

7:8

AWAMURA, SHUKUJI FRANK

1943-1960

78/177

c

J/19-2856

San Francisco, California

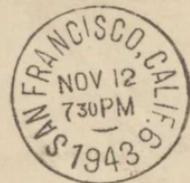
Your application for repatriation has been received in this Consulate.

Your name(s) will be placed on the next list of applicants to be forwarded shortly to the Spanish Embassy in Washington, D.C., for presentation to the proper authorities who make the decision as to who is to return to Japan and when.

Mr. Shukuji Awamura
3506-C Tule Lake Center
Newell, Calif.



San Francisco, Calif.



Mr. Shukuji Awamura
3506-C Tule Lake Center
Newell, Calif.

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

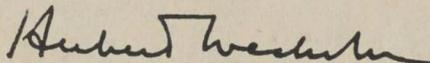
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOTICE OF APPROVAL OF RENUNCIATION OF UNITED STATES NATIONALITY

To: Shukuji Awamura
(born April 10, 1917, Sultana, California)
3506-C
Tule Lake Center
Newell, California

You are hereby notified that, pursuant to Section 401(i) of the Nationality Act of 1940, as Amended, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, your renunciation of United States nationality has been approved by the Attorney General as not contrary to the interests of national defense. Accordingly you are no longer a citizen of the United States of America nor are you entitled to any of the rights and privileges of such citizenship.

Date: March 22, 1945



Herbert Wechsler
Assistant Attorney General
War Division

Mr. L. Kukiya Awamura
Izumi City
Hiroshima, Japan

廣島縣尾道市

栗原町南三軒家

一三二二番地

栗村祝治

Shukiji Awamura
13242 So. Sanganaya
Kurikara Cho
Konomichi City
Hiroshima, Japan
June 7, 1947

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

4 persons
letter 9/18/47
letter sent 9/19/47

Dear Sir:

I am taking the liberty to write you asking for advise and information concerning our citizenship which we, much to our regret and sorrow renounced while in the Lake Lake Segregation Center, Newell, California, and now which we would like to regain if there is any possibility. Due to personal reasons we volunteered and repatriated leaving The United States of America on the General William A. Gordon from Portland, Oregon the 29th of Dec. 1945, landing at Uraga on January 14, 1946. We were advised to write and ask you for information as you would be able to give us advise and assistance concerning this matter.

At any rate we would like to know what Category we repatriates are listed under, and if we have any ^{chance} of ever returning to the United States of America.

The following are the members of our family who are interested:

1. Shukiji (Frank) Awamura

Birth date Birth Place
April 10, 1917 Saultana
California, Tulare
County.

- | name | maiden name | Surname | Relation | Birthdate | Birth Place |
|--------------|-------------|---------|----------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| 2. Haruyo | (Matsuda) | Awamura | wife | April 30, 1914 | Kohala Nilee
Hawaii, T. H. |
| 3. Frank | | Awamura | son | Sept. 1, 1938 | Los Angeles, Calif. |
| 4. Bob | | Awamura | son | Aug. 9, 1943 | Preston, Arizona |
| 5. Ronald | | Awamura | son | June 7, 1946 | Japan |
| 6. Shukumasa | (George) | Awamura | brother | May 5, 1918 | Simuba, Calif. |
| 7. Shizuye | (Kawamoto) | Awamura | wife | Sept. 23, 1921 | Los Angeles
Calif. |

The above four adults have all renounced citizenship in the year 1945. The two older sons still possess their United States Citizenship, as they were minors, but the 3rd son was born in Japan on June 7, 1946 and would like to know if he can become a national of the United States of America.

Will you kindly forward me in detail full information concerning our problem and would appreciate your help also.

Yours sincerely,
Shukiji Awamura,

Iromichi Iki

Kuwahara, Cho

Akroskima, Japan

Sept. 29, 1947

Wayne M. Collins
Attorney at Law
Mills Tower, 220 Bush St.
San Francisco 4, Calif.

Dear Sir:

Received your letter of Sept. 19, 1947
and we thank you very much.

We appreciate very much
you're going through the trouble
of including us in the equity
suit No. 25294-G.

I shall be looking forward
eagerly to hear from you the
nature and contents of the
judgement, & having our fingers
crossed hoping it will be in
favor of us.

Very truly yours,
Mr & Mrs. Fran. Iwanuma
Mr & Mrs. George Iwanuma

132-2 So. Sangenya
Kikubara Cho, Onomichi City
Aroskuma Ken
Arisaku, Japan

Wayne M. Collins
Attorney at Law
Mills Tower 220 Bush St
San Francisco 4, Calif.
U. S. A.

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キ

Frank Shukuji Awamura
132-2 So. Sangenya
Kurekara Cho, Oromichi City
Hiroshima Ken
Honshu, Japan
May 28, 1948.

Wayne M. Collins
Attorney at Law
Mulla Tower
220 Bush St.
San Francisco 4, Calif.

Dear Sir:

Recently I had come across a clipping which had mentioned about restoring citizenship to the 2,300 Nisei who had renounced their citizen-ship in the Tule Lake Segregation Center. I am writing to you to find out where we, ones who came to Japan, also renounced, stand now. Would we also be entitled to our citizenship? Would appreciate your information. You had written to me previously that we were included as a party plaintiff in equity suit No. 25294-B.

Following are my movements since the outbreak of war:

- Prior to evacuation I resided at:
1003 Glenwood St. Delano, California
- 1- May 23, 1942 - relocated to Poston Relocation Ctr.
 - 2- Oct 5, 1943 - Lft Poston for Tule Lake
 - 3- Oct. 7, 1943 - Reached Tule Lake (3508-C address)
 - 4- Dec. 25, 1945 - Lft Tule Lake for Portland Oregon.
 - 5- Dec. 29, 1945 - Lft Portland Oregon for Japan
 - 6- Jan 14, 1946 - Landed in Uraga, Japan

At present I am residing at: -

132-2 Minami Sangenya
Kurekara-cho, Oromichi Shi
Hiroshima, Japan.

my wife's will be listed on another sheet.

Birth date: - April 10, 1917 - Sautana, California

Most Sincerely,
Frank Shukuji Awamura

E. A. STROUT & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1889

1411 FOURTH AVENUE

TELEPHONE MAIN 8103
ELIOT 3448

SEATTLE

September 3, 1948

Atty. Wayne M. Collins
Mills Tower
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Collins:

Saw your name mentioned as attorney in connection with Judge Goodmans order making the 4900 Japanese again citizens.

I am interested in helping and reassuring a young American born Japanese couple with three small children who renounced their citizenship and were taken back to Japan. Their name is Frank Awamura (husband) and Haruyo Awamura (wife). They came from Southern California and are now located at 132-2 Minami Sagenya, Kurehara, Onomichi-shi, Hiroshima-Ken, Japan. They have three small sons, two born in the United States and one born in Japan after they were taken back there.

Joined
9/18/47
add. OK

Does their name appear on this approved list of 4900 names?
Will their return to this country be at the expense of the United States?
What will be required as to bringing back the infant son born after they arrived back in Japan?

Any information or suggestion will be greatly appreciated.
Thanking you in advance for your trouble in this matter, I am

Yours very truly,

W. N. Gaither.

September 10, 1948

R

Mr. W. N. Gaither
1411 Fourth Ave.
Seattle, Wash.

