

11:11

KATO, TOSHIO

1948-1960

78/177
c

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

October 4, 1948

Dear Mr. Kato:

On September 20, 1948, you were joined in the suit to cancel your renunciation of U.S. nationality and to restore your American citizenship. However, the Department of Justice informs me that it is unable to locate any record of your application for renunciation or of any approval that issued thereon by the Attorney General.

I would thank you therefore to send me immediately by air mail answers to the following questions:

1. Your full name, or any alias that you may have used.
2. Date and place of birth.
3. The place and approximate date of renunciation.
4. Whether or not you received a letter from the Attorney General, or any of his assistants, approving your renunciation.

If you have such a letter in your possession, I would thank you to send it to me by air mail.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Toshio Kato
OFD, GHQ, FEC
APO 500 c/o PM
San Francisco, Calif.

TO MR. WAYNE M. COLLINS:

KEEP
APR 17 1948

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

Toshio Kato
Signature

Name TOSHIO KATO
Present Address OFD. 640, FEC. APO. 200 9/PH. SAN FRANCISCO -
Date of birth APRIL 15 1922
Month Day Year
Place of birth EL MONTE CALIFORNIA
Township State
Place of citizenship renouncement TRUCKEE, NEWELL, CALIF.

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

My approval on citizenship renunciation from the Attorney General was received in March 1945.

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

January 5, 1949

AIR MAIL

Mr. Toshio Kato
OFD, GHQ, FEC
APO 500 c/o PM
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Mr. Kato:

At your request you have been joined as a party plaintiff in the suit to cancel the renunciation and restore citizenship to those who renounced U.S. citizenship at the Tule Lake center or other war relocation centers within the United States during the war.

IT IS URGENT THAT YOU ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IMMEDIATELY. These are the same questions contained in my letter of two months ago and which you have not yet answered.

IF THIS INFORMATION DOES NOT REACH ME BY JANUARY 28, 1949, IT WILL BE NECESSARY FOR ME TO DISMISS YOUR NAME FROM THE SUIT, and thereafter join you in a further suit, if requested.

1. Your full name, including middle name (also maiden name, if married woman).
2. Date of birth.
3. Place of birth.
4. Place and approximate date of renunciation.
5. NAME UNDER WHICH YOU RENOUNCED.
6. Whether or not you received a letter from the Attorney General approving your renunciation. If you have such a letter in your possession, I would thank you to send it to me by air mail.

IF YOU DID NOT RENOUNCE YOUR CITIZENSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES, I WOULD THANK YOU TO SO INFORM ME AT ONCE.

Very truly yours,

REPLY VIA AIR MAIL

File

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
APO 500
Office of the Fiscal Director

13 January 1949

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

In accordance with letter dated January 5, 1949, subject:
Renunciation of U.S. Nationality and to restore American citizen-
ship. Following information hereby forwarded as requested.

1. Name. Toshio Kato
2. Date of birth. 15 April 1923
3. Place of birth. El Monte, Los Angeles County, California.
4. Place, approximate date of renunciation. Tule Lake, September
or sometime thereabout.
5. Name under which I renounced. Same as above.
6. I personally have not received a letter from the Attorney
General approving my renunciation.

application says he did receive ltr.

Very truly yours,

Toshio Kato

July 16, 1954

Re: KATO, Toshio

He received our air letter re affidavits but had never received the affidavits.

He enlisted and served in Army and was honorably discharged in 1948.

In 1953 he was issued a passport.

In view of foregoing, would like to know if he should fill out affidavit forms.

DP

Wayne M. Collins
Mills Tower
San Francisco, California

*New
Ad.* (

Toshio Kato
Engineer Section, 8232 Army Unit
Real Estate Branch, 8232 Army Unit
APO 613, c/o Post Master
San Francisco, California

1 July 1954

Dear Sir:

Received your letter dated 23 June 1954. Your letter makes reference to five affidavit forms to be filled out and return original and three copies to your office for processing. To date, I have not received any instructions nor blank affidavit forms. Notice change of address.

In accordance with your letter, it is requested blank forms be furnished and forwarded to above address. Further request information and clarification as to if my case will apply and require submission of affidavit forms with information submitted below. A brief history is hereby submitted and after leaving the camp. From this summary request determination as to what would be the best thing to do and what I must do.

On 15 July 1946 received notice of classification and by order No. 12351 was classified - class 1-A. Due to re-classification I took it upon myself to enlist in the U.S. Armed Forces. On 4 Oct 1946 enlisted and was sworn into the U.S. Army. Army Serial No. RA 19247912.

Completion of basic training was shipped to over seas duty and arrived in Japan on 1 March 1947.

Soon thereupon was assigned to 168 Language Detachment, 1st Cavalry Division, APO 201 and was stationed in the out skirts of Tokyo, Japan.

On 3 April 1948 was separated from the service at a separation center at 4th RD, Zama, Kanagawa, Japan. Due to honorable discharge was able and accepted civilian employment as department of the Army Civilian.

On 12 March 1953, I was directed by the Civilian Personnel Section and was required to appear at the Consular Section, American Embassy, Tokyo, Japan for issuance of passport. This date the passport is in my possession.

In view of the above is the affidavit require. Further request favorable consideration in recovering my U.S. status.

Very Truly Yours

Toshio Kato
Toshio Kato

Affidavit sent

Aug. 11, 1954

Re: Toshio Kato

~~This file is to be put in
"For Judgment" group - on
condition that he was granted
passport by filling out special
affidavit required of renunciants.~~

DP

Hold - until he replies.

NO

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

August 11, 1954

Mr. Toshio Kato
Engineer Section, 8232 Army Unit
Real Estate Branch, 8232 Army Unit
APO 613, c/o Post Master
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Kato:

It will not be necessary for you to fill out the affidavit forms I heretofore sent to you, provided, however, that on the application that you made for a passport, upon which that passport was issued, you had signed the special affidavit required by the State Department and the U.S. Consul of renunciants.

If you are positive that you filled out the special affidavit form required of renunciants when you filed your application for a passport ~~and~~ there will not be any necessity for you to prepare the new affidavits because the Justice Department will consent to withdraw the offers of proof heretofore made against you and permit judgment to be entered at a time when it clears a substantial number of other renunciants administratively. I shall let you know. In the meantime I would thank you to inform me whether you obtained your passport by filing a special affidavit required of renunciants.

Very truly yours,

Sept. 2, 1954

Re: Toshio KATO

He writes, in reply to your inquiry, that he was not required to sign any special affidavit form when he applied for a passport.

He writes that he obtained a passport because he was an Army employee, etc.

DP

Add Name
Toshio Kato
Engineer Section
8232 Army Unit
Camp Tokyo, APO 613
C/O Postmaster
San Francisco, California

20 August 1954

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

Dear Sir:

In compliance with your letter dated 11 August 1954, I was not required to sign any special affidavit form but was required to complete form No. FS176, application for passport, in duplicate, with a passport size photographs.

