

12:19

SUKIMOTO, FRED YOSHITERU

1948-1961

78/177
c

TO MR. WAYNE M. COLLINS:

om
The undersigned FRED YOSHITERU SUKIMOTO wishes
to be included in the mass suit to restore my United States
citizenship.

8/17/48

ACTIVE LIST

Fred Yoshiteru Sukimoto
Signature

Name FRED YOSHITERU SUKIMOTO
Present address YAMASHITA, TAKAMICHI MURA, TAMANA GUN, KUMAMOTO KEN,
JAPAN
Date of birth APRIL 18 1916
Month day year
Place of birth SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
Township State
Place of citizenship renouncement TULE LAKE RELOCATION CENTER
NEWELL, CALIFORNIA

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

No, I have not received any letter of approval
on citizenship renunciation from the Attorney General.

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

Dear Sir:

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

My reasons for this are as follows: I wish you to proceed to have my U. S. citizenship status but I cannot send you the forms. I'm hospitalized for over a year now but I cannot move. I regret to say that I can't go to Fukuoka to see the American Consular to have my affidavit notarized. So please do not drop my name from the list of plaintiffs.

Dated: June 6, 1955.

My name is: Fred Yoshitaka Sakamoto
(Please sign your full name)

My birthdate is: April 18, 1916

My address is: Kumamoto Ken, Tenmei Gen.

Takemichi Muwa
Aza Yamashita

This space is also for correspondence.

このにも通信文を記載することができます

Fred Yoshiteru Sekimoto
Aza Yamashita, Takemichi Mura
Tamane Gun, Kamekoto Kans



AEROGRAMME

RECEIVED
JUN 13 1955

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

PAR AVION
航空

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

折込線

折込線

このにも通信文を記載することができます

This space is also for correspondence.

June 29, 1955

Mr. Fred Yoshiteru Sukimoto
Aza Yamashita, Takamichi Mura
Tamana Gun, Kumamoto Ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Sukimoto:

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

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

October 25, 1957

Mr. Fred Yoshiteru Sukimoto
Aza Yamashita 220, Daimei-Mura,
Tamana-Gun, Kumamoto-Ken
Japan

Mr. Sukimoto:

----- I am enclosing you a copy of one Affidavit,
the original of which was sent air mail. You
should keep this copy for future reference.

Very truly yours,

WMC
Enc.

WAYNE M. COLLINS

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

TELEPHONE GARFIELD 1-1218

October 25, 1957

Mr. Fred Yoshiteru Sukimoto
Aza Yamashita 220, Daime1-Mura
Tamana-gun, Kumamoto-Ken,
Japan

Mr. Sukimoto:

Dear

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

WMC
Enc.

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

Telephone GARfield 1-5827

November 26, 1957

Mr. Fred Yoshiteru Sukimoto
Kumamot Ken, Tamana Gun
Daimei Mura, Aza Yamashita 220
Japan

Dear Mr. Sukimoto:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

Wayne M. Collins

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

*Approved
Pending Voting*
ejf

FEB 5 1958

JDG:CMR
146-54-543
93-1-1320

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

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

Dear Mr. Burke:

This is in response to your letter of November 27, 1957, enclosing an affidavit for a determination as to whether the case of the above-named renunciant may be considered as coming within the coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the case of Acheson v. Murakami, 176 F. 2d, 953, in accordance with a letter from this Department dated September 21, 1953, to Mr. Wayne M. Collins.

We have examined the affidavit, together with the pertinent Governmental files and are of the opinion that the case of the subject affiant may be considered as coming within the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the Murakami case. However, we are unable to agree to the disposition of his case as outlined in our above-mentioned letter to Mr. Collins, for the reason subject admitted in his affidavit that since his return to Japan he has voted in a political election in that country.

For your information, we are enclosing three copies of a self-explanatory letter to the Department of State. We also attach the original and one copy of subject's affidavit.

Yours very truly,

JOSEPH D. GUILFOYLE
Acting Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

Enclosures:
Original and copy
of affidavit.
Three copies of letter
to Department of State.

By: Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

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

ejf

FEB 5 1958

JDD:CMR
116-54-543
93-1-1320

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

Attention: Miss Frances Knight
Director, Passport Office

Re: Fred Yoshitera Sukimoto
Your ref: F130

Dear Sirs:

There is enclosed, for your information, a copy of a letter from this Department to Lloyd H. Burke, Esquire, United States Attorney, Northern District of California, in which we advised him that the case of the above-named renunciant may be considered as coming within the scope of the Murakami decision. However, you will note that we do not agree to stipulate to the entry of a Judgment because this subject voted in an election in Japan. Also enclosed is a copy of the supplemental affidavit submitted by the subject.

Yours very truly,

JOSEPH D. GUILFOYLE
Acting Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By: Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enclosures:

Copy of affidavit.

Copy of letter to
Lloyd H. Burke, Esquire.

May 5, 1958

Mr. Fred Yoshiteru Sukimoto
Daimei Mura
Aza Yamashita 220, Tamana Gun
Kumamoto Ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Sukimoto:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

If the U.S. Consul and the State Department can be convinced by your own statement, under oath, supported if possible by affidavits of other persons acquainted with the facts, that you voted because of your fear of punishment in some form from the Occupation authorities or from the Japanese authorities or your fear of the loss of a ration card the State Department should hold that you did not lose your U.S. citizenship and should issue a U.S. passport to you. (If the State Department denies you a U.S. Passport an application thereafter can be made for a Certificate of Identity to enable you to return to the U.S. to have a U.S. District Court decide whether or not you lost your citizenship by voting in Japan.)

