

14:14

TSUNEMOTO AYAKO

1948-1962

78/177

c

TO MR. WAYNE M. COLLINS:

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

ACTIVE LIST

Ayako Tsunemoto  
Signature

EN Name Ayako Tsunemoto Dup 8/17/48  
Present address Kitaichimachi, Akigun, Kirishima Ken, Japan.  
Date of birth August 20. 1917.  
Month Day Year  
Place of birth San Gabriel. Calif  
Township State  
Place of citizenship renouncement 45-02-B, Tule Lake Center, Newell, Calif.

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

October 4, 1955

Mrs. Ayako Tsunemoto  
Nakamise Kaitaichi-cho  
Aki-Gun, Hiroshima Ken, Japan

Dear Mrs. Tsunemoto:

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

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

Very truly yours,

Encs.

copy

June 6, 1956

Mrs. Ayako Tsunemoto  
Nakamise Kaitaichi-cho  
Aki-gun, Hiroshima Ken, Japan

Dear Mrs. Ayako Tsunemoto:

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 or 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 and I shall send you a certified copy of the judgment which you can keep for future use.

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 that transmittal letter promptly to the nearest U.S. Consul in Japan 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 U.S.

If you have children born in Japan such children are U.S. citizens and you will be able to bring them back to the United States with you.

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 nonquota 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 United States or before an authorized Japanese government office in Japan.

Very truly yours,

GCD:OC  
146-54-608  
93-1-1320

MAY 23 1956

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

8/20/17

Re: Ayako Tsunemoto  
Your ref: Abo, et al v. Brownell, et al.  
Furuya, et al v. Brownell, et al. (Consolidated  
actions - Civil Nos. 25294 and 25295).  
Renunciation of Citizenship, Title 8 USC 801(i).

Dear Mr. Burke:

On April 19, 1956, you forwarded to this Department an affidavit of the above-named subject for a determination as to whether her case may be considered as coming within the coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the case of Acheson v. Murakami, 176 F. 2d, 953, in accordance with a letter from this Department dated September 21, 1953, to Mr. Wayne M. Collins.

You are advised that an affidavit of this subject was previously submitted to this Department by the Department of State with a similar request for our views. In that affidavit, subject did not allege that her renunciation was caused by fear. In fact, she failed to answer the specific question which pre-supposes that her renunciation was caused by fear. She stated that she applied for the forms upon which to renounce because she was deprived of her rights as an American citizen. This explanation is not comparable to the allegations of fear and duress made by the renunciants in the Murakami case and we therefore advised the Department of State on March 26, 1951 that we were of the opinion that subject's case could not be considered as coming within the coverage of the decision in that case.

In her affidavit submitted by your letter, subject has set forth in detail her reasons for renouncing her citizenship, and upon re-consideration of all the evidence in her case, including the complete War Relocation Authority file and the subject's additional affidavit, we are now of the opinion that her case may be considered as coming within the coverage of the decision in the Murakami case.

File No. 146-54-608  
93-1-1320

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

Encl. No. 87601  
Original & copy of Affidavit.  
3 copies of letter to  
Department of State.

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

ejf

GCD:CC  
116-51-603  
93-1-1320

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

MAY 22 1956

Attention: Miss Frances Knight  
Director, Passport Office

Re: Ayako Tsunenoto (nee Umeda)  
Your ref: F130

Dear Sirs:

On January 31, 1951, the Department of State forwarded to this Department a supplemental affidavit of the above-named subject, and requested an expression of our views as to whether her case might be considered as coming within the scope of the Murakami decision.

In that affidavit subject did not allege that her renunciation was caused by fear. In fact she failed to answer the specific question which pre-supposes that her renunciation was caused by fear. She stated that she applied for the forms upon which to renounce because she was deprived of her rights as an American citizen. This explanation is not comparable to the allegations of fear and duress made by the renunciants in the Murakami case and we therefore advised you on March 26, 1951 that we were of the opinion that her case could not be considered as coming within the coverage of the decision in that case.

Pursuant to an agreement entered into with Mr. Wayne E. Collins, Attorney, to stipulate to the introduction of satisfactory affidavits submitted by plaintiffs in the case of McGrath v. Abo, 186 F. 2d, 766, as set forth in the Department's letter of September 22, 1953, to the Department of State, the subject submitted an additional affidavit and set forth in detail her reasons for renouncing her citizenship. Upon reconsideration of all the evidence in her case, including the complete

File No. 116-51-608  
93-1-1320

War Relocation Authority file and the subject's additional affidavit, we are now of the opinion that her case may be considered as coming within the coverage of the decision in the Murakami case. We have advised Lloyd H. Burke, Esquire, United States Attorney, Northern District of California, of our views. In accordance with our above-referred to letter of September 22, 1953 to the Department of State, we attach copy of our letter to Mr. Burke, together with affidavit of the subject.

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

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN DOVE  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Division

By:

Enoch W. Ellison  
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Encl. No. 87602  
Affidavit and copy of letter  
to Lloyd H. Burke, Esquire.

ORIGINAL  
FILED

DEC 4 1956

Clerk, U. S. Dist. Court  
San Francisco

1 Wayne M. Collins  
Attorney at Law  
2 1300 Mills Tower  
San Francisco 4, Calif.  
3 GARfield 1-5827  
Attorney for Plaintiffs.  
4

5  
6  
7 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT  
8 OF CALIFORNIA, SOUTHERN DIVISION  
9

10 TADAYASU ABO, et al., etc.,

11 Plaintiffs,

No. 25294

12 -vs-

13 HERBERT BROWNELL, JR., etc., et al.,

Cons. No. 25294-G

14 Defendants.  
15 -----  
16

17 DISMISSAL OF AYAKO TSUNEMOTO NEE UNEDA AS A PARTY PLAINTIFF

18 Ayako Tsunemoto, nee Uneda, a party-plaintiff in the above-  
19 entitled cause, having heretofore obtained clearance pursuant to  
20 the administrative remedy agreed upon between counsel for plain-  
21 tiffs and counsel for defendants, and having thereafter become  
22 eligible for naturalization pursuant to the provisions of Public  
23 Law 515, 83rd Congress, and having thereafter on July 19, 1956,  
24 taken the oath of allegiance to the United States as required by  
25 said Public Law 515, the said Ayako Tsunemoto, nee Uneda, hereby  
26 withdraws as a party-plaintiff from the above-entitled cause and  
27 the said cause hereby is dismissed as to her without prejudice.

28 Dated: December 4, 1956.

29 /s/ Wayne M. Collins  
30 \_\_\_\_\_

31 SO ORDERED:

Wayne M. Collins  
Attorney for Plaintiffs.

32 December 4, 1956.

LOUIS E. GOODMAN

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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ADMISSION OF SERVICE

Receipt of a copy of the dismissal of Ayako Tsunemoto nee Uneda as a party-plaintiff hereby is admitted this 4th day of December, 1956.

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB, Assistant Attorney General.  
LLOYD H. BURKE, United States Attorney.  
ENOCH E. ELLISON, Attorney, Department of Justice.  
PAUL J. GRUMBLY, Attorney, Department of Justice.

By: /s/ Charles Elmer Collett

Assistant United States Attorney  
Attorneys for Defendants.



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AG CONTENT

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DEC 4 1956

Clerk, U. S. Dist. Court  
San Francisco

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IN THE SOUTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

TADAYASU ABO, et al., etc.,

Plaintiffs,

-vs-

HERBERT BROWNELL, JR., as Attorney General  
of the United States; LLOYD H. BURKE, as  
United States Attorney for the Northern  
District of California and, as such, the  
head of the Department of Justice in said  
District; et al.; JOSEPH MAY SWING, as the  
Commissioner of the United States Immigra-  
tion and Naturalization Service; BRUCE G.  
BARBER, as the District Director of the  
United States Immigration and Naturaliza-  
tion Service for the Northern District of  
California, etc., et al.,

Defendants.

and

MARY KANAME PURUYA, et al., etc.,

Plaintiffs,

-vs-

HERBERT BROWNELL, JR., as Attorney General  
of the United States; LLOYD H. BURKE, as  
United States Attorney for the Northern  
District of California and, as such, the  
head of the Department of Justice in said  
District; et al.; JOSEPH MAY SWING, as the  
Commissioner of the United States Immigra-  
tion and Naturalization Service; BRUCE G.  
BARBER, as the District Director of the  
United States Immigration and Naturaliza-  
tion Service for the Northern District of  
California, etc., et al.,

Defendants.

No. 25294

Cons. No. 25294-G

No. 25295

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STIPULATION AND ORDER

SETTING ASIDE THE JUDGMENT IN FAVOR OF AYAKO TSUNEMOTO, NEE UNEDA,  
DATED JULY 5, 1956.

STIPULATION

WHEREAS following the making, filing and entry in the above-entitled cause on July 5, 1956, of that certain "Final Order, Judgment, And Decree As To Certain Named Plaintiffs Who Have Submitted Affidavits In Lieu Of Oral Testimony", it was ascertained that Ayako Tsunemoto, nee Uneda, born August 20, 1917, a party-plaintiff in the above-entitled cause and one of those in whose favor the said judgment was made and entered, subsequent to her renunciation of U.S. nationality at the Tule Lake Segregation Center in 1945, had voted in a political election in Japan, and subsequent thereto became eligible for renaturalization as a U.S. citizen under the provisions of Public Law 515, 83rd Congress.

NOW, THEREFORE, It is stipulated between the parties hereto that the certain "Final Order, Judgment And Decree As To Certain Named Plaintiffs Who Have Submitted Affidavits In Lieu Of Oral Testimony", made, filed and entered on July 5, 1956 in the above-entitled cause be set aside as to the said Ayako Tsunemoto, nee Uneda, and that her name be deleted from the list of plaintiffs therein in whose favor said judgment runs.

Dated: December 4, 1956.

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB,  
Assistant Attorney General.  
LLOYD H. BURKE,  
United States Attorney, and a Defendant.  
ENOCH E. ELLISON,  
Attorney, Department of Justice.  
PAUL J. GRUMBLY,  
Attorney, Department of Justice.

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By: /s/Charles Elmer Collett  
Assistant United States Attorney.  
Attorneys for Defendants.

/s/ Wayne M. Collins  
Wayne M. Collins  
Attorney for Plaintiffs.

ORDER

On reading and filing the above Stipulation, and Good Cause appearing therefor, It Is Ordered that the name of Ayako Tsunemoto, nee Uneda, born August 20, 1917, be and the same hereby is ordered deleted from the list of plaintiffs in whose favor the "Final Order, Judgment, and Decree As To Certain Named Plaintiffs Who Have Submitted Affidavits In Lieu Of Oral Testimony" was made, filed and entered in the above-entitled cause on July 5, 1956, and said judgment hereby is set aside as to her.

*Dated Dec 4, 1958*

LOUIS E. GOODMAN  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

hrd

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

GCD:PJG  
146-54-608  
93-1-1320

NOV 28 1956

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

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

Dear Mr. Burke:

The records of this office indicate that the above named subject (born August 20, 1917) was included in the judgment entered by the United States District Court for the Northern District of California on July 5, 1956, as a plaintiff who had submitted an affidavit in lieu of oral testimony. Presumably the inclusion of Mrs. Tsunemoto's name in the judgment was predicated on the advice contained in our letter of May 22, 1956 to your office, in which we advised you that her case could be considered as coming within the scope of the Murakami decision.