In my previous letter, I indicated that I volunteered or enlisted in the U.S. Army on 4 October 1946. On 1 March 1947 arrived in Japan for further duty and assignment. On 3 April 1948, separated from the Armed Forces receiving Honorable Discharge. Army Serial No. RA 19247912, Service, Cavalry.

On 5 April 1949 accepted federal employment here in Tokyo, Japan, and still here under contract with the U.S. Civil Service.

Immediately upon declaration of the Peace Treaty with U.S. and Japan, all Civilian Personnel (Department of Army, Air & Navy Personnel) was required to apply for a passport. Consequently I obtained a passport due to being a Department of Army Civilian here in Japan.

In view of the above, is the special affidavit mentioned in your letter required, when a passport is issued to me dated 30 March 1953.

Request clarification be submitted in order to avoid difficulties which may arise in a later date.

I'm very grateful for your exquisite service and sorry to be taking up your valuable time.

Yours truly,

Toshio Kato
XV TOSHIO KATO

September 17, 1954

AIR MAIL

Mr. Toshio Kato
Engineer Section, 8232 Army Unit
Camp Tokyo, APO 613
C/o Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Mr. Kato:

Inasmuch as the passport you obtained apparently was issued to you without the State Department then having had information that you had renounced U. S. citizenship, it is possible and likely that the State Department, if it ascertains that you renounced U. S. citizenship, might cancel the passport which/issued to you without knowledge that you had renounced U. S. citizenship. If such occurs, it will then become essential for you to recover U.S. citizenship either administratively through the procedure I am following or by court action. Otherwise you would be deprived of a passport while you are in Japan and would not be able to return to the United States. This situation has happened to one other renunciant who likewise obtained a passport while in Japan because he was working as a civilian for the Army.

I assume that your contract for employment probably will expire within a reasonable period of time and that you will thereupon return to the United States on the passport that you presently have. If that is the case it would be best for you to return to the U.S. at that time and thereafter complete the administrative procedure to see if you can be cleared. Otherwise, I fear that you may experience considerable difficulty in returning to the United States.

Very truly yours,

AIR MAIL

WAYNE M. COLLINS
WAYNE M. COLLINS
Attorney at Law
Mills Tower 400 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, California
MILLS TOWER 400 BUSH STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA
TELEPHONE GARFIELD 1-1218

November 1, 1955

Mr. Toshio Kato
Engineer Section 8232 Army Unit
Camp Tokyo, APO 613
c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Mr. Kato:

In September of 1954 I wrote you concerning your citizenship status. The Justice Department has not informed me that your citizenship status has been cleared.

In consequence unless your renunciation is set aside either administratively or by court action it is likely that the blank passport that was issued to you as an employee of the government was issued without knowledge that you had renounced your U.S. nationality. In consequence of which the State Department and the Justice Department likely would refuse to recognize that the issuance of a passport restored your U.S. nationality.

If you are still interested in proceeding to have your U.S. citizenship determined in the mass class suits either through the administrative procedure or by court action I would thank you to let me know immediately. Otherwise in due course of time it will become necessary for me to dismiss you from the proceedings in order to preserve other rights that you may have to determine your citizenship.

Very truly yours,

November 1, 1955

Mr. Akira Jack Kato
Rt. 2 Box 55
Thermal, California

Dear Mr. Kato:

I am enclosing a copy of my letter to your brother Toshio whom I have written to today in order to ascertain whether or not he is still interested in recovering his U.S. citizenship.

If the address noted for your brother on the enclosed letter is not correct, I would thank you to inform me of his present address. In addition thereto, I would thank you to write to me and give me any information which you may be in possession of relative to your brother's wishes in regard to his citizenship status.

Very truly yours,

*Plus
Quel.*

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

Walter

Toshio Kate
Engineer Section
Headquarters Central Command
APO 500
c/o Postmaster, San Francisco,
California

10 Nov. 1955

Dear Sir:

In regards to your inquiry dated 1 November 1955, concerning my welfare, it is my desire that the action be taken to clear my U.S. status administratively.

In regards to my status, my brother who lives in Los Angeles visited and consulted with Mr. Nakamura, Tule Lake Defense Committee member and without my consent he had contributed a small amount on 27 January 1955 of having my name included within the bona fide member of the group proceeding action. He had done this merely because he did not know that I've been communicating with your office of getting clarification and the possibility of getting the U.S. status cleared.

Since you are acquainted and familiar with my case, it is my desire and request that your office take necessary action and proceed with the clearance of my U.S. status.

Yours truly,

Toshio Kate
Toshio Kate.

November 15, 1955

Mr. Toshio Kato
Engineer Section
Headquarters Central Command
APO 500, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Kato:

Please find enclosed a sample affidavit form and a personal questionnaire. You should fill in both forms to the best of your ability and return them to me as soon as possible. The forms are for my own use and are confidential so do not hesitate to give true and correct answers and to mention names. The giving of names may help you to recover your citizenship and will not harm the persons whose names you supply in the affidavit and questionnaire forms.

Upon receiving the forms from you I shall be able to prepare proposed answers to the final affidavit forms which upon your consideration may then be prepared and submitted to the Justice Department for administrative processing.

I would also thank you to inform me of your exact status with the U.S. Army in Japan, i.e., whether you are a civilian employee of the Army in Japan or whether you are still an enlisted member of the Army.

Very truly yours,

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

Toshio Kato
Engineer Section
1st Cavalry Division
APO 201, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

20 April 1956

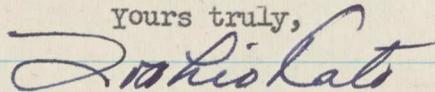
Dear Sir:

Notice the change of address.

Inclosed herewith is the personal questionnaire. It is submitted this date due to the answers to the questions were not immediately available and whereby it required considerate amount of investigation and research.

Any comments, recommendations and results are appreciated.

Yours truly,



Toshio Kato.

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

February 28, 1958

Mr. Toshio Kato
Engineer Section
1st Cavalry Division
APO 201, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Kato:

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,

W.M. Collins

Encs.

P.S. Please fill in questions 2, 4, and 5 if it applies in your case, as we do not have the information on hand.

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

May 17, 1957

Mr. Toshio Kato
Engineer Section
1st Cavalry Division
APO 201, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Kato:

Please return to me within the next three days, if possible, the original of your affidavit, properly signed by you and verified by a notary public.

If you have any question causing a delay in the return of your affidavit to me, or if you wish your case put off for any reason, you should notify me promptly. Enclosed is a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Very truly yours,

P. S. Please be sure to fill in questions 2, 4, and 5.

WAYNE M. COLLINS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
MILLS TOWER, 220 BUSH STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA
TELEPHONE GARFIELD 7-1212

WAYNE M. COLLINS
Attorney at Law
November 8, 1957
Mills Tower
220 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, California

(Nov. 8, 1957)
(via 6¢ airmail)

Mr. Toshio Kato
Engineer Section
1st Cavalry Division
APO 201, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

Mr. Kato:

Dear May 17, 1957

On _____ I sent to you by airmail an original Affidavit with the request that you read it and make any necessary corrections thereon and that you then take it promptly to the nearest U. S. Consul in Japan and there swear to it and have his seal affixed thereto and that you then return it promptly to me by airmail for processing to the Justice Department.