I am enclosing a copy of the transmittal letter of the Justice Department to the State Department which you must keep in your possession and present to a U.S. Consul in Japan when you apply for your U.S. passport.

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

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss
Encl. 1

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

July 25, 1958

Mr. Fred Yoshiteru Sukimoto
Kumamoto-ken, Tamana-gun
Daimei-mura, Aza Yamashita 220
Japan

Ret to
U.S.

Yoshiteru
Yogami
224 W. St. Paul
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Sukimoto:

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

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

Very truly yours,

WAYNE M. COLLINS
Attorney At Law
Mills Tower, 220 Bush Street
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA

Garfield 1-5827

October 12, 1960

Mr. Fred Yoshiteru Sukimoto
c/o Togami
224 W. St. Paul, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Sukimoto:

It is time that you paid your obligation to me for legal services rendered to you and for which on July 11, 1957, you signed promissory notes to pay \$800.00 plus interest at the rate of 6% per year. Your obligation to me is long overdue.

You were able to pay your own transportation expenses and those of members of your family back to the U. S. either with your own money or with borrowed funds. Inasmuch as you were able to do that it seems to me that you should make immediate arrangements to pay your obligation to me.

Oct 28, 1960
If you will remit to me the sum of \$ 800.00 on or by December 12, 1960, I will accept that sum in lieu of the sum due on the notes upon which interest has accumulated and thereupon cancel the notes.

I expect you to answer this letter and let me know what your intentions are respecting this matter. A self-addressed stamped envelope is enclosed for your reply.

Very truly yours,

W.M. Collins

Enc: env.

*but at same address was
MR 7/28/61*

NO ANS
NOV 30 1960

*7/15/61
resent 7/28/61 to
2522 Kansas
Santa Monica*

7/28/61

located address
from p/b

2522 Kansas
Santa Monica

Fred; Bal \$ 800⁰⁰

Grace; " \$ 300⁰⁰
Old m

What are totals for each? \$ 1100⁰⁰

Salaries - Reduce each to
\$ 300⁰⁰

F.H.

La Sufa

c/o Yoshiyuki
Togami

224 W. St. Paul
Chicago, Ill.

July 29, 1961

Dear Sir:

In regards to the July 28th letter, I am sorry to say that we cannot be able to pay that amount in one full payment. We're willing to pay you of course, but we just cannot manage it right at this moment. Can we make an agreement that we pay you the amount of \$10.00 a month for the both of us? If you can, we sure appreciate it very much.

Sincerely yours,
Mr & Mrs. Fred Subinoto

November 9, 1961

Mr. Fred Yoshiteru Sukimoto
Mrs. Grace Akiye Sukimoto
2522 Kansas Ave., Apt. 2
Santa Monica, Calif.

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Sukimoto:

In reply to your recent letter I wish to inform you that if the two of you will pay me the sum of \$600.00 on or by June 1, 1962, I will treat such payment as being in full of your obligation to me in the sum of \$1100.00.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss

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

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

(B) Give reasons for becoming a member: **I lived in Block 5 at Tule Lake with my wife and child (born Sept. 1944). My father-in-law and mother-in-law were organization members and said I must be a member to make sure of our repatriation together to Japan or else I'd be left behind and be deported later on or after the war.**
My wife's parents put pressure on both my wife and me. Mr. Matsuda, Issei in block 6 said for me to join, that I would be deported anyway, and otherwise I would be left alone in this country with no status and be deported after the war.

(C) State nature of your activity and offices you held: **My father-in-law put my name in as a member of the "cultural group". I did not know what it meant. This was just before the third group was removed. I do not remember performing any duties. I went to exercises and marching a couple of times and a lecture which I did not understand as I did not know Japanese.**

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

6. continued:

relied on my father-in-law. Mr. Kirito, Mr. Matsuda and Mrs. Matsuda in block 6 used their influence to get us to make request and they came to father-in-law's place and urged making of request. I did not want to get separated from my wife and rest of family. For same reasons I made another request at Bismarck in 1945 as I believed I would be deported and repatriation was the only way to be reunited with my wife and child.

7(A) continued:

The man who became my father-in-law said for me to sign "no", that I must repatriate with the family. I was engaged to marry his daughter Grace. I had feeling of protest and bitterness against the treatment in camp and there were agitators who stirred everybody up to answer No-No to protest it. I had registered for the draft in Oct. 1940 and had 1-B classification and soon after I went to camp, I received 4-C alien enemy, classification. I was afraid to return to Clarksburg, California, where I lived before evacuation because of the strong feeling against persons of our race, and also I was afraid I might be in for it at the hands of some of the fanatics in camp who were against the questionnaire. I had gone out to Missoula, Montana, on work leave in the fall of 1942 and worked in sugar beets for 3 months near Victoria, Montana, experienced race discrimination as people in stores and movies said "No Japs allowed". Because of being afraid to be sent out to relocate which would separate me from Grace who became my wife and not wanting to volunteer for the Army which would mean separation I answered No-No.

8(F) continued:

that if I tried to drop out this would be reported to the Japanese Government and when I was deported I would get in trouble with the Japanese Government. I was afraid of this kind of trouble and also of meeting with harm from some of the more fanatic groups. Ted Komura was beaten by the Manzanar gang. My wife's parents were always in favor of my membership and my mother-in-law cut my hair short one time about early 1945.

9(A) continued:

outbursts of excitable camp residents. I was afraid of opposing the dan as they went around in groups and I did not want to cause hardship and trouble for my family. There were many persons who checked with me about getting form and renouncing.

