

15:20

HADA, MISUYE

1955-1960

78/177  
c

DOB: February 10, 1918

Aug. 20, 1956

This is to certify that the elections held during Jan. 1946 until the end of September 1952 concerning to the abovenamed are as follows:

Descriptions

日付	年	月	日	Description	Result
21	April	10,	1946	Election of House of Representatives	voted
22	"	5,	1947	" " Governor of Hiroshima prefecture	non-voted
"	"	20,	"	" " House of Councilors	non-voted
"	"	25,	"	" " " " Representatives	Voted
"	"	30,	"	" of the members of prefectural assembly	Voted
23	Oct	5,	1948	" of Nakano Village Councils	Voted
24	Jan	23,	1949	" of Hiroshima prefecture educational Committeemen	voted
	Jan	23,	1949	" " House of Representatives	Voted
25	June	4,	1950	People's judgement on the Supreme Court judge	Voted
	Nov	10,	1950	Election of House of Councilors	non-voted
	Dec.	20,	1950	" of Hiroshima prefecture educational Committeeman	non-voted
				Supplementary election of local elected member for the House of Councilors	voted
24	Jan.	22,	1951	Election of governor of Hiroshima prefecture	voted
24	Apr	23,	1951	" " Nakano village Councils	voted
"	"	"	"	" " " " head	"
26	Apr.	30,	1951	" " the members of Hiroshima prefectural assembly	voted

However, this committee had emphasized

Certificate

Febr. 10, 1955

This is to certify that the elections held under the administration of this Election Administrative Committee since 1952 until present concerning to the abovenamed are as follows:

	<u>Descriptions</u>	
27	Oct 1, 1952 — Election of House of Representatives	Non-voted
	Oct 1, 1952 — People's judgement of the Supreme Court judge	Non-voted
	Oct 5, 1952 — Election of Hiroshima Prefecture educational Committeeman	Non-voted
28	April 19, 1953 — Election of House of Representatives -	Voted
	April 24, 1953 — Election of House of Councilors	Non-voted
29	Jan. 27, 1954 — " of governor of Hiroshima prefecture	Non-voted
30	Febr. 27, 1955 — Election of House of Representatives	voted
✓	" " " — People's judgement of the Supreme Court judge	voted
✓	Apr 28 " — Election of the members of Hiroshima prefectural assembly	voted
✓	" " " — Supplementary election of Hiroshima prefecture educational committee	voted
✓	" 30, " — Election of Nakano village councils	voted

However, this committee had emphasized to the voters an importance of elections and the practical disadvantage of abstention from voting by documentary or orally on several days before the days of election and strenuously persuaded the voting. On the days of election, this committee had also urged a voting by making the frequent calls on each house by the pupils of elementary school.

same written on the back

S/S. Miyahara, Yoshito  
 Chairman  
 Election Administrative  
 Committee  
 Nakano-mura, Higashi Hiroshima  
 Gen

pre to  
 presented  
 vote in  
 voting 1946-1951

19 December 1955

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

As I was born in the United States, I didn't think at all of any political voting here in Japan. Duration of World War II, I was forced to go to the election booth for voting, however, recently I have voted for the persons namely, TANIGAWA or MATSUMOTO whom I thought right person to stand for the public.

Japan needs help from the United States to spread Democracy. Now to my belief, the communism is spreading throughout Japan, and I, personally don't like Japan to become communism country. This is the reason why I voted for my candidate because they were Nisei and that they were born in the United States.

*Misuye Hada*  
Mrs. MISUYE HADA

THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL  
10 KANO-CHO 6-CHOME  
IKUTA KU, KOBE, JAPAN

~~American Consulate General,  
24 Kyo-machi, Ikuta-Ku, Kobe,~~  
February 13, 1957.

REGISTERED

Mrs. Misuye Hada,  
6903 Nakano-mura,  
Aki-gun, Hiroshima Ken.

Madam:

There is enclosed your copy of the Certificate of the Loss of the Nationality of the United States executed here on October 11, 1956 and approved by the Department of State on November 7, 1956.

You are hereby notified that you have the privilege of appealing to the Board of Review of the Passport Office, Department of State, with regard to the decision that you have lost your American nationality. Your appeal must be based on other than hardship or humanitarian grounds; otherwise, it cannot be entertained. If you have new or additional evidence to submit, or if you have legal grounds for believing that your case merits reversal of the decision, you may present the appeal through a Foreign Service office, or a duly authorized attorney in the United States. No formal application for reconsideration need be made but a statement should be submitted, in duplicate in either English or Japanese, preferably under oath, giving the grounds of the appeal and should be supported by such documentary evidence as may be available.

Your statement should be complete; outlining in detail each reason you have for believing that the Department of State's action in approving your loss of American nationality was incorrect. You should explain in detail the circumstances which surrounded your performing the act which caused loss of your American nationality; include all pertinent documentary evidence available. If the act which caused your expatriation was the result of mistake, coercion, or duress, you should explain the circumstances, giving precise names and dates. It would be to your advantage if you appeared here in person when submitting your statement.

Very truly yours,

For the Consul General:

  
William A. Mitchell  
American Vice Consul

Enclosure:

Certificate of the Loss of the  
Nationality of the United States.

# QUADRUPLICATE

FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## CERTIFICATE OF THE LOSS OF THE NATIONALITY OF THE UNITED STATES

(This form has been prescribed by the Secretary of State pursuant to Section 501 of the Act of October 14, 1940, 54 Stat. 1171 and Section 358 of the Act of June 27, 1952, 66 Stat. 272)

APPROVED BY  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
November 7, 1956

Consulate General of the United States of  
America at Kobe-Osaka, Japan ss:

I, William A. Mitchell, hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief,

Misuye HADA was born at Lincoln,  
(Town or city) (Province or county)  
Nebraska, on February 10, 1918;  
(State or country) (Date)

That  he resides at 6903 Nakano-mura, Aki-gun, Hiroshima Ken, Japan;  
(Street) (City) (State)

That  he last resided in the United States at 44 N. Ontario Street, Toledo,  
(Street) (City)  
Ohio;  
(State)

That  he left the United States on Dec 31 in December 1933;  
(Precise date should be given)

That  he acquired the nationality of the United States by virtue of birth in the United States;  
(If a national by birth)

in the United States, so state; if naturalized, give the name and place of the court in the United States before which naturalization was granted and the date of such naturalization)

That  he has expatriated herself under the provisions of Section 101 (e) of Chapter IV of the Nationality Act of 1940<sup>1</sup> Chapter 3 of Title III of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952<sup>1</sup> by voting in the Japanese political election of April 10, 1946;

(The action causing expatriation should be set forth succinctly)

That the evidence of such action consists of the following: Her sworn statement of August 24, 1956.  
(Here list the sources of information and such documentary evidence as may be available concerning the action causing expatriation of the individual concerned)

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my office seal this 11th day of October, 1956.  
(Month)

[SEAL]

Service No. 6731

Tariff No. 38

Fee Paid: U.S. \$      No Fee     

Local Cy. equiv. ¥    

William A. Mitchell  
(Signature)  
Vice Consul of the United States of America  
(Title of officer)

<sup>1</sup> Strike out whichever is inapplicable.