The Justice Department intends to stop accepting affidavits for administrative processing at the end of this year. Therefore, it is imperative that you take the original Affidavit to the U. S. Consul nearest you and there sign it and swear to it and have the Consul affix his seal thereto and return it to me promptly by airmail so that it will be in the hands of the Justice Department before the end of this year.

I urge you to take care of this important matter immediately.

Very truly yours,

WMC

WAYNE M. COLLINS

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

TELEPHONE GARFIELD 1-1218

(Nov. 8, 1957)
(via airmail)

Mr. Toshiro Kato
Engineer Section
Jap Cavalry Division
APO 501, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

Mr. Toshiro Kato
Engineer Section
Jap Cavalry Division
APO 501, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

Mr. Kato:

May 17, 1957

I am pleased to hear from you and
thank you for the information you
have provided. I am sure that
the information you have provided
will be of great help to the
Department.

The Bureau will continue to keep
you advised of any developments
in this matter. I am sure that
the information you have provided
will be of great help to the
Department.

I am sure you will find this information
helpful.

Very truly yours,
Wayne M. Collins

March 28, 1958

VIA 6cents AIRMAIL

Mr. Toshio Kato
Engineer Section
1st Cavalry Division
APO 201, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Kato:

On February 28, 1958, I sent to you by air-mail an original Affidavit with the request that you read it and make any necessary corrections thereon and that you then take it promptly to the nearest U. S. Consul in Japan and there swear to it and have his seal affixed thereto and that you then return it promptly to me by airmail for processing to the Justice Department.

The Justice Department is still accepting affidavits for administrative processing but before long may discontinue. Therefore, it is imperative that you take the original Affidavit to the U. S. Consul nearest you and there sign it and return it to me promptly by airmail. You should not file it with the Consul but if you already have done so notify me immediately by air mail.

I urge you to take care of this important matter immediately.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss

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

July 25, 1958

Mr. Toshio Kato
Engineer Section
1st Cavalry Division
APO 201, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Kato:

Sometime ago I forwarded to you an affidavit which I requested you to take before the nearest U.S. Consul and there sign and swear to it and thereupon return the same to me. You have not returned it to me.

I would thank you to let me know by return airmail letter (1) whether you intend to sign that affidavit before a U.S. Consul and then return it to me, or (2) whether you took that affidavit and filed it with the U.S. Consul. If so, when did you file it and with what U.S. Consul did you file it?

Very truly yours,

Re: Yoshio Kato

11/17/58

Send letter to brother -

W

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

July 25, 1958

Mr. Toshio Kato
Engineer Section
1st Cavalry Division
APO 201, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Kato:

Sometime ago I forwarded to you an affidavit which I requested you to take before the nearest U.S. Consul and there sign and swear to it and thereupon return the same to me. You have not returned it to me.

I would thank you to let me know by return airmail letter (1) whether you intend to sign that affidavit before a U.S. Consul and then return it to me, or (2) whether you took that affidavit and filed it with the U.S. Consul. If so, when did you file it and with what U.S. Consul did you file it?

Very truly yours,



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VEIBOCIBYAWNE

VIS FULLEN

SEP 10 1958

WAYNE M. COLLINS
MILLS TOWER
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIF.



RETURN
TO WRITER

AIR LETTER
AÉROGRAMME

UNDELIVERABLE AS ADDRESSEE

VIA AIR MAIL
PAR AVION

Mr. Toshio Kato
Engineer Section
~~1st Cavalry Division~~
~~APO 201, c/o Postmaster~~
San Francisco, California

TO: CND
APO 201
AT APO 500

[Handwritten signature]

NO TAPE OR STICKER MAY BE ATTACHED
IF ANYTHING IS ENCLOSED, THIS LETTER
WILL BE SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL

AUG 2 2 1958



FIRST FOLD

SECOND FOLD

December 2, 1958

Mr. Akira Jack Kato
Rte. 2, Box 55
Thermal, California

M.R. 12/2/58

Dear Mr. Kato:

I would thank you to inform me of your brother, Toshio Kato's present address. Mail addressed to Engineer Section, 1st Cavalry Division, APO 201, c/o P.M. San Francisco, California, was returned to me as "Undeliverable".

If you will send me his correct address, I will be able to mail him the affidavit which I have prepared to enable him to receive the benefits of the administrative processing with reference to his citizenship status.

Very truly yours,

WMC:cw

P.S. Enclosed please find stamped, self-addressed envelope for your use.

CW

WAYNE M. COLLINS

ATTORNEY AT LAW

MILLS TOWER, 220 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA

GARFIELD 1-5827

December 2, 1958

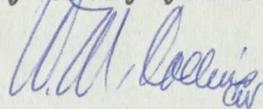
Mr. Akira Jack Kato
Rte. 2, Box 55
Thermal, California

Dear Mr. Kato:

I would thank you to inform me of your brother, Toshio Kato's present address. Mail addressed to Engineer Section, 1st Cavalry Division, APO 201, c/o P.M. San Francisco, California, was returned to me as "Undeliverable".

If you will send me his correct address, I will be able to mail him the affidavit which I have prepared to enable him to receive the benefits of the administrative processing with reference to his citizenship status.

Very truly yours,



WMC:cw

P.S. Enclosed please find stamped, self-addressed envelope for your use.

WAYNE M. COLLINS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
MILLS TOWER, 220 BUSH STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA



RETURNED
TO
WRITER

REASON CHECKED

Unclaimed.....Refused.....

Unknown.....

Insufficient address.....

Moved, Left no address.....

No such office in state.....

Do not remain in this envelope

Mr. Akira Jack Kato
Rte. 2, Box 55
Thermal, California

*gone
7 and Expired*

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

November 2, 1961

unknown

Mr. Geo. T. Kato
700 Sunset Ave.
San Gabriel, Calif.

Dear Mr. Kato:

I would thank you to let me know the present address
of Mr. Toshio Kato who was born on April 15, 1923, at El Monte
and also the full name of her husband, if she is married,
~~so that final papers concerning her citizenship status~~
so that final papers concerning her ^{his} citizenship status
may be transmitted to her. ^{him.} Please use the enclosed card
~~xxxx~~ and self-addressed envelope for your reply to me.

Very truly yours,

W. M. Collins

Jan. 29, 1955

ACTIVE Civil service job. in Japan

12- 95, 287, 849 \$ 50.00

Kato, Toshio

Japan

P.M.O.

UA-1-D

[Nov. 15, 1961]

Mr. Toshio Kato

I am sorry but I cannot help you.
Perhaps you could get in touch with the
Japanese Chamber of Commerce in L. A.

I had a brother, Yoshiaki, born
June 1913 at Puente, & living closely after
serving with the Armed Forces in Germany "

Korea.

fr. Deax T. Kato

(daughter)
By M. A.

November 15, 1961

*MR
no search no*

Mr. Akira Jack Kato
4236 Del Rey Avenue
Ventura, California

Dear Mr. Kato:

I would thank you to let me know the present address of your brother, Mr. Toshio Kato who was born on April 15, 1923, at El Monte. Please use the enclosed card and self-addressed envelope for your reply to me.