My father-in-law was determined to take all of us with him to Japan and he told me that if I did not renounce, I would get into trouble in Japan. There were rumors and talk by several persons about trouble in Japan, and I was afraid that my wife and parents-in-law would also be in trouble there if I did not renounce, and my stepmother who was in Japan might be punished. I knew little of Japan as I had only short visit as a child, and no education there, but I heard rumors and talk about bad treatment.

My parents-in-law were like my guardians before my marriage. My own parents were deceased and I had stepmother in Japan and my father-in-law pressured me to renounce, saying he would take my wife and child away from me and he would have done it.

9(B) continued:

My father-in-law had coached me and also Mr. Matsuda and I couldn't help but believe that there was nothing left for me in this country because of my status, and I did not want to cause further conflict and break up family and lose my wife and child.

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

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

I told my father-in-law I wanted to drop out, that I could not understand Japanese at all. He said to leave my name in the organization. I heard that I would be dismissed from the dan if I did not attend meeting so I did not go, but they did not dismiss my name. Mr. Matsuda and Mr. Kirito and others said
(continued)

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

I believe the Seinen dan people brought form for me to fill out and sail about the time everybody was doing so. I heard that we would be forced outside of camp and have to live in some dangerous area, that the general public was very hostile towards persons of our race and I was afraid I would not be able to support my wife and baby Yoshiaki who was born in Tule Lake in Sept. 1944. There were many rumors about different kinds of discrimination, attacks and destruction of property, and that we should renounce and stay in camp safely until such bad feeling on the outside died down. My father-in-law and mother-in-law said I should renounce and avoid the outside dangers, and they were afraid of conditions outside of camp.

My father-in-law said I must renounce to avoid family separation, that he was going to take all of us to Japan and if I did not go, he would take my wife and child. I did not want to be separated from them. Mr. Matsuda came around all the time, and he and Mr. Kirito, of block 6, said there would be separation of family if I did not renounce.

Conditions in camp were bad for us and there had been violence and trouble going on and agitators roaming around, and we had no protection against sudden
(continued)

(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 believed my talk with the hearing officer was about the evacuation, and I said that citizenship had become of no value and I had received 4-C classification. He asked us to reconsider. I said my father-in-law told me to renounce and officer said I was old enough to decide for myself. (continued)

(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:

My situation was as described in Question 9(A) to time of renunciation. I was sent to Bismarck about Feb. 1945, and was re-united with family in Dec. 1945 at the boat.

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

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

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

10. (A) If you now are in Japan, give your reasons for having returned to Japan. **My father-in-law and mother were determined to take family to Japan.**

My wife was at Tule after I was sent to Bismarck and I wired to her that I wanted to remain in the U.S. and I was told that mother-in-law would take my wife and child to Japan. Once I cancelled my request for repatriation but I received another wire that they were going to board the ship so I had to repatriate or lose my wife and child.

I have worked for U.S. Army at Nakota Station APO from 1946 to 1952 as interpreter.

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

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

I voted in 1946 in election in ^{Answer Yes or No} ~~Tule~~ ^{gun, Kamekoto} because it was the order of the city official and also General MacArthur's order and if I didn't it would be a violation and I wouldn't receive rations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Relationship	Name
Branch of Service	Serial Number

/s/ Fred Yoshiteru Sukimoto

(Signature in full of applicant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this **4th** day of **November**, 19 **57**

**U.S. Consulate Seal
Fukuoka, Japan**

**/s/ Wm. Dixon
American Vice Consul**

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. Fred Yoshiteru Sukimoto
- b. Male? Female? Maiden Name? _____
- c. Birth place? San Francisco, Calif. Birth date? 4/18/1916
- d. Have you ever renounced Japanese Nationality? No When? _____
Where? _____

Have you ever visited Japan? yes When? just briefly when I was a child Dec, 1945 to present

Did you attend school in Japan? no When? _____

How long? _____ What Schools? _____

Period of attendance: _____

VOTED 1946

106: WIFE, GRACE AKIYE - FIN. JUDG. 9/23/54 - Cleared by affidavit (Japan)
PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS

1. Where did you live before evacuation? Clarksburg, California

2. What was your occupation before evacuation? farmer

3. Who, if anyone, was wholly or partially dependent upon you for support at the time you were evacuated? none

4. Where did your father and mother reside at the time of evacuation? _____
both were deceased - step-mother in Japan

Were they aliens? yes

What were their ages at the time of evacuation? step-mother - 47

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

Were you or any other members of your family in ill health while in a WRA Center? no If so, state who was, and, if hospitalized, state when, for what period of time, and in what Center? _____

5. When and where were you married? 1943 at Fukuoka
What is the name of your spouse? Grace Akiye

62
15
47

Is your spouse (wife or husband) a U. S. citizen, a renunciant or an alien? renunciant - now US citizen

6. What are the names, birthdates and birthplaces of your children? Yoshiaki - 9/1944 at Fuji; Noboru - 1949 at Japan; Naomi - 1955 at Japan
7. What members of your family were evacuated with you? (Wife, husband, children, father, mother, brothers, sisters, father-in-law, mother-in-law) none
8. State what members of your family (spouse, mother, father, brothers, sisters, children, father-in-law or mother-in-law) were in Japan during the war? step-mother
9. Who of them, if any, were U. S. citizens? none
10. Did any of them serve in the Japanese armed forces? _____
11. State what members, if any, of your spouse's family (your father-in-law, mother-in-law, sisters-in-law, brothers-in-law, or step-children) were in Japan during the war and whether they are U. S. citizens or Japanese aliens? none
12. Did you suffer any property losses by reason of your evacuation? yes Did you file a claim to recover losses you suffered by reason of your evacuation? _____ For what amount did you file your claim? _____ What amount did you receive in settlement of your claims? _____ Did your parents suffer any property losses by reason of evacuation? _____ If so, for what amount did they file claims? _____ What amount did they receive in settlement of their claims? _____
13. State whether your husband, father or any other member of your family was interned as an alien enemy after the outbreak of war in an Alien Enemy Internment Camp, for removal to Japan, and, if so, in what camp? none

