

15.13

YANO, KIYOSHI

1948 - 1960

78/177

C

225 No. Hope St.,
Los Angeles 12, Calif.
May 21, 1948

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

Dear Sir:

JUDGMENT

My wife (Hiroko ~~Yano~~^{LIST}) and I are asking you
to include us in the mass suit to have our U. S.
citizenship restored. We are enclosing a ~~check~~ *money order*
of \$50. We hope we shall be able to pay you more
very soon.

Sincerely yours,

Kiyoshi Yano
Kiyoshi Yano

ACTIVE LIST

TO MR. WAYNE M. COLLINS:

ACTIVE LIST

am
5/1/48

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

Kiyoshi Yano
Signature

Name Kiyoshi Yano

Present address 225 No. Hope St., Los Angeles 12, Calif.

Date of birth July 6, 1910
Month day year

Place of birth Honolulu, Hawaii
Township State

Place of citizenship renouncement Tule Lake Center

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

"Notice of Approval" Received, dated March 22, 1945

CROSS-REFERENCE

July 5, 1955

1954

FILE OF: YANO, Kivoshi

CLASSIFICATION: U.S. Active

REFER TO FILE: YANO, Hiroko

Wife

CLASSIFICATION: Judgment List (May 1952)

1134 So. Mariposa Ave.
Los Angeles 6, Calif.
June 28, 1954

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

Dear Sir:

According to your MEMORANDUM, I am included in Class XIX, which I understand is designated for those who had not been educated in Japan. But as it is shown in my affidavit, I was partly educated in Japan as well as in this country. It might be a mistake on the part of the Justice Department. In camp we had to fill out forms, which had items about personal history, and I presume that the records about my education in Japan are in the W.R.A. files.

About the organization affiliation, I am not certain whether "Kibei Seinen Kai" means a particular organization or Kibei organizations in general; and that the Kibei-Bu, to which I belonged, should be regarded as a Kibei Seinen Kai or not. However, I thought I should write it in any way; because I remember that soon after we were evacuated to Manzanar, I was interviewed with two or three others by an F.B.I. agent concerning the Kibei-Bu.

I thought I should explain above two points for your reference.

Sincerely yours,

Kiyoshi Yano
Kiyoshi Yano

COMMITTEE

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

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

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

COMMITTEE

M. SASAKI
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G. TSUETAKE
H. UCHIDA
B. WATANABE
M. YAMAICHI
T. YAMAMOTO
M. UEDA
K. UYENO

June 8, 1955

Mr. Wayne M. Collins
1701 Mills Tower
220 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, Calif.

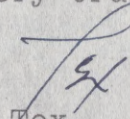
Re: Kiyoshi Yano

Dear Wayne:

Enclosed please find the Questionnaire and rough draft for Mr. Yano. Mr. Yano works for the Rafu Shimpo, and he has asked me to have you check his rough draft.

If you feel that the affidavit needs correction, I shall thank you to note it on his affidavit and return it to him.

Very truly yours,


Tex

1134 So. Mariposa Ave.
Los Angeles, 6, Calif.
June 7, 1955

Attorney Wayne M. Collins
Mills tower, 220 Bush Street
San Francisco, 4, Calif.

Dear Sir:

I would like to know if you think I should
answer 8(B) of the affidavit.

In my drafts I did not modify much of my
statements in 7(A), but I feel that I should
omit the photographed copy of "To whom this
may concern," written for me by Lieut. Col.
John J. Mudgett. Col. Mudgett passed away
recently.

Sincerely yours,

Kiyoshi Yano

August 20, 1956

Mr. Kiyoshi Yano
1134 S. Mariposa Avenue
Los Angeles 6, California

Dear Mr. Yano:

I am returning herewith the original and copy 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 them to a notary public and there sign the original and swear to it. The notary public should stamp in the copy for you. Thereupon you should return the original to me promptly for processing to the Justice Department. You should keep the copy in your possession for future reference.

If you should make any additions or corrections in the affidavit, please inform me of the changes in a letter enclosing the affidavit and those changes will be made in the other copies sent to the Justice Department.

Very truly yours,

Encs.

GCD:OC

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

ejf

146-54- 3335

93-1-1320

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

DEC 5 1956

Re: Kiyoshi Yano

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

Dear Mr. Burke:

This is in response to your letter of **October 5, 1956**, enclosing an affidavit for a determination as to whether the case of the above named renunciant may be considered as coming within the coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the case of Acheson v. Murakami, 176 F.2d, 953, in accordance with a letter from this Department dated September 21, 1953, to Mr. Wayne M. Collins.

We have examined the affidavit, together with pertinent Governmental files and are of the opinion that the case of subject affiant may be considered as coming within the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the Murakami case. Unless you disagree, please enter into the arrangements necessary to dispose of the case in accordance with the procedure outlined in the above-mentioned letter of September 21, 1953, as modified by this Department's letter to you dated June 9, 1955. We shall appreciate your forwarding to this office a copy of the stipulation and judgment when record entry of the same has been accomplished.

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

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By:

Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

DATA SHEET

WMC

Name: YANO, Kiyoshi (newspaperman)

Judgment: 2/7/57 Aff. U.S.
(Date & kind)

Address: _____

*J/P same
as card*
Card: _____

Folder: ☒ _____

Ref E-L 9
Smith

Address Information:
(Phone bk., C/D, etc.)

1134 S. Mariposa Ave
L.A. 6, Calif. (1954)

Letters, contact, judgment
order, etc.:

*Text of 55 that he wrote
for Radio Shampo*

Payment information, billing:

6/21/60 Asst WMC -
Bal. \$200.

Cross reference:

Wife: Hiroko Yano *nee Nakagawa* ^{52 J}

Luther: Roy Hideshi Yano

Let the balance be

up to \$500

Memorandum
for Rafe Skings

Wrote to Tex Co

Bal \$200

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 Yano, Kiyoshi		Date of Birth July 6, 1910	
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 1917	To 1930	On account of mother's beriberi, whole family went to Japan, When she recovered, my parents left children with my grandparents and returned to Hawaii.	
Aug., 1932	Dec., 1932	For a hernia operation and a visit.	
5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:			
School		Period of Attendance	
Grammar School		From 1917	To 1923
Middle School		1923	1930
(I was out of school for two years because of illness)			
Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary). Required middle school subjects were: English language, Japanese literature, Ancient Chinese classics, algebra, geometry, solid geometry, trigonometry, physics, chemistry, botany, zoology, history (Japanese, oriental, and occidental), geography (Japan and the world), ethics, physical education, fencing, military science, art, and handwriting.			
6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan? No If so, give date....., and your reasons for so applying: I do not believe I applied for repatriation.			
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? Not Sure If so, give your reasons: Sometime in the summer of 1943, some of us were called in individually by the Director, Mr. Ralph Merritt, of Manzanar Center, to explain about our answers to Question No. 28. Besides Mr. Merritt, there was a secretary and I believe the Assistant Director was also present. My answers were recorded by the secretary. At the hearing I told Mr. Merritt in effect that I had no grudges against America; that all my (continued on the attached sheets)			
(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? Yes If so, state when you changed your mind and your reasons therefor: I changed my mind in April or May, 1945, after reading in the paper about the bombing of Tachiarai Air Base in Kyushu. My parents lived very close to the air base and I feared that they might be among the victims and I thought it might be useless for me to go there. Also, my wife's pregnancy became apparent and I felt that the baby should grow up in the United States.			