When the aforementioned letter of May 22, 1956, was written there was no allegation in any of the pertinent documents including the affidavit submitted by Mrs. Tsunemoto that she had taken any action to resume or acquire Japanese citizenship. In fact in her affidavit she stated that she had not since she returned to Japan taken any action to resume or acquire Japanese citizenship. The fact is, however, that Mrs. Tsunemoto voted in the Japanese elections of April 1947 and accordingly, we were in error when we agreed to the inclusion of her name in the aforementioned judgment of July 5, 1956. This office is now in receipt of a document from the Department of State which indicates that Mrs. Tsunemoto had been naturalized

pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 515, 83d Congress. In view of this fact it is suggested that you enter into a stipulation with Mr. Wayne M. Collins, her attorney of record, deleting Mrs. Tsunemoto's name from the aforementioned judgment and cause to be entered an appropriate dismissal of Mrs. Tsunemoto's action.

For your information the oath of allegiance required by the aforementioned Public Law 515 was taken by Mrs. Tsunemoto on July 19, 1956.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB  
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

---

December 11, 1956

Mrs. Ayako Tsunemoto  
Nakamise Kaitaichi cho  
Aki gun, Hiroshima ken, Japan

Dear Mrs. Tsunemoto:

Inasmuch as you have been renaturalized as a U.S. citizen under the provisions of Public Law 515, I have entered into a stipulation with the lawyers for the Justice Department that your name be deleted from the Final Judgment list. Thereafter you were dismissed as a party-plaintiff in Abo v. Brownell, et al.

I would thank you therefore to return to me the certified copy of the judgment order which I sent to you some time ago.

Very truly yours,

September 12, 1958

Tule Lake Defense Committee  
124 South San Pedro Street  
Los Angeles 12, California

Gentlemen:

Re: Chuzo Tsunemoto - Japan - 2nd Reject

The Justice Department originally denied Chuzo Tsunemoto, born October 24, 1915, administrative clearance on the following grounds:

"This subject was born on October 24, 1915 in Hawaii, and resided in Japan from 1916 to 1931 and from 1936 to 1937. All of his education was received in Japan. Pertinent records of the War Relocation Authority indicate that subject answered Questions 27 and 28 of the Army Registration Form as follows: 'absolutely no.' He applied for repatriation on January 12, 1944, and was a member of the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-dan. At his renunciation hearing he stated that when he returned to the United States in 1937 it was his intention to stay a while and work and then go back to Japan and stay there the rest of his life. He affirmed that his loyalties were to Japan and further stated that he would not be willing to serve in the Armed Forces of the United States. He departed for Japan on December 29, 1945."

His case was reprocessed and again denied by the Justice Department on December 26, 1957. I believe that there is a remote possibility that the Justice Department might grant him administrative clearance on an entirely new and amplified affidavit although it will be difficult to prepare such an affidavit because the affidavit that was processed appeared to me to contain about practically everything that could be said on his behalf. If he wishes, I will prepare a new affidavit for him.

His wife, Ayako Tsunemoto, was cleared on an affidavit and a judgment was entered in her favor and thereafter her case was reopened and the judgment set aside on December 4, 1956, because it was found that she had voted in an election in Japan and she was instructed to apply for renaturalization under Public Law 515 because of her having voted. She had in the meantime applied for renaturalization and took her oath of allegiance under Public Law 515 and was renaturalized on July 19, 1956. Evidently Mrs. Tsunemoto thereafter returned to the United States as a U.S. citizen inasmuch as she was documented as a U.S. national. Inasmuch as

9/12/58

she is a U.S. citizen she may apply for a "non-quota immigrant" visa for her husband, Chuzo Tsunemoto, to enable him to enter the United States as an alien for permanent residence purposes. I suggest that you communicate with Mrs. Tsunemoto. You may ascertain Mrs. Ayako Tsunemoto's present address from Mitsuo Takemoto, Route 1, Box 52-A, Gilroy, California.

Very truly yours,

WMC:fd

Dec. 7, 1961

Mrs. Ayako Tsunemoto  
c/o Mr. Mitsuo Takemoto  
Rt. 1, Box 52-AZ  
Gilroy, California

\$800

WAYNE M. COLLINS  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
MILLS TOWER, 220 BUSH STREET  
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA



PRAY  
FOR  
PEACE



To Mrs. Yamanaka  
3428 1/2 8th Ave.  
L.A. 10.

578

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

APR 1 1962

~~Mr. & Mrs. M. Takemoto~~  
Mrs. Ayako Tsunemoto  
c/o Mr. M. Takemoto  
Rt. 1, Box 52-A  
Gilroy, Calif.

---

FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

BALANCE \$300

MR. WAYNE M. COLLINS  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
MILLS TOWER, 220 BUSH STREET  
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA

**WAYNE M. COLLINS**

ATTORNEY AT LAW

MILLS TOWER, 220 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA

CROSS-REFERENCE

FILE OF: TSUNEMOTO, AYAKO

LIST: ACTIVE LIST

REFER TO FILE: TSUNEMOTO, CHICZO

LIST: ACTIVE LIST

# AFFIDAVIT

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF AFFIDAVIT

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

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

1. Name <i>AYAKO TSUNEMOTO</i>		Date of Birth <i>AUGUST 20 1917</i>	
2. If born prior to December 1, 1924	(A) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality? <i>(THE REASONS SEE ATTACHED PAPER)</i>	When	Where
3. If born since December 1, 1924	(A) Was your name ever registered with a Japanese Consulate for the purpose of reserving your Japanese nationality?		
If so, did you thereafter renounce your Japanese nationality?	When	Where	
4. State periods of visits to Japan and purpose of each visit:			
Date		Purpose	
From	To	<i>I VISITED TO JAPAN WHEN I WAS A CHILD WITH PARENTS BUT THEY NEVER BACK TO U.S. THEY SENT ME THE JAPANESE SCHOOL (COMPULSARY)</i>	
<i>JAN, 1946</i>	<i>APRIL 1937</i>		
5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:			
School		Period of Attendance	
<i>YANO PRIMARY SCHOOL</i>		From <i>APRIL 1, 1925</i>	To <i>MARCH 28, 1932</i>
Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary). <i>GENERAL SUBJECTS.</i>			
6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan? <i>YES</i> If so, give date. <i>I DO NOT RECALL THE DATE</i> , and your reasons for so applying: <i>MY HUSBAND CHUZO, TWO YOUNG DAUGHTERS, MATSUE, BORN JULY 28, 1938, AND MICHIKO, BORN JAN. 22, 1941 AND BABY SON, TADASHI, BORN AUG 25, 1942, AND I WERE IN THE W.R.A. CAMP AT TULE LAKE WHEN I MADE THE APPLICATION FOR REPATRIATION TO JAPAN. IN DOING THIS I HAD TO FOLLOW THE ADVICE OF MY HUSBAND. WE BELIEVED THE RUMORS THAT SPREAD IN TULE LAKE CAMP THAT ALL THE NISEI SENT THERE FOR THE PURPOSE OF BEING DEPORTED TO JAPAN BECAUSE, HAVING ANSWERED THE LOYALTY QUESTION IN THE NEGATIVE WE WERE CONSIDERED JUST LIKE ALIENS AND THE GOVERNMENT HAD THE INTENTION TO DEPORT US ON THE EXCHANGE SHIP TO JAPAN (CONT'D)</i>			
7. (A) Have you ever expressly indicated that you would not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States? <i>YES</i>		Have you ever declined to answer when asked whether you would swear unqualified allegiance? <i>NO</i>	
Or have you ever given a qualified answer to such question asked at War Relocation Centers? <i>NO</i> If so, give your reasons: <i>WE LOST EVERYTHING WE COULDN'T CARRY WITH US WHEN WE HAD TO LEAVE OUR HOME IN SALINAS CALIF. AND TAKE OUR THREE CHILDREN INTO THE SALINAS ASS. CENTER AND THEN ON TO POSTON, ARIZ. THEY HAD THE REGISTRATION AT POSTON AND I GAVE NEGATIVE ANSWER TO QUESTION 27 &amp; 28. THE REASONS I DID ARE BECAUSE OUR CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS WERE TAKEN AWAY AND WE WERE PUT IN CAMP WITH OUR CHILDREN AND DIDN'T KNOW WHAT WAS GOING TO HAPPEN TO US. I BELIEVED THE RUMORS THAT IF WE GAVE AFFIRMATIVE ANSWERS MY HUSBAND, THE CHILDREN &amp; I MIGHT BE FORCED OUT TO RELOCATE WITHOUT ANY MEANS (CONT'D)</i>			
(B) If your answer to any of the questions in (A) is affirmative, then did you ever subsequently change your mind and express your willingness to swear an unqualified allegiance or would you have been willing to do so if an opportunity had been afforded you? <i>NO</i> If so, state when you changed your mind and your reasons therefor: <i>I DID NOT CHANGE MY MIND BECAUSE IF WE DID WE WOULD HAVE TO SETTLE SOMEWHERE OUTSIDE WITHOUT MEANS AND WITHOUT FRIENDS AND TIMES WERE NOT GOOD FOR US WITH THE PUBLIC BEING ANTI-JAPANESE</i>			

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

I DID NOT KNOW WE WOULD BE SENT TO TULE LAKE

8. (A) WERE YOU EVER AT ANY TIME A MEMBER OF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS:	Answer		Period of Membership
	Yes	No	
Black Dragon Society (Kokuryu Kai)		NO	
Central Japanese Association (Beikoku Chuo Nipponjin Kai)		NO	
Central Japanese Association of Southern California		NO	
Dai Nippon Butoku Kai (Military Virtue Society of Japan or Military Art Society of Japan) (Hokubei Kai)		NO	
Heimuska Kai, also known as Hokubei Heieki Gimusha Kai Zaibei Nihonjin, Heiyaku Gimusha Kai, and		NO	
Zaibei Heimusha Kai (Japanese residing in American Military Conscripts Assoc.) Heimusha Kai		NO	
Hinode Kai (Imperial Japanese Reservists)		NO	
Hinomaru Kai (Rising Sun Flag Society—a Group of Japanese War Veterans)		NO	
Hokubei Zaigo Shoko Dan (North American Reserve Officers Association)		NO	
Japanese Association of America (Zaibei Nihonjin Kai)		NO	
Japanese Overseas Central Society (Kaigai Dobo Chuo Kai)		NO	
Japanese Overseas Convention, Tokyo, Japan, 1940		NO	
Japanese Protective Association (Recruiting Organization)		NO	
Jikyoku Iin Kai (Current Affairs Association)		NO	
Kibei Seinen Kai (Association of U. S. Citizens of Japanese Ancestry who have returned to America after studying in Japan)		NO	
Nanka Teikoku Gunyudan (Imperial Military Friends Group or Southern California War Veterans)		NO	
Nichibei Kogyo Kaisha (The Great Fujii Theatre)		NO	
Northwest Japanese Association		NO	
Sakura Kai (Patriotic Society or Cherry Association—composed of Veterans of Russo-Japanese War) (Cherry Blossom Society)		NO	
Shinto Temples		NO	
Sokoku Kai (Fatherland Society)		NO	
Suiko Sha (Reserve Officers Association Los Angeles)		NO	
Hokoku Seinen-Dan		NO	
Hokoku Joshi Seinen-Dan		NO	
Sokoku Kenkyu Seinen-Dan		NO	
Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-Dan	Yes	NO	I DO NOT RECALL

(B) Give reasons for becoming a member:

MY HUSBAND JOINED BECAUSE HE WAS SOMEWHAT PERSUADED BY MEMBER NOT EXACTLY BUT THEY WISHED HIM TO BE, THAT MEMBERS WILL BE THE FIRST TO BE REPATRIATED AND THAT NON-MEMBERS WOULD HAVE TO WAIT IN CAMP FOR A LONG TIME BEFORE THEY WERE DEPORTED TO JAPAN AND THAT THE ORGANIZATION WOULD TEACH MEMBERS MORE ABOUT JAPAN & THE LANGUAGE TO PREPARE THEM FOR LIFE IN JAPAN. MY HUSBAND PERSUADED ME TO BE JOINED AS A MEMBER

(C) State nature of your activity and offices you held: I WAS JUST AN ORDINARY MEMBER & DID NOT HOLD ANY OFFICE & I'M DEFINITELY SURE I NEVER ATTENDED A MEETING & NEVER PARTICIPATED IN ANY ACTIVITIES HELD BY THE ORGANIZATION. I WAS OCCUPIED AT HOME TAKING CARE OF SMALL CHILDREN & ONE BABY. MY HUSBAND NEVER WENT TO ANY OF THEIR MEETINGS OR DOING EITHER AS WHEN HE WAS NOT AT WORK HE HELPED ME ~~AT~~ AT HOME WITH THE CHILDREN & WASN'T INTERESTED IN THE ORGANIZATION.

