Organization)			
Jikyoku Iin Kai (Current Affairs Association)			
Kibei Seinen Kai (Association of U. S. Citizens of Japanese Ancestry who have returned to America after studying in Japan)			
Nanka Teikoku Gunyudan (Imperial Military Friends Group or Southern California War Veterans)			
Nichibei Kogyo Kaisha (The Great Fujii Theatre)			
Northwest Japanese Association			
Sakura Kai (Patriotic Society or Cherry Association—composed of Veterans of Russo-Japanese War) (Cherry Blossom Society)			
Shinto Temples			
Sokoku Kai (Fatherland Society)			
Suiko Sha (Reserve Officers Association Los Angeles)			
Hokoku Seinen-Dan	X		1943-1944
Hokoku Joshi Seinen-Dan			
Sokoku Kenkyu Seinen-Dan			
Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-Dan	X		1945-1946

(B) Give reasons for becoming a member:

At the persuasion by Itabashi, 67, 16E, Tule Lake, Newell, California, who was a member of Hokoku Seinen-Dan, I joined that organization without the slightest knowledge of it being an illegal organization.

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

Chief of the Training Department: I was appointed to this post without any previous consultation. Therefore, for the reason that due to my poor educational background, I was not equal to the task, I often requested to release myself from the post, but it was rejected. Hence I remained in office as nominal chief, and never made conspicuous activity. For example I did not deliver a speak before the members.

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



(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:

As mentioned in (C), my appointment being made without my knowledge, I expressed my desire to resign from that office many times, but my request was rejected.

No. 2-A Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality?

No. I thought there no absolute need of renouncing Japanese citizenship, because I determined to live permanently in U.S.

(F) If you at any time wished to discontinue membership, explain why and how prevented from doing so, if any. I eagerly desired to discontinue my membership in consideration of my education which was beneath my post as chief of the Training Department and of my natural aversion to speak before the assemblage of people. Besides I wished to devote myself to the taking care of my wife who was at that time in the family way. I requested the leaders to permit my resignation, but I was given refusal, which obliged me to remain in office.

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

If my memory serves me right, it was in 1945 that my application for renunciation was made. At that time, however, I had not yet reached a final decision as to this matter, and therefore I think the said application was submitted in the name of the organization.

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

Try as I may, I cannot recall anything about this matter.

(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:

As my application was submitted in the form of mass application by the organization, I did not take any action to retract it for fear of subsequent sanction's. The another reason is that as it was impossible to foresee when such a fearful condition would terminate, I was extremely solicited about the future of my family.

(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:

If such fears had not continued, I would have gladly cancelled my application. However, I was afraid of sanctions which were sure to be inflicted upon me in case of my taking action to cancel it against the will of the organization. I was, indeed, in such a state that I could not bring myself to make efforts for the cancellation.

(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: With a view to cancelling my application, I applied to Fukuoka Consulate for passage to US, but I was informed that the application could not be accepted. I have made application for cancellation through Mr. James H. Collins, attorney at law, residing Mills Tower, 220 Bush Street, San Francisco, California. On the other hand I have also submitted an application for cancellation through Fukuoka Consulate.



- (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:

As mentioned in (C), my appointment being made without my knowledge, I expressed my desire to resign from that office many times, but my request was rejected.

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

I eagerly desired to discontinue my membership in consideration of my education which was beneath my post as chief of the Training Department and of my natural aversion to speak before the assemblage of people. Besides I wished to devote myself to the taking care of my wife who was at that time in the family way. I requested the leaders to permit my resignation, but I was given refusal, which obliged me to remain in office.

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

If my memory serves me right, it was in 1945 that my application for renunciation was made. At that time, however, I had not yet reached a final decision as to this matter, and therefore I think the said application was submitted in the name of the organization.

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

Try as I may, I cannot recall anything about this matter.

- (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:

As my application was submitted in the form of mass application by the organization, I did not take any action to retract it for fear of subsequent sanction's. The another reason is that as it was impossible to foresee when such a fearful condition would terminate, I was extremely solicitous about the future of my family.

- (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:

If such fears had not continued, I would have gladly cancelled my application. However, I was afraid of sanctions which were sure to be inflicted upon me in case of my taking action to cancel it against the will of the organization. I was, indeed, in such a worry that I could not bring myself to make efforts for the cancellation.

- (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: With a view to cancelling my application, I applied to Fukuoka Consulate for passage to US, but I was informed that the application could not be accepted. I have made application for cancellation through Mr. Wayne M. Collins, attorney at law, residing Mills Tower, 220 Bush Street, San Francisco 4, California. On the other hand I have also submitted an application for cancellation through Fukuoka Consulate.



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

It was because I thought that all the Japanese would be repatriated sooner or later considering they were segregated in various centres despite of their American citizenship.

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

My eldest daughter died of illness at Yuma. I was separated from my wife and children who were segregated at Tule Lake and moved to North Dakota. Therefore I felt great anxiety about them. I thought we could be reunited if I returned to Japan.

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

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

I enlisted (or was drafted) on \_\_\_\_\_; my Serial number is \_\_\_\_\_;  
State the date State the date 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 the time 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 War Relocation Authority Board since your release from a war relocation center state the reason for the rejection if known to you.

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

Relationship

Name

Branch of Service

Serial Number

Japan  
Prefecture of Fukuoka  
City of Fukuoka  
Consulate of the United States of America

Masaru Doi  
(Signature in full of applicant)

Subscribed and sworn before me this 13 day of JUL, 1954.



Matthew D. Smith, Jr.  
Matthew D. Smith, Jr.  
American Vice Consul

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



## PERSONAL QUESTIONNAIRE

Please read this questionnaire carefully and then print, type or write your answers legibly to the following questions.

- a. State your full name. MASARU GEORGE DOI
- b. Male? ☒ Female? ☐ Maiden Name? \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Birth place? Seattle, Washington Birth date? March 10, 1912
- d. Have you ever renounced Japanese Nationality? no When? 1918-1927  
1929-1931  
3/1946 - present
- Where? \_\_\_\_\_
- Have you ever visited Japan? yes When? U.
- Did you attend school in Japan? yes When? \_\_\_\_\_
- How long? 5 yrs What Schools? Grammar School
- Period of attendance: 1919 - 1927

## 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? wife and daughter
4. Where did your father and mother reside at the time of evacuation? Japan - both deceased at this time
- Were they aliens? yes
- What were their ages at the time of evacuation? \_\_\_\_\_
- Were your parents both evacuated also? \_\_\_\_\_ Was either of them in ill health while in a WRA Center? \_\_\_\_\_ Was either of them hospitalized while in a WRA Center? \_\_\_\_\_ If so, when and in what Center? \_\_\_\_\_

Were you or any other members of your family in ill health while in a WRA Center? yes If so, state who was, and, if hospitalized, state when, for what period of time, and in what Center? Masako passed away at Poston, Arizona June 15, 1942. - acute congestive heart failure - she was 1 year 13 (daughter) age.

5. When and where were you married? 1st marriage Oct 26, 1940

What is the name of your spouse? at Los Angeles, Calif.

2nd marriage. 12/15/1948 - at Yamaguchi  
Yoruko - divorced. 8/16/1949  
3rd marriage. Oct 17, 1951 at Yamaguchi  
name. Teruko Doi -

Misao Kishiyama - she passed away March 23, 1948 at Japan



Is your spouse (wife or husband) a U. S. citizen, a renunciant or an alien? 1st renunciant 2nd alien; 2nd Japanese alien

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

1st Mariko June 15, 1941 at Portland; Tetsumo - March 23, 1944  
deceased - June 15, 1942 at Portland; at Tule -

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

Wife; and Mariko -  
father in law, mother in law.

8. State what members of your family (spouse, mother, father, brothers, sisters, children, father-in-law or mother-in-law) were in Japan during the war?

elder sister, younger sister.

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

younger sister

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?

none

12. Did you suffer any property losses by reason of your evacuation? yes Did you file a claim to recover losses you suffered by reason of your evacuation? no. For what amount did you file your claim? \_\_\_\_\_ What amount did you receive in settlement of your claims? \_\_\_\_\_ Did your parents suffer any property losses by reason of evacuation? \_\_\_\_\_ If so, for what amount did they file claims? \_\_\_\_\_ What amount did they receive in settlement of their claims? \_\_\_\_\_

13. State whether your husband, father or any other member of your family was interned as an alien enemy after the outbreak of war in an Alien Enemy Internment Camp, for removal to Japan, and, if so, in what camp?

father in law - to Santa Fe - from Portland, Arizona  
due to family trouble he was sent to Sfe - & he returned about  
1/2 year later - Dec, 1942.



