

11:1

KANAMORI, TSUGITADA

1948-1960

78/177

C



June 5, 1948

Dear Sir:

I, Seiyutada Kanamori, **ACTIVE LIST** wished to be included in the mass suit to restore my U. S. citizenship.

I was born in Oxnard, California on September 24, 1922. Before evacuation my place of residence was at Rt. #1 Box 246, Oxnard, California.

On October 1, 1945 I renounced my United States citizenship in Dulala, Newell, California and received a letter of approval of citizenship renunciation from the Attorney General about a month later.

I am married (on June 10, 1944, Dulala, California) and was repatriated to Japan on January 13, 1946 with my wife and three children. My wife, Grace Kazuko, is also a renunciant; age 25. **ACTIVE LIST**

Tada Tadazugu - age: 3 Born Dulala, California

Tada Tatsuo - age: 2 " "

Kaw Kenji - age: 1 " Tokyo, Japan

My parents, Mr. & Mrs. Jinsuke Kanamori are now residing in Port Hueneme, California (P. O. Box 1175). My sister, Mary Kanamori; address P. O. Box 264, Kadner, Pennsylvania can always give you any additional information.

My present address: 37 Shibusawa-cho, Nakano, Yokohama, Japan.

I will greatly appreciate your kind response to my above request at the earliest possible date. Thank you!

Yours truly,  
Seiyutada Kanamori



June 5, 1948

Dear Sir:

ACTIVE LIST

I, Grace Hazuko Tanamori, wishes to be included in the mass suit to restore my U. S. citizenship.

I was born in Los Angeles, California on January 23, 1923. Before evacuation I resided in Gardena, California: R. #2 Box 49-B2.

On October 1, 1945 I renounced my U. S. citizenship in Duluth, Newell, California and received a letter of approval of citizenship renunciation from the Attorney General about a month later.

I am married (on June 10, 1944 in Duluth, California) and was repatriated to Japan on January 13, 1946 with my husband and three children. My husband, Sugitaka is also a renunciant.

ACTIVE LIST

Isao Sadakazu - age: 3 Born in Duluth, California

Leo Tatsuo - age: 2 Born in ..

Ken Kenji - age: 1 .. Tokyo, Japan

My present address: 37 2Kebukuro-cho, Nakatsu, Yokohama, Japan.

My parents, Mr. & Mrs. Gasunobu Miyamoto, is here in Japan, address: Shimyoji-shi, Minamiku Kitano.

I will greatly appreciate your kind response to my request at the earliest possible date.  
Thank you!

Yours truly

Grace Hazuko Tanamori  
(Mrs. Sugitaka  
Tanamori)



July 11, 1948

Mr. Wayne M. Collins  
1721 Mills Lane  
220 Bush St.  
San Francisco California

ACTIVE LIST

Mr. deyd.

joined  
8/17/48

Dear Sir:

On June 5th, I. Luzitide Kanamori have written you a letter which stated I wished to be included in the new suit to restore my United States citizenship. To make certain that you have my name and address on your list I am writing you again.

Date of Birth - Sept 24, 1922  
Place of Birth - Orland, California  
Address before evacuation - P.O. Box 126  
Orland, California

Parents - Mr. & Mrs. Sinsuke Kanamori  
P.O. Box 1195  
Port Hueneme, California

Brothers - Tadashi, George, & Shogo Kanamori  
P.O. Box 1175 Port Hueneme  
California

Sisters - Mame & Yori Kanamori  
P.O. Box 264  
Radnor Rd. Radnor, Penn.

married - June 10, 1944. Luzitide Kanamori  
Wife

ACTIVE LIST Yates Kazuko Kanamori  
Children - 1st son, Laddy Tadakegus Kanamori  
2nd son, Ted Tatsus Kanamori  
3rd son, Ken Kenji Kanamori



Date of Resignation. October 5, 1945 (approx)  
Lulelake, Calif.

Received a letter of approval from the  
the Attorney General about a month  
later.

Date of Entry to Japan - January 13, 1946  
Present address). 37 Ikebukuro-cho  
Nishi-Shu  
Yokohama, Japan

Place of Employment.

Yokohama Area Engineers  
Ordnance Motor Pool

address - 4650 Engineer Co Battalion  
70 C.O. A.P.O. 503  
To Postmaster  
San Francisco, California

I will greatly appreciate your  
reply very soon. Thanks you.

Sincerely yours  
Sugitoda  
Kaname



July 11, 1948

Mr. Wayne M. Collins  
1721 Mills Tower,  
220 Bush Street  
San Francisco 4, California

ACTIVE LIST

Joined 8/7/48  
people

Dear Sir:

On June 5<sup>th</sup>, I, Ikane Nagako  
Kanamori, together with my husband,  
Tsugi Kanamori have sent you a letter  
which states: I wished to be included  
in the mass suit to restore my United  
States citizenship. I'm made certain that  
you have my name & address on your list  
I am writing you again.

Dating Birth - January 23, 1923  
Place Birth - Los Angeles, California  
Address before Emigration - R. 2 Box 49-B  
Gardena, California

Married - June 10, 1944 - Inglewood,  
California

Husband - Tsugi Kanamori ACTIVE LIST

Children - 1<sup>st</sup> son - Tadokazu Tad -  
August 4, 1944 -  
Inglewood, Calif.

2<sup>nd</sup> son - Tatsuo Tad  
August 2, 1945 -  
Inglewood, Calif.

3<sup>rd</sup> son - Kenji Tad  
August 12, 1946  
Tokyo, Japan



Date of Renunciation - October 5, 1945 (Approx.)  
Dulles, California

Received a letter of approval from the  
Attorney General a month later.

Date of Entry to Japan - January 13, 1946

Present Address - 37 Shimbushu-cho  
Naka-ku  
Yokohama, Japan

I will greatly appreciate your  
utmost effort toward this case to  
fulfill our wishes. I thank you, sincerely.

Sincerely yours.  
Shao K. Kawanishi  
(Mrs.) Tsugi Kawanishi



ACTIVE LIST

HEADQUARTERS  
KANAGAWA CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM  
APO 503

23 September 1949

Wayne M. Collins,  
Att'y at law  
Mills Tower, 220 Bush St.,  
San Francisco, 4, California

Dear Mr. Collins:

Mr. Tsugi Kanamori has visited my office relative to re-establishing his U.S. Citizenship. He is one of the 5,000 renunciants whom you so ably represented in Equity Proceeding No. 25294.