(D) If you voluntarily discontinued membership in any of the aforementioned organizations, give approximate date and reasons for so doing: NO. MY HUSBAND WANTED ME NOT DISCONTINUE BECAUSE HE SAID THE W.R.A. WANTED CITIZENS WHO DIDN'T HAVE MUCH JAPANESE EDUCATION TO JOIN TO PREPARE FOR LIFE IN JAPAN & IT WOULD MEAN WE WOULD BE REPATRIATED SOONER THAN NON-MEMBERS AND WOULD NOT HAVE TO STAY WITH THE CHILDREN IN SUCH A CAMP FOR SUCH A LONG TIME AND BESIDES WE WOULD BE BETTER ACCEPTED IN JAPAN IF WE WERE MEMBER.

(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:

I DID NOT DISCONTINUE MEMBERSHIP FOR REASONS GIVEN IN MY ANSWER TO 8(D)

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

I WAS NOT DOING ANYTHING IN THE ORGANIZATION AND I HAD NEVER ATTENDED ANY MEETINGS AND NEVER TOOK PART IN ANY OF ITS ACTIVITIES SO I NEVER THOUGHT OF DISCONTINUING IT FOR WE BELIEVED MEMBERSHIP MEANT WE WILL BE REPATRIATED AND NOT HAVE TO STAY IN CAMP AND WE WILL BE BETTER ACCEPTED IN JAPAN.

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

Give reasons for so doing:

I DO NOT RECALL JUST WHEN I APPLIED FOR THE FORMS BUT I HAD TO DO IT SO THE CHILDREN AND I WOULD NOT BE SEPARATED FROM MY HUSBAND. THE RUMORS SPREAD AROUND THIS CAMP BY THE DAN, THE NEIGHBORS AND ALMOST EVERYBODY THAT THE NISEI MEN WHO GAVE NEGATIVE ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONNAIRES WOULD BE DEPORTED TO JAPAN SOON AS THE GOVERNMENT COULD DO IT AND THAT IF THEIR WIVES DID NOT DO IT TOO THEY WOULD BE LEFT IN CAMP WITH THEIR CHILDREN AND AFTER A WHILE BE FORCED OUT ON RELOCATION BY THE W. R. A. LIKE WHAT THEIR CHILDREN AND AFTER A WHILE WAS HAPPENING IN OTHER CAMPS WITHOUT MONEY, HOUSE OR EMPLOYMENT. WITH THE PUBLIC BEING HOSTILE TO RELOCATING JAPANESE WE JUST COULDN'T FACE THIS PROBLEM WITH THREE CHILDREN. MY HUSBAND TOLD ME I HAVE TO RENOUNCE MY CITIZENSHIP SO WE WILL BE TOGETHER AND BEING SENT TO JAPAN WE WILL BE BETTER OFF THEN HAVING ANY OF US RELOCATE DURING THOSE ABNORMAL TIMES. IF IT HADN'T BEEN FOR THE DAN LEADERS AND MEMBERS AND NEIGHBORS SPREADING THOSE RUMORS AND PROPAGANDA WE WOULD NOT HAVE HAD THOSE FEARS AND WE WOULD NOT HAVE RENOUNCED OUR CITIZENSHIP. THEY ALSO SPREAD THE RUMORS THAT IF THE HUSBAND DIDN'T RENOUNCE CITIZENSHIP THEY WOULD BE TAKEN INTO THE ARMY AND SENT THEM TO FRONT LINES TO BE KILLED AND NOBODY LEFT (CONT'D)

(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 THINK I TOLD HER THAT I WOULD FOLLOW THE JAPANESE TRADITION "MAN IS FIRST" THAT I COMPLIED WITH HUSBAND'S ADVICE TO RENOUNCE AS THE U.S. GOVERNMENT MADE MY HUSBAND AN ALIEN ENEMY BY GIVING HIM A 4-C CLASSIFICATION AND THAT I DIDN'T WANT TO BE SEPARATED FROM MY HUSBAND WHO WAS TO BE DEPORTED TO JAPAN. I DON'T REMEMBER IF I GAVE ANY OTHER REASONS.

(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:

NEITHER HUSBAND NOR I WANTED TO RENOUNCE OUR CITIZENSHIP BUT WE DIDN'T HAVE ANY OTHER WAY TO PROTECT OURSELVES AND CHILDREN EXCEPT BY DOING IT. WE WERE AFRAID OF BEING RELOCATED WITH OUR CHILDREN IN AN AREA WHERE PEOPLE MIGHT BE HOSTILE TO US BECAUSE WE ARE NISEI AND HAVE BEEN IN CAMPS AND WITHOUT MONEY, PROPERTY OR JOBS SO WE COULD SUPPORT OURSELVES AND I COULDN'T FACE SUCH A CONDITION ALONE WITH CHILDREN IF MY HUSBAND WAS SENT TO JAPAN AND WE WERE SEPARATED FROM HIM. NEITHER OF US HAD ANY RELATIVES IN THE STATES ON WHOM WE COULD RELY FOR ASSISTANCE AS MY PARENTS, SISTERS AND BROTHER WERE IN JAPAN AND MY HUSBAND'S MOTHER, BROTHERS AND SISTER WERE IN JAPAN.

(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:

SAME ANSWER AS IN 9(C)

(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: HUSBAND AND I DID NOT WANT TO RENOUNCE OUR CITIZENSHIP BUT BECAUSE OF OUR FEARS WE JUST HAD TO DO IT. WE HEARD THAT THINGS OUTSIDE ARE NOT AS BAD AS WE HAD BEEN TOLD WE WROTE A LETTER TO ATTORNEY GENERAL ASKING HIM TO CANCEL OUR RENUNCIATIONS AND TO WITHDRAW THE APPROVALS IN 1945 ABOUT DECEMBER. BUT IT WAS NOT MAILED AS WE WERE TOO AFRAID OF HAVING TO BE RELOCATED WITH CHILDREN AND NOBODY TO HELP US AS WE DIDN'T HAVE ANY FAMILY OR RELATIVES IN STATES TO HELP US AND WE WERE WORRIED ABOUT THERE STILL BEING HOSTILITY TO JAPANESE.

(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.

HAVING TO LEAVE YOUR HOME AND EVERYTHING AND GO INTO CAMPS WITH CHILDREN JUST BECAUSE YOU ARE OF THE JAPANESE RACE AND HAVE TO LIVE UNDER THOSE CONDITIONS WITH HOSTILITY TO YOU OUTSIDE CAMP AND FEAR, DISTRUST AND HOSTILITY IN THE CAMP AND NOBODY KNOWING WHAT THE FUTURE IS GOING TO BE AND BEING MADE VICTIM OF PROPAGANDA, HYSTERIA AND FEAR WE JUST BECAUSE CONFUSED WITH WORRY AND FEAR. IF THE GOVERNMENT HAD LET US BE CITIZENS AND DID NOT DO THESE THINGS TO US WE WOULD NOT HAVE ACTED LIKE ABNORMAL PERSONS

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

IN DECEMBER 1945, AT THE TIME WE WERE GOING TO BE SENT TO JAPAN WE DID NOT REALLY WANT TO MOVE OUT BUT NEITHER HUSBAND NOR I HAD ENOUGH COURAGE TO OVERCOME THE FEARS WE HAD FOR A SUCH A LONG TIME AND WERE WORRIED ABOUT HAVING TO RELOCATE WITH THREE CHILDREN AND NO ONE TO DEPEND ON AS OUR RELATIVES WERE IN 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 NONE in the \_\_\_\_\_; my Serial number is \_\_\_\_\_;  
State the date State the Branch of Service  
 I still am in such service \_\_\_\_\_; I was released from active duty on \_\_\_\_\_ and received my Discharge  
Answer Yes or No  
 on \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

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

Relationship	Name
Branch of Service	Serial Number

Japan  
 Prefecture of Hyogo  
 City of Kobe  
 Consulate General of the  
 United States of America

SS:

Ayako Tsunemoto  
(Signature in full of applicant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of March, 1956.

CONSULATE SEAL

Service No. 1889  
 Tariff No. 38  
 Fee Paid: U.S.\$nil  
 Local Cy. equiv. ¥nil

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

AYAKO TSUNEMOTO.

- 2(A) AS A MATTER OF FACT I DID NOT KNOW OF ANY METHOD BY WHICH IT COULD BE RENOUNCED UNTIL MY U.S. CITIZENSHIP HAS BEEN SOMEWHAT DEPRIVED. IF IT OUP MY JAPANESE CITIZENSHIP I WAS FEARED THAT MY FAMILY WOULD BE DEPRIVED OF A RATION CARD AND, THEREFORE, MIGHT HAVE TO GO WITHOUT STAPLE FOOD OR STARCH, THEREBY I FOLLOWED THE MAJORITY OF THE APPLICANTS.
6. THERE WERE ALL SORTS OF RUMORS THAT AFFECTED US AND I BELIEVED THAT IF I APPLIED FOR REPATRIATION THE CHILDREN AND I WOULD NOT BE SEPARATED FROM MY HUSBAND BUT WOULD BE SENT TO JAPAN AND NOT HAVE TO WAIT INDEFINITELY IN AN UNHEALTHY CAMP FOR US AND THE CHILDREN WITH ALL THE TROUBLE, CONFUSION AND MISERY FROM WHICH WE SUFFERED FOR DEPORTATION WHICH MIGHT NOT TAKE PLACE FOR A LONG TIME AND WHICH MIGHT OCCUR WHEN THE WAR ENDED. HUSBAND WAS WORRIED THAT IF HE DIDN'T MAKE THE APPLICATION FOR VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION BUT LATER GOT DEPORTED TO JAPAN BEFORE THE WAR ENDED HE WOULD BE PUNISHED BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT AND THAT I MIGHT BE TOO AND THIS CAUSED US TO FEAR FOR OUR SECURITY THERE AND A LOT OF WORRY WHAT WOULD HAPPEN TO ME AND THE CHILDREN IF ANYTHING HARMFUL HAPPENED TO HIM. SO I HAD TO FOLLOW HIS ADVICE.
- 7(A) AFTER LOSING EVERYTHING AND WE WOULD BE UNSAFE BECAUSE OF THE HOSPITALITY TO JAPANESE. I HAD SOME FEAR BECAUSE OF THE RUMORS THAT IF MY HUSBAND GAVE YES ANSWERS HE MIGHT BE TAKEN AWAY FROM ME AND PUT IN FRONT LINE BY THE ARMY & BE KILLED BECAUSE THE ARMY HAD NO USE FOR JAPANESE. BUT MORE THAN ANYTHING I FEARED IT WOULD MEAN SEPARATION FROM MY HUSBAND IF I GAVE DIFFERENT ANSWERS FROM HIM AND SINCE HE WAS TO ANSWER NO I HAD TO THE SAME OR WE WOULD BE SEPARATED AND IF I DIDN'T WE MIGHT GET IN TROUBLE IN JAPAN BECAUSE WE WOULD HAVE A RECORD OF SAYING WE WERE LOYAL TO AMERICA FOR WHICH WE WOULD BE PUNISHED SO I DID JUST WHAT MY HUSBAND DID BECAUSE HE PERSUADE ME SO WE WON'T BE SEPARATED.
- 9(A) TO PROTECT THE WIVES AND CHILDREN AND THEY ALSO SPREAD THE RUMOR THAT IF WE ARRIVED IN JAPAN WITH OUR CITIZENSHIP WE WERE SURE TO BE PUNISHED BY THE JAPANESE AUTHORITIES AND MEMBERS OF OUR FAMILIES THERE WOULD BE MISTREATED AS WELL. IT WAS USELESS FOR ANYONE TO TRY TO GO AGAINST THE WILL OF THE MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE WHO WERE FOR RENUNCIATION OF CITIZENSHIP AS THERE WAS NOT TELLING WHAT COULD HAPPEN TO YOU BECAUSE OF ALL THE AGITATION AND EXCITEMENT GOING ON IN THIS CENTER. SO I GAVE IN TO THE WILL OF MY HUSBAND AND DID WHAT THE MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE DID.

