7:3 AMA, SADAKO 1948-1959

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ACTIVE LIST

Nara Prefecture
July 2, 1948

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

Dear Mr. Collins:

Will you please include my name in the mass suit to have my U.S. citizenship restored.

Below are some of the information concerning myself.

Name: Sadako Ama
Date of Birth: January 9, 1923
Place of Birth: Eleele, Kauai, Territory of Hawaii.
Present Address: Yoshino-gun, Niu-mura, Nishiyama, Nara Ken.
Place of Renunciation: Tule Lake center, Newell, California.

During the latter part of August, 1945 I received a letter from the Attorney General approving my renunciation.

I was born, raised and educated in Eleele, Kauai, Territory of Hawaii ever since my birth. Since the outbreak of the war on December 7, 1941, my dad was interned and sent to one of the Internment camps on the Mainland since he was a language school teacher at Hawaii. In order to have a family reunion, my family evacuated to the states on January 5, 1943. Being told that we were going to one of the hotels on the Mainland, and desiring to visit the states once during my lifetime, I, too, followed my mother. However, reaching the states, I regretted deeply for we were put into camps. Living a collective life in camp for three long years, I have changed a great deal hearing to rumors going around in camp, listening to the Issei leaders saying for Japan and not being able to hear much of the outside news.

It is approximately 2½ years since I came here to my parent's soil but I am not happy here and I'm hoping

that someday I can once again set foot on my own native soil in Hawaii again.

Thanking you in advance, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Sadako Ama

S. Ana
Yoshino-gun, Nii-mura
Nishifama, Nara Ken

米國
カリフオルニヤ州 サンフランシスコ
ミールス・タウワ
二二〇・ブーシ街
ウオイン・エム・コーリンス 様

PAR AVION

Via Airmail

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

航空

FORM

Renew Reply

Jan. 25, 1952

AMA, SADAKO

ACTIVE LIST

joined 8/23/48

address MC

no payments

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

Dear Mr. Collins:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 29th, 1951.

As I have written couple of years ago, I have a great desire to return to my native land in Hawaii and therefore I have filed in my application to you to have my U. S. citizenship restored, not knowing at that time that it would cost me a lot of expenses.

According to your letter, I owe a balance to you of $300. It is very impossible for me to pay this big sum while here in Japan. In Japanese currency, this would run up to 108 million yen. Even if I sold all of my clothing and belongings, I'm sure, I cannot make half of this sum. If I had a relative living in the states or Hawaii, I think I could quite easily send this amount to you but here in Japan, I do not know in what ways to get hold of such a big, great sum. I have not been working for the past three and a half years due to illness with diseased lungs (Tuberculosis) and at present

I am still unable to work having medical treatment as yet. With four members (mother, father, brother & I) in our family, my brother is the only one working and supporting us with 3000 yen a month and therefore I cannot even ask for his help. I had couple of savings of my own but this has gone out to pay my doctor's bills. If I could return to Hawaii in the near future or so, I think I could pay all of my expenses somehow, but in my present condition with poor health and lack of traveling expenses, I do not know when I'll be able to return to my native land.

I am very sorry to have caused you and many others, a lot of trouble and I cannot cause any more troubles above all this so will you please cancel my name from your list.

Thanking you in advance, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Sadako Ama

S. Ana
Yoshino-gun, Kin-mura
Nishiyama, Nara

米國 サンフランシスコ
カリフォニア州 行キ

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

aled

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

HARDSHIP

July 16, 1952

Miss Sadako Ama
Yoshino-gun, Niu-mura
Nishiyama, Nara, Japan

Dear Miss Ama:

By circular letter I informed you sometime ago that the Court of Appeals had ordered your case reopened to enable the Attorney General to introduce additional evidence against you. If he introduces such evidence we shall be able to offer counter evidence in your favor.

I am negotiating with the Justice Department at the present time with a view toward obtaining the consent of the Attorney General to a cancellation of your renunciation. If he consents thereto judgment in your favor cancelling your renunciation and declaring you to be a U.S. citizen will be entered. If he does not agree thereto it is likely that I shall be able, as a result of negotiations, to submit additional evidence to the Justice Department on your behalf to convince the Attorney General that your renunciation, in justice, should be cancelled. If these negotiations fail I shall inform you thereafter and then instruct you to apply to a U.S. consul in Japan for a certificate of identity to enable you to return to the United States to have an individual trial. I hope, however, to be able to clear your status as a result of negotiations. In due course I will inform you of the progress made in this respect.

Very truly yours,

letter & ques. ans 6-6-55
b

File

She's leaving
J.B. cave
cw

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 am unable to pay the great sum needed in regaining back my citizenship.

Dated: .....

My name is: Sadako Ama
(Please sign your full name)

My birthdate is: Jan. 9, 1923

My address is: Yoshino-gun, Nin-mura
Nishiyama,
Nara Ken, Japan

こゝにも通信文を記載することができます This space is also for correspondence.

S. Ama
Yoshino-gun, Niu-mura
Nishiyama, Nara, Japan

AEROGRAMME

RECEIVED
MAY 27 1955

アメリカ行き

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

こゝにも通信文を記載することができます This space is also for correspondence.

Page 4: Re: Questions 27 and 28.

Honestly saying, I do not remember definitely whether I gave a "yes" answer or a "no" answer to these questions. Therefore, I am unable to answer the rest of the questions on pages 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in regards to questions 27 and 28.

Page 11: Re: Requests For Forms Upon Which to Renounce Citizenship.

Since it has been more than 10 years before since I renounced my U. S. Citizenship, I do not recall definitely when I sent my letter to the Attorney Gendral or to the Justice Dept. but if I'm not mistaken, I think it was sometimes in Jan. 1945 and I think I had my renunciation hearing sometimes in Aug. 1945, just before the war ended.

Page 13: Question No. 78

to any outside news and therefore believed the rumor.

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. AMA, SADAKO

b. Male? ..... Female? ✓ Maiden Name? .....

c. Birth place? Eleele, KAUAI, T. H. Birth date? JAN. 9, 1923

d. Present address: NISHIYAMA, Niu-Village, YOSHINO-GUN, NARA PREFECTURE

PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS

1. Where did you live before evacuation? Eleele, KAUAI TERRITORY OF HAWAII

2. What was your occupation before evacuation? NONE

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? TERRITORY OF HAWAII

Were they aliens? YES

What were their ages at the time of evacuation? FATHER---53 MOTHER--52

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

If so, when and in what Center? FATHER WAS TAKEN AN AN ENEMY ALIEN ON THE NIGHT OF DEC. 7, 1941 WHILE IN HAWAII

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? Single

What is the name of your spouse? NOT APPLICABLE

Is your spouse (wife or husband) a U. S. citizen, a renunciant or an alien? NOT APPLICABLE

6. What are the names, birthdates and birthplaces of your children? NOT APPLICABLE

7. What members of your family were evacuated with you? MOTHER, A SISTER AND TWO BROTHERS.

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

SISTER--- MAEDA, KAZUE (MRS.)

" --- IZUMI, TAKEKO (MRS.)

