

15:14

YANO, SAKIKO

1948-1961

78/177
C

Sawami-ku, Nakamachi 2 Chome
Tobata-shi, Fukuoka-ken
9 July 1948

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

Dear Sir:

The undersigned Sakiko Yano
wishes to be included in the equity suit to restore my United States
citizenship.

Sakiko Yano
Signature

Name: Sakiko Yano

Present Address: Fukuoka-ken, Yahata-shi, Aroda Takami-cho, Dependent
Quarters 42.

Date of Birth: January 2 1918
Month Day Year

Place of Birth: Atwater, California
Township State

Place of Citizenship renouncement: Tule Lake, California

Receipt of Renunciation Approval: March, 22, 1945.

Sincerely yours,

Sakiko Yano
SAKIKO YANO

Y. R. HIRAOKA

ATTORNEY AT LAW
1435 FRESNO STREET
FRESNO, 1, CALIFORNIA
PHONE 4-2078

December 8, 1948

Wayne M. Collins, Esq.,
Attorney at Law,
1701 Mills Tower, 220 Bush Street,
San Francisco 4, California.

In re: Sakiko Yano, renunciant.

Dear Wayne:

Miss Kimi Yano, 1418 $\frac{1}{2}$ Kern Street, Fresno, California,
requests, if possible, to join her sister in the restoration of
citizenship case that becomes final in the latter part of January.

The pertinent facts are these:

Sakiko Yano, born January 20, 1918, at Atwater,
California; renounced at Tule Lake, Newell, California, in the
early part of 1945; present address is c/o Toshiye Hiromi,
Fukuoka ken, Tobata Shi, Sawami, Nakamachi, Japan.

I informed Miss Yano of the circumstances of the case
and the possibility of joining her sister before the final decree
is rendered. She asks that you write direct to her in Fresno for
your fees.

Very truly yours,

Shin

Joined
8/23/48

December 9, 1948

Miss Kimi Yano
1418 E Kern Street
Fresno, California

Dear Miss Yano:

In response to your request made through Mr. Y. R. Hiraoka that your sister, Sakiko Yano, be joined in the renunciation suit, I wish to inform you as follows:

Sakiko Yano was joined in the suit in August of this year in reply to her application of July 9, 1948. She supplied the following information: address - Fukuoka-ken, Yahata-shi, Aroda Takami-cho, Dependent Quarters 42, Japan; place and date of birth - Jan. 2, 1918, Atwater, California.

I assume the above-described person is your sister and therefore no action need be taken on your recent request unless you notify me to the contrary.

Very truly yours,

Copy: Mr. Y.R. Hiraoka

Kokura, Kyushu, Japan
13 December 1948

Mr. Y. R. Hiracka
1435 Fresno Street
Fresno, California

Dear Mr. Hiracka:

ACTIVE LIST

*Joined
8/23/48*
I am enclosing a copy of the application for restoration of citizenship, together with a letter received in reply, made by Sakiko Yano.

Sakiko has worked for my family for a little over a year and has done excellent work.

Sakiko is very anxious to regain her citizenship and rejoin her family in Fresno.

It is my understanding that Sakiko's Father has contacted you and that you asked for certain information that has already been furnished Mr. Wayne M. Collins as evidenced by the enclosed request. That Mr. Collins received the request is evidenced by the enclosed letter received by Sakiko from him.

I feel sure that Sakiko is very deserving and should be given all possible consideration. She received several years education in the United States and speaks, reads, and writes English very well.

I am sure, also, that Sakiko will not become a burden on the United States and will have the money necessary to defray her expenses for regaining her citizenship and her return to the United States.

If I can be of further assistance, please feel free to write me.

Sincerely yours,

Marion H. Schultz

MARION H. SCHULTZ
Lt Col IGD
Division Inspector General
Headquarters 24th Infantry Division
APO 24, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California.



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO

American Consular Service
Tokyo Bank Building (South Entrance)
24 Kyo-machi, Kobe

January 31, 1951

Miss Sakiko Yano,
c/o American Dependent House,
#533-C Rokko Heights,
Rokko-dai, Nada-ku,
Kobe, Japan.

Madam:

This office has recently received a letter signed by your sisters and brothers in the United States requesting that assistance be given you to reestablish your claim to American citizenship so that you may return to the United States to join your family. There is enclosed for your information a memorandum entitled "American Citizenship of Persons of Japanese Ancestry Resident in Japan". You should complete the forms and request an appointment so that the status of your citizenship may be determined.

Very truly yours,

For the Consul General:

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Arthur L. Gamson".

Arthur L. Gamson
American Vice Consul

Enclosure:

Memorandum: As stated.

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Consular Service
Tokyo Bank Building (South Entrance)
24 Kyomachi, Kobe

July 11, 1951

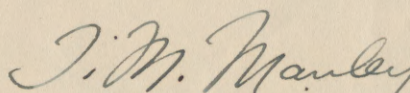
Miss Sakiko Yano,
c/o Girls' Dormitory No. 1,
Kantaroyama, Rokko Heights,
Nada-ku, Kobe.

Madam:

This office has completed the processing of your passport application executed here on February 16, 1951, and it has been forwarded to the Department of State at Washington for decision. It is not believed that a decision will be reached before approximately six months. It will not be necessary for you to write this office with regard to the status of your application. As soon as a decision has been made on your application, you will be notified promptly.

Very truly yours,

For the Consul General:


T. M. Manley
American Vice Consul

PAID
06 letter sent

4/21/52

Dear Mr. Collins.

C/O ROKKO #3-GIRLS DORM.
KANTARO MACHI, ROKKODAI
NADAKU, KOBE, JAPAN

I am writing to you in regards
to my sister, Sakiko Yano, a Fule Lake
renunciant.

I-4 Active

Thru the Fule Lake Defense Committee
in Los Angeles, I understand, you are
the groups attorney.

We have written many times to
them about ^{the} development on their case
but the reply seems very vague.

The family has given them
\$300⁰⁰ in hope of helping their case -
a year ago. We hear no encouraging
news at all.

My sister who lives in Kobe
now - is waiting day by day for
the day - she can return to us.

Her, being there, is quite a headache

and worries to my aged parent. Tho' I am married - & have a family of my own, I must look after the age plus Sakiko, who has quite a difficulty making a living in Japan. If she should return, it will relieve ^{me} ~~my~~ greatly of all this problem.

Please, Mr. Collins, can you tell me of some way, in which she can return to the U. S. Also how can one obtain a certificate of Identity - that you often hear of.

I hope to be in San Francisco early part of next week - at this time, my family has asked me to see you in person about ^{her} ~~the~~ ^{Case} ~~Case~~ of Tule Lake renunciants like Sakiko.

You must be a very busy man but I hope to get an appointment then.

Yours truly,
Mrs. K. Nishijima

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Consulate General,
24 Kyo-machi, Ikuta Ku, Kobe,
September 2, 1952.

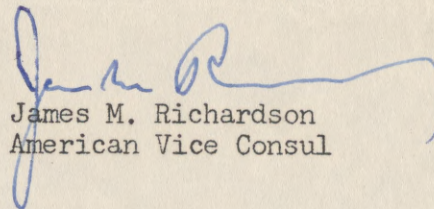
Miss Sakiko Yano,
1 Girls' Dormitory, Rokko Heights,
Nada Ku, Kobe.

Madam:

In reviewing your case the Department of State has held that you were not actually coerced into renouncing your American citizenship, and your application for passport of February 16, 1951 has been disapproved.

Very truly yours,

For the Consul General:


James M. Richardson
American Vice Consul

Since Mr. Nakamura's visit to Japan, she has learned that her father in U.S. was ill and would like to return to U.S. if possible. What are her chances when court case

comes up. And should she register in husband's registry when the the time for her return for trial purposes comes.

Although she is living with her husband in Japan who is a national she has not been registered in her husband's family registry.

Would like to know just about when her court case is coming up.

中村氏が来るまでしばらくは一時訪問が可能であるが、渡米する暇もなくして、自今、横濱に滞在してお電話をのしる。それが、市にお出の時に詳しくは、意図をのしめ、決める。それ、又、車路が、不ず、遊、良、各、屋、全、夜、の朝、新、大、段、亦、子、に、で、中、村、氏、面、接、の、玉、来、ま、し、ん、や、し、ん、心、から、お、禮、を、申、上、げ、ま、す。

お蔭で予備の書类の方をすまじまじと安心は致して居りますが、唄、一、来、じ、る、事、が、有、り、ま、す。で、今、日、又、念、り、為、め、中、村、氏、或、は、カ、ー、ン、氏、を、通、じ、て、お、價、同、に、お、免、之、願、ひ、を、有、り、ま、す。

又、事、現、在、事、実、上、結、核、生、に、し、て、主、人、と、同、居、を、致、し、て、居、る、が、日、本、人、と、結、核、し、る、場、合、今、ま、で、お、免、に、お、る、全、て、予、備、市、民、權、國、德、に、さ、し、つ、か、る、所、を、は、し、思、へ、現、在、も、入、籍、は、致、し、て、お、ま、せ、ん、が、万、一、裁、判、で、渡、米、を、す、る、場、合、主、人、の、方、又、入、籍、を、し、て、渡、米、す、る、と、或、は、今、で、も、入、籍、に、入、る、と、し、つ、か、(は、い、が、お、報、を、願、ひ、を、有、り、ま、す。其、に、渡、米、後、裁、判、に、照、ら、果、し、し、ま、す。主、人、と、呼、ぶ、方、が、玉、来、得、る、も、う、で、せ、い、と。

と、呼、ぶ、方、が、玉、来、得、る、も、う、で、せ、い、と。

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.

私の友人は、七年前に妻子を日本にのこして裁判の終で
済米を以てして五年間の呼び出しを告ぐ。最近裁判が
有る様子を知らず、この様な事実を耳にすると安心し
済米も出来は、好い思はれまう。お互ひが別れ
の生活をする事は、永遠夫婦に改しなう。とも、つや
で其の事、責任有るは返答を、お聞かせ下さいませ。

折込線



MISS SAKIKO YANO
MATSUMOTO-DORI 2-CHOME 115
HYOGO-KU, KOBE
JAPAN

*Same
2nd Regal*

MR. WAYNE M COLLINS
% MR. NAKAMURA

MILLS TOWER

SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIF

U. S. A.

PAR AVION
航空

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

折込線

中封

This space is also for correspondence.

ここにも通信文を記載することができます

大野 笑子

私ウケイスは何時頃、済米可能で、済米後、どの位
ひの月日で裁判に有るのをせうか。おうか、ひねりませ。
現行所、子供も産まれ、せんので、お母さん、不幸な
身なるに済米は出来ると思ひませ。
では、一同、御の健康を祈り、夫礼をします。

May 20, 1953

file

Miss Sakiko Yano
c/o Rokko #3 - Girls Dormitories
Kantaro Machi, Rokkodai Nadaku
Kobe, Japan

Dear Miss Yano:

I am negotiating with the Justice Department with a view to ascertaining whether or not your renunciation may be cancelled by agreement, or by the production of evidence to the Justice Department showing that you renounced as a result of duress. If my negotiations are unsuccessful, an application will be made on or before July 20th to the court for permission for you to return to the United States, along with other renunciants in Japan in like circumstances for trial purposes. Your sister, Mrs. K. Nishijima, recently called on me with reference to your case and I explained the situation to her in detail.

