

12:7

KUNEMOTO, HISASHI

1947-1958

78/177

C

- Added* *11/12/47*
1. Name : Hisashi KUNEMOTO
 2. Relationship : Younger brother.
 3. Date of Birth : March 24, 1922.
 4. Place of Birth : Orillia, King County,
State of Washington.
 5. Present Address : c/o Mr. Masao KUROKAWA
Yasu-mura, Asa-gun,
Hiroshima-ken, J A P A N
 6. Name of Place & Date he renounced.

Name of Place : Tule Lake Segregation Center,
Tule Lake, California.

Date : November or December 1944.
 7. Whether or not he received letters of approval from
the Attorney General for renunciation.

Yes, he received a letter of approval from the Attorney General for renunciation on April or May 1945 at Fort Lincoln Internment Camp, Bismarck, North Dakota.

See also Kunemoto, Hiroshi

Hisashi Kunemoto
C/O Masao Kurokawa
Omachi, Yasu-Mura,
Asa-Gun, Hiroshima-Ken, JAPAN.

Dated: February 18th, 1948.

Equity Suit No. 25294G

Mr. W.M. Collins,

Attorney At Law,

Mills Tower, 220 Bush Street,

San Francisco 4, Calif., U.S.A.

Dear Sir:

In reference to your letter of Nov. 12th 1947, as a plaintiff I wish to make certain inquiries pertaining to the Equity Suit (25294G) and the decision or decisions which are now pending in the U.S. District Court in San Francisco.

An extract in your statements referred to the approximate period in which the decisions would formally be known in a period of months, and as an applicant or party plaintiff I am greatly concerned since it is my greatest desire to have the fullest knowledge of my Status, and to the certain provisions that I am entitled to.

If at anytime in the near future there is an immediate occasion to obtain any substantial evidence or information applicable to the said Equity Suit or Concurrent Suits please do not hesitate in notifying me for the necessary references.

Trusting that you will give this request your kind consideration I remain,

Respectfully Yours,

Hisashi Kunemoto

March 15, 1948

Mr. Hisashi Kunemoto,
c/o Masao Kurokawa,
Omachi, Yasu Mura,
Asa Gun, Hiroshima Ken,
Honshu, Japan.

Dear Mr. Kunemoto:

No decision has yet been rendered in equity suit No. 25294 which is to determine whether or not your renunciation is to be set aside and your U.S. citizenship restored. So soon as a decision is rendered you will be informed.

Very truly yours,

WMC:cw

[Apr. 30, 1948]
JAPANESE AMERICAN COMMUNITY COUNCIL
OF LOS ANGELES
258 E. FIRST STREET
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA

TO MR. WAYNE M. COLLINS:

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

Hisashi Kunemoto
Signature

Name Hisashi KUNEMOTO

Present address c/o Mr. Masao KUROKAWA, Omachi, Yasu-mura, Asa-gun,
Hiroshima-ken, Japan.

Date of birth March 24, 1922
Month day year

Place of birth Orillia, Washington
Township State

Place of citizenship renouncement Tule Lake Segregation Center, Newell,
California

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

I received a letter of approving renunciation from the
Attorney General on March or April 1945 at Bismarck Internment Camp,
Bismarck, North Dakota.

Hisashi Kunemoto -

Reject -

dw.

File

27, 9 chome,
Miyahara-dori, Kure-shi
Hiroshima-ken, Japan

March 2, 1955

Dear Mr. W.M. Collins,

During the later part of Aug 1954 I have forwarded to you the affidavit duly completed and notorized by the American Consular Service. Since then 6 months have been elapsed, but I have not yet in receipt of a letter of acknowledgement from you. Others who also sent their affidavit at or about the same time as I did, have received your letter of receipt during the later part of the last year.

Will you please confirm whether you have received my affidavit or not as I am still waiting for your confirmation with great anxiety.

I hope this will meet with your considerate attention, I remain,

Very truly yours,



Hisashi KUNEMOTO

PROCESSED 3/1/55

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

Telephone GARfield 1-1218

November 15, 1955

Mr. Hisashi Kunemoto
c/o Tamayo Shimada
27, 9 chome, Miyahara dori
Kure shi, Hiroshima ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Kunemoto:

Enclosed find a Questionnaire form which I would thank you to fill out in pencil or ink and return to me as promptly as possible. This Questionnaire is for my own personal use and is confidential so do not hesitate to give full, true and correct answers and to mention names. The giving of names will assist me and will not do any harm either to you or the persons you name.

The answers you give to the Questionnaire will enable me to judge the sufficiency of the answers you propose to make to the supplemental affidavit forms for administrative processing.

Very truly yours,

November 15, 1955

Mr. Hisashi Kunemoto
c/o Tamayo Shimada
27, 9 chome, Miyahara dori
Kure shi, Hiroshima ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Kunemoto:

On October 26, 1955, the Department of Justice rejected your affidavits and denied you administrative clearance because it reached a conclusion that your renunciation of U.S. citizenship was not caused by fear, coercion or duress. It states that the reasons for its refusal to give you administrative clearance are as follows:

"This subject was born March 24, 1922, in the United States and resided in Japan from 1924 to 1936. Pertinent records of the War Relocation Authority indicate that this subject gave negative answers to Questions 27 and 28 of the Army-WRA registration form. He applied for repatriation on January 28, 1944, September 12, 1945 and November 29, 1945. In the last two mentioned applications he stated that he desired to be repatriated to Japan unconditionally and without qualification. This subject was a member of both the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-dan and the Hokoku Seinen-dan. He requested permission to renounce at a relatively early date. He stated at his renunciation hearing that he applied for renunciation because he had a dual citizenship, he wished to be a real Japanese and wanted to return to Japan as soon as possible. In an interview on May 17, 1945 with an Immigration and Naturalization Patrol Inspector, subject stated that he considered the United States an enemy country. In his affidavit submitted by the Department of State subject stated that he renounced because of fear of forced relocation if he failed to renounce. He affirms in his affidavit submitted by your letter that he renounced because of fear of forced relocation."

As soon as the processing of the affidavits of other renunciants in the cases has been completed your individual case can be scheduled for an individual court trial in the U.S. District Court in San Francisco and, if you consent to have such a trial, a statement from the Clerk of the Court showing the approximate time of your trial will be sent to you to present to the U.S. Consul in Japan to enable you to return to the U.S. on a "Certificate of Identity" for your trial.

Therefore, please wait patiently until you receive the next letter from me.

Very truly yours,

P.S. If your wife is a U.S. citizen or a renunciant whose citizenship has been restored or who obtains a U.S. passport you thereby become eligible to apply to a U S. Consul in Japan as an alien for a "nonquota immigrant visa" and, if it is issued to you by the Consul, you thereupon would be able to return to the United States as an alien for permanent residence purposes provided you withdrew from the pending mass class equity suits. If you were to obtain a "nonquota immigrant visa" and return to the United States as an alien for permanent residence purposes you would become eligible for naturalization as a U.S. citizen.

WEB:OC

146-54-390
93-1-1320

CS

OCT 26 1955

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

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

Re: Hisashi Kunemoto

Your ref: Abo, et al v. Brownell, et al.
Furuya, et al v. Brownell, et al. (Consolidated
actions - Civil Nos. 25294 and 25295).
Renunciation of Citizenship, Title 8 USC 801(i).

Dear Mr. Burke:

This is in response to your letter of March 8, 1955, enclosing affidavit of the above-named subject for a determination as to whether his case may be considered as coming within the coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the case of Acheson v. Murakami, 176 F. 2d, 953, in accordance with a letter from this Department dated September 21, 1953, to Mr. Wayne M. Collins.

You are advised that an affidavit of this subject was previously submitted to this Department by the Department of State with a similar request for our views. On September 24, 1951, we advised that Department that in the event of litigation involving an issue of the validity of subject's renunciation this Department would be unable either to stipulate that his affidavit be accepted as evidence in lieu of oral testimony, or to concede that his case comes within the Murakami decision. The reasons for the Department's position in this respect, among others, are:

This subject was born March 24, 1922, in the United States and resided in Japan from 1924 to 1936. Pertinent records of the War Relocation Authority indicate that this subject gave negative answers to Questions 27 and 28 of the Army-WRA registration form. He applied for repatriation on January 28, 1944, September 12, 1945 and November 29, 1945. In the last two mentioned applications he stated that he desired to be repatriated to Japan unconditionally and without qualification. This subject was a member of both the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-dan and the Hokoku Seinen-dan. He requested permission to renounce at a relatively

File No. 146-54-390
93-1-1320

early date. He stated at his renunciation hearing that he applied for renunciation because he had a dual citizenship, he wished to be a real Japanese and wanted to return to Japan as soon as possible. In an interview on May 17, 1945 with an Immigration and Naturalization Patrol Inspector, subject stated that he considered the United States an enemy country. In his affidavit submitted by the Department of State subject stated that he renounced because of fear of forced relocation if he failed to renounce. He affirms in his affidavit submitted by your letter that he renounced because of fear of forced relocation. In view of the facts herein recited, the expressed reasons for renunciation as stated by the subject are not persuasive, and we therefore adhere to our views as set forth in our letter to the Department of State, that this subject's case may not be considered as coming within the coverage of the decision in the Murakami case.

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

Yours very truly,

WARREN E. BURGER
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By:

Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Encl. No. 14791

Affidavit and 3 copies.

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

MAR 22 1957

Dear Plaintiff-Renunciant:

Pursuant to an agreement with lawyers for the Justice Department the affidavits you heretofore sent to me administrative processing and upon which that Department denied you administrative clearance are being returned to that Department for review and for reconsideration.

This new chance for you to obtain administrative clearance and, perhaps, to recover your citizenship may take a few months time for a final determination. The Department of Justice is acting with more speed in the processing of affidavits and has adopted a new and more liberalized policy towards renunciants and, in consequence, there is a good chance that it will grant you clearance.

Therefore, you should wait patiently until you learn from me of the decision of the Justice Department as to whether it will agree that your renunciation of U.S. citizenship will be cancelled. You will be notified by me promptly when the Justice Department informs me of its decision in your case.

Very truly yours,

C/o Mrs. Tamayo SHIMADA,
27, 9 chome, Miyahara-dori,
Kure-shi, Hiroshima-ken,
Japan.

Mr. Wayne M. COLLINS,
Attorney at Law
Mills Tower,
220 Bush Street,
San Francisco 4, California,
U.S.A.

April 20, 1957

Dear Mr. Collins :

Thank you so very much for your letter dated March 22, 1957, and I certainly am appreciated your unfailing efforts for the past long years.