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

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

on several occasions I left the Porton Center to

When did you make that application? The depot at Toget some

In what camp were you at that time? Lumber - Other three

occasions I did not leave the center. I did not

Were you denied leave? \_\_\_\_\_ By whom? experience any discrimination

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

What happened to them? \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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



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

What happened to them? \_\_\_\_\_

When and where did the occurrences take place? \_\_\_\_\_

Re: APPLICATIONS FOR REPATRIATION

17. To what Assembly Center were you evacuated? Poston Relocation Center March, 1942
18. To what WRA Center were you next transferred? Fule Lake Center about Sept., 1943
19. In what Block did you live there? Poston Camp 1 Blk 21; Fule 6716-C  
 With whom did you share quarters there? Poston - our family, & also Fule - our family - & Mother Akemi Ooi
20. In what Camp were you when you applied for repatriation to Japan? Fule Lake Center
21. Did you make that application before or after you answered the Army Questionnaire in February or March, 1943? after  
 When did you make that application? I cannot recall  
 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? yes father? \_\_\_\_\_ mother? \_\_\_\_\_  
 brothers? yes sisters? \_\_\_\_\_ father-in-law? no mother-in-law? no  
 brothers-in-law? \_\_\_\_\_ sisters-in-law? \_\_\_\_\_ When and in what Center were they at the time they did this? I think at Fule at the same time
- Did they then fear that the government intended to deport all aliens to Japan? yes; that it intended to deport all Kibei to Japan? yes; that it intended to deport all Nisei to Japan? yes.
22. Did you make more than one application for repatriation to Japan, and, if so, when and where did you do so? only once



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

Mr. Itabashi - Nisei Blk 67 lived 2 houses away,  
Mr. Shu Suto - Issei, Mr. Onizuka - Issei, Mr. Minami - Issei,  
Mr. Nagataishi - Kibei

If those persons were leaders or members of any organization state the name of the organization. They were all active in the Hiroshima

movement

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

They said those who were educated in Japan will be buried  
in the stakes, and later be buried alive.

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

harmed by Caucasian whether Japan won or lost the war.

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

father? \_\_\_\_\_ brothers? yes sisters? \_\_\_\_\_ or other persons? \_\_\_\_\_

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

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? \_\_\_\_\_; 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? \_\_\_\_\_; and that they wanted you to be with them and not



be separated from them?       .

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? Poston  
 In what Block were you living in that Center at that time? 21  
 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?       ; to Question No. 28?       . Did you refuse to answer Question No. 27? yes; Question No. 28? yes.
30. Did any members of your family pressure you or threaten you into giving a "No" answer to Questions Nos. 27 and 28 or into refusing to answer those questions? none 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?        mother?        brothers?        sisters?        or other family members?        were in Japan at the time and you feared they might get in trouble with the Japanese government if you were willing to serve in the U. S. Army? no or were willing to swear allegiance to the U. S.?        Did you give "No" answers to those questions or refuse to answer them because your father?        mother?        brothers?        sisters?        or other family members?        were in the U. S. but you believed they were to be deported to Japan and that they would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when they arrived there if you had answered "Yes" to those questions?       . Did you give a "No" answer to those questions because you believed that eventually you would be deported to Japan and you feared that if you gave a "Yes" answer to those questions you would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when you arrived in Japan?  
no
31. Did any other persons pressure or threaten you into giving "No" answers



to those questions or into refusing to answer those questions? 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? Issei people constantly congregated at Post office and places in the center

What did those persons say to you to get you to give "No" answers to those questions or to refuse to answer those questions? You are Japanese and since educated you should agree No. Also I was told I would be killed anyway so it is best to repatriate

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 had lost my child at Poston, and I was very much depressed & shocked. The

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? weather reached 130° and I felt I might die of heat exhaustion. In this season I felt it preferable to go to Japan & repatriate to Japan.

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

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

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

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



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

38. Did you fear that if you gave "Yes" answers to those questions that you would have to stay in camp and be separated from your parents or other family members who were to be deported to Japan because they were aliens or because they had asked to be sent to Japan and you did not want to be separated from them? 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? Reading Camp newspaper that Feleynow cut Nuei in the street car

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? Removers

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? Gang beat up people in the shower room

also they picked up people & shoved people's head

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

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

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? Persons that we should be all together so they cannot kill the whole group.
44. Did you give "No" answers to Question Nos. 27 and 28 or refuse to answer those questions because you had been informed by the WRA or understood that because you already had applied for repatriation to Japan that you did not have to answer those questions? no. Who told you this? \_\_\_\_\_
45. Did you ever give a "Yes" answer to Question No. 27? no; to Question No. 28? no; Did you change your answer to Question No. 27 or 28 to "No" at any time? no. Did you change your answer to Questions Nos. 27 and 28 to "No" or refuse to give "Yes" answers to those questions by July 31, 1943 because you knew that "No" answers or a refusal to answer those questions would mean that you would be sent to Tule Lake or be segregated there with alien members of your family from whom you did not want to be separated? no. but I heard we could go to cooler places.
46. When and where did you first register for the draft? Alhambra, Calif. Oct 1940.
- What classification did you first receive? 3-A Did you ever receive a 4-C (alien enemy) classification? ? When did you receive that 4-C classification? \_\_\_\_\_
- In what Center were you when you received it? \_\_\_\_\_
- Did you receive that 4-C classification before you answered the Army Questionnaire in February or March of 1943 while you were in a WRA Center or did you receive it afterward? \_\_\_\_\_
47. While you were in any WRA Center did you sign a petition addressed to the Attorney General, the President, the Army, the WRA or other governmental agency or agent stating in substance that if you were freed and returned to your home you would fight for the U. S. and give your life if necessary for this country? no. In what Center were you at the time? \_\_\_\_\_
- Did you sign such a petition before you answered the Army Questionnaire in February or March, 1943 or afterward? \_\_\_\_\_ Did you sign such a



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

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

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

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

49. Did you keep in touch with your Local Draft Board while you were in a WRA Center? 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? during 1944

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



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

When did you become a member? Ido not recall

How long were you a member? 2 or 3 months until to Bayview 2/11/45

When did you stop being a member? never did resign

In what Block did you live at the time you became a member? 67

What was the name of your Block Manager? \_\_\_\_\_

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

wife and mother - also children

What organizations were active in that Block? Hokoku Seinen Dan

What was the full name of the organization you joined? Fukuji Hokoku

What were the names of the leaders of the organizations in your Block? Hoshi Dan + Hokoku Seinen Dan

Kabashi, Shu Saito

51. Were your father? \_\_\_\_\_ or mother? \_\_\_\_\_ or brothers? Yes or sisters? \_\_\_\_\_

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

tion? \_\_\_\_\_ Did they persuade you to become a member? No 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? wife

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

Why did they become members? She joined as she wanted to go wherever

In what Blocks were they living? 67

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? Kabashi - Nisei - Blk 67

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

Japanese should join and be in a large group

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

We dangerous for me if I did not join - my wife and

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

children be harmed, and we be impressed into work battalion by the US Govt.



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

Shugo-Burcho - chairman for lecture

What duties did you perform? acted as chairman resigned but was not accepted - I did not perform any duties at all

How did you become an officer? It was as result of election held at Benmar, N. D.

When did you become an officer? at N. D. - July, 1945

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

By an officer

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

none

As a member did you attend any morning calisthenic exercises? yes Approximately how often did you join in the calisthenics? about 3 years

Did you attend any of the organization's lectures? yes Approximately how many lectures did you attend? 4 or 5 What was the nature of those lectures?

pertain to life of confinement

Did you participate in any of their marching demonstrations? yes If so, how many? about 3 years

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

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

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

Who gave you such a warning? (State their names, blocks, where they lived and whether Issei, Kibei or Nisei) But I heard that they had

beaten people up. The officers were saying so

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

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

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



57. Were you in fear that you would be attacked and beaten up by members if you tried to drop membership? yes What groups did you fear might do this? Officers of the Law

58. Were you told that if you tried to drop membership the organization would report this matter to the Japanese Government and that when you were deported to Japan you would get in trouble with the Japanese Government? yes Who told you this? Samurai Did you fear that if you dropped membership you would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when you were deported to Japan? yes.

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

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

60. Did you have your hair cut short or shaved? yes When? ? Who did it? ? Did you wear any insignia of the organization and, if so, what insignia? None on reveal shirt with sewing  
Sam

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? men hall - desk kitchen helper

What were your working hours? real time were you working while you were a member of any organization at Tule? yes In what block? 67 What were the names of some of your fellow workers? \_\_\_\_\_



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

*none was beaten in Starbuck*

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? 67
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?

64. (c) Where did you get the forms? I cannot recall - but I remember feeling that the American people made a request for me. I do not recall making any request or filling any form out.
64. (d) In what Center were you at that time? Tule Lake Block

Number: 67

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

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

65. Did you send that letter to the Attorney General or to the Justice Department before that December 21, 1944 announcement that all the WRA Centers would be closed within a year? no. Did you send it between December 21, 1944 and January 29, 1945? Maybe no.

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

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

67  
73. Did you fear that if you did not send the letter and request forms upon which to renounce your citizenship that you would be separated from alien members of your family? none and, if so, from what alien members?

or from citizen members? yes and if so, from what citizen members of your family? wife, brother & children

74. Name the members of your family who told you that you would be separated from your family if you did not send for the forms and renounce your citizenship? none

75. Name other persons, not members of your family, who told you that you would be separated from your family if you did not send for the forms and renounce your citizenship and state whether they were Issei, Kibei or Nisei and the Blocks where they lived. I cannot recall their names-

76. What members of your family (wife, husband, children, father, mother, brother, sisters, father-in-law, mother-in-law) were in the Tule Lake Center at the time you sent that letter to the Justice Department?

wife, 2 children & brother

What members of your family pressured, threatened or persuaded you to send that letter? none

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

77. Did your husband? \_\_\_\_\_ wife? \_\_\_\_\_ father? \_\_\_\_\_ mother? \_\_\_\_\_ brothers? \_\_\_\_\_ sisters? \_\_\_\_\_ in-laws? \_\_\_\_\_ force you to send a letter requesting forms on which to renounce your citizenship so that you wouldn't be separated from them by being forced to relocate while they remained in camp or finally were deported to Japan? If such person or persons were



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

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? yes, husband? \_\_\_\_\_, father? \_\_\_\_\_, mother? \_\_\_\_\_, children? yes, brothers? yes, 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 knew that the Japanese Army was very severe  
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 - Inui people

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?

Yes; citizen children? Yes or other citizen members of your family?