For your information, the Justice Department has asserted that your renunciation was voluntary. The particular evidence that it holds against you is (1) that you received your education and formal schooling in Japan; (2) that you were a leader in a pro-Japanese organization at Tule Lake (Joshi Dan); and (3) that after you renounced you voluntarily returned to Japan. The Justice Department informed me that it is able to introduce documentary evidence against you on the foregoing three matters.

If you have applied to a U.S. Consul abroad for a passport and filled out the application required of renunciants, I would thank you to let me know what decision was made thereon. If you make such an application, you would have to explain in full your relationship to any organization at Tule to which you belonged, the reasons why you joined and whether or not you resigned therefrom. I believe that it would be best for you to await the results of my negotiations with the Justice Department and my application to the court for permission for you and other renunciants to return. In such an event, if my motion be granted, you will be permitted to return to the United States for trial purposes.

Very truly yours,

Copy: Mrs. K. Nishijima

Feb. 7, 1955

Re: Sakiko Yano

Processed: 9/23/54

Would like to know about status
of Sakiko Yano who is in Japan.

DP

Feb 2, 1955

JAPAN - PROCESSED
9/23/57

Dear Mr. Collins -

I am writing to you in
regards to Sakiko Yano, a Full Lake
Renunciant.

We are anxious to hear of
some news on ~~their~~ case from
her
you.

She has written us that the
American Consul in Kobe has
forwarded her application to
Washington - several months ago
but "no reply" as yet.

Do you know whether there is
already some persons in the same case
that has returned to the States?

I know that you are a
very busy person - , but we need
a short reply from you to tell
the folks - definitely how her

Case is coming along? They
are quite old - and always
speaking of when Sateko will
be able to return.

Your reply will be
greatly appreciated.

Yours truly -

(Mrs) Kimi Nishijima

February 8, 1955

Mrs. Kimi Nishijima
1424 Kern St.
Fresno, California

Dear Mrs. Nishijima:

Miss Sakiko Yano's case is presently pending before the Justice Department and when a decision has been reached thereon, she will be notified. The reason for the delay is that the Justice Department is in the midst of handling hundreds of similar cases.

Very truly yours,

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

Via Air Letter

March 29, 1955

Miss Sakiko Yano
c/o Rokko, #3, Girls' Dormitory
Kantaro Machi, Rokkodai Nadaku
Kobe, Japan

Dear Miss Yano:

On March 3, 1955, the Department of Justice rejected your affidavits and denied you administrative clearance because it reached a conclusion that your renunciation of U.S. citizenship was not caused by fear, coercion or duress. It states that the reasons for its refusal to give you administrative clearance are as follows:

"This subject was born January 2, 1918, in the United States and resided in Japan from 1920 to 1938 where she received her education. The pertinent records of the War Relocation Authority reflect that she gave negative answers to questions 27 and 28 of the Army-WRA registration form. She applied for repatriation on January 21, 1944, and requested the form upon which to renounce her citizenship on the comparatively early date of November 17, 1944. She was a member and officer of the Joshi Seinen Dan. At her renunciation hearing, she affirmed that her loyalty was to Japan and the Japanese Emperor, and that she desired to return to Japan. She repatriated on December 29, 1945.

"The reasons for renunciation as set forth in the subject's affidavit attached to your letter, fail to counterbalance the facts above-recited, and we therefore adhere to our position as set forth in our letter to the Department of State, that this subject's case may not be considered as coming within the coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals..."

As soon as the processing of the affidavits of other renunciants in the cases has been completed your individual case can be scheduled for an individual court trial in the U.S. District Court in San Francisco and, if you consent to have such a trial, a statement from the Clerk of the Court showing the approximate time of your trial will be sent to you to present to the U.S. Consul in Japan to enable you to return to the U.S. on a "Certificate of Identity" for your trial.

Therefore, please wait patiently until you receive the next letter from me.

Very truly yours,

WHS:CRB
146-54-185
93-1-1320

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

cc

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

MAR 3 1955

Re: Sakiko Yano
Your ref: Abo, et al v. Brownell, et al.
Furuya, et al v. Brownell, et al.
(Consolidated Actions - Civil Nos.
25294 and 25295).
Renunciation of Citizenship. FILE 8USC
801(1).

Dear Mr. Burke:

This is in response to your letter of September 23, 1954, 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. Murekani, 176 F. 2d, 953, in accordance with a letter from this Department dated September 21, 1953, to Mr. Wayne M. Collins.

You are advised that an affidavit of this subject was previously submitted to this Department by the Department of State with a similar request for our views. On April 8, 1952, we advised that Department that in the event of litigation involving an issue of the validity of subject's renunciation, this Department would be unable either to stipulate that her affidavit be accepted as evidence in lieu of oral testimony, or to concede that her case comes within the coverage of the above decision. The reasons for the Department's position in this respect, among others, are:

This subject was born January 2, 1918, in the United States and resided in Japan from 1920 to 1938 where she received her education. The pertinent records of the War Relocation Authority reflect that she gave negative answers to questions 27 and 28 of the Army-NRA registration form. She applied for repatriation on January 21, 1944, and requested the form upon which to renounce her citizenship on the comparatively early date of November 17, 1944. She was a member and officer of the Joshi Seinen Dan. At her renunciation hearing, she affirmed that her loyalty was to Japan and the Japanese Emperor, and that she desired to return to Japan. She repatriated on December 29, 1945.

146-54-105
93-1-1320

The reasons for renunciation as set forth in the subject's affidavit attached to your letter, fail to counterbalance the facts above-recited, and we therefore adhere to our position as set forth in our letter to the Department of State, that this subject's case may not be considered as coming within the coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the Murakami case.

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

Yours very truly,

WARREN E. BURGER
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By:

Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enc. No. 85212
Affidavit and 3 copies

Rejected by Justice Dept

sum
(c/o Girls Dormitory No. 3
Kantaro-machi
Rokko Dai
Nada-ku, Kobe-shi

Mr. Collins
Attorney at Law
San Francisco, California

Dear Sir:

I sent an affidavit to your office on September 17, 1954 and received an acknowledgement of receipt in March of this year. Since then I have been waiting to hear of some good results from your office.

I have just received a letter with a newspaper clipping enclosed from my family in Fresno. According to the news clipping some 500 people who renounced their citizenship at Tule Lake were able to reclaim their US citizenship by Judge Goodman, and another 100 people will have a hearing in the near future. I would like to know whether my case is among this or not. If not can you give me any information as to when it will be possible for me to return to the states. I will certainly appreciate any good news you can offer me.

I have also heard from many friends that those who are in the same status as I am will have to return to the states by the end of this year.

Sincerely yours,

Sakiko Yano

Sakiko Yano

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

September 2, 1955

Miss Sakiko Yano
c/o Girls Dormitory No. 3
Kantaro-machi, Rokko Dai
Nada ku, Kobe shi, Japan

Dear Miss Yano:

In reply to your letter of recent date, please be informed that on March 3, 1955, the Department of Justice rejected your affidavits and denied you administrative clearance. You were informed of the foregoing in my letter to you of March 29, 1955, which also included a statement of the Department of Justice as to its reasons for its refusal to give you administrative clearance. You were also informed of the possibility of having your individual case scheduled for an individual court trial in the U.S. District Court in San Francisco and should you consent to have such a trial, you will be able to return to the U.S. on a "Certificate of Identity" for your trial. However, individual trials cannot be held until the affidavits of other renunciants in the cases have been processed administratively through the Justice Department and determination of each made by that Department.

I will notify you as soon as conditions make it possible for you to return to the U.S. on a "Certificate of Identity" for a court trial.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to Wayne M. Collins

7/6/56
JR Hiroko mgs
New address
2 Chome Matsumoto Dori,
Hyogo Ku
Kobe
With
love
from
unc

Address Now:

MISS SAKIKO YANO
70 K. SASAKI
115 MATSUMOTO-DORI 2-CHOME
HYOGO-KU, KOBE, JAPAN

July 4, 1956.

Mr. Wayne M. Collins
Attorney at Law
San Francisco, California

Dear Sir:

I, SAKIKO YANO, was classified as disapproved in February 1951 by Department of State. I sent an affidavit to your office on September 17, 1954. Since then I have been waiting to hear of good results from your office.

The reason of my writing to you is that I have a great favor to ask the Mr. Collins. Some of the Niseis who return to Japan after renouncing their citizenship and who are in the same status as I am are now returning to the State as U.S. citizens. Several of my friends who have also participated in the General election have already returned to the State. I had participated in the General election in 1947 which was before the Peace Treaty.

I wish to request for retrial as I have applied it Kobe Consulate but they cannot receive further applications until later part of August and the request must be in the State of Department by July 17th. I, therefore, wish to request for my retrial.

I have no more relations in Japan now and wish to join my family in Fresno, California especially my aged parents wants me to join.

I would be most grateful if you can advise me what method I must take in order to speed the procedure.

Sincerely your
Sakiko Yano

This space is also for correspondence.

ここにも通信文を記載することができます

Miss Sakiko Yano
c/o K. Sasaki
115 Matsumoto-dori 2-chome
Hyogo-ku, Kobe, Japan



RECEIVED
JUL 7 1956

Mr. 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

ここにも通信文を記載することができます

This space is also for correspondence.

Sakiko Yano
c/o K. Sasaki
115 Matsumoto dori 2 chome
Hyogo ku, Kobe, Japan

July 16, 1956

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

Dear Sir,

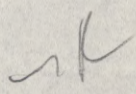
I acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter dated
July 10, 1956.

As instructed I have written to the local American Consulate, the
copy enclosed herewith.

The office has informed me that this letter was not necessary in
my case, instead have asked me to wait until I hear from Washington through
your office.

Regarding the court trial, please inform me the approximate fee.

Sincerely yours,

Sakiko Yano 

Sakiko Yano
c/o K. Sasaki
115 Matsumoto dori, 2 chome
Hyogo ku, Kobe, Japan

July 16, 1956

American Consulate General
Tokyo Bank Bldg., Kobe
Japan

Dear Sir,

To preserve my rights I hereby 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 expires, and that I be renaturalized as a U. S. citizen before said July 20, 1956.

Sakiko Yano
Sakiko Yano

July 10, 1956

*Copy was sent
to H. R. Hiraoka*

Miss Sakiko Yano
c/o K. Sasaki
115 Matsumoto dori, 2 chome
Hyogo ku, Kobe, Japan

Dear Miss Yano:

Yesterday morning, I received your letter dated July 4, 1956. Inasmuch as the Justice Department denied you administrative clearance, your case is included in the list of unsuccessful persons whose citizenship status will depend upon the outcome of an individual trial, which in due course, will be set down for hearing in the U.S. District Court here. When the date has been set, you will be notified thereof and thereafter you will be able to obtain a "Certificate of Identity" to return to the U.S. for the court trial. I will let you know when you can apply for the "Certificate of Identity".

In the affidavit heretofore submitted to the Justice Department, you stated that you had not, since your return to Japan, take any action to resume or acquire Japanese citizenship. However, your letter of July 4, 1956, now informs me that you voted in a Japanese election in 1947 before the Peace Treaty. It is likely that a U.S. District Court would hold that the voting in that election prior to the Peace Treaty did not constitute an act of expatriation causing you to lose U.S. citizenship. Further, if you voted under duress in that general election and can prove that you did so under duress, it is my belief that the U.S. District Court would hold that it did not deprive you of U.S. citizenship.