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

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

- (B) Give reasons for becoming a member:

I never was a member of the Kibei-Seinen Kai, but I was a member of the Kibei-Bu (Kibei Section) of the Los Angeles Chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League for about six years, if the Kibei-Bu is to be included in the above classification. I believe I joined it to find some social associations.

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

One time I served as corresponding secretary and another as assistant treasurer.

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

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

~~I did not think the organization was against the interest of this country.~~

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

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

I believe it was in Nov. or Dec. in 1944.

Reasons: The Hokoku Seinen-Dan and the Hoshi-Dan became very demonstrative in the fall of 1944. My wife and I lived in Block 83, Ward VIII, which was the most Hoshi-Dan and Seinen-Dan conscious and active Ward in the whole camp, and it was not easy to move to another Block at that time. I did not belong to any of the organizations nor did I have my hair clipped short as the Dan members did. I had many years of American education; my wife and I were married in June, 1944 by Rev. Omi, a Free Methodist minister, who left Tule Lake soon after our wedding; and, being bilinguals, my wife and I both had taught English to the non-English speaking adults in Manzanar. These attributes were all not in line with the Sokoku-Kenkyukai teachings, which were expounded by Buddhist priests.

The Hoshi-Dan and the Seinen-Dan urged residents to renounce American citizenship. As explained in 7(A), I was expecting to go to Japan for my own individual reason. But I thought (continued on the attached sheet)

- (B) If reasons given in answer to preceding question differ from reasons given to officer who held renunciation hearing, give your explanation for difference: I told the hearing officer that I was a dual citizen and wanted to renounce one. I denied that there was any coercion upon me. I thought I had to have a "reasonable" or logical reason to have renunciation approved and I knew that if I stated the real reason, my renunciation would not be approved. Also I was afraid that it might be known to the Dan members.

- (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:

Mr. Riichi Tokunaga, who lived in the next room to ours, expressed his disapproval of the Hokoku Seinen-Dan to his friends. One night in Oct., 1944 after a religious meeting, a man who he believed was a Hoshi-Dan member threw a piece of 2x4 lumber at him and his friend Mr. Arataka, who lived in the next building to ours. Fortunately they were hurt only superficially. Two or three weeks later Toshi Teragawa, a youth whose father was critical of Dan activities, was slashed in the face by a Dan member. It occurred in Block 78, which was next to our Block. Incidents like these and Hitomi murder case and others reminded us that there was no protection against such violence in the camp. Our room was in the end building of the Block and a road passed under our window. Every Sunday there was a Seinen-Dan procession, and we stayed in the room while the demonstration passed. They also held bugle blowing pre-dawn ceremony and drills in the clearing near our building. As the Dan activities grew stronger, we felt the tension against the "out group" became stronger. We felt it in latrine, mess hall, laundry room and other places wherever we met Dan people.

- (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:

After the active Hokoku Seinen-Dan members and Hoshi-Dan leaders were removed to internment camps in the spring of 1945, general tension in Tule Lake relaxed and we had little fear. But I took no action to ask the Attorney General to withdraw his approval of my renunciation. I thought it was futile to ask for such withdrawal.

- (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 believe I applied in Sept., 1945 to Mr. Edward J. Ennis, Alien Control Board, Department of Justice, for a hearing on the matter of my renunciation of citizenship. Reason for such delay in applying was that my wife was expecting a baby in Sept. of that year and we were afraid to leave the center before the baby came, as we had no funds.

Used in review 97

(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.

The actions I took in camp were chain reactions to the evacuation so to speak. "No" answer to Question No. 28 led me to Tule Lake Center, where due to the fear I renounced my citizenship. As I had no intention of refusing to swear unqualified allegiance to the United States before the evacuation, so I did not have any intention of renouncing my United States citizenship until the conditions in Tule Lake became hard for me not to renounce.

I am attaching a photographed copy of a letter of introduction given to me by Dr. Genevieve W. Carter, Superintendent of Education in Manzanar. When I arrived at Tule Lake, the Adult English classes were closed, and I did not take this letter to Mr. Harkness, to whom it was addressed. Dr. Carter is now the Director of Research of the Welfare Council in Los Angeles Region. I recently contacted and asked Dr. Carter and was given permission to use this letter in connection with this affidavit. I am sure that if our evacuation did not take place, I would have followed a course similar to those of other loyal Americans and I would not have renounced my American citizenship.

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

(B) If you are in Japan, have you since you returned to Japan taken any action to resume or acquire Japanese citizenship? 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

(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:

Brother

Relationship

Tsutomu Yano

Name

Army

Branch of Service

39015487

Serial Number

Kiyoshi Yano
(Signature in full of applicant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of June, 1954

Notary Public in and for the County of
Los Angeles, State of California.

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

Kiyoshi Yano

-1-

7. (A)

*Yes. — No.
Not sure*

Sometime in the summer of 1943, some of us were called in individually by the Director, Mr. Ralph Merritt, of Manzanar Center, to explain about our answers to Questions No. 27 and No. 28. My answers were recorded by the secretary.

At the hearing I told Mr. Merritt in effect that I had no grudges against America; and that I liked this country. I told him that one of my younger brothers was in the United States Army and another was relocated and had no intention of going to Japan; and since I was the eldest son of the family, I thought I had to go to Japan to see my aging parents.

*my parents,
one younger brother and three sisters were there.*

At that time I feared that since the Questions were asked only to the people of Japanese ancestry, the record might somehow be known by the authority in Japan. Knowing the severe attitude of the rulers of Japan then, and seeing the compact community life in Manzanar, I felt that if I were to go to Japan I should be careful not to leave a record on account of which I might be regarded as an enemy of Japan. I had and still have another younger brother in Japan, but at that time I did not think he would survive the war.

and get treated like one there.

I thought he and my father would be regarded with suspicion in Japan if I gave yes answers at this time because known in Japan.

I would have been glad to perform the duties expected of me as a citizen by the United States Government, irrespective of my family ties, if I had not been required to answer those questions prepared only for the citizens of Japanese ancestry. In fact, that was my very attitude before the evacuation. To

the Draft Board and at the Induction Center in Los Angeles, where I had my physical examinations

in 1939 or 1940

I had not refused to swear unqualified allegiance to the United States.

and I would have served gladly if I had been inducted. The first classification I received was 1-B then 1-A with conditions but I had been classified 4-C.

