

9:4 HIROMOTO, TADASHI

1948-1959

78/177

c

Tedashi Hiromoto
145 2-chome Higashiyama-cho,
Hyogo-ku, Kobe City, Japan.

May 29th, 1948.

Mr. Wayne M. Collins,
Mills Tower,
220 Bush Street,
San Francisco, California.
U. S. A.

ACTIVE LIST

Dear Sir;

I wish very much to have my U.S. Citizenship restored. I have listed the seven (7) articles below.

1. Full Name Tadashi Hiromoto
2. Present Address 145 2-chome, Higashiyama-cho,
Hyogo-ku, Kobe City,
Japan.
3. Date of Birth June 28th, 1923
4. Birth Place 232-A Pilchard Street,
Terminal Island, California.
5. Place of Renunciation Santa Fe Internment Camp,
New Mexico.
6. Whether if you have received an approval of
renunciation of citizenship or not.
Yes
7. I have a Japanese citizenship.

Yours truly,

Tedashi Hiromoto
Tedashi Hiromoto.

Seub in with YUTAKA HIROMOTO

CM

Tadashi Hiromoto
145 2-chome Higashiyama-cho,
Hyogo-ku, Kobe City, Japan.

10 June 1948.

Mr. Wayne M. Collins.
Mills Tower,
220 Bush Street,
San Francisco, California.
U.S.A.

Dear Sir,

ACTIVE LIST

I wish very much to have my U.S. Citizenship restored,
I have listed the seven (7) articles below.

- 1. Full Name Tadashi Hiromoto
- 2. Present Address 145 2-chome, Higashiyama-cho,
Hyogo-ku, Kobe City,
Japan.
- 3. Date of Birth June 28th 1923
- 4. Birth Place 232-A Pilchard Street,
Terminal Island, California.
- 5. Place of Renunciation Santa Fe, Internment Camp
New Mexico.
- 6. Whether if you have received an approval of
renunciation of citizenship or not.

Yes I have received an approval of renunciation
of citizenship.
- 7. I have a Japanese citizenship.

Your Very truly

Tadashi Hiromoto
.....

HIROMOTO, TADASHI

Born 6/28/1923 Mail return
7/26/54

April 4th, 1958

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

Hogyoku-so
No. 1, 6-chome
Kunika-dori, Fukiai-ku
Kobe, Japan)4/7/58 noted

Japan Practice

Dear Sir,

Herewith enclosed duplicate copies of Affidavit which
I am forwarding it. Will you kindly help me out with my case of
re-storing my Citizenship back, this is my first time.

Sincerely yours,

Tadashi Hiromoto
(TADASHI HIROMOTO)

April 7, 1958

Mr. Tadashi Hiromoto
Hogyoku-so, No. 1, 6-chome
Kunika-dori, Fukiai-ku
Kobe, Japan

Dear Mr. Hiromoto:

In reply to your letter of April 4, 1958, the affidavit forms you sent to me for administrative processing are inadequate by Justice Department standards. Enclosed herewith is a Personal Questionnaire Form which I would thank you to fill out completely to the best of your recollection and ability and return to me promptly. All questions must be answered fully to the best of your recollection.

It is suggested that you carefully read each of the questions, study each question and make every effort to recollect the happenings at the time of renunciation, the reasons for your conduct, and problems that confronted you and any worries and fears which concerned you.

When you have completed your answers to all the questions please return the forms promptly to me and I will prepare the necessary form of affidavit which will be forwarded to you for your examination and for final processing through the U.S. Attorney here in San Francisco to the Justice Department.

For your information, you were joined in the mass suit at your request on August 23, 1948 and since then we have received no communication from you in spite of my numerous letters to you. The last mail was returned to me in 1954. However, you are still a plaintiff in the mass suit to cancel your renunciation and are thereby protected by it. Therefore, if you will return the enclosed questionnaire form filled out to the best of your ability, I will prepare an affidavit for you for administrative processing to the Justice Department.

Very truly yours,

WMC:cw

Encs.

COMMITTEE

T. AKUNE
 A. HAYASHIDA
 Y. HONDA
 K. IKEDA
 Y. KAKU
 L. KATAOKA
 J. KIMURA
 Y. KIYOHRO
 T. KONO
 T. KOSUGI
 M. MATSUMOTO
 K. MATSUOKA
 K. MORISHIGE
 T. NAKAMURA
 I. NAMEKAWA
 R. NARIMATSU
 T. OBATAKE
 H. OKITA

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Room 215, 124 South San Pedro Street
 Los Angeles 12, California
 Michigan 4728

June 14, 1958

COMMITTEE

M. SASAKI
 Y. SHIBATA
 I. SHIMIZU
 R. SHIRAISHI
 T. SHONO
 K. TAKAHASHI
 M. YEGO
 H. TAKETAYA
 H. TAKEUCHI
 M. TOYOTA
 G. TSUETAKE
 H. UCHIDA
 B. WATANABE
 M. YAMAICHI
 T. YAMAMOTO
 M. UEDA
 K. UYENO

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

Dear Mr. Collins:

Enclose please find the personal questionnaire of Tadashi Hiromoto of Japan. His mother brought this into our office, and attempts was made to amplify his affidavit by notation in the yellow sheet.

Also enclose is a letter from Maruya and Yokozeki in regard to Frank Kazuo Okada. He is on the inactive list, and has not made any contribution to the trust fund. *Noted*

Very truly yours,

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

BY: *T. Nakamura*

July 9, 1958

Mr. Tadashi Hiromoto
c/o Apt. Hogyoku-so
#1, 6-chome, Kunika-dori, Fukiai-ku
Kobe, Japan

Dear Mr. Hiromoto:

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.

July 9, 1958

Mr. Tadashi Hiromoto
c/o Apt. Hokyoku-so
#1, 6-chome, Kunika-dori, Fukiai-ku
Kobe, Japan

Dear Mr. Hiromoto:

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.

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

August 18, 1958

Mr. Tadashi Hiromoto
Hogyoku-so, No. 1, 6-chome
Kunika-dori, Fukiai-ku
Kobe, Japan

Dear Mr. Hiromoto:

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)

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

tem

SEP 16 1958

Supplement

GCD:OC
146-54-1406
93-1-1320

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

Re: Tadashi Hiramoto
Your ref: Abo et al v. Rogers et al. Furuya
et al v. Rogers et al. (Consolidated actions-
Civil Nos. 25294 and 25295). Renunciation of
Citizenship, Former Title 8 U.S.C. 801(1).

Dear Mr. Schnacke:

This is in response to your letter of August 15, 1958, enclosing an affidavit for a determination as to whether the case of the above-named renunciant may be considered as coming within the coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the case of Acheson v. Murakami, 176 F. 2d 953, in accordance with a letter from this Department dated September 21, 1953, to Mr. Wayne M. Collins.

You are advised that this subject stated at an interview on July 11, 1945, at the Santa Fe, New Mexico, Internment Camp that he was not influenced in making his decision to repatriation to Japan and renounce his United States citizenship. He further stated it was his belief that an order given by the Japanese Emperor had to be obeyed even at the cost of his life, if necessary. He stated that he would commit any act against the United States to assist the Japanese Government, even to the extent of destroying the lives of his immediate family. He expressed his desire to see the yellow race rule the world and enslave the United States.

In view of the serious nature of these fanatical statements by this subject, we believe we should defer the processing of his affidavit until such time as he submits an explanation concerning the matter.

We assume that Mr. Collins will wish to inform the subject that he may have an opportunity to submit the above suggested statement. We shall appreciate being informed of the action he decides to take relative to the matter.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By:
Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

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

October 9, 1958

(VIA AIRLETTER)

Mr. Tadashi Hiromoto
Hogyoku-so, No. 1, 6-chome
Kunika-dori, Fukiai-ku
Kobe, Japan

Dear Mr. Hiromoto:

The Justice Department has informed me by letter that it desires additional information from you. The letter from that Department states as follows:

"You are advised that this subject stated at an interview on July 11, 1945, at the Santa Fe, New Mexico, Internment Camp that he was not influenced in making his decision to repatriation to Japan and renounce his United States citizenship. He further stated it was his belief that an order given by the Japanese Emperor had to be obeyed even at the cost of his life, if necessary. He stated that he would commit any act against the United States to assist the Japanese Government, even to the extent of destroying the lives of his immediate family. He expressed his desire to see the yellow race rule the world and enslave the United States.

"In view of the serious nature of these fanatical statements by this subject, we believe we should defer the processing of his affidavit until such time as he submits an explanation concerning the matter."