(OVER)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
CERTIFICATE OF THE LOSS OF THE NATIONALITY OF THE  
UNITED STATES

This form has been prepared by the Secretary of State pursuant to Section 302 of the Act of October 3, 1918, and Section 302 of the Act of June 22, 1922, as amended.

APPROVED BY  
DIRECTOR OF ARMY  
November 1, 1950

Commanding \_\_\_\_\_  
of the United States of \_\_\_\_\_  
Army No. \_\_\_\_\_

The certificate should be executed in quadruplicate. Three copies thereof should be sent to the Department, one of which should be the original, and one should be retained in the files of the office in which it was executed. If the certificate is approved by the Department, approval will be shown by means of a stamp endorsement of each of the three copies signed by an appropriate officer of the Passport Division. The Department will then return one copy to the Foreign Service office at which the certificate was issued. Upon receipt of the approved copy of the certificate, the copy retained by the Foreign Service office will be delivered to the expatriate after the Foreign Service Officer has made a notation thereon that the certificate has been approved by the Department under the date of the stamp endorsement.



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

November 13, 1957

Mrs. Misuye Hada  
6903 Nakano-mura,  
Aki-gun, Hiroshima-ken,  
Japan

Dear

Mrs. Hada:

The U.S. Supreme Court in Washington, D.C., recently heard re-arguments it had ordered to be made in three cases pending before it testing the law passed by Congress which provided that service by a U.S. citizen in a foreign army was an act of expatriation costing such persons loss of U.S. citizenship. A final decision and opinion probably will be handed down by the Supreme Court within the next three months time.

It is possible that the Supreme Court may decide in those cases that the U.S. law which provides that service in a foreign Army costs a U.S. citizen his U.S. citizenship may be void on its face or as applied for being contrary to the U.S. Constitution. It is also possible that it may decide that a U.S. citizen who was drafted into the armed forces of Japan during the war did not obey voluntarily but only under the compulsion and duress of the draft law of Japan which provided for punishment for violations of that draft law.

Therefore, until the U.S. Supreme Court decides the cases now pending before it and which it has taken under submission it is best that no immediate steps be taken by you to obtain a U.S. passport. If the Supreme Court decides the cases favorably it is possible that a U.S. Consul thereafter may issue a U.S. passport to you without further complications. Therefore, I suggest that you wait patiently until the Court decides those cases and I will notify you promptly of its decision and of its effect on your citizenship status and if it then becomes necessary for you to take legal steps to have your U.S. citizenship determined I shall inform you and proceed to take the necessary steps.

Very truly yours,



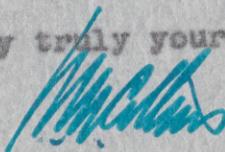
and that your voting was involuntary because it was caused by your fear of some form of punishment being inflicted upon you if you didn't vote, such as punishment by the Occupation military authorities, or by the Japanese police or other civil authorities, or by the loss of some right such as being deprived of a ration card.

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

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

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

Very truly yours,



WMC:ss

Smooth-Erase  
Ontario  
1945

May 13, 1958

Mrs. Misuye Hada  
6903 Nakano-mura,  
Aki-gun, Hiroshima-ken  
Japan

Dear Mrs. Hada:

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

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

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

If you already have applied to a U.S. Consul in Japan for a U.S. passport or you are about to do so it will be necessary for you to make a complete statement to the Consul, under oath, revealing the reasons why you were compelled to vote. In that statement you must explain the fears that drove you to vote in order to prove to the Consul that you were under threats or mental pressure to vote

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

August 25, 1958

Mrs. Misuye Hada  
6903 Nakano-mura, Aki-gun  
Hiroshima-ken, Japan

Dear Mrs. Hada:

In order for me to take a proper appeal to the State Department from the U.S. Consul's denial to you of a U.S. passport it is essential that I receive your answers to the following questions:

1. Did you make any statement to the U.S. Consul on your application for a U.S. passport or any time since then that your voting in elections in Japan in 1946 was caused by the coercion of your husband? Yes
2. Did you make any statement to the U.S. Consul on your application for a U.S. passport or at any time since then that your voting in elections in Japan in 1947 was caused by the coercion of your husband? Yes
3. Did you make any statement to the U.S. Consul on your application for a U.S. passport or at any time since then that your voting in elections in Japan in 1948 was caused by the coercion of your husband? Yes
4. Did you make any statement to the U.S. Consul on your application for a U.S. passport or at any time since then that your voting in elections in Japan in 1949 was caused by the coercion of your husband? Yes
5. Did you make any statement to the U.S. Consul on your application for a U.S. passport or at any time since then that your voting in elections in Japan in 1950 was caused by the coercion of your husband? Yes
6. Did you make any statement to the U.S. Consul on your application for a U.S. passport or at any time since then that your voting in elections in Japan in 1951 was caused by the coercion of your husband? Yes
7. Did you make any statement to the U.S. Consul on your application for a U.S. passport or at any time since then that your voting in elections in Japan in 1952 was caused by the coercion of your husband? Yes
8. Did you make any statement to the U.S. Consul on your application for a U.S. passport or at any time since then that your voting in elections in Japan in 1953 was caused by the coercion of your husband? Yes

9. Did you make any statement to the U.S. Consul on your application for a U.S. passport or at any time since then that your voting in elections in Japan in 1954 was caused by the coercion of your husband? yes

10. Did you make any statement to the U.S. Consul on your application for a U.S. passport or at any time since then that your voting in elections in Japan in 1955 was caused by the coercion of your husband? yes

11. Did you make any statement in writing to the U.S. Consul as to the causes why you had voted?  
If you did, can you obtain from the U.S. Consul a copy of the statement that you made to him?  
If you will obtain a copy of that statement it will assist me materially in taking an appeal.

12. If your father or your father-in-law also persuaded, pressured or coerced you into voting in each or any of those years from 1946 to and including 1955, I would thank you to inform me.

1946 \_\_\_\_\_

1947 \_\_\_\_\_

1948 \_\_\_\_\_

1949 \_\_\_\_\_

1950 \_\_\_\_\_

1951 \_\_\_\_\_

1952 \_\_\_\_\_

1953 \_\_\_\_\_

1954 \_\_\_\_\_

1955 \_\_\_\_\_

13. If your father-in-law or your father were living with you and your husband during those years, I would thank you to let me know and the addresses where you lived.

1946 \_\_\_\_\_

1947 \_\_\_\_\_

1948 \_\_\_\_\_

1949 \_\_\_\_\_

1950 \_\_\_\_\_

1951 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1952 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1953 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1954 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1955 \_\_\_\_\_

14. Were you on food rations in 1946? yes  
 Were you on food rations in 1947? yes  
 Were you on food rations in 1948? yes  
 Were you on food rations in 1949? yes  
 Were you on food rations in 1950? yes  
 Were you on food rations in 1951? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Were you on food rations in 1952? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Were you on food rations in 1953? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Were you on food rations in 1954? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Were you on food rations in 1955? \_\_\_\_\_

15. Did you possess a ration card in 1946? yes  
 Did you possess a ration card in 1947? yes  
 Did you possess a ration card in 1948? yes  
 Did you possess a ration card in 1949? yes  
 Did you possess a ration card in 1950? yes  
 Did you possess a ration card in 1951? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Did you possess a ration card in 1952? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Did you possess a ration card in 1953? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Did you possess a ration card in 1954? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Did you possess a ration card in 1955? \_\_\_\_\_

16. What was the last year you were in possession of a ration card? 1950

17. What was the last year in which you received rations under a rationing system in Japan? 1950

*Misuye Hada*

Very truly yours,

*[Signature]*

WMC:fd

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

January 22, 1959

Mrs. Misuye Hada  
6903 Nakano-mura, Aki-gun  
Hiroshima-ken, Japan

Dear Mrs. Hada:

Please send me your answers to the questions  
contained in my letter of August 25, 1958.