✓ 7(B) Copy RFF
7(C) No.

S(A) copy Affiant as correct.
P(B) ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓

-2-

9.(A)

I believe I applied for the forms in Nov. or Dec., 1944. Before I decided to renounce I had the following experiences in Tule Lake Center *which created fears of harm to me and my family:*

a. In June, 1944, "Baron" Kano, who lived in Block 4, refused to come to my church wedding because it was officiated by a Christian minister, Rev. Omi. Shigeo Kawasaki told me later that Mr. Kano remarked that a true Japanese would not have a Christian wedding. I was the "principal" of the Japanese school in Ward I and Mr. Kano and Shigeo Kawasaki were teachers in the same school.

b. Mr. Sanaye Ikeda, Block 17 manager and the Ward I education committee chairman told me in Sept. or Oct., 1944 that the Ward I Sokoku Kenkyukai group tried to take over the Ward I Japanese school, because as the principal I did not cooperate with them. Mr. Ikeda opposed such a move. *I resigned* ~~and the extreme group did not take any action. Nevertheless I resigned~~ the seat (principal) to avoid offending the extreme group *and to prevent physical reprisal on me.*

c. Hideo Masuda was a member of the Wakayama gang (San Pedro). He ~~was~~ *had been* friendly to me in Manzanar Center, but changed his attitude toward me in Tule Lake and blamed me for not helping the Dan cause with my knowledge of the Japanese and English languages. He warned me that I was regarded as a Shimbei-Ha (friend of America) ~~and that I was in a danger of violence for not cooperating with the Dan.~~ *and that I was in a danger of violence for not cooperating with the Dan.*

d. Takeshi Nagatsuka, who headed the Ward VIII Japanese school, advised me to be careful not to offend the Dan people; because, he said, I was called a Shimbei-Ha (friend of America) *and I am (dog)* by some teachers of Ward VIII school. He said the "speak Jap-

*P. (A) am, Because I did not cooperate with the Dan
and did not make a prompt request for clearance
Roy Inoué and Hideo Masuda*

-3-

*misses Miller by
am*

anese" advocates ~~such as Roy Inoué and Hideo Masuda~~ did not approve of my talking in English even to my wife.

e. Mr. Riichi Tokunaga was in my Adult English Class (Americanization Class) in Manzanar Center. He and his family were our next door neighbors in Block 83 in Tule Lake. He used to express his disapproval of the Hoku Seinen-Dan to his friends. One night in Oct. 1944, a man who he believed to be a Hoshi-Dan member threw pieces of 2x4 lumber at him and his friend Mr. Arataka as they were coming home from a religious meeting. Although Mr. Tokunaga was ~~hurt~~ *not seriously* ~~only superficially~~, Mrs. Tokunaga worried about her husband's safety after that incident and often cried in their quarters, ~~we~~ *and both of them were constantly in fear of future assaults.*

we could hear her hysterical cries, which made my wife feel uneasy, *and made me fear physical harm from Dan members.*

f. Two or three weeks after Mr. Tokunaga's incident, Toshi Teragawa, whose father criticized the Dan activities, was slashed in the face by a Dan member in Block 78, which was next to our Block. Incidents like these and the Hitomi murder case and others reminded us that there was no protection against violence in the camp. Seinen-Dan's Sunday demonstration, bugle blowing pre-dawn rituals and drills were held in the exercise ground near our building and they became noisier and noisier. I had seen the Manzanar incident of Dec. 6, 1942 and knew how dangerous it was to be called "inu" or a name with similar meaning.

g. In the fall of 1944 the Hoshi-Dan and the Seinen-Dan strongly urged the residents to renounce American citizenship. I did not join either of the Dans, nor did I have my hair clipped short as the Dan members did. But I was afraid of being

T. (A)
con,

Because I would not cooperate with the Dan and did not make a prompt request to renounce my citizenship ~~Ray Hasegawa and others~~ ~~(member of Wakayama Dan)~~ called me ~~spies~~ and ~~renounced~~ ^{spy which made me a marked man and I feared if I did not renounce I would be attacked by a Dan mob.} ostracized by the residents of our Block and the Ward. I felt that the only way to avoid becoming the target of an attack by the Dan members was to renounce as the Dan urged. It was a fear of violence by unknown Dan members and not of any particular individuals.

h. Block 83 was one of the most Hoshi-Dan and Seinen-Dan conscious blocks in the whole camp, and it was not easy to move to another block at that time. There were Messrs. Okinaka, Hisamune, Teshiba and others who ~~seemed to be~~ ^{were} very active, and Mr. Teshiba was going back to the village only three miles from my parents' home in Japan. At that time I thought there was a ~~possibility~~ ^{likelihood} of deportation, and I was afraid that my wife and I might be on the same ship with the Dan members on the way to Japan. I feared unless we renounced, we ~~might~~ ^{would} be harmed physically and otherwise on the boat, and that we might not be accepted by the people of my parents' community.

I feared also that the Kenpeitai and the police might punish me and also that we might not be accepted by the people of my parents' village and be ostracized because I would be handled as a spy suspect by neighborhood associations. This was one of my fears because of the rumors ^{and belief} ~~rumors~~ the Dan leaders blacklisted all non-members and those who refused to renounce citizenship and would notify the Japanese authorities.

~~As for the~~

9. (B)

W I told the hearing officer that I was a dual citizen and wanted to renounce one. I denied that there was any coercion upon me. I thought that if I told the officer-- it was woman officer--the real reason, my renunciation would be refused and that the Dan members would know about it.

9. (C)

The Assistant manager of our Block (83), Shimoda-san, belonged to the Wakayama gang. It was ~~a~~ common knowledge that he checked the mail at the Block Office and knew who took action to renounce and who did not. At the mess hall, in latrine, and in the laundry room, we were asked by the Block people if we were going to renounce. *I was in fear because I feared that the Dan member were watching ^{to see} if I really renounced, and so I realized if I didn't I could expect to be a victim of violence and was fearful that my wife might be harmed by them*

9(D) *my H*

9(E) *✓ ✓*

9(F) *✓ ✓*

12 *✓ ✓*

*Attended the 2 fostered ladies
A nurse*

Kiyoshi Yano

Type
able

~~6(x)m~~

6. I do not ~~believe that I applied~~ ^{recall making} made an application for repatriation to Japan. I believe, however, that when I wrote to the Justice Department for enunciation forms that ~~Explain~~

I explained that I was going to Japan. I ~~do not recall making~~
~~me a formal application for repatriation.~~

File Copy

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 Kiyoshi Yano		Date of Birth July 6, 1910	
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 1917	To 1930	On account of mother's beriberi, whole family went to Japan. When she recovered, my parents left children with my grandparents and returned to Hawaii.	
Aug. 1932	Dec. 1932	For a Kurita operation and a visit.	
5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:			
School		Period of Attendance	
Grammar School		From 1917	To 1923
Middle School		1923	1930
		(I was out of school for two years because of illness)	
Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary). Required middle school subjects were: English language, Japanese literature, Ancient Chinese classics, algebra, geometry, solid geometry, trigonometry, physics, chemistry, botany, zoology, history (Japanese, oriental and occidental), geography (Japan and the world), ethics, physical education, fencing, military science, art, and handwriting.			
6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan?.....If so, give date....., and your reasons for so applying: I do not recall making an application for repatriation to Japan. I believe, however, that when I wrote to the Justice Department for renunciation forms that I explained that I was going to Japan.			
7. (A) Have you ever expressly indicated that you would not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States?		Have you ever declined to answer when asked whether you would swear unqualified allegiance?	
Yes		Not sure	
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: Yes after hearing in the news about the bombing of Tachiarai Air Base in Kyushu. My parents lived very close to the air base and I feared that they might be among the victims and I thought it might be useless for me to go there. Also my wife's pregnancy became apparent and I felt that the baby should grow up in the United States.			