Very truly yours,

WMC
SS
Encs.

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 - Toshio Kato.
- b. Male X .
- c. Birth Place - El Monte, California, Birth Date - 15 April 1923
- d. Present address: Engineer Section, Headquarters Central Command,
APO 500, c/o Postmaster San Francisco, California.

PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS

- 1. Where did you live before evacuation - 123 Agnes Ave., El Monte, California.
(Prior to entering WRA Center, we moved to FOWLER, California, hoping from
not having to evacuate to an assemble center or the WRA Center).
- 2. What was your occupation before evacuation - None, was attending school at
that time.
- 3. Who, of 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.
Resided at 123 Agnes Ave, El Monte, California and moved to FOWLER, California
in April of 1942.

Were they aliens - Yes.

Were your parents both evacuated also - Yes, Was either of them in ill
health while in a WRA Center - No, Was either of them hospitalized while in
a WRA Center. No.

What were their ages at the time of evacuation - Father - 52 and Mother 48
years old.

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. I was in the hospital prior to
date of evacuation. Arrival at Gila WRA Center was administered to the hospital
but soon released with ample medicine. Stayed in bed until I got better.

- ✓ 5. When and where were you married - May 1948, Tokyo, Japan. Under the GI Bill passed by US Congress, permission to marry a Japanese citizen spouse was approved.
6. What are the names, birthdates and birthplaces of your children.
Katsumi Kato, Born on 17 June 1949 at Tokyo, Japan.
Mieko Kato, Born on 2 Aug 1952 at Tokyo, Japan.
7. What members of your family were evacuated with you. Did not have a family at that time. At time of evacuation I was a dependent and a bachelor.
8. State what members of your family (spouse, mother, father, brothers, sister, or children), were in Japan during the war. None.
9. Who of them, if any, were U.S. citizens. Question not applicable.
10. Did any of them serve in the Japanese armed forces. Question not applicable.
11. State what members, if any, of your spouse's family (your father-in-law, sister-in-law, brothers-in-law, or step-children) were in Japan during the war and whether they are U.S. citizens or Japanese aliens. Question not applicable.
12. Did you suffer any property losses by reason of your evacuation. Yes. Did you file a claim to recover losses you suffered by reason of your evacuation. No. For what amount did you file your claim. Did not apply. My father and/or my brothers have put my share of the amount of the claim when they applied. What amount did you receive in settlement of your claims. Not applicable. Did your parents suffer any property losses by reason of evacuation. Yes. If so, for what amount did they file claims. I do not know. What amount did they receive in settlement of their claims. I do not know.
13. State whether your husband, father or any other members 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. This did not happen to my parents.
When and where were you reunited with such member of your family. Question not applicable

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. All of the questions in paragraph 14 are not applicable.
15. Did you go out for seasonal work or on any leave clearance. No. When and where did you go and for what period of time. All of the questions in this paragraph are not applicable.
16. State the names of any members of your family or any of your friends who went out on leave or relocation and experienced discrimination or persecution. I can not recall any of the names of the persons who went out on leave or relocation of which they experienced discriminative actions.

✓ What happened to the. They were denied many things. Eating establishment serving meals to customers were denied to JAPANESE. Occasional flatly refused. Could not get a decent haircut because they were JAP's.

When and where did the occurrences take place. When seasonal jobs became available and when individuals applied for work to get little extra money. At this time, I can not recall the place where this took place.

Did you know or learn of any other persons on leave having been subjected to discrimination or persecution. No. What were their names. Not applicable. What happened to them. Not applicable. When and where did the occurrences take place. Not applicable.

Re: APPLICATIONS FOR REPATRIATION

17. To what assembly center were you evacuated. Did not go to an Assembly Center. Since my parents, two younger brother and myself moved to FOWLER, California we were not subject to evacuate to an Assembly Center. Evacuated to ZONE "B" outskirts of Fresno to evade confinement and to get away from being couped in like sardines.
18. To what WRA Center were you next transferred. By Military order was sent directly to GILA WRA Center, located in the desert of Arizona. AND AREA IN WHICH FEW FORMS OF LIFE CAN EXIST.
19. In what Block did you live there. Block #21., Gila War Relocation Center, Camp No. 1, (Canel). With whom did you share quarters there. With my parents and three other brothers in a crowded room without privacy.

20. In what Camp were you when you applied for repatriation to Japan. Personally did not submit the application for repatriation to Japan. If listed, probably my parents had applied and submitted it to the proper authorities without my knowledge or consent based on belief and fear by pressures and influences which existed at that time at GILA WRA Center. Following reasons are to believe the main cause for such actions.
- a. Belief and feared that the US Government had classified the Japanese ancestrys as enemies of the United States and with intentions of retaining all of them indefinitely and ultimately deporting them to Japan.
- b. Belief and feared that the ALIEN parents would be deported to Japan and the citizen children would be separated voluntarily or otherwise, where-by such request was in accordance of keeping the family united and preventing separation.
- c. Belief and feared that if released from WRA Center confinement during the Pacific conflict, mostlikely physical violences would have taken place from the hostile citizens of individual or group caucasions ancestry, which were not worth risking.
- d. Belief and feared that the US Government classified Japanese ancestry as enemies of the United States and evacuated and confined the Japanese with the intent of deporting when such circumstance permitted.
- e. The conviction that the US Government would deport the Japanese to Japan in any event and that the ~~repatriation~~ ^{REPARATION} not applied by the individual will upon arrival to Japan would be subject to reprisals by the Japanese Government and the people of Japan.
21. Did you make the application before or after you answered the Army Questionnaire in February or March, 1943. I have no knowledge as if the application was submitted before or after the Army Questionnaire.
When did you make that application. No knowledge as to when such application was submitted.
Did you personally make that application. No. If not, who did. If so submitted and listed, mostlikely by my parents.
Did any of the following persons also make application for repatriation to Japan. No knowledge available as to what members of the family applied for application for repatriation to Japan. Mostlikely if applied it was by my parents at GILA WRA Center.
Did they then fear that the government intended to deport all aliens to Japan. Yes. Since they were directed to apply and secure an alien permits prior entering WRA Center and likewise classified as alien of the United States that by this reason they feared that the US Government convictions were to deport them when time permitted. During confinement at WRA Center the expectation of release were doubtful and by resultant worried, distress and fears they were deprived to do the rightful thing and took these actions towards the protection and the interest of the family.

Con't Para 21.

That it intended to deport all KIBEI to Japan.
Mostlikely the undesireable KIBEIs.

That it intended to deport all NISEI to Japan.

Uncertain and doubtful to the parents. Technically speaking the NISEI are US Citizens and could not be deported unless so desired by the individual or otherwise directed by the US Government as undesireable characters. One thing for consideration is that they thoughts and thinking were not clear and definite due to substantial information were not available at that time. Probably the main cause for such actions taken and selected were due to lack of free choice on the part of they mind, involuntary acts and discrimination practiced against the Japanese by the US Government and duress conditions to which they were subject by coercive influences.