# AFFIDAVIT

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF AFFIDAVIT

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

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

1. Name <i>AYAKO TSUNEMOTO</i>		Date of Birth <i>AUGUST 20 1917</i>	
2. If born prior to December 1, 1924	(A) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality? <i>NO</i> <i>(THE REASONS SEE ATTACHED PAPER)</i>	When	Where
	3. If born since December 1, 1924 (A) Was your name ever registered with a Japanese Consulate for the purpose of reserving your Japanese nationality?		
If so, did you thereafter renounce your Japanese nationality?		When	Where
4. State periods of visits to Japan and purpose of each visit:			
Date		Purpose	
From	To	<i>I VISITED TO JAPAN WHEN I WAS A CHILD WITH PARENTS BUT THEY NEVER BACK TO U.S. THEY SENT ME THE JAPANESE SCHOOL (COMPULSORY).</i>	
	<i>APRIL 1937</i>		
<i>JAN 1946</i>			
5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:			
School		Period of Attendance	
<i>YANO PRIMARY SCHOOL</i>		From <i>APRIL 1, 1925</i>	To <i>MARCH 28, 1932</i>
Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary). <i>GENERAL SUBJECTS</i>			
6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan? <i>YES</i> . If so, give date. <i>I DO NOT RECALL</i> , and your reasons for so applying: <i>I WAS TOLD BY MY HUSBAND THAT THERE WERE PROPAGANDA THAT AROSE FROM THE CAMP SAYING THAT ALL ALIEN MEN AND FEMALE WERE GOING TO BE DEPORTED TO JAPAN AND U.S. GOVERNMENT HAD REPUDIATED NISEI'S CITIZENSHIP BY EVACUATING AND CONFINING THEM TO CAMP AND THAT IT INTENDED TO DEPORT NISEI WITHOUT NISEI'S CONSENT TO JAPAN AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AND THAT, THEREFORE, WE MUST ASK TO BE SENT TO JAPAN OR ELSE BE CONFINED FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD AND FINALLY BE REMOVED TO JAPAN WHEN CIRCUMSTANCES PERMITTED SUCH A REMOVAL (CONTINUED ON ATTACHED PAPER)</i>			
7. (A) Have you ever expressly indicated that you would not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States? <i>YES</i> <i>(SEE ATTACHED PAPER FOR REASONING)</i>		Have you ever declined to answer when asked whether you would swear unqualified allegiance? <i>NO</i>	
Or have you ever given a qualified answer to such question asked at War Relocation Centers? <i>NO</i> . 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? <i>NO</i> . If so, state when you changed your mind and your reasons therefor: <i>I DID NOT CHANGED MY MIND SO THAT I WOULD NOT BE FORCED TO RESETTLED IN COMMUNITIES HOSTILE TO U.S.</i>			

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

*I DID NOT KNOW WE WOULD BE SENT TO THE W.R.A. AT TULE LAKE. I JUST INDICATED IN NEGATIVE TO THE ANSWER (THAT IS TO SAY, TO SWEAR UNQUALIFIED ALLEGIANCE TO THE U.S.) THE REASONS WHY I HAVE DONE YOU MAY FIND IN REFERENCE (QUESTION) 7-A*

8. (A)	Answer		Period of Membership
	Yes	No	
WERE YOU EVER AT ANY TIME A MEMBER OF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS:			
Black Dragon Society (Kokuryu Kai)		<i>NO</i>	
Central Japanese Association (Beikoku Chuo Nipponjin Kai)		<i>NO</i>	
Central Japanese Association of Southern California		<i>NO</i>	
Dai Nippon Butoku Kai (Military Virtue Society of Japan or Military Art Society of Japan) (Hokubei Kai)		<i>NO</i>	
Heimuska Kai, also known as Hokubei Heieki Gimusha Kai Zaibei Nihonjin, Heiyaku Gimusha Kai, and		<i>NO</i>	
Zaibei Heimusha Kai (Japanese residing in American Military Conscripts Assoc.) Heimusha Kai		<i>NO</i>	
Hinode Kai (Imperial Japanese Reservists)		<i>NO</i>	
Hinomaru Kai (Rising Sun Flag Society—a Group of Japanese War Veterans)		<i>NO</i>	
Hokubei Zaigo Shoko Dan (North American Reserve Officers Association)		<i>NO</i>	
Japanese Association of America (Zaibei Nihonjin Kai)		<i>NO</i>	
Japanese Overseas Central Society (Kaigai Dobo Chuo Kai)		<i>NO</i>	
Japanese Overseas Convention, Tokyo, Japan, 1940		<i>NO</i>	
Japanese Protective Association (Recruiting Organization)		<i>NO</i>	
Jikyoku Iin Kai (Current Affairs Association)		<i>NO</i>	
Kibe Seinen Kai (Association of U. S. Citizens of Japanese Ancestry who have returned to America after studying in Japan)		<i>NO</i>	
Nanka Teikoku Gunyudan (Imperial Military Friends Group or Southern California War Veterans)		<i>NO</i>	
Nichibei Kogyo Kaisha (The Great Fujii Theatre)		<i>NO</i>	
Northwest Japanese Association		<i>NO</i>	
Sakura Kai (Patriotic Society or Cherry Association—composed of Veterans of Russo-Japanese War) (Cherry Blossom Society)		<i>NO</i>	
Shinto Temples		<i>NO</i>	
Sokoku Kai (Fatherland Society)		<i>NO</i>	
Suiko Sha (Reserve Officers Association Los Angeles)		<i>NO</i>	
Hokoku Seinen-Dan		<i>NO</i>	
Hokoku Joshi Seinen-Dan		<i>NO</i>	
Sokoku Kenkyu Seinen-Dan		<i>NO</i>	
Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-Dan	<i>YES</i>	<i>NO</i>	<i>I DO NOT RECALL</i>
(B) Give reasons for becoming a member:	<i>I DID NOT KNOW THE PURPOSE OR WHAT SORT OF THE ORGANIZATION IT WAS, BUT MY HUSBAND WISHED ME TO JOIN A MEMBER OF THE ORGANIZATION. HE TOLD ME WE WOULD BE DEPORTED TO JAPAN SOON OR LATER SO BETTER FOR US TO PREPARE FOR LIFE IN JAPAN WHEN WE WERE DEPORTED, BY LEARNING THE JAPANESE CULTURE AND CUSTOMS. HE SAID THAT THE ORGANIZATION WAS FORMED FOR LEGITIMATE PURPOSE SO IT WAS A LAWFUL OR A LEGAL ORGANIZATION FORMED FOR LAWFUL PURPOSE AND THAT IT WAS NOT ENGAGED IN ANY ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES. AND THAT THE GOVERNMENT SPONSORED THE ORGANIZATION, BECAUSE IT GAVE THIS ORGANIZATION MEETING PLACES AND LET LEADERS PROSELYTE AND ENGAGED IN PROPAGANDA WORK. THEREBY I COMPLIED WITH HUSBAND'S ADVICE.</i>		
(C) State nature of your activity and offices you held:	<i>I WAS JUST A ORDINARY MEMBER OF THE ORGANIZATION AND DID NOT HOLD ANY OFFICER AND I WAS DIFINITELY SURE THAT NEVER ATTENDED A MEETING OR NEVER PARTICIPATED IN ITS ACTIVITIES HELD BY THE ORGANIZATION, BECAUSE I WAS DETAINED IN HOME TO BE TAKEN CARE OF TWO CHILDRENS AND ONE BABY.</i>		
(D) If you voluntarily discontinued membership in any of the aforementioned organizations, give approximate date and reasons for so doing:	<i>NO. BECAUSE MY HUSBAND WISHED NOT TO BE DISCONTINUED HE TOLD ME THAT THE W.R.A. WANTED CITIZEN WHO HAS NEVER BEEN JAPAN TO JOINED IN ORDER TO PREPARE FOR THEIR FUTURE LIFE IN JAPAN AND ALSO IF YOU ARE IN THE ORGANIZATION IT WOULD BE BEST FOR YOU TO BE ABLE TO SAY ON ARRIVAL IN JAPAN THAT WE HAD NOT BEEN OPPOSED TO JAPAN, THEREBY, I COMPLIED WITH HUSBAND'S ADVICE.</i>		

(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 I HAVE MENTIONED IN QUESTION 8-B AND 8-C SO AS YOU SEE I WAS NOT PAID MUCH ATTENTION TO THE ORGANIZATION I JUST FOLLOWED WITH MY HUSBAND'S ADVICE SO I DID NOT CLAIMED. MY HUSBAND TOLD ME THAT THE ORGANIZATION WAS NOT ENGAGED IN ANY UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES IT WAS FORMED FOR LEGITIMATE PURPOSE.

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

I WAS NOT DOING ANYTHING IN THE ORGANIZATION AND I HAD NEVER ATTENDED ANY MEETING OR NEVER PARTICIPATED ITS ACTIVITIES HELD BY THE ORGANIZATION SO I HAD NEVER THOUGHT OF ANY METHOD BY WHICH IT COULD BE DISCONTINUED.

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

Give reasons for so doing: I DO NOT RECALL WHEN I APPLIED FOR FORMS BUT REASON WHY I DECIDED TO APPLIED, MENTIONED AS UNDER. MY HUSBAND TOLD ME THAT ~~THE~~ THERE WERE PROPAGANDA CIRCULATED AND GENERALLY WAS BELIEVED THAT THE IF THEY DID NOT RENOUNCE CITIZENSHIP AND ASK TO BE SENT TO JAPAN AND DID NOT SWEAR UNQUALIFIED ALLEGIANCE TO THE U.S. THAT THEY MIGHT BE PUNISHED OR SUBJECTED TO REPRISALS BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT OR ITS PEOPLE WHEN THEY ARRIVED IN JAPAN, OR THEY WOULD BE FORCED TO RELOCATE IN THE U.S. IN A DESTITUTE CONDITION IN COMMUNITIES HOSTILE TO THEM WHERE THEIR SAFETY WAS THREATENED UNLESS THEY RENOUNCED AND WERE ORDERED TO INTERNED BY THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT AND ALLOWED TO REMAIN IN THE PROTECTIVE SECURITY OF THE CAMP. THEREBY, I COMPLIED WITH HUSBAND'S ADVICE AND FOLLOWED THE MAJORITY OF THE APPLICANTS WHO HAS APPLIED APPLICATION FOR RENOUNCING CITIZENSHIP