If you will send those answers to me promptly  
I will prepare an affidavit for you which may result  
in your recovery of U.S. citizenship.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss

HAS CONTENT

(VIA AIRMAIL)

April 2, 1959

Mr. Toraichi Kono  
301 Wada Building  
Nakajo-machi  
Hiroshima, Japan

Dear Mr. Kono:

I am enclosing copies of letters I have written to each of the following named strandeers in Japan requesting them to answer certain questions for me so that I might prepare affidavits for them:

<u>Name and address</u>	<u>Date letter sent</u>
DOTE, Katsuso Honmachi, Yano-machi Aki-gun Hiroshima, Japan	August 25, 1958
HADA, Misuye Mrs. 6903 Nakano-mura, Aki-gun Hiroshima-ken, Japan	August 25, 1958
TSUJI, Shizu Mrs. Nakamatsue, Wakayama-shi Japan	January 23, 1959

None of the above-named strandeers has answered the questions I put to them although I have sent several letters to each of them. Unless they answer the questions I will not be able to prepare proper affidavit forms for them to submit to the U.S. Consul in Japan or directly to the Board of Review of the Passport Office in Washington, D.C.

I would be grateful if you would contact the above persons and obtain from them the answers to the questions contained in the letters I sent to them, copies of which are enclosed for your records.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss  
Encs.

Smooth-Erase  
Orlon skin

March 15, 1960

VIA AIRMAIL

Mrs. Mitsuye Hada  
6903 Nakano-mura  
Aki-gun, Hiroshima-Ken  
Japan

Dear Mrs. Hada:

Enclosed find statement which I have prepared for you from the material and questionnaire that you sent to me. I would thank you to read the statement and if there are any errors contained therein I would thank you to let me know what those errors are immediately by air-mail and I will prepare a new statement for you.

However, if the statement contains a true and correct statement of the facts, I would thank you to take the statement to the nearest U.S. Consul and there sign it in the presence of the U.S. Consul and swear to it and have the Consul sign the same and attach his seal. Thereupon you should return the statement to me and I will forward it to the Passport Review Board in Washington, D.C., along with an appeal and Brief On Appeal from the Consul's previous denial to you of a U.S. passport and his issuance to you of a Certificate of Loss of U.S. Nationality.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss  
Enc.

Smooth-Erase  
Onionskin  
RAG CONTENT

WAYNE M. COLLINS  
Attorney at Law  
1300 Mills Tower, 220 Bush Street  
San Francisco 4, California

May 11, 1960

VIA AIRLETTER

Mrs. Mitsuye Hada  
6903 Nakano-mura  
Aki-gun, Hiroshima-ken  
Japan

Dear Mrs. Hada:

On March 15, 1960, I forwarded to you a "statement" which I requested you to take before the nearest U.S. Consul and there sign and swear to it and thereupon return that "statement" to me for processing to the Board of Review of the Passport Office in Washington, D.C.

If you have not yet appeared before the U.S. Consul, I would thank you to do so immediately and thereupon return the original "statement" to me.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss

WAYNE M. COLLINS  
Attorney at Law  
1300 Mills Tower, 220 Bush Street  
San Francisco 4, California

May 31, 1960

VIA AIRLETTER

Mrs. Mitsuye Hada  
7903 Nakano-mura  
Aki-gun, Hiroshima-ken  
Japan

Dear Mrs. Hada:

Please take the "statement" which I sent to you before a U.S. Consul and there sign and swear to it and thereupon return it to me promptly.

If you do not intend to take that "statement" before a U.S. Consul, please let me know.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss

6903 Senogawa -cho, Nakano  
Akigun, Hiroshima-ken  
Japan  
June 14, 1960

Dear Sir:

I thank you very much for helping me out. I am very sorry I couldn't answer sooner. I have <sup>been</sup> very ill from the first part of March and am just recovering a little and still can't go to the U.S. Consul yet. The doctor says I still can't go to Kobe for a while. I will take it as soon as I will get well.

Yours Truly,  
Misuye Hada

This space is also for correspondence.

ここにも通信文を記載することができます

Mrs. Mieuye Hada  
6903 Senogawa-cho,  
Nakano, Akigun,  
Hiroshima-Ken, Japan



Mr. Wayne M. Collins  
1300 Mills Towers,  
220 Bush St.,  
San Francisco 4,  
Calif.

PAR AVION  
航空

U.S.A.

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

折込線

折込線

ここにも通信文を記載することができます

This space is also for correspondence.

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

July 1, 1960

VIA AIRMAIL

Mrs. Misuye Hada  
7903 Nakano-mura  
Aki-gun, Hiroshima-ken  
Japan

Dear Mrs. Hada:

I have received your letter of June 14, 1960, informing me that you had been ill since the first part of March and were not yet able to go to the U.S. Consul. When you become better please take the affidavit to the nearest U.S. Consul and there sign it and have the U.S. Consul administer the oath to you and thereupon return it to me so that I may take the appeal in your case to the Board of Review of the Passport Office in Washington, D.C.

I wish to inform you that it is my opinion that the Board of Review will excuse you for having voted in Japan from 1946 to 1951 inclusive.

It is also my opinion that it will hold that you lost your U.S. citizenship by voting in 1953 and 1955 because the Act passed by Congress in 1952, Title 8, U.S.C., Sec. 1481(a)(5) declares that where a person has lived in a foreign country for a period in excess of 10 years prior to voting it is conclusively presumed that he voted without having been under duress. However, there is a possibility that the Board of Review may decide that a person who was a dual citizen at the time of voting as you were may not have lost U.S. citizenship by reason of voting which was authorized by Japanese law.

I wish to point out to you that inasmuch as your son Michio Hada appears to be a U.S. citizen and is living in San Gabriel, he may apply for a "quota" immigrant status for you as his mother and also for his alien father under the provisions of Title 8, U.S.C. Section 1153(a)(2). He can make such an application to the nearest U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service in the U.S. and when the application is granted it would give to you and to your husband a second preference on the "quota" list and both of you will be able to return to the U.S. within a year or two after the application was granted.

Mrs. Misuye Hada

-2-

July 1, 1960

I wish to point out to you also that your sister, Mrs. Hisaye Yoshida, also can make an application for you to the nearest U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service for a "quota" immigrant status for you which would entitle you to a fourth preference on the "quota" list if she is a U.S. citizen. Therefore, I suggest that your son and also your sister make application to the nearest U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service for such a "quota" preference for you.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss

July 1, 1960

Mr. Michio Hada  
Mrs. Hisaye Yoshida  
423-1/2 S. Gladys Ave.  
San Gabriel, California

Dear Sir and Madam:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of my letter to Mrs. Misuye Hada in Japan which is self-explanatory.

