

10:25

KAGEYAMA, HIDEKO

1948 - 1961

78 / 177

C

TO MR. WAYNE M. COLLINS:

ACTIVE LIST

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

Hideko Kageyama
Signature

Name Hideko Kageyama

Present address 3605 10th Ave. Los Angeles,

Date of birth Dec 28 1918
Month day year

Place of birth Los Angeles, California
Township State

Place of citizenship renouncement Tule Lake

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

Have received paper of renunciation

Sent in with Tetu Kageyama

CROSS REFERENCE

August 10 1954

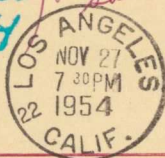
FILE OF: KAGEYAMA, Hideko

CLASSIFICATION: _____

REFER TO FILE: HUSBAND:
KAGEYAMA, Tetsu

CLASSIFICATION: _____

Hideko Kageyama
3605 10th Avenue
Los Angeles 18, Calif



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



Mr. Wayne M. Collins
RECEIVED 1701 Mills Tower
NOV 29 1954 220 Bush Street
San Francisco 4,
California

Dear Mr. Collins,

file

This is to let you know
I am working on my affidavits
but will not be able to
finish them by Dec. 15, 1945.
It will take a few days
longer.

Sincerely yours.
Hidetaka Tagayama

WFB:GSR
116-51-3195
93-1-1320

ejf

DEC 30 1955

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

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

Re: Hideko Kageyama
Your ref: Abo, et al v. Brownell, et al.
Furuya, et al v. Brownell, et al. (Consolidated
actions - Civil Nos. 25294 and 25295).
Renunciation of Citizenship, Title 8 USC 802(a).

Dear Mr. Burke:

This is in response to your letter of December 30, 1954, enclosing affidavit of the above-named subject for a determination as to whether her case may be considered as coming within the coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the case of Acheson v. Murakami, 176 F. 2d, 953, in accordance with a letter from this Department dated September 21, 1953, to Mr. Wayne M. Collins.

You are advised that in the event of litigation involving an issue of the validity of subject's renunciation, this Department would be unable either to stipulate that her affidavit be accepted as evidence in lieu of oral testimony, or to concede that her case comes within the coverage of the above decision. The reasons for the Department's position in this respect, among others, are:

This subject was born December 28, 1918, in the United States and resided in Japan from 1929 to 1941, where she received most of her education. Pertinent records of the War Relocation Authority reflect that she gave negative answers to questions 27 and 28 of the Army-WRA registration form and that she applied for repatriation on January 28, 1944. At her renunciation hearing, on March 15, 1945, she affirmed that her loyalty was to Japan and that she desired to return to that country. At a subsequent hearing, on January 12, 1946, she stated that she renounced because her husband had taken such action. She now attributes her renunciation to duress and coercion.

- 2 -

In view of the facts above recited, we are of the opinion that this subject's case may not be considered as coming within the coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the above case.

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

Yours very truly,

WARREN E. BURGTR
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By:

Enoch F. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enclosure No. 103362

Affidavit and 2 copies.

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

Telephone GARfield 1-5827

April 13, 1956

Mrs. Hideko Kageyama
3605 10th Avenue
Los Angeles 18, California

Dear Mrs. Kageyama:

On December 30, 1955, the Department of Justice rejected your affidavits and denied you administrative clearance because it reached a conclusion that your renunciation of U.S. citizenship was not caused by fear, coercion or duress. It states that the reasons for its refusal to give you administrative clearance are as follows:

"This subject was born December 28, 1918 in the United States and resided in Japan from 1929 to 1941, where she received most of her education. Pertinent records of the War Relocation Authority reflect that she gave negative answers to questions 27 and 28 of the Army-WRA registration form and that she applied for repatriation on January 28, 1944. At her renunciation hearing, on March 15, 1945, she affirmed that her loyalty was to Japan and that she desired to return to that country. At a subsequent hearing, on January 12, 1946, she stated that she renounced because her husband had taken such action. She now attributes her renunciation to duress and coercion."