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

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

When did you make that application? _____

In what camp were you at that time? _____

Were you denied leave? _____ By whom? _____

What reasons were given to you for denying your application? _____

15. Did you go out for seasonal work or on any leave clearance? yes When and where did you go and for what period of time? July 1942. I went

to Missoula, Montana - for about 3 months

What type of work did you do? sugar beets tapping

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

If so, state the experience. near Victoria, Montana we went to eat - they said no Japs allowed; & when we go to movie the farmer took us in a group.

To what Center did you return? Idaho

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

What happened to them? _____

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

Where did they happen? _____

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

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

What happened to them? _____

When and where did the occurrences take place? _____

Re: APPLICATIONS FOR REPATRIATION

17. To what Assembly Center were you evacuated? _____

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

directly - May 15, 1942 before Block

19. In what Block did you live there? Block 518 after marriage

With whom did you share quarters there? Block - Mrs. Toyami - wife's grandmother and one uncle Toyami. Block 5 with wife

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

Beechmont, Jule Lake Center

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

When did you make that application? after

Did you personally make that application? yes If not, who did? _____

Did any of the following persons also make applications for repatriation to Japan? Your husband? _____ Wife? yes father? _____ mother? _____

brothers? _____ sisters? _____ father-in-law? yes mother-in-law? yes

brothers-in-law? _____ sisters-in-law? _____ When and in what Center were

they at the time they did this? probably together

Did they then fear that the government intended to deport all aliens to Japan? _____; that it intended to deport all Kibei to Japan? _____; that

it intended to deport all Nisei to Japan? yes..

22. Did you make more than one application for repatriation to Japan, and, if so, when and where did you do so? _____

again at Beechmont after the war was over

23. What members of your family pressured you into applying for repatriation to Japan? Prophetically, myami
father, in-law & mother in-law

What did they say to you to get you to apply for repatriation? They wanted
us to remain together with them. I was opposed to it.

24. Did anyone else, not a member of your family, pressure you into applying for repatriation to Japan? Yes. Name the persons who did and state whether they were Issei, Kibei, or Nisei, and blocks where they lived.

Mr. Kerita - Issei Belk 6; Mr. Matsumoto - Issei Belk 6;
Mrs. Matsumoto - Issei Belk 6;

If those persons were leaders or members of any organization state the name of the organization. all were members of Hiroshi-dan.

They came to father in-law's house and urged us to make

What did those persons tell you to get you to apply for repatriation? a
request for repatriation to Japan.

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

Japan anyway. I liked my father in-law as I had no Japanese
education.

Were you fearful that if you did not apply for repatriation you would be separated from your husband? no wife? yes children? no mother? no
father? no brothers? no sisters? no or other persons? yes

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

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

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

be separated from them? Yes.

Re: QUESTIONS 27 AND 28

28. In what WRA Center were you at the time you answered the Army Questionnaire containing Questions Nos. 27 and 28? Tule
 In what Block were you living in that Center at that time? 6
 Was the Questionnaire you answered the Army Questionnaire or the WRA Application for Leave Clearance, if you remember? WRA Army
29. Did you give a negative answer to Question No. 27? Yes; to Question No. 28? Yes. Did you refuse to answer Question No. 27? _____; Question No. 28? _____
30. Did any members of your family pressure you or threaten you into giving a "No" answer to Questions Nos. 27 and 28 or into refusing to answer those questions? Yes Who were the family members who did this? father in-law
 What did they say to you to get you to answer "No" to those questions or to refuse to answer those questions? He said to sign the No as we are going to repatriate anyway.
 Did you give a "No" answer to those questions or refuse to answer them because your father? _____ mother? _____ brothers? _____ sisters? _____ or other family members? _____ were in Japan at the time and you feared they might get in trouble with the Japanese government if you were willing to serve in the U. S. Army? _____ or were willing to swear allegiance to the U. S.? _____ Did you give "No" answers to those questions or refuse to answer them because your father? _____ mother? _____ brothers? _____ sisters? _____ or other family members? _____ were in the U. S. but you believed they were to be deported to Japan and that they would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when they arrived there if you had answered "Yes" to those questions? _____. Did you give a "No" answer to those questions because you believed that eventually you would be deported to Japan and you feared that if you gave a "Yes" answer to those questions you would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when you arrived in Japan?

31. Did any other persons pressure or threaten you into giving "No" answers

to those questions or into refusing to answer those questions? yes What are the names of those persons and state whether they were Issei, Kibei, or Nisei and the Blocks in which they lived and the organization, if any, of which they were members? _____

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

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? All my friends

would discriminate and ostracize me

33. What did you fear would happen to other members of your family if you didn't give "No" answers to those questions or you did not refuse to answer them? I think (was single at this time)

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? _____

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

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

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

organizations to which they belonged? _____

38. Did you fear that if you gave "Yes" answers to those questions that you would have to stay in camp and be separated from your parents or other family members who were to be deported to Japan because they were aliens or because they had asked to be sent to Japan and you did not want to be separated from them? no From what parent or family members did you fear separation? _____

39. Did you fear that if you gave "Yes" answers to those questions you eventually would have to relocate in this country during the war and would be in danger from hostile Caucasians? none

Who told you that this might happen to you? _____

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

Who told you that this might happen to you? Runners

41. Did you fear that if you gave "Yes" answers to those questions that you might be attacked and harmed by groups of Issei, Kibei or Nisei in camp?

yes Name the group and its leaders or members from whom you feared this danger? by some people in camp.