Many of the Niseis in Japan who renounced their U.S. citizenship in Tule Lake and elsewhere in the U.S. have returned to the U.S. as citizens because they obtained administrative clearance on affidavits processed to the Justice Department followed by court judgments entered in their individual favor. Those who were rejected however are not returning to the U.S. but remain in Japan until such time as their individual cases are set down for hearing in the U.S. District Court. If any of the ones who were successful in obtaining administrative clearance voted in Japanese elections between the dates of September 2, 1945 and April 27, 1952 (1952) they were entitled thereafter to be renaturalized as U.S. citizens with all previous rights of citizenship by taking an oath of allegiance before a U.S. Consul on or before July 20, 1956, under Public Law 515 of 1954. For your information, any person who voted in an election under duress and can prove that he voted under duress can obtain a court order declaring that

such voting did not constitute an act of expatriation causing the loss of U.S. citizenship. Inasmuch as you have not received administrative clearance and a court decision has not yet been entered in your particular case, you nevertheless should apply to the nearest U.S. Consul in Japan and make application to be renaturalized as a U.S. citizen under the provisions of Public Law 515. You must do this before July 20, 1956. The way for you to do this is to make a verbal application as well as a written application for renaturalization. You should then deliver to the U.S. Consul a written letter which you should prepare and sign in the following words and form:

"Date: July _____, 1956.

To preserve my rights I hereby 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 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.

It is also likely that the judgment of a Japanese court declaring that a person participating in a political election in Japan by virtue of duress would be accepted by our U.S. Consuls as proof that such voting did not cost a person his U.S. nationality. It may even be that the judgment of a Japanese court that such voting was made under a mistake of law or fact also might be accepted by a U.S. Consul as evidence that such person did not commit an act of expatriation costing him U.S. citizenship.

Therefore, I believe that if you prove to the court that your renunciation was caused by duress and also that your voting in the Japanese election in 1947 was caused by duress, that you will be declared to be a U.S. citizen.

Miss Yano
Page 3

Inasmuch as you apparently still are a single woman, I wish to advise you that if you marry a U.S. citizen, you would be entitled to return to the U.S. as an alien for permanent residence purposes as the wife of a U.S. citizen on a "nonquota immigrant visa" and thereafter, in due course of time, you would become eligible to be naturalized as a U.S. citizen. Therefore, if you are of the opinion that you may not win your suit to be declared to be a U.S. citizen, the question of your marriage to a U.S. citizen to make you eligible to enter the U.S. on a non-quota immigrant visa should be considered by you.

I wish to inform you that a nonquota immigrant visa will issue to an alien immigrant who is the parent, or husband or wife of a citizen of the U.S. The U.S. Consul in Japan can give you advice concerning the issuance of such a visa.

Very truly yours,

WMC:k

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

MAR 22 1957

Dear Plaintiff-Renunciant:

Pursuant to an agreement with lawyers for the Justice Department the affidavits you heretofore sent to me for administrative processing and upon which that Department denied you administrative clearance are being returned to that Department for review and for reconsideration.

This new chance for you to obtain administrative clearance and, perhaps, to recover your citizenship may take a few months time for a final determination. The Department of Justice is acting with more speed in the processing of affidavits and has adopted a new and more liberalized policy towards renunciants and, in consequence, there is a good chance that it will grant you clearance.

Therefore, you should wait patiently until you learn from me of the decision of the Justice Department as to whether it will agree that your renunciation will be cancelled. You will be notified by me promptly when the Justice Department informs me of its decision in your case.

Very truly yours,

per
Sakiko Yano
c/o Mr. Sasaki
115 2-chome Matsumoto-dori
Hyogo-ku, Kobe, Japan

April 2, 1957

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

Dear Sir,

I appreciate very much for your kind letter dated March 22, informing me that there is a good chance to restore my United States Citizenship again in the near future.

I am glad to hear such a good news from you and feel a great opportunity will be upon me in my future. At the same time I wish to express my great thanks to you for your strenuous efforts for my trouble-some case.

I would like to confide in you all the time and expecting another good news from you in the near future.

Thanking you in advance, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sakiko Yano - Japan Report

REJECT
(resubmit)

da

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

OCD:CMR
146-54-185
93-1-1320

MAY 20 1957

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

Re: Sakiko Yano
Your ref: Abo et al v. Brownell et al.
Muraya et al v. Brownell et al (Consolidated
actions - Civil Nos. 25294 & 25295). Renunciation
of Citizenship, former Title 8 U.S.C. 801(i).

Dear Mr. Burke:

On September 23, 1954, you forwarded an affidavit of the above-captioned renunciant 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. Thereafter, on March 3, 1955, we advised you that in the event of litigation involving an issue of the validity of the subject's renunciation we would be unable either to stipulate that her affidavit be accepted in lieu of oral testimony, or to concede that her case came within the coverage of the Murakami decision. Our letter sets forth the reasons for our views in this respect. On April 4, 1957, you resubmitted the subject's affidavit for reconsideration under the newly liberalized standards.

In accordance with your request, we have reexamined the affidavit, together with the pertinent files in this case and you are advised that we find we must adhere to our views as set forth in our above-referred to letter of March 3, 1955, that this subject's case may not be considered as coming within the coverage of the decision in the Murakami case.

In accordance with our letter of September 21, 1953, we attach the

- 2 -

original and three copies of the affidavit for return to Mr. Collins.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By: Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enc: Original and 3
copies of affidavit

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

January 8, 1958

Miss Sakiko Yano
115 Matsumoto dori
2 chome, Hyogo ku
Kobe, Japan

Dear Miss Yano:

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

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

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

The Justice Department has again rejected your affidavit and denied you administrative clearance. However, I think the enclosed new affidavit may be successful.

Very truly yours,

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

January 8, 1958

Miss Sakiko Yano
115 Matsumoto dori
2 chome, Hyogo ku
Kobe, Japan

Dear Miss Yano:

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

Very truly yours,

WMC
Enc.

C
O
P
Y

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

Miss Sakiko Yano

c/o Rokoo #3, Girls Dormitory c/o K. Sasaki
Kantaro Machi, Rokkodai-Nadaku 115 Matsumoto dori
Kobe, Japan 2 Chome, Hyogo Ku,

FEB 7 1958

Dear Miss Yano:

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

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

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

(VIA AIRLETTER)

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

APR 24 1958

Approved
Pending
Vote
-9

GCD:OC
146-54-185
93-1-1320

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

Re: Sakiko Yano

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

Dear Mr. Burke:

This is in response to your letter of February 7, 1958, enclosing an affidavit for a determination as to whether the case of the above-named renunciant may be considered as coming within the coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the case of Acheson v. Murakami, 176 F. 2d, 953, in accordance with a letter from this Department dated September 21, 1953, to Mr. Wayne M. Collins.

In accordance with your request, we have reviewed the affidavit together with the pertinent governmental files and you are advised that we are of the opinion that this subject's case may be considered as coming within the coverage of the decision in the Murakami case. However, we are unable to agree to the disposition of her case as outlined in our above-mentioned letter to Mr. Collins for the reason that there is evidence of record that since her return to Japan she has voted in a political election in that country.

For your information we are enclosing three copies of a self-explanatory letter to the Department of State.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By:
Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enc: Original and copy of affidavit.
3 copies of letter to Department of State

cc: Department of State

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

grv

APR 24 1958

GCD:CC
146-54-185
93-1-1320

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

Attention: Miss Frances Knight
Director, Passport Office

Re: Sakiko Yano
Your ref: F130

Dear Sirs:

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

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By:
Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enclosures:
Copy of affidavit.
Copy of letter to
Lloyd H. Burke, Esquire

May 5, 1958

Miss Sakiko Yano
c/o K. Sasaki
115 Matsumoto dori, 2 chome
Hyogo ku, Kobe, Japan

Dear Miss Yano:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss
Encl. 1

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

July 25, 1958

Miss Sakiko Yano
c/o K. Sasaki
115 Matsumoto-dori, 2-chome
Hyogo-ku, Kobe, Japan

Dear Miss Yano:

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

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

Very truly yours,

Sakiko Yano
c/o K. Sasaki
115 Matsumoto-dori
2-chome, Hyogo-ku
Kobe, Japan

Same

August 9, 1958

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

Dear Sir,

I acknowledge receipt of your letter dated July 25, 1958 and I appreciate very much for your kind informations.

Yes, I have applied for the U. S. Passport through the United States Consulate in Kobe sometime ago by instruction from U. S. Consul. But they did not make any decision on it at that time and all documents were sent to Washington. Therefore I cannot anticipate what kind of decision will come to me.

Anyway, I will write again as soon as I get my decision which I am expecting in very near future.

Very truly yours,

Sakiko Yano

*For Judgment
pending voting
question*

This space is also for correspondence.

ここにも通信文を記載することができます

Sakiko Yano
c/o K. Sasaki
115 Matsumoto-dori 2-chome
Hyogo-ku, Kobe, Japan



Mr. Wayne M. Collins
Attorney at Law
Mills Tower, 220 Bush Street
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
GARfield 1-5827

October 13, 1960

NOV 30 1960
NO ANS

Miss Sakiko Yano
c/o Mr. Mano Yasu
1424 Kern St.
Fresno, Calif.

2/10/61

Dear Miss Yano:

It is time that you paid your obligation to me for legal services rendered to you and for which on August 3, 1957, you signed promissory notes to pay ~~\$800.00~~ ^{\$500.00} plus interest at the rate of 6% per year. Your obligation to me is long overdue.

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

If you will remit to me the sum of \$ ^{500.00} on or by December 13, 1960, I will accept that sum in lieu of the sum due on the notes upon which interest has accumulated and thereupon cancel the notes.

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

Very truly yours,

W. M. Collins

Enc: env.

orig aff
revised
and
mailed
Bk ltr 4/4/57
185
Ab- J 8/23/48
Ce 12-2-48

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 SAKIKO YANO		Date of Birth JANUARY 2, 1918	
2. If born prior to December 1, 1924	(A) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality? no	When	Where
3. If born since December 1, 1924	(A) Was your name ever registered with a Japanese Consulate for the purpose of reserving your Japanese nationality?		
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 1920	To 1937	Sent to Japan by parents to be reared by grandparents and given a Japanese education	
5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:			
School		Period of Attendance	
Japanese High School		From 1931	To 1934
Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary).			
6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan? yes If so, give date About 1942 to 1943 , and your reasons for so applying: I feared that if I did not first ask to be sent to Japan I would be forced without funds and relocated in the U. S. in communities where I would be subject to physical violence from hostile citizen in the U. S.			
7. (A) Have you ever expressly indicated that you would not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States? no		Have you ever declined to answer when asked whether you would swear unqualified allegiance? no	
Or have you ever given a qualified answer to such question asked at War Relocation Centers? yes If so, give your reasons: Because I feared that if I answered yes, I would be forced to relocate in the U. S. during the war period in communities hostile to me.			
(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? no If so, state when you changed your mind and your reasons therefor:			

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

So that I would be denied leave clearance and would be kept in camp during the war and not forced to relocate in communities hostile to me.