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

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

(B) Give reasons for becoming a member:

I was a member of the Kibei-Du (Kibei Section) of the Los Angeles Chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League for about six years which I joined to find some social associations.

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

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

7.(A)

Sometime in the summer of 1943, some of us were called in individually by the Director, Mr. Ralph Merritt, of Manzanar Center, to explain about our answers to Questions No. 27 and No. 28. My answers were recorded by the secretary.

At the hearing I told Mr. Merritt in effect that I had no grudges against America; and that I liked this country. I told him that one of my younger brothers was in the United States Army and another was relocated and had no intention of going to Japan, and since I was the eldest son of the family, I thought I had to go to Japan to see my aging parents. My parents, one younger brother and three sisters were there.

At that time I feared that since the Questions were asked only to the people of Japanese ancestry, the record might somehow be known by the authorities in Japan. Knowing the severe attitude of the rulers of Japan then and seeing the compact community life in Manzanar, I felt that if I were to go to Japan I should be careful not to leave a record on account of which I might be regarded as an enemy of Japan and get treated like one there.

I had and still have a younger brother in Japan but at that time I did not think he would survive the war. I thought he and my father would be regarded with suspicion in Japan if I gave Yes answers and this became known in Japan.

I would have been glad to perform the duties expected of me as a citizen by the United States, irrespective of my family ties, if I had not been required to answer those questions prepared only for the citizens of Japanese ancestry. In fact, that was my very attitude before the evacuation. To the Draft Board and at the Induction Center in Los Angeles where I had my physical examination in 1939 or 1940, I had not refused to swear unqualified allegiance to the United States and I would have served gladly if I had been inducted. The first classification I received was 1-B and then 1-A with conditions but I had been classified 4-C.

9.(A) cont.

a "Shimbei-Ha" (friend of America) and that I was in danger of violence for not cooperating with the Dan.

d. Takeshi Nagatsuka, who headed the Ward VIII Japanese school, advised me to be careful not to offend the Dan people because he said I was called a "Shimbei-Ha" (friend of America) and "Inu" (dog) by some teachers of Ward VIII school. He said the "speak Japanese" advocates did not approve my speaking English, even to my wife.

e. Mr. Riichi Tokunaga was in my Adult English Class (Americanization Class) in Manzanar Center. He and his family were our next door neighbors in Block 83 in Tule Lake. He used to express his disapproval of the Hoku Seinen-Dan to his friends. One night in Oct. 1944, a man who he believed to be a Hoshi-Dan member, threw pieces of 2x4 lumber at him and his friend friend, Mr. Arataka, as they were coming home from a religious meeting. Although Mr. Tokunaga was not seriously hurt, Mrs. Tokunaga worried about her husband's safety after that incident and often cried in their quarters and both of them were constantly in fear of future assaults. We could hear her hysterical cries which made my wife feel uneasy and made me fear physical harm from Dan members.

f. Two or three weeks after Mr. Tokunaga's incident, Toshi Teragawa, whose father criticized the Dan activities, was slashed in the face by a Dan member in Block 78, which was next to our Block. Incidents like these and the Hitomi murder case and others reminded us that there was no protection against violence in the camp. Seinen-Dan's Sunday demonstration bugle blowing pre-dawn rituals and drills were held in the exercise grounds near our building and they became noisier and noisier. I had seen the Manzanar incident of Dec. 6, 1942, and knew how dangerous it was to be called "inu" or a name with similar meaning.

g. In the fall of 1944 the Hoshi-Dan and the Seinen-Dan strongly urged the residents to renounce American citizenship. I did not join either of the Dans nor did I have my hair clipped short as the Dan members did. But

continued:

9.(A) g. (continued):

I was afraid of being ostracized by the residents of our Block and the Ward. I felt that the only way to avoid becoming the target of an attack by the Dan members was to renounce as the Dan urged. It was a fear of violence by unknown Dan members and not of any particular individuals. Because I would not cooperate with the Dan and did not make a prompt request to renounce my citizenship, members of the Wakayama gang called me Inu and spy which made me a marked man and I feared if I did not renounce I would be attacked by a Dan mob.

h. Block 83 was one of the most Hoshi-Dan and Seinen-Dan conscious blocks in the whole camp, and it was not easy to move to another block at that time. There were Messrs. Okinaka, Hisamune, Teshiba and others who were very active and Mr. Teshiba was going back to the village only three miles from my parents' home in Japan. At that time I thought there was a likelihood of deportation, and I was afraid that my wife and I might be on the same boat with the Dan members on the way to Japan. I feared unless we renounced, we would be harmed physically and otherwise on the boat. I feared also that the Kempeitai and the police might punish me and also that we might not be accepted by the people of my parents' village and be ostracized because I would be branded as a spy suspect by neighborhood associations. This was one of my fears because of the rumors, announcements and belief the Dan leaders black listed all non-members and those who refused to renounce citizenship and would notify the Japanese authorities.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Sanzenar War Relocation Area
Sanzenar, California

In reply, please refer to:

October 8, 1943

Mr. Kenneth Harkness
Acting Chief, Community Management
Tule Lake Relocation Center
Newell, California

Dear Mr. Harkness:

The bearer of this letter is Mr. Miyoshi Yano who has been a teacher in Sanzenar Adult English Department. His work has been with advanced students and we have been very satisfied with quality of his work, his cooperation with the Education Department and his fine attitude. Mr. Yano has two brothers, one in the army and one out on relocation. He feels that he has a responsibility to return to his parents in Japan since he is the eldest son.

I hope that you will find it possible to put him to work in the Education Department. You will find him a capable and loyal employee.

Planning your school program this year places you in more uncertainty than the work of pioneering of last year. I understand that Mr. Gunderson is now Acting Superintendent. Could you refer Mr. Yano to Mr. Gunderson with my assurance that you will find him an excellent person to have on your staff.