I believe it will be to Mrs. Hada's advantage to have each of you apply to the nearest U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service and obtain a preference on the "quota" list for Mrs. Misuye Hada.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss  
Enc.

STATEMENT OF MITSUYE HADA

My name is Mitsuye Hada, nee Hada. I live at 6903 Nakano-mura, Aki-gun, Hiroshima-Ken, Japan. I was born in Ayre, Adams County, Nebraska, on February 10, 1918.

On Jan. 2, 1934, during the depression, my parents took me and my brother to Japan. I was 16 years of age at the time. I did not wish to go to Japan but didn't have any choice as I was a minor and completely dependent upon my parents.

I did not attend school in Japan. I wished to return to the United States but it was impossible for me to do so. I was forced by my parents into a marriage with Michi Hada, a Japanese national, at Nakano-mura. We have four children, all born in Japan, namely, Michio, born Jan. 20, 1939, Tamiko, born June 5, 1942, Miyeko, born March 31, 1947, and Yoko, born March 10, 1949, at Nakano-mura. Before the war I wished to return to the United States but it was impossible as I didn't have the fare, was expecting the birth of my second child and my husband and parents were opposed to my leaving Japan with only my firstborn child and there was no possibility of getting transportation.

I voted in elections in Japan in 1946 to 1951, inclusive, and in 1953 and 1955. The reasons for having done so were as follows:

In 1946 there was great agitation going on to see that all residents participated in voting. It was widely publicized that everyone of voting age must participate in voting as it was a democratic right given by SCAP. I was given to understand that General MacArthur had instructed that all residents must vote and that if I didn't that I would lose my rights to rations which were essential to sustain life at that time. The yakuba sent a printed notice to me too. Many neighbors told me I had to vote. My husband told me repeatedly that I must do it and comply with what the military authorities of occupied Japan wanted done or else I'd lose rationing rights. It was the very same pressure put on me from 1946 to 1951, inclusive, that compelled me to vote. Yakuba officials told me in each of these years that it was my duty to vote, that SCAP wanted every resident, men and women, to vote and that it was a democratic right and that as long as I was living in Japan I must do so. The election committeemen called and urged and advised me to vote and neighbors put pressure on me during those years saying that all the villagers would look upon me as an enemy to the policies of the Occupation Authorities and would shun me and my family if I didn't.

I did not vote in any election in Japan in 1952. That was the year the Peace Treaty was signed. I just didn't go to vote because I thought the Allied Powers wouldn't care who voted and who didn't after the Peace Treaty was signed. However, the yakuba learned about my not doing so and so did my neighbors and my husband. I was forced to vote on April 19, 1953. I had received the usual printed instructions from the yakuba about the necessity of voting just before this election. My husband learned that I had not voted in the elections in 1952 and raised a big fuss over it saying that I was a disgrace to our family and that my failure to vote made the neighbors very critical of our family because of it and were ostracizing us. He said that if I didn't go and vote that I would not only bring disgrace on our family and more ostracism but would cause our family trouble from the election committee and that he would divorce me if I didn't. He said that when the time came for me to apply to return to the United States the election committee

would see that I was reported to American officials for not voting and that it would count against me as it would be held that I had not cooperated with the authorities in exercising democratic rights which had been given to Japan by SCAP and that the U.S. officials would consider me to be an undesirable person and would hold that I was not fit to return to the United States and we'd never be able to go to the States. He told me that I had to vote, that as I was a Japanese citizen I had to obey the Japanese law about voting and that I had to be able to show the U.S. officers that I had cooperated by voting as I was a citizen of both Japan and the United States and that I shouldn't do anything against Japan or the United States. He said that when the time came for me to apply for my U.S. passport I would have to prove to the American Consul that I had voted as I was required to vote by the laws of Japan and to show that I had been cooperating with the policies and democratic rights given to Japan by the Allied Powers. He said that I had to vote as it was essential to vote for candidates for the House of Representatives because communists were a greater menace than ever before and were backing some candidates and it was necessary to elect representatives who would curb the communists who wanted to stir up the people and who backed candidates who would serve their purposes and destroy the democratic rights given the residents through the Allied Powers.

My husband quarreled with me furiously over my failure to vote in 1952 and threatened me with violence if I didn't vote in the April 19, 1953, election. There was agitation going on constantly about the danger of the communists. The election committee sent a member around to talk to me and he told me that I must vote, that it was the duty of residents to do so, that I was a Japanese citizen as well as an American citizen and that I was required to vote, that it was democratic to vote, that it was everybody's concern whether candidates got into office who were communists, sympathetic to communists or opposed to communists and their policies. The election officials also urged everyone to vote by sending school children to call on each house to urge everyone to vote just as they did before each election. There was general alarm about the rise of communism and the menace communists presented to democratic principles.

I had no wish of my own to vote in Japan as I was hoping to be able to save or raise enough money to leave Japan and return to the United States. I would not have voted except for the pressure put on me. As it was I didn't vote in the second election in 1953 or the election in 1954. This caused my husband to be more severe than ever before with me as he was convinced that I would be in for trouble for not voting. He accused me of causing trouble for our family as the neighbors were gossiping about it and shunning us. He made it his business to force me to vote in the elections in 1955 too and threatened to divorce me if I didn't. We quarreled over the matter before each of those elections and he told me outright that he would thrash me if I didn't go and vote and would take me to the voting place himself, that he wasn't going to put up with any nonsense from me, that I had to vote as it was required for me to vote as I was a Japanese citizen as well as an American citizen. He told me that I must vote and not disgrace him and the family and that he wouldn't stand for any more failures on my part to vote because the neighbors would criticize him and our family and ostracize us more than ever and that he wasn't going to let me disgrace the family. He said I'd have no chance of ever returning

to the United States if I didn't vote because the election committee would notify the American authorities that I failed to show I was cooperating with the democratic principles given by the Allied Powers to Japan and that it was essential to vote to make certain that nobody who was a communist or communist sympathizer or a tool of those people got elected to any office. There was a lot of fear of the communists too for the people were very active and the papers were filled with accounts of their actions and about how they were out to destroy democratic liberties.

Yoshito Miyahara who was the chairman of the election committee was one of those officials who told me before the elections in 1953 and 1955 that it was my duty to vote because I was a citizen of Japan as well as of the United States and that it was for the purpose of guaranteeing democratic rights that the Allied Powers had laid down the policy that women as well as men should take part in voting. Mr. Sakaicho and Mr. Takao Nakada were among the many neighbors who insisted in those years that I must vote or else I would be going contrary to law and would be showing that I didn't believe in democratic rights and that a failure to vote would be aiding the communists and that as long as I was living in Japan I should vote because if I didn't I wouldn't be showing that I was opposed to the communists and their policies and that when the time came for me to return to the United States the U.S. officials would say that I was opposed to democratic rights in Japan and that then I'd not be allowed to return to the United States and we'd never be allowed to go to the States.