Yes who were in the Center? Yes 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? Yes children? Yes, other family members? Yes

who would have relocated with you? Who told you these things might happen if you didn't renounce your citizenship? Parents

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? Yes 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? Yes Who told you this would happen? Parents

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? Yes. Did they tell you this? Yes Name other persons who told you this, Parents

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

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. affirmative

remains.

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. wife, children & brother

88. If any members of your family were in Japan at the time, did you fear that they might be punished by the Japanese government if it learned that you did not renounce your U. S. citizenship? Yes. What members of your family there did you fear might get in such trouble? 2 sisters

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? might be punished severely.

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. Mr. Hatabashi-Nisei, Blk 67; also Mr. Kuroshi-Kibei

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

They said I must renounce now or cannot renounce at all. - Would be pulled out of line and beaten up front of every body

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



*of Hoshi class & Hahaku Seinen Dan*

Who were the Issei leaders of those organizations and in what Blocks did they live? *we were ordered to raise our hand. so we were*

The Kibei leaders and Blocks where they lived? *all afraid. This was*

The Nisei leaders and Blocks where they lived? *ata fukuh*

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? *Reimer*

State whether they were Issei, Kibei or Nisei, the Blocks where they then were living and the organization to which belonged. \_\_\_\_\_



Were you in fear of the leaders of any of the organizations at Tule? no

Were you in fear of the members of any of the organizations? no. OF  
what organizations were you in fear? Hakohu Seinen dan

I Anshi dan

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

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

Why were you in fear? If I was suspected I might be harmed

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

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

none

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

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

I feel I was given some warnings of threat by officers of the Seinen dan & Imai - & my former classmates in Japan

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

wife & children

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



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

97. While you were in Tule were you ever called an inu? since 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? 4 ~~since~~ What were their names? I'm asked me whether I wanted the land that I had renounced at the meeting

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

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

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

Were you ostracized for not sending in such a letter promptly? no Did friends shun or avoid you or refuse to talk to you because you had not sent for the forms? no. Was your spouse? no; your children? no; 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? yes, husband? \_\_\_\_; brothers? 3 or sisters? \_\_\_\_\_. Did you have it on the same day as your wife? yes; husband? \_\_\_\_\_. On what date did you have your renunciation hearing? cannot recall Was your hearing officer a man? yes; a woman? \_\_\_\_\_. Did you have an interpreter at your hearing? 3. 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.? yes.

What, in substance, did you tell the hearing officer as reasons why you wanted to renounce your citizenship? I am a Japanese so wish

to renounce, I was loyal to Japan.

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

heard rumors



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

Were you in fear of the hearing officer? no. Why? \_\_\_\_\_

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

you had told him the real reasons? I might be pulled in separately some place else

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

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

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

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

hostile area? \_\_\_\_). Were you then in fear of being drafted? yes. Were

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

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

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

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

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

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

Had the leaders or members been removed to other camps at the time you had

your hearing? yes. 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? Ukashiki, Shu Sato, Minami, Oizuka

\_\_\_\_\_. Were they in your Block? yes

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

106. Were you removed from Tule Lake Center to Bismarck yes; Santa Fe? \_\_\_\_;



When? 2/11/45; with what groups: the 1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th groups? 3rd. What members of your family remained at Tule Lake? wife and 2 children

also mother

What other members of your family were removed from Tule Lake Center to Bismarck? \_\_\_\_\_;

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. \_\_\_\_\_

on boat - 2/1946 at Balboa Beach, Calif

Name the other members of your family who renounced citizenship. \_\_\_\_\_

wife Mirad and mother Noboru Dai

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

108. (a) If you applied for relocation in the U. S. after your renunciation state when you did so. none.

108. (b) Did you write a letter to the Attorney General or Justice Department asking to cancel your renunciation? none When? \_\_\_\_\_ In what Center were you living when you wrote that letter? \_\_\_\_\_

#### Re: MITIGATION HEARING

109. Did you have a "mitigation hearing" between December, 1945, and April, 1946? none In what Center did you have this hearing? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_. Was your hearing officer a man? \_\_\_\_\_; a woman? \_\_\_\_\_.

At this hearing did you tell the hearing officer that you were loyal to Japan or disloyal to the U. S. or words to such an effect? \_\_\_\_\_. If you did, state why you did this. \_\_\_\_\_



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

State the relationship of such person to you \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

If, before evacuation, or while you were in an Assembly Center or War Relocation Center any person (Caucasian or other) threatened, warned or advised you against returning to your home or against relocating, state the names of such persons and their addresses? \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Since returning to Japan in 1946 have you voted in any elections? none

Where? \_\_\_\_\_ Years you  
voted? \_\_\_\_\_ What elections? \_\_\_\_\_

Why did you vote in those elections? \_\_\_\_\_

What Allied military officers told you to vote? \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

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

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

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

Since returning to Japan in 1946 has your name been registered in any  
family Koseki? none When (what year) \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

Have you, since returning to Japan been employed by the Japanese Govern-  
ment or any agency of the Japanese Government? none

If so, name the office by which you were employed and the dates of your  
employment? \_\_\_\_\_

Have you worked for the United States Government or Allied military auth-  
orities while in Japan? yes For what service? US Army

In what capacity? carpenter, driver Where did you perform your  
work? Yamaguchi-shi Dates of your employment? \_\_\_\_\_  
& Iwakuni

1946 — 1953 3/27/1953  
What is your occupation now? taxi driver Where? Iwakuni

What property do you own in Japan? none

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

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

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

Noboru Dai 1725 W 42nd Place, Los Angeles, <sup>62</sup> Calif  
To what address do you intend to return to in the U. S. \_\_\_\_\_

Los Angeles, Calif  
(Attach all the documents and letters you have relating to your renuncia-  
tion of U. S. citizenship.)

Have you filed an application with a U. S. Consul in Japan for a U. S.  
Passport? yes When did you file it? 12/1956

(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? rejected

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

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

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

Date:

June 17, 1957

Masaru Doi

Signature

Go SHIMAZU ZAIMOKUTEN

TEPPU-KOJI, NISHIMI

Address, IWAKUNI-SHI, YAMAGUCHI-KEN  
Japan

2345

Telephone Number



## GEORGE MASARU DOI - Rejist

7 The reason why I gave negative answers to questions 27 and 28 of the Army WRA Form is that when I was interned in the concentration camp I thought that I would be sent back to Japan, and that if I did not pledge loyalty to Japan I would be maltreated by the Japanese Military Police. When I previously resided in Japan I had heard and knew of many cases of people being ill-treated; people being sent to the coal mines for the rest of their lives, people being shot to death, and many other atrocities by the Japanese Military Police. I gave negative answers thinking of my family's and my safety.

6 The reason why I applied for repatriation to Japan on 19 July 1943 is that a Hokoku Youths' Organization was formed. This organization was very powerful and those who had not applied for repatriation were considered to be unloyal and treated like animals to do with as they saw fit. I firmly believe to this day that Mr. HITOMI was murdered by this organization.

6 The reason why I applied for repatriation again on 31 August 1945 is as follows: I wanted to live in the United States and return to the place where I was living but there were stories about Japanese homes being burnt and I was also informed by my brother in a letter that his automobile and furniture were burnt. I did not pay much attention to these stories and if I were offered by release from internment at that time I would have gladly taken it. To remain interned in the camp meant being under constant supervision by the Youths' Organization and the lives of those who pledged loyalty to the United States and who did not apply for repatriation to Japan were in danger. Those who belonged in the bad group, such as Mr. Akatsukasa, Mr. Itabashi and Mr. Saito were arrogant and oppressive and other internees feared them. Under the conditions that existed at that time it was either to choose death or apply for repatriation to Japan.

9(B) The reason why I stated my loyalty was with Japan and hope that she would win the war was that if I did not say favorable things about Japan I would be mal-treated by the Japanese Military Police if I were to be sent back to Japan. Mr. Saito informed me that the Youths' Organization would report those who said unfavorable things about Japan to the Japanese Military Police and I was afraid for the safety of my family and myself.

9C The reason why I asked the Attorney-General to approve my renunciation is that my family was at Tule Lake and I was worried about them. I wanted to remain in the United States but as I was in North Dakota I thought that if I did not apply for repatriation the Youths' Organization would get word of it at Tule Lake and make things uncomfortable for my family.

The reason why I told the Immigration and Naturalization Patrol Inspector that I looked up the United States as an enemy country is as follows: I wanted to pledge loyalty to the United States and live there but with the existence of such people as Mr. Saito, the Youths' Organization and the Japanese Military Police I believe that if I did not say that I



✓ looked upon the United States as an enemy country I would be mal-treated if not killed by the Japanese Military Police in the event I was sent back to Japan. I also feared for the safety of my family at Tule Lake and thought that by saying the United States was an enemy country to me I would be saving them from the vengeance of the Youths' Organization. I was just like a slave and a hostage of the Youths' Organization, passing away fearful days alone at North Dakota.