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

THE PRINCIPAL SUBJECT OF THE REASONS GIVEN IN ANSWER TO PRECEDING QUESTION TO OFFICER DOES NOT DIFFER

(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 I MENTIONED BEFORE THAT EVERY DECISIONS HAD BEEN COACHED BY MY HUSBAND SO I DID ~~NOT~~ CLAIMED THAT MY RENOUNCIATION WAS CAUSED BY FEAR ~~OF~~ WHEN THE HEARING OFFICER TOLD ME IT WAS NOT NECESSARY FOR ME TO RENOUNCE CITIZENSHIP IN ORDER TO BE REPATRIATED TO JAPAN. I WAS GOING TO CANCEL MY APPLICATION FOR RENOUNCIATION BUT I FAILED TO SO DOING BECAUSE IF I DID THAT SUCH A THING DURING THAT PERIOD OF TIME EVERYONE IN THE ORGANIZATION WOULD KNOW ABOUT IT AND MAY HAVE FEARED THAT I WOULD BE SUBJECTED TO DREADFUL GAZED BY MEMBER AND THREATENED BY AGITATORS "SAYING BY INU" (BLACK MAILER) OR IF I DID CHANGED MY MIND THAT MY FAMILY MIGHT BE COMPELLED TO BE RELOCATE WITHOUT FUND AND IN COMMUNITIES HOSTILE TO US AND WITHOUT THE ABILITY TO SUPPORT MYSELF AND MY TWO CHILDREN AND ONE BABY

(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: SINCE THE HEARING OFFICER TOLD ME IT WAS NOT NECESSARY TO BE RENOUNCED IN ORDER TO BE REPATRIATED TO JAPAN I BECAME VERY RELUCTANT TO RENOUNCE MY CITIZENSHIP. I DID NOT REALLY WANTED TO RENOUNCE CITIZENSHIP BUT I FAILED TO ~~WRITE~~ <sup>MAILED</sup> ANY LETTER THAT TO CANCEL MY APPLICATION FOR RENOUNCIATION BECAUSE IF I DID SUCH A THING DURING THAT PERIOD OF TIME, MAY HAVE FEARED THAT I WOULD BE DREADFUL GAZED BY MEMBERS AND CALLED BY "INU (BLACK MAILER) BY AGITATORS OR MY FAMILY MIGHT BE COMPELLED TO BE SENT WITHOUT FUND AND IN COMMUNITIES HOSTILE TO US.

(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: MY HUSBAND AND MYSELF WAS NOT REALLY WANTED TO RENOUNCE OUR CITIZENSHIP AND SO WE WROTE A LETTER TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR CANCELLING OUR RENOUNCIATION AND ASKING TO WITHDRAW OUR APPROVAL OF IT IN 1945 DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER BUT IT HAS NOT BEEN MAILED. THE REASONS WHY WE DID NOT MAILED SEE REFERENCE (QUESTION 9-C AND 9-D)

(F) If there are any other facts which influenced your action in renouncing your United States citizenship, state fully below or on a separate sheet if necessary. I HAVE A FACT WHICH INFLUENCED MY ACTION IN RENOUNCING MY U.S. CITIZENSHIP. I WILL PROVE MYSELF I WAS NOT DISLOYAL TO THE U.S. THAT I REFUSE TO GO JAPAN WHEN THE JAPANESE SHIP CAME TO THE U.S. IN NOV. 1941. TO TAKE JAPANESE CITIZENS BACK TO JAPAN. BECAUSE I WAS AN AMERICAN CITIZEN. I WAS JUST AS PATRIOTIC AS OTHER AMERICAN CITIZENS BUT MY AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP HAD REJECTED BY EVACUATION AND CONFINED TO CAMP FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD OF TIME TO BE FOLLOWED BY DEPORTATION TO JAPAN OR KEPT IN CONFINEMENT UNTIL THE WAR ENDED THEY WOULD NOT BE ACCEPTED AS CITIZEN IN THE U.S. IN ADDITION TO THE FACT, THAT MY HUSBAND WAS REFUSED TO SERVE BY GOVERNMENT, THAT GOVERNMENT CLASSIFIED HIM AS A ALIEN ENEMY BY GIVING HIM A 4-C DRAFT CLASSIFICATION ON FEB 17, 1943. THAT I BELIEVED THAT THE GOVERNMENT THEREBY HAD REPUDIATED HIS CITIZENSHIP AND HAD INDICATED THAT IT WOULD NOT RECOGNIZE HIM AS A CITIZEN BUT ONLY AS AN ALIEN ENEMY AND THAT I BELIEVED, THEREFORE, THE GOVERNMENT HAD NO INTENTION OF EVER (CONTINUED ON ATTACHED PAPER)

10. (A) If you now are in Japan, give your reasons for having returned to Japan.  
 IN 1945 DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER THE TIME WE ARE GOING TO BE <sup>RESITLED</sup> DEPARTED TO JAPAN. I WAS NOT REALLY WANTED TO BE MOVED OUT. BUT I HAD NOT ENOUGH COURAGE TO HAVE LETTING MY MIND TO BE CHANGED. IT WAS AGAINST MY WILL OR DESIRE THAT INFLUENCED BY PROPAGANDA.

(B) If you are in Japan, have you since you returned to Japan taken any action to resume or acquire Japanese citizenship? NO  
 Answer Yes or No  
 If you have, state nature of action taken and reasons therefor.  
 I WAS DEEMED TO BE SO CALLED "DUAL CITIZEN" SO IT WAS NOT NECESSARY FOR ME TO BE RESUMED OR ACQUIRED JAPANESE CITIZENSHIP AND I HAVE TO HOLD MY JAPANESE CITIZENSHIP SO I WOULD BE EXEMPTED FROM DEPRIVING MY RATION CARD

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 NONE 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 Ayako Isumoto  
 Branch of Service \_\_\_\_\_ Serial Number \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Signature in full of applicant)

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

AYAKO TSUNEMOTO

2-A AS A MATTER OF FACT I DID NOT ~~KNOW~~<sup>THOUGHT</sup> OF ANY METHOD BY WHICH IT COULD BE RENOUNCED UNTIL MY U.S. CITIZENSHIP HAS BEEN SOMEWHAT DEPRIVED. IF I OUP MY JAPANESE CITIZENSHIP I WAS FEARED THAT MY FAMILY WOULD BE DEPRIVED OF A RATION CARD AND, THEREFORE, MIGHT HAVE TO GO WITHOUT STAPLE FOOD OR STARVE. THEREBY, I FOLLOWED THE MAJORITY OF THE APPLICANTS

6 AND ANOTHER PROPAGANDA THAT AROSE FROM THE CAMP SAYING THAT IF THEY DID NOT ASK TO BE SENT TO JAPAN THEY WOULD NOT BE ACCEPTED IN JAPAN AND THEY MIGHT BE PUNISHED OR SUBJECTED TO REPRISALS BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT OR ITS PEOPLE WHEN THEY ARRIVED IN JAPAN SO THE GENERALLY WAS BELIEVED, THEREBY I FOLLOWED THE ADVICE OF MY HUSBAND.

7-A MY HUSBAND TOLD ME THAT THERE WERE PROPAGANDA CIRCULATED AND GENERALLY WAS BELIEVED, SAYING THAT IF WE INDICATED THAT WE WOULD SWEAR UNQUALIFIED ALLEGIENCE TO THE U.S. THEY EVENTUALLY WOULD BE FORCED TO RELOCATE IN A DESTITUTE CONDITION IN COMMUNITIES HOSTILE TO US, WHERE OUR SAFETY WAS THREATENED DURING THE WAR PERIOD AND, THEREFORE, WE HAVE TO INDICATE IN NEGATIVE TO THE ANSWER (THAT IS TO SAY, TO SWEAR UNQUALIFIED ALLEGIENCE TO THE U.S.) SO THAT WE WOULD BE DENIED LEAVE CLEARANCE AND WOULD BE KEPT IN CAMP AND NOT BE FORCED TO RELOCATE IN COMMUNITIES WHERE THE PEOPLE WERE HOSTILE TO PERSON OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY. MY HUSBAND TOLD ME IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE BECAUSE THEY CONFINED CITIZENS IN THE CAMP WHOEVER WERE JUST AS PATRIOTIC AS OTHER AMERICAN CITIZENS. THEREFORE, I COMPLIED WITH HUSBAND'S ADVICE.

9F LETTING HIM BE A CITIZEN AND THAT IT INTENDED FINALLY TO DEPORT HIM JAPAN, AS YOU SEE I HAD SUCH BELIEVES<sup>PROPAGANDA</sup> AND FEARS AND THESE INFLUENCED ME IN RENOUNCING CITIZENSHIP.

## PERSONAL QUESTIONNAIRE

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

- a. State your full name. AYAKO TSUNEMOTO
- b. Male? NO Female? YES Maiden Name? UNEDA
- c. Birth place? SAN GEBULLE CALIF. Birth date? AUG. 20, 1917
- d. Present address: NAKAMISE KAITAICHI-CHO AKI-GUN HIROSHIMA-KEN JAPAN.

## PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS

1. Where did you live before evacuation? 182 WILLIAMS ROAD SALINAS CALIF.
2. What was your occupation before evacuation? HOUSE-WIFE.
3. Who, if anyone, was wholly or partially dependent upon you for support at the time you were evacuated? MY HUSBAND
4. Where did your father and mother reside at the time of evacuation? JAPAN

Were they aliens? YES

What were their ages at the time of evacuation? 60 YRS. OLD (FATHER) 53 YRS (MOTHER)

Were your parents both evacuated also? NO Was either of them in ill health while in a WRA Center? NO Was either of them hospitalized while in a WRA Center? NO

If so, when and in what Center? BLANK

Were you or any other members of your family in ill health while in a WRA Center? NO

If so, state who was, and, if hospitalized, state when, for what period of time, and in what Center?

5. When and where were you married? APRIL 1937
- What is the name of your spouse? TSUNEMOTO
- Is your spouse (wife or husband) a U. S. citizen, a renunciant or an alien? A RENUNCIANT.

6. What are the names, birthdates and birthplaces of your children?
- |                                 |                     |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| <u>ELDEST DAUGHTER (HATSUE)</u> | <u>JULY 28 1938</u> |
| <u>SECOND " (MIWIKO)</u>        | <u>JAN 22 1941</u>  |
| <u>ELDEST SON (TADASHI)</u>     | <u>AUG 25 1942</u>  |

7. What members of your family were evacuated with you? YES WHOLE OF FAMILY HUSBAND, 3 CHILDREN (MENTIONED ABOVE) AND MYSELF.

8. State what members of your family (spouse, mother, father, brothers, sisters or children), were in Japan during the war? SPOUSE / MOTHER IN LAW. 2 BROTHERS IN LAW AND 1 SISTER IN LAW) FATHER MOTHER 4 SISTERS 1 YOUNGER BROTHER

9. Who of them, if any, were U. S. citizens? SPOUSE (1 BROTHER IN LAW)  
1 SISTER
10. Did any of them serve in the Japanese armed forces? 1 ~~BROTHER~~ BROTHER IN LAW
11. State what members, if any, of your spouse's family (your father-in-law, mother-in-law, sisters-in-law, brothers-in-law, or step-children) were in Japan during the war and whether they are U. S. citizens or Japanese aliens? MOTHER IN LAW 2 BROTHERS IN LAW  
1 SISTER IN LAW. 1 BROTHER IN LAW WAS U.S. CITIZENS OTHERS WERE  
JAPANESE ALIENS
12. Did you suffer any property losses by reason of your evacuation? YES Did you file a claim to recover losses you suffered by reason of your evacuation? NO For what amount did you file your claim? BLANK What amount did you receive in settlement of your claims? RECEIVED PARTIAL STUFF Did your parents suffer any property losses by reason of evacuation? NO If so, for what amount did they file claims? BLANK What amount did they receive in settlement of their claims? BLANK
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? NO

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

#### Re: LEAVES

14. Did you apply for "short term", "seasonal work", "indefinite leave", "student's leave" or "relocation" while you were in a WRA Center? NO  
When did you make that application? BLANK  
In what camp were you at that time? BLANK
- Were you denied leave? BLANK By whom? BLANK
- What reasons were given to you for denying your application? BLANK
15. Did you go out for seasonal work or on any leave clearance? NO When and where did you go and for what period of time? BLANK
- What type of work did you do? BLANK
- Did you experience any discrimination or persecution while on leave? BLANK If so, state the experience. BLANK
- To what Center did you return? BLANK

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. ....