Therefore, I shall prepare a supplemental affidavit for you. In order to enable me to do so, I would thank you to write me fully and give me your answers and explanations to the following questions:

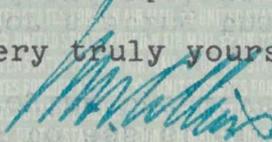
1. What were your reasons for stating in an interview on July 11, 1945, at the Santa Fe alien internment camp that you were not influenced in making your decision to repatriate to Japan?
2. What were your reasons for stating in said interview that you were not influenced in your decision to renounce U.S. citizenship?
3. What were your reasons for further stating that you believed an order given by the Japanese Emperor had to be obeyed even at the cost of your life, if necessary?
4. What were your reasons for stating that you would commit any act against the United States to assist the Japanese Government, even to the extent of destroying the lives of your immediate family?
5. What were your reasons for stating that you desired to see the yellow race rule the world and enslave the United States?
6. Did anyone influence or persuade you to make said statements? If so, please state their full names, specific instances, approximate dates and any other identifying information?
7. Was an interpreter present at said interview?
8. Did your said statements result from misunderstanding or misinterpretation?

(over)

I suggest that you type or write out on separate sheets of paper your proposed answers to the precise questions the Justice Department wishes you to answer. Full and complete explanations will help you and will not cause anyone else any harm even if you give the names of person, whether a parent, spouse, family member or strangers, who exerted pressure on you or threatened you or caused you to have fears.

When you have typed or written out your proposed answers to the questions you should send them to me immediately and I will prepare a supplemental affidavit which may enable you to obtain administrative clearance. The sooner you do this the sooner your case will be processed by the Justice Department.

Very truly yours,



WMC:ss

FIRST FOLD

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

AIR LETTER
AÉROGRAMME



Mr. Tadashi Hiramoto
Hogyoku-so, No. 1, 6-chome
Kunika-dori, Fukiai-ku
Kobe, Japan

VIA AIR MAIL
PAR AVION



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

18-20
13-X
1958

SECOND FOLD

INTER-OFFICE MEMO

From _____ Date _____

To: File Attorney Service

Secretary _____

Daily Journal Service

Re: _____

Court _____ Case No. _____

Hiromoto Seiroku
1710 West 20th Street
Los Angeles 7, Calif

tel - Republic 5-8576

father of Tadashi Hiromoto
Japan

CLIENT TIME RECORD

Office _____ Phone _____

LOS ANGELES DAILY JOURNAL PHONE SERVICE

MAdison 5-2141

Civil Ext. 31
Divorce Ext. 31
Probate Ext. 12, 13, 30

Corp., Fict. Ext. 8
Municipal Ext. 25
Federal Ext. 2

(VIA AIRLETTER)

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

November 7, 1958

Mr. Tadashi Hiromoto
Hogyoku-so, No. 1, 6-chome
Kunika-dori, Fukiai-ku
Kobe, Japan

別書に7970
お願ひはす

Dear Mr. Hiromoto:

Please send me your answers to the questions I put to you in my letter of October 9, 1958, so that I may prepare a supplemental affidavit upon which you may obtain administrative clearance. In addition to answering my previous questions, I would thank you to fill in your answers to the following questions and send them to me.

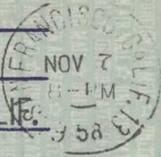
You were interviewed on July 11, 1945, at the Santa Fe Alien Internment Camp

1. At your interview on July 11, 1945, at the Santa Fe Alien Internment Camp did you have an interpreter? YES
2. Was the interpreter a man or a woman? MAN
3. Was the interpreter a member of the Justice Department staff? NO
4. Was the interpreter just one of the internees in camp who spoke English and Japanese? YES
5. Was the interpreter a Kibei, Issei, Nisei or Caucasian? NISEI, I DO NOT RECALL
6. Did you know the name of the interpreter? NO
7. What was the interpreter's name? I DO NOT KNOW
8. Was the interpreter present at your interview from the start of the interview to the completion of the interview? YES
9. Was the interpreter called in by the officer because the officer could not understand you? NO
10. Did you ask for an interpreter at that interview? NO
11. Did you actually need the services of an interpreter at your interview? YES
12. At your interview on July 11, 1945, was the interviewing officer a man or a woman? MAN
13. Was there a stenographer present at your interview on July 11, 1945? I DO NOT REMEMBER
14. Was the stenographer present at your interview from the start of the interview to the completion of the interview? DITTO
15. Was the stenographer a man or a woman? NIL

If you will answer these questions and send them to me together with your answers to the questions I put to you in my letter of October 9, 1958, by return mail, I will be able to prepare a supplemental affidavit for you with the expectation that you may gain administrative clearance.

Very truly yours,

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



AIR LETTER
AÉROGRAMME

VIA AIR MAIL
PAR AVION

Mr. Tadashi Hiromoto
Hogyoku-so, No. 1, 6-chome
Kunika-dori, Fukiai-ku
Kobe, Japan

NO TAPE OR STICKER MAY BE ATTACHED

IF ANYTHING IS ENCLOSED, THIS LETTER
WILL BE SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL

FIRST FOLD

SECOND FOLD

前略は免下さい

過日お送り下さりました質問事項、早速は返答致さずは
 ねばと思いつても一日くといひ延びて遅く相成りまゝに
 質問才一項より才五項迄、私がヒアリニゴオフィサーに答
 えた事項、長年月過ぎ去つた今日の日事として、私は其の様
 にアトサーしたものがどおか明瞭に記憶御座居ませんか、戦
 争が始まつてから、ターミナル島から強制立退をくり、四年もの永
 い間、何人の自由もなきヤコフの生活で日系人と云ふだけで産
 待たれ、接けで私の氣持はワイルドになつてあつた事は、事實
 でヒアリニゴオフィサーに對しても、自分も意志下は、事、又な
 り、事も反感的に返答、しまゝにアトサーは、皆、やけくそ、半分
 び別段他に深い意味がありません、で、
 質問才六項、七項に付、私の父親も當時サニタフェー
 には共に收容されておりましたし、日頃から家族は皆、日本
 へ帰る称、帰口請願、してあつたが、この傳ひされてあり

ヒアリとゲオファイサーに面接する所にも父親が何んでもかまわ
「よ」からオファイサーの録音機は事云うてあけと申してあり
又私と同室の者も其の録音に申してあつたのでどの録音に答
え方の明瞭に記憶が返答したと思ひます

第八項に付いて私か申したと云う記録役人の間違で
無いかも知れませんが私としても前述べした通りどの様に
返事したかはうさり記憶は座長はしません

以上

充令のある事返事はわかりませんが私も知れませんが右の
事項^事宜いで座長はまうのうが卒宜しくお手配下
さる様にお願ひ申上げます

十一月十四日

広本正

中村哲次郎様

Tadashi Hirokato

~~Tadashi Hirokato~~
Japan

Translation of letter received from

Hirokato dated 11/14/55 reply to 10/28/55 letter

As to the reply to your question #145,
I cannot recall precisely, recall what I have
exactly stated to the hearing officer.

However, after I had been forcibly evacuated
from my home in Terminal Island and
confined for 4 long years in a camp without
any freedom and hope for any release, and knowing
~~being~~ as been so detained as I was a Japanese
American, my feeling by this time was
"mild." Therefore whatever I ^{might} have stated
"such as it was not any voluntary act" or
such statements ^{or reply} I might have made in
opportunity was ~~a~~ caused only by the
fact that everything ^{appeared to me} ~~was~~ ^{as if it were} futile, hopeless,
and though the feeling that I did not care
whatever happened to me and these
replies were not given with any deep thoughts
or calculation, deliberation.

At the instance of the hearing at SFE,
my alien father was likewise interned
with me, and daily during our family
life in the center ~~we had~~ I was ^{told by my parents} ~~given~~ ^{the}
impression that our family was ^{already permitted} to repatriate
to Japan, and such request had already
been made by our family.

Just prior to the hearing ^{or} hearing I was
interviewed by the officer, my father told
me to say anything to the officer which

would cause displeasure to them.

Also my fellow roommates likewise told me to say anything that would antagonize or cause the displeasure of the hearing officer.

I cannot truthfully explain whether I had ever stated such a thing and for this reason I cannot exactly say whether my hearing officer had misunderstood me or had misinterpreted my reply.