8B ✓ Mr. Itabashi and Mr. Saito approached me and stated that it would be of disadvantage to me if I did not join the Youths' Organization. I despised such organization but the Youths' Organization grew by day and became very powerful and Mr. Itabashi and Mr. Saito continued to pester me in joining the organization with threats that by doing so I would be securing my life. The Youths' Organization gained more power until they reached a stage where they thought they were part of the Japanese Army by parading every morning with bugles blowing on the street where I was living. That is when I started to hear rumors about their brutality. My wife became very scared and asked me why Mr. Itabashi kept on visiting me. I was afraid and to assure my family's and my own safety I had no alternative but to join the Youths' Organization. I was made an official of the organization for a short period of time but it was against my wish and was forced upon me. I held that position in name only and did not take any active part. I have never attempted to influence others nor have I led or made speeches to members of the organization. Mr. Yanai and Mr. Nishiyama, Shinji who are presently residing in the United States would be able to verify this.

add nothing 8C

Hoping that the above answers will suffice, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

Masaru Sai



# 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 <u>George Masaru Doi</u>		Date of Birth <u>10 March 1912</u> ✓	
2. If born prior to December 1, 1924	(A) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality? <u>No. I thought there no absolute need of renouncing Japanese citizenship, because I determined to live permanently in US</u>	When	Where
3. If born since December 1, 1924	(A) Was your name ever registered with a Japanese Consulate for the purpose of reserving your Japanese nationality?		
If so, did you thereafter renounce your Japanese nationality?		When	Where
4. State periods of visits to Japan and purpose of each visit:			
Date		Purpose	
From <u>1918</u>	To <u>1926</u>	My mother took me to Japan in the hope of giving me Japanese education, it was not my voluntary desire. Perhaps, in the interest of my permanent residence in U.S., she thought it convenient & advisable for me to learn the Japanese language and have general knowledge of Japanese customs and manners while I was young.	
<u>1929</u>	<u>1931</u>		
visible for me to learn the Japanese language and have general knowledge of Japanese customs and manners while I was young.			
5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan: <u>The education I received in Japan was mostly what is given in primary school.</u>			
School		Period of Attendance	
<u>Imamichi Primary School, Yamaguchi City</u>		From <u>1918</u>	To <u>1924</u>
<u>Imamichi Higher Primary School, Yamaguchi City</u>		<u>1924</u>	<u>1926</u>
Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary).			
<u>Morals, arithmetic, history, geography, science, Japanese, music, gymnastics, drawing, handcraft, and penmanship.</u>			
6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan? <u>Yes</u> . If so, give date <u>Date (?)</u> , and your reasons for so applying:			
<u>See attached sheet</u>			
7. (A) Have you ever expressly indicated that you would not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States?		Have you ever declined to answer when asked whether you would swear unqualified allegiance? <u>Yes, see attached sheet</u>	
Or have you ever given a qualified answer to such question asked at War Relocation Centers?.....If so, give your reasons:			
(B) If your answer to any of the questions in (A) is affirmative, then did you ever subsequently change your mind and express your willingness to swear an unqualified allegiance or would you have been willing to do so if an opportunity had been afforded you?..... <u>Yes</u> .....If so, state when you changed your mind and your reasons therefor:			
<u>See attached sheet</u>			



(C) Did you ever indicate that you would not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States either expressly or by refusal to answer, or a qualified answer, knowing that by so doing you would be sent to the WRA Segregation Center at Tule Lake? ..... If so, give reasons:

Because of the unspeakable and unsolitary temperature at Yuma, I felt much anxiety about the health of my wife who was then pregnant with Tetsuo, my eldest son, and about that of mine who had an attack of a fever soon after our arrival the Yuma Centre. Therefore, in the thought that it would be better for both of us to be moved to the Tule Lake Centre, I expressed my unwillingness to swear unqualified allegiance to U.S.

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		X	
Zaibei Heimusha Kai (Japanese residing in American Military Conscripts Assoc.) Heimusha Kai		X	
Hinode Kai (Imperial Japanese Reservists)		X	
Hinomaru Kai (Rising Sun Flag Society—a Group of Japanese War Veterans)		X	
Hokubei Zaigo Shoko Dan (North American Reserve Officers Association)		X	
Japanese Association of America (Zaibei Nihonjin Kai)		X	
Japanese Overseas Central Society (Kaigai Dobo Chuo Kai)		X	
Japanese Overseas Convention, Tokyo, Japan, 1940		X	
Japanese Protective Association (Recruiting Organization)		X	
Jikyoku Iin Kai (Current Affairs Association)		X	
Kibei Seinen Kai (Association of U. S. Citizens of Japanese Ancestry who have returned to America after studying in Japan)		X	
Nanka Teikoku Gunyudan (Imperial Military Friends Group or Southern California War Veterans)		X	
Nichibei Kogyo Kaisha (The Great Fujii Theatre)		X	
Northwest Japanese Association		X	
Sakura Kai (Patriotic Society or Cherry Association—composed of Veterans of Russo-Japanese War) (Cherry Blossom Society)		X	
Shinto Temples		X	
Sokoku Kai (Fatherland Society)		X	
Suiko Sha (Reserve Officers Association Los Angeles)		X	
Hokoku Seinen-Dan	X		1944
Hokoku Joshi Seinen-Dan		X	
Sokoku Kenkyu Seinen-Dan		X	
Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-Dan	X		1945-46

(B) Give reasons for becoming a member:

At the pursuasion by Itabashi, 67, 16E, Tule Lake, Newell, Calif., who was a member, I joined that organization without the slightest knowledge of it being an illegal organization, but in time it fell under the control of leaders and became a big mass movement and members became just as sheep controlled by leaders who were political minded and were out to get privilege and power for themselves.

I was told I'd be repatriated to Japan and being a member would assure me of more favorable treatment in Japan than non-members would be treated and that the group would prepare us for life in Japan through lectures and physical exercises. Also I was told that there was danger that those who wouldn't become members might be impressed into a work battalion by the U.S. government and would be treated as underpaid slave laborers but that members as a large group would have bargaining power to avoid such a thing. I fell for this line of talk at the time.

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

See attached sheet

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

~~See attached sheet~~

See answer to 8(B) for answer to this question



6.) I was evacuated with my wife and baby daughter Masako (born June 5, 1941) from Los Angeles to the Yuma Center, Poston, Arizona in March 1942. The facilities at Poston were very poor. The temperature averaged about 130 degrees. My baby daughter Masako died on June 15, 1942 of acute congestive heart failure after suffering of a week. It was beyond my understanding why we were detained in such a place despite the fact I had American citizenship. The unbearably high temperature and fears arising out of many apprehensions almost drove me crazy. There were rumors we'd be confined for the duration of the war, rumors of forcible relocation to live in a new community where we would face discrimination and hostility and rumors of family separation and rumors of eventual deportation. The fears I had were the same in Tule Lake. Everything looked hopeless. Agitators were responsible for the rumors and the WRA couldn't promise relief from our fears. I was in my block, and Mr. Hiroki, Kibei, and a number of Issei had been after me and told me I must decide now or I cannot renounce at all and I

7(A) We were in Poston, living in Block 21, at the time of the Army-WRA questionnaire. Agitation, rumors and gossip in camp and my fears compelled me to refuse to answer questions 27 and 28. I had registered as a loyal citizen for the draft in Alhambra, California, in October 1940 and was classified 3-A. Later came evacuation and I lost everything. I was resentful of being treated like an alien, hurt because of the death of my baby daughter, suffering because of the intense 130 degree heat. The agitators and rumors alarmed me. The reports of Japanese outside of camp being attacked and of homes being burned created a deep sense of fear that if one were sent outside we'd come to be harmed and would be refused employment. A gang of radicals in Poston were so opposed to the questionnaire that they beat up people in the shower room and shaved their heads if they gave "yes" answers. The rumors swept camp that if we answered "yes" to 27 which was volunteering for Army duty we'd be treated as menials and be used as cannon fodder because the Army didn't care for us. If we answered "yes" to 28 it was rumored it would mean forcible relocating to a new community to face Caucasian discrimination, hostility and violence. Also there were rumors if we answered "no" or refused to answer we would be sent to another center where at least the weather would be cooler. I didn't wish to volunteer for the Army either as it would mean separation from my wife and I would not know if what would become of her. We were in no financial or mental condition to relocate either because of the public's hatred of us. I didn't wish to be disloyal to U.S. so I refused to answer.

7(B) I would have if we had not been forced into camp as if we were alien enemies and had our rights taken away. Later on I changed my mind and desired to swear unqualified allegiance but didn't get the chance because in the Tule Lake Center, the Hoshi Dan and Seinen Dan kept the membership under strict surveillance and would have inflicted bodily punishment on me if I tried to go to the WRA and swear allegiance. I have gladly cancelled my application. However, I was afraid of sanctions which were sure to be

inflicted upon me in some way if I took action to cancel it against 8(C) At the outset I was just an ordinary member and for several months went to morning exercises when I was free from my work as a kitchen helper in the messhall. Also I went to 4-5 lectures which were mostly about confinement and hearsay about what was going to happen to us. For being a member I was sent to Bismarck, North Dakota on Feb. 11, 1945. In Bismarck the group held an election in July 1945. I wasn't present. An officer (I don't recall who it was) told me I was elected chairman or chief of the lecture training department. I said I didn't want the job and if I had been elected I resigned. I hadn't even been consulted about such a post and as I had a poor educational background I felt I wasn't qualified. Several times I told the group I wanted to be released from the post but was told my request was rejected as they needed to keep up the semblance of still being an organization. However, I did not give any speech or address the members as a group as I would not even know how or what to say. So I was just a nominal chairman or chief of the lecture training. The Dan was under complete control in Bismarck by the Immigration Service officers and couldn't carry on as it had in Tule Lake so it wasn't really an organization at all anymore after arriving in Bismarck.



8(F) In Tule Lake it was just impossible to resign membership because I heard that they beat up anybody who tried to resign. The officers were saying so. There had been some beatings that had taken place in the stockade too I heard. The leaders had stated that anyone who resigned would be reported to the Japanese government and on arriving in Japan would be subject to punishment. And in Bismarck I was afraid to resign as I thought I might be attacked and beaten in the dark if I did. So I never got up enough courage to resign because of my fears.