I DO NOT KNOW ANYBODY

What happened to them? .....

BLANK

When and where did the occurrences take place? .....

BLANK

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

BLANK

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

I DO NOT KNOW

What happened to them? .....

BLANK

When and where did the occurrences take place? .....

BLANK

### Re: APPLICATIONS FOR REPATRIATION

17. To what Assembly Center were you evacuated? .....

SALINAS ASSEMBLY CENTER

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

POSTON ARIZONA

19. In what Block did you live there? .....

BLOCK 220 APT 12-C

With whom did you share quarters there? .....

WHOLE QUARTER RESIDED MY FAMILY

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

TULE LAKE CENTER

21. Did you make that application *before* or *after* you answered the Army Questionnaire in February or March, 1943? .....

AFTER

When did you make that application? .....

I DO NOT RECALL

Did you personally make that application? YES If not, who did? .....

I FOLLOWED THE ADVICE OF MY HUSBAND

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

Your husband? YES wife? NO father? NO mother? NO brothers? NO

sisters? NO father-in-law? NO mother-in-law? NO brothers-in-law? NO sisters-

in-law? NO When and in what Center were they at the time they did this? .....

TULE LAKE CENTER

Did they then fear that the government intended to deport all aliens to Japan? YES ;

that it intended to deport all Kibei to Japan? 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? NO
23. What members of your family pressured you into applying for repatriation to Japan?  
I FOLLOWED THE ADVICE OF MY HUSBAND  
What did they say to you to get you to apply for repatriation? I WAS TOLD BY MY HUSBAND THAT THERE WERE PROPAGANDA THAT AROSE FROM THE CAMP SAYING THAT ALL ALIEN MEN AND FEMALE WERE GOING TO BE DEPORTED TO JAPAN AND U.S. GOVERNMENT HAD REPUDIATED  
(CONT'D ON ATTACHED PAPER)
24. Did anyone else, not a member of your family, pressure you into applying for repatriation to Japan? NO. Name the persons who did and state whether they were Issei, Kibei, or Nisei. BLANK
- If those persons were leaders or members of any organization state the name of the organization. BLANK
- What did those persons tell you to get you to apply for repatriation? BLANK
25. What did you then believe would happen to you if you did not make an application for repatriation to Japan? \_\_\_\_\_
- Were you fearful that if you did not apply for repatriation you would be separated from your husband? \_\_\_\_\_ wife? \_\_\_\_\_ children? \_\_\_\_\_ mother? \_\_\_\_\_ father? \_\_\_\_\_ brothers? \_\_\_\_\_ sisters? \_\_\_\_\_ or other persons? \_\_\_\_\_
- Were those persons in the same Center with you at the time you applied for repatriation? \_\_\_\_\_ If any of them were not, state who was not and where they were at the time. \_\_\_\_\_
26. Did you believe that if you didn't apply for repatriation to Japan that sooner or later you would be forced to relocate in the U. S.? YES; in an area hostile to Japanese? YES; that you might be drafted into the armed forces? NO; that you would be separated from alien members of your family you believed would be deported to Japan? NO (HAD NO ALIEN MEMBER)
27. Did you make application for repatriation because you believed the Government had no use for you and intended to deport you to Japan because you were a Kibei? YES; or that it intended to deport you to Japan because your parents were there? YES; or because your parents were aliens here and that it intended to deport them on an exchange ship to Japan simply because they were aliens? NO; and that they wanted you to be with them and not be separated from them? NO.

Re: QUESTIONS 27 AND 28

28. In what WRA Center were you at the time you answered the Army Questionnaire containing Questions Nos. 27 and 28? POSTON ARIZONA
- Was the Questionnaire you answered the Army Questionnaire or the WRA Application for Leave Clearance, if you remember? I DO NOT RECALL

CONT'D. AYAKO TSUNEMOTO

23. NISEI'S CITIZENSHIP BY EVACUATING AND CONFINING THEM TO CAMP AND THAT IT INTENDED TO DEPORT NISEI WITHOUT NISEI'S CONSENT TO JAPAN AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AND THAT, THEREFORE, WE MUST ASK TO BE SENT TO JAPAN OR ELSE BE CONFINED FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD AND FINALLY BE REMOVED TO JAPAN WHEN CIRCUMSTANCES PERMITTED SUCH A REMOVAL AND ANOTHER PROPAGANDA THAT AROSE FROM THE CAMP SAYING THAT IF THEY DID NOT ASK TO BE SENT TO JAPAN THEY WOULD NOT BE ACCEPTED IN JAPAN AND THEY MIGHT BE PUNISHED OR SUBJECTED TO REPRISALS BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT OR ITS PEOPLE WHEN THEY ARRIVED IN JAPAN
- 51 WHEN WE WERE DEPORTED TO JAPAN, HE TOLD ME THAT THE ORGANIZATION WAS FORMED FOR LEGITIMATE PURPOSE AND GENERALLY WAS BELIEVED AND THAT THE GOVERNMENT GAVE THAT THE ORGANIZATION MEETING PLACE AND LET THEIR LEADER PROSELYTE AND ENGAGED IN PROPAGANDA WORK.
- 102 I WOULD BE PERMANENTLY SEPARATED FROM MY HUSBAND WHO WERE TO BE DEPORTED TO JAPAN.

29. Did you give a negative answer to Question No. 27? YES; to Question No. 28? YES.  
Did you refuse to answer Question No. 27? NO; Question No. 28? NO.
30. Did any members of your family pressure you or threaten you into giving a "No" answer to Questions Nos. 27 and 28 or into refusing to answer those questions? NO. Who were the family members who did this? NONE
- What did they say to you to get you to answer "No" to those questions or to refuse to answer those questions? BLANK
- Did you give a "No" answer to those questions or refuse to answer them because your father? YES mother? YES brothers? YES sisters? YES 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.? YES. Did you give "No" answers to those questions or refuse to answer them because your father? NO mother? NO brothers? NO sisters? NO or other family members? NO were in the U. S. but you believed they were to be deported to Japan and that they would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when they arrived there if you had answered "Yes" to those questions? NO. Did you give a "No" answer to those questions because you believed that eventually you would be deported to Japan and you feared that if you gave a "Yes" answer to those questions you would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when you arrived in Japan? YES.
31. Did any other persons pressure or threaten you into giving "No" answers to those questions or into refusing to answer those questions? NO. What are the names of those persons and state whether they were Issei, Kibei, or Nisei and the Blocks in which they lived and the organization, if any, of which they were members? BLANK
- What did those persons say to you to get you to give "No" answers to those questions or to refuse to answer those questions? BLANK
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 ~~NOT~~ <sup>NEVER THOUGHT</sup> OF ANYTHING WHICH IT COULD BE HAPPENED.
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? SAME AS #32 (ABOVE)
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 (I DID NOT REFUSED)
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 I COMPLIED WITH HUSBAND'S ADVICE
36. Did you give "No" answers to those questions or refuse to answer them because you already had applied for repatriation and believed that if you gave "Yes" answers your application for repatriation would be cancelled and you might be drafted into the armed

forces? NO; or be forcibly relocated in the U. S. while the war still was going on?  
<sup>YES</sup>  
<sup>(WASAMIA TEL. ME)</sup> Did you fear that if you were to be drafted you would be discriminated against and  
be persecuted in the armed forces? NO. Did you fear that if you were drafted? NO or  
relocated? NO you would be permanently separated from members of your family who  
were to be repatriated to Japan? YES; from what family members did you fear to be  
separated? HUSBAND & 3 CHILDREN

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? .....

BLANK

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? NONE

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? MY HUSBAND

40. Did you fear that if you gave "Yes" answers to those questions that it would mean you  
might be drafted into military service where you would be discriminated against or be  
persecuted by fellow soldiers or that you might be used as cannon fodder just because you  
had Japanese ancestry? NO. Who told you that this might happen to you? NONE

41. Did you fear that if you gave "Yes" answers to those questions that you might be attacked  
and harmed by groups of Issei, Kibei or Nisei in camp? NO. Name the group and its  
leaders or members from whom you feared this danger? BLANK

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

42. Were you, or any member of your family, or any friend or anyone else attacked by  
members of the pressure groups in that Center for showing loyalty to the U. S.? NO  
or opposition to the pressure groups? NO or for giving "Yes" answers to Questions  
Nos. 27 and 28? NO. If so, state the names of the persons who were attacked.....

BLANK

When were they attacked? BLANK 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? MY HUSBAND

44. Did you give "No" answers to Questions Nos. 27 and 28 or refuse to answer those questions because you had been informed by the WRA or understood that because you already had applied for repatriation to Japan that you did not have to answer those questions? NO Who told you this? BLANK

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

46. When and where did you first register for the draft? BLANK

What classification did you first receive? BLANK Did you ever receive a 4-C (alien enemy) classification? BLANK When did you receive that 4-C classification? BLANK

In what Center were you when you received it? BLANK 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*? BLANK

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? BLANK

Did you sign such a petition *before* you answered the Army Questionnaire in February or March, 1943 or *afterward*? BLANK Did you sign such a petition *before* you made a request for repatriation to Japan or *afterward*? BLANK When were your parents first placed on the free list or notified that they could be relocated? BLANK

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? NO

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? NO 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

AT THE TIME  
NOBODY WAS  
TRUST GOVERNMENT

Caucasians? NO; that the citizen members of your family would be relocated safe from harm? SAME AS ABOVE; and that the alien members of your family would be relocated safely? BLANK. Were the alien members of your family willing to return to their homes during the war if the Government would allow them? BLANK Were they willing to be relocated elsewhere in the U. S.? BLANK

49. Did you keep in touch with your Local Draft Board while you were in a WRA Center? BLANK. Did you report to your Draft Board after you were released from camp? .....  
 To what Draft Board? BLANK.....  
 What draft classification did you finally receive? BLANK.....  
 After your release from camp did you volunteer for service in our armed forces? .....  
 Were you drafted into the armed forces? ..... When .....; into what branch? .....; what period of time did you serve? .....; where did you serve? BLANK.....; what was your Serial Number? ..... Have you received an Honorable Discharge from such service? .....; what is the date of that Discharge? .....

**Re: MEMBERSHIP IN ORGANIZATIONS**

50. Were you at any time a member of the Hoshi Dan? NO; Seinen Dan? NO; or Joshi Dan? YES; at the Tule Lake Center? YES. When did you become a member? I DO NOT RECALL  
 How long were you a member? I DO NOT RECALL  
 When did you stop being a member? I DO NOT RECALL NONE  
 In what Block did you live at the time you became a member? .....  
 What was the name of your Block Manager? .....  
 With whom did you share living quarters at the Tule Lake Center? .....  
 .....  
 What organizations were active in that Block? .....  
 .....  
 What were the names of the leaders of the organizations in your Block? NOBODY  
 .....  
 51. Was your father? NO or mother? NO a member of any organizations? .....  
 .....  
 Did they persuade you to become a member? NO What did they say to you to persuade you to become a member? NONE  
 .....  
 .....  
 What other members of your family were members of the Hoshi Dan? MY HUSBAND;  
 .....;  
 Joshi Dan? NO .....;  
 Seinen Dan? NO .....;  
 Why did they become members? MY HUSBAND JOINED SO THAT HE WOULD LEARN THE JAPANESE CULTURE AND CUSTOMS AND SO HE PREPARED FOR LIFE IN JAPAN (CONTD ON ATTACHED PAPER)  
 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? NONE  
 .....