8. (A) WERE YOU EVER AT ANY TIME A MEMBER OF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS:	Answer		Period of Membership
	Yes	No	
Black Dragon Society (Kokuryu Kai)			
Central Japanese Association (Beikoku Chuo Nipponjin Kai)			
Central Japanese Association of Southern California			
Dai Nippon Butoku Kai (Military Virtue Society of Japan or Military Art Society of Japan) (Hokubei Kai)			
Heimuska Kai, also known as Hokubei Heieki Gimusha Kai Zaibei Nihonjin, Heiyaku Gimusha Kai, and			
Zaibei Heimusha Kai (Japanese residing in American Military Conscripts Assoc.) Heimusha Kai			
Hinode Kai (Imperial Japanese Reservists)			
Hinomaru Kai (Rising Sun Flag Society—a Group of Japanese War Veterans)			
Hokubei Zaigo Shoko Dan (North American Reserve Officers Association)			
Japanese Association of America (Zaibei Nihonjin Kai)			
Japanese Overseas Central Society (Kaigai Dobo Chuo Kai)			
Japanese Overseas Convention, Tokyo, Japan, 1940			
Japanese Protective Association (Recruiting Organization)			
Jikyoku Iin Kai (Current Affairs Association)			
Kibei Seinen Kai (Association of U. S. Citizens of Japanese Ancestry who have returned to America after studying in Japan)			
Nanka Teikoku Gunyudan (Imperial Military Friends Group or Southern California War Veterans)			
Nichibei Kogyo Kaisha (The Great Fujii Theatre)			
Northwest Japanese Association			
Sakura Kai (Patriotic Society or Cherry Association—composed of Veterans of Russo-Japanese War) (Cherry Blossom Society)			
Shinto Temples			
Sokoku Kai (Fatherland Society)			
Suiko Sha (Reserve Officers Association Los Angeles)			
Hokoku Seinen-Dan			
Hokoku Joshi Seinen-Dan	X		6 month
Sokoku Kenkyu Seinen-Dan			
Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-Dan	X		6 month

(B) Give reasons for becoming a member:

When I realized that I would be sent to Japan, I became a member so that I would improve my Japanese language, culture and custom and be prepared for life in Japan when I was departed. I did not know the organization had any other purpose.

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

I became an officer although I was not willing to be. My duties were to instruct the members in the organization mainly to urge them to study the language and culture so that they too would be prepared for life in Japan.

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

offices held were for a period of three months, but I discontinued holding office after a month and a half ~~more~~ when I realized that the organization was different from what I understood it to be.

- (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:

Misunderstanding of the purpose of the organization came about after I became a member and accepted to hold office.

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

No.

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

Sometime in December 1944. I did so primarily because I thought if I did not renounce I would be forced out of camp in an impoverished condition and that my safety would be in jeopardy if I was forced to relocate in communities where the people were hostile to me.

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

None.

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

I feared that if I did not renounce I would be forced out of camp during the war.

- (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:

The conditions prevailing in the center kept me in a constant state of fear of the future and for our safety.

- (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:

I did not, because I believed renunciation was necessary to insure continued internment because I was impoverished and had no set place to go to.

(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.

I returned to Japan I did not know there was any way out of it since I had put in an application for repatriation, and thought I would be deported because of it.

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

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

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

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

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

on _____

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

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

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

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

Relationship	Name
Branch of Service	Serial Number

Japan
Prefecture of Hyogo
City of Kobe
American Consulate General

SS:

Sakiko Iwano
(Signature in full of applicant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of September, 1954

Service No. 4556
No Fee Prescribed

William A. Mitchell
William A. Mitchell
American Vice Consul

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

AFFIDAVIT

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF AFFIDAVIT

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

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

1. Name Sakiko Yano		Date of Birth January 2, 1916	
2. If born prior to December 1, 1924	(A) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality? No	When	Where
3. If born since December 1, 1924	(A) Was your name ever registered with a Japanese Consulate for the purpose of reserving your Japanese nationality?		
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 1920	To 1937	Sent to Japan by parents to be reared by grand-parents and given a Japanese education.	
5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:			
School		Period of Attendance	
Japanese High School		From 1931	To 1934
Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary).			
6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan? Yes If so, give date Jan. 21, 1944 , and your reasons for so applying: See attached sheet.			
7. (A) Have you ever expressly indicated that you would not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States? Yes		Have you ever declined to answer when asked whether you would swear unqualified allegiance? No	
Or have you ever given a qualified answer to such question asked at War Relocation Centers?.....If so, give your reasons: See attached sheet.			
(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: See attached sheet.			

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

So that I wouldn't have to leave the Camp on leave clearance and leave my mother and family behind in camp and have to live alone among Caucasians who felt hostile to persons of my race during the war period.

8. (A) WERE YOU EVER AT ANY TIME A MEMBER OF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS:	Answer		Period of Membership
	Yes	No	
Black Dragon Society (Kokuryu Kai)			
Central Japanese Association (Beikoku Chuo Nipponjin Kai)			
Central Japanese Association of Southern California			
Dai Nippon Butoku Kai (Military Virtue Society of Japan or Military Art Society of Japan) (Hokubei Kai)			
Heimuska Kai, also known as Hokubei Heieki Gimusha Kai Zaibei Nihonjin, Heiyaku Gimusha Kai, and			
Zaibei Heimusha Kai (Japanese residing in American Military Conscripts Assoc.) Heimusha Kai			
Hinode Kai (Imperial Japanese Reservists)			
Hinomaru Kai (Rising Sun Flag Society—a Group of Japanese War Veterans)			
Hokubei Zaigo Shoko Dan (North American Reserve Officers Association)			
Japanese Association of America (Zaibei Nihonjin Kai)			
Japanese Overseas Central Society (Kaigai Dobo Chuo Kai)			
Japanese Overseas Convention, Tokyo, Japan, 1940			
Japanese Protective Association (Recruiting Organization)			
Jikyoku Iin Kai (Current Affairs Association)			
Kibei Seinen Kai (Association of U. S. Citizens of Japanese Ancestry who have returned to America after studying in Japan)			
Nanka Teikoku Gunyudan (Imperial Military Friends Group or Southern California War Veterans)			
Nichibei Kogyo Kaisha (The Great Fujii Theatre)			
Northwest Japanese Association			
Sakura Kai (Patriotic Society or Cherry Association—composed of Veterans of Russo-Japanese War) (Cherry Blossom Society)			
Shinto Temples			
Sokoku Kai (Fatherland Society)			
Suiko Sha (Reserve Officers Association Los Angeles)			
Hokoku Seinen-Dan			
Hokoku Joshi Seinen-Dan	X		6 mos.
Sokoku Kenkyu Seinen-Dan			
Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-Dan	X		6 mos.

- (B) Give reasons for becoming a member:

See attached sheet.

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

See attached sheet.

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

See attached sheet.

Sakiko Yano

6:

Because of my having answered No to questions 27 and 28 at Poston I was sent to the Tule Lake Center. My father was interned in Santa Fe and my mother, brothers and sisters were left in Poston Camp #1. I was living with Kanako Sakai in Block 71 in the Tule Lake Center. My eldest sister and her husband were also in the Tule Lake Center. After being in the Tule Lake Center for a while there was a great deal of agitation by various groups that Issei and Kibei who were in that Center were certain to be removed to Japan because the Issei were alien enemies and all citizens who had been segregated to the Tule Lake Center were classified as being disloyal persons and would be removed to Japan like the Issei. Mr. Isamu Uchida who was a Kibei from Block 32, Miss Kanako Sakai who was a Kibei and my roommate, Mr. Hagio who was an Issei in our Block 71, Mr. Bingo who was an Issei agitator who lived in Block 74 and Okada who was a Kibei living in Block 72 and many other persons who lived in my block told me that my situation was hopeless because I was already separated from my family and had been sent to the Tule Lake Center to be sent to Japan and that if I didn't make an application for repatriation I might be sent outside of the Center all by myself to relocate among Caucasians and would not be safe because of my being single and would not be accepted but would meet hostility because of my race and would not be able to make my own living and would be in constant danger. I was told by them that only by making an application could I stay in the Center and live in peace with the residents and only by so doing could I remain in the Center for the duration of the war and avoid facing relocation all alone and that if I was sent to Japan before the war ended I would be safer than being forced out of the Center because in Japan I would be accepted because of my being a Kibei but in the U. S. I would never be accepted during wartime because of my race. Being all alone and worried about my family's status and separation from them and fearing to be sent out of the Center during the war time I applied for repatriation to make sure of staying in the Center even if it resulted eventually in my being sent to Japan as many people said I would be.

7(A):

I answered No to questions 27 and 28 in Poston Camp 1 when I was there living with my mother, two brothers and three sisters in Block 13. (My father had been interned in May of 1942 and was sent to the Alien Internment Camp at Santa Fe, New Mexico, and later he was sent to the Tule Lake Center where I was.) While we were in Poston Camp 1, there was talk and rumors that the U. S. Government might remove all aliens to Japan and that it might do the same thing to all of us who were Kibei and also that the Government might punish all the Kibei because we had received some education in Japan and because it didn't trust Kibei. Also my mother believed that because I was single that if I answered I would serve as a Nurse or a WAAC that if I was taken I would be sent away somewhere and would never be with the family again and that if I wasn't taken that the Government might send me out of the Camp to some new town or place where I had no friends and would meet with discrimination because of the hostility to Japanese. I was single and mother didn't wish me to be separated from her and my brothers and sisters and I was fearful of being separated from them. Mr. Sato who was a Kibei in Block 13 and Mr. Uchida who was a Kibei living in Block 23 and many other Kibei and also Issei in Poston said that Kibei must answer No to those questions or it would mean families would be separated and there was no telling what would happen to us if we were separated. Also there was so much agitation and trouble going on in Poston Camp 1 about the questionnaire that a number of persons

who decided to answer Yes to the questions were attacked. Mr. Yabuno who lived in our block was beaten by a group of those who agitated against the questionnaire and such things frightened us. My mother said I must sign No so that I would be sure of not being separated from her. With all the pressure put on us by the talk going around and by the insistence of my mother I was worried and signed No to both questions to avoid separation from my family and to avoid being sent out all alone and also to avoid censure and mistreatment by the groups in the Camp who were agitating that our answers must be No.

7(B):

I would have been willing to swear unqualified allegiance to the U. S. if it hadn't been for our being evacuated. I would have been willing while in Camp if the Government had sent me and our family back home and there hadn't been any danger to us from White Americans but we had been hearing all the time we were in camp about how difficult things were outside for Japanese and of the many acts of discrimination and even of violence against persons of our ancestry.

8(B):

Hokoku Joshi Seinen Dan was the girls part of the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan.

I was induced to become a member through the talk and persuasion of Mr. Futatsuki who was the Block Manager of our Block 71 and Mr. Hagio who was an Issei in our Block and also by Mr. Bingo who was an Issei who lived in Block 74. They told me repeatedly that since I was a Kibei and had been separated from my family and been sent to the Tule Lake Center that I was bound to be deported to Japan eventually and that I should prepare myself for life in Japan. They told me that the organization would help members be prepared for life in Japan and that I would be able to improve my knowledge of the Japanese language and learn more about the customs and culture of Japan. Also they told me that being a single woman that I would find protection in the Center because no one would molest a single woman if she was a member. Also I was told that I would be viewed and treated as an outcast if I didn't consent to join. Being single, separated from my family and worried all the time about my own personal safety and not wanting to be regarded with suspicion and not wishing to be molested I agreed to become a member.