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

10. Did any of them serve in the Japanese armed forces? NO

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? NOT APPLICABLE

12. Did you suffer any property losses by reason of your evacuation? NO Did you file a claim to recover losses you suffered by reason of your evacuation? NO For what amount did you file your claim? NONE What amount did you receive in settlement of your claims? NONE Did your parents suffer any property losses by reason of evacuation? NO If so, for what amount did they file claims? NONE
What amount did they receive in settlement of their claims? NONE

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? SANTA FE INTERNMENT CAMP-- FATHER.
When and where were you reunited with such member of your family? JEROME WAR RELOCATION CENTER ON MAY, 1944

Re: LEAVES

14. Did you apply for "short term", "seasonal work", "indefinite leave", "student's leave" or "relocation" while you were in a WRA Center? NO
When did you make that application? NOT APPLICABLE
In what camp were you at that time? NOT APPLICABLE

Were you denied leave? NOT APPLICABLE By whom? NOT APPLICABLE

What reasons were given to you for denying your application? NOT APPLICABLE

15. Did you go out for seasonal work or on any leave clearance? NO When and where did you go and for what period of time? NOT APPLICABLE

What type of work did you do? NOT APPLICABLE

Did you experience any discrimination or persecution while on leave? NOT APPLICABLE If so, state the experience. NOT APPLICABLE

To what Center did you return? NOT APPLICABLE

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? NOT APPLICABLE

When and where did the occurrences take place? NOT APPLICABLE

From whom or what sources did you hear or learn those things? NOT APPLICABLE

Did you know or learn of any other persons on leave having been subjected to discrimination or persecution? NO What were their names? NOT APPLICABLE

What happened to them? NOT APPLICABLE

When and where did the occurrences take place? NOT APPLICABLE

Re: APPLICATIONS FOR REPATRIATION

17. To what Assembly Center were you evacuated? NONE-- WE WERE IN HAWAII.

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

19. In what Block did you live there? 38-5-A
With whom did you share quarters there? MOTHER, A SISTER AND TWO BROTHERS

20. In what Camp were you when you applied for repatriation to Japan? I WAS IN HAWAII

21. Did you make that application *before* or *after* you answered the Army Questionnaire in February or March, 1943? BEFORE
When did you make that application? DO NOT REMEMBER.
Did you personally make that application? NO If not, who did? MOTHER

Did any of the following persons also make applications for repatriation to Japan?
Your husband? ..... wife? ..... father? YES mother? YES brothers? YES sisters? YES father-in-law? ..... mother-in-law? ..... brothers-in-law? ..... sisters-in-law? ..... When and in what Center were they at the time they did this? FATHER WAS IN FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA AND THE REST WERE IN HAWAII.
Did they then fear that the government intended to deport all aliens to Japan? yes; that it intended to deport all Kibei to Japan? NO; that it intended to deport all Nisei to Japan? NO.

22. Did you make more than one application for repatriation to Japan, and, if so, when and where did you do so? Since I did not make the Application personally, I do not know.

23. What members of your family pressured you into applying for repatriation to Japan? FATHER AND MOTHER -- especially FATHER

What did they say to you to get you to apply for repatriation? THEY WERE AFRAID THAT I WOULD BE SEPARATED WITH THEM.

24. Did anyone else, not a member of your family, pressure you into applying for repatriation to Japan? NO. Name the persons who did and state whether they were Issei, Kibei, or Nisei. NOT APPLICABLE

If those persons were leaders or members of any organization state the name of the organization. NOT APPLICABLE

What did those persons tell you to get you to apply for repatriation? NOT APPLICABLE

25. What did you then believe would happen to you if you did not make an application for repatriation to Japan? I THOUGHT THAT I WOULD BE SEPARATED FROM MY PARENTS.

Were you fearful that if you did not apply for repatriation you would be separated from your husband? ..... wife? ..... children? ..... mother? YES father? YES brothers? yes sisters? ..... or other persons? NONE

Were those persons in the same Center with you at the time you applied for repatriation? ..... If any of them were not, state who was not and where they were at the time. Dad was not with us because he was already sent to AN INTERNMENT CAMP.

26. Did you believe that if you didn't apply for repatriation to Japan that sooner or later you would be forced to relocate in the U. S.? yes; in an area hostile to Japanese? 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 a Kibei? NO; or that it intended to deport you to Japan because your parents were there? NO; or because your parents were aliens here and that it intended to deport them on an exchange ship to Japan simply because they were aliens? NO; and that they wanted you to be with them and not be separated from them? YES.

Re: QUESTIONS 27 AND 28

28. In what WRA Center were you at the time you answered the Army Questionnaire containing Questions Nos. 27 and 28? JEROME WRA CENTER, DENSON, ARKANSAS

Was the Questionnaire you answered the Army Questionnaire or the WRA Application for Leave Clearance, if you remember? I DO NOT REMEMBER IT.

29. Did you give a negative answer to Question No. 27? DO NOT RECALL; to Question No. 28? DO NOT RECALL
Did you refuse to answer Question No. 27? NO; Question No. 28? NO.

30. Did any members of your family pressure you or threaten you into giving a "No" answer to Questions Nos. 27 and 28 or into refusing to answer those questions? NO Who were the family members who did this? NONE

What did they say to you to get you to answer "No" to those questions or to refuse to answer those questions? NOT APPLICABLE

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? NO Did you give a "No" answer to those questions because you believed that eventually you would be deported to Japan and you feared that if you gave a "Yes" answer to those questions you would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when you arrived in Japan? .....

31. Did any other persons pressure or threaten you into giving "No" answers to those questions or into refusing to answer those questions? NO What are the names of those persons and state whether they were Issei, Kibei, or Nisei and the Blocks in which they lived and the organization, if any, of which they were members? NOT APPLICABLE

What did those persons say to you to get you to give "No" answers to those questions or to refuse to answer those questions? NOT APPLICABLE

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? DO NOT KNOW HOW TO ANSWER IT SINCE I DO NOT REMEMBER MY ANSWER TO QUES. NO. 27+28.

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? DO NOT KNOW HOW TO ANSWER IT FOR THE SAME REASON STATED IN QUES. NO. 32.

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

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

36. Did you give "No" answers to those questions or refuse to answer them because you already had applied for repatriation and believed that if you gave "Yes" answers your application for repatriation would be cancelled and you might be drafted into the armed

forces? No; or be forcibly relocated in the U. S. while the war still was going on? ..... Did you fear that if you were to be drafted you would be discriminated against and be persecuted in the armed forces? NOT APPLICABLE 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? YES; from what family members did you fear to be separated? PARENTS, BROTHERS AND SISTER

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

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? ..... 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? .....
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? ..... Who told you that this might happen to you? .....

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

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

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.? ..... 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? ..... Who told you this? .....

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

45. Did you ever give a "Yes" answer to Question No. 27? .....; to Question No. 28? .....; 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? .....

46. When and where did you first register for the draft? NOT APPLICABLE

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

In what Center were you when you received it? .....
Did you receive that 4-C classification *before* you answered the Army Questionnaire in February or March of 1943 while you were in a WRA Center or did you receive it *afterward?* .....

47. While you were in any WRA Center did you sign a petition addressed to the Attorney General, the President, the Army, the WRA or other governmental agency or agent stating in substance that if you were freed and returned to your home you would fight for the U. S. and give your life if necessary for this country? NO. In what Center were you at the time? NOT APPLICABLE

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? .....
DO NOT REMEMBER
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? ..... 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 would be relocated safely? ..... Were 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? ..... Did you report to your Draft Board after you were released from camp? .....
To what Draft Board? .....
What draft classification did you finally receive? .....
After your release from camp did you volunteer for service in our armed forces? .....
Were you drafted into the armed forces? ..... When .....; into what branch? .....; what period of time did you serve? .....; where did you serve? .....; what was your Serial Number? ..... Have you received an Honorable Discharge from such service? .....; what is the date of that Discharge? .....

Re: MEMBERSHIP IN ORGANIZATIONS

50. Were you at any time a member of the Hoshi Dan? NO; Seinen Dan? NO; or Joshi Dan? NO; at the Tule Lake Center? NO. When did you become a member? NOT APPLICABLE
How long were you a member? NOT APPLICABLE
When did you stop being a member? NOT APPLICABLE
In what Block did you live at the time you became a member? NOT APPLICABLE
What was the name of your Block Manager? DO NOT REMEMBER
With whom did you share living quarters at the Tule Lake Center? MOTHER, BROTHERS AND SISTER.
What organizations were active in that Block? HOKOKU SEINEN DAN AND JOSHI SEINEN DAN.
What were the names of the leaders of the organizations in your Block? DO NOT REMEMBER.

51. Was your father? AND ~~or~~ mother? ..... a member of any organizations? NO

Did they persuade you to become a member? NO What did they say to you to persuade you to become a member? NOT APPLICABLE

What other members of your family were members of the Hoshi Dan? NONE;
Joshi Dan? SISTER, FUMIKO AMA;
Seinen Dan? NONE;
Why did they become members? I DO NOT KNOW

52. What are the names of the persons other than members of your family who persuaded or threatened you into becoming a member and state whether such persons were Issei, Kibei or Nisei? NONE

53. What did they tell you to persuade you to become a member? NOT APPLICABLE

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

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

55. What office, if any, did you hold in the organization? NOT APPLICABLE

What duties did you perform? NOT APPLICABLE

How did you become an officer? NOT APPLICABLE

When did you become an officer? NOT APPLICABLE

From whom did you receive notice that you were an officer? NOT APPLICABLE

What duties did you perform as an officer? NOT APPLICABLE

As a member did you attend any morning calisthenic exercises? NO Approximately how often did you join in the calisthenics? NONE

Did you attend any of the organization's lectures? NO Approximately how many lectures did you attend? NONE What was the nature of those lectures? I DO NOT KNOW SINCE I HAVE NOT ATTENDED ANY.