It was my understanding that the judgment as entered bound the Secretary of State and all Consular officials. Nevertheless, the U.S. Consulate here in Yokohama denies Mr. Kanamori the right to return to the U.S., stating that no order has been received from Washington regarding the renunciants.

Could you kindly inform Mr. Kanamori of his present status? His address is:

*data*  
Mr. Tsugi Kanamori,  
37 Ikebukuro Cho, Naka Ku,  
Yokohama, Japan.

*J P/29/49*

The writer would also appreciate a copy of the letter since we get inquiries from time to time on the matter,

Sincerely,

*Joseph G. Featherstone*

JOSEPH G. FEATHERSTONE  
Chief  
Legal & Government Section  
Kanagawa Civil Affairs Team

1 Incl.  
Air Mail Stamp

*File*  
*Sent from letter J-7 Dec 23, 49*



8/10/54

CROSS-REFERENCE

FILE OF: KANAMORI, Tsugitada

LIST: \_\_\_\_\_

REFER TO FILE: WIFE:  
KANAMORI, Grace, Kazuko

LIST: \_\_\_\_\_



questionnaire & comply aff  
ans 9-12-55

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

Dear Sir:

I do ~~not~~ wish you to proceed further to have my U. S. citizenship status determined either administratively or by court decision. Therefore, I authorize you <sup>NOT</sup> to drop my name from the list of plaintiffs in Abo, et al., v. Brownell, etc., et al., lawsuit Numbers 25294-5, now pending in the U. S. District Court in San Francisco, California, and <sup>NOT</sup> to dismiss me from being a plaintiff in said mass class lawsuits.

My reasons for this are as follows: ~~MR. COLLINS~~ MR. COLLINS

I HAVE LONG SENT MY AFFIDAVIT TO STATE DEPT. THRU THE U.S. CONSULAR OFFICE OF YOKOHAMA. I HAVE BEEN NOTICED OF MY DISAPPROVAL. I FILLED OUT THE AFFIDAVIT WITHOUT CONSULTING ANY LAWYER. I SEE NOW; THIS WAS MY GRAVE MISTAKE.

SINCE THEN MY WIFE SUBMITTED HER AFFIDAVIT THRU A LAWYER AND WAS CLEARED & APPROVED WITHIN SIX MONTHS. WE RENOUNCED TOGETHER THE SAME TIME IN TULE LAKE. I HAVE VISIT THE U.S. CONSUL TO SEE IF THERE WAS ANY POSSIBLE ~~MEANS~~ <sup>WAYS</sup> TO REGAIN MY CITIZENSHIP PAPERS; AND THEY WILL STATE; THE DECISION WAS THAT OF THE STATE DEPT. AND

Dated: SEPT. 10, 1955

My name is: Luigitada Kannonji  
(Please sign your full name)

My birthdate is: SEPTEMBER 24 1922

My address is: 37 ITEBUTURO-CHO  
NAKA-KU YOKOHAMA

THEY ARE NOT IN ANY POSITION AS TO WHY I WAS REJECTED. AND MY ENTRY TO U.S. CAN BE ARRANGED ONLY BY OBTAINING A VISA. BUT NOT AS A U.S. CITIZEN.

I HAVE GONE TO LAWYERS PRIOR TO MY DISAPPROVAL AND IT ENDS UP AT THE CONSULAR OFFICE.

MR. COLLINS IS THERE ANY POSSIBILITIES TO RESTORE MY U.S. CITIZEN BY KEEPING ME LISTED AS YOUR PLAINTIFFS IN SUCH CASE AS THIS? IF SO PLEASE KEEP ME LISTED.

Sincerely Luigitada Kannonji



This space is also for correspondence.

このにも通信文を記載することができます

TSUGIZADA KANAMORI  
37 IREBUTURO-CHO  
NATA-KU, YOKOHAMA



RECEIVED

SEP 12 1964 WAYNE M. COLLINS  
Attorney at Law  
Mills Tower, 220 Bush St.  
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

このにも通信文を記載することができます

This space is also for correspondence.



*David*  
37, Ikebukuro-cho  
Naka-ku, Yokohama, Japan  
9 April 1957

Mr. Wayne M. Collins  
Attorney-At-Law  
Mill Tower  
220 Bush Street  
San Francisco 4, California

Dear Sir:

May I take this opportunity to write you concerning my U. S. citizenship.

I am a renunciant and have submitted the questionnaire and affidavit which were issued at the Consulate's Office in Yokohama. I believe it was in 1948 that I have sent them in, and about a year later I received a letter from them informing that my papers were rejected by the Justice Department.

Still determined in regaining my citizenship, I have visited the Consulate's Office again to see what can be done, but was told that since the decision was that of the Justice Department, nothing could be done.

Giving up all hopes of regaining my citizenship, I have postponed doing anything further. But now, I fully realize I must do something. My wife and our three children are all U. S. citizens and this certainly makes it even more important that I restore my U. S. citizenship, which will enable me to return to the United States with them.

I wonder if there are any possibilities for me of ever regaining my citizenship? If so, what procedures should I take? I sincerely hope you can help me or advise me on this matter. If you need more information concerning the foregoing, I will gladly let you know. Awaiting your reply at your earliest convenience, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

*T. Kanamori*  
Tsugitada Kanamori

*No question*

*Wife: Kanamori, Grace*

*Final Judgment*  
*8/1955*



AIR MAIL

April 24, 1957

Mr. Tsugitada Kanamori  
37, Ikebukuro-cho  
Naka-ku, Yokohama  
Japan

Dear Mr. Kanamori:

If your wife is a U.S. citizen you are eligible to apply as an alien to a U.S. Consulate in Japan for a "nonquota immigrant visa" to return to the United States as an alien for permanent residence purposes because your wife may make such an application on your behalf. Such a procedure will enable you to return to the United States promptly, not as a U.S. citizen, but as an alien.