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. ? none or opposition to the pressure groups? _____ or for giving "Yes" answers to Questions Nos. 27 and 28? _____ If so, state the names of the persons who were attacked. _____

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

43. Did you then believe that if you gave a "No" answer to those questions that you would be allowed to stay in the Center for the duration of the war and in this way you and your family would be free from danger of persecution by Caucasians? yes Who told you this? _____

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

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

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

Clarksburg, Calif - Oct, 1940.
What classification did you first receive? 1-B Did you ever receive a 4-C (alien enemy) classification? yes When did you receive that 4-C classification? soon after I went into camp

In what Center were you when you received it? Tule

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? before

47. While you were in any WRA Center did you sign a petition addressed to the Attorney General, the President, the Army, the WRA or other governmental agency or agent stating in substance that if you were freed and returned to your home you would fight for the U. S. and give your life if necessary for this country? no In what Center were you at the time? _____

Did you sign such a petition before you answered the Army Questionnaire in February or March, 1943 or afterward? _____. Did you sign such a

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

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

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

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

49. Did you keep in touch with your Local Draft Board while you were in a WRA Center? yes. Did you report to your Draft Board after you were released from camp? _____. To what Draft Board? _____
When? _____ After your release from camp did you volunteer for service in our armed forces? _____. Did you ever served armed forces? _____. When _____; into what branch? _____; what period of time did you serve? none; where did you serve? _____; what was your social number? _____. Have you received an Honorable discharge from such service? _____; what is the date of that Discharge? _____

Re: MEMBERSHIP IN ORGANIZATIONS

50. (a) Did you ever sign a petition for resegregation (Saikakuri Seigan) while in Tule Lake? yes When? 1944
- (b) Were you at any time a member of (1) Sokoku Kenkyukai? _____
(2) Sokoku Kenkyo Seinen Dan? _____ (3) Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan? _____

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

When did you become a member? I do not know

How long were you a member? until I repatriated to Japan

When did you stop being a member? never did resign

In what Block did you live at the time you became a member? 5

What was the name of your Block Manager? Sheda

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

What organizations were active in that Block? wife
none

What was the full name of the organization you joined? Koboku Seinen dan

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

Mura -

51. Were your father? _____ or mother? _____ or brothers? _____ or sisters? _____

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

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

say to you to persuade you to become a member? They said to make

a request for repatriation to Japan was more sure

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

Joshi Dan? wife

Seinen Dan? _____

Why did they become members? parents pressure

In what Blocks were they living? 5

52. What are the names of the persons other than members of your family who persuaded or threatened you into becoming a member and state whether such persons were Issei, Kibei or Nisei and state the Blocks in which they lived?

Mr. Matsuoka - Issei Akko;

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

deported to Japan anyway so join the dan

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

If I did not join I will be forced to remain in US else by myself

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

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

"Shuyo jin" culture group.

What duties did you perform? *I did not know as my father in*

law put my name in. - I did not know what shuyo meant.

How did you become an officer? *father in law put my name in*

as an officer

When did you become an officer? *just before the 2nd group was*

From whom did you receive notice that you were an officer? *returned.*

I do not know his name - sent from the davecho

What duties did you perform as an officer? *nothing*

As a member did you attend any morning calisthenic exercises? *yes* Approximately how often did you join in the calisthenics? *once*

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

I do not know as I cannot understand Japanese.

Did you participate in any of their marching demonstrations? *yes* If so, how many? *once*

Did you attend any other meetings of the organization? *yes* Where and how often? *once at 13th & 14*

56. Did you tell anyone you wanted to drop membership? *yes* State the names of the persons you told you wanted to drop membership. *father in law.*

as I could not understand Japanese at all. He said to leave my name into the davecho.

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

Who gave you such a warning? (State their names, blocks, where they lived and whether Issei, Kibei or Nisei) *I was informed I would be*

discontinued from the davecho if I did not attend the meeting, so I did not go. They did not threaten me at all.

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

Had you learned that anyone who tried to drop membership had been threatened or had been beaten up for trying to drop membership? *no* Who, if you know, was beaten for trying to do it? _____

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

57. Were you in fear that you would be attacked and beaten up by members if you tried to drop membership? Yes. What groups did you fear might do this? Japanese club
-
58. Were you told that if you tried to drop membership the organization would report this matter to the Japanese Government and that when you were deported to Japan you would get in trouble with the Japanese Government? Yes Who told you this? Matsuoka, Kento, etc
Did you fear that if you dropped membership you would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when you were deported to Japan? Yes.
59. Were you told that if you tried to drop membership the organization leaders would report this matter to the Japanese Government and that your alien parents would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when they were sent to Japan for not being able to control your actions? Yes Who told you this? (State the names, blocks where they lived and whether Issei, Kibei or Nisei) _____
-
- Did you fear that if you dropped membership your parents who were to be sent to Japan would get in trouble there? Yes.
60. Did you have your hair cut short or shaved? Yes When? one time July, 1945. Who did it? mother-in-law Did you wear any insignia of the organization and, if so, what insignia? Nankai with purple arm - about 3 times
-
61. If you or any member of your family was placed in the "Stockade" at Tule Lake Center state who was, for what period of time and for what reason
none
-
62. What was the nature of your employment and where did you work while you were in Tule Lake? hauling water to the chicken mess hall in Block 5
What were your working hours? 8-4 Were you working while you were a member of any organization at Tule? Yes In what block? 5. What were the names of some of your fellow workers? Belles, Takayama, Mrs. Uyehara