After in receipt of your previous letter of November 15, 1955, I continued recollecting and thinking the reasons of refusal for my administrative clearance by the Department of Justice. I then have decided to ask once more whether they will accept my detailed supplementary statement to support my affidavits concerning my renunciation of U.S. citizenship. In reply from American Consular Service, Kobe, they have informed me that it is acceptable to submit such statement for reviewing my case (Please refer to the attached true copy of the letter). I now have completed the statement and am forwarding you the two(2) sets of copies for your kind perusal and advice from your part. If you think that it will help by submitting the same through your office to the Department of State, I have three(3) sets of the same in my hand which must be sworn in under oath at American Consular Office at Kobe, before sending them to you on later date.

The reasons I didn't give out the detailed informations surrounding my renunciation is that I was too optimistic and well aware of getting administrative clearance with the written content on the affidavits. That was because, in my belief, my renunciation was solely due to fear, duress and coercion within my camp life, not at my own will.

It will be much appreciated if you can inform me with your kind advice at your earliest possible date please.

Hoping this will meet with your kind attention

I remain,

Very truly your,

Hisashi Kunemoto
Hisashi KUNEMOTO

Certified True Copy

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Consulate General
24 Kyo-machi, Ikuta ku, Kobe,

March 5, 1956.

Mr. Hisashi Kunemoto,
c/o Mrs. Tamayo Shimada,
27, 9 chome, Miyahara-dori,
Kure, Hiroshima Ken.

Sir:

In reply to your letter of February 21, 1956 you are informed that if you so desire you may prepare a statement setting forth in detail the reasons for your renunciation of United States citizenship, which may be forwarded to the Department of State through this office or through your attorney in the United States, with the request that your application for documentation as an American citizen be reconsidered.

Your statement should be in triplicate in the English language, or if in the Japanese language it should be in triplicate and accompanied by English translation in triplicate. In it you should set forth in detail the circumstances surrounding your renunciation of United States citizenship. If you claim that renunciation was the result of duress or coercion, you should describe specific instances, giving the names or other identifying data concerning persons involved, approximate dates of occurrences, et cetera.

It is advisable that your statement be executed under oath before a consular officer. No appointment is necessary for that purpose. You may call at any time at your convenience. The Consulate General is open for business from 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except legal American and Japanese holidays.

Very truly yours,

For the Consul:

(Signed)

Maida F. Stotts
American Vice Consul

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

Air Letter

April 25, 1957

Mr. Hisashi Kunemoto
c/o Mrs. Tamayo Shimada
27, 9 chome, Miyahara-dori
Kure-shi, Hiroshima-ken
Japan

Dear Mr. Kunemoto:

I received your letter of April 20, 1957.
I believe that affidavit contains a fine and complete
statement.

Do not file any affidavit whatsoever with the
U.S. Consul.

Take the one original affidavit to the nearest
U.S. Consulate and there swear to it, then send by return
mail the original, duly sworn to before the U.S. Consul,
and two (2) additional copies thereof to me immediately.

If you make the mistake again of filing the
original and copies with the U.S. Consul for processing
and the Justice Department rejects them, the Justice
Department will hold every statement made in the affi-
davit against you in any subsequent trial and also every
subsequent attempt to recover U.S. citizenship.

If the affidavits are sent to me, processed by
me and then rejected by the Justice Department, that
Department cannot hold against you any statement in
the affidavit.

Very truly yours,

WMC:1

de-processed 4/3/57
KUNEMOTO, HISASHI

C/o Mrs. Tamayo SHIMADA,
27, 9 chome, Miyahara-dori,
Kure-shi, Hiroshima-ken,
Japan. */Same*

May 20, 1957

Mr. Wayne M. COLLINS,
Attorney at Law
Mills Tower,
220 Bush Street,
San Francisco 4, California,
U.S.A.

Dear sir :

The attached are the supplementary
statement duly sworn before the U.S. Consul and
two(2) additional copies for your personal refer-
ences.

Will you please take necessary steps
to forward the original to the Department of State
for their favorable reconsideration concerning my
administrative clearance.

Yours faithfully,

Hisashi Kunemoto
Hisashi KUNEMOTO

I, Hisashi KUNEMOTO, hereby make the following detailed supplementary statement pertaining my renunciation of United States citizenship and request that my application for documentation as an American citizen be reconsidered please.

I, Hisashi KUNEMOTO, was born at Orillia, State of Washington, on March 24, 1922.

When I was about 2 years old, my mother started suffering with a prolonged illness. At the time my father was sole support of whole family (mother, brother and 2 sisters) causing the whole of our family to come to Japan to solve our financial difficulties with the assistance of our relatives in Japan. But soon after we came to Japan my mother passed away helplessly and 4 of us children were left in the hands of our aunts to grow up until I reached the age of 15 years when I completed my 8 years of primary school education in Japan. During the time our aunt who was looking after us also passed away when I was 12 years old.

In the spring of 1936 my father returned from America and took my brother and myself to America in May 1936, leaving 2 sisters behind in Japan. When we got to America we settled in Stockton, California, and in February 1937, only 9 months after we accompanied my father to America, he suddenly became ill and died, leaving both of us in a terrible state of sorrow. But I soon got it over and was permitted into Franklin Grammar School and on to El Dorado Grammar School in Stockton, California, to study basic of English language. While I was in El Dorado Grammar School I was only colored race, but there was no racial discrimination whatsoever, in fact, everyone in the school was specially friendly to me. Every morning before the class, I pledged allegiance to the flag of United States of America and I began admiring the Stars and Stripes. I was proud of myself for being living in the country of democracy and freedom. I soon was recommended to go forward to Stockton High School and there, one of history teachers in the school called Mr. James W. KERR of 675 South Regent Street, Stockton, California, hired me in his house. Mrs KERR also was a science teacher in the same school, and they both had a great deal of interest over me. They both assisted me in every way to learn various studies and in picking up the American way of life which was entirely different from the life in Japan. Within the period of about 1 year with them, they certainly helped me to fit myself into American way of life and education. Since they had no child with them, they treated me as if their own family member.

When I left the KERR Family, the principal of Stockton High School offered me a job with Mrs. Alice DUNNE of 1335 N. Hunter Street, Stockton, California, mother of the District Attorney, Mr. Raymond DUNNE, in San Joaquin County, California. I was with the DUNNE Family until the time when evacuation of all Japanese including all American-born NISEIs from Pacific coast area due to the World War II. They also have helped me and encouraged me to become full-fledged American citizen. Even though I was KIBEI, I was well Americanized than any other NISEI because after the age of 15 years I was entirely raised and taught by Caucasian families. The DUNNE Family always told me that less I mingle with the Japanese descendants, better and quicker I become a full-fledged American citizen. I also refrained from reading the Japanese books, magazines, etc., and at the same time, I truly enjoyed my life with Caucasian people and was proud of being living with them. The DUNNE Family promised me that they will put me forward to college and wanted me to become a pharmacist or a doctor. I certainly appreciated their

kind offer and I studied hard to succeed.

Meantime my brother who was working on farm eased our financial situation and decided to call our 2 sisters over to America from Japan. We managed somehow to let them to get married by 1940 which left us no worry over Japan.

On December 7, 1941, the World War II broke out giving me a terrific shock as if my whole future was blackened out. But the DUNNE Family kept encouraging me that I have no worry even I am one of the Japanese descendant because I am one of the full-fledged American citizens by virtue of birth in the United States. Persons of the alien Japanese were taken into the internment camps in various parts in America every day by the F.B.I. authorities for which I had no objection whatsoever. Soon after this, there was an Army order came out saying that all Japanese including NISEIs must be evacuated from the Pacific coast area. One of Army General by the name of Gen, DEWITTS said "A Jap is always a Jap", it also was published on newspapers I believe. One of the Japanese farm house in Lodi, Calif., was bulletted through the window by unknown assailants. A gas station operator on the corner of Lafayette and El Dorado Streets in Stockton, Calif., was knifed by some Filipinos. Another harmless old man was stabbed to death in a hotel hallway in El dorado St. Occurrences of all these incidents started since the outbreak of the war and the time of our evacuation and there must be many other similar cases which I did not know of. I do not remember surely, but as far as I remember these incidents were left unsolved by the police authority leaving all Japanese people in the state of terrible fears. There was no safe place for the Japanese to stay during this period. The DUNNE Family told me not to go to the Japanese living district and said that staying in at home is the best protection against the bodily harms to me. So I did what I was told and kept going to the school with the great encouragement of the DUNNE Family until the time of our evacuation. It was sure enough, both ISSEIs and NISEIs had to be evacuated regardless of there was an alien member in the family or not. On the other hand, NISEIs were kept on drafted into the army same as any other American nationals. Just before the evacuation in our district, with one of my friends by the name of Yoshio KAMITA who was working for Mr. and Mrs. SMITH in the next door neighbor to the DUNNE Family, we both were planning to volunteer for U.S. Army so we don't have to be evacuated into camp. The DUNNE Family also told me that they will make an arrangement to go to Pittsburg, Penn., where they had one of their family members there, so I could continue my education without an interference of this evacuation matter. Days of confusions lead us no where and my brother and sister's family, the NII Family, who were living in different evacuation district than I was, informed me that they already have received their notification of evacuation and they also have included my name with theirs to refrain from getting separated. All the plans I was making before this time were resulted in vain. But I did continued schooling until the end of April 1942 and spent 2 days for necessary preparation for evacuation. On May 3, 1942, I had no choice but to be evacuated into Turlock Assembly Center with my brother and the NII Family. We were given with the Family No. 7508. Whereas Stockton people were sent to Stockton Assembly Center a few days later than us. Before leaving the DUNNE Family, Mr. Raymond DUNNE, the District Attorney, made out a copy of a character reference for me which I handed into the camp authority in Turlock Assembly Center. The whole of the DUNNE Family hugged and kissed me with tears at the time of my departure. As of this day my best time of my life with happiness, freedom and liberty ceased.

In Turlock Assembly Center I was quartered together with my brother and sister's family, NII. I don't remember the Barrack No. there, but as far as I know we were in Block 'B'. During the period^{of} our stay in this center for about 3 months, I volunteered for fire fighting team. While I was in this center I became eligible for the army registration (Age between 18 and 20) and I was very proud of myself since the registration meant that it was the first step to become a member of the armed forces. We had no trouble at all in the center, but my heart was terribly depressed for being confined in the barbed-wire fences away from all rights on my part.