前略

Copy
Letter
sent in
Japan
to Hiomats
on 10/28/88
acking
Quentin in
Urms's letter of
10/9/88

昨日貴殿の父上が当事務所に来られて、フーリンス
辯護士よりの質向状を持参になり、貴殿の
歸米手續について依頼になりました。直接
至急左記質向事項について御返事下さい。
それにもとづいて、当方にて英文に翻訳致し
歸米手續の書類を作成致します。

一、一九〇五年七月十一日のサンタフェ收容所に於ける
ヒアリケウに於て日本への歸口願は自由意思
であるを明瞭にされたか。

二、同じく、市民権拋棄は自由意思であると申し
たか。

三、天皇陛下に対して一生忠誠であると申した事は、
何の理由でそう申されたか。

四、日本政府の為ならば、米國に對し反抗すると云
ったか、家族まで死命令ならば減すと、何の理由
で云ったか。

五、世界を有色人種が支配し、米國を奴隷に
すると、何故申されたか。

六、以上の様な事を、誰か君に云へと申したか。

七、何時何処で、一世か、二世か、明瞭に申して下さい。
誰か君にそう云へと申したか、何時そう云へと説い
たか、明瞭に申して下さい。

八、確かに貴殿が申されたのは、校人の間違ひで、
通款の小紙事か、ミステリーであつたか、どうか
貴殿の思はれる事を述べて下さい。

(VIA AIRLETTER)

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

November 7, 1958

Mr. Tadashi Hiromoto
Hogyoku-so, No. 1, 6-chome
Kunika-dori, Fukiai-ku
Kobe, Japan

Dear Mr. Hiromoto:

Please send me your answers to the questions I put to you in my letter of October 9, 1958, so that I may prepare a supplemental affidavit upon which you may obtain administrative clearance. In addition to answering my previous questions, I would thank you to fill in your answers to the following questions and send them to me.

You were interviewed on July 11, 1945, at the Santa Fe Alien Internment Camp

1. At your interview on July 11, 1945, at the Santa Fe Alien Internment Camp did you have an interpreter? _____
2. Was the interpreter a man or a woman? _____
3. Was the interpreter a member of the Justice Department staff? _____
4. Was the interpreter just one of the internees in camp who spoke English and Japanese? _____
5. Was the interpreter a Kibei, Issei, Nisei or Caucasian? _____
6. Did you know the name of the interpreter? _____
7. What was the interpreter's name? _____
8. Was the interpreter present at your interview from the start of the interview to the completion of the interview? _____
9. Was the interpreter called in by the officer because the officer could not understand you? _____
10. Did you ask for an interpreter at that interview? _____
11. Did you actually need the services of an interpreter at your interview? _____
12. At your interview on July 11, 1945, was the interviewing officer a man or a woman? _____
13. Was there a stenographer present at your interview on July 11, 1945? _____
14. Was the stenographer present at your interview from the start of the interview to the completion of the interview? _____
15. Was the stenographer a man or a woman? _____

If you will answer these questions and send them to me together with your answers to the questions I put to you in my letter of October 9, 1958, by return mail, I will be able to prepare a supplemental affidavit for you with the expectation that you may gain administrative clearance.

Very truly yours,

DEC 4 1958

Mr. Tadashi Hiromoto
Hogyoku-so, No. 1, 6-chome
Kunika-dori, Fukiai-ku
Kobe, Japan

Dear Mr. Hiromoto:

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.

DEC 4 1958

Mr. Tadashi Hiromoto
Hogyoku-so, No. 1, 6-chome
Kunika-dori, Fukiai-ku
Kobe, Japan

Dear Mr. Hiromoto:

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.

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 Tadashi Hiromoto	Date of Birth June 28, 1923
---------------------------------	------------------------------------

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	To	
1929	1937	My parents brought me over.
1945	Present	See Question 10(A).

5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:

School	Period of Attendance	
	From	To
Grammar School	1931	1936
Junior High School	1936	1937

Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary).

General Classes and Commercial Course

6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan? **No**. If so, give date **Uncertain**, 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:

(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 I had the chance, with hope for my citizenship, and protection for my family.

(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:

Uncertain

It was my mother's thinking that I must sign "no", and our circumstances were such that I felt I could not oppose her without causing trouble for our family.

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	
Kibe Seinen Kai (Association of U. S. Citizens of Japanese Ancestry who have returned to America after studying in Japan)			
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		See 8(B)
Hokoku Joshi Seinen-Dan		X	
Sokoku Kenkyu Seinen-Dan		X	
Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-Dan		X	

(B) Give reasons for becoming a member:

See attached sheet

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

I did not hold any office. I took very little part in the activities.

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

(E) If you claim that your membership in any of the aforementioned organizations, your activities therein, or your acceptance of an office was due to misunderstanding of the purpose or nature of the organization, explain fully:

(F) If you at any time wished to discontinue membership, activity, or office and were prevented from so doing, explain fully:

Some of the Dan men told me I could not get out of membership, that I would be labeled "kokuzoku."

9. (A) When did you decide to apply for forms upon which to renounce your United States citizenship?
Give reasons for so doing:

See attached sheet

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

I had some instructions from the members of the Seinen Dan as to what I should say at the hearing so that I could get approval. I believe I said something about not being treated as U.S. citizens. It was my wish to get my hearing over with for the reasons stated in Question 9(A) and to avoid separation from my parents, brothers and sisters.

(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:

(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.

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
.....

/s/ Tadashi Hiromoto

(Signature in full of applicant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of July, 1958.

U.S. Consulate General Seal
Kobe-Osaka, Japan
Tariff No. 58a
Fee: Nil

/s/ Maida F. Stotts
American Vice Consul

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

6:

I was evacuated from Terminal Island, California, where I was a student, with my mother, two brothers and two sisters. My father was interned about February, 1942, at an internment camp in Montana. My parents made application for repatriation; my mother left everything up to my father and he made the request. My mother has said that while father was interned at Camp Livingston, Louisiana, he made a request for repatriation. This was while we, my mother, brothers and sisters and I were at Rohwer Camp. My father made a request for our whole family. I believe our family was at Rohwer, Arkansas from about September, 1942, until sometime in 1944 when we were at Tule Lake. My parents were worried about deportation for themselves and also for the whole family and it was their thinking that unless the request were made the family would be separated. My mother made appeal to me as the eldest son in the family. I was afraid of the consequences if I opposed the matter of repatriation. I was a Kibei-Nisei and I felt that no place was provided for me in this country. While I was at Rohwer, Arkansas I made application for leave and it was denied. I did not want to be separated from my family. It is possible that I may have made a later request for repatriation because of parental influence and other circumstances in camp. It is difficult for me to remember the exact dates and places where things were done but I recall my mother's strong influence at the time my father was interned, our family expectation of being deported to Japan, my own fear of being separated from my family, my mother's worry over my younger brothers and sisters, and our general fear of being sent outside of camp when there was so much discrimination and we had no home to return to at Terminal Island, California.

7(A):

My mother believed that I had to sign no to these questions, as father was interned and I was the eldest son. She said I must sign no as otherwise our whole family would be separated and she expected my father to be deported to Japan. As the eldest son in our family I did not want to cause trouble for us and I was worried that if I did not give no answers and then we were sent to Japan that there would be trouble upon arrival in that country. I felt that my situation was like an alien and it was very hopeless.

I registered for the draft about January, 1943, at Pasadena, California, and I received a 4-C classification about that same time when I was at Santa Anita, California.

8(B):

I believe my membership was for about a month and a half although I do not remember the exact dates. I lived at Block 84 with my parents, brothers, and sisters. My father was a member of the Dan and he said I must be a member also; at this time the people who lived in our block called us a "kokuzoku", and "inu" and nobody spoke to my parents, giving the cold treatment to our family. I believe it was this atmosphere that caused my father to become a member and to urge me to do the same thing. He said I should be a member to learn Japanese customs, that otherwise I'm a "kokuzoku". I was afraid of being separated from my family. I do not recall very well about the names of the persons who used their influence to talk in favor of membership but

8(B) continued:

there were many rumors going around, and it was frightening to me to realize I was a cast-out person and that I would be suspected if I did not act like the other people in our block.

9(A):

I lived at Block 84 at Tule Lake Camp with my family. The conditions that prevailed in the Center kept me in a constant state of worry--about separation of my family, about our safety, both inside of camp and, if it happened, outside of camp. My parents were very influenced by what went on in camp, by their own status as aliens with the certain prospect of deportation and by their constant fear of family separation. My mother heard the rumors at camp and she said that I should renounce citizenship so that we could avoid being mistreated once we arrive in Japan. My parents told my brother and I to renounce and they seemed to believe that if we did not do so there would be a family separation. I was the eldest son and this made me more responsible in my parents' minds to look after our family in the best way I could. There was a lot of trouble, disturbance and upset state of things during our camp lives and the propaganda was passed around until my mind was not clear to think straight. I could not avoid my parents' admonitions to me and their constant worry about our family. I was afraid that some harm might come to me from the Dan as a number of the leaders had a rough following and they were quick to be suspicious of anybody. I had already been called "inu" and "kokuzoku" and these things were said of me by men who belonged to the Dan, especially the Issei men. I wanted to avoid any kind of reprisals taken against me or my family. It is difficult now to recall the details of all these things that were tormenting and disturbing to us but I had little hope of real citizenship again and I believed that the government program of renouncing citizenship was a procedure which I should follow as a means of safety and protection. The rumors in camp got pretty wild at times but I had no way to know what was really going on. My parents thought in terms of being sent to Japan and we were worried about what trouble we would have in that country if I did not renounce my citizenship. My mother emphasized that I should renounce so that we could avoid mistreatment when we arrived in that country. We heard stories about the anti-Japanese feeling outside of camp, and how the public had no use for us and would not allow us to live peacefully in their communities. I was too worried and upset to be able to figure out what was in store for us, and the only thing I could do was to act properly as the eldest son in the family, in accordance with the wishes of my parents, and in the belief that I was doing the safest thing for my own welfare and the welfare of my family members.