Sincerely yours,

Genevieve W. Carter

Genevieve W. Carter
Superintendent of Education

916 So Windsor Blvd,
Los Angeles, Calif.
March 20 1942.

To whom this may concern -

This is to certify that Kiyoshi
Yano has been working in my
household for the past eleven
years.

I feel definitely that he is
loyal and dependable.

He is honest, intelligent and
does willingly what he is told
to do. I believe him worthy
of any consideration that can
be shown him.

He is a graduate of the
University of California at
Los Angeles.

John J. Mudgett
Lieut. Colonel, U.S. Army, Retd.

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

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

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

Give reasons for so doing:

I believed I applied for the forms in Nov. or Dec. 1944. Before I decided to renounce I had the following experiences in Tule Lake Center which created fears of harm to me and my family:

a. In June, 1944, "Baron" Kano who lived in Block 4, refused to come to my church wedding because it was officiated by a Christian minister, Rev. Omi. Shigeo Kawasaki told me later that Mr. Kano remarked that a true Japanese would not have a Christian wedding. I was the "principal" of the Japanese School in Ward I and Mr. Kano and Shigeo Kawasaki were teachers in the same school.

b. Mr. Sanaye Ikeda, Block 17 manager and the Ward I education committee chairman told me in Sept. or Oct. 1944, that the Ward I Sokoku Kenkyukai group tried to take over the Ward I Japanese School, because as the principal I did not cooperate with them. Mr. Ikeda opposed such a move. I resigned the seat (principal) to avoid offending the extreme group and to prevent physical reprisal on me.

c. Hideo Masuda was a member of the Wakayama gang (San Pedro). He had been friendly to me in Manzanar Center, but changed his attitude toward me in Tule Lake and blamed me for not helping with the Dan cause with my knowledge of the Japanese and English languages. He warned me that I was regarded as (cont.)

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

I told the hearing officer that I was a dual citizen and wanted to renounce one. I denied that there was any coercion upon me. I thought that if I told the officer--it was a woman officer--the real reason, my renunciation would be refused and that the Dan members would know about it.

(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:

The Assistant manager of our Block (83), Shimoda-san belonged to the Wakayama gang. It was common knowledge that he checked the mail at the Block Office and knew who took action to renounce and who did not. At the mess hall, in the latrine, and in the laundry room we were asked by the Block people if we were going to renounce. I was in fear because the Dan members were watching to see if I really renounced, and so I realized if I didn't I could expect to be a victim of violence and was fearful that my wife might be harmed by them.

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

After the active Hokoku Seinen-Dan members and Hoshi-Dan leaders were removed to internment camps in the spring of 1945, general tension in Tule Lake relaxed and we had little fear. But I took no action to ask the Attorney General to withdraw his approval of my renunciation. I thought it was futile to ask for such withdrawal.

(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 believe I applied in Sept. 1945 to Mr. Edward J. Ennis, Alien Control Board, Department of Justice, for a hearing on the matter of my renunciation of citizenship. Reason for such delay in applying was that my wife was expecting a baby in Sept. of that year and we were afraid to leave the Center before the baby came as we had no funds.

(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.

The actions I took in camp were chain reactions to the evacuation so to speak. "No" answer to Question No. 28 led me to Tule Lake Center, where due to the fear I renounced my citizenship. As I had no intention of refusing to swear unqualified allegiance to the United States before the evacuation so I did not have any intention of renouncing my United States citizenship until the conditions in Tule Lake became hard for me not to renounce. I am attaching a photographed copy of a letter of introduction given to me by Dr. Genevieve W. Carter, Superintendent of Education in Manzanar. When I arrived at Tule Lake, the Adult English classes were closed, and I did not take this letter to Mr. Harkness to whom it was addressed. Dr. Carter is now the Director of Research of the Welfare Council in Los Angeles Region. I recently contacted and asked Dr. Carter and was given permission to use this letter in connection with this affidavit. I am sure that if our evacuation did not take place, I would have followed a course similar to those of other loyal Americans and I would not have renounced my American citizenship.

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

(B) If you are in Japan, have you since you returned to Japan taken any action to resume or acquire Japanese citizenship?.....

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:

Brother

Tsutomu Yano

Relationship

Name

Army

39015487

Branch of Service

Serial Number

/s/ Kiyoshi Yano

(Signature in full of applicant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of August, 1956

/s/ Tetsujiro Nakamura

Notary Public in and for the County
 of Los Angeles, State of California
 My Commission expires Oct. 24, 1958

seal

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

PERSONAL QUESTIONNAIRE

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

- a. State your full name. KIYOSHI YANO
- b. Male? ☒ Female? ☐ Maiden Name? NONE
- c. Birth place? HONOLULU, HAWAII Birth date? JULY 6, 1910
- d. Present address: 1134 SO. MARIPOSA AVE.
LOS ANGELES 6, CALIF.

PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS

1. Where did you live before evacuation? 916 SO. WINDSOR BLVD.
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
2. What was your occupation before evacuation? JAPANESE LANGUAGE
SCHOOL TEACHER UNTIL DEC. 6, 1941
3. Who, if anyone, was wholly or partially dependent upon you for support at the time you were evacuated? NO ONE
4. Where did your father and mother reside at the time of evacuation? JAPAN

Were they aliens? YES

What were their ages at the time of evacuation? _____

Were your parents both evacuated also? _____ Was either of them in ill health while in a WRA Center? _____ Was either of them hospitalized while in a WRA Center? _____

If so, when and in what Center? _____

Were you or any other members of your family in ill health while in a WRA Center? YES

If so, state who was, and, if hospitalized, state when, for what period of time, and in what Center? MY HERNIA BECAME PAINFUL, AND I WAS OPERATED
ON IT IN OCT., 1944. I WAS IN TULE LAKE HOSPITAL
FOR 18 DAYS.

5. When and where were you married? JUNE 3, 1944

What is the name of your spouse? HIROITO NATAGAWA

Is your spouse (wife or husband) a U. S. citizen, a renunciant or an alien? A. U. S.
CITIZEN (HER RENUNCIATION WAS DECLARED VOID ALTHOUGH NOT MINOR)

6. What are the names, birthdates and birthplaces of your children? GARY KIYAMU, BORN IN TULE LAKE CENTER ON SEPT 25, 1945
CHRISTINE EIKO, " " LOS ANGELES ON MAR 29, 1949
ESTHER NAOMI, " " " " " MAY 5, 1955
7. What members of your family were evacuated with you? JUST MY SELF MY SECOND BROTHER ROY HITOSHI
YANO AND HIS WIFE ~~AND CHILDREN~~ WENT TO MINIDOKA.
8. State what members of your family (spouse, mother, father, brothers, sisters or children), were in Japan during the war? FATHER, MOTHER, ONE YOUNGER BROTHER
AND THREE SISTERS