We stayed in Turlock Assembly Center until about August 1942 and we were ordered to go to Gila River Relocation Center in Arizona where I was quartered with my brother in Block 21, Camp No. 1. My sister's family, NII, also was in the next barrack in the same block. Within a month after my arrival in this camp, I notified the Local Draft Board of my new address and soon I received the 4-C classification which I learnt as an "Alien Classification." I just couldn't figure it out and puzzled me with confusion why I had to be classified as an alien because I always thought that I always was a full-fledged loyal American citizen same as any other American national. My hope being shattered and my heart started aching. Even though I was behind the barbed-wire fence, I haven't committed any crime whatsoever. There were many others who also have received the same classification from their respective Local Draft Boards and everybody, including ISSEIs, started saying that even though we were NISEIs, the government already have classified us as the Japanese aliens same as ISSEIs irrespective of our U.S. citizenships by virtue of birth in United States. At about this time I got to know that the Army have started discharging some of the Japanese-Americans from the armed services. All these queer happenings of the facts kept me confusing, yet I had no close inmate to solve all these matters. Only persons to obtain necessary advice were my brother and sister's father-in-law, Mr. Ensuke NII, whom I think was strongly influenced by another resident in the same block called Mr. MIYAGAWA whom I thought was one of pro-Japanese, and they both told me that it is useless for me to talk as if I am an American caucasian. As long as I have the Japanese face, I always will be treated as the Japanese. I also heard that one of the Japanese-American dressed in the army uniform of U.S. was refused by a barber shop for getting hair-cut in Arizona town. Not only in Arizona but hatred toward the Japanese and their descendants was still spreading strongly throughout the States. But I did not want to curse people of U.S. only for this hatred. I wanted to blame the militarists of Japan who doomed us into this condition. What can I do at that time! No one can do a thing about it.

Since my brother and I had no monetary savings whatsoever from our outside life and in fact I already owe a sum of money off my sister's father-in-law. I managed myself to get an employment in the Camp No. 1 Canteen, Drug Counter, as a sales-clerk so I can earn my necessary pocket money. I worked in this canteen until May or June 1943 when they changed whole of the managing staff.

I do not recall the date, but I am sure it was sometime around February or March 1943 when all NISEIs residing in this camp were required to answer the Army Questionnaires. It was not the simple and fair questions to answer within the barbed-wire fence where our freedom being taken away from us. Since I was wholly depended on my brother and sister's family, I had to obey father-in-law's sayings as we all were taught to respect the elders in the Japanese families. Of course that his aim was to keep whole family united for the duration of the war. The Family No. 7508 consisted one ISSEI and five NISEIs and

all of us were told to answer Questions Nos. 27 and 28 with "No". Ensuke NII also told me specially that if I do answer those questions with "Yes" I may be forced to relocate myself. He stressed that as long as I expressed disloyalty to U.S. (e.g., to wish to return to Japan as soon as possible) the whole of our family will be kept united and at the same time we will be permitted to remain in camp where he thinks much safer than relocating to the strange place with hatreds toward the Japanese. I knew that he was well doctored by Mr. MIYAGAWA of the same block because I often saw them talking about the possible happenings in the camp. Concerning these 2 questions I also went to see Mr. Minoru SAKATA whom was my former school-mate, living at the Camp No. 2 and there again Minoru and myself were told to answer those questions with "No" by his father. His father also said the same things as Mr. Ensuke NII. Minoru said that he has to comply with his father's saying because he knew his rigidity. My sister also begged me not to go against her father-in-law's wish because it will result in family break-up and quarrels will never end since he was very hard old man to deal with. I then proceeded to face the questions and I had no choice other than to say "No" to both of them to satisfy the sister's father-in-law who had ordered all of our family members to sign for "No". As I have no parents, he was acting as my own father so as to his own sons. The camp authorities did give us time to change our minds on those questions, but I was not in position to convince Mr. NII and I didn't want to hurt his feeling because my sister is married to his eldest son. I knew what he was like when he starts saying things.

During my stay at Gila River camp there was a thing about the Students Relocation in Philadelphia so I went to Camp No. 2 office and saw red-haired Mr. HUSSO (Pardon for incorrect spelling) to inquire about this matter. There I asked him what chances I have on the Students Relocation problem, but he asked me that what answers I have given for those 2 questions. I told him that I have answered them with "No" and he said that unless I changed them with "Yes" I will not be permitted out of the camp. I also asked him about getting an employment in the camouflage-net factory in Camp No. 2 so I can make some money, but again the answer was "No". Of course I made all these enquiries without asking sister's father-in-law. Later when the father-in-law was found in good mood I approached him again about changing those answers, but he firmly made his mind to go back to Japan whenever possible since his wife is still living in Japan with his daughter. He was very worried about them and he even wanted to return to Japan by exchange-ship if it is permitted. He started telling his sons to sell all their properties and they did for a small sum of money. Truly I had no savings whatsoever from my outside life, therefore I was wholly depending on sister's family in financial way or otherwise to work within the camp. Even I wanted to relocate I had no means of monetary assistance and at the same time I had no confidence of making my living in strange place with possible racial violence which occurred in Stockton, California, since the outbreak of the war. There was saying that persons who gave positive answers to Questions Nos. 27 and 28 will eventually be forced out from camp without much assistance from relocation authority. The father-in-law was really afraid of forced relocation and finally convinced me to obey his plan.

Early October 1943 we were again ordered to go to Tule Lake Segregation Center where we went into Ward 6, Block 58, together with the NII Family. Here I again obtained myself an employment with Co-op Enterprises as a sales-clerk in Block 41 Canteen. The father-in-law was very happy as he thought that Tule Lake was more or less the embarkation point to go to Japan. During 2 or 3 months after our arrival here I had to apply for

repatriation together with the NII Family. It is very embarrassing to say, but I had occasional quarrels with the father-in-law about this matter and usually sister comes up to me with tears in her eyes wanting me to stop arguing with him. Only he did was to go here and there to gether all informations as he can and tell us what to do in his own way. I knew very well why he wanted to go back to Japan, but for myself I had no property nor close relatives whatsoever only I had was a few distant relatives whom I haven't seen even. I really had no ground in wanting to come back to Japan as I knew what Japan is like when come to compare the life in United States.

A while after in Tule Lake my brother and myself managed to get our own small room which was only 2 barracks away from the NII Family again. The next door room to ours was occupied by 3 ISSEI bachelors, they all had their family left in Japan and were awaiting to return to Japan very anxiously. One of these occupants by the name of Mr. Sadao NAKAMURA happened to know my deceased father well and he too started telling us what to do because he was intending to return to the place where is only a few miles apart from my father's home town in Japan. I really hated having him as my neighbor because he used to talk to me as if he is the Japanese militarist. My oldest sister who is married to the NAKAMOTO Family also came to Tule Lake Block 72, from Heart Mountain, Wyoming. She too happened to come to Tule Lake because of her parent-in-laws.

After we settled down in Tule Lake the old man, Mr. NII, told us to make out the repatriation forms for the whole family. Since the old man was unable to write out the forms we managed to keep on putting it off for the period of about 4 months after our arrival in Tule Lake. That was because the NISEI generations in our family didn't want to come back to Japan. There was some talks about forced relocation if we did not apply for repatriation in writing and the old man, Mr. NII, wanted us to apply for it. He also ordered us to quot "Priority repatriation to Japan at the earliest possible date" or words similar to this line. The form was completed by my brother, Hiroto. The reason for this was that Mr. NII has his wife and a daughter in Japan. He was very much worried about them naturally.

Since the majority of residents in Tule Lake was desiring to return to Japan, the Buddhist priests and men of knowledge started organizing various schools and organizations for the purpose of teaching and training the young generation to fit themself into the war-time life in Japan. The organization called the Hokoku Seinen-Dan and the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-Dan were organized by the Buddhist priests called Rev. KAI, Rev. TSUWA, Rev. FUJIO and other prominent and educated KIBEI members.

As I was working as a sales-clerk in the Co-op Enterprizes in Block 41 Canteen during each day, I had no connections whatsoever in school or such organization in the camp. During the evening young people in our block started to enjoy playing mah-jong game in Block 58 barrack. The occupants of this barrack room were mainly of the Hawaiian bachelors. Also other Hawaiians from the same Ward 6 used to gether in this room. All members of this mah-jong club became the members of the Seinen-Dan. The leaders of this organization in the Ward 6 were Mr. SHIGETA, Mr. Sadao NAKAMURA, Mr. Tsuruo MORI of Block 58, Mr. Shigeo WAKE, Mr. Minoru HASHIMOTO of Block 57, Eddie FUJITHIRO of Block 59, Mr. Minoru TAIRA, Mr. TSUJI of Block 56. Since I was working in the Canteen I did not bother to join the Seinen-Dan for months, even the above-named persons asked me to join them. When I turned them down several times, they finally told me that they

are going to oust me out from the mah-jong club. I do not recall the exact date, but in the best of my knowledge that was sometime in October 1944, the next door neighbor called Mr. Sadao NAKAMURA walked into our room and said that he has included my brother and myself for the membership in the Seinen-Dan because he heard that the Hawaiians are going to beat us up whenever they have a chance. He told me that if I feel a fear of them we must go out for the morning exercises. For a while Mr. NAKAMURA dragged us out of our beds to go to the exercises. But I could not continue it for long time. The most of members had their hair cropped-off to show that they are the members of the Seinen-Dan. Since I did not know the idea of cropped hair I didn't take any notice of it. Little by a little the subversive activities of the organization came to light in my mind, but the camp authorities did not act against it. I was not interested in knowing the principle of the organization I did not attend any meeting at all nor held office. My sister's father-in-law came up to me one day to persuade us to go out for morning exercises instead of sleeping late in the mornings. It will make a man of us he said and he also said that he was the one who told Mr. NAKAMURA to include our names in the organization membership. He said we both are still bachelors so be with bachelors then I don't have to worry about bodily harms. Since the organization was formed there were many incidents had occurred like Mr. HITOMI of the Co-op Enterprises General Manager was stabbed to death in his own block on July 2, 1944 and the Japanese warden, Mr. SHIMOKON, was attacked, but these cases were left unsolved by the camp authority. I think this had no connection with the Seinen-Dan, but a truck driver, James OKAMOTO, was shot to death by the armed security guard at the warehouse gate. I do not recall the exact date of happening, but that was sometime in November or December 1944 while I was working in the Canteen, Block 41, behind the counter of drug department, one man called Mr. INOUE, huskily built Judo expert, came up to me and grab hold of my hair across the counter and told me to cut my hair off. All the workers in the canteen witnessed this happening at the time. Since I did not know him personally, some of the organization members must of used him to see me about cutting off my hair. This was the time when I really started disliking the organization and in my belief there were many others who felt the same. Yet I could not say openly to withdraw from the organization because of bodily harm on my part if I did so. Only way was to try to fade away unnoticed, but this also was hard thing to do.