9(C):

My situation as explained in answer to Question 9(A) covers this period.

I was sent to Santa Fe Camp about July, 1945, and my father and brothers were also sent there. My parents had been constantly preoccupied with the thought of keeping our family together. We were all reunited in Japan in January of 1946.

10(A):

It was my parents' wishes that our family should stay together and the only way they could see that this was done was for us to go to Japan and so be reunited as a family. It had always been their fear during our camp life that we would somehow be separated and they felt that I as the eldest son had a responsibility to them and to my younger brothers and sisters for our family welfare. I did not want to contradict my parents and especially so when I felt cast out by this country with no place to go in safety.

Jy ped 11/28/58 N

SUPPLEMENTAL AFFIDAVIT OF TADASHI HIROMOTO

(Supplement To Affidavit Dated July 14, 1958)

I did not realize that I had made such ^{wild} statements at the Santa Fe Internment Camp on July 11, 1945, ^{as} that I wasn't influenced in making a decision to repatriate to Japan and renounce my citizenship, or ~~decided~~ believed that an order given by the Japanese Emperor had to be obeyed at the cost of my life, if necessary, or that I would commit any act against the United States to assist the Japanese government even to the extent of destroying the lives of my family, or the desire to see the yellow race rule the world and enslave the United States. I know that I made ~~wild~~ ^{crazy} statements at the time but didn't realize they were wild as that. I was torn between conflicting emotions at the time. I didn't wish to have to go back to Japan and was hoping the officer would find some reason ~~to make me stay in camp to keep me in the U.S. and somehow keep~~ my ~~somehow~~ to keep me and my family in the United States even though my parents were insistent on returning to Japan and having us children sent along too. At the same time I didn't wish to be separated permanently from my family. Being the eldest son I was under compulsion all the time I was in camp to obey the orders of my parents, especially of my father. They insisted all along that our ^{family} must must keep united and ~~never~~ ^{not} get separated. As they were Issei they didn't wish to be kept in camp ~~from~~ indefinitely and figured that because of the evacuation and our losses they wouldn't be able to get a foothold in the U.S. again and that Japanese wouldn't be accepted by the public and that discrimination would be practiced against us. Being the eldest son my arguments with them against repatriation and renunciation were useless - they insisted on ~~in~~ these things and also there were the constant pressure for these things in the camp - and they were afraid of any of us being let out

71

of the camp to face public hostility and afraid of family separation. ~~My father told me that I must do~~

separation.

My father was in the Santa Fe Camp also and my brother Yutaka. ~~Father believed~~ My mother, brother, ^{Yutaka and} ~~and~~ ^{from} two sisters were in the Tule Lake center. Father insisted that ~~the~~ ^{our} only hope for our family to get out of the predicament our family was in was for all of us to be repatriated and be rejoined in Japan. ~~He~~ wouldn't listen to any arguments from me about staying in the ~~U.S.~~ U.S. and warned me that I had to go with him as I was the eldest son. Yutaka had no choice either. Rumors were circulating in the camp in Santa Fe that it was necessary to state to the interviewing officers that we were disloyal to the U.S. and loyal to Japan and wished to repatriate and revered the Japanese Emperor and would obey his orders and believed him to be a god and statements like that and that if we didn't we wouldn't be repatriated but be kept in camp ~~when the Issei were sent to Japan.~~ when the Issei were sent to Japan. I was worried over the possibility of family separation which seemed to me to be a real threat at the time. ~~Father~~ ^Father told me that I ~~ma~~ must make disloyal statements to the interviewing officer and to make statements that I wanted to go to Japan and was loyal to Japan and to say anything that would incur the displeasure of the officer as this was a sure way of guaranteeing that I wouldn't be permanently separated from him and the rest of our family. Likewise some of the roommates and many other internees said that it was necessary to say anything that would antagonize or cause the displeasure of the officer as that was the only way to make sure I wouldn't be separated from my father and the rest of our family. ^{To I must have made the statements}

On July 11, 1945, at Santa Fe the Justice Department says I ~~did~~ did or statements similar to them even though they were false statements. If it hadn't been for the pressure and coaching of my father and of others in Santa Fe I wouldn't have said such things but my fears of family separation and worry about what was going to happen to me and my family upset me emotionally and mentally and I said such things because of my fears and worries. The decision to repatriate and to renounce was not my own free decisions but were forced on me by my fears and the pressure from my parents and the camp. I wasn't loyal to Japan and didn't wish to be sent there but ~~there wasn't any way~~ there wasn't any way for me to avoid it except by ~~deserting~~ deserting my parents and brothers and sisters. My whole future looked hopeless to me. I never even thought about committing any act against the U.S. or to assist the Japanese government in any manner at all and I never had ~~the thought~~ a desire to see the yellow race rule the world or enslave the U.S. I had been glad to come back to the U.S. in ~~1947~~ 1937 to a country which ~~was an American country~~ is made up mostly of Caucasians and I would never have come here if I had ~~thought~~ any such thought like the yellow race being a better race or a race to rule the world and enslave the people of the country where I was born and where I was a citizen. I didn't realize I had made such radical statements at the ~~same~~ interview on July 11, 1945, ^{but they were caused by} ~~except~~ for my fears and worries and belief that only by so doing could I avoid family separation and further pressure from my father and the residents. ~~If the Army had not~~ ~~been~~ ~~in~~ ~~my~~ ~~service~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~war~~

A

Tadashi Hiromoto

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ____ day of December,
1958.

12/28/45 Sailor List

87/15-AB Hiramoto, Ching - 45 - 3/28/1902, Wagoner, Va. (P)
Noriyuki - 17 - W.C. - (Teacher) (TP) W.C.
Taguko - 15 - 9/2/30 - W.C.
Yooko - 15 - 10/2/32 - W.C.

Takashi Masuda - in file 7/45 (P)

both Yantaka } dual file 4/19/45
both

SUPPLEMENTAL AFFIDAVIT OF TADASHI HIROMOTO
(Supplement To Affidavit Dated July 14, 1958)

I did not realize that I had made such wild statements at the Santa Fe Internment Camp on July 11, 1945, as that I wasn't influenced in making a decision to repatriate to Japan and renounce my citizenship, or believed that an order given by the Japanese Emperor had to be obeyed at the cost of my life, if necessary, or that I would commit any act against the United States to assist the Japanese government even to the extent of destroying the lives of my family, or the desire to see the yellow race rule the world and enslave the United States. I know that I made crazy statements at the time but didn't realize they were wild as that.

I was torn between conflicting emotions at the time. I didn't wish to have to go back to Japan and was hoping the officer would find some reason somehow to keep me and my family in the United States even though my parents were insistent on returning to Japan and having us children sent along too. At the same time I didn't wish to be separated permanently from my family. Being the eldest son I was under compulsion all the time I was in camp to obey the orders of my parents, especially of my father. They insisted all along that our family must keep united and not get separated. As they were Issei they didn't wish to be kept in camp indefinitely and figured that because of the evacuation and our losses they wouldn't be able to get a foothold in the U.S. again and that Japanese wouldn't be accepted by the public and that discrimination would be practiced against us. Being the eldest son my arguments with them against repatriation and renunciation were useless - they insisted on these things and also there were the constant pressure for these things in the camp-- and they were afraid of any of us being let out of the camp to face public hostility and afraid of family separation.

My father was in the Santa Fe Camp also and my brother Yutaka. My mother, brother Noriyuki and two sisters were in the Tule Lake Center. Father insisted that the only hope for our family to get out of the predicament our family was in was for all of us to be repatriated and be rejoined in Japan. He wouldn't listen to any arguments from me about staying in the U.S. and warned me that I had to go with him as I was the eldest son. Yutaka had no choice either. Rumors were circulating in the camp in Santa Fe that it was necessary to state to the interviewing officers that we were disloyal to the U.S. and loyal to Japan and wished to repatriate and revered the Japanese Emperor and would obey his orders and believed him to be a god and statements like that and that if we didn't we wouldn't be repatriated but be kept in camp when the Issei were sent to Japan. I was worried over the possibility of family separation which seemed to me to be a real threat at the time. Father told me that I must make disloyal statements to the interviewing officer and to make statements that I wanted to go to Japan and was loyal to Japan and to say anything that would incur the displeasure of the officer as this was a sure way of guaranteeing that I wouldn't be permanently separated from him and the rest of our family. Likewise some of the roommates and many other internees said that it was necessary to say anything that would antagonize or cause the displeasure of the officer as that was the only way to make sure I wouldn't be separated from my father and the rest of our family. So I must have made the statements on July 11, 1945, at Santa Fe the Justice Department says I did or

statements similar to them even though they were false statements. If it hadn't been for the pressure and coaching of my father and of others in Santa Fe I wouldn't have said such things but my fears of family separation and worry about what was going to happen to me and my family upset me emotionally and mentally and I said such things because of my fears and worries.