Because the economy of Japan was ruined by the war and we were having a terribly difficult time in the postwar period trying to make ends meet I wasn't able to earn or borrow money to return to the United States. It wasn't until 1956 that I was able to make sure of transportation expenses to return to the United States. Then I applied to the American Consulate at Kobe about August 24, 1956, for my passport but my application was refused because I had voted in Japan. I have worked for the U.S. Army as a telephone operator at the Kawakami Ammunition Depot from April 2, 1952. My brother, Tsutomu Hada, served in the U.S. Army in the 442nd Infantry.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mitsuye Hada

Subscribed and sworn to before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1960.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Smooth-Erase  
Onionskin

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR STRANDEES

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

- a. State your fully name. Mitsuye Kada
- b. Male?  Female?  Maiden Name? Kada
- c. Birth place? Adams County, Nebr, Nebraska Birth date? Feb 10, 1918
- d. Was your name ever registered with a Japanese Consulate for the purpose of reserving your Japanese nationality? yes.  
When? I do not recall Where? Lincoln, Nebraska
- e. Have you ever renounced Japanese Nationality? none When? \_\_\_\_\_  
Where? \_\_\_\_\_
1. What schools did you attend in Japan? none  
Where? \_\_\_\_\_  
State the years you attended those schools. \_\_\_\_\_
2. State the periods you visited Japan and the purposes of each visit. \_\_\_\_\_  
Jan 2, 1934 until present.  
When did you last return to Japan? Jan 2, 1934 until present  
Why did you return to Japan? parents had my mother & I to Japan.
3. Did you have a U.S. Passport at the time you last went to Japan? \_\_\_\_\_  
Have you that passport now? no. What became of it? \_\_\_\_\_  
What other documents did you then have to establish your identity as a U.S. citizen? certified copy of birth  
Do you have those documents now? yes. What became of them? \_\_\_\_\_  
Did you then have a visa from a Japanese consul? none Have you that vise now? \_\_\_\_\_  
What became of it? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Did you then have a Japanese passport? none Do you have it now? \_\_\_\_\_  
What became of it? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Why were you in Japan when the war started on Dec. 7, 1941? I was married to a Japanese national and had and had one children.
- What was your occupation in Japan when the war started on Dec. 7, 1941?

housewife

Where were you then living in Japan? Nakano-mura, Aki-gun, Hiroshima

6. Are you married or single? yes What is the name of your spouse  
(wife or husband)? Niechi Nada Where does your  
spouse (wife or husband) live? same place above

When were you married? Nov 12, 1938 Where were you married?  
Nakano-mura What is the citizenship of your spouse

(wife or husband)? Japanese national Where was your spouse  
(wife or husband) born? Nakano-mura

Name and address of your father? Seichi Nada - Nakano  
mura Of what country is he a citizen? Japan

Name and address of your mother? Urasano  
Nada ne. Taoshini - same address Of what country is  
she a citizen? Japan

7. Names, birthdates and birthplaces of each of your children?  
Michio 1/20/1939; Tamiko 6/5/1942; Jiyeko 3/3/1947;  
Yoko 3/10/1949 - all at Nakano-mura

RE: VOTING

8. Since returning to Japan have you voted in any elections? yes  
Where? Nakano-mura Years you voted? 1946, 1947, 1948,  
1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955  
In what elections? see attached sheet

Why did you vote in those elections? Husband forced me to vote,  
I got into further arguments with him. He said he will divorce  
him if I did not vote. Also the school children came & prompted  
me to vote - they came from the yakuba

9. Did you receive any instructions to vote? yes From what sources?  
yakuba Were the instructions printed?  
yes What Allied military officers told you to vote? none

Did you vote because of  
printed instructions of the Army of occupation? yes/no

What were you told would happen to you if you didn't vote?

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

10. What Japanese officials instructed you to vote? Yakuba official told me  
to vote - asking us all to vote - they went around with meera  
printed ones? no Verbal? yes Were those instructions

11. State the names and addresses of the neighbors who told you to vote Sakunicho - Mr. Takao Nakada - Nakano-meia  
Everyone must vote & he wanted everyone to vote.

What did they tell you would happen to you if you didn't vote? They would  
treat me like a traitor & it was the instruction of Gen. Maetochu

12. What did you believe or fear would happen to you if you didn't vote? Means the breaking of my family. (Lose ration card? yes)  
after - I voted to curb the Communists & my husband forced me  
to vote. He quarreled & he almost beat me up.

RE: KOSEKI REGISTRATION

13. Was your name registered in a family Koseki in Japan? yes  
When? ? Where? Suzukin, Nakano By whom? father  
Did you personally apply to be registered in a Koseki? no When? \_\_\_\_\_ Where? \_\_\_\_\_  
Where did you go to apply to be registered? \_\_\_\_\_  
When? \_\_\_\_\_ Why did you apply to be registered? \_\_\_\_\_

14. If someone other than you personally registered your name in a Koseki state who it was who registered you. Saichi Nakada  
What relation is that person to you? father  
Why were you registered in a Koseki? probably employed with the Japanese law. Completed

15. Were you registered in a Koseki since your last return to Japan because if you were not registered you would not have been given a ration card? \_\_\_\_\_ or would not have been given an address to receive mail? \_\_\_\_\_ or would have been punished, and, if so, by whom? \_\_\_\_\_ and why? \_\_\_\_\_  
Were you registered because of fear that if you weren't you would suffer in some form? \_\_\_\_\_ such as would not be issued a ration card?

State what other reasons caused you to register.

RE: CONSCRIPTION

16. Were you conscripted in the Japanese armed forces? none  
When? \_\_\_\_\_ In what branch of service? \_\_\_\_\_  
What was your address at the time you were conscripted? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ With whom were you then living? \_\_\_\_\_  
What was your occupation at that time? \_\_\_\_\_  
Name and address of your employer at that time? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ Place where you then were working \_\_\_\_\_  
If you were attending school at that time state the name of the school \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ State type of school \_\_\_\_\_  
Were you then single? \_\_\_\_\_ Married? \_\_\_\_\_
17. What was the first notice you received that you had to register for the draft under the Japanese draft law? \_\_\_\_\_  
Was it a written notice? \_\_\_\_\_ Verbal notice? \_\_\_\_\_  
What was the date of that notice? \_\_\_\_\_ Have you that notice? \_\_\_\_\_  
(If so, attach it to this questionnaire). What did that notice instruct you to do? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
18. Where did you report to the draft authorities? \_\_\_\_\_  
Were those draft authorities civilians? \_\_\_\_\_ or Japanese military authorities? \_\_\_\_\_  
Were you given a medical examination by the draft authorities? \_\_\_\_\_ Where? \_\_\_\_\_ When? \_\_\_\_\_  
What other notices did you receive from the draft authorities? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ State whether you received those notices by mail or whether they were personally delivered to you. \_\_\_\_\_
19. Did you inform the Japanese civilian draft authorities that you were a U.S. citizen? \_\_\_\_\_ When? \_\_\_\_\_ Where? \_\_\_\_\_  
Who was present? \_\_\_\_\_

If you told that personally to a civilian draft officer state the name of the officer and his title \_\_\_\_\_

What is his present address? \_\_\_\_\_

What did he say to you when you stated you were a U.S. citizen? \_\_\_\_\_

Will he be willing to give you an affidavit stating those facts? \_\_\_\_\_

20. Did you inform the Japanese military draft authorities that you were a U.S. citizen? \_\_\_\_\_ When? \_\_\_\_\_ Where? \_\_\_\_\_

If you told that personally to a Japanese military draft officer state the name of the officer and his grade or rank, \_\_\_\_\_

What is the present address of that officer? \_\_\_\_\_

Will he be willing to give you an affidavit stating those facts? \_\_\_\_\_

21. If you didn't tell the civilian or military draft officers that you were a U.S. citizen why didn't you do so? \_\_\_\_\_

What did you fear would happen to you if you told him (or them) you were a U.S. citizen? \_\_\_\_\_

Were you afraid to tell the conscripting civilian officers -- or military officers -- that you were a U.S. citizen? \_\_\_\_\_ Why? \_\_\_\_\_

22. Did you tell the civilian conscripting officers that you did not wish to serve in the Japanese armed forces? \_\_\_\_\_ When? \_\_\_\_\_

Where? \_\_\_\_\_

To what officers did you tell that? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ State their names and addresses \_\_\_\_\_

Will they be willing to give you affidavits stating that fact? \_\_\_\_\_

23. Did you tell the military authorities -- or civil authorities -- that you did not wish to serve in the Japanese armed forces? \_\_\_\_\_

When? \_\_\_\_\_ Where? \_\_\_\_\_

To what officers? \_\_\_\_\_

State their names and present addresses

SES

Who was present at the time?