9(A) I believe it was about early January 1945. I do not recall writing for the ~~form~~ form or filling in a form and so I believe the Hoshi Dan people made the request for me because I had not yet made up my mind. Mr. Itabashi, nisei in my block, and Mr. Hinoki, Kibei, and a number of Issei had been after me and told me I must decide now or I cannot renounce at all and I would be pulled out and beaten up in front of everybody to serve as an example to others. I was told this at the last physical exercise I attended at the firebreak one morning and those of us who had not decided to renounce were told to raise our hands and I did ~~not~~ and when I was threatened I was more afraid of the group than ever before. So I knew I'd be beaten if I didn't renounce. My wife was very upset over this too and I was afraid of what would happen to them if I got seriously hurt. After that many Issei, Kibei and Nisei asked me if I was going to renounce which scared me all the more.

All during this renunciation time we were scared by the reports and rumors that if we citizens didn't renounce we might be compelled to leave the Center and take a chance of being resettled in a new area. We were afraid of being sent out of Tule Lake with our young son Tetsuo. There wasn't any place we could go where we could feel safe. Caucasians didn't want Japanese settled in their communities and many Japanese were attacked and some of their homes were dynamited and burned. We hadn't any funds to get re-established and no relatives or friends who could help us get re-established. We were afraid of having to leave the Center during the war under the circumstances. Everybody had the belief it was necessary to renounce so families could stay in the Center as aliens under Justice Department protection until the war ended or we were removed to Japan. It was the general belief that if we were sent to Japan without renouncing the Japanese government would place us in concentration camps or send us to prison. The Hoshi Dan leaders threatened this would happen to us.

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

9(E) As my application was submitted in the form of mass application by the organization, I did not take any action to retract it for fear of subsequent sanction's. The another reason is that as it/it was impossible to foresee when such a fearful condition would terminate, I was extremely solicitous about the future of my family.

If such fears had not continued, I would have gladly cancelled my application. However, I was afraid of sanctions which were sure to be inflicted upon me in ~~some~~ case of my taking action to cancel it against the will of the organization. I was, indeed, in such a worry that I could not bring myself to make efforts for the cancellation.

With a view to cancelling my application, I applied to Fukuoka Consulate for passage to U.S., but I was informed that the application could not be accepted. I have made application for cancellation through Mr. Wayne M. Collins, attorney at law, residing Mills Tower, 220 Bush Street, San Francisco 4, California. On the other hand I have also submitted an application for cancellation through Fukuoka Consulate.

(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:

See attached sheet



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

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

See attached sheet

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

I was advised to give disloyal reasons so my answers are different. I told the hearing officer I am a Japanese and was loyal to Japan and wanted to renounce my citizenship.

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

It was my fear of harm from the Dan group in Tule Lake and of the Dan causing me and my family to be punished in Japan if we landed in Japan without our citizenship and of being forced sooner or later to relocate if we didn't renounce, as I explained in answer to Question 9(A). Itabashi, Saito and the rest of the leaders made sure I went to my hearing and I was afraid of them.

(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:

See attached sheet



(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.

It was because I thought that all the Japanese would be repatriated sooner or later considering they were segregated to various centres despite of their American citizenship.

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

My first baby daughter Masako died in Yuma of illness. I was sent to Bismarck, North Dakota, separated from my wife, son Tetsuo who was 1 year old, and baby Katsuichi who was born Oct. 10, 1945 at Tule. I felt great anxiety about them. I thought the only way we could be reunited was if I was returned to Japan. We were reunited on the boat in February 1946. I worked for the U.S. Army in Japan from 1946 to March 27, 1955.

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

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

I enlisted (or was drafted) on \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_; my Serial number is \_\_\_\_\_;  
State the date State the Branch of Service  
I still am in such service \_\_\_\_\_; I was released from active duty on \_\_\_\_\_ and received my Discharge  
Answer Yes or No  
on \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

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

Relationship	Name
Branch of Service	Serial Number

*Masaru Sai*  
(Signature in full of applicant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of August, 19 57.

*Wm. Dixon*  
Wm. Dixon  
American Vice Consul

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



# AFFIDAVIT

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF AFFIDAVIT

This affidavit should be specifically addressed to the circumstances of your particular case and should not consist of generalities. When you are uncertain as to matters related in your affidavit write "uncertain". Where you claim that any action was taken by you as the result of fear, you should state in each instance, with the greatest possible particularity, what was feared and why. If it is claimed that the fears were caused by threats from individuals or groups of individuals, the nature of the threats, the names of the individuals making them, if known, and the time, place and occasion for the making of the threats should be given.

If more space is needed for answers to particular questions, separate sheets of plain white paper should be used. Each separate sheet so used should be plainly marked with the number of the question being answered and your name.

1. Name <b>George Masaru Doi</b>		Date of Birth <b>March 10, 1912</b>	
2. If born prior to December 1, 1924	(A) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality? <b>No. I thought there was no absolute need of renouncing Japanese citizenship because I determined to live permanently in U.S.</b>	When	Where
3. If born since December 1, 1924	(A) Was your name ever registered with a Japanese Consulate for the purpose of reserving your Japanese nationality?		
If so, did you thereafter renounce your Japanese nationality?	When	Where	
4. State periods of visits to Japan and purpose of each visit:			
Date		Purpose	
From <b>1918</b>	To <b>1926</b>	<b>My mother took me to Japan in the hope of giving me Japanese education, it was not my voluntary desire. Perhaps, in the interest of my permanent residence in U.S., she thought it convenient &amp; advisable for me to learn the Japanese language and have general knowledge of Japanese customs and manners while I was young.</b>	
<b>1929</b>	<b>1931</b>		
5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan: <b>The education I received in Japan was mostly what is given in primary school.</b>			
School		Period of Attendance	
<b>Imamichi Primary School, Yamaguchi City</b>		From <b>1918</b>	To <b>1924</b>
<b>Imamichi Higher Primary School, Yamaguchi City</b>		<b>1924</b>	<b>1926</b>
Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary). <b>Morals, arithmetic, history, geography, science, Japanese, music, gymnastics, drawing, handcraft, and penmanship.</b>			
6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan? <b>Yes</b> If so, give date <b>July, 1943 &amp; Aug. 1945</b> , and your reasons for so applying:  <b>See attached sheet.</b>			
7. (A) Have you ever expressly indicated that you would not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States? <b>Yes, see attached sheet.</b>		Have you ever declined to answer when asked whether you would swear unqualified allegiance? <b>No</b>	
Or have you ever given a qualified answer to such question asked at War Relocation Centers? <b>No</b> If so, give your reasons:			
(B) If your answer to any of the questions in (A) is affirmative, then did you ever subsequently change your mind and express your willingness to swear an unqualified allegiance or would you have been willing to do so if an opportunity had been afforded you? <b>Yes</b> If so, state when you changed your mind and your reasons therefor:  <b>See attached sheet.</b>			



- (C) Did you ever indicate that you would not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States either expressly or by refusal to answer, or a qualified answer, knowing that by so doing you would be sent to the WRA Segregation Center at Tule Lake?.....**Yes** If so, give reasons:

**Because of the unhealthy living conditions and unsalutary temperature at Yuma, I felt much anxiety about the health of my wife. Our daughter died at Yuma Center in June 1942.**

**I thought another Center would be better. See reasons in answer to Question 7(A):**

8. (A) WERE YOU EVER AT ANY TIME A MEMBER OF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS:	Answer		Period of Membership
	Yes	No	
Black Dragon Society (Kokuryu Kai)		X	
Central Japanese Association (Beikoku Chuo Nipponjin Kai)		X	
Central Japanese Association of Southern California		X	
Dai Nippon Butoku Kai (Military Virtue Society of Japan or Military Art Society of Japan) (Hokubei Kai)		X	
Heimusha Kai, also known as Hokubei Heieki Gimusha Kai Zaibei Nihonjin, Heiyaku Gimusha Kai, and		X	
Zaibei Heimusha Kai (Japanese residing in American Military Conscripts Assoc.) Heimusha Kai		X	
Hinode Kai (Imperial Japanese Reservists)		X	
Hinomaru Kai (Rising Sun Flag Society—a Group of Japanese War Veterans)		X	
Hokubei Zaigo Shoko Dan (North American Reserve Officers Association)		X	
Japanese Association of America (Zaibei Nihonjin Kai)		X	
Japanese Overseas Central Society (Kaigai Dobo Chuo Kai)		X	
Japanese Overseas Convention, Tokyo, Japan, 1940		X	
Japanese Protective Association (Recruiting Organization)		X	
Jikyoku Iin Kai (Current Affairs Association)		X	
Kibei Seinen Kai (Association of U. S. Citizens of Japanese Ancestry who have returned to America after studying in Japan)		X	
Nanka Teikoku Gunyudan (Imperial Military Friends Group or Southern California War Veterans)		X	
Nichibei Kogyo Kaisha (The Great Fujii Theatre)		X	
Northwest Japanese Association		X	
Sakura Kai (Patriotic Society or Cherry Association—composed of Veterans of Russo-Japanese War) (Cherry Blossom Society)		X	
Shinto Temples		X	
Sokoku Kai (Fatherland Society)		X	
Suiko Sha (Reserve Officers Association Los Angeles)		X	
Hokoku Seinen-Dan	X		1944
Hokoku Joshi Seinen-Dan		X	
Sokoku Kenkyu Seinen-Dan		X	
Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-Dan	X		1945-46

- (B) Give reasons for becoming a member:

**See attached sheet.**

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

**See attached sheet.**

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

**See answer to 8(B) for answer to this question.**



George Masaru Doi

6:

I was evacuated with my wife and baby daughter Masako (born June 5, 1941) from Los Angeles to the Yuma Center, Poston, Arizona in March 1942. The facilities at Poston were very poor. The temperature averaged about 130 degrees. My baby daughter Masako died on June 15, 1942 of acute congestive heart failure after suffering for a week. It was beyond my understanding why we were detained in such a place despite the fact I had American citizenship. The unbearably high temperature and fears arising out of many apprehensions almost drove me crazy. There were rumors we'd be confined for the duration of the war, rumors of forcible relocation to live in a new community where we would face discrimination and hostility and rumors of family separation and rumors of eventual deportation. The fears I had were the same in Tule Lake. Everything looked hopeless. Agitators were responsible for the rumors and the WRA couldn't promise relief from our fears.