The decision to repatriate and to renounce was not my own free decision but were forced on me by my fears and the pressure from my parents and the camp. I wasn't loyal to Japan and didn't wish to be sent there but there wasn't any way for me to avoid it except by deserting my parents and brothers and sisters. My whole future looked hopeless to me. I never even thought about committing any act against the U.S. or to assist the Japanese government in any manner at all and I never had a desire to see the yellow race rule the world or enslave the U.S. I had been glad to come back to the U.S. in 1937 to a country which is made up mostly of Caucasians and I would never have come here if I had any such thought like the yellow race being a better race or a race to rule the world and enslave the people of the country where I was born and where I was a citizen. I didn't realize I had made such radical statements at the interview on July 11, 1945, but they were caused by my fears and worries and belief that only by so doing could I avoid family separation and further pressure from my father and the residents.

/s/ Tadashi Hiromoto

Tadashi Hiromoto

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of December, 1958.

/s/ Howard B. Crotinger

Vice Consul of the
United States of America

(SEAL: Consulate General of the
United States of America
Kobe-Osaka, Japan

Tariff No. 58(a)
Fee Paid: Nil

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

December 31, 1958

(VIA AIRLETTER)

Mr. Tadashi Hiromoto
Hogyoku-so, No. 1, 6-chome
Kunika-dori, Fukiai-ku
Kobe, Japan

Dear Mr. Hiromoto:

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,



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

*Approved
Japan*

~~January 13, 1959~~

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

146-54- 1105
93-1-1320

JAN 30 1959

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

Re: Tadashi Hiramoto

Your ref: Abo et al v. Rogers 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 ~~December 11, 1958~~
~~an additional~~ affidavit for a determination as to whether the case of the
above-named renunciant may be considered as coming within the coverage
of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the case of Acheson v. Murakami,
176 F. 2d 953, in accordance with a letter from this Department dated
September 21, 1953, to Mr. Wayne M. Collins.

We have examined the affidavit, together with pertinent Governmental
files and are of the opinion that the case of the subject affiant may be
considered as coming within the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the
above case.

We have informed the Department of State of our present view by
letter, three copies of which are enclosed herewith. If you disagree
with our action please so advise us promptly in order that we may
recall our clearance from the Department of State before action is
taken thereon. If you do not disagree, please forward two of the copies
to Mr. Collins, and enter into the arrangements necessary to dispose of
the case in accordance with the procedure outlined in the above-mentioned
letter of September 21, 1953, as modified by this Department's letter to
you dated June 9, 1955. We shall appreciate your forwarding to this
office a copy of the stipulation and judgment when record entry of the
same has been accomplished.

The original and one copy of the subject's affidavit are returned to you herewith.

Yours very truly,

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.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

rk

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

~~January 19, 1959~~

GD:CC

116-54-

93-1-1320

JAN 30 1959

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

Attention: Miss Frances Knight
Director, Passport Office

Re:

Your ref: ironoto
F-130

Dear Sirs:

Pursuant to an agreement entered into with Mr. Wayne M. Collins, Attorney, to stipulate to the introduction of satisfactory affidavits submitted by plaintiffs in the case of McGrath v. Abo, 186 F. 2d, 766, as set forth in the Department's letter of September 22, 1953, to the Department of State, we attach affidavit of the above-named renunciant, together with copy of our letter to the United States Attorney for the Northern District of California, in which we express the opinion that this subject's case may be considered as coming within the coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the Murakami case.

A copy of this letter is being forwarded to Mr. Collins, and in accordance with the above agreement, may be presented by the above-named subject in lieu of the usual supplemental affidavit required of renunciant applicants for documentation as American citizens.

Yours very truly,

Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By:

Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enclosures:

Copy of affidavit
Copy of letter to
United States Attorney
Northern District of California.

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

March 11, 1959

Mr. Tadashi Hiromoto
Hogyoku-so, No. 1, 6-chome
Kunika-dori, Fukiiai-kuchome
Kobe, Japan

Dear Mr. Hiromoto:

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

Such a judgment was entered for you on March 10, 1959. ~~As soon as a large enough number of persons have been cleared administratively such a judgment will be entered for you. When the judgment is entered I shall let you know by letter.~~

I am enclosing a copy of the transmittal letter of the Justice Department (Attorney General) which was sent to the Department of State (Passport Office.) You should take the enclosed copy of the transmittal letter promptly to the United States Consul in Japan nearest you and there apply for a U.S. passport if you have not already done so. The U.S. Consul will issue a U.S. Passport to you which will show on its face that you are a citizen of the United States.

When you receive the U.S. passport from the U.S. Consul you can make your own arrangements to return to the United States. You should write and let me know your U.S. address and the time you expect to return to the United States.

If you have a spouse (wife or husband) who is an alien such person can enter the United States as a "nonquota immigrant" because you are a U.S. citizen. An application can be made to the nearest U.S. Consul in Japan for a nonquota immigrant visa for such spouse.

If your spouse (wife or husband) is a renunciant who does not recover U.S. citizenship administratively through the Justice Department or by court trial, or does not wish

further to try to recover U.S. citizenship, such a spouse, nevertheless, can elect to be an alien and can obtain a non-quota immigrant visa from the nearest U.S. Consul and can return to the U.S. because he or she is the spouse of a U.S. citizen.

If your spouse is an alien or a renunciant who does not recover citizenship but becomes an alien who returns to the United States as a nonquota immigrant he or she here in course of time becomes eligible to apply for naturalization as a U.S. citizen.

It is my conclusion that in due course of time Congress will enact a new law authorizing the return of property or its approximate value to aliens whose property was seized and confiscated during the war under the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Act.

If you intend to remain in Japan for a while you must be careful not to commit any act whereby you might lose U.S. citizenship. You were informed by me in previous letters of various acts of expatriation whereby a U.S. citizenship can be lost.

If you have dual citizenship you can denounce (renounce) Japanese nationality. This can be done by signing a renunciation form before a Japanese consular officer in the U.S. or before an authorized Japanese Government office in Japan.

Very truly yours,

Wagne M. Collins

Enc.

**SUPPLEMENTAL AFFIDAVIT TO BE SUBMITTED
 WITH APPLICATIONS OF JAPANESE "RENUNCIANTS"**

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF AFFIDAVIT

Submit affidavit in DUPLICATE. The 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 **HIROMOTO, Tadashi** DATE OF BIRTH **June 28, 1923**

2. IF BORN PRIOR TO DECEMBER 1, 1924: (A) HAVE YOU EVER RENOUNCED JAPANESE NATIONALITY? **No** WHEN _____ WHERE _____

3. IF BORN ON OR AFTER 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 _____ BEFORE WHOM _____

4. STATE PERIODS OF VISITS TO JAPAN AND PURPOSE OF EACH VISIT:

FROM	DATE TO	PURPOSE
1929	1937	My parents brought me over.

5. GIVE DETAILS CONCERNING ANY FORMAL EDUCATION IN JAPAN:

SCHOOL	PERIOD OF ATTENDANCE
	FROM TO
Grammar School	1931 1936
Junior High School	1936 1937

SPECIFY SUBJECTS STUDIED (Attach additional sheet if necessary)
Commercial Course

6. HAVE YOU EVER MADE APPLICATION FOR REPATRIATION TO JAPAN? **Yes** IF SO GIVE DATE **Uncertain** AND YOUR REASONS FOR SO APPLYING:
Accompanied my parents

7. (A) HAVE YOU EVER EXPRESSLY INDICATED THAT YOU WOULD NOT SWEAR UNQUALIFIED ALLEGIANCE TO THE UNITED STATES? **None** HAVE YOU EVER DECLINED TO ANSWER WHEN ASKED WHETHER YOU WOULD SWEAR UNQUALIFIED ALLEGIANCE? **None**

OR HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN A QUALIFIED ANSWER TO SUCH QUESTION ASKED AT WAR RELOCATION CENTERS? _____ IF SO, GIVE YOUR REASONS:
None

(B) IF YOUR ANSWER TO ANY OF THE QUESTIONS IN (A) IS AFFIRMATIVE, THEN DID YOU EVER SUBSEQUENTLY CHANGE YOUR MIND AND EXPRESS YOUR WILLINGNESS TO SWEAR AN UNQUALIFIED ALLEGIANCE OR WOULD YOU HAVE BEEN WILLING TO DO SO IF AN OPPORTUNITY HAD BEEN AFFORDED YOU? _____ IF SO, STATE WHEN YOU CHANGED YOUR MIND AND YOUR REASONS THEREFOR:
I cancelled the application for the repatriation ~~to~~ once date uncertain, when my father was interned into Camp Livingstone, Louisiana. Being the eldest of the family and I have to look after my parents, brothers and sisters and was stopped by my mother.