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

Fred Komura - was beaten by Mangana gang

When? _____ By whom? _____

Re: REQUESTS FOR FORMS UPON WHICH
TO RENOUNCE CITIZENSHIP

64. (a) In what Block did you live in the Tule Lake Center? 5
64. (b) When did you send a letter to the Attorney General or the Justice Department asking for forms upon which to renounce your citizenship?
64. (c) Where did you get the forms? Seinen dan people - brought the renunciation forms for me to fill in & mail - about the time everyone was being so When? _____
64. (d) In what Center were you at that time? Tule Block Number: 5

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

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

65. Did you send that letter to the Attorney General or to the Justice Department before that December 21, 1944 announcement that all the WRA Centers would be closed within a year? . Did you send it between December 21, 1944 and January 29, 1945? yes... heard was the last day to have it accepted
66. Did you send it after the announcement of January 29, 1945, that the Tule Lake Center would be kept open? .

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5 in-laws in 6

73. Did you fear that if you did not send the letter and request forms upon which to renounce your citizenship that you would be separated from alien members of your family? yes; and, if so, from what alien members?

father in law & mother in law

or from citizen members? yes, and if so, from what citizen members of your family?

wife and children

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

father in law - said he will take us all to Japan - if I did not go he will take my wife & children

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

Matsumoto Issei came all the time in Block 6, Kerita Issei Block 6

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

father in law, mother in law, wife and child

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

father in law - before I married they were like my guardians.

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

he said he will take my wife and child away from me.

77. Did your husband? wife? father? mother? brothers?

 sisters? in-laws? yes 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? they were aliens

What did such person or persons say to you to force you to renounce your citizenship? they put the pressure upon me

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

What alien members of your family already had asked for repatriation to Japan at the time you sent that letter? father, mother & mother-in-law

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

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

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

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

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

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

Father in law would be discriminated in Japan

State what members of your family told you this. _____

Father in law

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 same people above

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? no who were in the Center? no. Did you fear that if you didn't send for the forms and renounce citizenship that you eventually would be re-located and then might be drafted into our armed forces and then be separated from your wife? no, 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? _____

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? _____

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. _____

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. _____

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

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

same people - Kimmus

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. father, mother, mother-in-law,

wife

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

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

I did not know about Japan

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

What did you fear would happen to you or to them? _____

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

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

recall, but many said I should renounce and
What did they tell you would happen to you if you didn't send that letter?

I should repatriate promptly

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

Seinen Dan people

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

The Kibei leaders and Blocks where they lived? _____

The Nisei leaders and Blocks where they lived? _____

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

what organizations were you in fear? Sanudoan

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

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

Why were you in fear? They came in group + I did not know

who will come to attack here. if I should quit the dan or show
hostility to the dan

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

93. If you or any member of your family or any friends were attacked by any of the leaders or members of any of the pressure groups for not doing what the pressure group leaders wanted state the names of the persons who were attacked, the time and place where attacked and by whom. none

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

yes. Had any of them threatened you? none If so, what were their names and state what they said to you.

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

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

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

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

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

98. How many persons called on you or spoke to you and asked you if you had sent for the forms upon which to renounce your citizenship? many. What were their names? I cannot recall - all the Goshida members -

They were not my friends so I did not know them
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 did not know. State the names of the persons who checked up on you in this manner. _____

Did anyone take down your name as being a person who did not send such a form or was late in sending for such a form? I cannot say for sure. State the names of the persons who did this and whether they were Issei, Kibei or Nisei: _____

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

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

100. While you were in a WRA Center did the U. S. Immigration Service commence any deportation proceeding against your husband? _____; wife? _____; father? _____; mother? _____, for violation of any immigration law? Did you fear that the number 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? yes; brothers? _____; sisters? _____; other family members? _____

Did you have your hearing before the renunciation of your wife? ?; husband? _____; brothers? _____ or sisters? _____. Did you have it on the same day as your wife? no; husband? _____. On what date did you have your renunciation hearing? I don't recall. Was your hearing officer a man? yes; a woman? _____. Did you have an interpreter at your hearing? yes. Did you need one? yes.

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

What, in substance, did you tell the hearing officer as reasons why you wanted to renounce your citizenship? I asked the officer about the

case of friends of Walnut Grove, who refuse to evacuate as he had an ill mother & FBI removed us. Also I received 4-C - so I have no right as citizen. He admitted govt made a mistake & he asked me to reconsider again. I said my citizenship is of no value & wish to renounce. I said father-in-law told me to renounce & whether they were Issei, Kibei or Nisei and the blocks where they lived.

he said I was old enough to decide for myself.

father-in-law coached me - also Mr. Matsumoto.

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

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

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

you had told him the real reasons? I was afraid

104. Did you fear that if you did and your renunciation was not accepted that you would get in trouble with your ^{father and} parents? yes; other family members?