8(C):

I became an officer but it really was in name only. It was the Hoshi Dan officers who arranged and decided everything, and the women didn't have a voice in anything. Mr. Hagio and Mr. Bingo were the ones who appointed me an officer. I told them I was not willing to be an officer and was not competent to be an officer but they said it was just a name. This was about September of 1944. They told me that the only duties I should perform were to urge the women and girls to study the Japanese language and become familiar with Japanese customs.

8(D):

I was an officer for a period of three months but I discontinued doing anything at all as an officer after one and a half months when I found out that the women's organization was nothing but a group that was dominated and controlled by the men officers of the Hoshi Dan for their own purposes. Up to that time I had attended about three lectures and several meetings that were held in Block 71 and at those lectures and meetings all the speeches the men made were about infusing "true Japanese spirit" into members of the Dan and there was nothing being taught to the Joshi Dan members about the Japanese language, customs and culture. About one and a half months later I resigned as I did not like the way the Dan was carrying on. I notified Mr. Hagio and Mr. Bingo that I was resigning as an officer and as a member of the Joshi Dan as the lectures and meetings showed that the Hoshi Dan purposes had nothing to do with teaching and improving members' knowledge of the Japanese language and the customs and culture of Japan. Mr. Bingo said that I must not resign as Dan members would see that I was ostracized and I wouldn't have any friends but I said I didn't care. After that I didn't have anything to do with the Joshi Dan or the Hoshi Dan even though I was viewed with suspicion and was ostracized by the residents in my block, most of whom were members.

My life in Block 71 was very unpleasant after that and although Mr. Bingo advised me that I would probably be in for trouble with the Japanese authorities when I was sent to Japan I didn't take any part in any of the Dan's activities from that time on.

8(E):

I became a member and was an officer for a short while only because Mr. Hagio and Mr. Bingo got me into the Joshi Dan as I stated in my answer to question 8(B). They either must have intended to mislead me at the time they persuaded me to become a member or else the Dan movement got out of control because of the number of officers who were seeking power in it. But it is true that the members treated anyone who resigned as an outcast and regarded them with suspicion because after this I was ostracized and lost the few friends I thought I had in the block and this worried me constantly because being single I was always in fear of criticism and of having false stories circulated about me and I was worried about what would become of my good reputation.

9(A):

My elder sister was living in Block 67 in the Tule Lake Center with her husband and family. She and her family, Mr. Saburo Bingo (Issei Hoshi Dan leader in Block 74), Mr. Isamu Uchida (Kibei Dan leader in Block 32), Mr. Hagio (Issei in Block 71), Mr. Matsuda, Miss Nakashima, Mrs. Okada, Miss Ichiki, and many other persons said I must send for the form because it was inevitable that I would be sent to Japan because of having been segregated to the Tule Lake Center for giving negative answers to the loyalty questionnaire and because I was a Kibei and that if I was still an American citizen when I arrived in Japan that I was sure to be punished by being placed in an internment camp or maybe even in prison. Mr. Hagio and Mr. Bingo and also Mr. Uchida told me that the Hoshi Dan would blacklist each citizen who refused to renounce American citizenship and that the list would be given to the Japanese authorities which would guarantee severe punishment by the Japanese military authorities to anybody arriving in Japan as a foreigner.

9(A) continued:

Mr. Hagio and Mr. Bingo talked very severely and violently to me that I must send a letter to renounce my citizenship. I was fearful of them because they were Hoshi Dan leaders and they were very domineering and as I had no one to protect me against them I was very afraid of them and afraid of opposing their will. My sister also was fearful of them and of the Dan officers and she said I must resign myself to my fate as there was no telling what would happen to me if I didn't renounce my citizenship. The Dan was very powerful at that time and so many persons belonged that it was dangerous for anyone to take sides against that movement and more dangerous to oppose doing what their leaders wished. I had been mistreated and abused by Mrs. Ichiki and her friends for refusing to take part in the morning exercises and the meetings and I was very fearful of incurring further suspicion and anger of Dan members because the men were very violent in their attitude and the Dan group had become a very powerful mass movement and anyone who opposed the movement was a marked person and regarded as a traitor and a dog and was mistreated by everybody. Being a single woman and wishing to avoid mistreatment, abuse and possible personal violence I was afraid not to renounce my citizenship. Being brow-beaten and threatened that I must renounce and being single and without protection against the group I had to send for the form or face the consequences. Miss Ichiki, Miss Okada and many others checked the mail to see whether I had made up my mind to send for the form and renounce my citizenship and Miss Matsuda was the one who was present when I sent the letter for the form. If I didn't do so it would have been impossible for me to live in safety in the Tule Lake Center.

9(B):

I could not tell the hearing officer who was a lady what my true reasons were as I feared if I did and my renunciation was disapproved that the residents would find out and I would be regarded with suspicion and be ostracized completely and would be severely mistreated. Also at that time I was worried about being compelled to relocate outside if my renunciation was rejected and the WRA sooner or later forced me to leave the Center during the war. I was separated from my mother, brothers and sisters, except my elder sister, and being single was worried about separation from them and worried about what would become of me if I should be sent outside single and alone. Being told by many persons to make disloyal statements at my hearing to make sure my renunciation would be accepted I did so. They said to say that I'd been a member and officer of the Joshi Dan and to say that I was loyal to Japan and its emperor and that I wanted to return to Japan. I wasn't loyal to Japan and its emperor even though I said such things and I really didn't wish to return to Japan. But I believed at the time that eventually I would be sent to Japan and that if not I'd be kept in camp indefinitely and be separated from my mother and family permanently or else be sent outside to relocate alone and I was terribly afraid of being relocated all by myself, separated from all my family members during the war period when it was so well known how Japanese were treated because of Japan starting the war.

9(C):

It was no pleasure being detained in the Tule Lake Center in the midst of so many Issei and Kibei and factions and pressure groups controlled by the Hoshi Dan. The groups kept up a constant barrage of rumors, propaganda and reports of the mistreatment of persons of our race outside of the Centers and even spread lies that all citizens who were segregated to the Tule Lake Center as disloyal persons would be eventually

9(C) continued:

removed to Japan and that we must renounce or else suffer punishment in Japan. Being subjected to so many stories and rumors and living such an abnormal life in such circumstances I became a victim of my fears. Being single and being separated from my mother and worrying about what my future was to be and fearing that I would be sent to Japan and fearing that if I wasn't I'd sometime be told to leave the Center and relocate in some new community all alone and would be separated from my family anyway and not having anyone to whom I could turn for advice and protection and worried all the time about the abuse and mistreatment from neighbors right in my block there wasn't anything else I could do but renounce my citizenship. If I didn't the Dan members who were still in the Center after some of them were taken away would see that my life was made more uncomfortable and miserable than before and there was always the danger of being personally harmed and always it seemed to me the danger of my losing my own mind. Mr. Hagio, Mr. Matsuda, Mr. Adachi and many others gave me no peace of mind until I went to my hearing and renounced my citizenship. My elder sister was the only one to whom I could go for advice but her husband was an alien and she was riddled with fear too.

- (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:

See attached sheet.

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

I was not prevented. I resigned as stated in my answer to question 8(D), and no harm came to me from doing so even though I was shunned and regarded with suspicion and distrust by the residents of my block.

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

In November of
1944.

See attached sheet.

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

See attached sheet.

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

See attached sheet.

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

I didn't know what to do about cancelling my renunciation until after I arrived in Japan and found out later that I could join in the lawsuit in San Francisco.

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

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

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

I was repatriated to Japan because I did not know that there was any other way out of it for me as I had signed an application for repatriation and thought I would be sent to Japan anyway and also I had renounced my citizenship and was classed as an alien enemy and was held as an internee for removal to Japan.

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

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

I have not done anything to become a Japanese citizen. I voted in Japan in 1947 under orders of the municipal officers as it was an order from SCAP.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Relationship	Name
Branch of Service	Serial Number

JAPAN
PREFECTURE OF HYOGO
CITY OF KOBE
CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

SS:

/s/ Sakiko Yano

(Signature in full of applicant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of January, 1953.

Service No.
Tariff No. 53(c)
Fee Paid: Nil

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

U.S. Consulate General Seal

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

I. nd Kijet.

207

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. Sakiko Yano
- b. Male? Female? yes Maiden Name?
- c. Birth place? Altwater, California Birth date? January 2, 1918
- d. Have you ever renounced Japanese Nationality? No When? Where?
- Have you ever visited Japan? yes When? 1920 — 1938
- Did you attend school in Japan? yes When?
- How long? 10 years What Schools? Yawata Kama-shi-Shogakko -
ryo Gakko - 1932 — 1936
- Period of attendance: 1926 — 1932; Yawata Kama-koto

PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS

1. Where did you live before evacuation? Delano, California
2. What was your occupation before evacuation? assisted family's
boarding house
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? Delano, Calif
- Were they aliens? yes
- What were their ages at the time of evacuation? father 65; mother 57
- Were your parents only my mother both evacuated also? yes Was either of them in ill health while in a WRA Center? yes Was either of them hospitalized while in a WRA Center? If so, when and in what Center?
- Father became ill at Spec. H.M. - he suffered from kidney ailment.
- 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? not formally married, but
living together with common law husband!
- What is the name of your spouse? Koseki Sasaki
- mama was not formally undisciplined due to danger of
not Koseki registration.

80
15
65
8
57

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

6. What are the names, birthdates and birthplaces of your children? none
7. What members of your family were evacuated with you? (Wife, husband, children, father, mother, brothers, sisters, father-in-law, mother-in-law) mother, 2 brothers; 3 sisters
8. State what members of your family (spouse, mother, father, brothers, sisters, children, father-in-law or mother-in-law) were in Japan during the war? only my aunt - Teruko Kuroki
I was adopted into her family!
9. Who of them, if any, were U. S. citizens?
10. Did any of them serve in the Japanese armed forces?
11. State what members, if any, of your spouse's family (your father-in-law, mother-in-law, sisters-in-law, brothers-in-law, or step-children) were in Japan during the war and whether they are U. S. citizens or Japanese aliens?
12. Did you suffer any property losses by reason of your evacuation? yes Did you file a claim to recover losses you suffered by reason of your evacuation? yes For what amount did you file your claim? 500 What amount did you receive in settlement of your claims? 500 Did your parents suffer any property losses by reason of evacuation? yes If so, for what amount did they file claims? 200 What amount did they receive in settlement of their claims? 200
13. State whether your husband, father or any other member of your family was interned as an alien enemy after the outbreak of war in an Alien Enemy Internment Camp, for removal to Japan, and, if so, in what camp? father was interned on May, 1942 and sent to Gila, New Mexico

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

- I never was reunited with anyone (was sent to Tule, and they remained at Patero).*
14. Did you apply for "short term", "seasonal work", "indefinite leave", "student's leave" or "relocation" while you were in a WRA Center? *none*