ACTIVE LIST
7/18/47

ACTIVE LIST
9/18/47

Dear Mr. Gaither:

In reply to your letter of September 3, please be informed that Frank Awamura and his wife, Haruyo, were joined as parties plaintiff in Equity Suit Number 25294 on Sept. 18, 1947. The judgment restoring their citizenship will become final about the middle of January, 1949. If they return to the United States when the judgment becomes final, they cannot be returned at Government expense but at their own expense. Minor children who were born in the U.S. always remain U.S. citizens and, in consequence, such children are free to return to the U.S. at any time, but they, too, must return at their own expense or at the expense of their parents. Mr. Awamura and his wife will receive a detailed letter from me concerning their rights within the month.

Very truly yours,

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Consulate General
~~American Consular Service~~
Tokyo Bank Building (South Entrance)
24 Kyomachi, Kobe
June 19, 1953

Mr. Shukuji Awamura and
Mrs. Haruyo Awamura,
132-2 Kurihara-cho,
Minami Sangenya,
Onomichi, Hiroshima Ken.

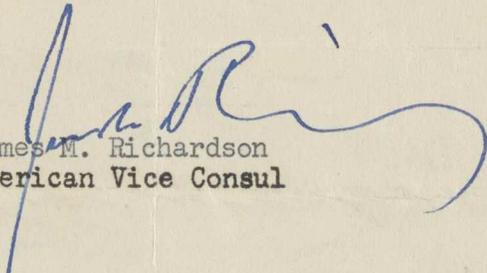
Sir and Madam:

In connection with your application for registration initiated here October 24, 1951 this office has been informed that the Department of Justice believes that you were not actually coerced into renouncing your American citizenship. In view of this information the Department of State is of the opinion that the circumstances of your case do not come within the scope of the "Murakami" decision and, consequently, your registration application is disapproved.

It is understood that you are a party to the "Abo" case. It is suggested that you make inquiry concerning the case to your lawyer in the United States.

Very truly yours,

For the Consul General:


James M. Richardson
American Vice Consul

Atty. Wayne M. Collins,
Mills Tower,
San Francisco, Calif.

Seattle - March 30th 1957

Dear Mr. Collins:-

I am interested in a young American born Japanese couple with three children who renounced their citizenship and were taken back to Japan. Their name is FRANK AWAMURA (husband) and HARUYO AWAMURA (wife), they came from Southern California and are now living at

132-2 MINAMISANGENYA
KUREHARA, ONOMICHI - SHI
HIROSHIMA - KEN
JAPAN.

They have three sons, two born in the United States and one born in Japan very soon after they were taken back there.

It is my understanding that their only reason for renouncing was the husband's mother KISHINO (MUNEKAURA) AWAMURA who was in the same camp with them wanted to go back and requested her sons to renounce. Soon after that the mother died in camp.

I heard you were going to Japan soon so it occurred to me that you might happen to be near Hiroshima and could interview this couple and find out what is necessary to arrange their return. If you are going to at Hiroshima I will consider a great favor if you will advise what your fee would be for doing this for me.

Frank's brother George and his wife were allowed to come back from Japan not very long ago, they are now at BAYSIDE NURSERY, 20405 MEEKLAND AV., HAYWARD, CALIF.

Please excuse pencil - age has made pen and ink writing very difficult for me.

Thanking you in advance for your trouble in this matter, I am,

Very truly yours,

W. N. Gaither

4/1/57

not in case.

No Awamura in case

W. N. GAITHER
952-12th AVE. NORTH,
SEATTLE 2, WASH

April 20, 1957

Mr. W. N. Gaither
952 - 12th Avenue North
Seattle 2, Washington

Dear Mr. Gaither:

I have received your letter of March 30, 1957, concerning Frank Awamura and Haruyo Awamura, his wife, of 132-2 Minami Sangenya, Kurehara Cho, Onomichi Shi, Hiroshima Ken, Japan.

It is not very likely that I shall visit Japan in the near future. Consequently, I do not expect to be able to interview the Awamuras.

I have checked through my records and I have also talked by telephone to Mrs. Shizuye Awamura of Hayward, California. I wish to inform you that Mr. Frank Shukuji Awamura is a plaintiff in the class suit which seeks to restore citizenship to the members of the class whom I represent. After lengthy proceedings and protracted negotiations with the government, we have had successful results for a great number of persons who have had their citizenship restored to them, and for those persons who were in Japan, this has meant that they were able to return to the United States.

I have sent many letters and information material to both Mr. and Mrs. Frank Awamura in Japan, but they have not replied and have not given me the necessary information to proceed with their cases.

If you are going to communicate with Mr. Frank Awamura, you may wish to advise him that the best method whereby he may have a chance to return to the United States is to fill out the affidavits which were previously requested of him.

Very truly yours,

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

July 29, 1957

Mr. Shukiji Frank Awamura
132-2 Minami Sangenya
Onomichi-shi, Hiroshima Ken
Japan

Dear Mr. Awamura:

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

Very truly yours,

WMC
Enc.

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

July 29, 1957

Mr. Shukiji Frank Awamura
132-2 Minami Sangenya
Onomichi-shi, Hiroshima Ken
Japan

Dear Mr. Awamura:

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

WMC
Enc.

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

Telephone GARfield 1-5827

OCT 17 1957

OCT 17 1957

Mr. Shukuji Frank Awamura
132-2 So. Sangenya
Kurihara Cho, Onomichi City
Hiroshima Ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Awamura:

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

On February 21, 1957, Assistant U.S. Attorney General George C. Doub, assured me that the Department would view renunciants cases with more liberality in granting administrative clearance than heretofore.

Because a fairly large number of affidavits of other renunciants also are being processed it may take several months before a final decision in your case is made by the Justice Department.

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

If the Justice Department clears you by this administrative method a judgment cancelling your renunciation and declaring you to be a U.S. citizen will be entered in the mass suits.

If the Justice Department does not clear you by this administrative method, your case then can be set down for an individual court hearing.

Very truly yours,

Wayne M. Collins

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

*Voted
For Judgment
Leaving Vote*

DEC 9 1957

GCD:CC
146-54-235
93-1-1320

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

Re: Shuji Frank Asamura
Your ref: Abo et al v. Brownell et al.
Furuya et al v. Brownell et al. (Consolidated
Actions-Civil Nos. 25294 & 25295). Renunciation
of Citizenship, Former Title 8 U.S.C. 801(i).

Dear Mr. Burke:

This is in response to your letter of October 17, 1957, enclosing affidavit of the above-named subject for a determination as to whether his case may be considered as coming within the coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the case of Acheson v. Murakami, 176 F. 2d 953, in accordance with a letter from this Department dated September 21, 1953, to Mr. Wayne M. Collins.

You are advised that an affidavit of this subject was previously submitted to this Department by the Department of State with a similar request for our views. On December 22, 1952, we advised that Department that we were of the opinion that this subject's case could not be considered as coming within the scope of that decision.

However, upon reconsideration of all the evidence in this case, together with subject's additional affidavit, we are now of the opinion that his case may be considered as coming within the coverage of the decision in the above case. Were it not for the fact that there is evidence of record that this subject voted in a political election in Japan, we would advise you to enter into the necessary arrangements for

Disposition of the case in accordance with the above-mentioned letter of September 21, 1953. In view of the evidence of voting, we, of course, cannot so advise you. In this connection, your attention is directed to the fact that Public Law 515, 83rd Congress, by its terms expired on July 20, 1956.