(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? Yes IF SO, GIVE REASONS:

I was in fear because the question was asked only of those detained Citizens of Japanese ancestry and was discriminatory, Question No.28 required for me to swear any form of allegiance or obedience to the Japanese Emperor.

8. (A) WERE YOU EVER AT ANY TIME A MEMBER OF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS?	ANSWER		PLACE AND PERIOD OF MEMBERSHIP
	YES	NO	
BLACK DRAGON SOCIETY (KOKURYU KAI)		no	
CENTRAL JAPANESE ASSOCIATION (BEIKOKU CHUO NIPPONJIN KAI)		NO	
CENTRAL JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA		No	
DAI NIPPON BUTOKU KAI (MILITARY VIRTUE SOCIETY OF JAPAN OR MILITARY ART SOCIETY OF JAPAN) (HOKUBEI KAI)		No	
HEIMUSKA K-I, ALSO KNOWN AS NOKUBEI HEIEKI GIMUSHA KAI ZAIBEL NIHOMJIN, HEIYAKU GIMUSHA KAI, AND ZAIBEI HEIMUSHA KAI (JAPANESE RESIDING IN AMERICAN MILITARY CONSCRIPTS ASSOC.) HEIMUSHA KAI		No	
HINODE KAI (IMPERIAL JAPANESE RESERVISTS)		No	
HINOMARU KAI (RISING SUN FLAG SOCIETY—A GROUP OF JAPANESE WAR VETERANS)		No	
HOKUBEI ZAIGO SHOKE DAN (NORTH AMERICAN RESERVE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION)		No	
JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA (ZAIBEI NIHONJIN KAI)		No	
JAPANESE OVERSEAS CENTRAL SOCIETY (KAIGAI DOBO CHUO KAI)		No	
JAPANESE OVERSEAS CONVENTION, TOKYO, JAPAN, 1940		No	
JAPANESE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION (RECRUITING ORGANIZATION)		No	
JIYOKU LIN KAI (CURRENT AFFAIRS ASSOCIATION)		No	
KIBEI SEINEN KAI (ASSOCIATION OF U. S. CITIZENS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY WHO HAVE RETURNED TO AMERICA AFTER STUDYING IN JAPAN)		No	
NANKA TEIKOKU GUNYUDAN (IMPERIAL MILITARY FRIENDS GROUP OR SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WAR VETERANS)		No	
NICHIBEI KOGYO KAJSHA (THE GREAT FUJII THEATER)		No	1939
NORTHWEST JAPANESE ASSOCIATION		No	1939
SAKURA KAI (PATRIOTIC SOCIETY OR CHERRY ASSOCIATION—COMPOSED OF VETERANS OF RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR) (CHERRY BLOSSOM SOCIETY)		No	
SHINTO TEMPLES		No	
SOKOKU KAI (FATHERLAND SOCIETY)		No	
SUIKO SHA (RESERVE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION, LOS ANGELES)		No	
HOKOKU SEINEN-DAN	Yes		1 1/2 months
HOKOKU JOSHI SEINEN-DAN		No	
SOKOKU KENKYU SEINEN--DAN		No	
SOKUJI KIKOKU HOSHI-DAN		No	

(B) GIVE REASONS FOR BECOMING A MEMBER:

- I was forced by my friends and parents, became a member so that I would learn the Japanese language, culture, and custom and so be prepared for life in Japan when I was deported. I did not know ~~that~~ the organization had any other purposes.

(C) STATE NATURE OF YOUR ACTIVITY AND OFFICES YOU HELD: **None**

I was just a member and did not hold any offices, or took part in any activity.

(D) IF YOU VOLUNTARILY DISCONTINUED MEMBERSHIP IN ANY OF THE AFORE-MENTIONED ORGANIZATIONS, GIVE APPROXIMATE DATE AND REASONS FOR SO DOING:

None

(E) IF YOU CLAIM THAT YOUR MEMBERSHIP IN ANY OF THE AFORE-MENTIONED ORGANIZATIONS, YOUR ACTIVITIES THEREIN, OR YOUR ACCEPTANCE OF AN OFFICE WAS DUE TO MISUNDERSTANDING OF THE PURPOSE OR NATURE OF THE ORGANIZATION, EXPLAIN FULLY:

None

(F) IF YOU AT ANY TIME WISHED TO DISCONTINUE MEMBERSHIP ACTIVITY OR OFFICE AND WERE PREVENTED FROM SO DOING, EXPLAIN FULLY:

None

9 (A) WHEN DID YOU DECIDE TO APPLY FOR FORMS UPON WHICH TO RENOUNCE YOUR UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP? GIVE REASONS FOR SO DOING

Sometime in December 1944 caused by the Government duress oppressive action taken by the Army, W.R.A. and other Government Officials.

9. (A) I had no reasonable opportunity to be relocated in the U.S. and feared violence in the event of being relocated. W.R.A., Army and Government did not treat us as a U.S. Citizen and the rumor told us that all Nisei would be removed to Japan. I was classified and treated as though I was an enemy alien simply because of my Japanese ancestry and was deprived of all my citizenship rights. I fear that the Japanese would take reprisals against me if I had not renounced U.S. Citizenship.

(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 do not remember what I have said at my hearing.

(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 feared that the alien members of my family would be deported to Japan and that if I did not renounce we would be separated forever.

(D) IF YOU VOLUNTARILY DISCONTINUED MEMBERSHIP IN ANY OF THE AFORE-MENTIONED ORGANIZATIONS, GIVE APPROXIMATE DATE AND REASONS FOR SO DOING:

None

(E) IF YOU CLAIM THAT YOUR MEMBERSHIP IN ANY OF THE AFORE-MENTIONED ORGANIZATIONS, YOUR ACTIVITIES THEREIN, OR YOUR ACCEPTANCE OF AN OFFICE WAS DUE TO MISUNDERSTANDING OF THE PURPOSE OR NATURE OF THE ORGANIZATION, EXPLAIN FULLY:

None

(F) IF YOU AT ANY TIME WISHED TO DISCONTINUE MEMBERSHIP ACTIVITY OR OFFICE AND WERE PREVENTED FROM SO DOING, EXPLAIN FULLY:

None

(A) WHEN DID YOU DECIDE TO APPLY FOR FORMS UPON WHICH TO RENOUNCE YOUR UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP? GIVE REASONS FOR SO DOING:

Sometime in December 1944 cause by the Government duress appressive action taken by the Army, W.R.A. and other Government Officials.

I had no reasonable opportunity to be relocated in the U.S. and feared mob violence in the event of being relocated. W.R.A., Army and Government did not treat us as a U.S. Citizen and the rumor told us that all Nisei would be removed to Japan compulsory so I imagined it has been true. In addition to it I was expecting to be removed to Japan involuntarily. I fear that the Japanese in Japan would take reprisals against me if I had not renounced U.S. Citizen

(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 do not remember what I have said at my hearing.

(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 feared that the alien members of my family would be deported to Japan and that if I did not renounce we would be separated forever.

(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:

The conditions prevailing in the center kept me in a constant state of fear of the future and for our safety.

(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 believed renunciation was necessary to insure continued internment because I was impoverished and had no place to go in the event I was released from internment and I feared mob violence if I was forced out of the center.

(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.

11. HAVE YOU TAKEN ANY OTHER ACTION TO RESUME OR ACQUIRE JAPANESE CITIZENSHIP? IF SO, STATE THE NATURE OF THE ACTION TAKEN AND THE REASONS FOR TAKING THAT ACTION

Nil

JAPAN
PREFECTURE OF HYOGO
CITY OF KOBE
CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Tadashi Hiromoto
(Signature in full of applicant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of April, 1958

Service No. _____

Tariff No. 587E1

Fee Paid: U.S. \$ 9.00

This affidavit may be recited before any person authorized to administer oaths.
Local Cy. equiv. 1

Howard B. Crotinger
Howard B. Crotinger
Vice Consul of the United States of
America in and for Kobe, Japan.