Inasmuch as the Justice Department refuses to clear you administratively your individual case can be scheduled for a court trial after the processing of the affidavits of other renunciants in the mass class equity suits has been completed. It will take several months before this processing will be finished. I shall let you know when your case can be scheduled for a court trial. In the meantime please wait patiently until you receive the next letter from me.

Very truly yours,

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

Telephone GARfield 1-1218

April 13, 1956

Mrs. Hideko Kageyama
3605 10th Avenue
Los Angeles 18, California

Dear Mrs. Kageyama:

Enclosed find a Questionnaire form which I would thank you to fill out in pencil or ink and return to me as promptly as possible. This Questionnaire is for my own personal use and is confidential so do not hesitate to give full, true and correct answers and to mention names. The giving of names will assist me and will not do any harm either to you or the persons you name.

The answers you give to the Questionnaire will enable me to judge the sufficiency of the answers you propose to make to the supplemental affidavit forms for administrative processing.

Very truly yours,

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 Hideko Kageyama		Date of Birth December 28, 1918	
2. If born prior to December 1, 1924 yes	(A) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality? no ans. on other page	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? no	When	Where	
4. State periods of visits to Japan and purpose of each visit:			
Date		Purpose	
From 1929	To 1941	My parents took me to Japan.	
5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:			
School		Period of Attendance	
Grammar School		From 1929	To 1934
High School		1934	1938
Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary). Regular course (sewing, cooking, flower arrangement, etc.)			
6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan? yes . If so, give date uncertain , and your reasons for so applying: Details on other page			
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?	
Or have you ever given a qualified answer to such question asked at War Relocation Centers? If so, give your reasons: Ans. on other page.			
(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: On other page			

- (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:

On other page

8. (A)

WERE YOU EVER AT ANY TIME A MEMBER OF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS:

	Answer		Period of Membership
	Yes	No	
Black Dragon Society (Kokuryu Kai)		X	
Central Japanese Association (Beikoku Chuo Nipponjin Kai)		X	
Central Japanese Association of Southern California		X	
Dai Nippon Butoku Kai (Military Virtue Society of Japan or Military Art Society of Japan) (Hokubei Kai)		X	
Heimusha Kai, also known as Hokubei Heiki 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:

(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:

(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:

On other page

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

On other page

(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:

On other page

(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:

On other page

(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:

On other page

(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.

Other page

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:

Relationship

Name

Branch of Service

Serial Number

Hideo Kageyama
 (Signature in full of applicant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of December, 19 54.

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

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

HIDEKO KAGEYAMA

- 2(A) My parents registered my birth with Japanese Consulate. Under normal conditions existing at the time I did not think it necessary to renounce my Japanese citizenship nor it was possible to renounce it. This registration did not made me loyal to Japan.
- (6) I am not certain of when I apply for repatriation to Japan because the Government put me and my husband behind barbed-wire fence and treated me as an alien.

I will relate to you what happened to us before evacuation. My husband and I were married on December 14, 1941, just one week after the war started. I had sent out invitations to our wedding to two hundred of friends, but due to the 5 mile limit the Government restricted us, and no large gatherings of any kind, we had a wedding with no relative or friends. My husband bought me all new furnitures and I received many expensive gifts. But the furnitures and many larger gifts I had to dispose of at a loss. The American neighbors who came to buy these took advantage of us, as we had to sell in a hurry and could not ask for more reasonable prices.

On April 28, 1942 we were forced into camp, Santa Anita Center, and our luggage was thoroughly searched for contraband as if we were enemies. We were put in the stables in one room. (This place smelled very bad.) The first night we were bitten by bed-bugs. We complained the next morning and they fumigated our room and we had to stay out of it all day.

The food was very bad. We had rotten weiners, and sometimes the food was uneatenable; we had to eat in three shifts, and stand in line for 1 mile at a time. As I became pregnant in June, I could not withstand the waiting in line in the hot weather. Due to this and the bad food, I lost 30 pounds in weight. I had to also wait in line to see the doctor and to go to the laundry room we had to wait in line also and then it was a long distance from my room.