When did you make that application? _____

In what camp were you at that time? _____

Were you denied leave? _____ By whom? _____

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

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

What type of work did you do? _____

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

If so, state the experience. _____

To what Center did you return? _____

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

What happened to them? _____

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

Where did they happen? _____

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

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

What happened to them? _____

When and where did the occurrences take place? _____

Re: APPLICATIONS FOR REPATRIATION

17. To what Assembly Center were you evacuated? Porton Camp 1
mid May, 1942
18. To what WRA Center were you next transferred? Tule Lake Center
September, 1943
19. In what Block did you live there? Porton Blk 13; Tule - 71
With whom did you share quarters there? Porton - with my family
Tule - Kanako Sakai and myself
20. In what Camp were you when you applied for repatriation to Japan? Tule Lake Center
21. Did you make that application before or after you answered the Army Questionnaire in February or March, 1943? after
When did you make that application? January 26, 1944
Did you personally make that application? yes If not, who did? _____
- Did any of the following persons also make applications for repatriation to Japan? Your husband? _____ Wife? _____ father? _____ mother? _____
brothers? _____ sisters? 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? elder sister was in Tule - she made a request with her husband
Did they then fear that the government intended to deport all aliens to Japan? _____; that it intended to deport all Kibei to Japan? ?; that it intended to deport all Nisei to Japan? _____.
22. Did you make more than one application for repatriation to Japan, and, if so, when and where did you do so? only once

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

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

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

Isamu Uchida - Kibei Alh 32; Miss Kanako Sakai - Kibei Alh 71; Mr. Nagao - Issei Alh 71; Mr. Sakuro Bungo - Issei Alh 74; Miss Nideko Chada - Kibei Alh 72

If those persons were leaders or members of any organization state the name of the organization. Kibei Sam + Issei Sam Leaders

later on - They said Japan had won & since we had been educated in Japan it would be best for us to

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

25. What did you then believe would happen to you if you did not make an application for repatriation to Japan? Inasmuch as I was separated

from my family at Isle, I felt I would be sent someplace by myself

Were you fearful that if you did not apply for repatriation you would be separated from your husband? I was already separated wife? _____ children? _____ mother? _____

father? _____ brothers? _____ sisters? _____ or other persons? _____

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

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

27. Did you make application for repatriation because you believed the Government had no use for you and intended to deport you to Japan because you were Kibei? yes; of that it intended to deport you to Japan because your parents were there? 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? no

Re: QUESTIONS 27 AND 28

28. In what WRA Center were you at the time you answered the Army Questionnaire containing Questions Nos. 27 and 28? Porter Camp 1
In what Block were you living in that Center at that time? 13
Was the Questionnaire you answered the Army Questionnaire or the WRA Application for Leave Clearance, if you remember? WRA Army
29. Did you give a negative answer to Question No. 27? yes; to Question No. 28? yes. Did you refuse to answer Question No. 27? 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? yes Who were the family members who did this? mother - she said my sister & I were educated in Japan, so I should do likewise. We did not feel that I should think anything about the future at this time
What did they say to you to get you to answer "No" to those questions or to refuse to answer those questions? Japan, so I should do likewise. We did not feel that I should think anything about the future at this time
Did you give a "No" answer to those questions or refuse to answer them because your father? no mother? no brothers? no sisters? no or other family members? yes uncle were in Japan at the time and you feared they might get in trouble with the Japanese government if you were willing to serve in the U. S. Army? no or were willing to swear allegiance to the U. S.? no Did you give "No" answers to those questions or refuse to answer them because your father? no mother? no brothers? no sisters? no or other family members? no were in the U. S. but you believed they were to be deported to Japan and that they would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when they arrived there if you had answered "Yes" to those questions? no. Did you give a "No" answer to those questions because you believed that eventually you would be deported to Japan and you feared that if you gave a "Yes" answer to those questions you would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when you arrived in Japan? yes
31. Did any other persons pressure or threaten you into giving "No" answers

to those questions or into refusing to answer those questions? yes; What are the names of those persons and state whether they were Issei, Kibei, or Nisei and the Blocks in which they lived and the organization, if any, of which they were members? Kirihiko Sato Kibei Blk 13;

Isamu Uchida - Kibei Blk 23; and other Kibei at
Poston

What did those persons say to you to get you to give "No" answers to those questions or to refuse to answer those questions? I did not know very much about America. They said

what America did to us in evacuation was not proper and
should all reveal allegiance to Japan.

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

be punished by the US govt as I was a Kibei and educated
in Japan. I felt the US govt will not believe us as we

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? mother had also signed no and wanted to

remain with her. I felt I will be separated from my other
brother & sister.

34. Did you refuse to answer those questions because you already had applied

for repatriation to Japan and you understood that if you already had

applied for repatriation you did not have to answer those questions? no.

35. Did you give "No" answers to those questions or refuse to answer them

because you resented being evacuated, confined to a WRA Center and treated like an alien? yes.

36. Did you give "No" answers to those questions or refuse to answer them

because you already had applied for repatriation and believed that if you gave "Yes" answers your application for repatriation would be cancelled and you might be drafted into the armed forces? _____; or be forcibly re-

located in the U. S. while the war still was going on? _____. Did you

fear that if you were to be drafted you would be discriminated against and be persecuted in the armed forces? _____. Did you fear that if you

were drafted? _____ or relocated? _____ you would be permanently separated from members of your family who were to be repatriated to Japan? _____;

from what family members did you fear to be separated? _____

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

organizations to which they belonged? other said such as

I cannot recall

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? Yes From what parent or family members did you fear separation? mother as she signed "no" - she remained

in Boston as the other children remained there

39. Did you fear that if you gave "Yes" answers to those questions you eventually would have to relocate in this country during the war and would be in danger from hostile Caucasians? Yes.

Who told you that this might happen to you? same people

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? same

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?

Yes Name the group and its leaders or members from whom you feared this danger? There was such a fear - from the loyal

Group & U.S. Govt

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

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

Alth 13 - from some unknown people.

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

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

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

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

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? _____

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

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

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

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

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

49. Did you keep in touch with your Local Draft Board while you were in a WRA Center? _____. Did you report to your Draft Board after you were released from camp? _____. To what Draft Board? not applicable When? _____ After your release from camp did you volunteer for service in our armed forces? _____. Did you ever served armed forces? _____. When _____; into what branch? _____; what period of time did you serve? _____; where did you serve? _____; what was your social number? _____. Have you received an Honorable discharge from such service? _____; what is the date of that Discharge? _____

Re: MEMBERSHIP IN ORGANIZATIONS

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

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

When did you become a member? from the beginning

How long were you a member? about 3 months

When did you stop being a member? after 3 mos. I rec'd a letter of resignation to the Hoshi dan

In what Block did you live at the time you became a member? 71

What was the name of your Block Manager? Mr. Futatabi

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

Miss Kanako Sakai

What organizations were active in that Block? Hoshi dan

What was the full name of the organization you joined? Hoshi dan

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

Mr. Nagio Issai, Mr. Matsumoto Issai, Mrs. Uemura Issai

51. Were your father? _____ or mother? _____ or brothers? _____ or sisters? yes
or father-in-law? _____ or mother-in-law? _____ a member of any organization? yes Did they persuade you to become a member? no What did they say to you to persuade you to become a member? _____

He later resigned.

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

Joshi Dan? _____

Seinen Dan? _____

Why did they become members? _____

In what Blocks were they living? _____

52. What are the names of the persons other than members of your family who persuaded or threatened you into becoming a member and state whether such persons were Issei, Kibei or Nisei and state the Blocks in which they lived? Sakura Bingo Issei Blk 74; Mr. Nagio Issei Blk 71;

53. What did they tell you to persuade you to become a member? Since I was an educated person I should join to prepare myself for life in Japan - so I will not forget to good part of Japanese life

What did they say would happen to you if you did not become a member? If I did not join I would be treated like a second class citizen in my blk.

54. What did you believe would happen to you if you did not become a member? Since I was forced into it I feel I will be viewed with suspicion in my blk.

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

1st group - was made "dauchis" of Jishi'dan.
 What duties did you perform? *I approved but was mixed with this part.*

I did not do much as the Jishi'dan arranged every thing
 How did you become an officer? *I went to see meetings with the Belk. Jishi'dan people &*

Jishi'dan people asked me to be a dauchis. I approved but was
 When did you become an officer? *about Sept., 1944*

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

Bungo, Kazuo,

What duties did you perform as an officer? *went to Belk 71*

meetings Jishi'dan

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

Did you attend any of the organization's lectures? *yes* Approximately how many lectures did you attend? *2 or 3* What was the nature of those lectures?

They wanted to put Japanese spirit into the members. I did not
 Did you participate in any of their marching demonstrations? *yes* If so,

how many? *at the beginning for about 1 month on & off.*

Did you attend any other meetings of the organization? *yes* Where and how often? *Belk 71 meetings - about 2 times a month*

56. Did you tell anyone you wanted to drop membership? *yes* State the names of the persons you told you wanted to drop membership. *after 3 months*

I notified Mr. Saburo Bungo that I wish to resign as I did not
 Did anybody warn you that you could not withdraw from membership? *yes*

Who gave you such a warning? (State their names, blocks, where they lived and whether Issei, Kibei or Nisei) *Mr. Saburo Bungo - Issei Belk 74;*

I feel I had resigned but I do not know how this was treated.

What did they tell you would happen if you dropped your membership or tried to drop membership? *I quit. Mr. Jishi'dan would be*

embarrassed, but I did not care & was prepared to quit.

Had you learned that anyone who tried to drop membership had been threatened or had been beaten up for trying to drop membership? *yes* Who, if you know, was beaten for trying to do it? *After I quit the Jishi'dan*

I was mixed with suspicion by the people in
 What group did you hear was responsible for beating persons who tried to withdraw from membership? *my block*

57. Were you in fear that you would be attacked and beaten up by members if you tried to drop membership? no What groups did you fear might do this? I feel would be entranced & have actually placed in such a position
58. Were you told that if you tried to drop membership the organization would report this matter to the Japanese Government and that when you were deported to Japan you would get in trouble with the Japanese Government? yes Who told you this? Mr. Saburo Pungo Ben Bellert Did you fear that if you dropped membership you would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when you were deported to Japan? yes
59. Were you told that if you tried to drop membership the organization leaders would report this matter to the Japanese Government and that your alien parents would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when they were sent to Japan for not being able to control your actions? yes Who told you this? (State the names, blocks where they lived and whether Issei, Kibei or Nisei) _____
- Did you fear that if you dropped membership your parents who were to be sent to Japan would get in trouble there? yes.
60. Did you have your hair cut short or shaved? yes When? _____. Who did it? _____ Did you wear any insignia of the organization and, if so, what insignia? _____
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? kitchen helper
- What were your working hours? meal time Were you working while you were a member of any organization at Tule? yes In what block? 7/ What were the names of some of your fellow workers? Kanako Sakai, Eniko Adachi, Kazuko Matsuba,

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

Mr. Kurohara in Feb 72.

When? ?

By whom? ?

Re: REQUESTS FOR FORMS UPON WHICH
TO RENOUNCE CITIZENSHIP

64. (a) In what Block did you live in the Tule Lake Center? 7/

64. (b) When did you send a letter to the Attorney General or the Justice Department asking for forms upon which to renounce your citizenship?

November 17, 1944. I was held admitted by Miss Kayoko Matsuda in my letter. I went to the Justice Dept.
64. (c) Where did you get the forms? When?

64. (d) In what Center were you at that time? Tule Block

Number: 7/

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

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

65. Did you send that letter to the Attorney General or to the Justice Department before that December 21, 1944 announcement that all the WRA Centers would be closed within a year? yes. Did you send it between December 21, 1944 and January 29, 1945? _____.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

71. Did any members of your family fear or tell you that you would be forcibly relocated and run the risk of danger from hostile Caucasians unless you sent that letter and renounced your citizenship and, if so, what members of your family told you this? _____

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

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

*Issei in Block 71 sister in Block 67 - with her husband
Nobuko Oye.*

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?