Another action taken by the US Government which was not clear to them is why were the NISEIs classified from I-A to IV-C. Was it with the intention of the US Government to deport all Japanese ancestry.

22. Did you make more than one application for repatriation to Japan, and, if so, when and where did you do so.
Personally did not apply and have no knowledge.
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.
See paragraph 20.
24. Did anyone else, not a member of your family, pressure you into applying for repatriation to Japan. No. Name the persons who did and state whether they were ISSEI, KIBEI, or NISEI. Not applicable to these question mentioned in this paragraph.
25. What did you then believe would happen to you if you did not make an application for repatriation to Japan. See paragraph 20 above.
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 US. In an area hostile to Japanese, that you might be drafted into the armed forces. That you would be separated from alien members of your family you believed would be deported to Japan. See remarks in paragraph 20 above.
27. Did you make application for repatriation because you believed the Gov't had no use for you and intended to deport you to Japan because you were a KibeI. Question not applicable. Or that it intended to deport you to Japan because your parents were there. Question not applicable. 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. Question not applicable. And that they wanted you to be with them and not be separated from them. Question not applicable.

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. GILA WRA Center in Arizona.

Was the Questionnaire you answered the Army Questionnaire or the WRA Application for Leave Clearance, if you remember. The Army Questionnaire was answered.

29. Did you give a negative answer to Question No. 27. YES. To Question No. 28. This was likewise answered NEGATIVE.

Did you refuse to answer Question No. 27 and No. 28. Question not applicable.

30. Did any members of your family pressure you or threaten you into giving a "NO" answer to Questions Nos. 27 and 28 or into refusing to answer those questions. Yes more or less.

Who were the family members who did this. I was persuaded by my parents and pressured to an certain extent but was not threatened,

What did they say to you to get you to answer "NO" to those questions or to refuse to answer those questions.

We were no longer US Citizens according to my parents because of the classification of IV-C and without a country and without hope of a future life in the United States. These questions are of some sort of trick. Their interpretation were that the citizen children would be forced to resettle in the US without means of support in communities where safety would be endangered and while they themselves would be deported to Japan and separated by they childrens indefinitely.

Did you give a "NO" answer to those questions or refuse to answer them because your father, NO., mother, NO., brother, NO., sisters, NO., or other family members, NO., 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 US Army, NO., or were willing to swear allegiance to the US, NO.,

Did you give "NO" answers to those questions or refuse to answer them because your father, YES, mother, YES, brothers, YES, or other family members, YES, were in the US 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 question. YES.

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 Gov't when you arrived in Japan. YES.

31. Did any other persons pressure or threaten you into giving "NO" answer to those questions or into refusing to answer those questions. YES. What are the names of those persons and state whether they were Issei, Kibei, or Nisei and the Blocks in which they lived and the organization, if any, of which they were members.

HH
Mr. Matsuura, Issei and they Kibei sons, who lived in block 21, Gila WRA Center. Mr Kurimoto, Kibei, Mr. Ishimoto, Nisei, and the block manager of block 21. Few others which I can not at this time recall they names. There was no organization of any kind formed at this camp.

What did those persons say to you to get you to give "NO" answers to those questions or to refuse to answer those questions.

Why answered the question YES when treated like dogs, pushed around like prisoner of war and Confined in a barbed wired enclosed camp with armed guards. Why answer them YES when reclassified to alien status and treated as such. That the US Government would sooner or later deport all Japanese and therefore it would be on the safe side and wise to answering it NO.

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 the. Feared and believed that all alien parents would be deported and all citizen children be separated from them. That we would be forced to resettle in the US without means of support in communities where safety would be endangered. Since reclassified to alien status that we to would be deported. Since majority of the individuals were indicating that they were going to answer the questions "NO" that I too answered it NO with the intent that in my mind that it was mostlikely the right thing to do.

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. Believed that the parents would be deported and we would be separated for good.

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. Not applicable.

35. Did you give "NO" answers to those questions or refuse to answer them because you resented being evacuated, confined to a WRA Center and treated like an alien. Yes, by all means. This had some bearing of answering the questions mentioned above.

36. Did you give "NO" answers to those questions or refuse to answer them because you already had applied for repatriation and believed that if you gave "YES" answers your application for repatriation would be cancelled and you might be drafted into the armed forces. NO. or be forcibly relocated in the US while the war still was going on. Yes. Did you fear that if you were to be drafted you would be discriminated against and be persecuted in the armed forces. I don't know. Did you fear that if you were drafted, or relocated you would be permanently separated from members of your family who were to be repatriated to Japan. YES. From what family members did you fear to be separated. My parents and brothers.

37. Did anyone else, not a member of your family, pressure or threaten you into giving "NO" answer to those questions. YES. What were their names and state whether they were Issei, Kibei or Nisei and the names of the organizations to which they belonged. There were several other persons who persuaded me but at this date I no longer can recall they names. They were Issei, Kibei and Nisei. There were no organization of any kind at this time.
38. Did you fear that if you gave "YES" answers to those questions that you would have to stay in camp and be separated from your parents or other family members who were to be deported to Japan because they were aliens or because they had asked to be sent to Japan and you did not want to be separated from them. YES. From what parent or family members did you fear separation. My parents and brothers. I feared many things since so many tale and rumors were going on and that the reason to believe them were convincing and things which could have happen or believe that the US would direct to do. One thing which should be considered is that no direct knowledge were disseminated to the individuals from the proper authorities as to what action or the intent the US were planning to do to the confined alien and the citizens. Everything were assumed to the good or to the worst.
39. Did you fear that if you gave "YES" answers to those questions you eventually would have to relocate in this country during the war and would be in danger from hostile Caucasians. Yes. This is one of the reason for answering it
No.
Who told you that this might happen to you. This was assumed by many people who resided in the camp because there were no guarantee of security by the US Government.
40. Did you fear that if you gave "YES" answers to those questions that it would mean you might be drafted into military service where you would be discriminated against or be persecuted by fellow soldiers or that you might be used as cannon fodder just because you had Japanese ancestry. Yes in a way.
Who told you that this might happen to you. Many of the people residing in block 21 said this. This was assumed because at that time it was not disclosed that an Nisei Battalion or and Division would be created by the Army. Supposeing an Nisei was thrown in an ordinary outfit, perhaps there would have had some violence of discrimination and persecuted by the fellow soldiers.
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.
Question not applicable.
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 US. NO. or opposition to the pressure groups. NO. or for giving "YES" answers to Questions Nos. 27 and 28, NO. If so, state the names of the persons who were attacked. Question not applicable.
When were they attacked. By whom were they attacked. Question not applicable.