Did you participate in any of their marching demonstrations? NO If so, how many? NOT APPLICABLE

Did you attend any other meetings of the organization? NO Where and how often? NOT APPLICABLE

56. Did you tell anyone you wanted to drop membership? NO State the names of the persons you told you wanted to drop membership. NOT APPLICABLE

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

What did they tell you would happen if you dropped your membership or tried to drop membership? NOT APPLICABLE

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? NOT APPLICABLE

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

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

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

Did you fear that if you dropped membership you would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when you were deported to Japan? NO.

59. Were you told that if you tried to drop membership the organization leaders would report this matter to the Japanese Government and that your alien parents would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when they were sent to Japan for not being able to control your actions? NO Who told you this? NO ONE

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

60. Did you have your hair cut short or shaved? NO. Did you wear any insignia of the organization and, if so, what insignia? NO.

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? CLERK-TYPIST AT THE WASHINGTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

What were your working hours? 8AM-5PM Were you working while you were a member of any organization at Tule? ..... What were the names of some of your fellow workers? SHIGEKO TAGASHIRA, HIROFUSA OKUMURA, FRANCES KANEKO, TSUKASA MATSUEDA.

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

When? NOT APPLICABLE By whom? NOT APPLICABLE

Re: REQUESTS FOR FORMS UPON WHICH TO RENOUNCE CITIZENSHIP

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

(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 Jaunary 29, 1945, the Justice Department will be inclined to believe you were not then in actual fear of being forcibly relocated in a hostile area without funds or a home to which you could go unless you convince it that you did not believe the January 29, 1945, announcement that the Tule Lake Center would be kept open and that no one would be forced to relocate.)

65. Did you send that letter to the Attorney General or to the Justice Department *before* that December 21, 1944 announcement that all the WRA Centers will be closed within a year? NO. Did you send it *between* December 21, 1944 and January 29, 1945? I THINK SO.

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

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? DO NOT REMEMBER HEARING SUCH AN ANNOUNCEMENT AT ALL.

(b) Did you believe the announcement? .... If not, state why you did not believe the announcement. DO NOT KNOW HOW TO ANSWER IT FOR REASON STATED ABOVE IN QUES. 66.

(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? yes; (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 threat 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? ..... Did you read that announcement in the Newell Star? .....; from a bulletin board? .....; or learn about it from the Block Manager? .....; or from other persons and, if so, name the persons: I DO NOT REMEMBER READING SUCH AN ANNOUNCEMENT

69. Did you send the letter to the Justice Department asking for forms upon which to renounce your citizenship because you feared that December 21, 1944, announcement meant that you and the citizen members of your family would be forcibly relocated without money, a home or job in an area where people were hostile to Japanese while the war still was going on unless you renounced your citizenship? NO Were you afraid of being relocated because you had heard that jobs were scarce? NO; that employers did not wish to hire Japanese and you might not get work to support yourself and your family? NO; that the public was hostile to Japanese and you feared mob violence? NO. If you had been forcibly relocated what members of your family would you then have had to support? NO ONE

Had you heard of any relocated persons being discriminated against? NO; refused work? NO; being insulted? NO; being attacked? NO; being shot at? NO; being persecuted? NO; whose homes had been burned? NO. When and where had these incidents taken place? .....

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

70. Did you send that letter because you believed that if you sent for the forms and renounced your citizenship that you would be interned by the Justice Department and could stay in camp until the war ended and then be safely relocated when public hostility to Japanese died down? NO. Who told you that this could be done? NO ONE

71. Did any members of your family fear or tell you that you would be forcibly relocated and run the risk of danger from hostile Caucasians unless you sent that letter and renounced your citizenship and, if so, what members of your family told you this? NO ONE

72. Were any members of your family in fear of what might happen to you or to them if you did not send such a letter and, if so, state of what or of whom they were in fear? .....

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 AND MOTHER,

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

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? PARENTS

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. RUMORS WERE GOING AROUND IN CAMP THAT IF ONE DID NOT RENOUNCE HE OR SHE WOULD BE SEPARATED FROM THEIR FAMILY MEMBERS.

76. What members of your family were in the Tule Lake Center at the time you sent that letter to the Justice Department? FATHER, MOTHER, A SISTER AND TWO BROTHERS.

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

What did they fear or say to you to get you to send that letter? THEY FEARED THAT I WOULD BE SEPARATED FROM THEM.

77. Did your husband? ..... wife? ..... father? ✓ mother? ✓ brothers? ..... sisters? ..... in-laws? ..... force you to send a letter requesting forms on which to renounce your citizenship so that you wouldn't be separated from them by being forced to relocate while they remained in camp or finally were deported to Japan? If such person or persons were citizens of the U. S. state whether they already had sent for forms upon which to renounce their citizenship? BOTH OF THEM WERE ALIENS

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

78. Did you send that letter requesting forms upon which to renounce citizenship because you heard that alien members of your family who had requested repatriation to Japan would have to stay in the Center until they could be exchanged or removed to Japan and that you ultimately would have to be relocated in this country and thus be separated from them unless you applied for renunciation? Yes Who told you this might happen if you didn't renounce your citizenship? RUMORS WERE going AROUND IN CAMP AND SINCE WE WERE UNABLE TO LISTEN CONT.

What alien members of your family already had asked for repatriation to Japan at the time you sent that letter? FATHER, MOTHER AND BROTHER

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? ONLY MOTHER AND BROTHER WAS.

79. Did you fear that if you didn't send for the forms and didn't renounce your citizenship that you, nevertheless, would be deported to Japan along with the alien members of your family because you had asked for repatriation to Japan and that you would get in trouble with the Japanese government when you arrived there? NO Name the persons who told you this. NO ONE

80. Did you decide to apply for forms upon which to renounce your citizenship because you believed your life was being frittered away uselessly in camp? NO; that you feared that you might be confined to camp until the war ended? 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? NO 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? NO; and then didn't give you any protection in the Tule Lake Center from the threats and violence of gangs? NO; and because the police didn't give any protection to the residents? NO; and you were scared by the soldiers moving in and driving the residents around and searching their quarters? NO; 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? NO 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? NO and the safety of your wife?....., husband? ....., father? ....., mother? ....., children? ....., brothers? ....., sisters? ....., other members of your family? .....

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

State what members of your family told you this. NO ONE

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? NO ONE

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 relocated and then might be drafted into our armed forces and then be separated from your wife? NO, your children? NO, other family members? NO who would have relocated with you? Who told you these things might happen if you didn't renounce your citizenship? NO ONE

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? YES. Who told you this would happen? RUMORS

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. NO ONE

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. NO ONE

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

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. NO ONE

88. If any members of your family were in Japan at the time, did you fear that they might be punished by the Japanese government if it learned that you did not renounce your U. S. citizenship? NO. What members of your family there did you fear might get in such trouble? NO ONE

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? NOT APPLICABLE

(The Japanese police? NO; Kempeitai? NO; Army? NO; Neighborhood Associations? NO; other agencies? NO.)
What did you fear would happen to you or to them?

Did you believe that you or they would be put in prison? NO; internment camp? NO; be forced to work as slave laborers? NO; or what else did you fear would happen to you or to them? NOTHING

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. NO ONE

What did they tell you would happen to you if you didn't send that letter? NOTHING

Were those persons leaders or members of any of the organizations in Tule Lake, and, if so, state the names of the organizations. NO

Who were the Issei leaders of those organizations? DO NOT RECALL

The Kibei leaders? DO NOT RECALL
The Nisei leaders? " " "

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? DO NOT KNOW. 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? DO NOT KNOW. If so, what groups?