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

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB
Assistant Attorney General
CIVIL Division

By:

Emoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enclosures:

Original and copy of Affidavit.
Three copies of letter to the
Department of State

cc: Department of State

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

DEC 9 1957

GCD:OC
146-54-235
93-1-1320

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

Attention: Miss Frances Knight
Director, Passport Office

Re: Shunji Frank Awamura
Your ref: F130

Dear Sirs:

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

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By: Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

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

WAYNE M. COLLINS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
MILLS TOWER 250 BUSH STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 4 CALIFORNIA
TELEPHONE GARFIELD 11275

January 8, 1958

Mr. Shukuji Frank Awamura
132-2 So. Sangenya,
Kurihara Cho, Onomichi City
Hiroshima Ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Awamura:

Enclosed find a copy of a transmittal letter of the Justice Department to the State Department dated December 9, 1957.

The Justice Department has concluded that your renunciation of U. S. citizenship was caused by fear and coercion and is willing that it be cancelled.

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

If you voted in a political election in Japan at any time between September 2, 1945 and April 27, 1952, it may be asserted by the U. S. Government or their consuls in Japan that such voting deprived you of U. S. citizenship unless (1) you have already proved to the satisfaction of the State Department or one of the U. S. Consuls in Japan that your act of voting before the Peace Treaty did not constitute voting in a foreign political election within the meaning of the statute defining voting in a foreign election as constituting an act of expatriation or (2) that you proved to the U. S. Consul during that period or since then that your voting was caused by duress or coercion. For example, if you voted because our military authorities in Japan ordered every person of Japanese descent to vote or Japanese authorities, such as neighborhood officials or any other persons made threats against you in the event that you did not vote, you had sufficient pressure in some form or other. If you voted because of fear that you would be punished for not voting or in fear that you might lose your ration card, it may be that the U. S. Consul will agree that your voting was not a voluntary act but was caused by duress. If such a ruling is made by the U. S. Consul it will be equivalent to holding that your voting did not cause you to lose your U. S. citizenship. It is my belief that the best thing you can do under the circumstances is to consult a Japanese lawyer and state all the facts to him and to commence a lawsuit in Japan to have your voting in an election set aside on the grounds that it was caused by duress or coercion.

You should advise me promptly when the Consul or the State Department has made a ruling on the above issue.

Very truly yours,

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

January 10, 1958

Mr. & Mrs. Shukuji Frank Awamura (Haruyo)
132-2 Minami Sangenya
Kurihara Cho, Onomichi City,
Hiroshima Ken, Japan

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Awamura:

I heretofore advised you that you have obtained administrative clearance from the Justice Department which has the effect of setting aside your renunciation of U. S. nationality.

Until you hear from me by special letter I suggest that you should not apply yet to the U. S. Consul for a U. S. passport because, at least temporarily, the Consul will deny you a passport because you voted in a Japanese election unless you can prove to his satisfaction that your voting was caused by duress.

The U. S. Supreme Court within the next two months probably will make a final decision on the question whether voting in a foreign election constitutes an act of expatriation causing a U. S. citizen to lose his U.S. citizenship. If the Supreme Court decides that voting in a foreign election does not cause a person to lose U. S. citizenship you will not have to explain the circumstances under which you voted.

Therefore, until the Supreme Court of the United States decides this question and you receive a special letter from me you should not apply to the U. S. Consul for a U. S. passport because until and unless the Supreme Court holds that voting in a foreign election does not deprive a U. S. citizen of U. S. citizenship the U. S. Consul may make a ruling against you unless you can prove to him that your voting was caused by duress.

Very truly yours,

WMC:fd

May 2, 1958

Mr. Shukuji Frank Awamura
Mrs. Haruyo Awamura
132-2 Minami, Sangenya
Kurihara Cho, Onomichi City
Hiroshima Ken, Japan

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Awamura:

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

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

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

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

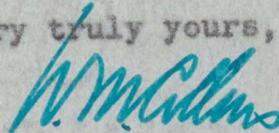
and that your voting was involuntary because it was caused by your fear of some form of punishment being inflicted upon you if you didn't vote, such as punishment by the Occupation military authorities, or by the Japanese police or other civil authorities, or by the loss of some right such as being deprived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

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

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

I 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

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

July 25, 1958

Mr. Shukuji Frank Awamura
132-2 Minami Sangenya
Kurihara Cho, Onomichi City
Hiroshima Ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Awamura:

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

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

Very truly yours,

Shukuji Awamura
132-2 Minami Sengenya
Kurihara cho, Onomichi-city
Hiroshima, ken, Japan

Hand

Dear Mr. Collins;

Thank you for the information.
I have not applied for the passport
yet, neither my wife. - Haruyo
The nearest U. S. Consel is
located at Kobe.

Very truly yours,
Shukuji F. Awamura

Both — For judgment
pending voting
question

This space is also for correspondence.

ここにも通信文を記載することができます

Shukuji Awamura
132-2 Minami Sengenya
Kurikara-cho, Onomichi
Hiroshima-ken, Japan



Mr. Wayne W. Collins
Mills Tower, 220 Bush St.
San Francisco, California
U. S. A

PAR AVION
航空

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

折込線

折込線

Aug. 17th 1958

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

August 15, 1958

(VIA AIRLETTER)

Mr. & Mrs. Shukiji Awamura (Haruyo)
132-2 Minami Sangenya
Kurihara cho, Onomichi-city
Hiroshima Ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Awamura:

Inasmuch as your renunciations of U.S. citizenship have been set aside you and your wife should both apply to the U.S. Consul at Kobe for a U.S. passport. Inasmuch as both of you voted in Japan in 1946 by reasons of your fear that if you did not vote you would somehow be punished by the Allied occupation authorities or would be deprived of ration cards, your voting was caused by coercion and was not voluntary. The U.S. Consul and the State Department will hold that you did not lose your U.S. citizenship by voting in Japan in 1946.

However, inasmuch as you still are dual citizens by virtue of your birth prior to December 1, 1924, you should make sure at the earliest opportunity to apply to the nearest U.S. Consul for your U.S. passports so that your status as U.S. citizens will be recognized and you will have documentary evidence to prove your U.S. citizenship.

I would thank you, therefore, to notify me when you apply for your U.S. passports and the decisions that are made thereon by the U.S. Consul and the State Department.

Very truly yours,

WMC:fd

July 10, 1959

Mr. Tetsuo Hashimoto
124 South San Pedro Street
Los Angeles 12, California

Re: Shukiji and Haruyo Awamura

Dear Mr. Hashimoto:

Both Shukiji and Haruyo Awamura were granted administrative clearance on affidavits of December 9, 1957. According to the questionnaires in my file Shukiji Awamura voted only once in an election in Japan in March of 1946. Haruyo voted only once in the same election apparently. Both of them stated that pressure was exerted upon them to participate in the voting and that they were in fear that they had to vote and if they failed to do so they would have lost their ration privileges and be ostracized by the people and I believe that they were of the opinion that they could be punished by the local authorities for failing to vote which was a matter they were led to believe was required by SCAP.

It is my belief that the U.S. Consul at Hiroshima will issue to both of them a U.S. passport if they will make their applications for a U.S. passport. I do not believe that the Consul will hold the 1946 voting against them.

If they obtain their U.S. passports they should consult the U.S. Consul in Kobe relating to any intention on their part to remain in Japan for a period of time. The Consul will advise them what they must do and what they must not do in order to avoid losing their U.S. citizenship.