Hospital facilities were not good. It was about one month after our arrival there, my nephew, Shigeto Tauchi took sick. He had just recovered from measles, and then one day he complained of headache and took him to the clinic and later for four days he had a fever of 104 degrees and my brother asked the doctors there if he could be taken to the General Hospital but they refused. Acting on his own because he was so worried, my brother called his own physician in Los Angeles and had my nephew taken to General Hospital where he died soon after. My brother's physician told him if his son had been taken to the General Hospital soon, he might have been saved.

In October 19 of 1942, we relocated to Gila, Arizona. This place was unlivable for humans. The Indians told my husband (he sometimes went to Phoenix, Arizona as he was working in the warehouse) "You Japanese are all going to die, as it is too hot here." It was sometimes 130 degrees outside the barracks. My husband

HIDEKO KAGEYAMA

bought us an electric cooler with his own money. We had dust storms all the time. Even if we ran in the room, the dust came in through the cracks and through the windows. When we first arrived we couldn't see our shoes as we walked as the shoes would sink in the dust. We had no shades of any kind so later my husband planted polar trees when he went to Phoenix. This provided a little shade in front of our barrack. As I had to have pre-natal care, I had to walk several miles to go to the clinic.

Then in September or October of 1943 we were segregated to Tule Lake Center along with my husband and my baby son as we had both answered "no" to Question 27 and 28. The conditions in Tule Lake was quite bad too. While Gila was a hot place, Tule was the opposite. We had to provide warmer clothing for my baby and ourselves. This money all came from my husband's small salary (\$16 a month.)

Soon after our arrival in Tule Lake, I remember some incident where the people there told us to ready for the hunger strike as they were going to complain about the bad conditions in Tule Lake. Also in Tule Lake I was led to believe we were going to be sent to Japan, so I ask for repatriation or the Japanese Government will not accept us.

These abnormal conditions existing in Tule Lake and the sufferings in camp and the discrimination the Government by regarding us as enemy aliens made me apply for repatriation.

- 7(A) As already explained in answer 6, the Government treating me as enemy alien by putting me in camp made me answer 27 and 28 "no." And I believe it was unfair for the Government to ask such a question after putting us in concentration camp.
- 7(B) I remember when we were given a hearing before the Attorney General in early part of 1946, I answered in the affirmative also the conditions in camp had returned to normal in Tule Lake.
- 7(C) I did not know I was to be sent to Tule Lake Center when I answered these two question in Gila, Arizona.
- 9(A) I am uncertain about the time I apply for renunciation. The long confinement in camp, the bad living conditions existing and the Government discrimination all made me apply for renunciation form. As I have already explained in 6 and 7, the conditions in camp was very bad. It was like a prison. We were enclosed within ourselves as the hospital and administration building was outside of the barbed wire fences. All the people about this time was Pro-Japanese minded, the Japanese schools existing (that began earlier) and the different Pro-Japanese organizations forming all over the camp. The Hoshi Dan was very active among the people in our block. This pressure put upon us by them made me apply for renunciation.

HIDEKO KAGEYAMA

- 9(B) I do not distinctly remember what I said. But I think I said I am going to Japan so I want to renounce. If I had said what I had written in 9A and C I believe then that the Government will not accept my renunciation.
- 9(C) The pressure put upon me by the people in my block made me renounce. Mr. and Mrs. Adachi and Mrs. Kawakami were among the people who lived near our room. As I did not join their organization, Mr. and Mrs. Adachi and Mrs. Kawakami, Mr. Takamori, Mr. Sasaki, Mr. Kawato and Mr. Kawata would not talk to me. They always gave me a dirty look. Their children, with head bands, would march around the block yelling "Wa sho" early in the morning. But Mrs. Koizumi used to bring me news of the Hoshi Dan as she was my neighbor. Her husband was a very active Hoshi Dan, and later interned to another place. She came and said I should renounce, if I don't I would be another "Inu." Mr. Toshio Watanabe was called an "Inu" a spy in our block because he did not renounce. A Mr. Hitomi was stabbed to death because people said he was an "Inu." I did not want to be the next one to be threatened. I had two small children to think of. I had fear for them too. Mr. and Mrs. Takahashi of Block 68 were assaulted by the Pro-Japanese because their son did not renounce. Another incident in which Mr. Toshikazu Terazawa was knifed by an Issei man in Block 78 who was an active Pro-Japanese. These incidents made me fear if I did not renounce, they, the Hoshi Dan may assault us too. This constant pressure put upon me by the Pro-Japanese people made me renounce.
- 9(D) I did not know I could ask for cancellation.
- 9(E) Even after approval, I did not know it was possible to ask for cancellation of my renunciation.
- 9(F) My parents took me to Japan in 1929 at the age of 11, and in 1941 I came to the United States as it was my country of birth and even though the Japanese ship came to take back nationals and Kibei's back to Japan, I stayed because I was an American Citizen and preferred to live in the United States. I later married in December. My husband was drafted in the army 1942, but because he was a Kibei, he was returned. He was glad and willing to serve for his country but the Government considered him an alien I believe. This discrimination also caused me to renounce as long as we were born of Japanese parents we were considered Japanese national and not American Citizen.