You should not have submitted in 1948 the affidavit to the U.S. Consulate's Office in Yokohama but should have followed out the instructions I sent you by letter. There is still a chance that you may recover your U.S. citizenship if you will now follow out my instructions. I am sending to you by regular mail an affidavit form which I should thank you to fill out to the best of your ability and return to me. Do not have it sworn to. I am sending to you by regular mail a personal questionnaire form which I would thank you to fill out, answering all questions. Please return it to me promptly. When I have received the proposed affidavit and personal questionnaire I will prepare an affidavit for you and process same by my office to the U.S. Attorney and the Justice Department so that you may obtain administrative clearance, and if so, your U.S. citizenship will be restored.

I would thank you to notify me at the time you return the affidavit and questionnaire forms whether you have voted in any election in Japan, and if so, the years in which you voted. Also if you have been registered in a Koseki in Japan since you have been in Japan, I would thank you to let me know.

Very truly yours,

WMC:1



April 24, 1957

Mr. Tsugitada Kanamori  
37, Ikebukuro-cho  
Naka-ku, Yokohama  
Japan

Dear Mr. Kanamori:

Enclosed please find an affidavit form  
and personal questionnaire form as per my  
letter to you via air mail of today's date.  
Please complete these forms to the best of  
your recollection and ability and return them  
to me promptly.

Very truly yours,

Enc.  
WMC: 1



WAYNE M. COLLINS

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

TELEPHONE GARFIELD 1-1218

October 16, 1957

COPY

Mr. Tsugitada Kanamori  
37 Ikebukuro-cho  
Naka-ku  
Yokohama  
Japan

Dear Mr. Kanamori:

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

WMC  
Enc.



WAYNE M. COLLINS

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

TELEPHONE GARFIELD 1-1218

October 16, 1957

COPY

Mr. Tsugitada Kanamori  
37 Ikebukuro-cho  
Naka-ku  
Yokohama  
Japan

Dear Mr. Kanamori:

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

Very truly yours,

WMC

Enc.



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

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

November 22, 1957

Mr. Tsugitada Kanamori  
37 Ikebukuro-cho  
Naka-ku, Yokohama  
Japan

Dear Mr. Kanamori:

On October 16, 1957 I sent to you by airmail an original affidavit with the request that you read it and make any necessary corrections thereon and that you then take it promptly to the nearest U.S. Consul in Japan and there swear to it and have his seal affixed thereto and that you then return it promptly to me by airmail for processing to the Justice Department.

The Justice Department intends to stop accepting affidavits for administrative processing at the end of this year. Therefore, it is imperative that you take the original affidavit to the U.S. Consul nearest you and there sign it and swear to it and have the Consul affix his seal thereto and return it to me promptly by airmail so that it will be in the hands of the Justice Department before the end of this year.

I urge you to take care of this important matter immediately.

Very truly yours,

WMC



WAYNE M. COLLINS

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

TELEPHONE GARFIELD 1-1218

Mr. Tangeichi Kanemori  
37 Ikebukuro-cho  
Naka-ku, Yokohama  
Japan

Dear Mr. Kanemori:

On October 16, 1957, I sent to you by airmail an original statement of the facts of the case as I understand them. I am sure that you will find it contains all the information necessary for your investigation. I am sure that you will find it contains all the information necessary for your investigation. I am sure that you will find it contains all the information necessary for your investigation.

The Japanese Consulate in New York City is in the process of processing the case. I am sure that you will find it contains all the information necessary for your investigation. I am sure that you will find it contains all the information necessary for your investigation. I am sure that you will find it contains all the information necessary for your investigation.

I am sure that you will find it contains all the information necessary for your investigation. I am sure that you will find it contains all the information necessary for your investigation. I am sure that you will find it contains all the information necessary for your investigation.

Very truly yours,



WAYNE M. COLLINS  
MILLS TOWER 220 BUSH STREET  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF

Dec. 2, 1957

DEAR SIR:

I thank you for sending the affidavit. I am returning it to  
with a change in page 4 question 12. Instead of US Army, my  
brother-in-law were in the US Air Force service.

Thanking you again, I am,

Very sincerely,

*T. Kanamori*  
T. Kanamori

*Corrected  
in  
copying -  
out*



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

---

Telephone GARfield 1-5827

December 20, 1957

Mr. Tsugitada Kanamori  
37 Ikebukuro Cho, Naka Ku,  
Yokohama, Japan

Dear Mr. Kanamori:

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*



6 March 1958

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

Dear Sir;

First, I like to extend my thanks permitting myself to  
be included in your mass suit against the Justice Department.

I received your letter advising me to wait several months  
before receiving any information from the Justice Department.

May I take this opportunity to ask whether there is any  
new developments pertaining to my case. Until I hear from you,  
I remain,

Very Sincerely yours

*L. Kanamori*

T. Kanamori

*TSUGITADA*

*Processed 12/19/57*



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

March 10, 1958

Mr. Tsugitada Kanamori  
37 Ikebukuro-cho  
Nakaku, Yokohama, Japan

Dear Mr. Kanamori:

As I previously informed you, your affidavit has been sent to the Justice Department. 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 when the Justice Department informs me of its decision in your case.

Very truly yours,

WMC:fd





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

grv

*Approved*  
*J*

MAY 1 1958

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

GCD:OC

146-54- 3649  
93-1-1320

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

Re: Tsugitada Kanamori

/Rogers et al.

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

Dear Mr. Burke:

This is in response to your letter of December 20, 1957  
enclosing an affidavit for a determination as to whether the  
case of the above-named renunciant may be considered as coming  
within the coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the  
case of Acheson v. Murakami, 176 F.2d, 953, in accordance with a  
letter from this Department dated September 21, 1953, to Mr. Wayne M.  
Collins.

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

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



of the stipulation and judgment when record entry of the same has been accomplished.

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

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Division

By:

Enoch E. Ellison  
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enclosures:

Original and copy  
of affidavit,  
Three copies of letter  
to Department of State.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

grv

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

GCD:OC

146-54-3649

93-1-1320

MAY 1 1958

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

Attention: Miss Frances Knight  
Director, Passport Office

Re: Tsugitada Kanamori  
Your ref: F130

Dear Sirs:

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

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

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Division

By:

Enoch E. Ellison  
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enclosures:

Copy of affidavit,

Copy of letter to Lloyd H. Burke, Esquire.



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

May 13, 1958

Mr. Tsugitada Kanamori  
37 Ikebukuro Cho  
Naka Ku, Yokohama, Japan

Dear Mr. Kanamori:

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,

*Wagne M. Collins*

Enc.



DATA SHEET

Name: KANAMORI, Tsugitada  
(wife: Grace K.)