A Hokuoku Youths' Organization was formed and this organization was very powerful and the persons who had not applied for repatriation were considered to be disloyal and treated like animals to do with as they saw fit.

I was at Bismarck, North Dakota, when I made the second request; and my wife and children were at Tule Lake. I was worried about my family. I wanted to live in the United States and return to the place where I lived before evacuation but there had been stories I heard through camp life about homes of Japanese persons being burned and my brother's car and furniture were burned. Having heard so much about this kind of treatment, it built up in my mind that persons like myself were castouts. But even so I believe if I had been offered release from internment when I was at Bismarck I would have been glad for such release from camp and the atmosphere which was filled with pro-Japanese thinking and conduct. To remain interned in the camp meant being under constant watchful eyes of the Youths' organization and the lives of those who pledged loyalty to the United States and who did not apply for repatriation to Japan were in danger. Those who belonged in the bad group, such as Mr. Akatsukasa, Mr. Itabashi and Mr. Saito were arrogant and oppressive and other internees feared them. Under such conditions and with my wife and children at Tule Lake, I thought that not only could the ringleaders make it rough for me but word could get back to Tule and my family/trouble could be made for my family. I believed I should do the safest thing to get reunited with my family and then when we could be together in safety maybe later we could figure things out some better way than this.

7(A):

While I was at camp I thought that I would be sent back to Japan and that if I did not pledge loyalty to Japan I would be maltreated by the Japanese Military Police. When I previously resided in Japan I had heard and knew of many cases of people being ill-treated; people being sent to the coal mines for the rest of their lives, people being shot to death, and many other atrocities by the Japanese Military Police. I gave negative answers thinking of my family's and my safety.



7(A) continued:

We were in Poston, living in Block 21, at the time of the questionnaire. Agitation, rumors and gossip prevailed in camp. I had registered as a loyal citizen for the draft in Alhambra, California, in October, 1940 and was classified 3-A. Later came evacuation and I lost everything. I was resentful of being treated like an alien. The agitators and rumors alarmed me. The reports of Japanese outside of camp being attacked and of homes being burned created a real scare and thoughts went through my mind that if a person were sent outside he'd come to be harmed and would be refused a livelihood.

A gang of radicals in Poston were so opposed to the questionnaire that they beat up people in the shower room and shaved their heads if they gave "yes" answers. The rumors swept camp that if we answered "yes" to 27 which was volunteering for Army duty, we'd be treated as menials and be used as cannon fodder because the Army didn't care for us. If we answered "yes" to 28 it was said it would mean forcible relocating to a new community to face Caucasian discrimination, hostility and violence. I did not wish to be separated from my wife and not know what would become of her. We were in no financial or mental condition to relocate either because of the public bad treatment.

7(B):

I would have if we had not been forced into camp as if we were alien enemies and had our rights taken away. Later on I changed my mind and desired to swear unqualified allegiance but didn't get the chance because in the Tule Lake Center, the Hoshi Dan and Seinen Dan kept the membership under strict surveillance and would have inflicted bodily punishment on me if I tried to go to the WRA and swear allegiance.

8(B):

Mr. Itabashi and Mr. Saito approached me and said it would be of disadvantage to me if I did not join the organization. I did not like it but the group grew by day and became very powerful and Mr. Itabashi and Mr. Saito continued to pester me into joining, with talk that if I did so I would be securing my life. The Youths' Organization gained more power until they reached a fanatic stage, parading, blowing bugles where I was living. And then the rumors about the brutality were circulating. My wife became frightened and asked me why Mr. Itabashi kept on visiting me. I really got worried and thought I better join the group for my family's and my own safety.

At first the group had not appeared to be fanatic but as time went on, with demonstrations, etc., there was no mistake about it - and then it was too late. The members were like sheep, under rule of the agitators.

8(C):

At the outset I was just an ordinary member and for several months went to morning exercises when I was free from my work as a kitchen helper in the messhall. Also I went to 4-5 lectures which were mostly about confinement and hearsay about what was going to happen to us.



8(C) continued:

For being a member I was sent to Bismarck, North Dakota on Feb. 11, 1945. In Bismarck the group held an election in July 1945. I wasn't present. An officer (I don't recall who it was) told me I was elected chairman or chief of the lecture training department. I said I didn't want the job and if I had been elected I resigned. I hadn't even been consulted about such a post and as I had a poor educational background I felt I wasn't qualified. Several times I told the group I wanted to be released from the post but was told my request was rejected as they needed to keep up the semblance of still being an organization. However, I did not give any speech or address the members as a group as I would not even know how or what to say. So I was just a nominal chairman or chief of the lecture training. The Dan was under complete control in Bismarck by the Immigration Service officers and couldn't carry on as it had in Tule Lake so it wasn't really an organization at all anymore after arriving in Bismarck.

8(F):

In Tule Lake it was just impossible to resign membership because I heard that they beat up anybody who tried to resign. The officers were saying so. There had been some beatings that had taken place in the stockade too I heard. The leaders had stated that anyone who resigned would be reported to the Japanese government and on arriving in Japan would be subject to punishment. And in Bismarck I was afraid to resign as I thought I might be attacked and beaten in the dark if I did. So I never got up enough courage to resign because of my fears.

9(A):

I believe it was about early January 1945. I do not recall writing for the form or filling in a form and so I believe the Hoshi Dan people made the request for me because I had not yet made up my mind. Mr. Itabashi, Nisei in my block, and Mr. Hinoki, Kibei, and a number of Issei had been after me and told me I must decide now or I cannot renounce at all and I would be pulled out and beaten up in front of everybody to serve as an example to others. I was told this at the last physical exercise I attended at the firebreak one morning and those of us who had not decided to renounce were told to raise our hands and I did and when I was threatened I was more afraid of the group than ever before. So I knew I'd be beaten if I didn't renounce. My wife was very upset over this too and I was afraid of what would happen to them if I got seriously hurt. After that many Issei, Kibei and Nisei asked me if I was going to renounce which scared me all the more.

All during this renunciation time we were scared by the reports and rumors that if we citizens didn't renounce we might be compelled to leave the Center and take a chance of being resettled in a new area. We were afraid of being sent out of Tule Lake with our young son Tetsuo. There wasn't any place we could go where we could feel safe. Caucasians didn't want Japanese settled in their communities and many Japanese were attacked and some of their homes were dynamited and burned. We hadn't any funds to get re-established and no relatives or friends who could help us get re-established. We were



9(A) continued:

afraid of having to leave the Center during the war under the circumstances. Everybody had the belief it was necessary to renounce so families could stay in the Center as aliens under Justice Department protection until the war ended or we were removed to Japan. It was the general belief that if we were sent to Japan without renouncing the Japanese government would place us in concentration camps or send us to prison. The Hoshi Dan leaders threatened this would happen to us.

9(B):

It was carefully outlined to me from before the hearing that I must give statements of loyalty to Japan. I believed that the reaction in camp to not doing so and not getting approval would be strong and the agitator leaders would have me molested and the treatment would be rough.

Also Mr. Saito informed me that the Youths' Organization would report those who said unfavorable things about Japan to the Japanese Military Police. I was afraid that if I did not say favorable things about Japan I would be maltreated by the Japanese agents when I was sent to Japan. I thought I had better look after the safety of my family.

9(C):

It was my fear of harm from the Dan group in Tule Lake and of the Dan causing me and my family to be punished in Japan if we landed in Japan without our citizenship and of being forced sooner or later to relocate if we didn't renounce, as I explained in answer to Question 9(A). Itabashi, Saito and the rest of the leaders made sure I went to my hearing and I was afraid of them.

I asked for approval of renunciation at the time I was at Bismarck and my wife and children were at Tule Lake. I was constantly worried about them, possibility of indefinite separation, etc. I thought that if by openly seeking approval and then making request for repatriation, I would not be suspected by the organization group, that my safety and the safety of my family would not be risked.

In an interview in May, 1945, with Immigration Inspector, I made pro-Japanese statements, just as I believed it was necessary when I had renunciation hearing. With the existence of such people and their influence as Mr. Saito, the Youths' Organization and the warnings in my mind about the Japanese Military Police, I thought that if I did not say such things at the interview I would be mistreated, if not executed, by the Japanese agents upon arriving in Japan. I was at North Dakota and my family was at Tule Lake, and I wished to protect them from any reprisals. My mind was pressed where I could say anything, which made no sense in one way, but at the same time with safety at stake and being a castout citizen I thought it would be foolish to take any chances, and I believed I could not alter the way I was being pushed into.

9(E):

As my application was submitted in the form of mass application by the organization, I did not take any action to retract it for fear of subsequent sanctions. Another reason is that as it was impossible to foresee when such a fearful condition would terminate, I was extremely solicitous about the future of my family.