I think that was sometime in November 1944, sister's father-in-law and Mr. Sadao NAKAMURA walked into our room and produced several copies of type-written forms which were the applications of renouncing the U.S. citizenship already made out for myself and was addressed to the Attorney General. They both told me to sign it because the camp authority is intending to force out all NISEIs from the camp if I don't renounce my American citizenship. They said that I'm definitely going back to Japan with them so there won't be any need whatsoever of my American citizenship and the U.S. Government already classified me as an enemy alien. They also said that if I don't renounce my U.S. citizenship I will be placed in an internment camp by the Japanese government upon my arrival in Japan. Even though I was over 21 years of age they were acting as my guardians and were looking after me, I had to obey their sayings to refrain from further arguments. My brother also ordered me to obey them. The 1st group of the organization leaders were sent to Santa Fe Internment Camp in December 1944 and also the 2nd group (including my brother as he was holding organization office which was forced onto him) in January 1945. I am sure that was sometime in January 1945 we were given with the renunciation hearing at Tule

Lake administration office. Before I proceeded for this hearing the remaining leaders of the organization, Mr. Tsuruo MORI, Mr. Sadao NAKAMURA, Mr. Minoru TAIRA and the sister's father-in-law came over to me and gave me the reasons for renouncing the U.S. citizenship. Firstly that I am in possession of dual citizenship and am a member of the Hokoku Seinen-Dan. Secondly that I am firmly intending to return to Japan as the Japanese. They told me that if I give these reasons, the hearing officer will not ask any other questions. They also said that everyone else has been instructed just how to answer the questions at the renunciation hearing and top ranking leaders are closely co-operating with the administration officials. Therefore whomever betrayed the leaders' instructions, such member will be punished by them after they have obtained necessary informations from the hearing officers at the completion of the hearing. Moreover they wanted me to crop-off my hair before attending the hearing, but this I flatly refused to do. And they brought out a stencil of the "Rising Sun Insignia" and they themselves stenciled my sweat shirt which I had to wear on the day of attending the renunciation hearing. When we proceeded for the hearing we had to wait in the waiting-room where we were given a final order by the leaders. At the hearing I was questioned by the woman hearing officer to whom I gave the same reasons as the foregoing statement because I had the fear of disclosing the result of hearing by the administration officials upon completion of this hearing. Besides I was afraid of physical attack by the organization leaders by means of black-listing the undesirable members. In the hearing room there were two or three officers carrying out the hearing so we all could hear what other members were saying to their respective hearing officer on other tables. My exact feeling and desire had to put aside and protect myself by not to go against leaders' words for safeguarding oneself. It also will relieve sister's father-in-law from worrying about forced relocation, etc., if I didn't renounce.

After the hearing I tried my best not to mingle with the organization members and I never have attended meeting nor morning exercises. But in early February 1945 I was notified to go to another camp with about 500 others. Mr. Sadao NAKAMURA and sister's father-in-law walked into my room night before my expected departure and forced me to crop-off my hair because if I retained my hair long, other members would certain to think that I am a spy or a dog (everyone used to say "Inu") amongst them. On February 11, 1945 I went to work in the canteen as usual because I was intending to stay back in Tule Lake if I possibly can, but Mr. Sadao NAKAMURA got to know about it and came after me to the Canteen with Mr. Tsuruo MORI. I told them I don't want to go, but they said that if I stay behind in Tule Lake I am asking for trouble with the remaining members of the organization. I then had to pack my things hurriedly to join the departing party in the administration area. There I saw my sister clinging onto the barbed-wire fence sending me off without much words. She only said that if it is not for her father-in-law she will never let me go to other camp. She begged me not to blame her father-in-law too much because he is such an old man. She wished we will meet each other in Japan. The party arrived at Bismarck, North Dakota, there things were much quiet compared with the organization activities in Tule Lake, but all members were strongly controlled by the Buddhist priest and other high ranking leaders. There I got myself a job as a clerk in the central camp office and later I again was employed in Canteen as a sales-clerk. This camp was called as an "Enemy Alien Internment Camp". Here my mind again went back to the time in Gila River Relocation Center where I received 4-C (Draft Board's "Alien" classification). I do not recall the name of the 1st Spokesman for the Japanese internees in Bismarck Camp, but anyway he told

us that all internees here will be entertained as enemy aliens.

Sometime in March 1945 I was informed by the Attorney General to the effect that my request to renounce the U.S. citizenship being approved. At the time I felt as if my whole being has been emptied out into the open sea and lost all my strength. That was because the whole thing was not my own desire and intention and this I call as under duress and coercion.

In May 1945 the Japanese internees were given with an hearing and before we faced this hearing all internees were told by the Spokesman and the Buddhist priest, Rev. FUJIO, together with other leaders to think the United States as an enemy country. We were ordered by those people to say it clearly to show the camp authority the unity and strength of the organization. The room-mates, Mr. Sadao NAKAMURA, Mr. Tsuruo MORI, Mr. Minoru HASHIMOTO, again pointed this out personally to me to abide by the leaders' order. Therefore the words, "Considering the U.S. as an enemy country" were not my own true words, but the words that came out or forced out of me under coerced atmosphere to refrain from any physical threat on my part.

Ever since our arrival in Bismarck camp our communication system being rigidly controlled and censored resulting impossible for us to exchange our views of opinion with my family relatives in Tule Lake. Especially after the Japanese surrender I wanted to find out the latest intention of Mr. Ensuke NII, sister's father-in-law, but was in vain due to strict censorship of our letters.

In September 1945 there was a repatriation hearing took place and again I was forced to agree on repatriation by the leaders such as Rev. FUJIO, Mr. YANAI, Mr. SAKAMOTO, Mr. Minoru TAIRA, Mr. Tsuruo MORI, Mr. Sadao NAKAMURA, Mr. Akira HAMADA, Mr. Minoru HASHIMOTO of my room-mates. Only way to protect myself from any physical harm was to tag along with others whether I like it or not. These leaders also started saying that all internees there will eventually be deported to Japan as everyone in the camp has been classified as undesirable enemy aliens. And when come to deportation, person must be prepared to leave the United States with very little personal belongings. In November 1945 the 1st list of repatriation personnel being published on which my name also was included. With strong feeling of wanting to stay back in the United States I had to prepare my baggages which was then sent to the embarkation point at Portland, Oregon, prior to our departure. I wanted to find out the latest intention of the sister's family, but due to censorship of mails I was unable to get any advice from them. Since I had no close relatives nor property in Japan and I knew too well what Japan is like so I went to see the Patrol Officer (I do not recall his name) in charge requesting my name be deleted out from the repatriation list. And since my baggages were already shipped out at Portland, Oregon, I begged the officer to send them back to me. The Patrol Officer accepted both my requests and promised me that the baggages be returned from Portland. I then cabled my sister in Tule Lake stating that I am not going to Japan and am staying back in America. I also sent the same message to my brother in Santa Fe, but I do not know whether they both received it or not because of censorship. Soon after cancelling my repatriation, I don't know how, but several internees got to know about my cancellation, and Mr. Minoru TAIRA and a few others from the next room, 32-B, came into my room, 32-A, and in front of all my room-mates he grabbed hold of my neck and choked me against the wall saying, "What is the big idea about cancelling

your repatriation!" or the words something to this effect. No one in the room helped me out of this trouble nor I had courage to over-power him. I knew this Hawaiian too well from the Ward 6 in Tule Lake and really had fear towards him. He ordered me to go back to administration office to include my name on the next repatriation list. I had no choice but to abide by his saying to refrain from further physical harms on my part. At the end of November 1945 after repeated orders by Mr. Minoru TAIRA and Mr. SAKAMOTO I had to go to see the Patrol Officer requesting him to include my name on the next repatriation list. There I also asked how long we will be kept inside the camp and whether I will eventually be deported to Japan if I do not desire to be repatriated voluntarily and the Patrol Officer said that he does not know what will happen to us nor the period of retention in camp. He also said that he cannot give anymore chance in changing my mind in connection with repatriation. Then my name was included on the 2nd repatriation list in Bismarck camp.

On December 24, 1945, we left for embarkation point at Portland, Oregon, from Bismarck and even on the train I wanted to stay back in America, but since everyone was watching each other I couldn't find any chance to approach the Government official on the train to change my mind. Then on December 28, 1945, I left Portland for Japan, the country I never cared to go back to.

Once again I would like to stress the points of renunciation and repatriation and what I have said at the time of various hearings were not my own intended words, all were due to duress, fears and coercions, direct and indirectly within the various camp life atmospheres.

I then arrived back in Japan on January 16, 1946, and since I had no place to go back or stay, I managed to obtain an employment in the capacity of interpreter with the British Commonwealth Forces stationed at Kure, Japan, and worked for them for the period of 10 years and 7 months, ceasing work on November 28, 1956, when the forces withdrawn completely from Japanese land.

Before concluding this statement I would like to add the reason why I did not support the affidavit with this type of detailed statement from the beginning is because I was in well aware of re-instating my citizenship as it was written on the affidavit, but I was greatly disappointed with the decision given by the Department of State.

This is to certify that the above supplementary statement is true and correct in every respect. And I am hoping for kind and favorable reconsideration of my case so I can enjoy, once again, the democratic life in my birth country, the United States of America.

Date : May 20, 1957

(Signature: Hisashi Kunemoto)

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

(U.S. Consulate
General Seal)

Hisashi KUNEMOTO

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of

1957. Service No. 3530 /s/ W.A. Mitchell
 Tariff No. 46 William A. Mitchell
 Fee Paid: U.S. \$2.50 Vice Consul of the United States of
 Total Cy. equiv. ¥ 905.00 America in and for Kobe, Japan

*For supplemental aff
(re-submit)*

rbm

JUN 3 1957

GCD:OC
146-54-390
93-1-1320

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

Re: Hisashi Kunemoto
Your ref: Abo et al v. Brownell et al.
Furuya et al v. Brownell et al. (Consolidated
actions - Civil Nos. 25294 and 25295). Renunciation
of Citizenship, Former Title 8 U.S.C. 801(i).

Dear Mr. Burke:

This will refer to your letter of April 4, 1957, resubmitting affidavit of the above-named renunciant for a determination, pursuant to the liberalized standards, as to whether his case may now 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 attach the original of subject's affidavit. You will note that he stated in answer to Questions 6, 8(B), (D), (E), (F), 9(A), (B) and (C) that he applied for repatriation, joined the pro-Japanese organizations and renounced his citizenship because of fear and pressure exerted upon him by persons at the Tule Lake Center. However, his answers are of a generalized rather than specific nature and we are therefore unable to express an opinion as to whether subject's case may now be considered as coming within the coverage of the decision in the above case.

In view of these circumstances, Mr. Collins may wish to inform Mr. Kunemoto that he may have an opportunity to submit a further affidavit, setting forth in detail and with the greatest possible particularity all the circumstances surrounding his actions as hereinbefore

set forth. He should cite specific instances of the fear and pressure exerted upon him, particularly with respect to his renunciation, as well as the approximate dates, and the full names, War Relocation Authority block numbers or other proper identifying information of the persons involved.

We shall appreciate being advised of the action Mr. Kunemoto decides to take relative to this matter. Until we are so advised, the processing of his affidavit will be deferred.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By: Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enclosure: Original affidavit

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

Telephone GARfield 1-5827

JUN 12 1957

Mr. Hisashi Kunemoto
c/o Tamayo Shimada
27, 9 Chome
Miyahara-dori, Kure-shi
Hiroshima-ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Kunemoto:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

Wayne M. Collins

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

approved

JUL 26 1957

GCD:CMR
146-54-390
93-1-1320

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

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

Dear Mr. Burke:

On June 12, 1957, you forwarded a supplementary statement for consideration in connection with the previously submitted affidavit of the above-named and determination as to whether his case might 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.