Will any of them be willing to give you an affidavit stating the fact you notified those authorities you did not wish to serve in the Japanese armed forces?

Did you write any letters to the civilian or military draft authorities stating that you were a U.S. citizen and not subject to conscription in the Japanese forces? Date of letter

(If you did, attach a copy of that letter to this questionnaire.)

What did you fear would happen to you if you refused to be conscripted?

24. Did you fear you would be punished by the Japanese civil authorities for refusing to obey the draft law? What penalty or punishment did you fear you would be subjected to if you refused?

25. Did you fear also that the Japanese military authorities would punish you if you refused to be conscripted? What punishment did you fear they would subject you to?

26. Did you apply for a deferment, postponement or delay of your conscription? When? Where? To what office? Did you do this verbally? in writing? (If in writing attach a copy of that letter or memorandum to this questionnaire.) If you haven't a copy state the language and contents of that letter or memorandum

Were you afraid to apply for a deferment, postponement or delay in your conscription? Why?

What did you fear would happen to you if you did? \_\_\_\_\_

What answer were you given to this request? \_\_\_\_\_

Was it a verbal answer? \_\_\_\_\_ Was it a written answer? \_\_\_\_\_

(Attach a copy of your written answer to this questionnaire.) If you haven't a copy state the substance of that answer \_\_\_\_\_

27. Did you make a second request for deferment, postponement or delay? \_\_\_\_\_

When? \_\_\_\_\_ Where? \_\_\_\_\_

To whom and to what office? \_\_\_\_\_

What answer did you receive? \_\_\_\_\_

Was this answer verbal? \_\_\_\_\_ written? \_\_\_\_\_ (Attach the letter or copy of the answer you received.)

28. What date were you conscripted (drafted) into the Japanese armed forces? \_\_\_\_\_

Where were you conscripted? \_\_\_\_\_

What was your first rank or grade in the armed forces of Japan? \_\_\_\_\_

29. Were you required to take an oath of allegiance to Japan at the time of conscription? \_\_\_\_\_

Where did you serve in the Japanese armed forces? \_\_\_\_\_

Did you receive any promotions in the Japanese armed forces? \_\_\_\_\_

When? \_\_\_\_\_

To what rank or grade? \_\_\_\_\_

Did you take an oath of allegiance to Japan at the time of promotion? \_\_\_\_\_

How long did you serve in the Japanese armed forces? \_\_\_\_\_

When were you released from services in the Japanese armed forces? \_\_\_\_\_

While in the service did you participate in any skirmish or battle against the U.S. armed forces? \_\_\_\_\_

Against what other Allied armed forces did you participate in any skirmish or battle? \_\_\_\_\_

Where? \_\_\_\_\_

In what battles? \_\_\_\_\_

Did you surrender and were you a prisoner of war? \_\_\_\_\_

When? \_\_\_\_\_ Where? \_\_\_\_\_

To what U.S. or Allied troops? \_\_\_\_\_

When were you released from detention? \_\_\_\_\_

Where were you when released? \_\_\_\_\_

RE: APPLICATION TO RETURN TO U.S.

30. Before or after war first broke out on Dec. 7, 1941, did you apply to a U.S. Consul or the U.S. Embassy in Japan to return to the U.S.? \_\_\_\_\_

When? none Where? \_\_\_\_\_

To what consulate or embassy? \_\_\_\_\_

Did you apply to the Swiss, Swedish or other consular or diplomatic office to send you back to the U.S.? \_\_\_\_\_ When? \_\_\_\_\_

Where? \_\_\_\_\_ To what office? \_\_\_\_\_

What answer did you receive? \_\_\_\_\_

31. Before war broke out on Dec. 7, 1941, or afterward, did you apply for boat passage to return to the U.S.? none When? \_\_\_\_\_

Where? \_\_\_\_\_ To what company or office did you apply for transportation to return to the U.S.? \_\_\_\_\_

Did you make that application orally? \_\_\_\_\_ Did you make it in writing? \_\_\_\_\_ (If it was in writing attach a copy of your letter or application for such passage to the U.S.)

Did you receive booking on any boat that was to take you to the U.S.? \_\_\_\_\_

On what date were you to sail? \_\_\_\_\_ From what port? \_\_\_\_\_ Name of ship? \_\_\_\_\_

If you didn't apply for passage to return to the U.S. state why you didn't do so. Because I was married to a Japanese and he was inadmissible for entrance to U.S. also parents forced me to this marriage.

RE: APPLICATION FOR INTERNMENT

32. Did you apply to the Japanese authorities during the war to be interned as a U.S. citizen? none When? \_\_\_\_\_

Where? \_\_\_\_\_ To what office did he apply? \_\_\_\_\_

What answer did you receive to your request? \_\_\_\_\_

Was the answer a verbal one? \_\_\_\_\_ Was it in writing? \_\_\_\_\_

(If in writing, attach the letter or memorandum to this questionnaire.)

If you do not have a copy of the letter or memorandum, state in substance what the writing stated. \_\_\_\_\_

RE: REGISTRATION AS ALIEN IN JAPAN

33. Before, during or since the war have you been registered as a U.S. alien in Japan? none When? \_\_\_\_\_ Where? \_\_\_\_\_
- Were you registered with a U.S. Consul or U.S. Embassy in Japan as a U.S. citizen? \_\_\_\_\_ When? \_\_\_\_\_ Where? \_\_\_\_\_
- Were you required to report to the Japanese police? \_\_\_\_\_
- When? \_\_\_\_\_ Where? \_\_\_\_\_ How often? \_\_\_\_\_
- Did the police visit you? \_\_\_\_\_ When? \_\_\_\_\_
- Where? \_\_\_\_\_ How often? \_\_\_\_\_

RE: EXPATRIATING ACTIONS

34. Have you ever filed with any office in Japan any affidavit or statement claiming or stating that you were a Japanese citizen? none
- When? \_\_\_\_\_ Where? \_\_\_\_\_
- For what purpose did you file that? \_\_\_\_\_
- Have you ever applied for or received any benefit or right in Japan that is granted only to Japanese citizens? none When? \_\_\_\_\_
- Where? \_\_\_\_\_ What was the right or benefit you were applying for? \_\_\_\_\_ Did you receive that right or benefit? \_\_\_\_\_ When? \_\_\_\_\_
35. Have you ever applied to a Japanese government office or officer for a Japanese passport? none When? \_\_\_\_\_
- Where? \_\_\_\_\_ Did you receive it? \_\_\_\_\_

When? \_\_\_\_\_ For what purpose did you use it? \_\_\_\_\_

What became of that Japanese passport? \_\_\_\_\_

36. Have you, since returning to Japan in 1946 been naturalized as a Japanese citizen? none If so, what steps did you take to become naturalized as a Japanese citizen? \_\_\_\_\_

To what office did you make that application? \_\_\_\_\_

When? \_\_\_\_\_ Where? \_\_\_\_\_

Were you naturalized? \_\_\_\_\_ When? \_\_\_\_\_

What document did you receive showing you were naturalized? \_\_\_\_\_

Date of that document? \_\_\_\_\_

37. Have you, since returning to Japan been employed by the Japanese Government or any agency of the Japanese Government? none

If so, name the office by which you were employed and the dates of your employment \_\_\_\_\_

RE: SERVICE TO U.S.