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

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? *sister*

75. Name other persons, not members of your family, who told you that you would be separated from your family if you did not send for the forms and renounce your citizenship and state whether they were Issei, Kibei or Nisei and the Blocks where they lived. *Sakura Oye - Issei Block 74,*

Mr. Isamu Hehida - Kibei Block 72.

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

*sister Nobuko Oye - Block 67 & her husband
& family.*

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

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

If I am going to repatriate it would be better to renounce

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

_____ sisters? *yes* 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? probably about same time

What did such person or persons say to you to force you to renounce your citizenship? none

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Will Supplied security
State what members of your family told you this. _____

Name the Issei, Kibei and Nisei who told you this and state in what Blocks

they lived at Tule Lake and the name of any organizations to which they belonged Buigo, Uchida, Nagai, Matsuda

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

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

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

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

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

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

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. sister & her family

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

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

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

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

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

90. If anyone else told you to send that letter, name the persons who did and state whether they were Issei, Kibei or Nisei and the Blocks in which they lived or where they worked at Tule Lake Center, and state the names of the organizations of which they were members. Miss Matsuko Nakashima Kibei 11; Miss Kedejo Okada - Kibei 11; Miss Suyeoka 11; Miss Ichiki - Kibei

What did they tell you would happen to you if you didn't send that letter? Since I was educated in Japan I should renounce

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

of Judo Dan. I was mistreated by Judo / Ichiki as I did not

Who were the Issei leaders of those organizations and in what Blocks did they live? *taken part in morning exercises meeting. Not interested*

The Kibei leaders and Blocks where they lived? *he expelled from the*

The Nisei leaders and Blocks where they lived? *membership of the Judo Dan*

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

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

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

92. Were you in fear that if you didn't send for the forms and renounce your citizenship that your name would be put on the organization's black-list and would be reported to the Japanese government and you would get in trouble with the Japanese government when you arrived in Japan? *yes*. Who told you this would happen? *Hokoku Dan people - Mr. Ruge -*

Mr. Nagai - & Mrs. Isamu Nakada of Judo Dan

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

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

Were you in fear of the members of any of the organizations? _____. OF
what organizations were you in fear?

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

Mr Salomon Buzgo - 185 in Blk 74; + Mr Hazen - in Blk 71

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

I was afraid where they talked to me, as I did not

Why were you in fear? Like what they were doing to them

told me zealously what should be done

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?

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. _____

was not actually beaten but was mistreated by
Isbi dan - I cannot recall their names.

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

yes. Had any of them threatened you? yes. If so, what were their names and state what they said to you. Mr. Sukarno Bungo & Mr. Nazir always put me into fear.

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.

inter

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

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

97. While you were in Tule were you ever called an inu? none a spy? _____; a stooge? _____; an informer? _____; a White Jap? _____; a traitor? _____; kokuzoku? _____; or other names? _____, for not doing what the organizations wanted you to do? _____. What names were you called? _____

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

98. How many persons called on you or spoke to you and asked you if you had sent for the forms upon which to renounce your citizenship? 10. What were their names? Mrs. Sakai, Mrs. Adachi, Mrs. Nakashima,

Miss Kawato, Miss Ishii, Miss Ohashi, Miss Shiraishi,
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? yes. State the names of the persons who checked up on you in this manner. Nishi's daughter

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? yes. State the names of the persons who did this and whether they were Issei, Kibei or Nisei: _____

Mr. Nagai - Issei, Feb 7/

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

Were you ostracized for not sending in such a letter promptly? yes. Did friends shun or avoid you or refuse to talk to you because you had not sent for the forms? yes. Was your spouse? _____; your children? _____; or other members of your family? _____ mistreated for your delay in sending such a letter? _____. What mistreatment did they suffer and from whom? _____

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

Re: RENUNCIATION HEARING

101. Name the members of your family besides you who had a hearing on an application for renunciation of citizenship. Husband? ____; wife? ____; brothers? ____; sisters? yes; other family members? no

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

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

What, in substance, did you tell the hearing officer as reasons why you wanted to renounce your citizenship? I said I was loyal to Japan

and wish to repatriate to Japan. I will be unable to return to US as I am no longer a US citizen.

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

none

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? no.

Were you in fear of the hearing officer? yes Why? (did not feel good)

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 could not be treated well in

the center & be accused with suspicion)

104. Did you fear that if you did and your renunciation was not accepted that you would get in trouble with your parents? no; other family members?

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

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

1945, announcement were you still in fear of eventual relocation in a hostile area? no) Were you then in fear of being drafted? no. Were

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

her husband was an alien

Were they in Tule Lake? yes or in what other Center? no

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

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

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

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

the leaders or members been removed to other camps at the time you had your hearing? yes. Were some leaders and members still in camp at the

time you had your hearing? yes What were the names of those who were still in camp? Kazuo Matsumoto, Mrs. Umemura,

Mrs. Adachi, Mr. Sakai, Mr. Kawato,

yes; in your Block? yes

Were you in fear of them? yes.

106. Were you removed from Tule Lake Center to Bismarck? no; Santa Fe? no;

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

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

to Santa Fe? none When? _____

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

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

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

sister - Nobuko Oiga. she remained in U.S.

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? no

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

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

Re: MITIGATION HEARING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

State the relation ship of such person to you _____

State the Serial Number of such person _____

Has such person received an Honorable Discharge? _____

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

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

Year _____ Month _____ .

Where were you at the time? _____

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Declined this to Kaku, Committee

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

4 times

Where? Takata-shi, Fukuoka Prefecture Years you
voted? April 5, 20, 25 & 30th 1947 What elections? Shugiin, Shingiin, Shikoku-giin

Why did you vote in those elections? I was persuaded by my uncle to

What Allied military officers told you to vote? none

What were you told would happen to you if you didn't vote? none

What Japanese officials told you to vote? satisfaction by Mr.

What neighborhood association told you to vote? none

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

What were you told would happen to you if you didn't vote? a member of the city council wanted me to vote for him!

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

Since returning to Japan in 1946 has your name been registered in any family Koseki? no When (what year) no

Where?

Did you personally apply to be registered in a Koseki?

Where did you go to be registered? When?

Why did you go to be registered?

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

What relation is that person to you?

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

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

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

or would not have been given an address to

Have Takata step before 6/1947 as per above is understood

52
receive mail? _____ or would have been
punished, and, if so, by whom? _____ and why? _____

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

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

Have you, since returning to Japan been employed by the Japanese Govern-
ment or any agency of the Japanese Government? none
If so, name the office by which you were employed and the dates of your
employment? _____

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

In what capacity? housemaid Where did you perform your
work? Kobe, Japan Dates of your employment? _____

also at Takata - 1943 pro - 1947 - 1948.

Kobe - 1948 till 1955
What is your occupation now? housewife Where? Kobe

What property do you own in Japan? none

Nature of property? _____

Estimated valuation of that property? _____

Name of your nearest relative in the U. S. and address
Sister - Yukiho Sugawara, Kenichi Nishiyama, Toshiko Yano,

parents - Nishitake & Yano Yano, 1424 Kern St, Fresno.

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

parents + sister

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

Have you filed an application with a U. S. Consul in Japan for a U. S.
Passport? yes When did you file it? 2/16/1957

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

What reasons did the U. S. Consul give you for refusing to issue you a passport? not under concern

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

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

Where? ✓

Date: Aug 3, 1957

Sadiko Yano

Signature

Kyogo-ku, Matsumoto

dori, 2 chome, 115 Bankei

Address

none

Telephone Number

Typed 1/7/58
read 81

Sakiko Yano January 2, 1918.

1, 2, 4 and 5 copy affidavit.

6. Yes. Jan. 21, 1944. ✓

Because of my having answered No to questions 27 and 28 at Poston Camp ~~in the~~ #1 I was sent to the Tule Lake Center. My father was interned in Santa Fe and my mother, brothers and sisters were left in Poston Camp #1. I was living with Kanako Sakai in Block 7101 in the Tule Lake Center. My eldest sister and her husband were also in the Tule Lake Center.

After being in the Tule Lake Center for a while there was a great deal of agitation by various groups that Issei and Kibei who were in that Center were certain to be removed to Japan because ~~members of the~~

all citizens the Issei were alien enemies and ~~and everybody~~ who had been segregated to the Tule Lake Center were classified as being disloyal persons and would be removed to Japan like the Issei. Mr. Isamu Uchida who was a Kibei from Block 32, Miss Kanako Sakai who was a Kibei and my roommate, Mr. Hagio who was an Issei in our Block 71, Mr. Bingo who was ~~an~~ an Issei agitator who lived in Block 74 and Okada who was a Kibei living in Block 72 and many other persons who lived in my block told me that my situation was hopeless because I was already separated from my family and had been sent to the Tule Lake Center to be sent to Japan and that if I didn't make an application for repatriation I might be sent outside of the Center all by myself to relocate among Caucasians and would not be safe because of my being single and would not be accepted but would meet hostility because of my ~~my~~ race and would not be able to ~~make~~ make my own living and would be in constant danger. I was told by them that only by making an application could I stay in the Center and live in peace with the residents and only by so doing could I remain in the Center for the duration of the war and avoid

facing relocation all alone and that if I was sent to Japan before the war ended I would be safer than being forced out of the Center because in Japan I would be accepted because of my being a Kibei but in the U. S. I would never be accepted during wartime because of my race. Being all alone and ~~fearing relocation and fearing~~ worried about my family's status and separation from them and fearing to be sent out of the Center during the war time I applied for repatriation to make sure of staying in the Center even if it resulted eventually in my being sent to Japan as many people said I would be.

7(A) Yes. ☒ No. ☒

No. ☒

I answered No to questions 27 and 28 in ~~the~~ Poston Camp 1 when I was there living with my ~~family in Block 13~~ mother, two brothers and three sisters in Block 13. (My father ~~was interned~~ had been interned in May of 1942 and was sent to the Alien Internment Camp at Santa ~~Fe~~ Fe, New Mexico, and later he was sent to the Tule Lake Center where I was.) While we were in Poston Camp 1 there ~~was talk and rumors~~ that the U.S. Government might remove all aliens to Japan and that it might do the same ~~thing~~ thing to all of us who were Kibei and also that the Government might punish all the Kibei because we had received some education in Japan and because it didn't trust Kibei. Also my mother believed that because I was single that if I ~~answered~~ answered I would serve as a Nurse or a WAAC that if if I was taken I would be sent away somewhere and ~~she~~ would never ~~be~~ be with the family again and that if I wasn't taken that the Government might send me out of the Camp to some new town or place where I had no friends and would meet with discrimination because of the hostility to Japanese. I was single and mother didn't wish me to be separated from her and my brothers and sisters and I was fearful of being separated from them. Mr. Sato who was a Kibei in Block 13 and Mr. Uchida who was a Kibei ~~in~~ living in Block 23 and many other Kibei and also M Issei in Poston said that Kibei must answer No to those questions or it would mean ~~families~~ families would be separated and there was no telling what would happen to us if we were separated. Also there was so much agitation and ~~trouble~~ and trouble going on in Poston Camp 1 about the questionnaire that a number of persons who decided to answer Yes to the questions were attacked. Mr. Yabuno who lived in

~~our block was beaten by a group of those who agitated against~~

our block was beaten by a group of those who agitated against the questionnaire and such things frightened us. My mother said I must sign No so that I would be sure of not being separated from her. With all the ~~worry and~~ pressure put on us by the talk going around and by the insistence of my mother I was worried and signed No to both questions to avoid separation from my family and to avoid being sent out all alone and also to avoid censure and mistreatment by the groups in the Camp who were agitating that our answers must be No.