Judgment: 5/15/58 Aff. Japan  
(Date & kind)

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Card: \_\_\_\_\_ B. 9/24/22 Oxnard

Folder: ☒ \_\_\_\_\_

*Ref E - at Compton with sister*

Address Information:  
(Phone bk., C/D, etc.)  
*See DS of wife*  
Japan

*Good c/o add:  
c/o Mr. Tadashi Kanamori  
2011 San Marino St.  
Oxnard, Calif.*

Letters, contact, judgment  
order, etc.:  
J.O. sent 5/20/58

-----  
Payment information, billing:

Bal: \$800 Note #252 #242  
no 5x8

*Bro-in law - Saburo Miyamoto ren  
Shiro " ren*

*Bro-in law Min Ogata*

-----  
Cross reference:

Wife: see card Kanamori, Grace Kazuko (Miyamoto)  
" DS "

Brothers: *Tadashi FJ  
George 52J  
ren Shogo  
Mary  
Yori*

*Id to*

*Mr. Tadashi Kanamori*

I D - JUL 26 '60

*4/18/60  
from card  
& folder of  
Tadashi (FJ '58  
8d)*

*2/D  
7/2/60*

*If M.R.*

*send Id to*

*Mrs Mary Kanamori Sawamura  
3123 N. Camac St  
Phila 33. Pa*



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

August 29, 1960

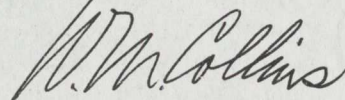
Mrs. Mary Kanamori Sawamura  
3123 N. Camac St.  
Philadelphia 33, Pennsylvania

Dear Mrs. Sawamura:

I would thank you to let me know the present address  
of Mr. Tsugitada Kanamori ✓  
Mrs. Grace Kanamori

so that final papers concerning their citizenship status  
may be transmitted to them. Please use the enclosed  
cards and self-addressed envelope for your reply to me.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "W. M. Collins".



*noted*

Mr. Tsugitada Kanamori

1746 Kern Street  
Port Hueneme, California

(Wife same address)



Sept. 27, 1960

Mr. Collins,

We are sorry we  
couldn't notify you of our  
change of address sooner.  
Moving & settling had  
caused us delays.

Enclosed please  
find our new address.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Kanemori



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

September 29, 1960

Mr. Tsugitada Kanamori  
1746 Kern St.  
Port Hueneme, Calif.

Dear Mr. Kanamori:

Quite some time ago you received from me your individual certified copy of the "Final Judgment" of the Court that cancelled your wartime renunciation of citizenship and that declared you to be a U. S. citizen. However, you have not yet paid the balance of \$800.00 due on your account. If it presses you too much to pay this balance in a lump sum, you can let me know and arrangements can be made for you to pay by installments. I am enclosing a stamped envelope for your reply.

Very truly yours,

*W.M. Collins*

Enc.



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

October 10, 1960

*No answer  
11/22/60  
7/15/61*

Mr. Tsugitada Kanamori  
1746 Kern St.  
Port Hueneme, Calif.

Dear Mr. Kanamori:

It is time that you paid your obligation to me for legal services rendered to you and for which on August 12, 1957, you signed promissory notes to pay \$800.00 plus interest at the rate of 6% per year. Your obligation to me is long overdue.

You were able to pay your own transportation expenses and those of members of your family back to the U. S. either with your own money or with borrowed funds. Inasmuch as you were able to do that it seems to me that you should make immediate arrangements to pay your obligation to me.

If you will remit to me the sum of \$800.00 on or by December 10, 1960, I will accept that sum in lieu of the sum due on the notes upon which interest has accumulated and thereupon cancel the notes.

I expect you to answer this letter and let me know what your intentions are respecting this matter. A self-addressed stamped envelope is enclosed for your reply.

Very truly yours,

*W. M. Collins*

Enc: env.



Typed 10/15/57 85  
read:rm

1. Tsugitada Kanamori

September 24, 1922.

2. (A) No.

3. -----

4. 1945 to date. Was repatriated.

5. None.

6. Yes. 1944 (?)

My mother, 3 brothers, 4 sister and a brother in law were evacuated. I had been living in Compton, Calif. with my sister and was attending school when the war broke out. My parents were living in ~~Oxnard~~ Oxnard, Calif. My father was picked up and interned in the Santa Fe Internment Camp a day or two after Japan had dropped bombs on Pearl Harbor. Later he joined us when we were in Poston. In Poston I wanted to apply for relocation and some of my friends were going to leave to relocate but my father and whole family objected to my leaving as they were fearful that I might be harmed by Caucasians who hated us because of our race. Charley Yagi had ~~gone out~~ gone out to work someplace in Idaho and he ran into insults and discrimination and had a hard time and others had like experiences. Later we were sent to the Tule Lake Center. I got married to Grace Kazuko Miyamoto in March 1944 in the Tule Lake Center. My wife and I applied for repatriation because of the pressure put on us by my father and mother and her father and mother. They were aliens and believed there was no chance for aliens any more in the U.S. because the Government didn't want them and finally would deport them to Japan and they insisted there was no chance for Nisei either and they put pressure on us to apply so that we would not be separated from them. They insisted we had to go with them. Other people like Mr. Naito, Mr. Hashimoto, and Mr. Hirakawa in our Block 14 influenced us too as they were insistent we would be deported eventually and that we better make the request or we would be kept indefinitely in camp and be deported later



on. It was either relocate to some hostile area where we would have a difficult time and risk being harmed and never seeing our parents again or ~~mm~~ requesting repatriation to stay with them and be sent to Japan at the same time with them.

7(A) Yes.

There was lots of agitation against the questionnaire at P<sub>o</sub>ston. I had registered for the draft in early ~~mm~~ 1942 at Clovis, Calif., and been classified 4-C later on and I thought it was not fair for the government to treat and classif~~ym~~ me as an ~~mm~~ enemy alien. Rumors flew around Poston that Yes answers to questions 27-28 would result in separation from our families and if the Army took me I'd be separated from the family and risk mistreatment from soldiers and if I wasn't accepted by the Army I would be forced to relocate wherever the WRA decided to send me and I'd be mistreated by the publi~~d~~ which hated us because of our ancestry and I wouldn't ~~be~~ be assured of being able to make a living or or living at peace. Mr. Miyamoto (my later became my father in law) Mr. Endo and Mr. Morita in our Block 221 in P<sub>o</sub>ston and many others also convinced me Yes answers would result in separation from my family. My parents were opposed to my being separated from them and put proessure on me to answer No-No which I felt I had to do under the circumstances. *Not the same gangs*

7(B) Yes.