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

92. Were you in fear that if you didn't send for the forms and renounce your citizenship that your name would be put on the organization's black-list and would be reported to the Japanese government and you would get in trouble with the Japanese government when you arrived in Japan? NO. Who told you this would happen? NO ONE

Were you in fear of the leaders of any of the organizations at Tule? NO. Were you in fear of the members of any of the organizations? NO. Of what organizations were you in fear? NONE;

of what leaders were you in fear? NO ONE;

of what members were you in fear? NO ONE

Why were you in fear? NOT APPLICABLE

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? NO ONE

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. NOT APPLICABLE

94. Were you in fear of being attacked and beaten up by them or their organizations if you did not send for the forms and renounce your citizenship? NO Had any of them threatened you? NO. If so, what were their names and state what they said to you.

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

96. Were you in fear that if you did not send that letter that you might be harmed by the leaders or members of any of the following organizations, namely: Hoshi Dan? NO; Seinen Dan? NO; Joshi Dan? NO; Manzanar gang? NO; the Poston gang? NO; Jerome gang? NO; San Pedro gang? NO; the Tiger gang? NO; the Black Dragon Society gang? NO; or other gangs? NO; or strong arm groups? NO. Name the leaders, members, groups or gangs of which you were in fear.

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

Were you in fear of being called such names? ..... What were the names of the persons who called you such names? NOT APPLICABLE

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? NONE. What were their names? NOT APPLICABLE

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

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

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

Were you ostracized for not sending in such a letter promptly? NO. Did friends shun or avoid you or refuse to talk to you because you had not sent for the forms? NO. Was your spouse? ; your children? ; or other members of your family? ✓ mistreated for your delay in sending such a letter? NO. 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? NO; mother? NO, for a violation of any immigration law? Did you fear that the member of your family against whom deportation proceedings had been started would be deported from the U. S. to Japan because such person was illegally in the U. S.? NO. Did you fear separation from such person and did the fear that such person would be deported cause you to apply for the forms upon which to renounce citizenship so that you would not be separated from such person?

Re: RENUNCIATION HEARING

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

Did you have your hearing *before* the renunciation of your wife? ; husband? ; brothers? ; or sisters? Did you have it on the same day as your wife? ; husband? On what date did you have your renunciation hearing? Was your hearing officer a man? ; a woman? Did you have an interpreter at your hearing? NO. Did you need one? NO.

102. At your renunciation hearing did you tell the hearing officer that you wanted to renounce because you were loyal to Japan, or that you wanted Japan to win the war, or that you were against the U. S. or make other statements indicating loyalty to Japan or disloyalty to the

U. S.? Yes. What, in substance, did you tell the hearing officer as reasons why you wanted to renounce your citizenship? .....

Name the persons who coached you and told you what you were to say at your hearing to make certain your renunciation would be approved and state whether they were Issei, Kibei or Nisei. My Nisei friends told me that in order to have my renunciation Approved, I Have to say That I wanted Japan to win the war, that I Had to say statements indicating loyalty to Japan and disloyalty to the U.S.

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? ..... 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 thought that my renunciation would not be Accepted.

104. Did you fear that if you did and your renunciation was not accepted that you would get in trouble with your parents? .....; other family members? .....; who were in Tule Lake? .....; or in some other internment camp? ..... Were you then in fear of being forcibly relocated in a dangerous area? ..... (If your hearing took place after the January 29, 1945, announcement were you still in fear of eventual relocation in a hostile area? .....) Were you then in fear of being drafted? ..... Were you then in fear of separation from members of your family? ..... From what members? .....

Were they in Tule Lake? .....; or in what other Center? .....
Were they on the WRA "free list" and eligible for relocation at the time? ..... Had they applied for relocation before the day you had your renunciation hearing? NO. Were they still expecting to be sent to Japan? ..... 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? No. Had the leaders or members been removed to other camps at the time you had your hearing? I Forgot. Were some leaders and members still in camp at the time you had your hearing? " . What were the names of those who were still in camp? .....; in your Block? ..... Were you in fear of them? .....

106. Were you removed from Tule Lake Center to Bismarck? NO; Santa Fe? .....; When? .....; with what groups: the 1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th groups? .....
What members of your family remained at Tule Lake? Mother, Sister, and Two Brothers.

What other members of your family were removed from Tule Lake Center to Bismarck? .....;
to Santa Fe? Father When? Jan. or Feb., 1945

Were they removed from Tule Lake before you had your renunciation hearing? Yes or after you had your hearing at Tule Lake? .....

State when and where you were re-united with them? .....
Aboard the ship to return to Japan at Portland, Ore. on Dec. 1945

Name the other members of your family who renounced citizenship. .....
Sister -- Fumiko Amb

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

108. If you applied for relocation in the U. S. after your renunciation state when you did so. Did not apply for it.

Re: MITIGATION HEARING

109. Did you have a "mitigation hearing" between December, 1945, and April, 1946? No. In what Center did you have this hearing? Not applicable. 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. .....

Were the members of your family with you in the same Center at the time of this hearing? ..... 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 the family accompanied them 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. .....

Date: July 8, 1955.

Sadako Ama
Signature

Nishiyama, Nii-mura
Yoshino-gun, Nara, Ken
Address

None
Telephone Number

Attached to sample Affidavit which was returned with some prepared answers.

Affidavit: Question No. 6

Mother thought that father was going to be deported to Japan sooner or later. In order to have a family reunited, she applied for repatriation to Japan including our names. Also, without dad, no one else in our family could do the duties of the church & so we had to go out from there (place where we were residing in Hawaii) sooner or later. I was 19 years of age at the time mother made this application.


KOBE
JAPAN

August 19, 1955

Miss Sadako Ama
Niu Mura, Yoshino Gun
Nara Ken, Japan

Dear Miss Ama:

I am returning herewith your original affidavit form. The answers thereon to Questions 1, 2, 4, 5, 10(A), 10(B), 11, and 12 appear to me to be satisfactory and should be recopied on the new affidavit forms. From the sample affidavit answers and the answers to the questionnaire which you sent to me I have prepared proposed answers to questions 6, 7(A), 7(B), 7(C), 8(A), 8(B), 8(C), 8(D), 8(E), and 8(F), 9(A), 9(B), 9(C), 9(D), 9(E), and 9(F). I would thank you to read the proposed answers and if you find them to be true, they should be written out on <u>six</u> (6) affidavit forms, either in typewriting or in ink. You may make any corrections therein that are necessary to make the answers true and correct. You also may revise the answers and state them in your own language if you wish. If there is insufficient space in the affidavit form in which to write out your answers, you can use extra sheets of paper.

When you have completed the affidavits you should take the original to a U.S. Consul in Japan and there sign and swear to it. The copies should be stamped by the consular officer. Thereupon, I would thank you to return the <u>original and four copies</u> to me. You may keep one copy in your possession for future reference.

Very truly yours,

Encs.

Yoshino-gun, Niu-mura
Nishiyama, Nara-ken
Sept. 19, 1955

Mr. Wayne M. Collins
Mills Tower, 220 Bush St.
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Mr. Collins:

In your letter of August 19, 1955, you have written to me to fill out six affidavit forms and return the original and the four copies to you. However, there were only three (3) forms enclosed in your letter and therefore, will you please send me three more affidavit forms right away. Thank you.

Very truly yours,
Sadako Ama

File 5-0-1

こゝにも通信文を記載することができます This space is also for correspondence.

S. Ama
Nara, Japan

RECEIVED
SEP 22 1955

米國行き

日本郵便
30.9.19
45
AEROGRAMME

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

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

こゝにも通信文を記載することができます This space is also for correspondence.

March 5, 1956

Miss Sadako Ama
Yoshino Gun, Niu Mura
Nishiyama, Nara ken, Japan

Dear Miss Ama:

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

I am enclosing for you to present immediately to the U.S. Consul nearest you a copy of the transmittal letter dated January 10, 1956 of the Justice Department to the State Department. Inasmuch as you voted in a political election in Japan and thereby lost U.S. citizenship the copy of the transmittal letter now enables you to apply to the U.S. Consul there for naturalization as a U.S. citizen under the provisions of Public Law 515 which was enacted by Congress and approved July 20, 1954. You must go to the U.S. Consul immediately and he will administer to you the oath of allegiance of citizenship. Thereupon you should apply to him for a U S. passport which will issue to you and that passport will show on its face that you are a U.S. citizen.