43. Did you then believe that if you gave a "NO" answer to those questions that you would be allowed to stay in the Center for the duration of the war and in this way you and your family would be free from danger of persecution by Caucasians. YES. Who told you this. This was assumed by many of the people who resided and were confined at GILA WRA Center.
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 question. NO.
45. Did you ever give a YES answer to Question No. 27 and question 28. Yes. The NO questions to No 27 and 28 were changed at a later date to YES. Did you change your answer to Question No. 27 or 28 to "NO" at any time. NO. Did you change your answer to Questions Nos 27 and 28 to "NO" or refuse to give "YES" answers to those questions by July 31, 1943, because you knew that "NO" answers or a refusal to answer those questions would mean that you would be sent to Tule Lake or be segregated there with alien members of your family from whom you did not want to be separated. NO.
46. When and where did you first register for the draft. In 1942 and at Fresno, California.
What classification did you first receive. I-A. Did you ever receive a 4-C (alien enemy) classification. YES. When did you receive that 4-C classification. Later part of 1942.
In what Center were you when you received it. GILA WRA Center.
Did you receive that 4-C classification before you answered the Army Questionnaire in February or March of 1943 while you were in a WRA Center or did you receive it afterward. Before answering the Army Questionnaire.
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 US and give your life if necessary for this country. Question not applicable. In what Center were you at the time. Not applicable.
Did you sign such a petition before you answered the Army Questionnaire in February or March, 1943 or afterward. Not applicable. Did you sign such a petition before you made a request for repatriation to Japan or afterward. Not applicable. When were your parents first placed on the free list or notified that they could be relocated. I have not knowledge as to when they were notified or placed on the free list status.
48. Would you have been willing to swear unqualified allegiance to the US while you were in a WRA Center if the Government had allowed you to return to your home as a free citizen. If at the early stage of confinement, prior to the confussion, that the US Government had assured such assurance of returning to our home and had allowed such freedom as free citizens, mostlikely I would have had pledged qualified allegiance to the US.
Would you have been willing to return to your home alone. Perhaps.
Without the citizen members of your family likewise being freed from detention. Perhaps. Without the alien members of your family also being freed. YES.
Would you have been willing only if the Government would assure you that you would be relocated safe from harm from Caucasians. YES. ~~be forcibly relocated~~

Con't - para 48.

That the citizen members of your family would be relocated safe from harm. YES. Were the alien members of your family willing to return to their home during the war if the Government would allow them. Mostlikely. Were they willing to be relocated elsewhere in the U.S. Yes, provided proper protection were assured by the US Government.

49. Did you keep in touch with your Local Draft Board while you were in a WRA Center. YES. Did you report to your Draft Board after you were released from Camp. YES. To what Draft Board. Fresno, California, Board #125. What draft classification did you finally receive. I-A classification. After your release from camp did you volunteer for service in our armed forces. YES. Volunteered on the 4th of Oct. 1946, into what branch, ARMY, for the period of 1½ years and took basic training at Fort Lewis, Wash. and thereafter was sent overseas to Japan. My serial number was RA 19 24 79 12, and upon completion received an Honorable Discharge on 3rd of April 1948.

Re: MEMBERSHIP IN ORGANIZATIONS

50. Were you at any time a member of the Hoshi Dan, Seinen Dan and/or Joshi Dan. No, as far as I am concerned. I was notified by the officials of the organization that I am an member and they showed me the roster in which my name appeared on that list. I was persuaded several occasions that I must attend and participate in the morning rallies. This action was brought to my attention due to the fact that my attendance report was not favorable to them. Finally they came to my quarters and made inquiries as to the reasons why I lacked cooperation. I explained to them that, first of all that I am not a party member and secondly that my working hours would not permit attending such morning rallies. They gave me lot of cock and dull stories which later I convinced them that I was not about to attend. They understood my position and left me with peace.
With whom did you share living quarters at the Tule Lake Center. I had a room all by myself. A room approx. 9x12.
What organizations ere active in that block. The Seinen Dan and Joshi Dan.
What were the names of the leaders of the organizations in your Block. Kiyoshi by the first name and the last name I can not recall at this date. Another active member was Mr. Ota and his son.
51. Was your father, and mother a member of any organizations. Perhaps but I can not verify this point whether they were or not.
Did they persuade you to become a member. Moreorless, I was approached by my parents.
What did they say to you to persuade you to become a member. Belief and feared by my parents that since the US Government would deport all Japanese of Tule that it would be wise to be a member of an organization.
Belief and feared that if released from Tule during the Pacific conflict that physical violences would have take place from the hostile citizens of individual or group caucasions ancestry which were not worth risking.

Con'd - para 51.

What other members of your family were members of the Hoshi Dan. Perhaps, but I can not verify this point whether ~~there were~~ other member of the family associated with the Hoshi Dan, Seinen Dan.

52. What are the names of the persons other then members of your family who persuaded or threatened you into becoming a member and state whether such persons were Issei, Kibei or Nisei.
Mr. Hideo Kobayashi, Kibei, a good friend of the family. Mr. Nii and Matsuura's approached on me of becoming a member. They told me that the Japanese are going to be deported to Japan that if ^{not} listed on the roster of an organization that upon arrival to Japan I would be subject to reprisal by the Japanese Government authorities. They tried but they did not persuade me of becoming a member of any organization. The above mentioned names are Kibeis.

53. What did they tell you to persuade you to become a member. See comments 52. What did they say would happen to you if you did not become a member. That I would be sorry when I reached Japan.

54. What did you believe would happen to you if you did not become a member. I did not fear a thing because I had a peculiar working hours and at most of the times I stayed away from those group which belonged to the organization.

The questions referred to in paragraphs 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, and 60 does not apply and is not applicable. Likewise to question referred to in paragraph 61, not applicable.

62. What was the nature of your employment and where did you work while you were in Tule Lake. I worked as an dry cook at an Caucasian Civilian Personnel Club. The club served light food such as hot dogs, hamburger and other types of sandwiches. Served cold drinks including Beer. Working hours were from 0830 hours to 1600 hours and on the alternate week from 1600 hours to 2300 hours. Were you working while you were a member of any organization at Tule. Since this club were patronized by Caucasian Civilian who worked at Tule Lake that the responsible person and the board of governor was strict in the employment of Japanese ancestry. I got acquainted with Mr. Best, Mr. Kenneth Harkness, School Superintendent and Mr. Martin P. Gunderson, the Principal and other follow employees.
What were the names of some of your fellow workers. Mr. Jackson Takeuchi, Mr. Imai and 3 other which I can not recall they last names. One of them by the first name is Herb.

63. Were you, or any member of your family, or any friend attacked by any members of any of the pressure groups at Tule, Who was, When and by whom. This question is not applicable.

Re: REQUESTS FOR FORMS UPON WHICH TO RENOUNCE CITIZENSHIP

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

To the best of my knowledge I did not send a letter requesting for such forms. If so listed, probably my parents had applied and submitted it to the proper authorities for the best interest of the family. I became aware of this fact when I received notice one day and was instructed to appear for an hearing. Since I was among the first group to be interviewed that it must have been between the months of January and March of 1945.

Mostlikely the forms were applied by my parents by belief and feared of the following action would be taken by the US Government.

- a. The US Government would forcibly relocate the Japanese without money, a home or adequate jobs and job in an area where people were hostile to Japanese while the war was still going on.
- b. Would be relocated to area where caucasian would not hire Japanese and might not get work to support the individual or way and means to support the rest of the family.
- c. That the citizen children would ultimately be relocated in the US and that the alien members of the family would stay in the center until they are exchanged or removed to Japan and thus be separated indefinitely.