Japan

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. TADASHI HIROMOTO
- b. Male? YES Female? Maiden Name? NONE
- c. Birth place? EAST SAN PEDRO, CALIF Birth date? JUNE 28, 1923
- d. Have you ever renounced Japanese Nationality? NO When?
Where?
- Have you ever visited Japan? YES When? 1929
- Did you attend school in Japan? YES When? 1931
- How long? 6 YRS What Schools? SUSAMI GRAMMAR SCHOOL
- Period of attendance: 1931 to 1937

PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS

1. Where did you live before evacuation? TERMINAL ISLAND, CALIFORNIA
2. What was your occupation before evacuation? STUDENT
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?
TERMINAL ISLAND, CALIFORNIA
- Were they aliens? YES
- What were their ages at the time of evacuation? FATHER 41 MOTHER 39
- Were your parents both evacuated also? YES Was either of them in ill health while in a WRA Center? NO Was either of them hospitalized while in a WRA Center? NO If so, when and in what Center? NONE
- Were you or any other members of your family in ill health while in a WRA Center? NO If so, state who was, and, if hospitalized, state when, for what period of time, and in what Center? NONE
5. When and where were you married? JUNE 27, 1955, IN KOBE, JAPAN
- What is the name of your spouse? KAZUKO YONEHARA

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

6. What are the names, birthdates and birthplaces of your children? MASAYUKI HIROMOTO MAY 16, 1948 KOBE, JAPAN
7. What members of your family were evacuated with you? (Wife, husband, children, father, mother, brothers, sisters, father-in-law, mother-in-law) MOTHER, 2 BROTHERS AND 2 SISTERS
8. State what members of your family (spouse, mother, father, brothers, sisters, children, father-in-law or mother-in-law) were in Japan during the war? NONE
9. Who of them, if any, were U. S. citizens? NONE
10. Did any of them serve in the Japanese armed forces? NO
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 stop-children) were in Japan during the war and whether they are U. S. citizens or Japanese aliens? NONE
12. Did you suffer any property losses by reason of your evacuation? NO Did you file a claim to recover losses you suffered by reason of your evacuation? NIL For what amount did you file your claim? NIL What amount did you receive in settlement of your claims? NIL Did your parents suffer any property losses by reason of evacuation? NIL If so, for what amount did they file claims? NIL What amount did they receive in settlement of their claims? NIL
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? FATHER, INTERNMENT CAMP IN MONTANA
he was interned in or about Feb, 1942.

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

ROHWER RELOCATION CENTER, ARK ^{till Feb, 1944}

14. Did you apply for "short term", "seasonal work", "indefinite leave", "student's leave" or "relocation" while you were in a WRA Center? _____

YES FOR "SHORT TERM"

When did you make that application? _____

DON'T RECOLLECT

In what camp were you at that time? _____

ROHWER, ARK, ARK

Were you denied leave? YES By whom? _____

CHIEF DIRECTOR OF

ROHWER RELOCATION CENTER

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

DON'T RECOLLECT

15. Did you go out for seasonal work or on any leave clearance? NO When and where did you go and for what period of time? _____

NIL

What type of work did you do? _____

NIL

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

If so, state the experience. _____

NIL

To what Center did you return? _____

NIL

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. _____

NIL

What happened to them? _____

NIL

When did the occurrences take place? _____

NIL

Year _____

Month _____

Where did they happen? _____

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

NIL

Did you know or learn of any other persons on leave having been subjected to discrimination or persecution? NO What were their names? NONE

What happened to them? /

When and where did the occurrences take place? /

Re: APPLICATIONS FOR REPATRIATION

17. To what Assembly Center were you evacuated? SANTA ANITA
ASSEMBLY CENTER, CALIF. - April, 1942, till Sept, 1942.
18. To what WRA Center were you next transferred? WRA ROHWER
ARK September, 1942 till - ¹⁹⁴³ Sept, 1943; Tule ^{Interrogated} ~~interrogated~~
19. In what Block did you live there? BLK 29 - 9 - A (Rohwer) Tule - 84
With whom did you share quarters there? FATHER, MOTHER,
BROTHERS AND SISTERS - 25.
20. In what Camp were you when you applied for repatriation to Japan? TULE LAKE, CALIF.
21. Did you make that application before or after you answered the Army Questionnaire in February or March, 1943? AFTER THE ARMY QUESTIONNAIRE
When did you make that application? DON'T REMEMBER
Did you personally make that application? NO If not, who did? PARENTS
- 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? NONE
- Did they then fear that the government intended to deport all aliens to Japan? YES; that it intended to deport all Kibei to Japan? YES; that it intended to deport all Nisei to Japan? YES.
22. Did you make more than one application for repatriation to Japan, and, if so, when and where did you do so? NO

23. What members of your family pressured you into applying for repatriation to Japan? PARENTS

What did they say to you to get you to apply for repatriation? IF NOT ALL THE FAMILY WILL BE SEPARATED.

24. Did anyone else, not a member of your family, pressure you into applying for repatriation to Japan? NO. Name the persons who did and state whether they were Issei, Kibei, or Nisei, and blocks where they lived.

NONE

If those persons were leaders or members of any organization state the name of the organization. NONE

What did those persons tell you to get you to apply for repatriation? NONE

25. What did you then believe would happen to you if you did not make an application for repatriation to Japan? I FEARED MOB VIOLENCE

Were you fearful that if you did not apply for repatriation you would be separated from your husband? ✓ wife? ✓ children? ✓ mother? YES father? YES brothers? YES sisters? YES or other persons? ✓

Were those persons in the same Center with you at the time you applied for repatriation? YES If any of them were not, state who was not and where they were at the time. NONE

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.? ✓; in an area hostile to Japanese? ✓; that you might be drafted into the armed forces? ✓; that you would be separated from alien members of your family you believed would be deported to Japan? YES

27. Did you make application for repatriation because you believed the Government had no use for you and intended to deport you to Japan because you were Kibei? YES; of that it intended to deport you to Japan because your parents were there? ✓; 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? ROTHWELL, ARKANSAS
 In what Block were you living in that Center at that time? 29-9-A
 Was the Questionnaire you answered the Army Questionnaire or the WRA Application for Leave Clearance, if you remember? _____

I DO NOT RECALL

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? NO; Question No. 28? NO
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? NONE

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

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

YES

31. Did any other persons pressure or threaten you into giving "No" answers

to those questions or into refusing to answer those questions? NO 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? NONE

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

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? _____

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? PARENTS

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

organizations to which they belonged? NONE

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? _____ 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? _____

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? _____

Who told you that this might happen to you? _____

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? _____

_____ Name the group and its leaders or members from whom you feared this danger? NONE

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

42. Were you, or any member of your family, or any friend or anyone else attacked by members of the pressure groups in that Center for showing loyalty to the U. S.? NO or opposition to the pressure groups? NO or for giving "Yes" answers to Questions Nos. 27 and 28? NO If so, state the names of the persons who were attacked. NONE

When were they attacked? NONE By whom were they attacked? none

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? _____ Who told you this? _____
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? _____; to Question No. 28? _____; 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? _____.
46. When and where did you first register for the draft? JAN 25, 1943
2569 E. COLORADO
BLVD, PASADENA, CALIF.
What classification did you first receive? IV-C Did you ever receive a 4-C (alien enemy) classification? YES When did you receive that 4-C classification? JANUARY 26, 1943
In what Center were you when you received it? SANTA ANITA, CALIF.
Did you receive that 4-C classification before you answered the Army Questionnaire in February or March of 1943 while you were in a WRA Center or did you receive it afterward? BEFORE THE ARMY QUESTIONNAIRE
47. While you were in any WRA Center did you sign a petition addressed to the Attorney General, the President, the Army, the WRA or other governmental agency or agent stating in substance that if you were freed and returned to your home you would fight for the U. S. and give your life if necessary for this country? NONE In what Center were you at the time? _____
NONE
Did you sign such a petition before you answered the Army Questionnaire in February or March, 1943 or afterward? NONE 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? NO; without the citizen members of your family likewise being freed from detention? NO; without the alien members of your family also being freed? NO. Would you have been willing only if the Government would assure you that you would be relocated safe from harm from Caucasians? YES; that the citizen members of your family would be relocated safe from harm? YES; and that the alien members of your family willing to return to their homes during the war if the Government would allow them? YES Were they willing to be relocated elsewhere in the U. S.? NO.

49. Did you keep in touch with your Local Draft Board while you were in a WRA Center? ✓. 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? NO When? _____
(b) Were you at any time a member of (1) Sokoku Kenkyukai? NO
(2) Sokoku Kenkyo Seinen Dan? NO (3) Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan?

NO (4) Hokoku Seinen Dan? YES (5) Hokoku Joshi Seinen Dan? NO.

When did you become a member? APR, 1945

How long were you a member? 1 1/2 MONTHS

When did you stop being a member? CAN'T RECOLLECT

In what Block did you live at the time you became a member? 84-15-A-B

What was the name of your Block Manager? I DO NOT RECALL

With whom did you share living quarters at the Tule Lake Center? PARENTS BROTHERS AND SISTERS

What organizations were active in that Block? HOSHI 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?