The Justice Department's letter of January 10, 1956 also states in part: "You are advised that an affidavit of this subject was previously submitted to this Department by the Department of State with a similar request for our views. H wever, subject's answers to the questions in that affidavit were of such a perfunctory nature as to preclude an opinion by this Department as to whether her case might be considered as coming within the above decision, and we so advised the Department of State by letter dated December 14, 1955.

In her affidavit submitted by your letter, subject has set forth in detail her reasons for renouncing her citizenship, and upon reconsideration of all the evidence in her case, including the additional affidavit, we are now of the opinion that her case may be considered as coming within the coverage of the decision in the Murakami case. Were it not for the fact that there is evidence of record that this subject accepted employment under the Government of Japan and voted in a political election in Japan, we would advise you to enter into the necessary arrangements for disposition of the case in accordance with the above-mentioned letter of September 21, 1953, as modified by our letter to you dated June 9, 1955.

"In view of the above evidence, we of course, cannot so advise you. WIth respect to the latter, the Department of State has agreed in this and similar cases to imform the appropriate United States Consul in Japan and that upon the receipt from this Subject of a copy of our letter to the Department of State advising that the subject's act of renunciation in our view comes within the purview of the Murakami decision, such subject may apply for naturalization pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 515, 83d Congress, approved July 20, 1954. In this connection, we call your attention to the fact that the oath must be taken prior to two years after the date of the enactment of said Act, i.e., prior to July 20, 1956. With respect to the former, we specifically refrain from expressing our views as to the effect of subject's actions in accepting employment as a school instructor in Japan."

"In our view the formalization of the naturalization of subject in these circumstances will render moot her lawsuit, since it is assumed that prior to her being permitted to take the oath mentioned in Public Law 515, supra, the effect of her employment as a school instructor in Japan will have been considered by the appropriate Consular Officer in Japan. We can perceive of no reason why Mr. Collins should object to this procedure in this type of case but in the event that he does, please request him to immediately notify this office of the same via airmail."

When you have been naturalized as a U.S. citizen and you receive the U.S. passport you can make your own arrangements to return to the U S. You should write to me and let me know your U S. address and the time you expect to return to the U.S.

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

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

Kindly notify me immediately by air-mail so soon as you have been naturalized as a U S. citizen by the U.S. Consul. Thereupon I shall dismiss you from the suit here because the naturalization proceeding will re-establish your U.S. citizenship.

Very truly yours,

WEB:OC
146-54-3763
93-1-1320

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

ejf

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

JAN 10 1956

SADAKO AMA 1/9/23

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

Dear Mr. Burke:

This is in response to your letter of December 2, 1955, enclosing affidavit of the above-named subject for a determination as to whether her case may be considered as coming within the coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the case of Acheson v. Murakami, 176 F. 2d, 953, in accordance with a letter from this Department dated September 21, 1953, to Mr. Wayne M. Collins.

You are advised that an affidavit of this subject was previously submitted to this Department by the Department of State with a similar request for our views. However, subject's answers to the questions in that affidavit were of such a perfunctory nature as to preclude an opinion by this Department as to whether her case might be considered as coming within the above decision, and we so advised the Department of State by letter dated December 14, 1955.

In her affidavit submitted by your letter, subject has set forth in detail her reasons for renouncing her citizenship, and upon reconsideration of all the evidence in her case, including the additional affidavit, we are now of the opinion that her case may be considered as coming within the coverage of the decision in the Murakami case. Were it not for the fact that there is evidence of record that this subject accepted employment under the Government of Japan and voted in a political election

File No. 146-54-3763
93-1-1320

in Japan, we would advise you to enter into the necessary arrangements for disposition of the case in accordance with the above-mentioned letter of September 21, 1953, as modified by our letter to you dated June 9, 1955. In view of the above evidence, we of course, cannot so advise you. With respect to the latter, the Department of State has agreed in this and similar cases to inform the appropriate United States Consul in Japan that upon the receipt from this Subject of a copy of our letter to the Department of State advising that the subject's act of renunciation in our view comes within the purview of the Murakami decision, such subject may apply for naturalization pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 515, 83d Congress, approved July 20, 1954. In this connection, we call your attention to the fact that the oath must be taken prior to two years after the date of the enactment of said Act, i. e., prior to July 20, 1956. With respect to the former, we specifically refrain from expressing our views as to the effect of subject's actions in accepting employment as a school instructor in Japan.

We have informed the Department of State of our present view relative to this case by letter, three copies of which are also enclosed herewith. If you disagree with our action, please so inform us promptly in order that we may recall the same from the Department of State. If you agree, please forward two of the copies to Mr. Collins, who may wish to forward one copy to this subject for presentation to the United States Consul for naturalization proceedings.

In our view the formalization of the naturalization of subject in these circumstances will render moot her lawsuit, since it is assumed that prior to her being permitted to take the oath mentioned in Public Law 515, supra, the effect of her employment as a school instructor in Japan will have been considered by the appropriate Consular Officer in Japan. We can perceive of no reason why Mr. Collins should object to this procedure in this type of case but in the event that he does, please request him to immediately notify this office of the same via airmail.

Yours very truly,

WARREN E. BURGER
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By:
Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Encl. No. 103398
Original and
copy of Affidavit,
Three copies of letter to
the Department of State.

WEB:OC
146-54-3763
93-1-1320

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

ejf

JAN 10 1956

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

Attention: Miss Frances Knight
Director, Passport Office

Re: Sadako Ama
Your ref: F130

Dear Sirs:

On November 25, 1955, you forwarded to this Department an affidavit of the above-named subject and requested an expression of our views as to whether her case might be considered as coming within the coverage of the decision in the Murakami case. On December 14, 1955, we advised you that subject's answers to the questions in the affidavit form were of such a perfunctory nature as to preclude an opinion by this Department as to whether her case might be considered as coming within said decision.

Pursuant to an agreement entered into with Mr. Wayne M. Collins, Attorney, to stipulate to the introduction of satisfactory affidavits submitted by plaintiffs in the case of McGrath v. Abo, 186 F. 2d, 766, as set forth in the Department's letter of September 22, 1953 to the Department of State, the subject submitted an additional affidavit setting forth in detail her reasons for renouncing her citizenship. Upon reconsideration of all the evidence in her case, including the additional affidavit, we are now of the opinion that her case may be considered as coming within the scope of the above decision. Were it not for the fact that there is evidence of record that this subject accepted employment under the Government of Japan and voted in a political election in Japan, we would have advised Mr. Lloyd H. Burke, United States Attorney, Northern District of California, to enter into a stipulation to the introduction of the affidavit submitted by the subject and to inform the District Court that this Department would have no objection to the granting of relief

File No. 146-54-3763
93-1-1320

on the merits. However, because of the employment and voting issues, we have not so advised Mr. Burke, but have advised him of our views in this case as is evidenced by the enclosed copy of our letter to him.

With respect to the voting issue, you will see from a reading of the enclosed letter to Mr. Burke, that we have informed him of the agreement reached between this Department and the Department of State whereby the Department of State will, upon receipt of this and similar letters, inform the appropriate United States Consul in Japan that this plaintiff upon submission of a copy of this letter which this Department will forward to plaintiff's counsel, may apply for naturalization pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 515, 83d Congress, and have called his attention to the fact that the oath must be taken prior to two years after the date of the enactment of said Act, i. e., prior to July 20, 1956. With respect to the employment issue, you will note that we have informed Mr. Burke that we specifically refrain from expressing our views as to the effect of subject's actions in accepting employment as a school instructor in Japan, and have advised him of our assumption that prior to her being permitted to take the oath mentioned in Public Law 515, supra, the effect of her actions in accepting such employment will have been considered by the appropriate Consular Officer in Japan.

Yours very truly,

WARREN E. BURGER
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By:

Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Encl. No. 103395
Copy of Affidavit,
Copy of letter to
Lloyd H. Burke, Esquire.

Yoshino-gun, Nin-mura
Nishiyama, Nara
March 16, 1956

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

Dear Mr. Collins:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated March 5, 1956. Thank you very much.

I have gone to the American Consul here in Kobe, Japan to be naturalized and also to apply for my U. S. passport but I was told at the office there that I cannot be naturalized nor either apply for my U. S. passport because I have accepted employment as a school instructor under the Japanese Government.