Other characteristic and aspects which drove them for taking such actions.

- a. Feared and believed that if and when the war ended that the US Government would deport all Japanese to Japan and would get in trouble with the Japanese Government agent or agencies if not applied for renunciation.
- b. Had been influenced by the propaganda and rumors from the pressure groups and feared that if not applied for the family might be harmed and endangered by the members of the organizations namely the Manzanar, San Pedro gang and Seinen Dan.
- c. Another thing for consideration is that my parents had lived in the same block as James Okamoto who was shot to death by an MP sentry. This unjustified incident spread terror in camp and had them convinced that the Government had no use for the citizen children and that the US cared less as to what would happen to the Japanese. Incidentally, we all knew the Okamoto family prior to evacuation and later met again in Tule Lake.

The questions referred to in paragraphs 65 thru 100 are not applicable. See comments above.

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; brother; or other family members.
Mostlikely my younger brother.
Did you have your hearing before the renunciation of your wife; husband; brother.
I can not recall at this date and can not verify the fact as to whether who had the hearing first.
Did you have it on the same day as your wife, husband. Question not applicable.
On what date did you have your renunciation hearing.
At thisdate, I can not recall the exact date.
Was your hearing officer a man or a woman. The hearing officerwas a man.
Did you have an interpreter at your hearing and did you need one. NO, the interpreter was not necessary and did not require one.
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 US or make other statements indicating loyalty to Japan or disloyalty to US. NO. These questions were not asked by the hearing officer.
What, in substance, did you tell the hearing officer as reasons why you wanted to renounce your citizenship.
Since all the Japanese confined in this camp (Tule) were considered for deportation to Japan by the US Government that the renunciation was to avoid unnecessary reprisals upon arrival of Japan by the Japanese Government agent or agencies.
Another reason was that to make sure that the US Government would not force us to move and relocate in communities hostile to us and consequently we could remain in camp under the custody and protection of the Justice Dept.
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.
They were Mr. Mii, Kibei, Mr. Matusuura, Issei and they Kibei son's, and Mr. Fuji, Issei, his brother, Issei, and his son, Nisei.
103. Did the hearing officer tell you that you did not have to renounce your citizenship in order to go to Japan. NO. Were you in fear of the hearing officer. NO, since I had met him and spoke to him several times at the Civilian Personnel Club where I had worked.
Did you fear to tell the hearing officer the real reasons why you were renouncing your citizenship. YES, moreorless. What did you think would happen if your had told him the real reasons. I don't know. perhaps would not be in this mass now.

104. Did you fear that if you did and your renunciation was not accepted that you would get in trouble with your parents. YES, moreorless. Or other family members, YES, who were in Tule Lake. Were you then in fear of being forcibly relocated in a dangerous area, YES, since little doubt were revealed as to how much expense the US Government would pay as in regards to travel fare for the relocation, and that the US Government would release us to the nearest city whereby we would be on our own to pay for the destination desired. Were you then in fear of being drafted. NO, since at that time I was reclassified as ALIEN that I feared little of being drafted. Were you then in fear of separation from members of your family. From what members. My parents and brothers. Were they in Tule Lake. YES. Were they on the WRA "free list" and eligible for relocation at the time. I don't know. Had they applied for relocation before the day you had your renunciation hearing. I don't know. Were they still expecting to be sent to Japan. YES. Did they still want to go to Japan. I don't know. Had they cancelled their applications to go to Japan. I don't know.
105. Were you in fear that if your renunciation was not accepted you would be in danger of harm from any of the leaders or members of any of the pressure groups at the time you had your renunciation hearing. YES. Had the leaders ~~and~~ been removed to other camps at the time you had your hearing. Only partially. 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. Mr. Fuji, Mr. Kobayashi and Mr. Ota and many others which I can not recall they names at this date. Mr. Ota from my block. Were you in fear of them. More or less, but I had odd working hours that I had little contact with them. More or
106. Were you removed from Tule Lake Center to Bismarck, No. Santa Fe, Yes; When. On or around 25th of June 1945. With what groups: the 1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th Group. If not mistaken I was among the 4th group. What members of your family remained at Tule Lake. My parents and the youngest brother. My father was subject to removal to Santa Fe but he had been deleted from the list for removal to Santa Fe. I had explained the facts to the security officer that my father was not directly connected with any organization. Since I knew most of the security officer that they all helped me delete my fathers name from the removal list. What other members of your family were removed from Tule Lake Center to Bismarck ~~to~~ or to Santa Fe. My younger brother went to Santa Fe with me. on the same date. Were they removed from Tule Lake before you had your renunciation hearing, or after you had your hearing at Tule Lake. Question not applicable. State when and where you were re-united with them. Question not applicable. Name the other members of your family who renounced citizenship. Mostlikely my younger brother.

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. The question in this paragraph is not applicable.
108. If you applied for relocation in the US after your renunciation state when you did so. Sometime in October of 1945.

Re: MITIGATION HEARING.

109. Did you have a "mitigation hearing" between December, 1945, and April 1946. At this date I can not recall if such hearing was attended or not. In what Center did you have this hearing. I was at Santa Fe at that time but can not recall such hearing.
- Were the members of your family with you in the same center at the time of this hearing. NO. From what members of your family were you then separated. At the time the hearing were taking place I was separated by my parents and the elder brother and the youngest brother.
- Where were those members of your family at the time of your mitigation hearing. During mitigation hearing the members of the family were in Tule Lake expect for my elder brother who was in GILA WRA Center.
- Were they then on the WRA or Justice Department free list and eligible for relocation. Mostlikely at this time. Had they relocated. I can not recall if they had relocated during mitigation hearing at Santa Fe. They had relocated in Nov or Dec of 1945, and relocated to Los Angeles.
- Did you then fear that members of your family in other camps were to be deported to Japan. NO. I was informed by a good friend of my fathers by the Name of Mr. Frank Sasaki who had worked at Santa Fe in a censor department and informed me earlier that the members of the family would not be deported but would be eligible for relocation.
- 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. Question not applicable. What members of your family, if any, were removed to other internment camps after you had your renunciation hearing. NONE.
- When and where were you re-united with them. I re-united with other members of the family on or about April of 1946. When were you released from detention. Sometime on or about April of 1946. In what camp were you when you were released from detention. Santa Fe, New Mexico.
- If any of your family members were sent to Japan, state when they sailed for Japan. Question not applicable.
- When were you placed on the "free list". I don't know, the exact date and it might have been sometime in Feb or March of 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. Question not applicable.

DATE. 19 April 1956

NAME

Toshio Kato
Toshio Kato

Engineer Section, 1st Cav Div.
APO 200, c/o Postmaster San Francisco,
California.

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 Toshio Kato	Date of Birth April 15, 1923
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2. If born prior to December 1, 1924	(A) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality?	When	Where
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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?
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If so, did you thereafter renounce your Japanese nationality?	When	Where
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4. State periods of visits to Japan and purpose of each visit:

Date		Purpose
From	To	

5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:

School	Period of Attendance	
	From	To

Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary).