CAN'T RECOLLECT THE NAME BUT HAWAIIAN/JAPANESE SCHOOL TEACHER

51. Were your father? YES or mother? --- or brothers? --- or sisters? --- or father-in-law? --- or mother-in-law? --- a member of any organiza-

tion? --- Did they persuade you to become a member? YES What did they

say to you to persuade you to become a member? PEOPLE LIVED IN BLOCK

84, CALLED US A KOKUDOKU OR THE INU AND NO BODY SPOKE TO MY PARENTS AT THE TIME

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

Joshi Dan? NO

Seinen Dan? NO

Why did they become members? ATMOSPHERE MADE HIM A MEMBER

In what Blocks were they living? 84-15-A-B, X, B

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? ISSEI, KIBEI AND NISEI. THEY LIVED IN WARD 8

53. What did they tell you to persuade you to become a member? TO LEARN JAPANESE CUSTOM

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

SAID THAT I'M A KOKUDOKU ZOKU

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

FEAR THAT FAMILY SEPARATION WILL OCCUR

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

NONE

What duties did you perform? _____

NONE

How did you become an officer? _____

NONE

When did you become an officer? _____

NONE

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

NONE

What duties did you perform as an officer? _____

NONE

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

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

DO NOT RECALL

Did you participate in any of their marching demonstrations? YES If so, how many? FEW TIMES

Did you attend any other meetings of the organization? NO Where and how often? NONE

56. Did you tell anyone you wanted to drop membership? NO State the names of the persons you told you wanted to drop membership. NONE

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

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

What did they tell you would happen if you dropped your membership or tried to drop membership? THEY MIGHT CALL KAKADOKU

Had you learned that anyone who tried to drop membership had been threatened or had been beaten up for trying to drop membership? NO Who, if you know, was beaten for trying to do it? NONE

What group did you hear was responsible for beating persons who tried to withdraw from membership? NONE

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? NONE
58. Were you told that if you tried to drop membership the organization would report this matter to the Japanese Government and that when you were deported to Japan you would get in trouble with the Japanese Government? _____ Who told you this? _____
Did you fear that if you dropped membership you would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when you were deported to Japan? _____.
59. Were you told that if you tried to drop membership the organization leaders would report this matter to the Japanese Government and that your alien parents would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when they were sent to Japan for not being able to control your actions? _____ Who told you this? (State the names, blocks where they lived and whether Issei, Kibei or Nisei) _____
Did you fear that if you dropped membership your parents who were to be sent to Japan would get in trouble there? _____.
60. Did you have your hair cut short or shaved? YES When? APR 1945. Who did it? MY FRIEND Did you wear any insignia of the organization and, if so, what insignia? RIISING SUN
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? COAL HANDLER AT THE RECEIVING WAREHOUSE FOR FEW MONTHS
What were your working hours? 8HRS Were you working while you were a member of any organization at Tule? NO In what block? 84 What were the names of some of your fellow workers? CANT RECOLLECT THE NAMES, BUT MOSTLY OLD MEN.

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? NO Who was? _____

NONE

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? 84-15-BA-B
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?

64. (c) Where did you get the forms? _____ When? _____
64. (d) In what Center were you at that time? TULE LAKE Block
Number: 84-15-AB B

(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? _____. Did you send it between December 21, 1944 and January 29, 1945? _____.
66. Did you send it after the announcement of January 29, 1945, that the Tule Lake Center would be kept open? _____.

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

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

1945: In the Newell Star? _____; 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? _____ Did you read that announcement in the Newell Star? _____; from a bulletin board? _____; or learn about it from the Block Manager? _____; or from other persons and, if so, name the persons: _____

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

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

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

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

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

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? _____

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

if the war ended the Government might deport you to Japan? _____ and that you wanted to get away from camp life? _____ 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? _____

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? _____; and then didn't give you any protection in the Tule Lake Center from the threats and violence of gangs? _____; and because the police didn't give any protection to the residents? _____; and you were scared by the soldiers moving in and driving the residents around and searching their quarters? _____; 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? _____ 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? _____ 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? _____. What trouble did you think you would get into in Japan if you didn't renounce U. S. citizenship? _____

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 _____

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? _____. 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. _____

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. _____

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? _____. What members of your family there did you fear might get in such trouble? _____

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

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

What did you fear would happen to you or to them? _____

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. _____

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? _____. 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? _____. 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? _____. Who told you this would happen? _____

State whether they were Issei, Kibei or Nsei, 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? _____

_____ ;
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? _____

Were any other members of your family in fear of them or their organizat-
ions and, if so, state the names of your family members who were in fear
of them? _____

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. _____

94. Were you in fear of being attacked and beaten up by them or their organiz-
ations if you did not send for the forms and renounce your citizenship?
_____ Had any of them threatened you? _____. 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 physi-
cally harmed if you did not send that letter, and, if so, state what
members of your family you feared might be harmed by them. _____

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? YES; Seinen Dan? YES; Joshi Dan? NO; Manzanar
gang? NO; the Poston gang? NO; Jerome gang? NO; San Pedro gang?
NO; the Tiger gang? NO; The Black Dragon Society gang? NO or other

gangs? NO; or strong arm groups? NO. Name the leaders, members, groups or gangs of which you were in fear. NONE

97. While you were in Tule were you ever called an inu? YES; a spy? NO; a stooge? NO; an informer? NO; a White Jap? NO; a traitor? NO; kokuzoku? YES; or other names? NO, for not doing what the organizations wanted you to do? NO. What names were you called? NONE

Were you in fear of being called such names? YES. What were the names of the persons who called you such names? HOKOKU HOSHIDAN AND MEMBERS OF HOKOKU SEINEN DAN.

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? NIL. What were their names? NIL

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? NIL. State the names of the persons who checked up on you in this manner. NIL

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? NIL. State the names of the persons who did this and whether they were Issei, Kibei or Nisei: NIL

99. Were any members of your family or friends attacked, beaten or threatened for not sending for the forms? NIL. Name the persons who were attacked or beaten. NIL

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? NO; your children? NO; or other members of your family? NO mistreated for your delay in sending such a letter? NO. 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? YES; sisters? NO; other family members? NONE

Did you have your hearing before the renunciation of your wife? NO; husband? NO; brothers? NONE or sisters? NONE. Did you have it on the same day as your wife? NO; husband? NO. On what date did you have your renunciation hearing? CAN'T RECOLLECT. Was your hearing officer a man? NO; a woman? YES. Did you have an interpreter at your hearing? NO. Did you need one? NO.

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.? YES. What, in substance, did you tell the hearing officer as reasons why you wanted to renounce your citizenship? BECAUSE THEY DIDN'T TREATED

AS A U.S. CITIZEN

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.

MEMBERS OF SEINEN DAN

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? NO. Were you in fear of the hearing officer? NO. Why? NONE. Did you fear to tell the hearing officer the real reasons why you were renouncing your citizenship? NO. What did you think would happen if you had told him the real reasons? NONE.
-
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? NIL. Were you in fear of separation from members of your family? YES. From what members? PARENTS, BROTHERS AND SISTERS.
-
- Were they in Tule Lake? YES; or in what other Center? NIL. Were they on the WRA "free list" and eligible for relocation at the time? NIL. Had they applied for relocation before the day you had your renunciation hearing? NIL. Were they still expecting to be sent to Japan? YES. Did they still want to go to Japan? NO. Had they cancelled their applications to go to Japan? NIL.
-
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? NIL. Had the leaders or members been removed to other camps at the time you had your hearing? NIL. Were some leaders and members still in camp at the time you had your hearing? NIL. What were the names of those who were still in camp? NONE.
-
- _____ ; in your Block? _____ Were you in fear of them? _____.
-
106. Were you removed from Tule Lake Center to Bismarck? NO; Santa Fe? YES;

When? JULY, 1945; with what groups: the 1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th groups? 4TH GROUPS. What members of your family remained at Tule Lake? MOTHER, BROTHERS AND SISTERS

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

to Santa Fe? FATHER & BROTHER When? 4TH GDS

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

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

JANUARY 1946

Name the other members of your family who renounced citizenship.

(YUTAKA HIROMOTO) mother's name
under judgment list

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? YES.

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

108. (b) Did you write a letter to the Attorney General or Justice Department asking to cancel your renunciation? NO When? NIL In what Center were you living when you wrote that letter? NIL

Re: MITIGATION HEARING

109. Did you have a "mitigation hearing" between December, 1945, and April, 1946? NO. In what Center did you have this hearing? _____

_____. Was your hearing officer a man? YES; a woman? NO.

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? NO. 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? DEC. 1945-. In

what camp were you when you were released from detention? SANTA FE NEW MEXICO

If any of your family members were sent to Japan, state when they sailed for Japan. MY BROTHER AND I From what port

did they sail? SEATTLE, WASHINGTON. What other members of your family went to Japan? PARENTS, BROTHER & SISTERS

When were you placed on the "free list"? N/A. 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. NIL

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 relationship 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? NONE

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

Year NONE Month NONE

Where were you at the time? NIL

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

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,

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 on aliens in Japan? NO When? _____
Where? _____

Date: JUNE 3, 1958

Tadashi Niimoto

Signature

c/o APT. HOGYOKU-SO

#1, 6-CHOME, KUNIKA-DORI, FUKIYAKU,

KOBE-SHI, JAPAN.

Address

same

NONE

Telephone Number