On June 24 I wrote to the Justice Department asking it to advise me whether or not it will consent to a judgment being entered in the Awamuras' favor by reason of the fact that I had not heard from them and I presumed that they must have applied for a U.S. passport. I am still awaiting for a reply from the Justice Department. If it clears them it will clear them only with the consent of the State Department and the U.S. Consul at Kobe.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss

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

October 20, 1959

VIA AIRLETTER

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

Dear Mr. Kono:

The following list of persons received administrative clearance from the Justice Department on affidavits I have prepared for them:

<u>NAME AND ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE CLEARED BY JUSTICE DEPARTMENT</u>	<u>YEAR VOTED</u>
AWAMURA, Shukuji Frank 132-2 Minami Sangenya Kurihara cho, Onomichi-City Hiroshima, Japan	12-9-57	1946
✓ AWAMURA, Haruyo (same as above)	12-9-57	1946
KICHIKAWA, Shiyogo (now Oiwa) Higashimuro-gun Shimosato-cho, Tenna Wakayama-ken, Japan	3-28-58	1946
TAKAGI, Mitsuaki Mickey Fukuoka-ken, Kasuga-machi Kasuga-so, Kasuga Court C-Riyo, Room #2, Japan	1-30-58	1947
YAMAKAWA, Geo. Hiroshi Chikujyo-gun, Shilda-machi Uyenokawa-shi, Fukuoka-ken Japan	10-21-58	1947
YOSHIMURA, Hideko 170 Imazu Iwakunishi Yamaguchi-ken, Japan	11-7-57	1947

None of these persons have yet applied to the State Department for their U.S. passports. However, if each of them will do so their voting will not be counted against them as they voted before the

1. Peace Treaty was signed.
2. They voted because of fear of loss of rations if they didn't.
3. They were of the opinion that they would lose their U.S. citizenship by reason of their having been removed to Japan.

Each of the said persons should apply to the U.S. Consul immediately and should receive clearance on their voting question

and they can return to the United States as U.S. citizens and a judgment can be entered for them. I have written to each of them but have not received any replies from them.

Very truly yours,

WNC:ss

THE BOARD OF
CHRYSTIANITY
SCHOOL LEADERS
OF THE
NATIONAL

July 7, 1959

Mr. Wayne M. Collins
Attorney at Law
1300 Mills Tower
220 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, Calif.

Dear Mr. Collins:

We have received a letter from Shukuji Awamura, 132-2 Minami Sangenya, Kurihara-cho, Onomichi-shi, Hiroshima-ken, Japan. He has written to Tex to help him about his election in Japan as he has not gone to the Kobe Consulate. He informs us that he desires to remain in Japan for a while, and asks whether it will affect his status in any way.

Also we have received an inquiry from Kametaro Nagatani of Sakamachi, Aki-gun, Hiroshima-ken, Japan. He has made the following inquiries: (1) What would happen after June 30th as the government has now ended their administrative program. (2) The possibility of his regaining his citizenship; (3) What does the government hold against him and the reason why others were cleared and he was denied clearances; (4) What are Mr. Collins's plan to litigate my case.

We have withheld answering these inquiries until we receive some definite word from you.

Very truly yours,

Tetsuo Hashimoto
Tetsuo Hashimoto

note #34 (no pay ment)
and HARUO AWAMURA
in judgment leading voting question

note #33 (no payment)

Secret
Reject

note #53

\$12.50 paid 1/48

wife: Shizue, 7/7 2/7/58

For Wome
reply
wrote to nagatani on 7/2/59
cc: Hashimoto

This letter noted on card.

J L E T

WAYNE M. COLLINS
Attorney At Law
Mills Tower, 220 Bush Street
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA
GARfield 1-5827

March 15, 1960

Mr. Shukuji Frank Awamura
132-2 Minami Sangenya
Kurihara Cho, Onomichi City
Hiroshima Ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Awamura:

A final order, judgment and decree has been entered in the U.S. District Court in San Francisco, California, declaring you to be a United States citizen. You should apply to the nearest U.S. Consul in Japan for a U.S. passport if you have not already done so.

I suggest that you let me know your U.S. address so that upon your return to the United States, provision can be made for the delivery to you of a certified copy of the judgment proving your U.S. citizenship.

Very truly yours,

W.M. Collins

WMC/

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 SHUKUJI FRANK AWAMURA		Date of Birth April 10, 1917	
2. If born prior to December 1, 1924	(A) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality? No. I didn't know this should or could be done.	When	Where
3. If born since December 1, 1924	(A) Was your name ever registered with a Japanese Consulate for the purpose of reserving your Japanese nationality?		
If so, did you thereafter renounce your Japanese nationality?	When	Where	
4. State periods of visits to Japan and purpose of each visit:			
Date		Purpose	
From 12/1/1923	To 7/17/1924	Was taken as a child	
7/20/1925	7/25/1931	Felks provided for it	
12/19/1945	present	Repatriated after my renunciation	
5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:			
School		Period of Attendance	
Grammar school		From July 1926	To July 20, 1931
Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary).			
Regular grammar school subjects			
6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan? Yes If so, give date about Nov. 1943 , and your reasons for so applying:			
See attached sheet			
7. (A) Have you ever expressly indicated that you would not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States? Yes, see attached sheet		Have you ever declined to answer when asked whether you would swear unqualified allegiance?	
Or have you ever given a qualified answer to such question asked at War Relocation Centers?.....If so, give your reasons:			
(B) If your answer to any of the questions in (A) is affirmative, then did you ever subsequently change your mind and express your willingness to swear an unqualified allegiance or would you have been willing to do so if an opportunity had been afforded you?.....If so, state when you changed your mind and your reasons therefor: I would have been willing if I'd not been treated by the Government like a foreigner or enemy of my own country. And I would have if I had not been in fear of relocating and of the groups in camp that caused so much confusion, trouble and fear.			

(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:

I didn't wish to be separated from my mother or from my wife and child either.

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

(B) Give reasons for becoming a member:

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

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

6. I was evacuated from Delano, California, with my wife, three-and-a-half year old son Toshikazu, and my mother and step-father to the Poston Relocation Center on May 23, 1942, and next to the Tule Lake Center in October 1943 where I signed a request for repatriation for my family. My mother was ill and had cancer. She decided she wanted to return to Japan and to repatriate and insisted I must sign for repatriation and my wife also so we would not be separated from her. Mr. Horiye, Issei in our block 35 and Mr. Sugimoto too and many other persons pressured me to apply as it was either separating from my mother and not ~~see~~ seeing her again and of being required sometime before long of being told to leave camp and relocated to a new community without a home, money or friends to help us out and of facing hostility and persecution. Many persons in the block said I'd have to go with my mother and if it was found out that I'd not signed voluntarily to repatriate I'd be investigated and punished by the Japanese authorities. My mother pleaded and insisted I must sign for repatriation and that I'd be deported anyway as I'd answered "No" to questions 27 and 28 so I should apply and be sent at the same time she was to be repatriated. Under the above-mentioned influences I applied. Subsequently my mother died of cancer on May 23, 1944 in the Tule Lake Center. So I applied for myself, wife and two children, Toshikazu and Masaharu who was born in Poston on August 9, 1943.
- 7(A). I had registered for the draft in Delano in October 1940 and was classified 3-A. Despite my citizenship I was compelled to leave my home and work and lose nearly everything and go into a camp because of my Japanese ancestry. In camp there were many rumors about what our fortune was to be. In Poston there were rumors that Kibei and aliens may be deported eventually as the Government didn't trust us. My mother was an alien and believed she would be deported. My step-father believed the same thing. My wife and I believed we might eventually be deported because both of us were Kibei-Nisei. I was resentful of the fact that the Government evacuated us because of our ancestry and treated us as if we were dangerous aliens or enemies of our own country. My mother didn't want us to be separated from her if she was to be deported. I didn't feel like volunteering for Army duty after the treatment we had received and I'd been classified 4-C. I didn't want to be required to relocate outside and there were strong rumors this would happen if we answered "Yes" to the allegiance question. The conditions outside were dangerous for persons of our ancestry and I was afraid of risking my wife, son and myself to the hazards of a strange new community where Japanese were not wanted or accepted. Also I was worried that if someday I would be sent to Japan I'd surely be in for trouble if it was discovered I had answered "Yes" to either question 27 or 28. There were many groups in Poston which were opposed to the questionnaire and it was dangerous to take a stand in favor of answering "Yes" to those questions.
- 9(A). I am not sure but I think it was in late ~~part~~ part of December 1944 when all the rumors were flying around Tule Lake Center about it being necessary to renounce and the radicals in the Hoshi Dan and Seinen Dan groups were doing everything they could to force all the citizens to renounce. It was Mr. Sugimoto who was a Kibei in our block who wrote letters for the forms for me and my wife. Mr. Ishibashi, Issei from Block 42, Mr. Horiye, Issei in our Block 35, and Mr. Sugimoto and many residents in our Block said we both must renounce our citizenship or we would be separated and also that maybe I would be deported. And those Dan people were exercising and parading and threatening what was going to happen and could happen to us if we didn't decide to renounce. The rumors were going around that the WRA couldn't protect us against the radicals and didn't care what happened to us. We heard citizens may be drafted and our wives and children would be left in camp and we wouldn't know what would become of them and if they were sent away we probably never would see them again so it was necessary for both husbands and wives to renounce so we wouldn't be separated. With two young children, Toshikazu and Masaharu, and a wife to provide for I didn't

9(A) continued:

wish to risk separation from them and also I didn't dare to stand up against the Dan group and run into harm or cause trouble for my wife and children. Everybody was deciding for renunciation and I was in fear of us being ostracized, called dogs and of getting beat up or crippled by the fanatics. Tule Lake just wasn't safe for anybody at that time and the WRA didn't seem to wish to protect us so the Dan groups had their own way and had us completely scared.

9(B). I didn't tell the officer I was in fear of the Dan people in our block or of worry about separation from my wife and children. If I had done that and those people found out I would have been harmed by them after leaving the hearing room. About all I told him was I wanted to go to Japan and take my mother's ashes and bury them next to my father's grave.

9(C). The Dan groups were doing everything possible to make people renounce during this period. They were spreading stories that the WRA would force us out to relocate to hostile Caucasian communities where people were very unfriendly and we couldn't live in safety or make a living for my wife and children as jobs were hard to get and people would have no use for us. Mr. George Higuchi, the husband of my wife's eldest sister, had gone out to Colorado in 1944 and had written not to relocate as the people were very hostile toward Japanese and there was discrimination everywhere. I couldn't take my family outside when we didn't have anything, not even a home or a job or anyone to help us and people were anti-Japanese. We didn't wish to incur the anger of the block residents or of the Dan members either as they would have made our lives very unpleasant and may have harmed me. We wanted to stay in camp but if we were sent to Japan I believed we would be safer there than living in such a Center as Tule Lake and it would be safer than running the risks involved if we were forced to relocate to a hostile community where Japanese were not welcome. Dan people like Horiye and Hirata checked to see if I went to the hearing and so there was no way to escape from their pressure.

10(B). After we arrived in Japan I worked for the British forces at Kure from 1946 to November 1956.

In 1946 I voted in one election at Onomichi, Hiroshima Ken, because it was General MacArthur's order that all adult residents must vote and the officials said voting was compulsory and that whoever failed to vote would not get food rations. The neighbors also put pressure on me. I was afraid to violate General MacArthur's order, and to go against the officials' compulsory order and also afraid to oppose the neighbors. I didn't wish to be punished, to lose my food ration and starve and I didn't wish to be ostracized by the neighbors who would make it impossible for me and my family to live in safety and peace.

(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:

See attached sheet

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

See attached sheet

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

See attached sheet

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

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

I didn't know what if anything could be done about my renunciation until after we had been sent to Japan. Then we heard we could ask Mr. Collins to put us in the renunciants lawsuit and we asked him to do it.

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

10. (A) If you now are in Japan, give your reasons for having returned to Japan. I had answered "No" to questions 27 and 28, had applied for repatriation, was a Kibel-Nisei and has renounced and I believed it was either relocation to a hostile community where I could not earn a living to support my wife and children and Caucasians would mistreat us and discriminate against us or else be sent to Japan. Being repatriated was the safest thing I thought.

(B) If you are in Japan, have you since you returned to Japan taken any action to resume or acquire Japanese citizenship? No Answer Yes or No
If you have, state nature of action taken and reasons therefor.

See attached sheet

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Relationship	Name
Branch of Service	Serial Number

Japan Prefecture of Hyogo City of Kobe Consulate General of the United States of America	} SS
--	------

/s/ Shukiji Frank Awamura
(Signature in full of applicant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of September, 1957

(CONSULAR SEAL)
Service No. _____
Tariff No. 55-a
Fee Paid: U.S.\$ nil
Local Cy. equiv. ¥ _____

/s/ Howard B. Grotinger
Vice Consul of the
United States of America

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. SHUKUJI AWAMURA
- b. Male? Female? Maiden Name? _____
- c. Birth place? SULTANA, TULARE CTY CALIF Birth date? APRIL 10, 1917
- d. Have you ever renounced Japanese Nationality? No. When? 12/1/1923 - 4/7/1924
7/20/1926 - 7/28/1931
12/29/1945 to present
Where? _____
Have you ever visited Japan? yes. When? (4 dates)
Did you attend school in Japan? yes When? _____
How long? 5 yrs What Schools? Grammar school
Period of attendance: JULY 1926 - JULY 20, 1931

PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS

- 1. Where did you live before evacuation? Delano, California
- 2. What was your occupation before evacuation? restaurant
- 3. Who, if anyone, was wholly or partially dependent upon you for support at the time you were evacuated? wife and one child
- 4. Where did your father and mother reside at the time of evacuation? Delano, Calif - mother, & step father
Were they aliens? yes
What were their ages at the time of evacuation? mother 49
Were your parents both evacuated also? no Was either of them in ill health while in a WRA Center? yes Was either of them hospitalized while in a WRA Center? yes If so, when and in what Center? Fuku Lake - she had cancer of uterus & passed away May 13, 1944
Were you or any other members of your family in ill health while in a WRA Center? no If so, state who was, and, if hospitalized, state when, for what period of time, and in what Center? _____
- 5. When and where were you married? 12/11/1937 at Delano, Calif
What is the name of your spouse? Haruyo Awamura

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

6. What are the names, birthdates and birthplaces of your children? _____

Yoshikazu - 9/11/1938 at Berkeley; Masaharu -

7. What members of your family were evacuated with you? (Wife, husband, children, father, mother, brothers, sisters, father-in-law, mother-in-law) 8/9/1942 at Boston; Kazuhiko - 6/9/1946 at Japan

wife and one child

8. State what members of your family (spouse, mother, father, brothers, sisters, children, father-in-law or mother-in-law) were in Japan during the war? none

9. Who of them, if any, were U. S. citizens? _____

10. Did any of them serve in the Japanese armed forces? _____

11. State what members, if any, of your spouse's family (your father-in-law, mother-in-law, sisters-in-law, brothers-in-law, or step-children) were in Japan during the war and whether they are U. S. citizens or Japanese aliens? sister in law

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? _____ What amount did you receive in settlement of your claims? _____ Did your parents suffer any property losses by reason of evacuation? _____ If so, for what amount did they file claims? _____ What amount did they receive in settlement of their claims? _____

13. State whether your husband, father or any other member of your family was interned as an alien enemy after the outbreak of war in an Alien Enemy Internment Camp, for removal to Japan, and, if so, in what camp? none

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

14. Did you apply for "short term", "seasonal work", "indefinite leave", "student's leave" or "relocation" while you were in a WRA Center? None

When did you make that application? _____

In what camp were you at that time? _____

Were you denied leave? _____ By whom? _____

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

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

What type of work did you do? _____

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

If so, state the experience. _____

To what Center did you return? _____

16. State the names of any members of your family or any of your friends who went out on leave or relocation and experienced discrimination or persecution. George Neguchi went out near Colorado during 1944

What happened to them? saying not to come out immediately

as it was fully desecrated toward Japanese

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

Where did they happen? _____

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

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

What happened to them? _____

When and where did the occurrences take place? _____

Re: APPLICATIONS FOR REPATRIATION

17. To what Assembly Center were you evacuated? Poston Relocation
May 23, 1942
18. To what WRA Center were you next transferred? Fuli Lake Center
October, 1943
19. In what Block did you live there? Poston Camp 14 - 310-A; Fuli Blk 35
With whom did you share quarters there? with my brother -
Shikunara Awamura - my family
20. In what Camp were you when you applied for repatriation to Japan? Fuli Lake Center
21. Did you make that application before or after you answered the Army Questionnaire in February or March, 1943? after
When did you make that application? December 1944 / March 1944
Did you personally make that application? yes If not, who did? _____
- Did any of the following persons also make applications for repatriation to Japan? Your husband? _____ Wife? yes father? _____ mother? _____ brothers? yes sisters? _____ father-in-law? _____ mother-in-law? _____ brothers-in-law? _____ sisters-in-law? _____ When and in what Center were they at the time they did this? brother did at other time I was a prisoner together with my wife
- Did they then fear that the government intended to deport all aliens to Japan? yes; that it intended to deport all Kibei to Japan? yes; that it intended to deport all Nisei to Japan? yes.
22. Did you make more than one application for repatriation to Japan, and, if so, when and where did you do so? only me

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

What did they say to you to get you to apply for repatriation? She made the request, and urged us to do so promptly.

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

Mr. Sugimoto - Kibei Blk 35; Mr. Horie - Issei Blk 35.

If those persons were leaders or members of any organization state the name of the organization. non-member - They said there

are future in Japan and will be continuously

What did those persons tell you to get you to apply for repatriation? discriminated in the United States.

25. What did you then believe would happen to you if you did not make an application for repatriation to Japan? I felt I would be deported to

Japan as I had not changed the loyalty answer.

Were you fearful that if you did not apply for repatriation you would be separated from your husband? no wife? yes children? no mother? yes father? no brothers? yes sisters? no or other persons? no

Were those persons in the same Center with you at the time you applied for repatriation? yes If any of them were not, state who was not and where they were at the time. no

26. Did you believe that if you didn't apply for repatriation to Japan that sooner or later you would be forced to relocate in the U. S.? yes in an area hostile to Japanese? yes; that you might be drafted into the armed forces? no; as I had received 4-C; that you would be separated from alien members of your family you believed would be deported to Japan? yes.

27. Did you make application for repatriation because you believed the Government had no use for you and intended to deport you to Japan because you were Kibei? yes; of that it intended to deport you to Japan because your parents were there? no; or because your parents were aliens here and that it intended to deport them on an exchange ship to Japan simply because they were aliens? yes; and that they wanted you to be with them and not

be separated from them? yes

Re: QUESTIONS 27 AND 28

28. In what WRA Center were you at the time you answered the Army Questionnaire containing Questions Nos. 27 and 28? Porter
 In what Block were you living in that Center at that time? 310-A
 Was the Questionnaire you answered the Army Questionnaire or the WRA Application for Leave Clearance, if you remember? WRA WRA Leave
29. Did you give a negative answer to Question No. 27? yes; to Question No. 28? yes Did you refuse to answer Question No. 27? _____; Question No. 28? _____
30. Did any members of your family pressure you or threaten you into giving a "No" answer to Questions Nos. 27 and 28 or into refusing to answer those questions? no Who were the family members who did this? _____

 What did they say to you to get you to answer "No" to those questions or to refuse to answer those questions? _____

 Did you give a "No" answer to those questions or refuse to answer them because your father? _____ mother? _____ brothers? _____ sisters? _____ or other family members? _____ were in Japan at the time and you feared they might get in trouble with the Japanese government if you were willing to serve in the U. S. Army? _____ or were willing to swear allegiance to the U. S.? _____ Did you give "No" answers to those questions or refuse to answer them because your father? _____ mother? _____ brothers? _____ sisters? _____ or other family members? _____ were in the U. S. but you believed they were to be deported to Japan and that they would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when they arrived there if you had answered "Yes" to those questions? _____. Did you give a "No" answer to those questions because you believed that eventually you would be deported to Japan and you feared that if you gave a "Yes" answer to those questions you would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when you arrived in Japan?
yes
31. Did any other persons pressure or threaten you into giving "No" answers

to those questions or into refusing to answer those questions? Yes. What are the names of those persons and state whether they were Issei, Kibei, or Nisei and the Blocks in which they lived and the organization, if any, of which they were members? Mr. Andy Sugimoto - Issaikibei

Blk 310; Mr. Horiya - Issai Blk 310.

What did those persons say to you to get you to give "No" answers to those questions or to refuse to answer those questions? They said they

were going to repatriate so they urged us to go with them

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

deported to Japan anyway.

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? Might be separated

34. Did you refuse to answer those questions because you already had applied for repatriation to Japan and you understood that if you already had applied for repatriation you did not have to answer those questions? No.

35. Did you give "No" answers to those questions or refuse to answer them because you resented being evacuated, confined to a WRA Center and treated like an alien? Yes.

36. Did you give "No" answers to those questions or refuse to answer them because you already had applied for repatriation and believed that if you gave "Yes" answers your application for repatriation would be cancelled and you might be drafted into the armed forces? ____; or be forcibly relocated in the U. S. while the war still was going on? ____ . Did you fear that if you were to be drafted you would be discriminated against and be persecuted in the armed forces? ____ . Did you fear that if you were drafted? ____ or relocated? ____ you would be permanently separated from members of your family who were to be repatriated to Japan? ____; from what family members did you fear to be separated? _____

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

organizations to which they belonged? _____

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

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

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
Who told you that this might happen to you? Rumors

41. Did you fear that if you gave "Yes" answers to those questions that you might be attacked and harmed by groups of Issei, Kibei or Nisei in camp? Yes
Name the group and its leaders or members from whom you feared this danger? many gangs were present so was dangerous to make any statements

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

42. Were you, or any member of your family, or any friend or anyone else attacked by members of the pressure groups in that Center for showing loyalty to the U. S.? no or opposition to the pressure groups? _____ or for giving "Yes" answers to Questions Nos. 27 and 28? _____ If so, state the names of the persons who were attacked. _____

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

43. Did you then believe that if you gave a "No" answer to those questions that you would be allowed to stay in the Center for the duration of the war and in this way you and your family would be free from danger of persecution by Caucasians? yes Who told you this? rumors
-
44. Did you give "No" answers to Question Nos. 27 and 28 or refuse to answer those questions because you had been informed by the WRA or understood that because you already had applied for repatriation to Japan that you did not have to answer those questions? no Who told you this? _____
-
45. Did you ever give a "Yes" answer to Question No. 27? no; to Question No. 28? no; Did you change your answer to Question No. 27 or 28 to "No" at any time? _____. 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? Bellevue, Calif Oct, 1940
- What classification did you first receive? 3-A Did you ever receive a 4-C (alien enemy) classification? yes. When did you receive that 4-C classification? cannot recall
- In what Center were you when you received it? Tule Lake 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? after
47. While you were in any WRA Center did you sign a petition addressed to the Attorney General, the President, the Army, the WRA or other governmental agency or agent stating in substance that if you were freed and returned to your home you would fight for the U. S. and give your life if necessary for this country? no. In what Center were you at the time? _____
-
- Did you sign such a petition before you answered the Army Questionnaire in February or March, 1943 or afterward? _____. Did you sign such a

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

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

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

48. Would you have been willing to swear unqualified allegiance to the U. S. while you were in a WRA Center if the Government had allowed you to return to your home as a free citizen? yes. Would you have been willing to return to your home alone? yes; without the citizen members of your family likewise being freed from detention? yes; 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? _____; that the citizen members of your family would be relocated safe from harm? _____; and that the alien members of your family willing to return to their homes during the war if the Government would allow them? _____ Were they willing to be relocated elsewhere in the U. S.? _____.

49. Did you keep in touch with your Local Draft Board while you were in a WRA Center? yes. Did you report to your Draft Board after you were released from camp? no. To what Draft Board? _____

When? _____ After your release from camp did you volunteer for service in our armed forces? _____. Did you ever served armed forces? _____. When _____; into what branch? _____; what period of time did you serve? _____; where did you serve? _____; what was your social number? _____. Have you received an Honorable discharge from such service? _____; what is the date of that Discharge? _____

Re: MEMBERSHIP IN ORGANIZATIONS

50. (a) Did you ever sign a petition for resegregation (Saikakuri Seigan) while in Tule Lake? I cannot recall When? _____
- (b) Were you at any time a member of (1) Sokoku Kenkyukai? _____
- (2) Sokoku Kenkyo Seinen Dan? none (3) Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan? _____

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

When did you become a member? Non-member

How long were you a member? _____

When did you stop being a member? _____

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

What was the name of your Block Manager? _____

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

What organizations were active in that Block? _____

What was the full name of the organization you joined? _____

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

51. Were your father? _____ or mother? _____ or brothers? _____ or sisters? _____
or father-in-law? _____ or mother-in-law? _____ a member of any organiza-
tion? _____ Did they persuade you to become a member? _____ What did they
say to you to persuade you to become a member? _____

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

Joshi Dan? _____

Seinen Dan? _____

Why did they become members? _____

In what Blocks were they living? _____

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

53. What did they tell you to persuade you to become a member? _____

What did they say would happen to you if you did not become a member?

54. What did you believe would happen to you if you did not become a member?

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

What duties did you perform? _____

How did you become an officer? _____

When did you become an officer? _____

From whom did you receive notice that you were an officer? _____

What duties did you perform as an officer? _____

As a member did you attend any morning calisthenic exercises? Approximately how often did you join in the calisthenics? _____

Did you attend any of the organization's lectures? _____ Approximately how many lectures did you attend? _____ What was the nature of those lectures? _____

Did you participate in any of their marching demonstrations? _____ If so, how many? _____

Did you attend any other meetings of the organization? _____ Where and how often? _____

56. Did you tell anyone you wanted to drop membership? _____ State the names of the persons you told you wanted to drop membership. _____

Did anybody warn you that you could not withdraw from membership? _____

Who gave you such a warning? (State their names, blocks, where they lived and whether Issei, Kibei or Nisei) _____

What did they tell you would happen if you dropped your membership or tried to drop membership? _____

Had you learned that anyone who tried to drop membership had been threatened or had been beaten up for trying to drop membership? _____ Who, if you know, was beaten for trying to do it? _____

What group did you hear was responsible for beating persons who tried to withdraw from membership? _____

57. Were you in fear that you would be attacked and beaten up by members if you tried to drop membership? _____ What groups did you fear might do this? _____

58. Were you told that if you tried to drop membership the organization would report this matter to the Japanese Government and that when you were deported to Japan you would get in trouble with the Japanese Government? _____ Who told you this? _____

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

59. Were you told that if you tried to drop membership the organization leaders would report this matter to the Japanese Government and that your alien parents would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when they were sent to Japan for not being able to control your actions? _____ Who told you this? (State the names, blocks where they lived and whether Issei, Kibei or Nisei) _____

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

60. Did you have your hair cut short or shaved? _____ When? _____. Who did it? _____ Did you wear any insignia of the organization and, if so, what insignia? _____

61. If you or any member of your family was placed in the "Stockade" at Tule Lake Center state who was, for what period of time and for what reason _____

62. What was the nature of your employment and where did you work while you were in Tule Lake? cook at mess hall 35.

What were your working hours? _____ Were you working while you were a member of any organization at Tule? _____ In what block? _____ What were the names of some of your fellow workers? _____

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

When? _____ By whom? _____

Re: REQUESTS FOR FORMS UPON WHICH
TO RENOUNCE CITIZENSHIP

64. (a) In what Block did you live in the Tule Lake Center? 35.
64. (b) When did you send a letter to the Attorney General or the Justice Department asking for forms upon which to renounce your citizenship?
Mr Andy Sugimoto wrote a letter for me sometime in 1944
64. (c) Where did you get the forms? _____ When? _____
64. (d) In what Center were you at that time? Tule Lake Block
Number: 35.

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

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

65. Did you send that letter to the Attorney General or to the Justice Department before that December 21, 1944 announcement that all the WRA Centers would be closed within a year? Yes. Did you send it between December 21, 1944 and January 29, 1945? _____.
66. Did you send it after the announcement of January 29, 1945, that the Tule Lake Center would be kept open? _____.

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

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

1945: In the Newell Star? no; from a notice on a bulletin board? _____;
 from the Block Manager? no; from what other persons? _____

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

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

67. If the announcement of December 21, 1944, that all Centers would be clos-
 ed within a year and the announcement of January 29, 1945, that Tule Lake
 Center would be kept open and there would not be any forcible relocations
 did not have anything to do with your decision to renounce your citizen-
 ship did you send the letter to the Justice Department asking for forms
 upon which to renounce citizenship because of any of the following fears,
 namely: (a) fear of separation from alien members of your family, such
 as father? _____ mother? ~~yes~~ father-in-law? _____ mother-in-law? _____ step-
 -father? _____ step-mother? _____ other aliens? _____ who you believed were
 to be deported to Japan? _____; (b) fear of being separated from citizen
 members of your family, such as your wife? yes husband? _____ children?
 _____ who you believed would have to relocate in the U. S.? yes or who
 you believed would be deported to Japan? yes; (c) fear of being deported
 yourself because you had given negative answers to Questions Nos. 27 or
 28 and were considered a disloyal person? yes; (d) fear of treat or harm
 to yourself? yes or your wife? yes or husband? _____ or children? yes
 or mother? _____ or father? _____ or other members? _____ of your family from
 gangs in the Center? yes; (e) fear of mistreatment or physical harm from
 the Government or its agents? no.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Block 35

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

my mother passed away at July 4/1944 & requested that I be taken care of in Japan & that I be beside my father's grave

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

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

Henze - 1850 in Block 35

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

wife and 2 children

What members of your family pressured, threatened or persuaded you to send that letter? none

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

77. Did your husband? _____ wife? _____ father? none mother? _____ brothers? _____ sisters? _____ in-laws? _____ force you to send a letter requesting forms on which to renounce your citizenship so that you wouldn't be separated from them by being forced to relocate while they remained in camp or finally were deported to Japan? If such person or persons were

citizens of the U. S. state whether they already had sent for forms upon which to renounce their citizenship? _____

What did such person or persons say to you to force you to renounce your citizenship? _____

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

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

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

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

80. Did you decide to apply for forms upon which to renounce your citizenship because you believed your life was being frittered away uselessly in camp?

Yes; that you feared that you might be confined to camp until the war ended? Yes which might take many years? Yes or that if the war did not come to an end you would be kept in camp forever? Yes or that when and

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

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

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

I did not know

State what members of your family told you this. _____

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

they lived at Tule Lake and the name of any organizations to which they belonged rumors

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

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

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

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

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

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

87. Name the other members of your family whom you believed would get in trouble there if you didn't renounce your citizenship and state whether they were in the Center with you. wife and child

88. If any members of your family were in Japan at the time, did you fear that they might be punished by the Japanese government if it learned that you did not renounce your U. S. citizenship? no What members of your family there did you fear might get in such trouble?

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

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

What did you fear would happen to you or to them? I would not

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

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

Blk 42

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

All the Kibeis are renouncing, and this to your benefit.

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

member of dan

Who were the Issei leaders of those organizations and in what Blocks did they live? _____

The Kibei leaders and Blocks where they lived? _____

The Nisei leaders and Blocks where they lived? _____

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

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

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

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

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

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

Were you in fear of the members of any of the organizations? no. OF

what organizations were you in fear? Hoshi dan &

Seinen dan

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

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

Why were you in fear? might be harmed

Were any other members of your family in fear of them or their organizations and, if so, state the names of your family members who were in fear of them? wife

93. If you or any member of your family or any friends were attacked by any of the leaders or members of any of the pressure groups for not doing what the pressure group leaders wanted state the names of the persons who were attacked, the time and place where attacked and by whom. none

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

yes Had any of them threatened you? no. If so, what were their names and state what they said to you.

95. Were you in fear that members of your family might be attacked and physically harmed if you did not send that letter, and, if so, state what members of your family you feared might be harmed by them. wife

children

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

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

97. While you were in Tule were you ever called an inu? no spy? _____; a stooge? _____; an informer? _____; a White Jap? _____; a traitor? _____; kokuzoku? _____; or other names? _____, for not doing what the organizations wanted you to do? _____. What names were you called? _____

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

98. How many persons called on you or spoke to you and asked you if you had sent for the forms upon which to renounce your citizenship? 7. What were their names? _____

Did anyone check up on your mail in the block manager's office to see whether or not you had sent such a letter or had received an answering letter from the Justice Department? ?. State the names of the persons who checked up on you in this manner. _____

Did anyone take down your name as being a person who did not send such a form or was late in sending for such a form? no. State the names of the persons who did this and whether they were Issei, Kibei or Nisei: _____

99. Were any members of your family or friends attacked, beaten or threatened for not sending for the forms? no. Name the persons who were attacked or beaten. _____

Were you ostracized for not sending in such a letter promptly? no. Did friends shun or avoid you or refuse to talk to you because you had not sent for the forms? no. Was your spouse? _____; your children? _____; or other members of your family? _____ mistreated for your delay in sending such a letter? _____. What mistreatment did they suffer and from whom? _____

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

Re: RENUNCIATION HEARING

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

Did you have your hearing before the renunciation of your wife? yes. husband? _____; brothers? _____ or sisters? _____. Did you have it on the same day as your wife? yes; husband? _____. On what date did you have your renunciation hearing? _____. Was your hearing officer a man? yes; a woman? _____. Did you have an interpreter at your hearing? yes. Did you need one? yes.

102. At your renunciation hearing did you tell the hearing officer that you wanted to renounce because you were loyal to Japan, or that you wanted Japan to win the war, or that you were against the U. S. or make other statements indicating loyalty to Japan or disloyalty to the U. S.? no.

What, in substance, did you tell the hearing officer as reasons why you wanted to renounce your citizenship? I said I wish to take my

acting my mother to Japan. This was her last wish.

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

Andy Sugamoto

103. Did the hearing officer tell you that you did not have to renounce your citizenship in order to go to Japan? I was told I did not have to but right away? yes Did you believe this? no

Were you in fear of the hearing officer? yes. Why? I went up after the

Did you fear to tell the hearing officer the real reasons why you were renouncing your citizenship? yes. What did you think would happen if

you had told him the real reasons? I might be harmed after

I leave the hearing room.

104. Did you fear that if you did and your renunciation was not accepted that you would get in trouble with your parents? _____; other family members?

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

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

1945, announcement were you still in fear of eventual relocation in a hostile area? _____) Were you then in fear of being drafted? yes. Were

you in fear of separation from members of your family? yes. From what members? wife & children

Were they in Tule Lake? yes or in what other Center? _____

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

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

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

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

the leaders or members been removed to other camps at the time you had your hearing? no 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? Norize, Kirata, Yanobira,

_____ ; in your Block? yes

Were you in fear of them? yes.

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

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

What other members of your family were removed from Tule Lake Center to Bismarck? _____;

to Santa Fe? _____ When? _____

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

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

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

wife Barney

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? *none* Did you fear that those family members would be deported to Japan and that if you gave such answers you would be re-united with them and be deported along with them? _____.

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

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

Re: MITIGATION HEARING

109. Did you have a "mitigation hearing" between December, 1945, and April, 1946? *none* In what Center did you have this hearing? _____

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

brother in law - Takeso Matsumoto
Army

State the relationship of such person to you *brother in law*

State the Serial Number of such person _____

Has such person received an Honorable Discharge? *yes*

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

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

Year _____ Month _____

Where were you at the time? _____

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

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

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

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

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

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

Where? Onomichi, Hiroshima Years you
voted? 1946 - only once - 3/1946 What elections? Assemblyman's

Why did you vote in those elections? neighbors excited purpose

republican - it was emergency
What Allied military officers told you to vote? _____

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

What Japanese officials told you to vote? _____

What neighborhood association told you to vote? _____

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

Mr. Nagao, Onomichi, Hiroshima, Japan

What were you told would happen to you if you didn't vote? It was not good

for the city and I must vote promptly. - also I could not

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

get food rations

Since returning to Japan in 1946 has your name been registered in any
family Koseki? none When (what year) _____

Where? _____

Did you personally apply to be registered in a Koseki? _____

Where did you go to be registered? _____ When? _____

Why did you go to be registered? _____

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

What relation is that person to you? _____

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

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

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

_____ or would not have been given an address to

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

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

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

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

Have you worked for the United States Government or Allied military auth-
orities while in Japan? yes For what service? British
In what capacity? cook-utempter Where did you perform your
work? Onomichi, Hiroshima Dates of your employment? _____

Kure 1946 — 11/1956
What is your occupation now? unemployed Where? _____

What property do you own in Japan? none

Nature of property? _____

Estimated valuation of that property? _____

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

mother - Shikunasa Awamura - 20485 Hayward, Calif
Highland Ave,

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

return to above

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

Have you filed an application with a U. S. Consul in Japan for a U. S.

Passport? yes . When did you file it? 10/24/951

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

What reasons did the U. S. Consul give you for refusing to issue you a passport? rejected - it was a voluntary act

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

Have you registered as an alien in Japan? none When? _____

Where? _____

Date: June 14, 1957

Shukiji Awamura
Signature

132-2 MINAMI SANGENYA

ONOMICHI-SHI, HIROSHIMA Ken
Address
JAPAN

none
Telephone Number