9. Who of them, if any, were U. S. citizens? BROTHER AND TWO SISTERS
WERE BORN IN U.S.A.
10. Did any of them serve in the Japanese armed forces? NO
11. State what members, if any, of your spouse's family (your father-in-law, mother-in-law, sisters-in-law, brothers-in-law, or step-children) were in Japan during the war and whether they are U. S. citizens or Japanese aliens? ALL WERE IN THE U.S.A. TWO
BROTHERS-IN-LAW AND TWO SISTERS-IN-LAW ARE U.S.
CITIZENS. FATHER-IN-LAW DECEASED, MOTHER-IN-LAW NATURALIZED.
12. Did you suffer any property losses by reason of your evacuation? VERY LITTLE Did you file a claim to recover losses you suffered by reason of your evacuation? YES For what amount did you file your claim? \$50.00 What amount did you receive in settlement of your claims? \$25.00 Did your parents suffer any property losses by reason of evacuation? If so, for what amount did they file claims? What amount did they receive in settlement of their claims?
13. State whether your husband, father or any other member of your family was interned as an alien enemy after the outbreak of war in an Alien Enemy Internment Camp, for removal to Japan, and, if so, in what camp? NO ONE

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

Re: LEAVES

14. Did you apply for "short term", "seasonal work", "indefinite leave", "student's leave" or "relocation" while you were in a WRA Center? NO
When did you make that application?
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? NO 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.

What happened to them?

When and where did the occurrences take place?

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? NO 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? MANZANAR CENTER

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

19. In what Block did you live there? IN BLOCKS 17, 83 AND 81

With whom did you share quarters there? IN BLOCK 17 I SHARED ROOM WITH ARAO HASEGAWA, KEIJI HORI, HIROSHI UEDA, SEIJI SASAKI AND ONE OTHER MAN

20. In what Camp were you when you applied for repatriation to Japan? WHEN I WROTE TO JUSTICE DEPARTMENT FOR RENUNCIATION FORMS IN NOV OR DEC 1944, I EXPLAINED THAT I WAS GOING TO JAPAN. BUT I DID NOT APPLY

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

When did you make that application?

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

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

Your husband? wife? father? mother? brothers?

sisters? 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?

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?
23. What members of your family pressured you into applying for repatriation to Japan?
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? Name the persons who did and state whether they were Issei, Kibei, or Nisei.
If those persons were leaders or members of any organization state the name of the organization.
What did those persons tell you to get you to apply for repatriation?
25. What did you then believe would happen to you if you did not make an application for repatriation to Japan? EVEN WITHOUT APPLICATION FOR REPATRIATION I THOUGHT DEPORTATION WAS POSSIBLE
Were you fearful that if you did not apply for repatriation you would be separated from your husband? wife? children? mother? father? brothers? sisters? or other persons?
Were those persons in the same Center with you at the time you applied for repatriation? If any of them were not, state who was not and where they were at the time.
26. Did you believe that if you didn't apply for repatriation to Japan that sooner or later you would be forced to relocate in the U. S.? I THOUGHT IT WAS POSSIBLE; in an area hostile to Japanese?; 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?
27. Did you make application for repatriation because you believed the Government had no use for you and intended to deport you to Japan because you were a Kibei?; or that it intended to deport you to Japan because your parents were there?; or because your parents were aliens here and that it intended to deport them on an exchange ship to Japan simply because they were aliens?; and that they wanted you to be with them and not be separated from them?

Re: QUESTIONS 27 AND 28

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

Was the Questionnaire you answered the Army Questionnaire or the WRA Application for Leave Clearance, if you remember? ARMY QUESTIONNAIRE (MAYBE WITH WRA APPLICATION FOR LEAVE CLEARANCE, BECAUSE I REMEMBER RECEIVING A LETTER FROM AKIRA ITAMI IN CAMP SAVAGE, SAYING THAT HE WAS ASKED TO FILL IN A QUESTIONNAIRE ABOUT MY LEAVE CLEARANCE.)

29. Did you give a negative answer to Question No. 27? YES; to Question No. 28? YES.
Did you refuse to answer Question No. 27?; Question No. 28?
30. Did any members of your family pressure you or threaten you into giving a "No" answer to Questions Nos. 27 and 28 or into refusing to answer those questions? NO. Who were the family members who did this?
.....
What did they say to you to get you to answer "No" to those questions or to refuse to answer those questions?
.....
- Did you give a "No" answer to those questions or refuse to answer them because your father? ✓ mother? ✓ brothers? ✓ sisters? ✓ or other family members? were in Japan at the time and you feared they might get in trouble with the Japanese government if you were willing to serve in the U. S. Army? YES or were willing to swear allegiance to the U. S.? YES. Did you give "No" answers to those questions or refuse to answer them because your father? mother? brothers? sisters? or other family members? were in the U. S. but you believed they were to be deported to Japan and that they would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when they arrived there if you had answered "Yes" to those questions? Did you give a "No" answer to those questions because you believed that eventually you would be deported to Japan and you feared that if you gave a "Yes" answer to those questions you would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when you arrived in Japan?
31. Did any other persons pressure or threaten you into giving "No" answers to those questions or into refusing to answer those questions? What are the names of those persons and state whether they were Issei, Kibei, or Nisei and the Blocks in which they lived and the organization, if any, of which they were members?
.....
What did those persons say to you to get you to give "No" answers to those questions or to refuse to answer those questions?
.....
32. What did you fear would happen to you if you didn't give "No" answers to those questions or you didn't refuse to answer them? THAT I MIGHT NOT BE ALLOWED TO GO OR VISIT JAPAN EVEN AFTER THE WAR
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? CHECKED BY THE KEMPEI-TAI AND EMBARRASSED
34. Did you refuse to answer those questions because you already had applied for repatriation to Japan and you understood that if you already had applied for repatriation you did not have to answer those questions?
35. Did you give "No" answers to those questions or refuse to answer them because you resented being evacuated, confined to a WRA Center and treated like an alien? NO
36. Did you give "No" answers to those questions or refuse to answer them because you already had applied for repatriation and believed that if you gave "Yes" answers your application for repatriation would be cancelled and you might be drafted into the armed

forces?; or be forcibly relocated in the U. S. while the war still was going on? Did you fear that if you were to be drafted you would be discriminated against and be persecuted in the armed forces? no Did you fear that if you were drafted? or relocated? you would be permanently separated from members of your family who were to be repatriated to Japan?; from what family members did you fear to be separated?

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

38. Did you fear that if you gave "Yes" answers to those questions that you would have to stay in camp and be separated from your parents or other family members who were to be deported to Japan because they were aliens or because they had asked to be sent to Japan and you did not want to be separated from them? From what parent or family members did you fear separation?

39. Did you fear that if you gave "Yes" answers to those questions you eventually would have to relocate in this country during the war and would be in danger from hostile Caucasians? NO
Who told you that this might happen to you?

40. Did you fear that if you gave "Yes" answers to those questions that it would mean you might be drafted into military service where you would be discriminated against or be persecuted by fellow soldiers or that you might be used as cannon fodder just because you had Japanese ancestry? NO 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? NO Name the group and its leaders or members from whom you feared this danger?