&m 7(B) Yes. ✓

I would have been willing to swear unqualified allegiance to the U.S. ~~and~~ if it hadn't been for our being evacuated. I would have been willing while in Camp if the Government had sent me and our family back home and there hadn't been any danger to us from White Americans but we had been hearing all the time we were in ~~the~~ camp about how difficult things were outside for Japanese and of the many acts of discrimination and even of violence against persons of our ancestry.

7(C) Yes.

So that I wouldn't have to leave the Camp on leave clearance and leave my mother and family behind in camp and have to live alone among Caucasians who felt hostile to persons of my race during the war period.

8(A) Copy affidavit.

8(B) The ~~San~~ Hokoku Joshi Seinen-Dan was the girls part of the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-Dan.

I was induced to become a member through the talk and persuasion of Mr. Futatsuki ~~and Mr. Hagio~~ who was the Block Manager of our ~~Block~~ Block 71 and Mr. Hagio who was an Issei in our Block and also by Mr. Bingo who was an Issei who lived in Block 74. They told me repeatedly that since I was a Kibei and had been separated from my family and been sent to the Tule Lake Center that I was bound to be deported to Japan eventually and that I should prepare myself for ~~that~~ life in Japan. They ~~told me that the organization would help members be prepared for life in Japan and that I would be able to improve my knowledge of the Japanese language and learn more about the customs and culture of Japan. Also they told me that being a single woman that I would find protection in the Center because no one would molest a single woman if she was a member. Also I was told that I would be viewed and treated as an outcast if I didn't consent to join. Being single, separated from my family and worried all the time about my own personal safety and not wanting to be regarded with suspicion and not wishing to be molested I agreed to become a member.~~

8(C) I became an officer but it really ~~was~~ was in name only. It was the Hoshi-Dan officers who ~~an~~ arranged and decided everything. ~~and~~ and the women didn't have a voice in anything. Mr. Hagio and Mr. Bingo were the ones who appointed me an officer. ~~and~~ I told them I was not willing to be an officer and was not competent to be an officer but they said it was just a name. This was about September of 1944. They told me that the only duties I should perform were to urge the women and girls to study the Japanese language and become ~~familiar~~ familiar with Japanese customs.

8(D) I was an officer for a period of ~~3 months~~ 3 months but I ~~discontinued doing~~ discontinued anything at all as an officer after 1½ months when I found out that the women's organization was nothing but a group that was dominated and controlled by the men officers of the Hoshi-Dan for their own purposes. Up to that time I had attended about 3 lectures and several meetings that were held in Block 71 and at those ~~mm~~ lectures and meetings all the speeches the men made was about infusing ~~an~~ "true Japanese spirit" into members of the Dan and there was nothing being taught to the Joshi-Dan members about ~~the Japanese language, customs and culture.~~ *About 1½ months later* the Japanese language, customs and culture. ~~As I did not like this sort of thing~~ *I resigned as I did not like the way the Dan was carrying on.* I notified Mr. Hagio and Mr. Bingo that I ~~wished to resign from the Hoshi-Dan~~ *was resigning* as an officer and as a member of the Joshi -Dan as the ~~purpose~~ lectures and meetings showed that the Hoshi-Dan ~~purposes~~ had nothing to do with ~~teaching and improving members knowledge of the Japanese language and the customs and culture of Japan.~~ Mr. Bingo said that I must not resign as Dan members would see that I was ostracized and ^I/wouldn't have any friends but I said I ~~didn't~~ didn't care. After that I didn't have anything to do with the Joshi Dan or the Hoshi Dan even though I was viewed with suspicion and was ostracized by the residents in my block, most of whom were members.

My life in Block 71 was very unpleasant after that and although Mr. Bingo advised me that I would probably be in for trouble with the Japanese authorities when I was sent to Japan I didn't ~~have many further~~ take any part in any of the Dan's activities from that time on.

8(E) I ~~had~~ became a member and was an officer for a short while only because ~~of the~~ Mr. Hagio and Mr. Bingo got me into the Joshi-Dan as I stated in my answer to question 8(B). They ~~surely must have known at the time they told me~~ either must have intended to mislead me at the time they persuaded me to become a member or else ~~that~~ the Dan movement got out of control because ~~of the~~ the number of officers who were seeking power in it . But it is true that the members ^{anyone} treated ~~anyone~~ who resigned as an outcast and regarded them with suspicion because after this I was ~~given~~ ostrafized and lost the few friends I thought I had in the block and this worried me constantly because being single I was always in fear of criticism and of ~~being accused of~~ having false stories circulated about ~~me~~ me and I was worried about what would become of my good reputation. ~~me~~

9(F) I was not prevented. I resigned as stated in my answer to ~~question 8(B)~~ question ~~8(D)~~ 8(D). and no harm came to me from ~~and~~ doing so even though I was shunned and regarded with suspicion and distrust by the residents of ~~my~~ my block.

9(A) In November of 1944.

My elder sister was living in Block 67 in the Tule Lake Center with her husband and family. She and her family, Mr. Saburo Bingo (Issei Hoshi Dan leader in Block 74), Mr. Isamu Uchida (Kibei Dan leader in Block 32), Mr. Hagio (Issei in Block 71, Mr. Matsuda, Miss Nakashima, Mrs. Okada, Miss Ichiki, and many other persons said I must send for the form because it was inevitable that I would be sent to Japan because of having been segregated to ~~the~~ the Tule Lake Center ~~as~~ for giving negative answers to the loyalty questionnaire and because I was a Kibei and that ~~as an American citizen I would be~~ ~~the only security risk I could have from my membership in the~~ ~~would be~~ if I was still an American citizen when I arrived in Japan that I was sure to be punished by being ~~placed~~ placed in ~~and~~ an internment camp or maybe even in prison. Mr. Hagio and Mr. Bingo and also Mr. Uchida told me that the Hoshi-Dan would blacklist ~~anyone~~ each citizen who refused to renounce American citizenship and that the list would be given to the Japanese authorities which would guarantee severe punishment by the Japanese military authorities to anybody arriving in Japan as a foreigner.

Mr. Hagio and Mr. Bingo talked very severely and violently to me that I must send a letter to renounce my citizenship. I was fearful of them because they were Hoshi Dan leaders and they were very domineering and as I had no one to protect me against them I was very afraid of them and afraid of opposing their will. My sister also was fearful of them and of the Dan officers and she said I must resign myself to my fate as ~~they~~ there was no telling what would happen to me if I didn't renounce my citizenship. The Dan was very powerful at that time and ~~they~~ so many persons belonged that it was dangerous for anyone to take sides against that movement ~~and~~ and more dangerous to oppose doing what their leaders wished. I had been

mistreated by and abused by Mom Mrs. Ichiki and her friends
for refusing to take part in the morning exercises and the
meetings and I was very fearful of ~~the movement~~
~~incurring further suspicion and anger of Dan members because~~
incurring further suspicion and anger of Dan members because
they men were very violent in their attitude and the Dan
group had become a very powerful mass movement and anyone who
opposed the movement was a marked person and ~~highly~~
regarded as a traitor and a dog and was ~~highly~~
mistreated by everybody. Being a single woman and wishing to
avoid mistreatment, abuse and possible personal violence I
was afraid not to renounce my citizenship. Being browbeaten
and threatened that I must renounce and being single and
without protection against the group I had to send for the
form or face the consequences. Miss Ichiki, Miss Okada and
many others checked the mail to see whether I had made up my
mind to send for the form and renounce my citizenship
and Miss Matsuda was the one who brought the letter to me
when I signed it. She assisted me
was present when I sent the letter for the
form. If I didn't do so it would have been impossible for me
to live in safety in the Tule Lake Center.

9(B) I could not tell the hearing officer who was a lady what my true reasons were as I feared if I did and my renunciation was disapproved that the residents would find out and I would be ~~be treated~~ ^{regarded} with suspicion and be ostracized completely and would be ~~be~~ ^{seriously} mistreated. Also at that time I was worried about being compelled to relocate outside if my renunciation was rejected and the WRA sooner or later forced me to leave the center during the war. I was separated from my mother, brothers and sisters, except my elder sister, and being single was worried about separation from them and worried about what would become of me if I should be sent outside ~~alone~~ single and alone. Being told by many persons to ~~make~~ make disloyal statements at my hearing to make sure my renunciation would be accepted I did so. They said to say that I'd been a member and officer of the Joshi-Dan and to say that ~~that~~ I was loyal to Japan and its emperor and that I wanted to return to Japan. ~~But~~ I wasn't loyal to Japan and its emperor ~~though~~ even though I said such things and I really didn't wish to return to Japan. But I believed at the time that eventually I ~~probably~~ would be sent to Japan and that if not I'd be kept in camp indefinitely and be separated from my mother and family permanently or else be sent outside to relocate alone and I was terribly afraid of being relocated all by myself, separated from all my family members during the war period ~~when it~~

was so well known how Japanese were treated because of Japan starting the war.

9(C) It was no pleasure being detained in the Tule Lake Center in the midst of so many Issei and Kibei and factions and pressure groups controlled by the Hoshi-Dan. The groups kept up a constant barrage of rumors, propaganda and reports of the mistreatment of persons of our race outside of the Centers and a constant ~~agitation~~ barrage of rumors and even lies that all citizens who were segregated to the Tule Lake Center as disloyal persons would be eventually removed to Japan and that we must renounce or else suffer punishment in Japan. Being subjected to so many stories and rumors and living such an abnormal life in such circumstances I became a victim of my fears. Being single and being separated from my mother and worrying about what my future was to be and fearing ~~menace~~ ~~that~~ that I would be sent to Japan and fearing that if I wasn't I'd sometime be told to leave the Center and relocate in some new community all alone and would be separated from my family anyway and not having anyone to whom I could turn for advice and protection and worried all the time about the abuse and mistreatment from neighbors right in my block there wasn't anything else I could do but renounce my citizenship. If I didn't the Dan members who were still in the Center after some of them were taken away would see that my life was made more uncomfortable and miserable than before and there was always the danger of being personally harmed and always it seemed to me the danger of my losing my own mind. Mr. Hagio, Mr. Matsuda, Mr. Adachi and many others ~~in~~ gave me no peace of mind until I went to my hearing and renounced my citizenship. My elder sister was the only one to whom I could go for ~~an~~ advice but her husband was an alien and she was riddled with fear too.

9(D) I didn't know what to do about cancelling my renunciation until after I ~~was~~ arrived in Japan and found out later that I could join in the lawsuit in San Francisco.

10(A) I was repatriated to Japan because I did not know that there was any other way out of it for me as I had ~~maximax~~ signed an application for repatriation and thought I would be sent to Japan anyway and also I had renounced my citizenship and was classed as an alien enemy and was held as an internee for removal to Japan.

10(B) No.

I have not done anything to become a Japanese citizen.
I voted in Japan in 1947 under orders of the municipal officers
SCAP.
as it was an order from the Allied Supreme Command of the
~~Allied~~

6/5/61
What is amt of note?

Refused.
bill.

Paid \$300 in '52

Joined 8/23/48
~~She should not be billed~~
S. Note