In 1953, I was told by this Consul to hand in my Certificate of Birth or an Affidavit of Birth. Since my birth wasn't recorded with the U. S. Government, I do not have my Certificate of Birth so I have written to one of the Attorneys that I knew in Hawaii to send me an Affidavit of Birth but he failed to do it for me. Without a Certificate or Affidavit of Birth, I was told that they cannot do anything to continue with my case. But now, they have said to me that it is of no use for me to do anything because as I have written above, I have accepted employment as a school instructor.

Therefore, I have finally gave up my hope of returning to Hawaii.

Although I was unable to apply for my passport, you have so kindly done

over, please

S. Ama
[illegible] Japan

RECEIVED
MAR 20 1956

日本郵便

AEROGRAMME

45 昭和31年 3.17 前8-12

アメリカ行キ

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

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

折込線

折込線

ここにも通信文を記載することができます　This space is also for correspondence.

for me everything that you can. I wish to thank you very much, indeed. I thank you very, very much.

Very truly yours,
Sadaki Ama

ここにも通信文を記載することができます　This space is also for correspondence.

3-20-56

Re Sadako Ama:

She has been cleared by affidavit; and is to be dismissed when naturalized. However, she writes that because she accepted employment as a Japanese school teacher, she cannot be renaturalized or issued a passport.

k

April 19, 1956

Mrs. Sadako Ama
Yoshino gun, Niu mura
Nishiyama, Nara, Japan

Dear Mrs. Ama:

I have received your letter of March 16, informing me that the U.S. Consul advised you that no U.S. passport would issue to you because you had committed an act of expatriation by accepting employment as a school instructor in Japan.

Accepting employment under the Japanese Government ordinarily constitutes an act of expatriation whereby one loses U.S. citizenship. However, there is a possibility that you may not have lost American citizenship by accepting such employment. If you are still interested in endeavoring to recover your U.S. citizenship, I would thank you to advise me as follows:

1. When did you accept such employment?.
2 2. Where did you accept such employment?
3. How long have you been in such employment?
4. Was the employment that you accepted in a position for which only Japanese citizens were eligible?
5. Were or are U.S. citizens or other foreigners eligible to act as school instructors in the same school or similar schools in Japan in which you were employed?
6. Did acceptance of employment require you to take an oath of allegiance to the Japanese Government?
7. Was the school by which you were employed a public or a private school?
8. Were you forced by any person to accept such employment?
9. Did you accept such employment by reason of the fact that no other employment was then available to you and that it was necessary for you to accept such employment in order to sustain yourself?

If you will answer the above questions for me, I may be able to give you an opinion as to whether or not you have a chance to recover U.S. citizenship and to have a U S passport issued to you. I am enclosing an air mail letter which you should use in answerin g the above questions and return to me as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

WMC:k
Enc

Furthermore, even though you may have been employed as a teacher in Yoshino Gun in Nara Prefecture in 1947, that employment did not cost you your U.S. citizenship because apparently you were compelled to accept that position and to continue in that occupation or else face starvation and in addition thereto, the position was one which could be filled by persons other than those of Japanese citizenship.

Therefore, if you are still interested in recovering your citizenship as against any claim that your voting or employment in Japan caused you to lose U.S. citizenship, I suggest that you make your application for a U.S. passport with the nearest U.S. Consul. I would thank you to inform me if you intend to do so and also, in the event that you do, the decision made by the State Department on the matter.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss

cc: Sadako Ama
Yoshino-gun, Niu-mura
Nishiyama, Nara, Japan

April 28, 1956

Dear Mrs Co

This will [illegible] receipt of your letter dated April 19, 1956.

Indeed, I am still interested in endeavoring to recover my U.S. citizenship. However, I am now confined in the Kashiwara Sanatorium here in Nara, Japan due to diseased lungs (tuberculosis & I do not know when I will be completely recovered. Due to this sickness, I do not know whether I'll be able to go to Hawaii again. If I am unable to go, I would like to remain here in Japan & accept somekind of a job here under the U.S. Government, if it is possible. Therefore, for your convenience in trying to help me recover my U.S. citizenship, I am answering your questions below:

1. I accepted employment as a school instructor in Japan on April 1, 1947. However, English was the only subject that I taught at school.

2. I accepted this employment at Yoshino-gun in Nara prefecture.

3. I have been in this employment for exactly 4 years & 8 months.

I first accepted it on April 1, 1947. When I worked for a year & 8 months, I was taken ill with T.B. & therefore I quit this job. After having complete rest for 5 years, I was told by the doctors here that I can go back to work again. Since I did not want to be a school instructor again, I went out to Osaka & Kobe to apply for a job as a typist or a stenographer but at everywhere I was unable to pass the physical examination because I was once a victim of T.B. However, I had to obtain some kind of a job to earn my money & the only job left for me was an English school instructor whether I liked it or not. It was in April, 1953 that I accepted this job for the second time. After working for 3 years, I again became ill with T.B. & so I quit this job again & am now here at the Sanatorium.

4. Since I am in the sanatorium & having medical treatment, I am unable to give you a definite answer to this question, but I do not think that only Japanese citizens are eligible for this position because Niseis are also eligible for it, too.

5. Yes. There are lots of foreigners at the Japanese Universities as an English instructor.

6. No. I did not have to take an oath of allegiance to the Japanese government.

7. It was a public school.

S. Ama
c/o Kashiwara Sanitorium
Shijo, Kashiwara-shi
Nara, Japan

Mrs

アメリカ行キ

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MAY 4 1956

日本郵便
4.5
AEROGRAMME

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

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Nothing may be contained in or attached to this letter.

折込線

8. No. I was not forced by anyone.
9. Yes. I accepted this employment, since no other employment was available to me in the country.

Please let me know if you need my doctor's certificate, I'll send it to you. Although it will be [illegible] Japanese.

Good

Good

Good

折込線

こゝにも通信文を記載することができます

This space is also for correspondence.

In closing, I wish to thank you indeed for your kindness,

Very sincerely yours,
Sadako Ama (Mrs)

こゝにも通信文を記載することができます

July 6, 1956

Miss Sadako Ama
c/o Kashiwara Sanitorium
Shijo, Kashiwara shi
Nara, Japan

Dear Miss Ama:

Inasmuch as I am undecided as to whether you actually have lost U.S. citizenship by reason of your employment as a school teacher and because the U.S. Consul in Japan has denied you renaturalization by reason thereof, I wish you to preserve what rights you may have by requesting a U.S. Consul there that you be renaturalized and that you take the oath of allegiance prescribed by Public Law 515. Therefore, you should follow out the instructions contained in the air mail letter to you which is enclosed.

Very truly yours,

WMC:k
Enc

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

July 6, 1956

Dear Miss Ama:

Sometime ago you were notified by me that you had obtained administrative clearance through affidavits filed with the Justice Department and that, inasmuch as you had voted in an election in Japan, you had become eligible for renaturalization as a U.S. citizen under Public Law 515. I sent you a copy of the transmittal letter which was sent by the Justice Department to the State Department and instructed you to present the same promptly to the U.S. Consul in Japan nearest your place of residence and there apply for renaturalization as a U.S. citizen and also apply for a U.S. passport.

It is imperative and urgent that you become renaturalized as a U.S. citizen before July 20, 1956, when Public Law 515 expires. Therefore, you must appear in person before the U.S. Consul in Japan nearest you for renaturalization and take the oath of allegiance to the U.S. before July 20, 1956, or you will lose your right to become renaturalized as a U.S. citizen.

If the U.S. Consul refuses to renaturalize you as a U.S. citizen and refuses to administer the oath of allegiance to you before July 20, 1956, then you must go in person to such U.S. Consul before July 20, 1956, and notify him verbally and also in writing that you (1) demand to be renaturalized under the provisions of Public Law 515 before July 20, 1956; (2) that you offer to take the oath of allegiance to the U.S. prescribed by said law and (3) that you demand that said oath of allegiance be administered to you before July 20, 1956. You should then deliver to him a written letter which you should prepare and sign in the following words and form:

" Date: July ____, 1956.

I apply for renaturalization as a U.S. citizen under the provisions of Public Law 515 which was approved by Congress July 20, 1954.