53. What did they tell you to persuade you to become a member? NOTHING

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

BLANK

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

I HAD NEVER THOUGHT OF ANYTHING WHICH IT COULD BE HAPPENED

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

What duties did you perform? NOTHING

How did you become an officer? NONE

When did you become an officer? NONE

From whom did you receive notice that you were an officer? NONE

What duties did you perform as an officer? BLANK

As a member did you attend any morning calisthenic exercises? NO Approximately how often did you join in the calisthenics? BLANK

Did you attend any of the organization's lectures? NO Approximately how many lectures did you attend? NONE What was the nature of those lectures? BLANK

Did you participate in any of their marching demonstrations? NO If so, how many?

BLANK

Did you attend any other meetings of the organization? NO Where and how often?

BLANK

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

Did anybody warn you that you could not withdraw from membership? NO Who gave you such a warning? BLANK

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

Had you learned that anyone who tried to drop membership had been threatened or had been beaten up for trying to drop membership? NO Who, if you know, was beaten for trying to do it? I DO NOT KNOW

What group did you hear was responsible for beating persons who tried to withdraw from membership? I DO NOT KNOW

57. Were you in fear that you would be attacked and beaten up by members if you tried to drop membership? NO What groups did you fear might do this? I DID NOT KNOW

58. Were you told that if you tried to drop membership the organization would report this matter to the Japanese Government and that when you were deported to Japan you would get in trouble with the Japanese Government? NO Who told you this? .....

BLANK

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? NO Who told you this? Nobody

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

60. Did you have your hair cut short or shaved? NO Did you wear any insignia of the organization and, if so, what insignia? NONE

61. If you or any member of your family was placed in the "Stockade" at Tule Lake Center state who was, for what period of time and for what reason NO

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

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

BLANK

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

When? ..... By whom? BLANK

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

64. When did you send a letter to the Attorney General or the Justice Department asking for forms upon which to renounce your citizenship? I DO NOT RECALL

(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 will be closed within a year?

I DO NOT RECALL Did you send it *between* December 21, 1944 and January 29, 1945? I DO NOT RECALL

66. Did you send it *after* the announcement of January 29, 1945, that the Tule Lake Center would be kept open? I DO NOT RECALL

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? I DO NOT RECALL; from a notice on a bulletin board? I DO NOT RECALL; from the Block Manager? I DO NOT RECALL; from what other persons? NONE

(b) Did you believe the announcement? NO. If not, state why you did not believe the announcement. MY HUSBAND TOLD ME I DID NOT KNOW THAT THE ANNOUNCEMENT

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

67. If the announcement of December 21, 1944, that all Centers would be closed within a year and the announcement of January 29, 1945, that Tule Lake Center would be kept open and there would not be any forcible relocations did not have anything to do with your decision to renounce your citizenship did you send the letter to the Justice Department asking for forms upon which to renounce citizenship because of any of the following fears, namely:

(a) fear of separation from *alien members* of your family, such as father? NO mother? NO father-in-law? NO mother-in-law? NO step-father? NO step-mother? NO other aliens? NO who you believed were to be deported to Japan? NONE; (b) fear of

being separated from *citizen members* of your family, such as your wife? NO husband? YES 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 threat or harm to yourself? NO or your wife? NO or husband? NO or children? NO or mother? NO or father? NO or other members? NO of your family from gangs in the Center? NO; (e) fear of mistreatment or physical harm from the Government or its agents? 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? NO Did you read that announcement in the Newell Star? NO; from a bulletin board? NO; or learn about it from the Block Manager? NO; or from other persons and, if so, name the persons: MY HUSBAND

69. Did you send the letter to the Justice Department asking for forms upon which to renounce your citizenship because you feared that December 21, 1944, announcement meant that you and the citizen members of your family would be forcibly relocated without money, a home or job in an area where people were hostile to Japanese while the war still was going on unless you renounced your citizenship? YES Were you afraid of being relocated because you had heard that jobs were scarce? YES; that employers did not wish to hire Japanese and you might not get work to support yourself and your family? YES; that the public was hostile to Japanese and you feared mob violence? YES. If you had been forcibly relocated what members of your family would you then have had to support? HUSBAND BE REDUCED TO BEGGARY

Had you heard of any relocated persons being discriminated against? DON'T KNOW; refused work? DO NOT KNOW; being insulted? DO NOT KNOW; being attacked? DON'T KNOW; being shot at? DON'T KNOW; being persecuted? DON'T KNOW; whose homes had been burned? DON'T KNOW When and where had these incidents taken place? DON'T KNOW

What were the names of the persons who had been mistreated and state what it was that happened to them. I DO NOT KNOW

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

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? NO

72. Were any members of your family in fear of what might happen to you or to them if you did not send such a letter and, if so, state of what or of whom they were in fear? I HAD NEVER THOUGHT OF ANYTHING WHICH IT COULD BE HAPPENED

73. Did you fear that if you did not send the letter and request forms upon which to renounce your citizenship that you would be separated from alien members of your family? NO; and, if so, from what alien members? NONE

or from citizen members? YES, and if so, from what citizen members of your family?  
MY HUSBAND & 3 CHILDRENS

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

75. Name other persons, not members of your family, who told you that you would be separated from your family if you did not send for the forms and renounce your citizenship and state whether they were Issei, Kibei or Nisei. NONE

76. What members of your family were in the Tule Lake Center at the time you sent that letter to the Justice Department? HUSBAND & 3 CHILDRENS

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

What did they fear or say to you to get you to send that letter?  
NONE

77. Did your husband? NO wife? NO father? NO mother? NO brothers? NO sisters? NO in-laws? NO force you to send a letter requesting forms on which to renounce your citizenship so that you wouldn't be separated from them by being forced to relocate while they remained in camp or finally were deported to Japan? If such person or persons were citizens of the U. S. state whether they already had sent for forms upon which to renounce their citizenship? NONE

What did such person or persons say to you to force you to renounce your citizenship?  
MY HUSBAND EXPLAINED ME A SITUATIONS AND I COMPLIED WITH HIS ADVICE

78. Did you send that letter requesting forms upon which to renounce citizenship because you heard that alien members of your family who had requested repatriation to Japan would have to stay in the Center until they could be exchanged or removed to Japan and that you ultimately would have to be relocated in this country and thus be separated from them unless you applied for renunciation? NO Who told you this might happen if you didn't renounce your citizenship? NONE

What alien members of your family already had asked for repatriation to Japan at the time you sent that letter? NONE

Were the alien members of your family on the WRA free list and eligible to relocate at the time you sent your letter to the Justice Department asking for forms upon which to renounce your citizenship? NO

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? NO Name the persons who told you this. NONE
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? NO; that you feared that you might be confined to camp until the war ended? NO; which might take many years? NO or that if the war did not come to an end you would be kept in camp forever? NO or that when and if the war ended the Government might deport you to Japan? NO and that you wanted to get away from camp life? NO 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? NO.
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? NO, husband? YES, father? NO, mother? NO, children? YES, brothers? NO, sisters? NO, other members of your family? NO.
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 NEVER FEARED OF ANYTHING THAT COULD BE TROUBLED I JUST FOLLOWED THE HUSBAND'S ADVICE  
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? NONE

83. Did you fear that if you didn't send for the forms and renounce your citizenship that you eventually might be drafted into our armed forces while you were in the Center and thus be separated from your citizen wife? NO; citizen children? NO; or other citizen members of your family? YES who were in the Center? HUSBAND Did you fear that if you didn't send for the forms and renounce citizenship that you eventually would be relocated and then might be drafted into our armed forces and then be separated from your wife? NO, your children? NO, other family members? NO who would have relocated with you? Who told you these things might happen if you didn't renounce your citizenship?

MY HUSBAND

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? NO 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? NO Who told you this would happen? BLANK

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? NO Did they tell you this? NO Name other persons who told you this. NONE

Did your parents fear that if you served in the armed forces that they would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when they arrived in Japan? NO Did they tell you this? NO Name other persons who told you this. NONE

86. Did any person or persons or group of persons tell you or spread the rumor that if you didn't send for the form and renounce your citizenship you would get into trouble with the Japanese government when you were deported to Japan? NO Name the persons who told you these things, the Blocks where they lived and the organizations to which they belonged. NO

87. Name the other members of your family whom you believed would get in trouble there if you didn't renounce your citizenship and state whether they were in the Center with you.

NONE

88. If any members of your family were in Japan at the time, did you fear that they might be punished by the Japanese government if it learned that you did not renounce your U. S. citizenship? NO What members of your family there did you fear might get in such trouble? NONE

89. With what agents of Japan did you think you or your family members would get in trouble if you did not renounce your citizenship? NONE

(The Japanese police? NO; Kempeitai? NO; Army? NO; Neighborhood Associations? NO; other agencies? NO.)

What did you fear would happen to you or to them? NONE

Did you believe that you or they would be put in prison? NO; internment camp? NO; be forced to work as slave laborers? NO; or what else did you fear would happen to you or to them? I NEVER THOUGHT OF ANYTHING THAT WOULD BE HAPPENED

90. If anyone else told you to send that letter, name the persons who did and state whether they were Issei, Kibei or Nisei and the Blocks in which they lived or where they worked at Tule Lake Center. NONE

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

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

Who were the Issei leaders of those organizations? I DO NOT KNOW

The Kibei leaders? I DO NOT KNOW

The Nisei leaders? I DO NOT RECALL

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? I DON'T RECALL. 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? I DO NOT RECALL. 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? NO. Who told you this would happen? NOBODY

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? NONE

of what leaders were you in fear? NOBODY

of what members were you in fear? NOBODY

Why were you in fear? NONE

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

93. If you or any member of your family or any friends were attacked by any of the leaders or members of any of the pressure groups for not doing what the pressure group leaders wanted state the names of the persons who were attacked, the time and place where attacked and by whom. NOBODY

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

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

96. Were you in fear that if you did not send that letter that you might be harmed by the leaders or members of any of the following organizations, namely: Hoshi Dan? NO; Seinen Dan? NO; Joshi Dan? NO; Manzanar gang? NO; the Poston gang? NO; Jerome gang? NO; San Pedro gang? NO; the Tiger gang? NO; the Black Dragon Society gang? NO; or other gangs? NO; or strong arm groups? NO. Name the leaders, members, groups or gangs of which you were in fear. NONE

97. While you were in Tule were you ever called an inu? NO; a spy? NO; a stooge? NO; an informer? NO; a White Jap? NO; a traitor? NO; kokuzoku? NO; or other names? NO, for not doing what the organizations wanted you to do? Nothing What names were you called? NONE

Were you in fear of being called such names? NO. What were the names of the persons who called you such names? NONE

98. How many persons called on you or spoke to you and asked you if you had sent for the forms upon which to renounce your citizenship? NOBODY What were their names? NONE

Did anyone check up on your mail in the block manager's office to see whether or not you had sent such a letter or had received an answering letter from the Justice Department? I DO NOT KNOW

State the names of the persons who checked up on you in this manner. I DO NOT KNOW

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: NONE

99. Were any members of your family or friends attacked, beaten or threatened for not sending for the forms? NO Name the persons who were attacked or beaten. NONE

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

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

#### Re: RENUNCIATION HEARING

101. Name the members of your family besides you who had a hearing on an application for renunciation of citizenship. Husband? .....; wife? .....; brothers? .....; sisters? .....; other family members? I DO NOT RECALL WHETHER I HAD A HEARING ON AN APPLICATION FOR RENUNCIATION OF CITIZENSHIP OR NOT BUT I HAD HEARING FOR RENUNCIATION
- Did you have your hearing before the renunciation of your wife? NO; husband? NO; brothers? NO; or sisters? NO Did you have it on the same day as your wife? NO; husband? I DO NOT KNOW IF I HAD ONE YES On what date did you have your renunciation hearing? I DO NOT RECALL
- Was your hearing officer a man? NO; a woman? YES Did you have an interpreter at your hearing? YES Did you need one? YES
102. At your renunciation hearing did you tell the hearing officer that you wanted to renounce because you were loyal to Japan, or that you wanted Japan to win the war, or that you were against the U. S. or make other statements indicating loyalty to Japan or disloyalty to the