9(E) continued:

If such fears had not continued, I would have gladly cancelled my application. However, I was afraid of sanctions which were sure to be inflicted upon me in case of my taking action to cancel it against the will of the organization. I was, indeed, in such a worry that I could not bring myself to make efforts for the cancellation.

With a view to cancelling my application, I applied to Fukuoka Consulate for passage to U. S., but I was informed that the application could not be accepted. I have made application for cancellation through Mr. Wayne M. Collins, attorney-at-law, residing Mills Tower, 220 Bush Street, San Francisco 4, California. On the other hand I have also submitted an application for cancellation through Fukuoka Consulate.



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

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

**See attached sheet.**

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

**See attached sheet.**

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

**See attached sheet.**

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

**See attached sheet.**

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

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

**See attached sheet.**



(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.

It was because I thought that all the Japanese would be repatriated sooner or later considering they were segregated to various centres despite of their American citizenship.

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

My first baby daughter Masako died in Yuma of illness. I was sent to Bismarck, North Dakota, separated from my wife, son Tetsuo who was 1 year old, and baby Katsuichi who was born Oct. 10, 1945 at Tule. I felt great anxiety about them. I thought the only way we could be reunited was if I was returned to Japan. We were reunited on the boat in February 1946.

I worked for the U.S. Army in Japan from 1946 to March 27, 1955.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Relationship

Name

Branch of Service

Serial Number

Japan  
Prefecture of Fukuoka  
City of Fukuoka  
Consulate of the United  
States of America

SS:

/s/ Masaru Doi  
(Signature in full of applicant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22nd day of May, 1958

U.S. Consulate Seal  
Fukuoka, Japan

/s/ Wm. Dixon  
American Vice Consul

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



AFFIDAVIT OF GEORGE MASARU DOI

(Supplement To Affidavit Dated May 22, 1958)

I was living with my wife Misao and our baby daughter in Poston when I first became acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Arashige. Our daughter Masako passed away in Poston on June 15, 1942. Mr. and Mrs. Arashige also were transferred to Tule Lake and lived in Block 67 where I lived with my wife and our child Tetsuo who was born in the Tule Lake Center on March 23, 1944. Our next child Katsuichi was born in Tule Lake on October 10, 1945, while I was in internment.

I used to visit the Arashiges and they used to visit us up to the time I became a member of the Dan. They had been long time friends of Tachibana and Uchida, who were the big leaders of the Dan. Mr. Arashige told me he was afraid of them and that they had put pressure on him and he was afraid of them. Because he was a friend of Tachibana and Uchida I thought I better keep away from the Arashiges even though they knew that I was a member and that I was renouncing my citizenship as I didn't wish to tell them how afraid I was of the Dan leaders for fear I would fall under the leaders suspicion and get hurt. So I had to keep away from the Arashiges as there was no telling whether I could trust them. I didn't want them to get the idea that I was against the leaders for fear they would let it be known to the leaders so I had to let them know I was a member and that I was renouncing my citizenship. But I didn't influence either Mr. or Mrs. Arashige to renounce their citizenship and I was not "out to get" them or cause them any trouble and they didn't have any reason to hold any fear of me. Being as they were friends of Tachibana and Uchida I was afraid they could cause me trouble if I said or did anything to show that I was in fear of the Dan leaders. I told them that I could not be seen to be friendly with them because Itabashi and Saito had told me that members must not associate with persons who were not members or we'd be suspected of spying on the Dan leaders and I told them I was afraid it could mean trouble for them and that I didn't wish to get them in trouble or me and my wife in trouble either.

Shigeru Kosako lived in the next apartment to mine in the Tule Lake Center. I came to know him and he and I both worked in the mess hall. I do not know whether or not he joined the organization before I did. Mr. Kosako frequently visited me in my room and I myself visited him at his room and helped him with some carpentry work. I remember him telling me that he was influenced by his in-laws to decide for repatriation. He told me that he didn't want to go to Japan but that he had to or his family would be broken up and that he didn't want to be sent out of the camp during those days while the war was going on because of the public feeling against Japanese and that he didn't want to be put in dutch with the Japanese authorities and that the way things were going on in camp he didn't wish to get into trouble with the block residents who were all in favor or renouncing because of the rumors and reports going around the camp and didn't want to go against the crowd. He knew from our talks how I got sucked into the Dan by Saito and Itabashi and couldn't get out because of my fearing to be beat up and of getting reported to the Japanese government but I didn't tell him "to renounce immediately" and I didn't threaten to beat him up. We both had the same fears and expressed them to each other on more than one occasion so I am surprised that he says that I told him to renounce immediately and was among the persons who threatened to beat him up if he didn't.



I cannot recollect of having known any person by the name of Toshiko Naito but when I was living in the United States I was acquainted with a Naito of Hiroshima Prefecture with whom I worked at the Lemon Company for nine years. If she should be the younger sister of Mr. Naito, I came to meet her and Mr. Naito by chance at Tule Lake where I was sent to from Poston after the outbreak of the war. Though we were in the same camp, the Naitos and I were living about a mile apart and I met them on only two other brief occasions. I do not know whether or not she was a member of the women's organization or whether she renounced her citizenship and as I had hardly spoken to her at all I certainly never told her to renounce and be repatriated to Japan.

I do not know of any Tsubakimotos but a family of three who were living in the next room to mine at Tule Lake called their son Toshio so I think it must be this person. I have never persuaded nor intimidated him to renounce or to repatriate to Japan and if he renounced and repatriated I guess it must have been because his parents forced him to do it. I myself, having a wife and child, was afraid of the organization.

I was persuaded on many occasions by Mr. Itabashi and Mr. Saito to join the pro-Japanese organization. As I lived in the <sup>same</sup> block with them and thinking that it would be unwise for me alone to go against them, I unwillingly became a member of that organization. Therefore, I have never persuaded nor influenced anyone to join the organization or to renounce his or her citizenship. My name has been made use of by these persons and I am willing to face any of them.

/s/ Masaru Doi

---

George Masaru Doi

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of

October, 1958.

/s/ A. R. Roan, Jr.

---

A. R. Roan, Jr.  
Vice Consul of the United States of  
American in and for Fukuoka, Japan

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U.S. Consulate General Seal  
Fukuoka, Japan

Service No. 8145

Tariff No. 45

Fee Paid: U.S. \$2.50

Local Cy. ¥ 905



Typed 8-3-57  
zhr

The 6716-C

Masam Doi

2 Grog off with insect.

~~2, 4 & 5~~ Grog off

(6)

Yes

date (C)

and baby daughter Masako (born June 5, 1941)

I was evacuated with my wife from Los Angeles to the Yuma Center, Yuma, Arizona in March 1942. The facilities at Yuma were very poor. The temperature averaged about 130 degrees. My baby daughter Masako died <sup>on June 15, 1942</sup> of acute congestive heart failure after suffering a week. It was beyond my understanding why we were detained in such a place despite the fact I had American citizenship. The unbearably high temperature and fears arising out of many apprehensions almost drove me crazy. There were rumors of being confined for the duration of the war, rumors of possible relocation to live in a new community where we would face discrimination and hostility and rumors of family separation and rumors of eventual deportation. The fears I had were the same in Tule Lake. Everything looked hopeless. Agitators were rampant for the rumors and the WRA called for promised relief from our fears.



7(A)

~~yes~~

~~yes~~

We were in Porto, living in Block 21, at the time of the Army-WRA questionnaire. Agitation, rumors and gossip in camp and my fears compelled me to ~~give~~ ~~refuse~~ refuse to answer questions 27 and 28. I had registered as a loyal citizen for the draft in Alhambra, Calif., in Oct 1940 and was classified 3-F. Later came evacuation and I lost everything. I was resentful of being treated like an alien, heart because of the death of my baby daughter, suffering because of the intense 130 degree heat. The agitators and rumors alarmed me. The reports of Japanese attacks of camp being attacked and of homes being burned worried me and created a deep sense of fear that if we were not active we'd come to be burned and would be refused employment. A gang of radicals in Porto were so opposed to the questionnaire that they beat up people in the shower room and shared their heads if they gave "yes" answers. The rumors swept camp that if we answered "yes" to 27 which was volunteering for Army duty we'd be treated as marials and be used as cannon fodder because the Army didn't care for us. If we answered "yes" to 28 it was rumored it would mean freely submitting to a new community to face Caucasian discrimination, hostility and violence. Also there were rumors if we answered "no" we would be sent to another Porto somewhere where at least the weather would be cooler. I didn't want to volunteer for the Army either as it would mean separation from my wife



and I would not know what would become of her. We were in no financial or mental condition to relocate either because of the political hatred of us. I didn't want to be disloyal or I refused to answer.

7(B) Yes.

I would have if we had not been forced into camps as if we were alien enemies and had our rights taken away. Later on I changed my mind and desired the sworn unqualified allegiance but didn't get the chance because, in the Lake Lake Center, the Harki Dan and Secret Dan kept the membership under strict surveillance and would have inflicted bodily punishment on me if I ~~had~~ tried to go to the WPA and ~~take~~ swear allegiance.

7(C) Copy Aff

8(A) Copy Aff

8(B) Copy Aff & Add the following.

At the persuasion of Itabashi, 6716-E, in Lake Lake who was a member. I joined without the slightest knowledge that it was to become an illegal organization but in time it fell under the control of leaders and became a big mass movement and members became just as sheep controlled by the leaders who were political minded and were out to get prestige and power for themselves.

I was told I'd be transported to Japan and being a member would assume one of more favorable treatment in Japan than non-members would receive and that the group would prepare me for life in Japan through lectures and physical exercises. Also I was told that there was danger that there



make socialist become workers might be impressed into a work battalion by the U.S. Government and would be treated as underpaid slave laborers but that workers as a large group would have bargaining power & avoid such a thing. I fell for this line of talk at the time.