38. Have you worked for the United States Government or Allied Military authorities while in Japan? yes For what service? US Army

In what capacity? telephone operator Where did you perform your work? Nashikien mater, Kawo-gun, Nishikawa-ku

Dates of your employment April 2, 1952 to present  
Kawabami Ammunition depot

39. Have you ever served in the armed forces of the U.S.? none

In what branch? \_\_\_\_\_ When? \_\_\_\_\_

Period of service \_\_\_\_\_

Where did you serve? \_\_\_\_\_

Date you received an Honorable Discharge \_\_\_\_\_

Serial No. \_\_\_\_\_ What other members of your family

(father, children, brothers, or sisters) served in the armed forces of

the U.S.? Saotome Kado - mother in US Army

40. State their names, relationship and branch of the armed forces in which they served or are serving 443rd Inf. at Italy

RE: OTHER DATA

41. What is your occupation now? Telephone operator  
Where do you work? Kawabami Communication Dept, Nioshima  
What property do you own in Japan? House, Kamo gun, Nioshima Japan  
Nature of that property? \_\_\_\_\_  
Estimated valuation of that property? \_\_\_\_\_

42. Name of your nearest relative in the U.S. and address

son Michio Koda - #23 1/2 S. Gladys Ave, San Gabriel, Calif.

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

Sister - Mrs Nisayo Yoshida - #23 1/2 S. Gladys Ave, San Gabriel, Calif.

43. Have you filed an application with a U.S. Consul in Japan for a U.S. passport? yes When did you file it? August 24, 1956

With what U.S. Consul did you file it? Kobe, Japan

(Attach a copy of the application you filed with the U.S. Consul)

What reasons did the U.S. Consul give you for refusing to issue you a passport? Certificate of Long citizenship - 2/13/1957

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

44. Did you take an appeal from the Consul's refusal? none

When? \_\_\_\_\_ (Attach a copy of that appeal to this questionnaire.) What decision was made on that appeal? \_\_\_\_\_

(Attach a copy of that decision to this questionnaire.)

Date: July 4, 1957

Misayo Koda  
Signature

6903 Nakano-mura  
Abi gun, Nioshima-ken  
Japan  
Address

none  
Telephone Number

San Gabriel  
Tsutomu Hada

Michio Hada

Hesaye Yoshida

not in San Gabriel  
or La in

Jap Dir or  
phone books

7/5/60  
SS

Return to Mac  
for letter  
Typed  
3/15/65

Statement of Mitsuye Hada

My name is Mitsuye Hada, nee Hada. I live at 6903 Nakano-mura, Aki-gun, Hiroshima-Ken, Japan. I was born in <sup>Ayre,</sup> Adams County, ~~Ayre,~~ ~~Nebraska~~ Nebraska, on February 10, 1918.

On Jan. 2, 1934, during the Depression, my parents took me and my brother to Japan. I was 16 years of age at the time. I did not wish to go ~~to~~ Japan but didn't have any choice as I was a minor and completely dependent upon my parents.

I did not attend school in Japan. I wished to return to the United States but it was impossible for me to do so. ~~in 1938~~

*I was* forced ~~into~~ by my parents into a marriage with ~~in 1938~~ I was ~~married to~~ Michi Hada, a Japanese national, at Nakano-mura. We have four children, all born in Japan, namely,

*Michi*  
*after marriage*  
~~Michi, Tamiko, Miyeko, and Yoko~~  
Michio, born Jan. 20, 1939, Tamiko, born June 5, 1942, Miyeko, born March 31, 1947, and Yoko, born March 10, 1949, at Nakano-mura.

Before the war I wished to return to the United States but it was impossible as I didn't have the fare, was expecting the birth of my second child and my husband and parents were opposed to my leaving Japan <sup>with only</sup> ~~by myself~~ and my firstborn ~~only~~ child and there was no possibility of getting transportation.

I voted in elections in Japan in 1946 to 1951, inclusive, and in 1953 and 1955. The reasons for having ~~done~~<sup>done</sup> so were as follows:

In 1946 there was great agitation going on to see that all residents participated in voting. It was widely publicized that ~~everyone~~<sup>everyone</sup> of voting age must participate in voting as it was a democratic right given ~~to women~~<sup>by SCAP</sup>. I was given to understand that General MacArthur had ~~ordered~~<sup>instructed</sup> that all residents must vote and that if I didn't that I would lose my rights to rations ~~which~~ which were essential to sustain life ~~at that time~~ at that time.

The Gakusha sent printed notice to me to. My neighbors told me I had to vote. My husband told me repeatedly that I must do it or else I'd lose rationing rights. Do it and comply with what the military authorities of occupied Japan wanted here or else I'd lose rationing rights. It was the very same pressure put on me from 1946 to 1951, inclusive, that compelled me to vote. The Gakusha officials told me each of those years that it was my duty to vote, that SCAP wanted my consent, women and men, to vote and that it was a democratic right and that as long as I was living in Japan I must do so. The ~~strongest pressure on me during those years to vote. The~~ election committee called ~~me~~<sup>myself and advised</sup> me to vote and neighbors put pressure on me during those years saying that all the villagers would look upon me as an enemy to the policies of the Occupation authorities and would shun me and my family if I didn't.

I did not vote in any election in Japan in 1952, ~~although~~ <sup>that was</sup>  
~~the year the Peace Treaty was signed.~~ <sup>there was like</sup> ~~imm~~ pressure put on me by my ~~husband and neighbors~~  
~~neighbors.~~ <sup>neighbors.</sup> I just didn't go to ~~maximum vote.~~ <sup>vote because I thought the Allied Forces would let me</sup> ~~The yakuba learned~~  
~~who voted and who didn't after the Peace Treaty was signed.~~ <sup>However,</sup> the yakuba learned  
about my not doing so and so did my neighbors and my husband. <sup>I</sup>

~~Maximum in 1953~~

But I was forced to vote on April 19, 1953. I had received the  
usual ~~printed~~ printed instructions from the ~~election~~ yakuba about  
the necessity of voting just before this election. My husband  
learned that I had not voted in the ~~three~~ <sup>three</sup> elections in 1952  
and raised a big fuss over it saying that I was a disgrace  
to our family and that my failure ~~to~~ <sup>made the neighbors</sup> to vote in 1952

~~had been criticized and that the~~ ~~wikiagexp~~ neighbors were  
very critical of our family because of it and ~~they~~ were  
ostracizing us, <sup>He said</sup> and that if I didn't go and vote that I would  
not only bring disgrace <sup>on us</sup> and more ostracism but ~~that it~~  
would cause our <sup>our family</sup> family trouble from the election committee <sup>and that he would divorce me if I didn't.</sup> ~~He~~  
<sup>said</sup> and that when the time came for me to ~~to~~ apply to return  
to the United States the election committee would see that I  
was reported to American officials for not voting and that it  
would count against me as it would be held that I had not  
cooperated with the authorities in exercising democratic rights  
which had been given to Japan by SCAP and that the U.S.