As we previously advised you, an affidavit of this subject was submitted to this Department by the Department of State with a similar request for our views, and on September 24, 1951, we informed that Department that it was our opinion his case did not come within the Murakami decision.

However, upon reconsideration of all the evidence in this case and the subject's additional statement, we are now of the opinion that his case may be considered as coming within the coverage of the decision 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 case has been accomplished.

Since we previously sent you the original of the subject's affidavit, only a copy thereof is enclosed herewith, together with the original and one copy of the subject's supplementary statement.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By:

Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enclosures:

Copy of affidavit
Original and copy of Supplementary Statement
3 copies of letter to Department of State



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

sdb

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

GCD:CMR
146-54-390
93-1-1320

JUL 26 1957

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

Attention: Miss Frances Knight
Director, Passport Office

Re: Hisashi Kuremoto
Your ref: F130

Dear Sirs:

On August 2, 1951, the Department of State forwarded to this Department a Supplemental Affidavit of the above-named subject, and requested an expression of our views as to whether his case might be considered as coming within the scope of the Murakami decision. On September 24, 1951, you were advised that we were of the opinion that his case did not come within the scope of the above decision and that we felt that it was one for trial.

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, the subject has now submitted an additional affidavit setting forth in detail the coercion and pressure exerted upon him to renounce. Following a review of the subject's additional affidavit, together with an examination of the complete War Relocation Authority and Department files, it is now the view of the Department that this subject's case may be considered as coming within the scope of the above decision, as supplemented by the decision of the United States Court of Appeals in the case of McGrath v. Abo, and we have advised Lloyd H. Burke, United States Attorney, Northern District of California, to this effect. In accordance with our above-referred to letter of September 22, 1953, to the Department of State, we attach copy of our letter to Mr. Burke, together with affidavit and supplementary statement of the subject.

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

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By:

Enoch B. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enclosures:

Affidavit
Copy of supplementary statement
Copy of letter to Lloyd H. Burke, Esq.

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

August 2, 1957

Mr. Hisashi Kunemoto
c/o Tamayo Shimada
27, 9 Chome, Miyahara-dori,
Kure-shi, Hiroshima-ken,
Japan

Dear Mr. Kunemoto:

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.

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,

Wayne M. Collins

Enc.

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

August 13, 1957

Mr. Hisashi Kunemoto
c/o Mrs. Tamayo Shimada
27, 9 chome, Miyahara-dori,
Kure-shi, Hiroshima-ken,
Japan

Dear Mr. Kunemoto:

Mr. Collins will answer your letter of August 10,
1957, when he returns from vacation in about two weeks.
We suggest you do nothing pending his advice.

Very truly yours,

Florence Dobashi
Secretary to Mr. Collins

In Judgment
Dear Mr. Collins :

August 10, 1957

Cleared by Affidavit
I acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated August 2, 1957, together with the copy of the transmittal letter of the U.S. Department of Justice dated July 26, 1957, for which I express my heartfelt gratitude for your kind effort in obtaining my administrative clearance.

The content letter of the instructions have been carefully digested, but before I submit the copy of the transmittal letter to the U.S. Consul in Kobe, I would like to obtain your kind advice in regard to my act of voting in Japanese political election in April 1946. When I applied for a U.S. Passport, the voting certificate being obtained from the village master and it believed to be filed at the U.S. Consul already.

I did act on as per your letter of instruction dated July 11, 1956, but I was not permitted to take oath of allegiance to become a re-naturalized U.S. citizen under Public Law 515 because I had not yet had my administrative clearance from the Justice Department on my renunciation ruling at the time.

That particular voting took place only after about 3 months of my arrival in Japan and I certainly did not have any interest whatsoever concerning the election not I did not know whom I should vote for, but after repeated persuasions by my cousins whom I was living with at the time, I was compelled to go for balloting as the cousins and the neighbors told me that the authority will cease issuing the valued foodstuff rations of the time if I did not attend. Besides it, the election itself was directed and was supervised by the members of Occupation authority, and of course, I took it granted that attending at the voting booth would save me from starvation and to obey the orders of the Supreme-Commander-of-Allied-Powers.

The foregoing is the general view of my only voting in 1946 and I will be greatly obliged if you will kindly advise me of what step I should take in respect of this problem please.

Trusting your kind and considerate attention to the above matter, I thank you in advance.

Yours very truly,

Hisashi Kunemoto
Hisashi Kunemoto

This space is also for correspondence.

ここにも通信文を記載することができます

Hisashi Kunemoto
C/o Mrs. Tamayo Shimada,
27, 9 chome, Miyahara-dori,
Kure-shi, Hiroshima-ken,
Japan.

Same



Mr. Wayne M. Collins

Attorney at Law,
Mills Tower,

220 Bush Street,
San Francisco 4, California,
U.S.A.

PAR AVION

航空

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

折込線

折込線

ここにも通信文を記載することができます

This space is also for correspondence.

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

January 10, 1958

Mr. Hisashi Kunemoto
c/o Mrs. Tamayo Shimada
27, 9 chome, Miyahara-dori
Kure-shi, Hiroshima-ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Kunemoto:

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

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

WMC:fd

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

TELEPHONE GARFIELD 1-1218

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

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

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

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

Very truly yours,



WMC:ss

May 2, 1958

Mr. Hisashi Kunemoto
c/o Tamayo Shimada
27,9 Chome
Miyahara-dori, Kure-shi
Hiroshima-Ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Kunemoto:

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

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

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

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

To be certified
when judgment
is entered

7/21/60 - ^{cert.}
J. O.
in file

Wayne M. Collins
1300 Mills Tower
San Francisco 4, Calif.
Garfield 1-5827
Attorney for Plaintiffs.

ORIGINAL
FILED

Clerk, U.S. Dist. Court
San Francisco

IN THE SOUTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

TADAYASU ABO, et al., etc.,
Plaintiffs,

-vs-

HERBERT BROWNELL, JR., as Attorney
General of the United States, etc., et al.,
Defendants.

No. 25294

and

Cons. No. 25294-G

MARY KANAME FURUYA, et al., etc.,
Plaintiffs,

-vs-

HERBERT BROWNELL, JR., as Attorney General
of the United States, etc., et al.,
Defendants.

No. 25295

FINAL ORDER, JUDGMENT, AND DECREE AS TO CERTAIN NAMED
PLAINTIFFS WHO HAVE SUBMITTED AFFIDAVITS IN LIEU OF ORAL TESTIMONY.

This cause (originally consisting of companion suits Nos. 25294 and 25295-G which had been consolidated under No. 25294-G) being submitted to this Court, sitting without a jury, for decision of the causes of certain individual parties-plaintiff hereinafter named pursuant to a written "Stipulation That Certain Plaintiffs May Introduce Affidavits In Lieu Of Oral Testimony And That Entry Of Final Judgments Against Certain Defendants Will Not Be Opposed In Such Cases" entered into between the parties hereto and filed herein this date together with certain affidavits which are hereby accepted in lieu of the oral testimony of affiants in accordance with the provisions of such stipulation;

And it being conceded by counsel for certain defendants, namely the Attorney General of the United States, and those under his authority, that notwithstanding the proofs heretofore made and offered in this cause, the representations set forth in such affidavits, in the light of the decisions of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in the cases of Acheson v. Murakami 176 F. 2d 953 and McGrath v. Abo 186 F 2d 766, among others remove any efficacious defense to the suits of such parties-plaintiff, and such concession being consistent with the Court's conclusion as to the effect of applicable law in the circumstances; and formal findings of fact and conclusions of law having been waived.

And the Court having been advised that counsel for such parties-defendant will offer no objection to the entry of a final order, judgment, and decree on the merits of the causes herein, in favor of the hereinafter specifically identified parties-plaintiff; and there being no just reason for delay,

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to Section 503 of the Nationality Act

1 of 1940 as amended, (former Title 8 USC Sec. 903), which was, by
2 Section 405 of the Act of June 27, 1952, 66 Stat. 280 effective
3 December 24, 1952, continued in force and effect for purposes
4 of this cause, and pursuant to the terms of such stipulation,

5 IT IS ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED as and for a final order,
6 judgment and decree directed to be entered in this cause;

7 I.

8 That the plaintiffs hereinafter identified are and at all
9 times have been, natives, nationals and citizens of the United
10 States of America, and entitled to the rights and privileges of
11 such nationality and citizenship, notwithstanding their purported
12 applications for renunciation of United States nationality pur-
13 suant to Section 401(i) of the Nationality Act of 1940, as
14 amended, their purported renunciations of United States National-
15 ity pursuant thereto and the approvals thereof given by the
16 Attorney General, all of which occurred during the calendar years
17 1944 and 1945, and all of which are hereby declared to be, and at
18 all times to have been, null, void, and without legal effect upon
19 the status and rights as nationals and citizens of the United
20 States of any of such plaintiffs, whose names and birthdates are
21 as follows:

22 NAME

23 BIRTHDATE

24 Hisashi Kunemoto

25 March 24, 1922

26 II.

27 That no costs shall be taxed by the Clerk to any party.
28 Done in open Court this _____ day of _____.

29 /s/ LOUIS E. GOODMAN

30 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

31 APPROVED AS TO FORM:

32 GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB, Assistant Attorney General.

33 LLOYD H. BURKE, United States Attorney, and a Defendant.

34 ENOCH E. ELLISON, Attorney, Department of Justice.

35 PAUL J. GRUMBLY, Attorney, Department of Justice.

36 By: /s/ Charles Elmer Collett

37 Assistant United States Attorney

38 Attorneys for Defendants

United States District Court
For the Northern District of California, Southern Division

TADAYASU ABO, et al., etc.,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

HERBERT BROWNELL, JR., as Attorney General
of the United States, etc., et al.,

Defendants,

and

MARY KANAME FURUYA, et al., etc.,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

HERBERT BROWNELL, JR., as Attorney General
of the United States, etc., et al.,

Defendants.

No. 25294

Cons. No. 25294-G

No. 25295

CERTIFICATE OF CLERK

I, C. W. CALBREATH, Clerk of the United States District Court in and for the Northern District of California, do hereby certify that the annexed and foregoing is a true copy of excerpt of the original FINAL ORDER, JUDGMENT, AND DECREE AS TO CERTAIN NAMED PLAINTIFFS WHO HAVE SUBMITTED AFFIDAVITS IN LIEU OF ORAL TESTIMONY made and filed in the above-entitled cause on _____, and entered _____, with the name of HISASHI KUNEMOTO _____, a plaintiff, remaining among the records of the said Court in my office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the aforesaid Court at San Francisco, California, this _____ day of _____, A. D. _____.