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

Garfield 1-5827

MAR 22 1957

Dear Plaintiff-Renunciant:

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

W.M. Collins



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

rmk

Approved

Address Reply to the
Division Indicated
and Refer to Initials and Number

GCD:CMR

146-54-3495
93-1-1320

APR 24 1958

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

Re: Hideko Kageyama Rogers et al
Your ref: Abo et al v. ~~Brownell et al~~ ~~Furuya~~
~~et al~~ ~~et al~~ ~~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 April 22, 1958,
enclosing an affidavit for a determination as to whether the
case of the above-named renunciant may be considered as coming
within the coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the
case of Acheson v. Murakami, 176 F.2d, 953, in accordance with a
letter from this Department dated September 21, 1953, to Mr.
Wayne M. Collins.

We have examined the affidavit, together with pertinent Govern-
mental files and are of the opinion that the case of the subject
affiant may be considered as coming within the ruling of the Court
of Appeals in the Murakami case. Unless you disagree, please enter
into the arrangements necessary to dispose of the case in accor-
dance 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:

Enclosures

Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

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

Telephone GARfield 1-5827

May 5, 1958

Mrs. Hideko Kageyama
3605 10th Avenue
Los Angeles 18, California

Dear Mrs. Kageyama:

You have been successful in the administrative remedy pursued in your case. The Justice Department has reached the conclusion that you personally renounced citizenship "because of fear, coercion and duress". Therefore, it is willing to withdraw the offer of proof it made against you in the mass equity suits whereupon a judgment can be entered in your favor in the U.S. District Court cancelling your renunciation on the ground of duress and declaring you to be a citizen of the United States.

As soon as a large enough number of persons have been cleared administratively such a judgment will be entered for you. When the judgment is entered I shall let you know by letter and I shall send you a certified copy of the judgment. However, until you receive such a letter from me you should neither attempt to claim that you are a citizen nor attempt to exercise any of the rights that are peculiar and exclusive to citizens. It may take a month or so before the judgment is entered.

Very truly yours,

W.M. Collins

P.S. If you have not made your contribution to your Tule Lake Defense Committee's litigation trust fund, please do so. You should remember that those who have borne their share of the costs, fees and expenses thereby made it possible to bring your case to a successful conclusion. Checks should be made payable to Wayne M. Collins, Trustee.

January 6, 1961

Mrs. Hideko Kageyama
3623 Coliseum Place
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mrs. Kageyama:

On March 8, 1960, you executed a promissory note to me for the sum of \$90.00 under which you were to remit payment in full within four months.

To date you have not made any payments thereunder. In consequence I would thank you to remit to me the sum of \$90.00 which has long been overdue. In the event that you make said payment, or commence to make installment payments immediately, and continue making the monthly installment in accordance with the note, interest on the note will be cancelled.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss

Note 3/8/60

To pay ^{\$}90 in

4 months.

No payments

Bal ^{\$}90.00

JUN 23 1961

Kageyama, Hideko
bal ^{\$} 90
no payment

September 18, 1961

Mrs. Hideko Kageyama
3623 Coliseum Place
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mrs. Kageyama:

Demand hereby is made upon you to pay forthwith the balance due of \$90.00 on the promissory note that you executed to me for services rendered. Unless payment in full is made within a period of 30 days I will send the note to a collection agency or to a lawyer in your vicinity to file suit to compel payment to be made thereon.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss