

15:3

YAMAKAWA, GEORGE HIROSHI

1948-1962

78/177

C

TO MR. WAYNE M. COLLINS:

The undersigned GEORGE HIROSHI YAMAKAWA
wishes to be included in the mass suit to restore my United
States Citizenship.

George Hiroshi Yamakawa
Signature

ACTIVE LIST

Name GEORGE HIROSHI YAMAKAWA 8/17/48
Present address UENOKAWACHI, NISHISUDAMURA
CHIKUTO-GUN, FUKUOKA-KEN
Date of birth FEB. 22 1919
Month Day Year
Place of birth TACOMA WASHINGTON
Township State

Place of citizenship renouncement:

TULE-LAKE SEGREGATION CENTER
NOVEMBER 1944

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

APPROVED 1945

MR. WAYNE M. COLLINS
220 BUSS STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, 4
CALIFORNIA.

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

August 7, 1957

Mr. Hiroshi Yamakawa
Chiuyjo-gun, Shiida-machi,
Uyenokawa-chi, Fukuoka-ken
Japan

Dear Mr. Hiroshi Yamakawa:

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

August 7, 1957

Mr. Hiroshi Yamakawa
Chikujyo-gun, Shiida-machi,
Uyenokawa-chi, Fukuoka-ken
Japan

Dear Mr. Yamakawa:

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.

P.S. In the event that you obtain administrative clearance you will be a U. S. citizen. In the event that the Justice Department denies you clearance you will be able to return to the United States as a "non-quota immigrant" because your wife is a U. S. citizen.

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

Telephone GARfield 1-5827

SEP 17 1957

Mr. George Hiroshi Yamakawa
Chikujyo-gun, Shiida Machi,
Uyenokawa-shi, Fukuoka Ken,
Japan

Dear Mr. Yamakawa:

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.

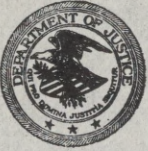
Therefore, I suggest that you wait patiently for the decision in your case which I shall relay to you just as soon as I receive information from the Department.

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



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ejf

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

GCD:CMR
146-54- 853
93-1-1320

NOV 18 1957

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

Re: George Hiroshi Yamakawa

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 September 18, 1957,
enclosing affidavit for a determination as to whether the case
of the above-named subject may be considered as coming within the
coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the case of
Acheson v. Murakami, 176 F.2d, 953, in accordance with a letter
from this Department dated September 21, 1953, to Mr. Wayne M.
Collins.

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

This subject was born February 22, 1919, in the United States and
resided in Japan from 1922 to 1935. He received his education in Japan.
7 The pertinent files of the War Relocation Authority reflect that he gave
✓ a negative answer to question 27 of the Army-WRA registration form and
answered question 28, "applied for repatriation." He executed applications
6 for repatriation on July 2, 1943 and again on September 24, 1945, after the
✓ cessation of hostilities. He was a member of the Hokoku Seinen-Dan and the
8 Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-Dan. At his renunciation hearing he affirmed that his
9B loyalty was to Japan and that he desired to return to that country. During
9C the course of an interview with an officer of the Immigration and Naturali-
✓ zation Service, on May 14, 1945, he said he considered the United States
an enemy country. He repatriated to Japan on November 25, 1945. He now
attributes his renunciation to fear and duress. In view of the foregoing
we consider his present allegations to be self-serving and not entitled to
any weight.

In accordance with our above-referred to letter of September 21 1953, we attach the original and ~~three~~ copies of the affidavit for return to Mr. Collins.

Yours very truly,

Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By:

Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enc: Original and ~~three~~
copies of affidavit.

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

March 21, 1958

Mr. George Hiroshi Yamakawa
Chikujyo-gun, Shiida Machi,
Uyenokawa-shi, Fukuoka Ken,
Japan

Dear Mr. Yamakawa:

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

"This subject was born February 22, 1919, in the United States and resided in Japan from 1922 to 1935. He received his education in Japan. The pertinent files of the War Relocation Authority reflect that he gave a negative answer to question 27 of the Army-WRA registration form and answered question 28, 'applied for repatriation.' He executed applications for repatriation on July 2, 1943 and again on September 24, 1945, after the cessation of hostilities. He was a member of the Hokoku Seinen-Dan and the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-Dan. At his renunciation hearing he affirmed that his loyalty was to Japan and that he desired to return to that country. During the course of an interview with an officer of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, on May 14, 1945, he said he considered the United States an enemy country. He repatriated to Japan on November 25, 1945. He now attributes his renunciation to fear and duress. In view of the foregoing we consider his present allegations to be self-serving and not entitled to any weight."

I believe that by preparing a new affidavit going into more details that you yet may receive administrative clearance. In order to enable me to prepare another affidavit for you I would thank you to answer the following questions fully and to the best of your ability and send your answers to me promptly by airmail.

1. Why did you answer "No" to Question 27 of the Army-WRA registration form, and why did you answer "applied for repatriation" to Question 28?
2. Why did you apply for repatriation to Japan on July 2, 1943 when you were in the Heart Mountain WRA Center?
3. What were your reasons for applying for repatriation on September 24, 1945 in the alien internment camp at Bismarck, North Dakota, after the end of the war?
4. What were your reasons for becoming and remaining a member of the Hokoku Seinen-Dan?
5. What were your reasons for becoming and remaining a member of the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-Dan? When did you become a member? How long were you a member? When you you stop being a member?
6. Why did you state at your renunciation hearing that you were loyal to Japan and wanted to return to Japan?

7. Why, in an interview with an Immigration and Naturalization Service officer on May 14, 1945, did you say that you considered the United States an enemy country?

8. What were your reasons for repatriating to Japan on November 25, 1945?

As soon as you send me full and complete answers and explanations to the above questions, I will prepare an amplified affidavit for administrative processing to the Justice Department.

Very truly yours,

WMC:fd

George Hiroshi Yamakawa
Minokawachi Ikidamachi
Chikujogun Tukuwakem
Same Japan

Regent
April 5, 1958

Mr. Mayne M. Collins
attorney at law
mills tower, 220 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, California

Dear Sir

I am in receipt of your letter dated March 21, 1958. I shall try to answer your question as accurately and as much in detail as possible.

- ① I regret that I do not remember distinctly question 27 of the Army-WRA registration form, but my reason for answering "applied for repatriation" to question 28 was that I had an old-aged grand mother, mother and a young brother in Japan whom I had supported until the war. Their livelihood and their well-being were of my utmost concern. I thought the only way to learn of their existence and help them was to come to Japan. There was no other way to get in touch with them.
- ② My reason for applying for repatriation was as stated in answer ①.
- ③ The only and sole reason was that I was very deeply concerned about my grand mother, mother and young brother left unsupported in Japan.
- ④ As I have stated in ①, ② and ③ my sole concern was for my family. At this time I was told that I would have to join the Kokoku Seinen-Don if I were to ever see my grand mother, mother and young brother again. This I become a member.
- ⑤ My reason for becoming a member of Sokufu-Kokoku Seinen-Don was as stated in ④. I do not remember exactly when I become a member, but I was interned at Tule Lake. I was a member until I returned to Japan.
- ⑥ I thought it was the only way I could see and look after my folks at that time.
- ⑦ Same as ⑥.
- ⑧ To look after my grand mother, mother and young brother.

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.

I hope that the above will suffice to make a favorable affidavit. If there is anything I can submit please let me know. Hoping for a favorable reply,
I am,

Very truly yours
George Hiroshi Yamakawa

折込線

George Hiroshi Yamakawa
Wenokawachi Chikyojyun
Rukwaka Ken Jossan

PAR AVION
航空



Mr Mayne M. Collins
Attorney at Law
Mills Tower, 220 Bush St.
San Francisco 4,
California.
W. S. A.

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

折込線

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.

May 17, 1958

Mr. George Hiroshi Yamakawa
Chikujyo-gun, Shiida Machi,
Uyenokawa-chi
Fukuoka Ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Yamakawa:

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,

Enc.

May 17, 1958

Mr. George Hiroshi Yamakawa
Chikujyo-gun, Shiida Machi,
Uyenokawa-chi
Fukuoka Ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Yamakawa:

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,

Enc.

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

August 18, 1958

Mr. George Hiroshi Yamakawa
Chikujyo-gun, Shiida Machi
Uyenokawa-chi
Fukuoka Ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Yamakawa:

The Affidavit forms you recently sent to me have been examined and compared with the records in my office. The forms appear 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.

As soon as the Justice Department informs me of its decision I shall let you know. Because of the fairly large number of affidavits of other renunciants also being processed it probably will take several months before a final decision in your case is made by the Justice Department.

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

If the Justice Department clears you by this administrative method I shall send you a copy of the letter it transmits to the State Department so that you can file the copy of that letter with the U.S. Consul at the time you make an application to him for a U.S. passport. If the passport then issues you will be able to return to the United States as a U.S. citizen.

If the Justice Department does not clear you for passport purposes you, nevertheless, then can apply to a U.S. Consul in Japan for a "Certificate of Identity" and I will set your trial for hearing in court and send to you or to the Consul a statement from the Clerk of the Court showing that your individual hearing will be held within six months. You then can return to the U.S. on that certificate for your trial.

Very truly yours,

(VIA AIRLETTER)

October 28, 1958

Mr. George Hiroshi Yamakawa
Chikujyo-gun, Shiida Machi
Uyenokawa-chi, Fukuoka Ken
Japan

Dear Mr. Yamakawa:

You have been successful in the administrative remedy pursued in your case. The Justice Department has reached the conclusion that you personally renounced your U.S. citizenship because of fear, coercion and duress.

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:

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 am enclosing a copy of the transmittal letter of the Justice Department to the State Department which you must keep in your possession and present to a U.S. Consul in Japan when you apply for your U.S. passport.

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
Encl. 1

GCD:CMR
146-54-853
93-1-1320

OCT 21 1958

*Approved
S. J. Sanders
note*

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

Re: George Hiroshi Yamakawa
Your ref: Abo, et al v. Robers, et al.
Furuya, et al v. Rogers, et al. (Consolidated
actions - Civil Nos. 25294 & 25295). Renunciation
of Citizenship, Former Title 8 U.S.C. 801(i).

Dear Mr. Schnacke:

This is in response to your letter of August 15, 1958, 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.

Upon reconsideration of all the evidence in this case, and the 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. However, we are unable to agree to the disposition of his case as outlined in our above-mentioned letter to Mr. Collins, for the reason there is evidence of record that since his return to Japan this subject voted in a political election in that country. ✓

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:

Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enclosures:

Original and copy of affidavit.

Three copies of letter to Department of State.

cc: Department of State

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

OCT 21 1958

GCD:CMR
146-54-853
93-1-1320

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

Attention: Miss Frances Knight
Director, Passport Office

Re: George Hiroshi Yamakawa
Your ref: P130

Dear Sirs:

There is enclosed, for your information, a copy of a letter from this Department to Robert H. Schmacks, 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 there is evidence of record that since his return to Japan subject voted in a political election in that country. Also enclosed is a copy of the additional affidavit submitted by the subject.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN LOUB
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By:

Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enclosures:
Copy of affidavit.
Copy of letter to
Robert H. Schmacks, Esquire.

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
Taka-jo-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, Shiida-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,

WMC:ss

ALL CONTENT

CHRONICALLY

SMOOTH-ROSE



TH

Call his sister
in Lay Brook

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

OCT 1 1960

┌
Mr. George Hiroshi Yamakawa
c/o Uyeda Boarding House
1243 N. Hoover St.
Los Angeles, Calif.

2000/-
W

FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

BALANCE \$780.00

G.H. YAMAKAWA
1243 N. HOOVER ST.
L.A. 29, CALIF.



WAYNE M. COLLINS

ATTORNEY AT LAW

MILLS TOWER

220 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO 4

CALIFORNIA

*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. George Hiroshi Yamakawa
Chikujyo-gun, Shiida machi
Uyenokawa-chi, Fukuoka Ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Yamakawa:

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/

Note signed 5/26/60 for \$800.00

\$20 a month starting 9/20/60

I changed my address
to 3615 Caspian ave.
Long Beach 10,
California.

George Yamakawa

2/15/64 noted

November 1, 1961

Mrs. Yoshiko Yamakawa
3615 Caspian Avenue
Long Beach 10, California

Dear Mrs. Yamakawa:

I would thank you to let me know if the U.S. Consul in Fukuoka or Kobe issued you a U.S. passport and if you returned thereon as a U.S. citizen.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss

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 <u>George Hiroshi Yamakawa</u>		Date of Birth <u>Feb. 22, 1919</u> ✓	
2. If born prior to December 1, 1924	(A) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality? <u>No</u>	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 <u>1922</u>	To <u>1935</u>	<u>Taken as child.</u>	
<u>Feb. 1941</u>	<u>June 1941</u>	<u>Visit</u>	
<u>Dec. 1945</u>	<u>present</u>	<u>See Question 10(A).</u>	
5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:			
School		Period of Attendance	
<u>Grammar School</u>		From <u>1926</u>	To <u>1934</u>
Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary).			
<u>General courses</u>			
6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan? <u>Yes</u> . If so, give date <u>Jan. 1944</u> , and your reasons for so applying:			
<u>(See attached sheet)</u>			
7. (A) Have you ever expressly indicated that you would not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States?		Have you ever declined to answer when asked whether you would swear unqualified allegiance?	
<u>Yes, see attached sheet</u>		<u>No</u>	
Or have you ever given a qualified answer to such question asked at War Relocation Centers? <u>No</u> . 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? <u>Yes</u> . If so, state when you changed your mind and your reasons therefor: <u>I would have been willing to do so if had opportunity as a free citizen.</u>			

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

Later found this out.

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

(B) Give reasons for becoming a member:

I lived in Block 72 where there were organization leaders like Mr. K. Obata, Mr. Takeo Hamamoto and Mr. Yoshinaga. Mr. K. Obata and Mr. Y. Takai said I should join, that I could repatriate earlier to Japan, and I believed that if I did not join I would be unable to remain in the block as all the people were dan members.

marck in Feb. 1945.

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

(See attached sheet)

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

6:

I was evacuated with my elder sister and her family from Los Angeles, Calif., to Pomona Assembly Center and afterward to Heart Mt. and Tule Lake. My stepmother, grandmother and brother were in Japan. My father and mother had died. There were a number of men in the Tule Lake Center like Mr. K. Obata, Mr. Kobayashi, Mr. Hamamoto who told me I should make request; these men became Hoshi Dan leaders. They said it was futile to try to remain in the U.S. I believed that the Government would probably deport me anyway as I was a Kibei and had visited Japan in 1941 so I had little chance for a normal life as a real citizen in this country. My grandmother was in Japan and my younger brother, and I worried about their welfare as my stepmother was having difficulties supporting them.

7(A):

I registered for the draft in 1940; received 4-F, then 1-A and I sold my car and ceased work, and went to the draft board awaiting induction, and the board later notified me that they would not take any persons of my race for a while. Then at camp I received 4-C, alien enemy classification.

There was a lot of discussion and protest in the Heart Mt. Center about the army questions, that we had been confined and not acceptable for service but viewed as alien enemies, that if we were drafted, we would be persecuted while in service and discriminated against because of our ancestry, and therefore answers should be "no." I believed that by giving "no" answers I would be able to stay in the Center and be free from danger of persecution by Caucasians.

8(C):

I was assistant ward chairman, but I was assigned this job the day before I was sent to Bismarck so did not do anything. I had been asked by some men to become a ward chairman and I declined and I was put in as a vice ward chairman in name only, and somebody else was put in as ward chairman. I attended only two or three of the lectures or meetings while I was a member and went to exercises off and on.

9(A):

I was afraid of having to be sent outside of camp where it was dangerous to live because of the great hostility of the public against persons of Japanese ancestry as there had been many incidents showing persecution and bad treatment. I believed I could not get a job ~~xx~~ and that I might run into mob violence, and it was better to get form to renounce and be safe from the danger outside until conditions were better for us.

Camp life was very dreary and disheartening as there was little hope for anything better, and I believed that I would be deported sooner or later. People said that Kibei who had gone to Japan for visit just before the war were suspected by the U.S. Government and that it really intended to get rid of us sooner or later by deporting us. Also I had signed "no" to questions 27 and 28 and signed for repatriation and so many persons said I'd get deported sooner or later. Also there had been violence in camp and soldiers had driven around searching, and Mr. Okamoto was shot, and there had been beatings and attacks by fanatics, and there was no protection against the agitation that was stirred up. Everybody in Block 72 was in the dan and I was afraid of the organizations and their power, and that they might suspect me and I would be harmed.

9(A) continued:

Mr. Fukami, Issei, in Block 68, said that if I did not get the forms and renounce that my name would be put on organization black-list and would be reported to the Japanese government. I was afraid that I would get in trouble with the Japanese government when I arrived there, that I would be punished and the Hoshi Dan members were saying this would happen. Mr. Obata, Mr. Okata and others talked ~~xxxx~~ about this trouble in Japan for persons who did not renounce. I was worried that harm would come to my grandmother, brother and stepmother who were then in Japan, if it were found out that I did not renounce citizenship, that Japanese agents would take reprisals.

There were a lot of people who asked me about getting form to renounce, like Mr. Kamimoto and Mr. Miyano-hira and others. I was afraid that if I did not conform I would be in for trouble all around, and since it appeared inevitable that I would be deported anyway, I believed the safest thing to do was to renounce and in this way I had some protection and it was the only way I could avoid being attacked and beaten in Block 72.

10(A):

I had renounced citizenship and it was long period that I went through always thinking that I was deportable and unwanted in this country, and unacceptable to the public. My younger brother, grandmother and stepmother were in Japan and I wanted to see how they were as I believed stepmother was having hard time supporting them. Being sent to Bismarck with so many Dan members, they would not have let me change my mind if I had known I could and I hadn't been worried ~~xxxx~~ that life outside was dangerous for persons of my race.

10(B):

In 1947 I voted about twice at Nishi suna mura Uyenokawa, Fukuoka Ken in election. Election officials kept pestering me and block election official told me to vote. I believed if I did not vote, I would not be able to get rice ration, and ~~xxx~~ would be ostracized. It was an order of SCAP that everybody who was old enough and was a resident must vote.

(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:

I was afraid I would be suspected and would not be able to remain in the same block.

9. (A) When did you decide to apply for forms upon which to renounce your United States citizenship? About Jan. 1945.
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: I was afraid to say very much and that my renunciation might not be approved and I would be harmed by people in my block. I did not feel good about renouncing and I was ~~xxx~~ afraid to tell the hearing officer about the pressure of the dan group.

(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:

I believe hearing came right after getting form and my situation was same as explained in answer to Question 9(A). I was sent to Bismarck Feb., 1945.

(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 that I could do anything until I was in Japan and I learned I could join the lawsuit in San Francisco court to ~~cancel~~ cancel my renunciation.

(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.

(See attached sheet)

(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
Answer Yes or No
on _____

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

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

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

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

Relationship

Name

Branch of Service

Serial Number

Hiroshi Yamakawa
(Signature in full of applicant)

Japan
Prefecture of Fukuoka
City of Fukuoka
Consulate of the United States of America

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of August, 1957.

Wm. Dixon
Wm. Dixon
American Vice Consul

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

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 George Hiroshi Yamakawa		Date of Birth Feb. 22, 1919	
2. If born prior to December 1, 1924	(A) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality? No	When	Where
3. If born since December 1, 1924	(A) Was your name ever registered with a Japanese Consulate for the purpose of reserving your Japanese nationality?		
If so, did you thereafter renounce your Japanese nationality?	When	Where	
4. State periods of visits to Japan and purpose of each visit:			
Date		Purpose	
From 1922	To 1935	Taken as child.	
Feb. 1941	June 1941	Visit	
Dec. 1945	present	See Question 10(A).	
5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:			
School		Period of Attendance	
Grammar School		From 1926	To 1934
Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary).			
General courses			
6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan? Yes If so, give date July, 1943, & Sept. 1945 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? No	
Or have you ever given a qualified answer to such question asked at War Relocation Centers? No If so, give your reasons:			
See attached sheet			
(B) If your answer to any of the questions in (A) is affirmative, then did you ever subsequently change your mind and express your willingness to swear an unqualified allegiance or would you have been willing to do so if an opportunity had been afforded you? Yes If so, state when you changed your mind and your reasons therefor:			
I would have been willing to do so if had opportunity as a free citizen.			

(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:

Later found this out.

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

x Probably from beginning until sent to Bis-march in Feb. 1945.

(B) Give reasons for becoming a member:

I lived in Block 72 where there were organization leaders like Mr. K. Obata, Mr. Takeo Hamamoto and Mr. Yoshinaga. Mr. K. Obata and Mr. Y. Takai said I should join, that I could repatriate earlier to Japan, and I believed that if I did not join I would be unable to remain in the block as all the people were dan members.

My worry over my family in Japan was made worse when I heard the stories that were told to me. At this time I was told that I would have to join the dan if I were to ever see my grandmother, stepmother and younger brother again. I had very little to do with the organization and the activities - but I thought that it would be a great risk to oppose the leaders and their following.

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

See attached sheet.

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

6:

I was evacuated with my elder sister and her family from Los Angeles, Calif., to Pomona Assembly Center and afterward to Heart Mt. and Tule Lake. My stepmother, grandmother and brother were in Japan. My father and mother had died. There were a number of men in the Tule Lake Center like Mr. K. Obata, Mr. Kobayashi, Mr. Hamamoto who told me I should make request; these men became Hoshi Dan leaders. They said it was futile to try to remain in the U.S. I believed that the Government would probably deport me anyway as I was a Kibei and had visited Japan in 1941 so I had little chance for a normal life as a real citizen in this country. My grandmother was in Japan and my younger brother, and I worried about their welfare as my stepmother was having difficulties supporting them.

Before the war I had supported my family in Japan - aged grandmother, stepmother and younger brother - and their livelihood and well-being were of my utmost concern. I thought the only way to even learn of their existence and help them was to go to Japan. There was no other way to get in touch with them.

While in camp I was constantly reminded of my castout status and that I was deprived of even a choice to make about real citizenship. Of course, if there had been any opportunity for me to believe that real citizenship would be mine again and I would have the goodwill of the public and the U.S. Government, it would have been brought me great relief to know this because I could have worked out my life better and at the same time fulfilled my obligations to my family in Japan. But this was not the way that things were going. The pressure and influence of camp life were difficult to live through and my mind was pressed with worry and anxiety.

7(A):

I registered for the draft in 1940; received 4-F, then 1-A and I sold my car and ceased work, and went to the draft board awaiting induction, and the board later notified me that they would not take any persons of my race for a while. Then at camp I received 4-C, alien enemy classification.

There was a lot of discussion and protest in the Heart Mt. Center about the army questions, that we had been confined and not acceptable for service but viewed as alien enemies, that if we were drafted, we would be persecuted while in service and discriminated against because of our ancestry, and therefore answers should be "no". I believed that by giving "no" answer and saying that repatriation was requested, I would be able to stay in the Center and be free from danger of persecution by Caucasians.

My family circumstances were as explained in answer to Question 6.

There were so many stories in camp that I do not exactly remember now how they all went - it was matter of safety to give "no" answers, and that persons applying for repatriation did not need to answer, that it was risky to think of "yes" answers, etc. The only means of safety that I knew and at the same time relieve my anxiety about my family in Japan was to answer as I did.

8(c):

I was assistant ward chairman, but I was assigned this job the day before I was sent to Bismarck so did not do anything. I had been asked by some men to become a ward chairman and I declined and I was put in as a vice ward chairman in name only, and somebody else was put in as ward chairman. I attended only two or three of the lectures or meetings while I was a member and went to exercises off and on.

9(A):

I was afraid of having to be sent outside of camp where it was dangerous to live because of the great hostility of the public against persons of Japanese ancestry as there had been many incidents showing persecution and bad treatment. I believed I could not get a job and that I might run into mob violence, and it was better to get form to renounce and be safe from the danger outside until conditions were better for us.

Camp life was very dreary and disheartening as there was little hope for anything better, and I believed that I would be deported sooner or later. People said that Kibei who had gone to Japan for visit just before the war were suspected by the U.S. Government and that it really intended to get rid of us sooner or later by deporting us. Also I had signed "no" to questions 27 and signed for repatriation and so many persons said I'd get deported sooner or later. Also there had been violence in camp and soldiers had driven around searching, and Mr. Okamoto was shot, and there had been beatings and attacks by fanatics, and there was no protection against the agitation that was stirred up. Everybody in Block 72 was in the dan and I was afraid of the organizations and their power, and that they might suspect me and I would be harmed. Mr. Fukami, Issei, in Block 68, said that if I did not get the forms and renounce that my name would be put on organization black-list and would be reported to the Japanese government when I arrived there, that I would be punished and the Hoshi Dan members were saying this would happen. Mr. Obata, Mr. Okata and others talked about this trouble in Japan for persons who did not renounce. I was worried that harm would come to my grandmother, brother, and stepmother who were then in Japan, if it were found out that I did not renounce citizenship, that Japanese agents would take reprisals.

There were a lot of people who asked me about getting form to renounce, like Mr. Kamimoto and Mr. Miyanohira and others. I was afraid that if I did not conform I would be in for trouble all around, and since it appeared inevitable that I would be deported anyway, I believed the safest thing to do was to renounce and in this way I had some protection and it was the only way I could avoid being attacked and beaten in Block 72.

9(B):

I was afraid to say very much and that my renunciation might not be approved and I would be harmed by people in my block. I did not feel good about renouncing and I was afraid to tell the hearing officer about the pressure of the dan group.

It was my thinking from everything that was said to me before the hearing that certain statements had to be made - otherwise there would not be approval. It was said that the statements must be pro-Japanese and that was sure way to get approval.

I had to say something - and I did not dare to speak against the agitators in camp because of reprisals.

9(C):

I believe hearing came right after getting form and my situation was same as explained in answer to Question 9(A). I was sent to Bismarck Feb., 1945.

At Bismarck, there was pro-Japanese thinking and conduct, especially by the older Japanese men who took it upon themselves to keep after me so that I would do their bidding. Their ways were not just like wise and kind elders but they were fanatic and they imposed their will. I knew no better at this time. I had been cut off from the outside world and from any hope about my status. I did not know I could do anything about my status and even if I had known the dan men would not have tolerated any attempts to remedy my situation.

I made pro-Japanese statement during interview with Immigration Service official - just as when I had renunciation hearing, as I believed it was necessary to follow through with such a showing in order to appear voluntary about repatriation and not be deported because to be sent like a deported person would mean much trouble. I was very worried about my family members in Japan and their dependence upon my assistance.

10(A):

I had renounced citizenship and it was long period that I went through always thinking that I was deportable and unwanted in this country, and unacceptable to the public. My younger brother, grandmother and stepmother were in Japan and I wanted to see how they were as I believed stepmother was having hard time supporting them. Being sent to Bismarck with so many Dan members, they would not have let me change my mind if I had known I could and I hadn't been worried that life outside was dangerous for persons of my race.

10(B):

In 1947 I voted about twice at Nishi Suna Mura, Uyenokawa, Fukuoka Ken in election. Election officials kept pestering me and block election official told me to vote. I believed if I did not vote, I would not be able to get rice ration, and would be ostracized. It was an order of SCAP that everybody who was old enough and was a resident must vote.

(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:

About Jan. 1945

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 that I could do anything until I was in Japan and I learned I could join the lawsuit in San Francisco court to cancel my renunciation.

(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.

See attached sheet.

(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
Answer Yes or No
on.....

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

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

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

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

Relationship	Name
Branch of Service	Serial Number

JAPAN
PREFECTURE OF FUKUOKA } SS: /s/ George Hiroshi Yamakawa
CITY OF FUKUOKA
CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (Signature in full of applicant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of July, 1958

U.S. Consulate Seal

/s/ A.B. Corcoran
United States Vice Consul

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. George Hiroshi Yamakawa
 b. Male? ☒ Female? ☐ Maiden Name? _____
 c. Birth place? Tacoma, Wash. Birth date? 2/22/1919
 d. Have you ever renounced Japanese Nationality? no When? _____
 Where? _____

Have you ever visited Japan? yes When? 1922 — 1935
12/1945 — 4/1946 — 6/1946
 Did you attend school in Japan? yes When? to present
 How long? 8 years What Schools? Grammar School
 Period of attendance: 1926 — 1934

Voting 1947
 106 —

PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS

1. Where did you live before evacuation? Los Angeles, Calif.
 2. What was your occupation before evacuation? nursery work
at Venice, Calif.
 3. Who, if anyone, was wholly or partially dependent upon you for support at the time you were evacuated? none
 4. Where did your father and mother reside at the time of evacuation? Japan — father was deceased — 1937
mother was 11
 Were they aliens? yes
 What were their ages at the time of evacuation? father 52; mother 11
 Were your parents both evacuated also? none Was either of them in ill health while in a WRA Center? _____ Was either of them hospitalized while in a WRA Center? _____ If so, when and in what Center? _____
 Were you or any other members of your family in ill health while in a WRA Center? none 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? 1947 at Japan
 What is the name of your spouse? Yoshihiko

67-
 13
 72
 1937-49

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

6. What are the names, birthdates and birthplaces of your children? Setuko 4/1948 at Japan; Kiyoko - 4/1951 at Japan; and Mikio Jan, 1955 at Japan.
7. What members of your family were evacuated with you? (Wife, husband, children, father, mother, brothers, sisters, father-in-law, mother-in-law) elder sister and her family.
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? step-mother, 1 Brother + 1 grandmother
9. Who of them, if any, were U. S. citizens? none
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? _____
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? Yes When and where did you go and for what period of time? Savage, Montana

- during 1943 - about 2 months
What type of work did you do? tapping sugar beets

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

If so, state the experience. none

To what Center did you return? MT Mtn

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. none

What happened to them? _____

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? Panama

Assembly Center - April, 1942

18. To what WRA Center were you next transferred? Kt Mtn - Oregon

Sept, 1942; Lake Lake - 9/1943

19. In what Block did you live there? Kt Mtn Blk 11 + 21; Lake - 12

With whom did you share quarters there? 17 - with sister - later

in Blk 21 by myself; Lake - Kaminato, Miyano-hana,

20. In what Camp were you when you applied for repatriation to Japan? Awarake and myself

Lake 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? January, 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? _____ father? _____ mother? _____

brothers? _____ sisters? _____ father-in-law? _____ mother-in-law? _____

brothers-in-law? _____ sisters-in-law? _____ When and in what Center were they at the time they did this? _____

Did they then fear that the government intended to deport all aliens to Japan? _____; that it intended to deport all Kibei to Japan? _____; that it intended to deport all Nisei to Japan? _____.

22. Did you make more than one application for repatriation to Japan, and, if so, when and where did you do so? only once

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

What did they say to you to get you to apply for repatriation? _____

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

Mr. K. Okata - Issei Blk 72; Mr. Okada - Issei Blk 72;
Mr. Kobayashi - Issei Blk 72; Mr. Taduo Hamamoto Kibei Blk 72
Mr. Bungo - Issei - Blk 74

If those persons were leaders or members of any organization state the name of the organization. Later were all Haki-dan Leaders.

They all said it was further & further & remain in the U.S. &
 What did those persons tell you to get you to apply for repatriation? but
to repatriate to Japan.

25. What did you then believe would happen to you if you did not make an application for repatriation to Japan? Head grandmother in Japan & my

young brother in Japan. I worried about their welfare as I felt
my step-mother was having difficulties in Japan supporting
them.

Were you fearful that if you did not apply for repatriation you would be separated from your husband? none wife? _____ children? _____ mother? _____ father? _____ brothers? _____ sisters? _____ or other persons? _____

Were those persons in the same Center with you at the time you applied for repatriation? _____ If any of them were not, state who was not and where they were at the time. _____

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

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? yes; or because your parents were aliens here and that it intended to deport them on an exchange ship to Japan simply because they were aliens? _____; and that they wanted you to be with them and not

be separated from them? _____.

Re: QUESTIONS 27 AND 28

28. In what WRA Center were you at the time you answered the Army Questionnaire containing Questions Nos. 27 and 28? No Nt.

In what Block were you living in that Center at that time? 21

Was the Questionnaire you answered the Army Questionnaire or the WRA Application for Leave Clearance, if you remember? WRA Army

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? Step mother? ✓ brothers? ✓ sisters? _____ or other family members? Grandmother 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?

no

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? at Seirokai among Kibei - + much more

members discussed pro + con about registration, and argument
What did those persons say to you to get you to give "No" answers to those questions or to refuse to answer those questions? none that we should not have to sign. Yes when evacuated into the centers.

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 might be drafted

and sent toward Japan, and I had intended to repatriate to Japan not felt duty better to sign No
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?

34. Did you refuse to answer those questions because you already had applied for repatriation to Japan and you understood that if you already had applied for repatriation you did not have to answer those questions? _____.

35. Did you give "No" answers to those questions or refuse to answer them because you resented being evacuated, confined to a WRA Center and treated like an alien? 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? none 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? none From what parent or family members did you fear separation? _____

39. Did you fear that if you gave "Yes" answers to those questions you eventually would have to relocate in this country during the war and would be in danger from hostile Caucasians? none
Who told you that this might happen to you? _____

40. Did you fear that if you gave "Yes" answers to those questions that it would mean you might be drafted into military service where you would be discriminated against or be persecuted by fellow soldiers or that you might be used as cannon fodder just because you had Japanese ancestry? yes.
Who told you that this might happen to you? sumner

41. Did you fear that if you gave "Yes" answers to those questions that you might be attacked and harmed by groups of Issei, Kibei or Nisei in camp?
no Name the group and its leaders or members from whom you feared this danger? _____

Did you give "No" answers to those questions as a protest against the mistreatment of evacuation and confinement to a camp? 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.? none 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? Sumner

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? _____. 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. - later found this out.

46. When and where did you first register for the draft? _____

Venice, Calif. Oct. 1940
What classification did you first receive? 4-F. Did you ever receive a 4-C (alien enemy) classification? yes. When did you receive that 4-C classification? later, after I had been inducted, & the draft board later notified me that they could not take any Japanese for awhile. (Inducted in March)

In what Center were you when you received it? St. Mts.

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? ?

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? yes. 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? _____. 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? _____. 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? Ido not know When? _____

(b) Were you at any time a member of (1) Sokoku Kenkyukai? _____
(2) Sokoku Kenkyo Seinen Dan? _____ (3) Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan? _____

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

When did you become a member? I do not recall - must be beginning

How long were you a member? till sent to Bismarck 2/1/1945

When did you stop being a member? I never did resign

In what Block did you live at the time you became a member? 72

What was the name of your Block Manager? K. Obata - Y. Takai

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

Myanohara, Kikumoto, and Kawamoto

What organizations were active in that Block? Hoshi dan & Seinen dan

What was the full name of the organization you joined? Hokoku Seinen dan

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

K. Obata, Obata, Kikumoto, Kawamoto, Takai, Yoshinaga

51. Were your father? _____ or mother? _____ or brothers? _____ or sisters? _____ or father-in-law? _____ or mother-in-law? _____ a member of any organization? _____ 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? Mr. K. Obata Issei, Mr. Y. Takai Kibei Blk 72

53. What did they tell you to persuade you to become a member? That I could

repatriate earlier to Japan.

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

none

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

I did not join Hoshi because I was unable to remain in Blk 72 as all the people were members of the dan

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

assistant - ward chairman

What duties did you perform? I did not do any thing as I was

assigned a day before. I was sent to Richmond

How did you become an officer? I was asked by ^{some people} ~~Yoshimasa~~ and

I had become ward chairman & declined & was put in
as a vice ward chairman temporarily - I became

When did you become an officer? 2/10/1945 - Ward chairman

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

I do not recall who it was

What duties did you perform as an officer? nothing

As a member did you attend any morning calisthenic exercises? yes Approxi-

mately how often did you join in the calisthenics? on and off

Did you attend any of the organization's lectures? yes Approximately how

many lectures did you attend? 2 times What was the nature of those lectures?

Fukuhara & Remond gave lectures about Japan & its history

Did you participate in any of their marching demonstrations? yes If so,

how many? 2 or 3 times

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

often? once when I became vice ward chairman

56. Did you tell anyone you wanted to drop membership? none State the names
of the persons you told you wanted to drop membership. _____

Did anybody warn you that you could not withdraw from membership? none

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? no What groups did you fear might do this? but I will be mixed with suspicion, and cannot

remain in the same block.

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? no 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? no

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? yes When? after I went to Bunkyo Who did it? ? Did you wear any insignia of the organization and, if so, what insignia? rising sun or sweat shirt

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

none

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

What were your working hours? meal Were you working while you were a member of any organization at Tule? yes In what block? 71 What were the names of some of your fellow workers? Miyake, Totsune,

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? none 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? 72
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?
January, 1945.
64. (c) Where did you get the forms? _____ When? _____
64. (d) In what Center were you at that time? Tule Block
Number: 72

(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? no. Did you send it between December 21, 1944 and January 29, 1945? yes.
66. Did you send it after the announcement of January 29, 1945, that the Tule Lake Center would be kept open? _____.

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

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

1945: In the Newell Star? _____; from a notice on a bulletin board? _____; from the Block Manager? _____; from what other persons? _____

(b) Did you believe the announcement? _____. 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 closed within a year and the announcement of January 29, 1945, that Tule Lake Center would be kept open and there would not be any forcible relocations did not have anything to do with your decision to renounce your citizenship did you send the letter to the Justice Department asking for forms upon which to renounce citizenship because of any of the following fears, namely: (a) fear of separation from alien members of your family, such as father? _____ mother? _____ father-in-law? _____ mother-in-law? _____ step-father? _____ step-mother? _____ other aliens? _____ who you believed were to be deported to Japan? _____; (b) fear of being separated from citizen members of your family, such as your wife? _____ husband? _____ children? _____ who you believed would have to relocate in the U. S.? _____ or who you believed would be deported to Japan? _____; (c) fear of being deported yourself because you had given negative answers to Questions Nos. 27 or 28 and were considered a disloyal person? _____; (d) fear of treat or harm to yourself? _____ or your wife? _____ or husband? _____ or children? _____ or mother? _____ or father? _____ or other members? _____ of your family from gangs in the Center? _____; (e) fear of mistreatment or physical harm from the Government or its agents? _____

68. Did the announcement of December 21, 1944, that all the WRA Centers would be closed within a year cause you to send that letter to the Justice Department? yes Did you read that announcement in the Newell Star? yes; 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? Yes Were you afraid of being relocated because you had heard that jobs were scarce? Yes; that employers did not wish to hire Japanese and that you might not get work to support yourself and your family? Yes; that the public was hostile to Japanese and you feared mob violence? Yes. 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? Sumner

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? Yes. Who told you that this could be done? Sumner

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

72. (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? _____

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

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

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

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

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

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?

What members of your family pressured, threatened or persuaded you to send that letter?

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

77. Did your husband? _____ wife? _____ father? _____ mother? _____ brothers?
_____ sisters? _____ in-laws? _____ force you to send a letter requesting
forms on which to renounce your citizenship so that you wouldn't be
separated from them by being forced to relocate while they remained in
camp or finally were deported to Japan? If such person or persons were

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

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

78. Did you send that letter requesting forms upon which to renounce citizenship because you heard that alien members of your family who had requested repatriation to Japan would have to stay in the Center until they could be exchanged or removed to Japan and that you ultimately would have to be relocated in this country and thus be separated from them unless you applied for renunciation? _____ 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? _____, husband? _____, father? _____, mother? _____, children? _____, brothers? _____, sisters? _____, other members of your family? _____.

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

I felt it was stricter than US - might be punished
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. Herb's dad people were saying so

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

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

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

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

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

deported to Japan? 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. _____

Okata Issei, Okada Issei, etc

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. none

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? yes. What members of your family there did you fear might get in such trouble? step-mother,

brother & grandmothers

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? _____

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

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

none

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

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

Who were the Issei leaders of those organizations 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? Fukunishi Issei Rek 88 _____

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? _____

Were you in fear of the members of any of the organizations? _____ OF
what organizations were you in fear? Seinen Dan

of Hoshi 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? Everyone in Block 7 was in the same
I was afraid of them

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? none

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? none 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. _____

none

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? none a spy? _____; a stooge? _____; an informer? _____; a White Jap? _____; a traitor? _____; kokuzoku? _____; or other names? _____, for not doing what the organizations wanted you to do? _____. What names were you called? _____

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? 4-10 What were their names? Kaminato, Miyano-hana, etc

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? no 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? _____; brothers? _____; sisters? _____; other family members? _____

Did you have your hearing before the renunciation of your wife? _____; husband? _____; brothers? _____ or sisters? _____. Did you have it on the same day as your wife? _____; husband? _____. On what date did you have your renunciation hearing? Jan, 1945: Was your hearing officer a man? Yes; a woman? _____. Did you have an interpreter at your hearing? No. 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? My brother was small, & my mother must have a hard time supporting my grandmother. So I want to repatriate to Japan. I said I was in Sumner. I said English was not a funny god.
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.

none

103. Did the hearing officer tell you that you did not have to renounce your citizenship in order to go to Japan? no. Did you believe this? ____.

Were you in fear of the hearing officer? no. Why? but I did not feel
no good

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 will be beaten by people

in Feb 72

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

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

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

1945, announcement were you still in fear of eventual relocation in a

hostile area? ____) Were you then in fear of being drafted? ____.

Were you in fear of separation from members of your family? ____.

From what members? _____

Were they in Tule Lake? ____; or in what other Center? _____

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

____. Had they applied for relocation before the day you had your re-

nunciation hearing? ____.

Were they still expecting to be sent to Japan? ____.

Did they still want to go to Japan? ____.

Had they cancelled their applications to go to Japan? ____.

105. Were you in fear that if your renunciation was not accepted you would be in danger of harm from any of the leaders or members of any of the pressure groups at the time you had your renunciation hearing? 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? K. Oshata, Oshada, K. Kamamoto, Yoshinaga,

Takai, Kamamoto, Miyasaka, Kawamoto

____; in your Block? yes

____ Were you in fear of them? yes.

106. Were you removed from Tule Lake Center to Bismarck? yes; Santa Fe? ____;

When? 2/11/45; with what groups: the 1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th groups? 3rd. What members of your family remained at Tule Lake? none

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

to Santa Fe? _____ When? _____

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

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

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

107. Did you give such answers because other members of your family had been removed from Tule Lake and you thought that by so doing you would be re-united with them? no. 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. _____.

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

Re: MITIGATION HEARING

109. Did you have a "mitigation hearing" between December, 1945, and April, 1946? yes In what Center did you have this hearing? _____

_____. 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.

State the relation ship of such person to you

State the Serial Number of such person

Has such person received an Honorable Discharge?

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?

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.?

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,

I have not declared this to the Committee at all.

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

about twice. Where? Moshi Sunamura Years you
voted? 1947 What elections? Uyeno-kawa - Fukuoka-ken
Shu-giin in large way

Why did you vote in those elections? I was pushed by election official
& they were campaigning for my vote

What Allied military officers told you to vote? none

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

What Japanese officials told you to vote? Alk - election official -
Zenkichi Tsujita - Moshi-sunamura, Uyeno-kawa

What neighborhood association told you to vote? -

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

above officials in my block - he was campaigning to raise
the percentage
What were you told would happen to you if you didn't vote? If I did not
voted people would ostracize me

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

I felt I might be unable to get a full rice ration

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? none For what service? _____

In what capacity? _____ Where did you perform your
work? _____ Dates of your employment? _____

What is your occupation now? making iron bars Where? Osaka-shi,

What property do you own in Japan? at Nishiki Kagyo Kaisha Nishikiya machi

Nature of property? land-farmery - 5 tan Fukuoka-ken

Estimated valuation of that property? ¥ 500,000

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

sister - Midori Ono - 6315 Caspian Ave. Long Beach 10

To what address do you intend to return to in the U. S. Calif, USA

to above address

(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? none never received an answer When did you file it? _____

(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? none

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

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

Where? _____

Date: July 12, 1957

Kiroshi Yamakawa

Signature

Chikuzo-gem, Shiida-machi,

Uzenokawa-chi, Fukuoka-ken

Address

Japan

none

Telephone Number

Noted

Typed 8/15/72
Rec'd 9/8

His Wife is a US
citizen. Letter re
"non-fruits" status if
he doesn't get clearance

GEORGE HIROSHI YAMAKAWA

Feb. 22, 1919

2 (A) No

4.

1922 1935

Taken as child.

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

Feb. 1941 June 1941

Visit

Dec. 1945 present

See Question ~~XXX XXX~~ 10 (A)

5.

Grammar School

1926 1934

6.

Yes

Jan. 1944

I was evacuated with my elder sister and her family
to Pomona Assembly Center and afterwards to Heart Port and Tule Lake.
from Los Angeles, Calif. My stepmother, grandmother and

brother were in Japan. There were a number of men like

Mr. K. Obata, Mr. ~~Ok~~ Mr. Kobayashi, Mr. ~~Takao~~

Hamamoto who ~~said~~ who told me I should make request;

these men became Hoshi dan leaders, and they said it was

futile to try to ~~remain~~ remain in the U.S. I believed

that the Government would probably deport me anyway, *as I was a*

Kibei and had visited Japan in 1941 so
~~that~~ I had little chance for a ~~mormal~~ normal life as

a real citizen in this country. My grandmother was in

Japan and my younger brother, and I worried about their

welfare as ~~I~~ my ~~step~~ stepmother was having difficulties

supporting them.

7 A) Yes, see attached sheet

No

on attached sheet, type as follows -

I registered for the draft in 1940; received 4-F, then 1-A and I sold my car and ceased work, and went to the draft board awaiting induction, and the board later notified me that they would not take any persons of my race for a while. Then at camp I received 4-C, alien enemy classification.

There was a lot of discussion and protest ^{the Heart Mt. Center} in ~~camp~~ about the army questions, that we had been confined and not acceptable for service but viewed as alien enemies, and therefore answers should be "no".

that if we were drafted, we would be persecuted while in service and discriminated against because of our ancestry,

I believed ~~me~~ that by giving "no" answers I would be able to stay in the Center and ^{be} free from danger of persecution by Caucasians.

7 B)

~~Yes~~ Yes

I would have been willing to do so if had opportunity as a free citizen.

7 C) No

Later found this out.

8 A) Type "X" down "No column ~~EXCEPT~~

Hokoku Seinen Dan

Probably from beginning until sent to Bismarck in Feb. 1945

8 B) I lived in Block 72 where there were organization leaders like Mr. K. Obata, Mr. Takeo Hamamoto and Mr. Yoshinaga. Mr. K. ~~Obi~~ Obata and Mr. Y. Takai said I should join, that I could repatriate ~~to~~ earlier to Japan, and ~~if I~~ I ~~believe~~ believed that if I did not join I would be unable to remain in the block as all the people ~~was~~ were dan members,

8 B) I was assistant ward chairman, but I was assigned this job the day before I was sent to Bismarck so ~~if~~ did ~~not~~ not do anything. I had been asked by some men to become a ward chairman and I declined and I was put in as a vice ward chairman in name only, and somebody else was put in as ward chairman. I attended only two or three of the lectures or meetings ^{while I was a member} and went to exercises off and on.

8 D)

8 E)

8 F) I was afraid I would be suspected and would not be able to remain in the ~~the~~ same block. ~~and~~

9 A)

About Jan. 1945.

I was afraid of having to be sent outside of camp where it ~~was~~ ~~dange~~ was dangerous to live ~~bea~~ because of the great ~~be~~ ~~host~~ hostility of the public against persons of Japanese ancestry as there had been many incidents showing persecution and bad treatment. I believed I could not get a job to ~~sustain~~ ~~on~~ and that I might run into mob violence, and it was better to get form to renounce and be safe from the danger outside until conditions were better for us.

Camp life was very dreary and disheartening as there was little hope for anything better, and I believed that I would be deported sooner or later. ~~There had~~ *There had been* been violence in camp and soldiers had driven around searching, and Mr. Okamoto was shot, and there had been beatings and attacks by fanatics, and there was no protection against the agitation that ~~was~~ was stirred up. Everybody in ~~the~~ Block 72 was in the dan and I was afraid of the organizations and their power, and that they might suspect me and I would be harmed.

Mr. Fukami, Issei, in Block 68, said that if I did not get the forms and renounce that my name would be put on organization ~~black~~ black-list and would be ~~reported~~ reported to the Japanese government. I was afraid that I would get in trouble with the Japanese government when I arrived there, that I would be punished and the Hoshi dan mem were saying this would happen. Mr. Obata, Mr. Okata and others talked about this trouble in Japan for persons ~~who~~ who did not renounce. I was worried about

People said that Hoshi who had gone to Japan in 1941 just before the war was now suspected by the U.S. government and that it really intended to get rid of us sooner or later by deporting us. Mr. Hoshi signed with the government and signed 28 and signed for repatriation and no more forms and I got deported some in later.

that harm would ^{come} ~~be done~~ to my ~~gr~~ grandmother, brother and stepmother ~~in Japan~~ who were then in Japan, if it were found out that I did not renounce citizenship, that Japanese agents would ~~inflict reprisals~~ ~~re~~ take reprisals.

There were a lot of people who asked me about getting form to renounce, like Mr. Kamimoto and Mr. ~~Mr.~~ ^{Miyamoto} ~~Miya~~ ~~kawa~~ and others. I was afraid that if I did not conform I would be in for trouble all around, and since it appeared ~~inevitable~~ inevitable that I would be deported anyway, I believed the safest thing to do was renounce and in this way ~~feel~~ I had some protection *and it was the only way I could avoid being attacked and beaten in Block 72.*

9 B) I was afraid to say very much and that my

renunciation might not be approved and I would be harmed by people in my block. *I did not feel good about renouncing and I was afraid to tell the hearing officer about the pressure of the Dark group.*

9 C) I believe hearing came right after

getting form and my situation was same as explained in answer to Question 9 (A). I was sent to Bismarck Feb., 1945.

9 D) blank

9 E) ~~blank~~

9 F) ~~blank~~

I didn't know that I could do anything until I was in Bismarck. I learned I could join the court in San Francisco court to cancel my renunciation.

10 (A) I had renounced citizenship and it was
 long period ~~when~~ that I went through always ~~thinking~~
 thinking that I was deportable and unwanted in
 this country, and unacceptable to the public. My
 younger brother, grandmother and stepmother were in Japan
 and ~~stepmother~~ I wanted to see how they were as I
 believed stepmother was having hard time supporting them.

10 (B)

No

*Being sent to Bismarck with so many days working they would not
 have let me change my mind if I had known I could not I didn't feel married
 that life about
 was dangerous for
 persons of my
 race.*

Q SP. /
 p. 31
 In 1947 I voted about twice at Nishi suna mura
 Uyenokawa, ~~Fukuoka~~ Ken in election, ~~Shogun~~
~~and village mayor~~ Election officials kept pestering me
 and block election official told me to vote. I believed
 if I did not vote, I would not be able to get rice ration,
 and would be ostracized.

*It was an order of LEAP that
 anybody who was old enough and was a resident must vote.*

11,12 blank

Typed 5/6/58
AS
Rue S

Gorge Hiroshi Yamahawa

1-5 Copy aff.

6

Yes

July, 1943 + Sept. 1945

Copy aff + add following -

Before the war I had supported my family in Japan - aged grandmother, stepmother + younger brother - and their livelihood and well-being were of my ~~greatest~~ utmost concern.

I thought the only way to even learn of their existence and help them was to go to Japan. There was no other way to get in touch with them.

While in camp I was constantly reminded of my castout status and that I was deprived of even a choice to make about real citizenship.

Of course, if there had been any opportunity for me to believe that real citizenship would be mine again and I would have the goodwill of the public and the U.S. Government, it would have brought me great ^{relief} ~~joy~~ to know this ~~and~~

~~to know this~~ because I could have worked out my life better and at the same time fulfilled my obligations to my family in Japan. But this was not the way *that* things were going, ~~and I thought that~~. The pressure and influence of camp life were difficult to live ~~w~~ through and my mind was pressed with worry and anxiety.

7 A)

Copy aff and add following -

I believed that by giving "no" answer and saying that ~~stating that~~ repatriation ^{was} ~~had been~~ requested, I would be able to stay in the Center and be free from danger of persecution by Caucasians.

~~250~~

My family circumstances were as explained in answer to Question 6.

There were so many stories in camp that I do not exactly ~~know~~ remember now how ~~one went~~ they all went - it was matter of safety to give "no" answers, and that persons applying for repatriation did not need to answer, that it was risky to think of "yes" answers, etc. The only means of safety that I knew and at the same time relieve my ~~an~~ anxiety about my family in Japan was to answer as I did,

~~7 B) Copy aff~~

~~7 C) Copy aff.~~

~~8 A~~

Type "X" ~~do~~ ~~2n~~ down "no" column EXCEPT

~~Hokoku Seinen Dan~~

~~Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dah~~

Copy aff ^{period of} membership

8 B)

Copy aff and add following -

My worry over my ~~my~~ family in Japan was made worse when I heard the stories that were told to me, At this time I was told that I would have to join the dan if I were to ever see my grandmother, ~~step~~ stepmother and younger brother again. I had very little to do with the organization and ~~this~~ ~~its~~ ~~a~~ the ~~act~~ activities - but I thought that ~~the~~ ~~pull~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~could be a~~ great it would be a risk to oppose the leaders and their ~~following~~ following,

8

~~C) Copy aff~~~~D) - blank~~~~E) blank~~~~F) - copy aff.~~~~9 (A) Copy aff~~

9 (B)

Copy aff and add -

It ~~was~~ my thinking from everything that was said to me before the hearing that ~~some~~ certain statements and ~~attitude~~ had to be ^{made} ~~made~~ - otherwise there would not be approval. ~~Of course the statements had to be~~ It was said that the statements must be pro-Japanese and that was sure way to get approval.

I had to say something ~~and~~ and I did not dare to speak ^{against the} ~~about the~~ ~~against the~~ agitators in camp because ~~it~~ of reprisals.

c)

Copy aff and add following -

At Bismarck, there was ~~pro-~~ pro-Japanese thinking and conduct, especially by the older Japanese men who took it upon themselves to ~~me about my~~ ~~to advise and~~ keep after me so that I would do their ~~bidding~~ bidding. Their ways were not just like wise and kind elders but ~~it was fanatic and~~ they were fanatic and they imposed their will. ~~I knew no better~~ I knew no better at this time. I had been cut off from the outside world and from any hope about my status. ~~It could not occur to me that I could make out again~~ ~~that I could oppose the~~ ~~These men were determined that I~~ I did not know I could do anything about my status and even if I had known ~~the dan men would not have tolerated any attempts to~~ remedy my situation.

I made pro-Japanese statement during interview with Immigration Service official - just as when I had renunciation hearing, as I believed it was necessary to follow ~~the~~ through with such a showing in order to appear voluntary about repatriation and not be deported because ~~there were serious consequences~~ because to be sent like a deported person ~~could have involved many more~~ ^{would mean much} trouble, I was very worried about my family members in Japan and their dependence upon my assistance.

9 D thru 12 - Same as aff.

9/21/62

GEORGE H. TANAKIWA

2948 FASHION AVE.

LONG BEACH 10,

CALIFORNIA.

F.J. 3/9/60

Mr. George Hiroshi Yamakawa
c/o Uyeda Boarding House
1243^N Hoover St.
Los Angeles, Calif.

YAMAKAWA, George Hiroshi

Note #146

(wife: Yoshiko, a strandee--still in Japan)

Paid

~~2645 Carpenter } 2/15/61
Long Beach 10 } check
Calif.~~

Note signed 12/6/60
20 a mo. with
9/20/60

2948 Ashburn Ave } 2/9/62
Long Beach 10 }
Calif.

Date	Paid	Balance			
6/6/60	0	\$800.00	3/2/62	20 ⁰⁰	480 ⁰⁰
9-23-60	20 ⁰⁰	780 ⁰⁰	4/6/62	20 ⁰⁰	460 ⁰⁰
10-28-60	20 ⁰⁰	760 ⁰⁰	5/4/62	20 ⁰⁰	440 ⁰⁰
12-2-60	20 ⁰⁰	740 ⁰⁰	6/15/62	20 ⁰⁰	420 ⁰⁰
1/20/61	20 ⁰⁰	720 ⁰⁰	7/20/62	20 ⁰⁰	400 ⁰⁰
2/17/61	20 ⁰⁰	700 ⁰⁰	8/10/62	20 ⁰⁰	380 ⁰⁰
4/6/61	20 ⁰⁰	680 ⁰⁰	9/8/62	20 ⁰⁰	360 ⁰⁰
5/12/61	20 ⁰⁰	660 ⁰⁰	11/2/62	20 ⁰⁰	340 ⁰⁰
6/8/61	20 ⁰⁰	640 ⁰⁰	11/30/62	20 ⁰⁰	320 ⁰⁰
7/14/61	20 ⁰⁰	620 ⁰⁰	12/31/62	20 ⁰⁰	300 ⁰⁰
8/18/61	20 ⁰⁰	600 ⁰⁰	2/1/63	20 ⁰⁰	280 ⁰⁰
9/18/61	20 ⁰⁰	580 ⁰⁰	3/8/63	20 ⁰⁰	260 ⁰⁰
10/13/61	20 ⁰⁰	560 ⁰⁰	4/26/63	20 ⁰⁰	240 ⁰⁰
11/17/61	20 ⁰⁰	540 ⁰⁰	5/31/63	20 ⁰⁰	220 ⁰⁰
12/15/61	20 ⁰⁰	520 ⁰⁰	7/8/63	20 ⁰⁰	200 ⁰⁰
2/2/62	20 ⁰⁰	500 ⁰⁰	8/9/63	20 ⁰⁰	180 ⁰⁰
			10/4/63	20 ⁰⁰	160 ⁰⁰

SEP 1 1960	FEB 1 1962	JUN 1 1963
OCT 1 1960	MAR 1 1962	JUL 1 1963
NOV 1 1960	APR 1 1962	AUG 1 1963
DEC 1 1960	MAY 1 1962	SEP 1 1963
JAN 1 1961	JUN 1 1962	OCT 1 1963
FEB 1 1961	JUL 1 1962	
MAR 1 1961	AUG 1 1962	NOV 1 1963
APR 1 1961	SEP 1 1962	DEC 1 1963
MAY 1 1961	OCT 1 1962	JAN 1 1964
JUN 1 1961	NOV 1 1962	FEB 1 1964
JUL 1 1961	DEC 1 1962	MAR 1 1964
AUG 1 1961	JAN 1 1963	APR 1 1964
SEP 1 1961	FEB 1 1963	MAY 1 1964
OCT 1 1961	MAR 1 1963	JUN 1 1964
NOV 1 1961	APR 1 1963	
DEC 1 1961	MAY 1 1963	
JAN 1 1962		

11/1/63 200° 140°
 12/2/63 20° 120°
 1/24/64 20° 100°
 2/15/64 20° 80°
 4/6/64 20° 60°
 4/27/64 20° 40°
 5/27/64 20° 20°
 6/24/64 20° 0°

• He is paying

Paid up

Re: Yamakawa, George Hiroshi

no payment

note #146 dated 7/57 (\$500⁰⁰?)

Off-complete
the ltr (4/5/58)
family reasons only.
Nothing more to
add except a little
more emphasis
on family in Japan

4/18/58 George Hiroshi Yamakawa R.

Off 8/57 DP-WMC
804 of 7/57-(Tex)

Justice 11/57

Repat. 7/2/43 + 9/24/45

Member H S-D + S K H-D

Renun hearing - statement

Intre. 5/14/45 - "

Repat. 11/25/45