C. W. CALBREATH,
Clerk,

By _____
Deputy Clerk.

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 KUNEMOTO, Hisashi		Date of Birth March 24, 1922	
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		
1924	May 1936	Accompanied my parents.	
5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:			
School		Period of Attendance	
		From	To
Primary School		March 1928	March 1936
Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary).			
National language(Japanese)		Mathematics	
English		Science	
History		Physical Training	
Geography		Moral Science	
		etc	
6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan?.....If so, give date....., and your reasons for so applying:			
a. It was said that the evacuees confined in various camps will eventually be deported to Japan.			
b. Camp residents were saying that number of camps be closed down to minimum, in order to do this was to keep only persons who have applied for repatriation to remain in camp whereas all others to be forced out from camp to relocate with very little monetary assistance from relocation authority.			
c. I had fear of relocation into a strange community where I have to make a new living with the shattered future.			
d. to continued on additional sheet.			
7. (A) Have you ever expressly indicated that you would not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States?		Have you ever declined to answer when asked whether you would swear unqualified allegiance?	
No		No	
Or have you ever given a qualified answer to such question asked at War Relocation Centers?..... NoIf so, give your reasons:			
(B) If your answer to any of the questions in (A) is affirmative, then did you ever subsequently change your mind and express your willingness to swear an unqualified allegiance or would you have been willing to do so if an opportunity had been afforded you?.....If so, state when you changed your mind and your reasons therefor:			

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

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)		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	
Heimusha Kai, also known as Hokubei Heieki Gimusha Kai Zaibei Nihonjin, Heiyaku Gimusha Kai, and		No	
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 Shoko 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	
Jikyoku Iin 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 Kaisha (The Great Fujii Theatre)		No	
Northwest Japanese Association		No	
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		No	
Hokoku Joshi Seinen-Dan	Yes	No	2 or 3 month
Sokoku Kenkyu Seinen-Dan	Yes	No	Uncertain
Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-Dan	Yes	No	

(B) Give reasons for becoming a member:

My brother & myself were living together in a room & in the next door there were 2 or 3 single men were living. We all were going to a mah-jong club to spend our leisure hours. All of persons attending this club became the members of Seinen-dan except my brother & myself. One day Mr. Nakamura from the next door approached us saying that if us two don't affiliate with Seinen-Dan we won't be permitted into mah-jong club anymore. The next time we knew we were listed as its members without our full consents. Therefore I became its member without knowing the principle of this organization.

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

I did went out for the early morning exercise (physical training) several mornings & since I was employed by the Co-op Enterprises I had to quit going out early in the mornings. I never have attended its meetings nor held office whatsoever.

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

Although I haven't submitted a written resignation, I was intending to fade away gradually to avoid reprehensible feelings amongst persons around me. The reason being its subversive activities & extrimity in doing things,

(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:

- a. My affiliation to this organization was done without my full consent & without knowing its purpose or nature.
- b. Since the internal security officials did not make any objection on its formation its functioning within the camp I thought that getting up early each morning & do a bit of outdoor exercises in the fresh air will do me some good than harm, but this did not lasted too long as I was employed by Co-op Enterprises 8 hours each day.

Cont'd from Q. 6

(F) If you claim that you continued membership, activity, or office and were prevented from so doing, explain fully:

- c. I had fear of relocating into a strange community where I have to make a new living with the shattered future.
- d. It also was said that when it comes to deportation, person must leave practically all of personal belongings behind due to a very short notice of movement order.

9. (A) When did you decide to apply for renunciation?
Give reasons for your decision.
I decided to make a formal application of renouncing the U.S. citizenship on or about Nov 1944 when Mr. Nakamura in the next door brought in some forms & he said that any person who intending to stay in camp instead of relocating must apply otherwise I may be forced out from camp with a very little monetary assistance from the U.S. Government source. For safeguarding myself I wanted to remain interned in camp since I had no prospect of relocating nor monies for relocating expenses.

(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 cannot remember what sort of answers I gave to the hearing officer, but I do know that there are some differences because at that time we were told by the leaders of organization just how to answer & there again I had fears of physical attacks by top ranking leaders if I answered in my own way.

(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:

Renouncing U.S. citizenship was definitely due to fear & duress I had at the time, that is, fear of getting ordered to resettle into the strange community where I may receive very cold welcome or physical violence & later I may have to suffer with starvation since I had no means of security to look after myself. Persons who renounced their citizenships were sure to be retained in camp where with ample safety even without any security.

(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:

After knowing renouncing U.S. citizenship was poor thing to do, I had intention of cancelling it but camp riots, strikes & one group after another were started moved out from Tule Lake Center. All those commotions kept me from cancelling it & soon in Feb 1945 I also was ordered to another camp with others.

(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 did not make any request for cancellation because I did not know whether it was permissible or not.

(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:

- a. My affiliation to this organization was done without my full consent & without knowing its purpose or nature.
- b. Since the internal security officials did not make any objection on its formation its functioning within the camp I thought that getting up early each morning & do a bit of outdoor exercises in the fresh air will do me some good than harm, but this did not lasted too long as I was employed by Co-op Enterprises 8 hours each day.

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

Since I was so afraid of physical violence from its members, only way to discontinue from its membership was to fade away gradually without letting others know. There were several violences did happen to persons who have made some objections against this organization & have tried to withdraw from it.

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

Give reasons for so doing:

I decided to make a formal application of renouncing the U.S. citizenship on or about Nov 1944 when Mr. Nakamura in the next door brought in some forms & he said that any person who intending to stay in camp instead of relocating must apply otherwise I may be forced out from camp with a very little monetary assistance from the U.S. Government source. For safeguarding myself I wanted to remain interned in camp since I had no prospect of relocating nor monies for relocating expenses.

(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 cannot remember what sort of answers I gave to the hearing officer, but I do know that there are some differences because at that time we were told by the leaders of organization just how to answer & there again I had fears of physical attacks by top ranking leaders if I answered in my own way.

(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:

Renouncing U.S. citizenship was definitely due to fear & duress I had at the time, that is, fear of getting ordered to resettle into the strange community where I may receive very cold welcome or physical violence & later I may have to suffer with starvation since I had no means of security to look after myself. Persons who renounced their citizenships were sure to be retained in camp where with ample safety even without any security.

(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:

After knowing renouncing U.S. citizenship was poor thing to do, I had intention of cancelling it but camp riots, strikes & one group after another were started moved out from Tule Lake Center. All those commotions kept me from cancelling it & soon in Feb 1945 I also was ordered to another camp with others.

(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 did not make any request for cancellation because I did not know whether it was permissible or not.

(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.

In spite of I was an American citizen by virtue of birth in the U.S. all my birthrights were taken away & confined in the barbed wire fence. If I was left alone same as other Americans I would of served in any field for the benefits of my country in which I was born.

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

Even after the Japanese surrender the U.S. Government authorities did not clarify how long we will be retained in the internment camp (This I personally have approached the government official & asked). I did have cancelled my repatriation one time after sending my baggages to the embarkation point but knowing that we have to be confined in camp for an indefinite period after 4 or 5 years of internment, only way to get free was to come to Japan. Beside the camp residents were saying that all will eventually deported to Japan as soon as boat arrangements being made. I personally disliked the idea of getting deported.

(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

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

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

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

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

Relationship	Name
Branch of Service	Serial Number
Japan) Prefecture of Hyogo) City of Kobe) SS; American Consulate General)	<i>Hiashi Kume</i> (Signature in full of applicant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of August, 19 54.

Service No. 3735

No Fee Prescribed

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

William M. Mitchell
American Vice Consul

*Report - Reviewed -
Supplemental -*
PERSONAL QUESTIONNAIRE

*In Judgment
Decided by Official 91*

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

- a. State your full name. Kisashi Kunemoto
- b. Male? ☒ Female? ☐ Maiden Name?
- c. Birth place? Orellia, Washington Birth date? March 24, 1922
- d. Have you ever renounced Japanese Nationality? No When?
Where?
- Have you ever visited Japan? yes When? 1924 - May 1936
Jan, 1946 to present
- Did you attend school in Japan? yes When?
- How long? Years What Schools? Yachiyoshi shogakko
- Period of attendance: March, 1928 - March, 1936

PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS

1. Where did you live before evacuation? Stockton, California
2. What was your occupation before evacuation? schoolboy at
Dunne's family. - attending Stockton High School
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?
both deceased.
- Were they aliens?
- What were their ages at the time of evacuation?
- Were your parents both evacuated also? Was either of them in ill health while in a WRA Center? Was either of them hospitalized while in a WRA Center? If so, when and in what Center?
- Were you or any other members of your family in ill health while in a WRA Center? yes If so, state who was, and, if hospitalized, state when, for what period of time, and in what Center? Impaired.
Valley fever for 10 days and confined at Gila River.
during 1943
5. When and where were you married? March, 1952
- What is the name of your spouse? Chizuko

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

6. What are the names, birthdates and birthplaces of your children? none
7. What members of your family were evacuated with you? (Wife, husband, children, father, mother, brothers, sisters, father-in-law, mother-in-law) sister - Shizuyo Nii, Hiroto Kusunoki - mother, father's father in law - Ensoke Nii, Haruo Nii - Brother in Law.
8. State what members of your family (spouse, mother, father, brothers, sisters, children, father-in-law or mother-in-law) were in Japan during the war? none
9. Who of them, if any, were U. S. citizens?
10. Did any of them serve in the Japanese armed forces?
11. State what members, if any, of your spouse's family (your father-in-law, mother-in-law, sisters-in-law, brothers-in-law, or step-children) were in Japan during the war and whether they are U. S. citizens or Japanese aliens?
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? For what amount did you file your claim? What amount did you receive in settlement of your claims? Did your parents suffer any property losses by reason of evacuation? If so, for what amount did they file claims? What amount did they receive in settlement of their claims?
13. State whether your husband, father or any other member of your family was interned as an alien enemy after the outbreak of war in an Alien Enemy Internment Camp, for removal to Japan, and, if so, in what camp?

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

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

I went to make an inquiry about student relocation
When did you make that application? *after loyalty questionnaire*
In what camp were you at that time? *Lula River*

Were you denied leave? *yes* By whom? *Mr. Kuno.*

What reasons were given to you for denying your application? *Insufficient*

- as I had signed No - He would not accept it unless I signed*
no, no I discussed it with Mr. Kuo & he objected it
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? *I did not therefore sign it*

What type of work did you do? _____

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

If so, state the experience. _____

To what Center did you return? _____

16. State the names of any members of your family or any of your friends who went out on leave or relocation and experienced discrimination or persecution. *merely read articles in newspaper to this effect.*

What happened to them? _____

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

Where did they happen? _____

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

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

What happened to them? _____

When and where did the occurrences take place? _____

Re: APPLICATIONS FOR REPATRIATION

17. To what Assembly Center were you evacuated? Fairbairn Assembly Center - April May 3, 1942
18. To what WRA Center were you next transferred? Gila River Relocation Center August 12, 1942; Tule Lake - Oct 3, 1943
19. In what Block did you live there? Gila Blk 22; Tule Blk 58
With whom did you share quarters there? Gila - Nii family; Tule - Nii family. Later in different barracks with my mother Kikoto
20. In what Camp were you when you applied for repatriation to Japan? Tule Lake Center
21. Did you make that application before or after you answered the Army Questionnaire in February or March, 1943? after
When did you make that application? January 24, 1944
Did you personally make that application? ? If not, who did? I don't know whether I made the request myself
Did any of the following persons also make applications for repatriation to Japan? Your husband? _____ Wife? _____ father? _____ mother? _____ brothers? yes sisters? yes father-in-law? _____ mother-in-law? _____ brothers-in-law? yes sisters-in-law? _____ When and in what Center were they at the time they did this? at same time at Tule Lake
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? Sept 12, 1945 & Nov 29, 1945 at Beaumont, N.D.

23. What members of your family pressured you into applying for repatriation to Japan? *Etsuko Nii-Issai - mother's father-in-law.*

24. Did anyone else, not a member of your family, pressure you into applying for repatriation to Japan? Yes. Name the persons who did and state

Mr. Sadao Nakamura - Issi Rkh 58, (father's old time friend from ^{Hawawaii} ~~Honolulu~~ = Yamagato-gun) Mr. Shigeta - ^{5th} ~~3rd~~ ^{Hawawaii} ~~Issi~~ Mr. Furue

What did those persons tell you to get you to apply for repatriation?

Japan or be forced to relocate during the war.

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.

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

be separated from them? Yes.

Re: QUESTIONS 27 AND 28

28. In what WRA Center were you at the time you answered the Army Questionnaire containing Questions Nos. 27 and 28? Enola Kinn
In what Block were you living in that Center at that time? 22 121
Was the Questionnaire you answered the Army Questionnaire or the WRA Application for Leave Clearance, if you remember? WRA Army
29. Did you give a negative answer to Question No. 27? yes; to Question No. 28? yes. Did you refuse to answer Question No. 27? ; Question No. 28?
30. Did any members of your family pressure you or threaten you into giving a "No" answer to Questions Nos. 27 and 28 or into refusing to answer those questions? Yes. Who were the family members who did this? Enosuke Kinn & his wife
What did they say to you to get you to answer "No" to those questions or to refuse to answer those questions? Sister said I will be forced to relocate & be separated from the family. He said I should remain together & do as their family.
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? yes sisters? yes or other family members? yes 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? yes Did you give a "No" answer to those questions because you believed that eventually you would be deported to Japan and you feared that if you gave a "Yes" answer to those questions you would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when you arrived in Japan? yes
31. Did any other persons pressure or threaten you into giving "No" answers

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

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

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

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? I might be forced separated from my mother

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

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

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

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

organizations to which they belonged?

Munom Sakata's father
in Camp 2 at Inda -

38. Did you fear that if you gave "Yes" answers to those questions that you would have to stay in camp and be separated from your parents or other family members who were to be deported to Japan because they were aliens or because they had asked to be sent to Japan and you did not want to be separated from them? Yes From what parent or family members did you fear separation? Eusuke Kii - sister's father-in-law
39. Did you fear that if you gave "Yes" answers to those questions you eventually would have to relocate in this country during the war and would be in danger from hostile Caucasians? Yes
Who told you that this might happen to you? Miyagawa -
40. Did you fear that if you gave "Yes" answers to those questions that it would mean you might be drafted into military service where you would be discriminated against or be persecuted by fellow soldiers or that you might be used as cannon fodder just because you had Japanese ancestry? Yes
Who told you that this might happen to you? Miyagawa, Eusuke Kii
41. Did you fear that if you gave "Yes" answers to those questions that you might be attacked and harmed by groups of Issei, Kibei or Nisei in camp? Yes. Name the group and its leaders or members from whom you feared this danger? from the group that signed the as they would be a division of factions in the center
- 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.? Yes or opposition to the pressure groups? Yes or for giving "Yes" answers to Questions Nos. 27 and 28? Yes. If so, state the names of the persons who were attacked. Mr. Inda was beaten as he was about to leave the mess.
- When were they attacked? ? By whom were they attacked? ?

43. Did you then believe that if you gave a "No" answer to those questions that you would be allowed to stay in the Center for the duration of the war and in this way you and your family would be free from danger of persecution by Caucasians? Yes. Who told you this? Miyagawa Issei

Sakata Issei Nii Issei

44. Did you give "No" answers to Question Nos. 27 and 28 or refuse to answer those questions because you had been informed by the WRA or understood that because you already had applied for repatriation to Japan that you did not have to answer those questions? no. Who told you this? _____

45. Did you ever give a "Yes" answer to Question No. 27? no; to Question No. 28? no; Did you change your answer to Question No. 27 or 28 to "No" at any time? _____. Did you change your answer to Questions Nos. 27 and 28 to "No" or refuse to give "Yes" answers to those questions by July 31, 1943 because you knew that "No" answers or a refusal to answer those questions would mean that you would be sent to Tule Lake or be segregated there with alien members of your family from whom you did not want to be separated? no.

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

Furlach Assembly Center June, 1942

What classification did you first receive? 4-C Did you ever receive a 4-C (alien enemy) classification? yes. When did you receive that 4-C classification? about September, 1942

In what Center were you when you received it? Inda River Relocation

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

47. While you were in any WRA Center did you sign a petition addressed to the Attorney General, the President, the Army, the WRA or other governmental agency or agent stating in substance that if you were freed and returned to your home you would fight for the U. S. and give your life if necessary for this country? no. In what Center were you at the time? _____

Did you sign such a petition before you answered the Army Questionnaire in February or March, 1943 or afterward? _____ Did you sign such a

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

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

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

48. Would you have been willing to swear unqualified allegiance to the U. S. while you were in a WRA Center if the Government had allowed you to return to your home as a free citizen? yes. Would you have been willing to return to your home alone? 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? no. 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? no. 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? none When? _____
(b) Were you at any time a member of (1) Sokoku Kenkyukai? _____
(2) Sokoku Kenkyu Seinen Dan? _____ (3) Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan? _____

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

When did you become a member? I do not recall

How long were you a member? about half a year or less

When did you stop being a member? never did resign

In what Block did you live at the time you became a member? 58

What was the name of your Block Manager? I do not recall

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

Mother - Hiroto

What organizations were active in that Block? Hokoku Seinen dan

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

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

Mr Sadao Nakamura; Mr Shigetaru; Mr Junsu Mori

51. Were your father? _____ or mother? _____ or brothers? yes, or sisters? no

or father-in-law? _____ or mother-in-law? _____ a member of any organiza-

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

say to you to persuade you to become a member? Inasmuch as Mr.

Sadao Nakamura had placed our name in the dan, and Shigetaru, Mori, and Hawaiian Nisei.

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

none of us - Brother Hiroto said it would be better

Joshi Dan? to join as they will not leave us alone

Seinen Dan? also Enosuke Nisi said to join govt

Why did they become members? for money exercise

In what Blocks were they living? 58

52. What are the names of the persons other than members of your family who persuaded or threatened you into becoming a member and state whether such

persons were Issei, Kibei or Nisei and state the Blocks in which they

lived? Mr Sadao Nakamura - Bri; Mr Shigetaru; Hawaiian Nisei;

53. What did they tell you to persuade you to become a member? Junsu Mori - Hawaiian Nisei - Bri; 58

I should join so I could know more about Japan, & I could
repatriate early to Japan.

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

When I get to Japan, the Japanese military will mistreat me & I would not have to relocate

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

I feel I might be harmed by the Hawaiian Nisei

55. What office, if any, did you hold in the organization? none

What duties did you perform? _____

How did you become an officer? _____

When did you become an officer? _____

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

What duties did you perform as an officer? _____

As a member did you attend any morning calisthenic exercises? yes Approximately how often did you join in the calisthenics? 4 or 5 times

Did you attend any of the organization's lectures? no Approximately how many lectures did you attend? _____ What was the nature of those lectures? _____

Did you participate in any of their marching demonstrations? yes If so, how many? 2 or 3 times

Did you attend any other meetings of the organization? no Where and how often? _____

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

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) Mr. Sadao Nakamura,

Mr. Shigetaro & Mr. Tetsuo Mori Alh 18

What did they tell you would happen if you dropped your membership or tried to drop membership? I will be beaten by these people.

once I did not cut my hair & was in the dorm & was in name only - Queen Alh 4, canten. Wang move came to the canten & told me to cut my hair. He grabbed my hair across the counter threatened or had been beaten up for trying to drop membership? no. Who, if you know, was beaten for trying to do it? said my address.

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

57. Were you in fear that you would be attacked and beaten up by members if you tried to drop membership? yes What groups did you fear might do this? Nakamura, Shigeta & Mimi - especially
The Hawaiian Nisei
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? yes Who told you this? Nakamura, Shigeta, Mimi
Did you fear that if you dropped membership you would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when you were deported to Japan? yes.
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? yes 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? yes.

60. Did you have your hair cut short or shaved? yes When? 2/10/1945. Who did it? Nakamura Did you wear any insignia of the organization and, if so, what insignia? honorarium on sweatshirt

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? canteen sales club

What were your working hours? 8-4 Were you working while you were a member of any organization at Tule? yes In what block? 41 What were the names of some of your fellow workers? Fumiko Nakamura,

Amy Mayeda, Dorothy Antoku

63. Were you, or any member of your family, or any friend attacked by any members of any of the pressure groups at Tule Lake? none Who was? _____

When? _____ By whom? _____

Re: REQUESTS FOR FORMS UPON WHICH

TO RENOUNCE CITIZENSHIP

64. (a) In what Block did you live in the Tule Lake Center? 58

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?

c) Where did you get the forms? Nov. 1944. Mr. Sadao Nakamura brought a typewriter form and I ~~filled it out~~ signed it. When?

64. (c) Where did you get the forms? When?