I hereby offer to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, as prescribed by said Public Law 515.

I demand that the said oath of allegiance to the United States be administered to me before July 20, 1956, when said Public Law 515 expires, and that I be renaturalized as a U.S. citizen before said July 20, 1956.

Signed: Name: _____
Address: _____
_____."

You should keep a copy of said written notice for your own records and also send me a copy of said notice so that in the event you are not renaturalized by July 20, 1956, you will have evidence that you applied for renaturalization and offered to take the oath and that it was not administered in time to you by the U.S. Consul.

Please notify me the date you become renaturalized. Also notify me the date you expect to return to the U.S. and also

Kashiwara Sanitorium,
Shijo, Kashiwara shi,
Nara, Japan
July 23, 1956

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

Dear Mr. Collins:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated July 6, 1956.

As I have written to you previously, I am now confined in Kashiwara Sanitorium with tuberculosis & due to the present condition of my sickness, I was unable to get doctors permission to go to the American Consulate here in Kobe to be renaturalized as a U. S. Citizen. For this reason, I guess I have to give up all hope of regaining my U. S. Citizenship.

Very truly yours,
Sadako Ama

Fr Dismissed

S. Ama
c/o Kashiwara Sanitorium
Shijo, Kashiwara-shi
Nara, Japan

RECEIVED
JUL 27 1956

KASHIWARA NARA
日本郵便
23 JUL 56 12-14

45

AEROGRAMME

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

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ここにも通信文を記載することができます　This space is also for correspondence.

WAYNE M. COLLINS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
MILLS TOWER, 220 BUSH STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA
TELEPHONE GARFIELD 1-5627

(VIA AIRMAIL)

June 24, 1959

Miss Sadako Ama
Kashiwara Sanitorium
Shijo, Kashiwara Shi
Nara, Japan

Dear Miss Ama:

I trust that you have recovered your health and that you have returned to your own home.

As I informed you on March 5, 1956, the Justice Department has agreed that your renunciation of U.S. citizenship be set aside because it was caused by duress while you were detained in the Tule Lake Center. I wrote you on that date that you were then eligible to apply for renaturalization as a U.S. citizenship under Public Law 515 by appearing before a U.S. Consul and taking the oath of allegiance. Inasmuch as you were confined to a sanitorium and were unable to go to the U.S. Consul you were not able at that time to take the oath and be renaturalized as a U.S. citizen.

Despite the fact that you were not well enough to appear at the Consular Office and take the oath of allegiance you still may recover your U.S. citizenship even though you voted in elections in Japan and may have been employed as a teacher. All that will be necessary for you now to do is to appear before a U.S. Consul and fill out an application for a U.S. passport. You should deliver to the U.S. Consul the copy of the letter of Warren E. Burger, Assistant Attorney General dated January 10, 1956, the original of which was sent to the Department of State to the attention of Mrs. Frances Knight, Director of the Passport Office, in re Sadako Ama, Your ref: F130. That letter shows that the Justice Department consented to the cancellation of your renunciation. The U.S. Consul will ask you for a statement under oath as to when and why you voted in any elections in Japan. Inasmuch as it appears that you voted in elections prior to the time the Peace Treaty was entered into and approved in early 1952, your voting prior to that date will not count against you because residents in Japan were required to vote under duress by reason of fear of loss of the right to rations and because the occupation authorities had spread the news that residents and dual citizens were required to vote in those elections and also the local authorities spread the word that if they did not vote that they could be punished either by the occupation authorities or by the civil authorities.

Furthermore, even though you may have been employed as a teacher in Yoshino Gun in Nara Prefecture in 1947, that employment did not cost you your U.S. citizenship because apparently you were compelled to accept that position and to continue in that occupation or else face starvation and in addition thereto, the position was one which could be filled by persons other than those of Japanese citizenship.

Therefore, if you are still interested in recovering your citizenship as against any claim that your voting or employment in Japan caused you to lose U.S. citizenship, I suggest that you make your application for a U.S. passport with the nearest U.S. Consul. I would thank you to inform me if you intend to do so and also, in the event that you do, the decision made by the State Department on the matter.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss

cc: Sadako Ama
Yoshino-gun, Niu-mura
Nishiyama, Nara, Japan

Sept. 22, 1959

Mr. Wayne M. Collins:
Mills Tower
San Francisco 4, Calif..

Dear Mr. Collins:

I received your letter dated June 24, 1959 sometimes early in July & meant to answer you right away but since I have not been feeling well at at time, I have delayed my answer until today. Please pardon me.

You have so kindly let me know that the State Dept. has reconsidered my case & that I could still apply for my citizenship, but because of my poor health, I have made up my mind completely to give up my citizenship. As I have written to you before, I have been confined in Kashiwara Sanitorium with pulmonary tuberculosis for two years & have been discharged late last April. I am still having a periodical physical examination. Doctors are telling me that it is alright for me to go out to work again but because of the scars still left in both of my lungs, it is very, very difficult for me to have any kind of employment here. Therefore, I decided to get married to a Japanese citizen in order to be supported. For this reason, won't I lose my citizenship again even if I get renaturalized? Also I do not think that I could return to Hawaii if I get wedded to a Japanese citizen.

I am very sorry to have caused you a lot of trouble & I certainly do not know how to repay you for the debt of gratitude which I owe you, but will you please cancel my name from your list for the reasons stated above.

Thanking you, I remain
Very sincerely yours,
Sadako Ama

S. Ana
Shimoichi-cho, Yoshino-gun
Nara, Pref.

日本郵便
45
AEROGRAMME

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SHIPPAI

アメリカ行キ

Mr. Wayne M. Collins
Mills Tower, 220 Bush St.
San Francisco 4, Calif.
U. S. A.

PAR AVION
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ここにも通信文を記載することができます　This space is also for correspondence.

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

(VIA AIRMAIL)

June 24, 1959

Miss Sadako Ama
Kashiwara Sanitorium
Shijo, Kashiwara Shi
Nara, Japan

Dear Miss Ama:

I trust that you have recovered your health and that you have returned to your own home.

As I informed you on March 5, 1956, the Justice Department has agreed that your renunciation of U.S. citizenship be set aside because it was caused by duress while you were detained in the Tule Lake Center. I wrote you on that date that you were then eligible to apply for renaturalization as a U.S. citizenship under Public Law 515 by appearing before a U.S. Consul and taking the oath of allegiance. Inasmuch as you were confined to a sanitorium and were unable to go to the U.S. Consul you were not able at that time to take the oath and be renaturalized as a U.S. citizen.

Despite the fact that you were not well enough to appear at the Consular Office and take the oath of allegiance you still may recover your U.S. citizenship even though you voted in elections in Japan and may have been employed as a teacher. All that will be necessary for you now to do is to appear before a U.S. Consul and fill out an application for a U.S. passport. You should deliver to the U.S. Consul the copy of the letter of Warren E. Burger, Assistant Attorney General dated January 10, 1956, the original of which was sent to the Department of State to the attention of Mrs. Frances Knight, Director of the Passport Office, in re Sadako Ama, Your ref: F130. That letter shows that the Justice Department consented to the cancellation of your renunciation. The U.S. Consul will ask you for a statement under oath as to when and why you voted in any elections in Japan. Inasmuch as it appears that you voted in elections prior to the time the Peace Treaty was entered into and approved in early 1952, your voting prior to that date will not count against you because residents in Japan were required to vote under duress by reason of fear of loss of the right to rations and because the occupation authorities had spread the news that residents and dual citizens were required to vote in those elections and also the local authorities spread the word that if they did not vote that they could be punished either by the occupation authorities or by the civil authorities.

Furthermore, even though you may have been employed as a teacher in Yoshino Gun in Nara Prefecture in 1947, that employment did not cost you your U.S. citizenship because apparently you were compelled to accept that position and to continue in that occupation or else face starvation and in addition thereto, the position was one which could be filled by persons other than those of Japanese citizenship.