I would have if our family could have stayed together and we didn't have to leave camp and go outside where the hostility to us seemed to have increased. ~~My mm~~

7(C) ----

*in Poston  
which did  
everything  
to force us  
to answer  
Mr. Once  
we protested  
Kay Okamoto  
my father as  
a gang leader  
after him for  
expressing  
pwr. American  
views. We had  
him and his family  
it was more  
regarded  
as dogs.*



8(A) No to all questions.

9(A) Uncertain, but it was around Christmas 1944 when everybody was renouncing citizenship.

My wife and I

~~We~~ were living in Block 17 in Tule Lake Center with our baby who was born in August 1944. Conditions and the atmosphere in the Tule Lake Center were very bad at the time because of the activities of the Dan groups and their agitation, propaganda and exercises and marching demonstrations ~~and many~~ which they engaged in to force citizens to decide to renounce citizenship and also because the WRA was going to close up the camps and we were facing forced relocation to the outside to unknown areas without money, home or anyone to give us assistance in getting on our feet and ~~provided~~ there was no assurance of protection to us from the hostility of Caucasians. All the time we were hearing about attacks on relocating Japanese and of homes being burnt and dynamited and assaults and discrimination. My wife and I were afraid of being forced to relocate ~~in some area~~ without baby to some area where we were not acquainted and where we would have a hard time because of the discrimination and risk getting harmed from individuals or mobs who hated us because of our ancestry. Our parents were afraid for our safety from the Dan agitators and radicals and didn't want us separated from them. We valued our safety in camp and didn't wish harm from the radicals and our block was filled with members. We didn't dare to think of relocating with a baby while such things were happening to Japanese outside and we were afraid we could not support ourselves or live in safety and we didn't wish to be separated from my parents and my wife's parents. We believed ~~in would~~ as our parents did and as most of the people in camp did that ~~in~~ we must renounce for our safety from lawless elements in the camp and to avoid mistreatment by the neighbors, to



avoid being forced to relocate in our condition and to stay with our folks and not be separated from them. We believed this way we could stay in the Center during the war and if we had to go to Japan ~~in~~ that would be a safer course than to encounter violence in the Center or violence on being relocated. It was the general understanding that if we were deported to Japan without renouncing that we would be subject to severe penalties by the Japanese authorities and that neighborhood associations in Japan would make life miserable for our families. Mr. Naito/and Mr. Hashimoto and many other who were neighbors in our Block 17 convinced us of all these dangers so we feared that our only hope of safety and for our mutual welfare was for my wife and I to renounce. Our parents kept at us constantly to do it for our safety and to avoid our being separated from them. The people who were in the Dan movement applied ~~the~~ pressure on us to do it too with their ~~men~~ conduct, demonstrations, propaganda and rumors. They had it in for us too because we were not members of their organization ~~and~~ and some were called dogs and ostracized until we renounced. Always we had fear of coming to harm at the hands of some members of their gangs if we opposed them much. A number of ~~men~~ persons who opposed them were beaten so it was useless to do or say anything against them or their wishes.

~~9(B) I told the hearing officer I wanted to go to Japan~~

9(B) I was told by many persons to tell the hearing officer I was loyal to Japan or my renunciation wouldn't be accepted. So I said I was loyal to Japan and I was asked if I wanted to go to Japan and I said No and was asked, what was that again? and then I think I said maybe I want to repatriate to Japan. I was confused and worried at the time and almost forgot what I had been told was necessary to be said to the officer.



~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

I didn't want to renounce but believed I must do it or I'd be separated from ~~the family~~ my family and my wife's family and that our folks would be angry and the people in camp would mistreat me and our families and make trouble for us in Japan.

9(C) I still had fear of the gangs in camp and in our block and of mistreatment by the block residents and of separation from my folks and my wife's folks and of relocating without means, home, relatives or friends to some area to face the hostility of Calucasians who hated people of my race. There were lots of Dan members and their families who ~~XXXXXX~~ checked up to see ~~who XXXXXXXX~~ and who went to the hearing and who didn't Yamasaki, Endo, Kayama and many others were very active.

9(E) I didn't know I could withdraw my renunciation and my parents ~~didn't want~~ any my wife's parents didn't want us separated from them and they had decided they would return to Japan and they were adamant that we must go with the families.

10(A) Having renounced and been classed as an alien enemy I understood that we would be repatriated ~~XXXX~~ with our families and it was the only way to avoid family separation so I had to repatriate. But luckily my parents and brothers were placed on the free list and they decided to stay. But my in-laws were bent on returning to Japan. Having renounced I thought I would be repatriated anyway so my wife, baby and I were sent to Japan.

10(B) No.

12. Brothers,	Tadashi Kanamori	U.S. Army
Brother	Shogo Kanamori	U.S. Army
Brother in law	Sabura Miyamoto	"
"	"	"
"	Shiro Miyamoto.	"



## PERSONAL QUESTIONNAIRE

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

- a. State your full name. Tsugitada Kanamori
- b. Male? yes Female? no Maiden Name? no
- c. Birth place? Oxnard, California Birth date? Sept 24, 1922
- d. Have you ever renounced Japanese Nationality? no When? no

Where? no

Have you ever visited Japan? yes When? Dec 25, 1945 to present

Did you attend school in Japan? no When? no

How long? no What Schools? no

Period of attendance: no

## PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS

1. Where did you live before evacuation? Compton, California

lived with my sister

2. What was your occupation before evacuation? attending 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? Oxnard, California

Were they aliens? yes

What were their ages at the time of evacuation? father 58; mother 52

Were your parents both evacuated also? yes Was either of them in ill health while in a WRA Center? no Was either of them hospitalized while in a WRA Center? no If so, when and in what Center? no

Were you or any other members of your family in ill health while in a WRA Center? no If so, state who was, and, if hospitalized, state when, for what period of time, and in what Center? no

5. When and where were you married? March, 1944 at Inu Lake

What is the name of your spouse? Grace Kazuko Miyamoto

no Voting  
106: wife: GRACE  
Tadashi Kanamori 8/1/57  
George K. Kanamori 5/1/57  
Shogo K. Kanamori 5/1/57  
Mary Kanamori 5/1/57  
Yori Kanamori 5/1/57  
U.S. & I.

73  
15  
58



Is your spouse (wife or husband) a U. S. citizen, a renunciant or an alien? renunciant - cleared by State Dept on application

6. What are the names, birthdates and birthplaces of your children? for passport - March 4, 1944 Consulate at Yokohama

7. What members of your family were evacuated with you? (Wife, husband, children, father, mother, brothers, sisters, father-in-law, mother-in-law) Ind - August, 1944 at Ito; Ted - August, 1945 at Ito; Ken - August, 1946 at Japan

mother, 3 mothers and 4 sisters; 1 mother-in-law - Mrs Ogata

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? none

12. Did you suffer any property losses by reason of your evacuation? no Did you file a claim to recover losses you suffered by reason of your evacuation? \_\_\_\_\_ 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? yes If so, for what amount did they file claims? yes? 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? \_\_\_\_\_

Father was interned a day or 2 after Pearl Harbor & sent to Ito Internment Camp.



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

Porter during 1942 - don't know exact month.

14. Did you apply for "short term", "seasonal work", "indefinite leave", "student's leave" or "relocation" while you were in a WRA Center? no

I was going happily for relocation, and  
When did you make that application? was the only one in the family.

In what camp were you at that time? Father objected saying he  
will disown me. My friends were going about them.

Were you denied leave? \_\_\_\_\_ By whom? My whole family objected  
to my leaving the center. They were fearful that

What reasons were given to you for denying your application? might be  
harmed in some manner

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? \_\_\_\_\_

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. Charley Yogi went out to someplace  
in Idaho, and he said he was discriminated

What happened to them? He was called Yogi and refused  
service in restaurants. We heard this in Tulsa.

When did the occurrences take place? \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_ Month \_\_\_\_\_

Where did they happen? \_\_\_\_\_

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



4

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? \_\_\_\_\_

we evacuated voluntarily to Fresno, California

Re: APPLICATIONS FOR REPATRIATION

17. To what Assembly Center were you evacuated? Poston Relocation Center - about July, 1942
18. To what WRA Center were you next transferred? Tule Lake Center  
Sept or Oct, 1943
19. In what Block did you live there? Poston Block 22, Tule - 14  
With whom did you share quarters there? later to Block 17 after marriage  
with my family till marriage.
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? I cannot recall - during 1944  
Did you personally make that application? yes If not, who did? I went with my wife.
- Did any of the following persons also make applications for repatriation to Japan? Your husband? \_\_\_\_\_ Wife? yes father? yes mother? yes  
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? about same time at Tule
- Did they then fear that the government intended to deport all aliens to Japan? yes; that it intended to deport all Kibei to Japan? \_\_\_\_\_; that it intended to deport all Nisei to Japan? yes.
22. Did you make more than one application for repatriation to Japan, and, if so, when and where did you do so? only one request  
until I made a final request to repatriate after the war.



23. What members of your family pressured you into applying for repatriation to Japan? father and mother, also my father-in-law & mother-in-law.  
What did they say to you to get you to apply for repatriation? They said there was no chance in U.S. and we must repatriate with the family together.

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

Mr. Naito - Issei Alh 14; Mr. Masami Hashimoto - Kibei Alh 14; Manabun Hirohawa - Kibei Alh 14; Grima - Issei Alh 14; Naguchi - Issei Alh 14.

If those persons were leaders or members of any organization state the name of the organization. Kirikidan & Saneu San member

Naito's lived next door. They said we are going to be deported  
What did those persons tell you to get you to apply for repatriation? Japan anyway so we might as well make a request for repatriation to Japan.

25. What did you then believe would happen to you if you did not make an application for repatriation to Japan? If I had to do so my parents

had instructed me to do so or I would be separated from my family.

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

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.

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

27. Did you make application for repatriation because you believed the Government had no use for you and intended to deport you to Japan because you were Kibei? no; 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? Koto  
In what Block were you living in that Center at that time? 221  
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? no; Question No. 28? no
30. Did any members of your family pressure you or threaten you into giving a "No" answer to Questions Nos. 27 and 28 or into refusing to answer those questions? yes Who were the family members who did this? father and mother and I will be forced to relocate  
What did they say to you to get you to answer "No" to those questions or to refuse to answer those questions? and cause separation from family. He said he will discover me if I did not conform.  
Did you give a "No" answer to those questions or refuse to answer them because your father? no mother? no brothers? no sisters? no or other family members? no 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? no or were willing to swear allegiance to the U. S.? no Did you give "No" answers to those questions or refuse to answer them because your father? yes mother? yes 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? Mr. Miyamoto Issei Block 221 (father, in law); Mr. Endo - Kibei Block 221; Mr. Morita Issei Block 221;

What did those persons say to you to get you to give "No" answers to those questions or to refuse to answer those questions? They were pro-

Japanese and they said I should sign no or I will be mistreated when I get to Japan. I was not mistreated.  
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 will be

mistreated in the camp and have more trouble as pro-Japanese. Group were more in number.  
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 felt my parent will be deported as he was an Issei and they will be discriminated in Japan.

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?

I cannot recall

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? parents

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?

parents, and same people above

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?

same people

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?

no - Japanese group - from Relk 229 & Relk 227 -

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.

Once we protested Kay Cha in Relk 221 as the gangs were out for him. He

When were they attacked?

By whom were they attacked?

expressed pro American views. - Bunch in Relk 229 came after him.



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? parents
- 
44. Did you give "No" answers to Question Nos. 27 and 28 or refuse to answer those questions because you had been informed by the WRA or understood that because you already had applied for repatriation to Japan that you did not have to answer those questions? \_\_\_\_\_. Who told you this? \_\_\_\_\_
- 
45. Did you ever give a "Yes" answer to Question No. 27? no; to Question No. 28? no; Did you change your answer to Question No. 27 or 28 to "No" at any time? \_\_\_\_\_. Did you change your answer to Questions Nos. 27 and 28 to "No" or refuse to give "Yes" answers to those questions by July 31, 1943 because you knew that "No" answers or a refusal to answer those questions would mean that you would be sent to Tule Lake or be segregated there with alien members of your family from whom you did not want to be separated? no.
46. When and where did you first register for the draft? Clavis, California early 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? 1942  
In what Center were you when you received it? Poston  
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? yes Were they willing to be relocated elsewhere in the U. S.? no..