64. (d) In what Center were you at that time? Male Block

Number: 58

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

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

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

66. Did you send it after the announcement of January 29, 1945, that the Tule Lake Center would be kept open? .

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

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

1945: In the Newell Star? _____; 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 *Mother* wife? _____ *Sister & her family* husband? _____ children? _____ who you believed would have to relocate in the U. S.? *yes* or who you believed would be deported to Japan? *yes*; (c) fear of being deported yourself because you had given negative answers to Questions Nos. 27 or 28 and were considered a disloyal person? *yes*; (d) fear of treat or harm to yourself? *yes* or your wife? _____ or husband? _____ or children? _____ or mother? _____ or father? _____ or other members? *yes* of your family from gangs in the Center? *yes*. (e) fear of mistreatment or physical harm from the Government or its agents? *no*
68. Did the announcement of December 21, 1944, that all the WRA Centers would be closed within a year cause you to send that letter to the Justice 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? _____

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

58

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

Mr Eusebio Nii

or from citizen members? yes, and if so, from what citizen members of your family? brother & sister

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

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

Shizuta, Mori - Hawaii Issei Block 18

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

brother, sister & her family

What members of your family pressured, threatened or persuaded you to send that letter? Mr Eusebio Nii - sister's father-in-law

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

he forced to relocate & drafted into the army & sent to the front

77. Did your husband? _____ wife? _____ father? _____ mother? _____ brothers?

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

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

What did such person or persons say to you to force you to renounce your citizenship? Under / renounce & go to Japan it will be dangerous if I had US citizen. I will be treated like an alien

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? yes 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 _____

same people
What alien members of your family already had asked for repatriation to Japan at the time you sent that letter? Mr. Eusuke Irie

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? yes

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? yes 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. _____

- same people
80. Did you decide to apply for forms upon which to renounce your citizenship because you believed your life was being frittered away uselessly in camp? yes; that you feared that you might be confined to camp until the war ended? yes; which might take many years? yes or that if the war did not come to an end you would be kept in camp forever? yes or that when and

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

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

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

If had will be executed or be interned in Japan
State what members of your family told you this. Nii -

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 Nakamura, Shigetaka & Mami

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? yes. Did you fear that if you didn't send for the forms and renounce citizenship that you eventually would be re-located and then might be drafted into our armed forces and then be separated from your wife? ____, children? ____, other family members? yes who would have relocated with you? Who told you these things might happen if you didn't renounce your citizenship? same people

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

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

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

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

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

same people

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. brother sister & his family

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

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

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

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

I would not be treated like a Japanese

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

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

none

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

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

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

The Kibei leaders and Blocks where they lived? _____

The Nisei leaders and Blocks where they lived? _____

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

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

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

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

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

Were you in fear of the leaders of any of the organizations at Tule? yes

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

what organizations were you in fear? Hawaiian gang led by

Buddhist Reverend Mr. Tanka, Rev. Tanka

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

Mr. Daigo Tanka - Kihui Block 74

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

Why were you in fear? asked me to cut my hair - I would

might be attacked or be killed - could not get any

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? Matthew & sister

93. If you or any member of your family or any friends were attacked by any of the leaders or members of any of the pressure groups for not doing what the pressure group leaders wanted state the names of the persons who were attacked, the time and place where attacked and by whom.

none

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

yes Had any of them threatened you? yes. If so, what were their names

and state what they said to you. Mr. Shigeta & Mr. Sadao Nakamura

said I will be beaten by Hawaiian gang - & to renounce
will be to my self protection

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

Matthew

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

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

Sana was the leader.

97. While you were in Tule were you ever called an inu? yes; a spy? ____; a stooge? ____; an informer? ____; a White Jap? ____; a traitor? ____; kokuzoku? ____; or other names? ____, for not doing what the organizations wanted you to do? _____. What names were you called? _____

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

told me to cut my hair as people in the block were saying "Sana is a spy"

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? everyone in the block What were their names? Nakamura, Shigeo Waki, Eddie

Fujihira,
Did anyone check up on your mail in the block manager's office to see whether or not you had sent such a letter or had received an answering letter from the Justice Department? no. State the names of the persons who checked up on you in this manner. _____

Did anyone take down your name as being a person who did not send such a form or was late in sending for such a form? yes. State the names of the persons who did this and whether they were Issei, Kibei or Nisei: _____

Mr. Sadao Nakamura Issei

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

Were you ostracized for not sending in such a letter promptly? yes Did friends shun or avoid you or refuse to talk to you because you had not sent for the forms? yes. Was your spouse? ____; your children? ____; or other members of your family? ____ mistreated for your delay in sending such a letter? _____. What mistreatment did they suffer and from whom?

I went to making club - & Hawaiian Jui told me not to come unless I renounced Nakamura told me to

renounce a dual citizenship + I should live peacefully with my people

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? *yes*; other family members? _____

Did you have your hearing before the renunciation of your wife? ____; husband? ____; brothers? *no* or sisters? *yes*. Did you have it on the same day as your wife? ____; husband? _____. On what date did you have your renunciation hearing? *I don't recall*. Was your hearing officer a man? ____; a woman? *yes*. Did you have an interpreter at your hearing? *no*. Did you need one? *yes*.

102. At your renunciation hearing did you tell the hearing officer that you wanted to renounce because you were loyal to Japan, or that you wanted Japan to win the war, or that you were against the U. S. or make other statements indicating loyalty to Japan or disloyalty to the U. S.? *yes*.

What, in substance, did you tell the hearing officer as reasons why you wanted to renounce your citizenship? *I said I was a dual citizen,*

wish to be a Japanese & repatriate as soon as possible. I said I was a member of JCN.

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.

Nakamura, Shigeta & Mimi

103. Did the hearing officer tell you that you did not have to renounce your citizenship in order to go to Japan? No. Did you believe this? _____. Were you in fear of the hearing officer? No. Why? _____ Did you fear to tell the hearing officer the real reasons why you were renouncing your citizenship? Yes. What did you think would happen if you had told him the real reasons? officer of course said the same was recognized by WRA & nothing at all
104. Did you fear that if you did and your renunciation was not accepted that you would get in trouble with your parents? _____.; other family members? Yes; who were in Tule Lake? Yes; or in some other internment camp? _____ Were you then in fear of being forcibly relocated in a dangerous area? Yes (If your hearing took place after the January 29, 1945, announcement were you still in fear of eventual relocation in a hostile area? _____) Were you then in fear of being drafted? Yes. Were you in fear of separation from members of your family? Yes. From what members? brother & sister
- Were they in Tule Lake? Yes or in what other Center? _____ Were they on the WRA "free list" and eligible for relocation at the time? No Had they applied for relocation before the day you had your renunciation hearing? No. Were they still expecting to be sent to Japan? Yes Did they still want to go to Japan? Yes. Had they cancelled their applications to go to Japan? No
105. Were you in fear that if your renunciation was not accepted you would be in danger of harm from any of the leaders or members of any of the pressure groups at the time you had your renunciation hearing? Yes Had the leaders or members been removed to other camps at the time you had your hearing? No. Were some leaders and members still in camp at the time you had your hearing? Yes. What were the names of those who were still in camp? Indao Mahamuna, Isidoro Mori, Shigeta, father, members - I don't recall next block - Keyes, Center & Elder, Phipps, Min, Jairo, Minami, Hashimoto; in your Block? Yes
- Were you in fear of them? Yes.
106. Were you removed from Tule Lake Center to Bismarck? Yes; Santa Fe? _____

When? 2/11/1945; with what groups: the 1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th groups? 3rd group. What members of your family remained at Tule Lake? Sister & her family.

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

to Santa Fe? Brother - Hiroto When? 1/26/45.

Were they removed from Tule Lake before you had your renunciation hearing? no or after you had your hearing at Tule Lake? yes.

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

Brother at Japan - January, 1946.

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

Brother Hiroto Kenemoto

Sister - Shizuko Nii

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? _____. Did you fear that those family members would be deported to Japan and that if you gave such answers you would be re-united with them and be deported along with them? _____.

108. (a) If you applied for relocation in the U. S. after your renunciation state when you did so. _____.

108. (b) Did you write a letter to the Attorney General or Justice Department asking to cancel your renunciation? _____ When? _____ In what Center were you living when you wrote that letter? _____

Re: MITIGATION HEARING

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

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

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

What members of your family were with you in the same Center at the time of this hearing? (spouse, father, mother, children, brothers, sisters, father in law, mother in law) none / cancelled a

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

Where were those members of your family at the time of your mitigation hearing? I was mistreated & I applied for the next ship

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

I was mistreated by Minors. Taira at Bismarck, N.H.

Did you then fear that members of your family in other camps were to be deported to Japan? I was asked why I cancelled & I replied I did not
with preparation as I had no family & money
& I knew what Japan was like.
hearing officer so that you would be allowed to rejoin those members and not be separated any longer from them? I cancelled. He grabbed me by my neck surrounded
by his groups & told me to make a request again.

What members of your family, if any, were removed to other internment camps after you had your renunciation hearing? He beat me over the face. I feel that the

authorities at Bismarck would not give me
protection & I feared to be harmed by Taira.

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

When were you released from detention? _____. In

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

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

did they sail? _____. What other members of your family went to Japan? _____

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

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

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

State the relation ship of such person to you _____

State the Serial Number of such person _____

Has such person received an Honorable Discharge? _____

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

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

Year _____ Month _____ .

Where were you at the time? _____

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

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

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

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

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, _____

Have declared this to the American Consulate +
Since returning to Japan in 1946 have you voted in any elections? yes

only once. Where? Konjison, Yamagata gun Years you
voted? April, 1946 What elections? Shuichiro Kure

Why did you vote in those elections? I was still under occupation

& every thing was under food ration. Soldiers came
What Allied military officers told you to vote? under Gen MacArthur

command & was watching us.

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

What Japanese officials told you to vote? Yakubu official

told me I would lose my food ration if I did not vote.

What neighborhood association told you to vote? _____

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

Many friends & other neighbors told me I had not voted

What were you told would happen to you if you didn't vote? I would lose my food ration

as Gen MacArthur was in full command

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

I lost I would lose my food ration as Gen MacArthur

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

Where? _____

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

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

Why did you go to be registered? _____

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

What relation is that person to you? _____

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

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

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

_____ or would not have been given an address to

Have taken steps to full MacArthur's (by law, 1956) regulations and instructions

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

Were you registered because of fear that if you weren't you would suffer
in some form? none such as would not be issued a ration card?
_____ or for what other reasons? _____

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

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

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

What is your occupation now? English speaking Where? Kobe, Japan
What property do you own in Japan? independent - Import & Export

Nature of property? _____
Estimated valuation of that property? _____

Name of your nearest relative in the U. S. and address: Sister, Hattori, Nahaamato 4916 N. Mac Clintock Ave,
Sister, Shizuka, Niih Tempe, AZ
6141 N. 26th, Phoenix, Calif

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

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

Have you filed an application with a U. S. Consul in Japan for a U. S.
Passport? yes. When did you file it? ?

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

What reasons did the U. S. Consul give you for refusing to issue you a passport? reputed - no reason

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

Have you registered as on aliens in Japan? none When? _____

Where? _____

Date: July 31, 1917

Tosaki Kamekoto

Signature

Kobe-shi, Go Tamay Shimada

27, 9 chome
Miyahara-dori, Kure-shi

Address

Kure-shi, Japan

same

Telephone Number

Leiyun at

Kobe-shi, Negashikada-ku

Mifuge-cho, gojunge-dono-
Lida,

160-7 go Kure-shi Matsuyama