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

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

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

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

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

members? wife, children

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

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

no. Had they applied for relocation before the day you had your re-

nunciation hearing? no. Were they still expecting to be sent to Japan?

yes. Did they still want to go to Japan? yes. Had they cancelled

their applications to go to Japan? no

105. Were you in fear that if your renunciation was not accepted you would be in danger of harm from any of the leaders or members of any of the pressure

groups at the time you had your renunciation hearing? yes. Had

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

your hearing? no. Were some leaders and members still in camp at the

time you had your hearing? yes. What were the names of those who were

still in camp? Matsuda - Issui Blk 6 -; Muna - Blk 5 -;

Kento - Issui Blk 6.

; in your Block? 576.

Were you in fear of them? yes.

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

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

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

to Santa Fe? father-in-law When? 1/22/45.

Were they removed from Tule Lake before you had your renunciation hearing? no or after you had your hearing at Tule Lake? yes.

State when and where you were re-united with them. _____

at the boat - Dec, 1945 at Portland

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

Grace Akijie - wife

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? _____.

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

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

Invited to my wife / wanted to remain in US & / was informed that mother-in-law will take the my wife & child to Japan. Once I received another wife that they were boarding on a ship

109. Did you have a "mitigation hearing" between December, 1945, and April, 1946? _____. In what Center did you have this hearing? _____

_____. Was your hearing officer a man? _____; a woman? _____.

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

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

From what members of your family were you then separated? _____

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

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

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

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

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

When were you released from detention? _____ . In

what camp were you when you were released from detention? _____ .

If any of your family members were sent to Japan, state when they sailed for Japan. _____ From what port

did they sail? _____. What other members of your family went to Japan? _____

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

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

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

State the relationship of such person to you _____

State the Serial Number of such person _____

Has such person received an Honorable Discharge? _____

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

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

Year _____ Month _____ .

Where were you at the time? _____

Were the threats, warnings or advice verbal or in letters? _____

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

Name the family members and specify their relationship to you. _____

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

In what branch? _____ . When? _____ Period of service _____

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

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

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

Have declined to join American Committee
Council said it was okay - if only one election
Since returning to Japan in 1946 have you voted in any elections? yes

only once, but Where? Tamana-gun, Kumamoto Years you
heard any time
voted? 1946 What elections? Ido San city council

Why did you vote in those elections? I don't know - I just followed

What Allied military officers told you to vote? none

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

What Japanese officials told you to vote? Yakuba put a card out for
me to vote

What neighborhood association told you to vote? _____

father-in-law's friend came & told us to vote - Mr. Tanaka

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

Tamana-gun, Kumamoto-ken

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

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

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

Where? _____

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

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

Why did you go to be registered? _____

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

What relation is that person to you? _____

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

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

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

_____ or would not have been given an address to

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

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

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

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

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

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

In what capacity? intepreter Where did you perform your
work? Nakata station ^{RTO} Dates of your employment? _____

1946 - Till 1952

What is your occupation now? unemployed Where? _____

What property do you own in Japan? none

Nature of property? _____

Estimated valuation of that property? _____

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

Toshiyuki Tagami - same as below
wife's side Nene Tagami 224 W. St Paul St Chicago Illinois

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

my wife's mother's side - ^{Mitoyo} Abe - in Santa Monica, Calif

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

Have you filed an application with a U. S. Consul in Japan for a U. S.

Passport? yes. When did you file it? 1951

(Attach a copy of the affidavit you filed with the U. S. Consul which
explained why you renounced U. S. citizenship.)

What reasons did the U. S. Consul give you for refusing to issue you a passport? never did find out to get a reply - I did not get all the data

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

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

Date: July 11, 1957

David G. S. Smith
Signature

Kumamoto-ken, Tamana-
gun, Daimi-mura, Aza
Yamashita 220
Address

none
Telephone Number

noted

Typed 30

*was -
Final judgment
Should you see
over file? 9/25/54*

FRED YOSHITERU SUKIMOTO

✓ birth date April 18, ~~1916~~ 1916

✓ 2 (A) No

~~3~~

4.

✓ Brief visit when I was a child.

Dec. 1945 Present See Question 10 (A)

✓ 5. None

✓ 6. Yes Uncertain

at the Tule Lake Center.

I am not certain when application was made. ~~at~~

I was sent directly to Tule Lake Center and first shared quarters with Mrs. Togami, wife's grandmother, and one uncle, Togami; then after marriage ~~in~~ in 1943, with wife in Block 5. My father-in-law and mother-in-law made application for repatriation and they said I must

repatriate and remain together with them. I was opposed to it but I was afraid I would be deported to Japan anyway.

I had no Japanese education and I relied on my father-in-law.

Mr. Kirito, Mr. Matsuda and Mrs. Matsuda in block 6 used their influence to get us to make request and they came to ~~the~~ father-in-law's place and urged making of request. I did

not want to get separated from my wife and rest of family.

For some reason I made another request at Bismarck in 1945 as I believe I would be deported and repatriation was the only way to be reunited with my wife and child.

7 (A) Yes, see attached sheet. No

No

*My own
parents
were dead.*

on attached sheet - type:

The man who became my father-in-law said for me to sign "no", that I must repatriate with the family. I was engaged to marry his daughter Grace. We were going to repatriate together.

I had feeling of protest and bitterness against the treatment in camp and there were agitators who stirred everybody up. *The answer was no to protest at* I had registered for the draft in Oct. 1940 and had 1-B classification and soon after I went to camp, I received 4-C, alien enemy, classification. I was afraid to return to Clarksburg, Calif., ~~where~~ where I ~~lived~~ lived before evacuation because of the strong feeling against persons of our race, ~~and the when I had gone the discrimination that had talk of dis discrimination~~

and and I was afraid I might be in for it at the hands of some of the fanatics in camp. *I had gone out to Missoula, Montana, in work leave in the fall of 1942 and worked in sugar beets for 3 months and near Victoria, B.C., experienced race discrimination as people in stores and homes said "No Japs allowed."*

7 B)

Yes

I would have been willing to do so if I had assurance about citizenship status but I believed I would be deported anyway, *as this was a constant rumor in camp -* and really had no status in this country and had already been ~~classified~~ classified as alien enemy.