U. S.? <sup>I DO NOT RECALL</sup> ~~YES~~ What, in substance, did you tell the hearing officer as reasons why you wanted to renounce your citizenship? I TOLD HER I SHOULD FOLLOW THE JAPANESE TRADITION "MEN IS FIRST" THEREBY I COMPLIED HUSBAND'S ADVICE ~~AT~~ U.S. GOVERNMENT CONSIDERED MY HUSBAND AS AN ALIEN ENEMY BY GIVING HIM A 4-C CLASSIFICATION SO (CONT'D ATTACHED PAPER)

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. MY HUSBAND HE WAS NISEI

103. Did the hearing officer tell you that you did not have to renounce your citizenship in order to go to Japan? <sup>I DO NOT REMEMBER</sup> Did you believe this? I DO NOT KNOW Were you in fear of the hearing officer? NO Why? NONE

Did you fear to tell the hearing officer the real reasons why you were renouncing your citizenship? NO What did you think would happen if you had told him the real reasons? I TOLD HIM THE REAL REASONS THROUGH AN INTERPRETER SO I NEVER THOUGHT OF ANYTHING THAT WHICH IT COULD BE HAPPENED

104. Did you fear that if you did and your renunciation was not accepted that you would get in trouble with your parents? NO; other family members? YES; who were in Tule Lake? HUSBAND + CHILDREN; or in some other internment camp? NONE Were you then in fear of being forcibly relocated in a dangerous area? NO (If your hearing took place after the January 29, 1945, announcement were you still in fear of eventual relocation in a hostile area? NO.) Were you then in fear of being drafted? NO Were you then in fear of separation from members of your family? YES From what members? HUSBAND + 3 CHILDREN

Were they in Tule Lake? YES; or in what other Center? NONE

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? I DO NOT KNOW Had they cancelled their applications to go to Japan? NO

105. Were you in fear that if your renunciation was not accepted you would be in danger of harm from any of the leaders or members of any of the pressure groups at the time you had your renunciation hearing? NO Had the leaders or members been removed to other camps at the time you had your hearing? I DON'T KNOW Were some leaders and members still in camp at the time you had your hearing? I DON'T KNOW What were the names of those who were still in camp? BLANK

.....; in your Block? .....

..... Were you in fear of them? NOBODY

106. Were you removed from Tule Lake Center to Bismarck? NO; Santa Fe? NO; When? NONE; with what groups: the 1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th groups? NONE What members of your family remained at Tule Lake? BLANK

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

Were they removed from Tule Lake before you had your renunciation hearing? NONE or after you had your hearing at Tule Lake? NONE

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

Name the other members of your family who renounced citizenship. NONE

107. Did you give such answers because other members of your family had been removed from Tule Lake and you thought that by so doing you would be re-united with them? NO. Did you fear that those family members would be deported to Japan and that if you gave such answers you would be re-united with them and be deported along with them? NO.

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

**Re: MITIGATION HEARING**

109. Did you have a "mitigation hearing" between December, 1945, and April, 1946? NO. In what Center did you have this hearing? NONE. Was your hearing officer a man? NO; a woman? NO. 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? NO. If you did, state why you did this. I DID NOT HAVE A MITIGATION HEARING

Were the members of your family with you in the same Center at the time of this hearing? YES. From what members of your family were you then separated? NONE

Where were those members of your family at the time of your mitigation hearing? NO WHERE

Were they then on the WRA or Justice Department free list and eligible for relocation? NO. Had they relocated? NO. If they had, state when. NONE

Did you then fear that members of your family in other camps were to be deported to Japan? BLANK. 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? BLANK

What members of your family, if any, were removed to other internment camps after you had your renunciation hearing? NOBODY

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

When were you released from detention? 1. DO NOT RECALL In what camp were you when you were released from detention? TULE LAKE If any of your family members were sent to Japan, state when they sailed for Japan? JAN. 1946 From what port did they sail? SEATTLE WASHINGTON What other members of the family accompanied them to Japan? HUSBAND + 3 CHILDRENS

When were you placed on the "free list"? NONE 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. NONE

Date: July 30 1955

ayako Tsunemoto  
Signature

Nakamise Kaitaichi cho  
Aki gun Hirashimaken Japan  
Address

none  
Telephone Number

Ayako Tsunemoto

*Jeppet*

2 A) Add to answer on 1st page the following by inserting:

I did not know of any method by which it could be renounced.

6. Yes. I do not recall the date.

My husband Chuzo, two young daughters, Hatsue, born July 28, 1938, and Michiko, born Jan. 22, 1941, and baby son, Tadashi, born Aug. 25, 1942, and I were in the W.R.A. Camp at Tule when I made the application for repatriation to Japan. In doing this I had to follow the advice of my husband. We believed the rumors that spread in Tule Lake Camp that all the Nisei sent there were sent there for the purpose of being deported to Japan because, having answered the loyalty questions in the negative we were considered just like aliens (Isseis) and the Government had the intention to deport us on the exchange ship to Japan. There were all sorts of rumors that affected us and I believed that if I applied for repatriation the children and I would not be separated from my husband but would be sent to Japan and not have to wait indefinitely in an unhealthy camp for us and the children with all the trouble, confusion and misery from which ~~we~~ <sup>we</sup> suffered for deportation which might not take place for a long time and which might ~~not~~ <sup>not</sup> occur when the war ended. Husband was worried that if he didn't ~~make~~ <sup>make</sup> the application ~~but got deported~~ for voluntary repatriation ~~and then~~ but later got deported to Japan before the war ended he would be punished by the Japanese government and that I might be too and this caused us to fear for our security there ~~and~~ a lot of worry what would happen to me and the children if anything harmful happened to him. So I had to follow his advice.

7(A) Yes.                      No.

No.

We lost everything we couldn't carry with us when we had to leave our home in Salinas, Calif., and take our two children into the Salinas Assembly Center and then on to Poston, Ariz. Our son Tadashi was born there Aug. 25, 1942. They had the registration at Poston and I gave negative answers to questions 27 and 28. The reasons I did are because our citizenship rights were taken away and we were put in camp with our children and didn't know what was going to happen to us. I believed the rumors that if ~~you~~<sup>we</sup> gave affirmative answers ~~you~~<sup>my husband</sup> the children and I might be forced out to relocate without any ~~means~~ means after losing everything and we would be unsafe because of the hostility to Japanese. I had some fear because of the rumors that if my husband gave Yes answers he might be taken away from me and put in front line by the Army and be killed because the Army had no use for Japanese. But more than anything I feared it would mean separation from my husband if I gave different answers from him and since he was to answer No I had to do the same or we would be separated and if I didn't we might get in trouble in Japan because we would ~~be considered as~~ ~~being~~ ~~have~~ have a record of saying we were loyal to America for which we would be punished. So I did just what my husband did because he persuaded ~~me~~ me so we won't be separated.

7(B) I did not change my mind because if ~~we did we~~<sup>we did we</sup> would have to settle somewhere outside without means and without friends and times were not good for us with the public being anti-Japanese.

7(C) I did not know we would be sent to Tule Lake.

8(A) Copy answer in affidavit.

8 B) My husband ~~joined because~~ joined because he was persuaded by members that members will be the first to be repatriated and that non-members would have to wait in camp for a long time before they were deported to Japan and that the organization would teach members more about Japan and the language to prepare them for life in Japan. My husband persuaded me to be joined as a member.

8(C) I was just an ordinary member and did not hold any office and I am definitely sure I never attended a meeting and never participated in any activities held by the organization. I was occupied at home taking care of two small children and one baby. My husband never went to any of their ~~meetings~~ meetings or doings either and when he was not at work he helped me at home with the children and was not interested in the organization.

8(D) No. My husband wanted me not to discontinue because he said the W.R.A. wanted citizens who ~~hadn't~~ didn't have much Japanese education to join to prepare for life in Japan and it would mean we would be repatriated sooner than non-members and would <sup>not</sup> have to stay with children in such a camp for such a long time and besides we would be better accepted in Japan if we were members.

8(E) I did not discontinue membership for reasons given in my answer to 8(D).

8(F) I was not doing anything in the organization and I had never attended any meeting and never ~~attended~~ took part in any of its activities so I never thought of ~~any~~ discontinuing it for we believed membership meant we will be repatriated and not have to stay in camp and we will be better accepted in Japan.

9(A) I do not recall just when I applied for the forms but I had to do it ~~to~~ so the children and I would not be separated from my husband. The rumors spread around this camp by the Dan, the neighbors and almost everybody that the ~~men~~ Nisei men who gave negative answers to the questionnaire would be deported to Japan soon as the Government could do it and that if their wives did not do it too they would be left in camp with their children and after a while be forced out on relocation by the W.R.A. like what was happening in other camps without money, house or employment. With the public being hostile to relocating Japanese we just couldn't face this problem with three children. My husband told me I have to renounce my citizenship so we will be together and being sent to Japan we will be better off than ~~than~~ having any of us relocate during those abnormal times. If it hadn't been for the Dan leaders and members and neighbors spreading those rumors and propaganda we would not have had those fears and we would not have renounced our citizenship. They also spread the rumors that if the husbands didn't renounce citizenship they would be taken into the army and send them to front lines to be killed and nobody would be left to protect the wives and children and they also spread the rumor that if we arrived in Japan with our citizenship we were sure to be punished by the Japanese authorities and members of our families there would be mistreated as well. <sup>some of the</sup> The names of persons who told us those things are \_\_\_\_\_

It was useless for anyone to try to go against the will of the majority of the people who were for renouncing citizenship as there was not telling what could happen to you because of all the agitation and excitement going on in this Center. So I gave in to the will of my husband and did what the majority of the people did.

9 B) I think I told her that I ~~would~~ follow the Japanese tradition <sup>Man</sup> ~~men~~ is first" - that I complied with husband's advice to renounce as the U.S. Government made my husband an alien enemy by giving him a 4-C classification and that I didn't want to be separated from ~~him~~ my husband who was to be deported to Japan. I don't remember if I gave any other reasons.

9(C) Neither husband nor I wanted to renounce our citizenship but we didn't have any other way to protect ourselves and children except by doing it. We were afraid of being relocated with our children in an area where people might be hostile to us because we are Nisei and have been in camps and without money, property or jobs so we could support ourselves and I couldn't face such a condition alone with children if my husband was sent to Japan and we were separated from him. Neither of us had any relatives in the States on whom we could rely for assistance as ~~in~~ x my parents, sisters and brother were in Japan and my husband's mother, brothers and a sister were in Japan.

9(D) Same answer as in 9(C)

9(E) Husband and I did not want to renounce our citizenship but because of our fears we just had to do it. We ~~not~~ we heard that things outside are not as bad as we had been told we wrote letter to Attorney General asking ~~him~~ to cancel our renunciations and to ~~withdraw~~ the approvals in 1945 about Dec. but it was not ~~mailed~~ mailed as we were too afraid of having to be relocated with children and nobody to help ~~us~~ us as ~~no~~ ~~relatives~~ x we didn't have any family or relatives in States to help us and we were worried about there still being hostility to Japanese.

9 F) ~~Being~~ Having to leave your home and eveything and go ~~into~~ into camps with children just because you are of the Japanese race and have to live under those conditions with ~~no~~ hostility to you outside camp and fear, distrust and hostility in the camp and nobody knowing what the future is going to be and being ~~made~~ victim of propaganda, hysteria and fear we just became confused with worry and fear. If the Government had let us be citizens and did not do these things to us we would not have acted ~~as~~ like abnormal persons.

10(A) In December 1945 at the time we were going to be sent to Japan we did not really want to move out but neither husband nor I had enough courage to overcome the fears we had for such a long time and were worried about having to relocate with three children and no one to depend on as our relatives were in Japan.

10(B) No.