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

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? or for giving "Yes" answers to Questions Nos. 27 and 28? If so, state the names of the persons who were attacked.

ONE OR TWO DAYS BEFORE THE MANZANAR INCIDENT ON DEC. 6, 1942 FRED TAYAMA WAS BEATEN

When were they attacked? Dec. 5 or 6, 1942 By whom were they attacked? IT WAS SAID THAT A KIBEI GROUP ATTACKED HIM.

43. Did you then believe that if you gave a "No" answer to those questions that you would be allowed to stay in the Center for the duration of the war and in this way you and your

family would be free from danger of persecution by Caucasians? Who told you this?

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

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

46. When and where did you first register for the draft? IN 1939 or 1940 IN LOS ANGELES (MR. COLLINS HAS MY COMPLETE DRAFT RECORDS)
What classification did you first receive? IB THEN IA^{WITH CONDITION} Did you ever receive a 4-C (alien enemy) classification? NO When did you receive that 4-C classification? I DID NOT RECEIVE ANY NOTICE, BUT RECORDS OF DRAFT BOARD SHOWS MY 4C 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*? I DID NOT FIND OUT DEFINITELY UNTIL AFTER THE WAR.

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?

BROTHER ROY HITOSHI WAS RELOCATED, I BELIEVE IN 1943 FROM MINIDOKA CENTER

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? 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?; and that the alien members of your family would be relocated safely? Were the alien members of your family willing to return to their homes during the war if the Government would allow them? Were they willing to be relocated elsewhere in the U. S.?

49. Did you keep in touch with your Local Draft Board while you were in a WRA Center? I BELIEVE I REPORTED WHEN I WAS SENT TO TULE LAKE FROM MANZANAR
Did you report to your Draft Board after you were released from camp? NO

To what Draft Board?
What draft classification did you finally receive? NONE, BUT I PASSED THE AGE LIMIT
After your release from camp did you volunteer for service in our armed forces? NO
Were you drafted into the armed forces? When; into what branch?; what period of time did you serve?; where did you serve?; what was your Serial Number? Have you received an Honorable Discharge from such service?; what is the date of that Discharge?

Re: MEMBERSHIP IN ORGANIZATIONS

50. Were you at any time a member of the Hoshi Dan? NO; Seinen Dan? NO; or Joshi Dan? NO; at the Tule Lake Center? When did you become a member? How long were you a member? When did you stop being a member? In what Block did you live at the time you became a member? What was the name of your Block Manager? SANAE IKEDA (BLK 17) PAUL OKAMOTO (83) MR. TAKAHASHI (81) With whom did you share living quarters at the Tule Lake Center? ARAO HASEGAWA, KEIJI HORI, HIROSHI UEDA, SEIJI SASAKI AND ONE OTHER IN BLK 17 LATER, JUST WIFE. What organizations were active in that Block? IN BLK. 83, HOSHI-DAN, SEINEN-DAN, JOSHI-SEINEN-DAN - ALL THREE WERE ACTIVE What were the names of the leaders of the organizations in your Block? MR. OKINAKA - SEINEN-DAN, MR. HISAMUNE - HOSHI-DAN, MR. SHIBATA, BEN ADACHI MR. MASUKO
51. Was your father? or mother? a member of any organizations?

Did they persuade you to become a member? What did they say to you to persuade you to become a member?

What other members of your family were members of the Hoshi Dan? NONE; Joshi Dan? NONE; Seinen Dan? NONE; Why did they become members?

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

53. What did they tell you to persuade you to become a member?
-
- What did they say would happen to you if you did not become a member?
-
54. What did you believe would happen to you if you did not become a member?
-
55. What office, if any, did you hold in the organization?
-
- What duties did you perform?
-
- How did you become an officer?
-
- When did you become an officer?
- From whom did you receive notice that you were an officer?
-
- What duties did you perform as an officer?.....
-
- As a member did you attend any morning calisthenic exercises? Approximately how often did you join in the calisthenics?
- Did you attend any of the organization's lectures? Approximately how many lectures did you attend? What was the nature of those lectures?
-
- Did you participate in any of their marching demonstrations? If so, how many?
-
- Did you attend any other meetings of the organization? Where and how often?
-
56. Did you tell anyone you wanted to drop membership? State the names of the persons you told you wanted to drop membership.
-
- Did anybody warn you that you could not withdraw from membership? Who gave you such a warning?
-
- What did they tell you would happen if you dropped your membership or tried to drop membership?
-
- Had you learned that anyone who tried to drop membership had been threatened or had been beaten up for trying to drop membership? Who, if you know, was beaten for trying to do it?
- What group did you hear was responsible for beating persons who tried to withdraw from membership?
-
57. Were you in fear that you would be attacked and beaten up by members if you tried to drop membership? What groups did you fear might do this?
-
-

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? Who told you this?

Did you fear that if you dropped membership you would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when you were deported to Japan?

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? Who told you this?

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

60. Did you have your hair cut short or shaved? 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

62. What was the nature of your employment and where did you work while you were in Tule Lake? I WAS THE "PRINCIPAL" OF WARD I JAPANESE SCHOOL UNTIL OCT. 1944 THEN A TEACHE IN THE SAME. AFTER THE WAR ENDED A HOSPITAL LAB TECHNICAN UNTIL I LEFT CAMP
What were your working hours? 6 HRS Were you working while you were a member of any organization at Tule?

What were the names of some of your fellow workers? ARAO HASEGAWA, RYUICHI YAMANAKA, SHIGEO ITAWASAKI, REV. NISHIZAWA, REV. MOCHIZUKI, SHIGENOBU MURAKAMI

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. RICHIE TOKUNAGA
WHO WAS ONE OF MY ADULT ENG CLASS STUDENT IN MANZANAR AND OUR NEXT DOOR NEIGHBOR IN BLOCK 83 IN TULE LAKE.
When? IN OCT. 1944 By whom? MR. TOKUNAGA BELIEVED IT WAS BY A HOSHI-DAN MEMBER

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

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

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

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

65. Did you send that letter to the Attorney General or to the Justice Department *before* that December 21, 1944 announcement that all the WRA Centers will be closed within a year? 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? NO. If not, state why you did not believe the announcement. BECAUSE WRA ANNOUNCEMENTS WERE ALWAYS CHANGING

(c) Did anyone tell you that you could not trust that announcement? NO. If so, state who told you not to rely on that announcement and what they said to you to make you disbelieve it.

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 threat or harm to yourself? YES or your wife? YES or husband? or children? or mother? or father? or other members? of your family from gangs in the Center?; (e) fear of mistreatment or physical harm from the Government or its agents?

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

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

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

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

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

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.....

76. What members of your family were in the Tule Lake Center at the time you sent that letter to the Justice Department? MY WIFE, MOTHER-IN-LAW AND A
SISTER-IN-LAW
 What members of your family pressured, threatened or persuaded you to send that letter?