7 C) No

I was sent directly to Tule Lake.

8 A) Type "X" down "No" column EXCEPT

Hokoku Seinen Dan

Uncertain

if being afraid to be sent out to relocate which would separate me from Grace who became my wife and not wanting to volunteer for the Army which would mean separation I am not No-No.

8 B) I lived in Block 5 at Tule Lake with my wife and child (born Sept. 1944). My father-in-law and mother-in-law were organization members and said I ~~should~~^{must} be a member ~~to~~^{to} make sure of repatriation together to Japan. ~~to be left behind and be deported later on or after the war.~~
 My wife's parents put pressure on both my wife and me, and they lived in ~~our~~^{our} block. Mr. Matsuda, Issei in block 6 said for me to join, that I would be deported anyway, and otherwise I would be left alone in this country with no status. ~~and be deported after the war.~~

8 C) My father-in-law put my name in ~~cultural group~~^{as a member of the "cultural group"} as ~~an official~~^{SP.}; I did not know what it meant. This was just before the 3rd group was removed. I do not remember performing any duties. I went to exercises and marching a couple of time and a lecture which I did not understand as I did not know Japanese.

8 D) —

8 E) —

8 F) I told my father-in-law I wanted to drop out, that I could not understand Japanese at all. He said to leave my name in the organization. I heard that I would be dismissed from the dan if I did not attend meeting so I did not go, but they did not dismiss my name. Mr. Matsuda and Mr. ~~Kento~~^{Kento} and others said that if I tried to drop out

this would be ~~report~~ reported to the Japanese Government and when I was deported I would get in trouble with the Japanese Government. I was afraid of this kind of trouble and also of ~~meeting~~ meeting with harm from some of the more fanatic groups. My wife's parents were always in favor of my membership and my mother-in-law cut my hair short one time about early 1945.

Ted Komure was beaten by the Manzanar gang.

9(A)

Uncertain

I believe the Seinen dan people brought form for me to fill out and mail about the time everybody was doing ~~so~~ so. I heard that we would be forced ~~out~~ outside of camp and have to live in some dangerous area, that the general public was very hostile towards persons of our race and

I was afraid I would not be able to support my wife and ~~child~~ ^{baby}.

Goshiaki info was from Ted Komure, 5/24/1944.
There were many rumors about different kinds of discrimination, attacks and destruction of property, and that we should renounce and stay in camp safely until such bad feeling on the outside died down. My father-in-law and mother-in-law said I should renounce and avoid the outside dangers, and they were afraid of ~~our~~ conditions outside of camp.

My father-in-law said I must renounce to avoid family separation, that he was going to take all of us to Japan and if I did not go, he would take my wife and child. I did not want to be separated from them. Mr. Matsuda came around all the time, and he and Mr. Kirito, of block 6, said there would be ~~a~~ separation of family if I did not renounce.

Conditions in camp were bad for us and there had been violence and trouble going on and agitators roaming around, and we had no protection against sudden outbursts of excitable camp residents. I was afraid of opposing the dan as they went around in groups and I did not want to cause hardship and trouble for my family. There were many persons who checked with me about getting form and ~~renouncing~~ renouncing.

My father-in-law was determined to take all of us with him to Japan and he told me that if I did not renounce, I would get into trouble in Japan. There rumors and talk by several persons about trouble in Japan, and I was afraid that my wife and parents-in-law would also be in trouble there if I did not renounce, and my stepmother who was in Japan might be punished. I knew little of Japan as I had only short visit as a child, and no education there, but I heard rumors and talk about bad treatment.

My parents-in-law were like my guardians before my marriage. My own parents were deceased and I had stepmother in Japan and my father-in-law pressured me to renounce, saying he would take my wife and child away from me. *and he would have done it.*

9 B) I believed my talk with the hearing officer was about the evacuation, and I said that citizenship had become of no value~~E~~ and I had received 4-C classification. He asked me to reconsider. I said my father-in-law told me to renounce and officer said I was old enough to decide for myself.

My father-in-law ~~coached me~~ had coached me and also Mr. Matsuda and I couldn't help but believe that there was ^{nothing} ~~nothing~~ left for me in this country because of my status, and I did not want to cause further conflict and break up family *and lose my wife and child.*

9 C) My situation was as described in Question 9 ~~_____~~ (A) to time of renunciation. I was sent to Bismarck about Feb. 1945, and was re-united with family in Dec. 1945 at the ~~_____~~ boat.

9 D) blank

9 E) blank

9 F) blank

10 (A) My father-in-law and mother were determined to ~~take~~ ^{take} family to Japan.

My wife was at Tule after I was sent to Birmarck and I wired to her that I wanted to remain in the U.S. and I was told that mother-in-law would take my wife and child to Japan. Once I cancelled my request for repatriation but I received another wire that they were ~~going to board~~ ^{going to board} ~~getting on~~ the ship so I had to ~~repatriate~~ ^{had to repatriate} or lose ~~my wife and child.~~

10 (B) No.

I voted in 1946 and election in Tachanara-gan Yemmarudo because it was the order of the city official and also because of the order and if I didn't it would be a violation and I would not receive returns.

I have worked for U. S. Army at
Hubota Station RTO from 1946 to
1952 as interpreter.

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