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

My alien parents, two younger brothers and I had moved to Fowler, California evacuated to Zone B and by military order were sent to Gila Center, Arizona. We were in block 2. I did not personally submit an application for repatriation, but probably my parents applied without my knowledge. My parents believed that the government had detained persons of Japanese ancestry with the purpose of deporting them to Japan eventually. They were afraid that they, as aliens,

7. (A) Have you ever expressly indicated that you would not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States? Yes, see attached sheet	Have you ever declined to answer when asked whether you would swear unqualified allegiance? No
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Or have you ever given a qualified answer to such question asked at War Relocation Centers?.....**No**.....If so, give your reasons:

(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 would have been willing to do so if the government had given me assurance of being a free citizen. In 1946 I volunteered for Army service and served until honorable discharge on April 3, 1948.

(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:

My reasons for answering the army questionnaire were as explained in answer to Question 7(A).

8. (A) WERE YOU EVER AT ANY TIME A MEMBER OF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS:	Answer		Period of Membership
	Yes	No	
Black Dragon Society (Kokuryu Kai)			
Central Japanese Association (Beikoku Chuo Nipponjin Kai)		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 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	

See 8(B)

(B) Give reasons for becoming a member:

I was not a member as far as I was concerned. I was notified by the officials of the organization that I am a member and they showed me the roster in which my name appeared on that list. I was persuaded several occasions that I must attend and participate in the morning rallies. This action was brought to my attention due to the fact that my attendance report was not favorable to them. Finally they came to my quarters and made inquiries as to the reasons why I lacked cooperation. I explained to them that I was not a member and that my working hours would not permit attending such morning rallies. They gave me a lot of stories, but I showed them that I was not about to attend.

Apparently my parents believed that I should be a member for safety reasons, that upon deportation to Japan it would not go well with us to not be a member.

The people who talked to me being a member and were anxious to have my name on the list were Mr. Hideo Kobayashi, Kibei, friend of the family; Mr. Hii

(Cont'd)

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

See answer to Question 8(B)

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

I finally convinced the persons who talked to me that I had no time or wish to be a member.

KATO, Toshio

6. would be deported and the citizen children might be separated from them voluntarily or otherwise. I had been a student, nineteen years old, when the mass evacuation began. My parents did not want me left alone somewhere. We believed that there was a great deal of hostility among Caucasians towards persons of Japanese ancestry, and it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to live safely in outside society.

We had been led to believe that if there were a mass deportation of all aliens and also Kibei and Nisei, that upon arrival in Japan those persons who had not asked for repatriation would be punished. Many Nisei's had been classified as alien enemies (4-C), even some who had already served.

7(A) My parents said I should give "no" answers. They said I was no longer a citizen because of alien enemy classification, and was without a country. They were afraid that these questions would result in our separation, that citizen children would be forced to resettle in the U.S. without means of support in communities where safety would be endangered and they, alien parents, would be deported and separated from their children indefinitely.

I believed that my father and mother, and possibly other family members would be deported, and that if I gave "yes" answers, there might be trouble for them in Japan, and also for myself, if I were likewise to be sent there eventually.

Several persons in camp used bitter language about our treatment, in an effort to get me to give "no" answers. They were Mr. Matsuura, Issei, and the Kibei sons who lived in block 21, Gila Center. Also Mr. Kurimoto, Kibei, Mr. Ishimoto, Nisei and the block manager of block 21, and a few others whose names I cannot recall. They said why should we answer "yes" when we were treated like dogs, pushed around like prisoners of war and confined in a barbed wire camp, and when reclassified to alien status and treated as such, that the U.S. government would sooner or later deport all Japanese and therefore it would be safer to answer "no".

By giving "no" answers, it was a means of avoiding being forced out to resettle among hostile Caucasians, where our safety was endangered.

There were so many tales and rumors going around that I didn't know what was going to happen to us. We had no direct trustworthy way of knowing just what the policy of the government was going to be towards us, and so we were left to be victims of rumors and speculation, almost all of which was bad for persons of our ancestry. Many of the persons in the block talked about discrimination against Nisei who might serve in the army.

I first registered for the draft at Fresno, California, in 1942, and received 1-A classification; then I received a 4-C classification (alien enemy) in late 1942. I received this classification before I answered the army questionnaire.

I kept in touch with my draft board while in the center, and reported upon my release. I volunteered for service on Oct. 4, 1946, into the Army, for one and half years and took basic training at Fort Lewis, Wash., and thereafter was sent overseas to Japan. Received Honorable Discharge on April 3, 1948.

8(B) and Matsuura approached me on the subject, and said that Japanese were going to be deported and if my name were not listed on the roster that upon arrival in Japan, I would be subject to reprisals by the Japanese government. They tried but did not persuade me to become a member. I worked as a dry cook at Caucasian Civilian Personnel Club.

9(A) We knew the Okamoto family prior to evacuation and later met again in Tule Lake. My parents lived in the same block where James Okamoto was shot to death by an MP sentry. This unjustified incident spread terror through the camp.

9(B) and discrimination against persons of Japanese ancestry. Mr. Matsuura and Mr. Fuji, Issei, and his brother talked to me about the way to make my statement. My hearing was in early part of 1945.

9(B) Continued

I did not know what my position was as far as future was concerned, and therefore I didn't know how much or little I should say. I was afraid of making trouble for my parents. I still believed that it be hard to adjust to some strange town because of the intense discrimination which had taken place against persons of Japanese ancestry, and where we might not be able to get jobs, and would not be accepted. I did not want to be separated from my alien parents indefinitely.

Some of the gang leaders were still around and I didn't want to get into any difficulties with them.

(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 have no recollection of sending a letter asking for forms to renounce. Possible my parents applied and submitted it to proper authorities for the best interests of the family. I received notice one day and was instructed to appear for a hearing; this interview was probably between months January or February 1945.

My parents believed that they, as aliens would be deported, and they did not wish separation from their children. They thought that if I had to resettle in some strange town, that I could not find a job, had no means of support and would be subjected to discrimination.

They also were afraid that if there were not the forced resettlement, that the government might have in mind to make mass deportation to Japan, and then their citizen children would be in trouble in Japan for not having renounced, and also it would mean trouble for alien parents and rest of the family.

My parents had been greatly influenced by the propoganda and rumors of the pressure groups. It looked as though there might be harm to the family by members of the Manzanar, San Pedro gang and Seinen Dan.

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(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 believe I told the hearing officer that since all the Japanese confined in Tule were considered for deportation to Japan, that the renunciation was to avoid reprisals upon arrival in Japan. I believe I also talked about hostility

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(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:

Refer to answers to Questions 9(A) and 9(B).

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

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

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

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

(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 Oct. 1, 1946 in the U.S. Army; my Serial number is BA19247912
State the date State the Branch of Service
I still am in such service No; I was released from active duty on April 3, 1948 and received my Discharge
Answer Yes or No
on April 3, 1948

(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

.....
(Signature in full of applicant)

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