Therefore, if you are still interested in recovering your citizenship as against any claim that your voting or employment in Japan caused you to lose U.S. citizenship, I suggest that you make your application for a U.S. passport with the nearest U.S. Consul. I would thank you to inform me if you intend to do so and also, in the event that you do, the decision made by the State Department on the matter.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss

cc: Sadako Ama
Yoshino-gun, Niu-mura
Nishiyama, Nara, Japan

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

October 1, 1959

VIA AIRLETTER

Miss Sadako Ama
Shimoichi-cho, Yoshino-gun
Nara, Japan

Dear Miss Ama:

I have received your letter of September 22, 1959.

The Justice Department has informed me that the State Department (which includes U.S. Consuls in Japan) no longer has any objection to a judgment being entered in your favor. In consequence sometime during this month a judgment will be entered for you along with other persons declaring that your renunciation was caused by coercion and that therefore your renunciation was void and it will also declare you to be a U.S. citizen. That means that the State Department no longer asserts that you lost your U.S. citizenship by your employment in Japan. When the judgment has been entered I will send you a certified copy thereof. After you receive the copy you should notify the nearest U.S. Consul of the fact that your U.S. citizenship has been established.

I was pleased to learn that you no longer are confined to the Kashiwara Sanitorium and trust that your recovery will be fully completed.

If you marry a Japanese citizen you will not lose your U.S. citizenship by reason of such a marriage. A U.S. citizen retains her citizenship regardless of whether she marries a foreigner and will retain her U.S. citizenship provided that she does not commit any independent act of expatriation such as voting in a foreign election, working for a foreign government, or formally renouncing U.S. citizenship. (The U.S. Consul can inform you of the things that you must not do while in Japan which might cause you to lose U.S. citizenship) If you marry a Japanese national and you have children, your children will derive U.S. citizenship from you under an act of Congress. However, in the event that you have children in the future you should notify the U.S. Consul of the time and place of their births and register them as U.S. citizens and then make sure that they return to the U.S. or take an oath of allegiance to the U.S. before they reach the age of 21 years. The U.S. Consul can inform you if they should take such an oath or return to the U.S. before they are 16 or before they become 21 years of age.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss

12/2/59

Chiyo said not necessary to inform her that Judy has been entered for her.

Sue

AFFIDAVIT

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF AFFIDAVIT

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

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

1. Name	Date of Birth
Ama, Sadako	January 9, 1923

2. If born prior to December 1, 1924	(A) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality?	When	Where
	No		

3. If born since December 1, 1924	(A) Was your name ever registered with a Japanese Consulate for the purpose of reserving your Japanese nationality?		
If so, did you thereafter renounce your Japanese nationality?		When	Where

4. State periods of visits to Japan and purpose of each visit:

Date		Purpose
From	To	
June, 1923	Dec., 1925	

5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan: None

School	Period of Attendance	
	From	To

Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary).

None

6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan?.....If so, give date....., and your reasons for so applying:

I did not apply it personally. Mother did when we were in Hawaii before we were sent to the Jerome WRA Center. After the outbreak of war in Dec., 1941, father was taken away from Hawaii as an enemy alien since he was a Buddhist priest and taught the Japanese language. He was taken and interned at Fort Sill, Oklahoma while we were still in Hawaii. Dad then believed that he would be deported to Japan because he was a Japanese citizen and not eligible for American citizenship and because being a Buddhist priest he had been taken

(Continued)

7. (A) Have you ever expressly indicated that you would not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States?	Have you ever declined to answer when asked whether you would swear unqualified allegiance?
Uncertain	Uncertain

Or have you ever given a qualified answer to such question asked at War Relocation Centers?.....If so, give your reasons:

I do not remember my answers and therefore I am unable to give my reasons. I do recall that everyone was required to answer the Questionnaire when we were in the Jerome WRA Center, Denson, Arkansas, where my mother, a sister, two brothers and I were sent. I believe dad was at Fort Sill, Oklahoma at the time, and he was not reunited with us until about May, 1943, at Jerome WRA Center. Honestly saying, I do not remember definitely whether I gave a "yes" answer or

(Continued)

(B) If your answer to any of the questions in (A) is affirmative, then did you ever subsequently change your mind and express your willingness to swear an unqualified allegiance or would you have been willing to do so if an opportunity had been afforded you?.....If so, state when you changed your mind and your reasons therefor:

I would always be willing if we were not placed in a camp and I was treated as a citizen should be treated. If I didn't answer "yes" I would have if I didn't fear separation from my parents and wouldn't have had to face relocation alone in such trying times when Japanese were not welcomed outside camp but

(continued)

(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:

Uncertain

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

(B) Give reasons for becoming a member:

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

(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:

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

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

I do not recall the time definitely but I think it was sometime in January 1945. Rumors were going around in camp that if we did not renounce, he or she would be separated from their family members. Dad told me I must do it because if I did not I would be left in camp and be separated from him and mother when they were sent to Japan and we wouldn't know when and if we would ever be reunited again. Dad and mother were very much worried to leave me without protection in campand to face returning to Hawaii or to be relocated somewhere in the United States since I did not have any relatives there and also because I was still single. I did not have any confidence in myself to be separated from them under the conditions that existed in the Tule Lake Center and the conditions outside which were very hard for persons of Japanese parentage and there was much public hostility to Japanese. My mother too was insistent that I must do it to avoid separation from them. I was afraid of separation from them and of the problems of having to face relocation without means and without protection of parents or relatives.

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

I think I had my hearing sometime around August 1945 just before the war ended. I do not recall my answers which I gave to the hearing Officer at my renunciation hearing but I do remember that I had been told by Nisei friends and by the rumors in camp that I should say things of a disloyal nature such

(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:

In order to prevent family separation, my parents had persuaded and compelled me to do it. Of course, I had come of age by this time and so I believe I should not have listened, but at the time I felt very pitiful to let them go to Japan without me and be separated from them while they worried about me so much. Father was sent to Santa Fe before my hearing which caused more fear about separation. I had ~~some~~ fear at this time about how I could manage if I was to relocate and was worried because I was single and would be left in the U.S. without protection. I really did not want to give up my American citizenship and I really wanted to go back to Hawaii where I had been known and where I thought I might be accepted by neighbors and might be able to make my own way. But the fear of separation and doubts I had of making my own way unprotected and the pressure of dad and mother made me go through the renunciation hearing.

(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:

My parents would not let me withdraw my application because they feared that if I did I would not be able to repatriate with them and would be left alone without means or protection.

(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:

Not Applicable

(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.

None

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

Although I renounced my U.S. Citizenship I wanted to remain in the U.S. (Hawaii) but my parents opposed especially dad, and he lectured to me this and that and their worries if they left me alone though I was of age. So I finally did as they desired and returned to Japan with the rest of the family members.

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

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

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

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

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

Not Applicable

(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.

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

(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.

Not Applicable

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
Brother	Al/C Shiro Ama

Branch of Service	Serial Number
U.S. ~~Army~~ Air ~~Corps~~ Force-47th Ats(H)	10814695

Sadako Ama
(Signature in full of applicant)

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

OCT 19 1955

AMERICAN CONSULATE
GENERAL
KOBE, JAPAN

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

Question No.6

into custody and sent to Fort Sill. Dad and mother both believed the U.S. Government would never let father remain in the United States and that mother be deported too because she was not an American Citizen. Dad especially was insistent on repatriation and dad and mother were afraid I would be separated from them unless mother made this application for repatriation. Dad was in Fort Sill when mother made this application for repatriation. In order to have the family reunited she applied for repatriation to Japan and included our names, sister's, 2 brothers' and my names. They were worried that if the application didn't include me that I would be left alone unprotected to face relocation in the United States and be separated from them when they were repatriated to Japan. I was 19 years old at the time.

Question No. 7 (A)

a "no" answer to the question. It seems to me that those who had applied to be repatriated were not required to answer the question and I believe there was talk that persons who would answer "yes" would not be allowed to repatriate but would have to stay in camp and be separated from their parents when their parents were sent to Japan on the exchange ship. I know my parents were worried about any separation of our family and I was worried about it too so I may have given a "no" answer or declined to answer because of fear of separation and being left alone at age of 20 or 21 in camp and to face relocation.

Question No.7 (B)

were regarded with great hostility because of the war and our race.

Question No.9 (B)

as that I wanted Japan to win the war and other statements indicating disloyalty or else my renunciation would not be approved and then I would be separated from my parents and have to face being relocated from camp without means and without protection.