49. Did you keep in touch with your Local Draft Board while you were in a WRA Center? no. *but they had my forwarding address.* 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 Kenkyo Seinen Dan? \_\_\_\_\_ (3) Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan? \_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_ (4) Hokoku Seinen Dan? \_\_\_\_\_ (5) Hokoku Joshi Seinen  
Dan? \_\_\_\_\_.

When did you become a member? non-member

How long were you a member? " "

When did you stop being a member? \_\_\_\_\_

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

What was the name of your Block Manager? \_\_\_\_\_

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

What organizations were active in that Block? \_\_\_\_\_

What was the full name of the organization you joined? \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

What other members of your family were members of the Hoshi Dan? \_\_\_\_\_

Joshi Dan? \_\_\_\_\_

Seinen Dan? \_\_\_\_\_

Why did they become members? \_\_\_\_\_

In what Blocks were they living? \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

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



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

What duties did you perform? \_\_\_\_\_

How did you become an officer? \_\_\_\_\_

When did you become an officer? \_\_\_\_\_

From whom did you receive notice that you were an officer? \_\_\_\_\_

What duties did you perform as an officer? \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

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

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

Did anybody warn you that you could not withdraw from membership? \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

62. What was the nature of your employment and where did you work while you were in Tule Lake? Coop - carpenter shop.

also time keeping in Rec. 17 mess hall  
What were your working hours? 8-4 Were you working while you were a member of any organization at Tule? no In what block? \_\_\_\_\_ What were the names of some of your fellow workers? Coop - Prima Loni Rec. 17



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? \_\_\_\_\_ 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? 17

64. (b) When did you send a letter to the Attorney General or the Justice Department asking for forms upon which to renounce your citizenship?

64. (c) *I do not recall writing a letter or fill a form out for this renunciation. Only thing I recall was Renunciation.* Where did you get the forms? When?64. (d) In what Center were you at that time? Tule BlockNumber: 17

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

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

65. Did you send that letter to the Attorney General or to the Justice Department before that December 21, 1944 announcement that all the WRA Centers would be closed within a year? no. Did you send it between December21, 1944 and January 29, 1945? about Christmas, 194466. when everyone were doing so! Did you send it after the announcement of January 29, 1945, that the Tule Lake Center would be kept open? \_\_\_\_\_.

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

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



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

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

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

67. If the announcement of December 21, 1944, that all Centers would be closed within a year and the announcement of January 29, 1945, that Tule Lake Center would be kept open and there would not be any forcible relocations did not have anything to do with your decision to renounce your citizenship did you send the letter to the Justice Department asking for forms upon which to renounce citizenship because of any of the following fears, namely: (a) fear of separation from alien members of your family, such as father? \_\_\_\_\_ mother? \_\_\_\_\_ father-in-law? \_\_\_\_\_ mother-in-law? \_\_\_\_\_ step-father? \_\_\_\_\_ step-mother? \_\_\_\_\_ other aliens? \_\_\_\_\_ who you believed were to be deported to Japan? \_\_\_\_\_; (b) fear of being separated from citizen members of your family, such as your wife? \_\_\_\_\_ husband? \_\_\_\_\_ children? \_\_\_\_\_ who you believed would have to relocate in the U. S.? \_\_\_\_\_ or who you believed would be deported to Japan? \_\_\_\_\_; (c) fear of being deported yourself because you had given negative answers to Questions Nos. 27 or 28 and were considered a disloyal person? \_\_\_\_\_; (d) fear of treat or harm to yourself? \_\_\_\_\_ or your wife? \_\_\_\_\_ or husband? \_\_\_\_\_ or children? \_\_\_\_\_ or mother? \_\_\_\_\_ or father? \_\_\_\_\_ or other members? \_\_\_\_\_ of your family from gangs in the Center? \_\_\_\_\_; (e) fear of mistreatment or physical harm from the Government or its agents? \_\_\_\_\_

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

were saying we must remain as long as we can



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

wife and children

Had you heard of any relocated persons being discriminated against? \_\_\_\_\_; refused work? yes; being insulted? yes; being attacked? yes; being shot at? \_\_\_\_\_; being persecuted? yes; whose homes had been burned? yes.

When and where had these incidents taken place? heard rumors

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

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

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? parent were afraid that

the Nihon-dan people might mistreat our family. Also they felt the best thing to do was to repatriate as we will be continually discriminated in US.



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

family in Blk 14 - Iwas in Blk 17

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?

father & mother

or from citizen members? yes, and if so, from what citizen members of your family? Bros & sisters

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? father, mother - also my father in law & mother in law

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. many in Blk 17 - Issei

and Kibeis - cannot recall their names

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?

father, mother, 3 Bros, 4 sisters, Brother in law, wife & children, father in law, mother in law, 4 Bros in law & 1 sister in law

What members of your family pressured, threatened or persuaded you to send that letter? father & mother in law -

This but to stick together so we could help each

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

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



citizens of the U. S. state whether they already had sent for forms upon which to renounce their citizenship? They came aliens.  
 What did such person or persons say to you to force you to renounce your citizenship? \_\_\_\_\_

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

Alh 14 - Naito Issei, Hashimoto Kibei.  
 What alien members of your family already had asked for repatriation to Japan at the time you sent that letter? Father, mother,  
father-in-law & mother-in-law

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? same

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 as above

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? \_\_\_\_\_

mistreatment in Japan as I would be an alien  
State what members of your family told you this. parents

\_\_\_\_\_  
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 people in Alh 17

83. Did you fear that if you didn't send for the forms and renounce your citizenship that you eventually might be drafted into our armed forces while you were in the Center and thus be separated from your citizen wife? yes; citizen children? yes; or other citizen members of your family? yes who were in the Center? yes. Did you fear that if you didn't send for the forms and renounce citizenship that you eventually would be re-located and then might be drafted into our armed forces and then be separated from your wife? yes children? yes other family members? yes who would have relocated with you? Who told you these things might happen if you didn't renounce your citizenship? rumors in Alh 17 -  
+ Alh 17

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

85. Did your alien parents fear that if you didn't send for the forms and renounce your citizenship that you eventually might be drafted into the army and be separated from them when they were sent to Japan? yes. Did they tell you this? yes Name other persons who told you this. Nanto - Issai Alh 14 - parents.