Officials would consider me to be an undesirable person ~~in~~ and  
would ~~say~~ hold that I was not fit to return to the United  
States. <sup>He</sup> He told me that I had to vote, ~~or~~ ~~else~~ as I was a  
Japanese citizen and had to obey the Japanese law about voting  
and that I had to be able to show the U.S. officers that I  
had cooperated by voting as I was a citizen of both Japan and  
the United States and that I shouldn't do anything against Japan  
or the United States, <sup>He said that</sup> but ~~as~~ as a Japanese citizen must  
~~vote and that I would have to prove to the American Consul~~  
vote and that when time came for me to apply for my U.S.  
passport I would have to prove to the American Consul that

*to Carl  
Announcements*

*and need  
never be  
able to  
go to the  
States*

*the law of Japan and*

I had voted as I was required to vote by ~~Japan~~ to show that I had been cooperating with the policies and democratic rights given to Japan by ~~the~~ the Allied Powers. ~~It was not~~

He said that ~~the~~ I had to vote as it was essential to vote for candidates for the House of Representatives because communists were <sup>greater than ever before and were backing some</sup> a menace ~~and were backing certain~~ candidates and it was necessary to elect representatives who would curb the communists ~~who~~ who wanted to stir up the people and ~~elect~~ who backed candidates who would serve their purposes and destroy ~~democracy~~ the democratic rights given the ~~people~~ residents through the

*J* Allied Powers. My husband ~~was~~ quarreled with me *fiercely* ~~constantly~~ over my failure to vote in 1952 and threatened me with violence if I didn't vote in the April 19, 1953, election.

There was agitation going on constantly about the danger of the communists. ~~Besides~~ *T* the ~~election~~ <sup>committee sent a</sup> member ~~of the~~ around to talk to me and he told me that I must vote, ~~that~~ that it was the duty of residents to do so, that I was a Japanese citizen as well as an American citizen and that I was required to vote, that it was a democratic ~~purpose~~ <sup>step</sup> to vote for ~~candidates that would oppose the communists and their policies.~~ *it was everybody's concern who would candidates get into office who were communists, sympathizers, or opposed to communists and their policies.* The election officials also ~~urged~~

urged everyone to vote by sending school children to call on each house to urge everyone to vote just as they did before each election. There was general alarm about the rise of communism and the menace communists presented to democratic principles.

~~my vote in the 1955 election~~

~~it was not really my vote~~

I had no <sup>mind of my own to vote</sup> interest in voting in Japan as I ~~expected~~ was hoping to be able <sup>to raise</sup> enough money <sup>to leave Japan and</sup> to return to the United States. I would not have voted except for the pressure put on me. As it was I didn't vote in the ~~other two elections in 1953 or the election in 1954.~~ <sup>the second election in 1953</sup> ~~1953 and this~~ caused my husband to be more severe than ever before with me as he was convinced that I would be in for trouble for not voting, <sup>he accused me of causing</sup> and was causing trouble for our family <sup>us</sup> and the neighbors were gossiping about it and shunning <sup>us.</sup> ~~me.~~ He

~~Some days~~  
My husband made it his business to force me to vote in the elections in 1955, <sup>two out of three times to divorce me if I didn't.</sup> and ~~we~~ quarreled over the matter before each of those elections and he told me outright that he would thrash me if I didn't go and vote and would take me to the voting place himself, that he wasn't going to put up with any ~~foolishness~~ nonsense from me, that I had to vote as it was required for me to vote as I was a Japanese citizen as well as an American citizen, <sup>He told me</sup> and that I must vote and not disgrace him and the family and that he wouldn't stand for any <sup>more</sup> ~~further~~ failures on my part to vote because the neighbors would criticize him and our family and ostracize us more than ever and that he wasn't going to let me disgrace the family. He said I'd have no chance of ever returning to the United States if I didn't vote because the election committee would notify the Bureau authorities that I failed to show I was cooperating with the democratic principles given by the Allied Powers to Japan and that it was essential to vote to make certain that nobody who was a communist or communist sympathizer ~~got elected to any office~~ or a tool of those people got elected to any office. There

*[Handwritten signature]*

*[Handwritten signature]*

was a lot of fear of the communists too for those people  
were very active and the papers were filled with accounts of  
their actions and what law they were not to destroy democratic  
institutions.

Yoshito Miyahara who was the chairman of the election  
committee was one of those officials who told me/~~that it was~~  
before the elections in 1953 and 1955 that it was my  
my duty to vote because I was a citizen of Japan as well as  
of the United States, and that it was for the purpose of  
guaranteeing democratic rights that ~~in~~ the Allied Powers had  
laid down the policy that women as well as men should take  
part in voting. Mr. Sakaicho and Mr. Takao Nakada were among  
the many neighbors who insisted in those years that I must  
vote or else I would be going contrary to law and would be  
showing that I didn't believe in democratic rights and that  
*a failure to vote would be aiding the communists and that*  
as long as I was living in Japan I should vote because I was  
a Japanese citizen as well as an American citizen and that I  
should vote because if I didn't I wouldn't be ~~in~~ showing that  
I was opposed to the communists and their policies and that  
when the time came for me to return to the United States the  
U.S. officials would ~~make known~~ say that I was opposed to  
democratic rights in Japan and that <sup>then</sup> I'd not be allowed to  
return to the United States *and I'd never be allowed to*  
*go to the States.*

↓  
states  
she  
heard  
all those  
things

Because the economy of Japan was ruined by the war  
and we were having a terribly difficult time in the postwar  
period trying to make ends meet I wasn't able to earn  
a known way to return to the United States. It wasn't  
until 1956 that I was able to make some of transportation  
expenses to return to the United States. Then I applied  
to the American Consulate at Kobe about August 24, 1956,  
for my passport but my application was refused because  
I had lived in Japan. I had worked for the US Army as a  
telephone operator at the Yamaguchi Airman's Club from April  
7, 1952. My brother ~~the~~ Mitsunori Hada served in the US Army in the  
442nd Central Postal Directory.

---

Mitsunori Hada

Subscribed and sworn to before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day  
of \_\_\_\_\_ 1960.

---

---

---

~~Listed in elections in Japan 1947~~

1946 - HR noted voted  
1947 HR voted  
1948 HR voted  
1949 HR + Leg. Ex. 1949 voted  
1950 HR voted  
1951 - HR voted  
~~1952 - HR didn't vote~~  
1953 HR  
~~1954 - HR didn't vote~~  
1955 - HR

1952 didn't vote  
1953 voted HR  
1955 voted