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

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

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

 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.
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?; that you feared that you might be confined to camp until the war ended?; which might take many years? or that if the war did not come to an end you would be kept in camp forever? 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? 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?
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?; 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? NO; and no protection was given against such things as the murder of Mr. Hitomi, the knifing of Mr. Terasawa and others, and the clubbing and beatings of many persons; and that the Government didn't punish the soldier who shot Mr. Okamoto? YES and that you thought these things clearly meant the Government had no use for you and didn't want to give you any protection and that, to avoid all this violence and trouble, you had to renounce citizenship to insure your own safety? YES and the safety of your wife? YES husband?, father?, mother?, children?, brothers?, sisters?, other members of your family?
82. Did you decide to send the letter asking for forms upon which to renounce your citizenship because you feared that you were going to be deported to Japan because you had given "No" answers to Questions Nos. 27 and 28 or had refused to answer those questions and were considered disloyal to the U. S. and that it was necessary for you to send that letter to the Justice Department and renounce your citizenship otherwise you would get in trouble when you arrived in Japan? YES. What trouble did you think you would get into in Japan if you didn't renounce U. S. citizenship? I FEARED THAT THE KEMPEI TAI AND POLICE WOULD WATCH US AND THAT I WOULDN'T BE ACCEPTED
State what members of your family told you this. BY THE VILLAGE PEOPLE.

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?

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? No 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 relocated and then might be drafted into our armed forces and then be separated from your wife? No, your 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? No or because they believed they would be deported to Japan after the war ended because they feared the Government intended to deport all alien Japanese to Japan? 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? Name the persons who told you these things, the Blocks where they lived and the organizations to which they belonged.

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.

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? What members of your family there did you fear might get in such trouble?

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? BRANDED AS SPY
SUSPECT AND OSTRACIZED BY NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATIONS

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

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

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

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

Who were the Issei leaders of those organizations?

The Kibei leaders?

The Nisei leaders?

91. Were any groups of leaders or members of the Seinen Dan or Hoshi Dan moved away to Santa Fe before you sent in that letter? 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? 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? NOBODY IN PARTICULAR
BUT THERE WAS SUCH RUMOR

Were you in fear of the leaders of any of the organizations at Tule? 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?

.....;
of what members were you in fear?

Why were you in fear?

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. MR. RICHIE TOKUNAGA WAS ATTACKED BECAUSE HE

CRITICIZED THE SEINEN-DAN. IN OCT 1944 WHEN HE WAS
COMING HOME FROM A RELIGIOUS MEETING HE BELIEVED
A HOSHI-DAN MEMBER ATTACKED.

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 INDIRECTLY

IF SO, WHAT WERE THEIR NAMES AND STATE WHAT THEY SAID TO YOU. HIDEO
MASUDA, A MEMBER OF THE WAKAYAMA GANG, TOLD ME
I WAS REGARDED AS A SHIMBEI-HA (FRIEND OF AMERICA)

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.

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?; 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? TAKESHI NAGATSUKA ADVISED ME TO BE CAREFUL

BECAUSE I WAS CALLED A SHIMBEI-HA (FRIEND OF AMERICA)
BY SOME OF THE SEINEN-DAN MEMBERS. HIDEO MASUDA WARNED

Were you in fear of being called such names? YES What were the names of the persons who called you such names? HIDEO MASUDA, ROY IJISUKI

ME THE SAME.

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? What were their names?

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? State the names of the persons who checked up on you in this manner.

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

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

Were you ostracized for not sending in such a letter promptly? Did friends shun or avoid you or refuse to talk to you because you had not sent for the forms? 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 a violation of any immigration law? Did you fear that the member of your family against whom deportation proceedings had been started would be deported from the U. S. to Japan because such person was illegally in the U. S.? Did you fear separation from such person and did the fear that such person would be deported cause you to apply for the forms upon which to renounce citizenship so that you would not be separated from such person?

Re: RENUNCIATION HEARING

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

Did you have your hearing *before* the renunciation of your wife? YES; husband?; brothers?; or sisters? Did you have it on the same day as your wife?; husband? On what date did you have your renunciation hearing? DO NOT REMEMBER Was your hearing officer a man?; a woman? ✓ Did you have an interpreter at your hearing? NO Did you need one? NO

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

U. S.? NO. What, in substance, did you tell the hearing officer as reasons why you wanted to renounce your citizenship? THAT I WAS A DUAL CITIZEN AND WANTED TO RENOUNCE ONE I WAS ASKED IF THERE WAS ANY COERCION I DENIED THAT THERE WAS.

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. _____

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

Did you fear to tell the hearing officer the real reasons why you were renouncing your citizenship? YES. What did you think would happen if you had told him the real reasons? THAT MY RENUNCIATION WOULD BE REFUSED AND THAT THE DAN-MEMBERS WOULD KNOW ABOUT IT.

104. Did you fear that if you did and your renunciation was not accepted that you would get in trouble with your parents? _____; other family members? _____; who were in Tule Lake? _____; or in some other internment camp? _____. Were you then in fear of being forcibly relocated in a dangerous area? _____ (If your hearing took place after the January 29, 1945, announcement were you still in fear of eventual relocation in a hostile area? _____.) Were you then in fear of being drafted? NO. Were you then in fear of separation from members of your family? NO. From what members? _____

Were they in Tule Lake? _____; or in what other Center? _____. Were they on the WRA "free list" and eligible for relocation at the time? _____. Had they applied for relocation before the day you had your renunciation hearing? _____. Were they still expecting to be sent to Japan? _____. Did they still want to go to Japan? _____. Had they cancelled their applications to go to Japan? _____

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? _____. Had the leaders or members been removed to other camps at the time you had your hearing? _____. 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? DO NOT REMEMBER

_____; in your Block? _____ Were you in fear of them? _____

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? _____; to Santa Fe? _____ When? _____

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

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

Name the other members of your family who renounced citizenship.

107. Did you give such answers because other members of your family had been removed from Tule Lake and you thought that by so doing you would be re-united with them? Did you fear that those family members would be deported to Japan and that if you gave such answers you would be re-united with them and be deported along with them?
108. If you applied for relocation in the U. S. after your renunciation state when you did so.

Re: MITIGATION HEARING

109. Did you have a "mitigation hearing" between December, 1945, and April, 1946? YES. In what Center did you have this hearing? TULE LAKE. 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? NO. If you did, state why you did this.

Were the members of your family with you in the same Center at the time of this hearing? YES. From what members of your family were you then separated?

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

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

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

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

When and where were you re-united with them?

When were you released from detention? In what camp
 were you when you were released from detention? If any
 of your family members were sent to Japan, state when they sailed for Japan?
 From what port did they sail? What other members
 of the family accompanied them to Japan?

When were you placed on the "free list"? FEB. 1946 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. MY WIFE AT THE SAME
TIME

Date: JUNE 7, 1955

Kujoshi Yano
 Signature

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