(C) At the outset I was just an ordinary member and for several months most the morning exercises when I was ~~free~~ free from my work as a kitchen helper in the mess hall. Also I went to 4-5 lectures which were mostly about confidence and security about what was going to happen to us.

For being a member I was sent to Bismarck, North Dakota in Oct. 11, 1945. In Bismarck the group held an election in July 1945. I wasn't present. An official (I don't recall who it was) told me I was elected chairman or chief of the lecture training department. I said I didn't want the job or if I had been elected I resigned. I hadn't ever been committed about such a post and as I ~~was~~ had a poor educational background I felt I wasn't qualified. Several times I told the group I wanted to be released from the post but was told my request was rejected as they needed to keep up the semblance of still being an organization. However, I did not give any speech or address the members as a group as I would not even know how or what to say. So I was just a nominal chairman or chief of the lecture training. The group was under complete control in Bismarck by the Communist Party officers and couldn't carry on as it had in Tallahassee so it wasn't really an organization at all anymore after moving in Bismarck.



8(D) See answer to 8(B) for answer to this question.

8(F) In Tak Lake it was just impossible to resign  
naturally because I heard that they beat up anybody  
who ~~tried~~ tried to resign. ~~I heard~~ The officers were  
saying so. There had been some beatings that had taken  
place in the stockade too I heard. The leaders had  
stated that anyone who resigned would be reported to the  
Japanese government and on arriving in Japan would be  
subject to punishment. And in Basunah I was afraid  
to resign as I thought I might be attacked and beaten  
in the dark if I did. So I never got up enough  
courage to resign because of my fears.

9(A) I believe it was about early January 1945.  
I do not recall writing for the form or filling in a  
form and so I believe the Huk-Dan people made the  
request for me because I had not yet made up my mind.  
Mr. Itabashi, Nisei in my block, and Mr. Hinoki, Kikai,  
and a number of Issei had been after me and told me  
I must ~~make~~ decide now or I cannot renounce it  
all and I would be pulled out and beaten up in  
front of everybody to serve as an example to others.  
~~At the picket line morning at the physical~~  
~~exercises~~

I was told this at ~~about~~ the last physical exercise I  
attended at the picket line morning and those of us  
who had not decided to renounce were told to renounce



own hands and I did and when I was threatened  
I was more afraid of the group than ever before. So  
I knew I'd be beaten if I didn't renounce. My  
wife was very upset over this too and I was afraid  
of what would happen to them if I got seriously hurt.  
After that many Insei, and Kikeri and Nisei asked me  
if I was going to renounce which scared me all the  
more.

All during this renunciation time we were ~~scared~~  
scared by the reports and rumors that if we citizens  
didn't renounce we might be compelled to leave the  
Certa and take a chance of being resettled in a  
new area. We were afraid of being sent out of Takahara  
into our young son Tatsuo. There wasn't any place  
we could go where we could feel safe. Caucasians didn't  
want Japanese settled in their communities and many  
Japanese were attacked and some of their homes were  
dynamited and burned. We didn't any funds to get  
re-established and no relatives or friends who could  
help us get re-established. We were afraid of having  
to leave the Certa during the war under the  
circumstances. Everybody but the belief it was necessary  
to renounce so families could stay in the Certa  
as aliens under Justice Department protection until  
the war ended or we were removed to Japan. It  
~~was~~ was the general belief that if we were sent  
to Japan without renouncing the Japanese government  
would place us in concentration camps or send us



to proceed. The Hoshi Dan leaders threatened this  
would happen to us.

9(B) I was ~~forced~~ <sup>advised</sup> to give disloyal reasons  
so my answers are different. I told the hearing officer  
I am a Japanese and was loyal to Japan and wanted to resume  
my citizenships

9(C) It was my fear of harm from the Dan  
group and Toku Take and of the Dan carrying me and  
my family to be persecuted in Japan if we landed in  
Japan with our citizenships and of being forced sooner or  
later to relocate if we didn't resume, as explained in  
my answer to question 9(H). Itahashi, Saito and  
the rest of the leaders made sure I went to my hearing  
and I was afraid of them.

9(E) Copy Answer to 9(C) of the Aff. as 1st Aff.  
Then copy as next Aff. Answer to 9(D)  
Then copy as next Aff. Answer to 9(E)  
~~Then copy as next Aff. Answer to 9(F)~~



9(F) Copy Hf

10(A) My first <sup>only</sup> daughter Masako died  
in Yuna of illness. I was sent to Bismarck,  
North Dakota, separated from my wife, son  
Tetsuo who was 1 year old, and baby Katsunichi  
who was born Oct. 10, 1945 at Tai. I felt  
great ~~and~~ anxiety about them. I thought the  
only way we could be reunited was if ~~we~~  
I was returned to Japan. We were reunited on the  
boat in Feb. 1946.

~~10(B) Two~~

~~10(B)~~

~~I~~  
I worked for the US Army in Japan from  
1946 to March 27, 1955.

10(B) Two



But Anty Tamiu Naito (H. Lang)

H of Toshiko Naito (nee Ogata)

a Ren

hon. Ren. Gen. Masamune Doi



Doi's  
big marker dated at  
Port 6/15/42

Taken from 7/23/44 at Tolu  
Kotaka ✓ 10/10/45 at Tolu  
Hurry has interest of  
Barrick's

---

Tracks his father when  
in Tolu?  
+ a note of HD?



With Dove &

2

Black & Apt. no.

Any other Doves in the  
yard & parked on outside  
When you are in the car

Talk & laugh rare?

Was he told at Rev. Ward

was he seen? - and H. D. & H. D.?

Did he return to you?

How old are you?



✓ Shigem Kosako - 7. g. 2/7/58

✓ Toshiko Niito - 7. g. 7/5/58

✓ Toshio Tsubakimoto - 7. g. 2/7/58

✓ Gengen<sup>Matsuyama</sup> Hashige - 7. g. 9/16/55

✓ Harumi Hashige - 7. g. 9/16/55

✓ Gengen Masaru Doi



Young Masami Dori (6716-C)

His brother is Noboru Dori  
now in LA

(to Pasadena & L.A.)

Arashida Gen. K. - said (9) to 4 BLM 6712-B

(Intro)

"I was certainly scared by the Kishi Gen. leaders within our block. Such as Masami Dori, - - , winning over & right. - -

(Mr. Nakas)

I was particularly afraid of Masami Dori who was my good friend on the outside. He was not to get me, & I feared what he and his group might do to me."

(The person in L.A.)

9(C) - I was certainly threatened & scared by my good friend Masami Dori. He had become ~~my~~ a better enemy & it

(Intro)

Arashida, Kamei (6712-B) -

9(H)<sup>2</sup> In our barracks, adjoining our apartment lived an old time friend of my husband. His name was Masami Dori, or also Issai. (a former leader of H.G.)

(The person in L.A.)

Shigemasa Kosaka (L.A.) (BLM 67) (part in Japan)

(Mr. Nakas)

9(H) "Within our block was subcommand headquarters to San Toyu - Issai Yuhara, Mr. Dori Kishi,

"I was approached by Kishi leaders such as Mr. Dori, Mr. Kinston & - to join the organization. - - They intimidated me that once I should get to Japan I would be favored by the Japanese authorities. (Re danger of relocation)

in L.A. in room with Mr. Dori

- - Mr. Dori - - agitated vigorously during this time, & I was told to move immediately.

Mr. Dori Kishi family reports re relocation to L.A. cap. after 70

9(C) "I was threatened by Mr. Grigora, Mr. Dori & Mr. Kinston on more than one occasion. They stated that I could be beaten if I didn't cooperate with them. They threatened the Kaperi and friend we up if I (and my) gave. The leaders unless Mr. Dori controlled the whole block.

(sup)

(another person in L.A.) (friend of Dori) (in L.A. or Japan Dori)



(see Ogata) <sup>(Jesse)</sup> named <sup>that is</sup> 1937

TH prepared

Toshiko Kato (Blk 77) 7711-1

9A LA

(practically) <sup>the</sup> <sup>Huber</sup> <sup>was</sup> <sup>an</sup> <sup>alien</sup> <sup>that</sup> <sup>was</sup> <sup>born</sup> <sup>in</sup> <sup>Japan</sup>

my notes

Huber was in Japan

"There was a Hokiden Keta instruction by the name of Mr. Doi. He often stopped over with Huber & accused me as an "inner" - as that was your Hokiden - & did not let my child attend the Japanese language school. (I must state in this)

"- Huber (948) of Mr. Kook (77) picked me up as "inner"

MC page

Toshiko <sup>(Batsell)</sup> <sup>Huber</sup> (Blk 67)

more notes

9(A) Pratt myself in Japan to and reported to Pratt at Japan. Then some points in Blk 67 name Mr Y Mr 21 & also Mr Doi and Mr Antola (Keta), being connected with the same group, said repeated was recurring to and fully reported to Pratt at Japan and also my way I could avoid them in case.

9(C) Mr Yokawa, Mr Waguchi & Mr Doi in one all did not give my parents in one peace with heart to my family.

(I must state in this letter)

Then my HD SD Huber & Yokawa, Waguchi, Doi, Antola in Blk 67

LS2 = Doi said that in Japan (says "Doi was born )

feared HD & SD; Huber - Yokawa - Doi

Doi and Huber not performing in the same way



Don lost his baby number 6/15/42 at Porter.

(Don) Tolson born 3/27/44 at T.L.

Kids 10/10/45 at T.L.

(left in law & with in law)

Was father in law at T.L.?