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

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. Masamune Harukimoto - Kibei

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. Mr. Arima Issei, Age 14 (my co worker had a large part in my influence renunciation)  
father, mother, in laws,  
wife & children, Bros & sisters

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? none What members of your family there did you fear might get in such trouble? \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

What did you fear would happen to you or to them? \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

Alb 17; Wachiwato-Kebu Alb 14; Yamurahi-Kebu Alb 17

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



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

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

what organizations were you in fear? Hoshi dan Seinen dan

became I was non-members - and there ;

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

were constant beatings. Also fight started early ;

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

some gang from Manzanar a seamstress in

Why were you in fear? one block. They used knife and clubs

and they were Hawaiian Kibei and he was beaten  
pretty bad

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? whole family

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. Someone

cannot recall his name was beaten - I know  
him well - it was Ichimatsu in Pichis

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

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

as they constantly repeated many stories to us

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.

parents, brothers - & in law

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



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

97. While you were in Tule were you ever called an inu? \_\_\_\_\_; 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? \_\_\_\_\_

*pro-American as I did not join the I.O.O.F.*  
Were you in fear of being called such names? *yes*. What were the names of the persons who called you such names? *The I.O.O.F. members in*

*Belk 14, Belk 17 & Belk 21 called me pro-American*

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? *several of them* What were their names? *Naito, Kurohima, Kurohawa, Sakamoto,*

*Sasaki, Arima, & many of my friends as they were during the same time*

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? *yes*. State the names of the persons who checked up on you in this manner. *I do not know who it was,*

*but it was the I.O.O.F. people in Belk 17*

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: \_\_\_\_\_

*I.O.O.F. people in Belk 17*

99. Were any members of your family or friends attacked, beaten or threatened for not sending for the forms? \_\_\_\_\_. 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? *yes*; your children? *yes*; or other members of your family? *yes* mistreated for your delay in sending such a letter? *yes*. What mistreatment did they suffer and from whom?

*just isolated us as we did not renounce promptly*



100. While you were in a WRA Center did the U. S. Immigration Service commence any deportation proceeding against your husband? \_\_\_\_; wife? \_\_\_\_; father? no; mother? no. for violation of any immigration law? Did you fear that the member of your family against whom deportation proceedings had been started would be deported from the U. S. to Japan because such person was illegally in the U. S.? \_\_\_\_\_. Did you fear separation from such person and did the fear that such person would be deported cause you to apply for the forms upon which to renounce citizenship so that you would not be separated from such person? \_\_\_\_\_.

Re: RENUNCIATION HEARING

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

Did you have your hearing before the renunciation of your wife? same time husband? \_\_\_\_; brothers? ? or sisters? ?. Did you have it on the same day as your wife? yes; husband? \_\_\_\_\_. On what date did you have your renunciation hearing? Jan, 1945. Was your hearing officer a man? yes; a woman? \_\_\_\_\_. Did you have an interpreter at your hearing? no. Did you need one? no.

102. At your renunciation hearing did you tell the hearing officer that you wanted to renounce because you were loyal to Japan, or that you wanted Japan to win the war, or that you were against the U. S. or make other statements indicating loyalty to Japan or disloyalty to the U. S.? yes. What, in substance, did you tell the hearing officer as reasons why you wanted to renounce your citizenship? said I was loyal to Japan. I was asked whether I wanted to go back to Japan? I said No, but I was asked what was the reason. I said maybe I want to repatriate to Japan. That had been asked me. 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. parents and other close people



103. Did the hearing officer tell you that you did not have to renounce your citizenship in order to go to Japan? no. *it was pretty short.* Did you believe this? no. *only one question was asked.* Were you in fear of the hearing officer? yes. Why? because I did not know whether it was a right thing to do Did you fear to tell the hearing officer the real reasons why you were renouncing your citizenship? yes. What did you think would happen if you had told him the real reasons? I would get my parents into trouble.
104. Did you fear that if you did and your renunciation was not accepted that you would get in trouble with your parents? yes; other family members? yes; who were in Tule Lake? yes, or in some other internment camp? no. 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? no) Were you then in fear of being drafted? yes Were you in fear of separation from members of your family? yes. From what members? wife, children, parents, uncles, brothers & sisters
- Were they in Tule Lake? yes; or in what other Center? no. 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? Adina, Hamanishi, Endo, Kayano
- no; in your Block? yes. Were you in fear of them? yes.
106. Were you removed from Tule Lake Center to Bismarck? no; Santa Fe? no;



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

What other members of your family were removed from Tule Lake Center to Bismarck? none Isamu Miyamoto, Iro Miyamoto; to Santa Fe? none. When? Apr/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-in-laws on boat at Portland 1/45  
my brother, parents remained in 248  
 Name the other members of your family who renounced citizenship.  
in-laws - Isamu, Iro, Isamu, Iro Miyamoto  
wife, Grace Kazuko Kanamori & Yasuko Miyamoto  
Brother, Tadashi, George, Shogo, Mary, Yori  
Mits Ogata - & Min Ogata

107. Did you give such answers because other members of your family had been removed from Tule Lake and you thought that by so doing you would be re-united with them? no. Did you fear that those family members would be deported to Japan and that if you gave such answers you would be re-united with them and be deported along with them? \_\_\_\_\_.

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

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) \_\_\_\_\_

From what members of your family were you then separated? \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

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

When and where were you re-united with them? \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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



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

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

*Tadashi & Shogo Kanamori*  
*Mitsunori Sakuro, & Shiro Miyamoto.*

State the relation ship of such person to you *brothers*

State the Serial Number of such person *?*

Has such person received an Honorable Discharge? *yes.*

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

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

Year \_\_\_\_\_ Month \_\_\_\_\_.

Where were you at the time? \_\_\_\_\_

Were the threats, warnings or advice verbal or in letters? \_\_\_\_\_

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

Name the family members and specify their relationship to you. \_\_\_\_\_

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

In what branch? \_\_\_\_\_. When? \_\_\_\_\_ Period of service \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_. Where did you serve? \_\_\_\_\_ Date you received an Honorable Discharge? \_\_\_\_\_ Serial No. \_\_\_\_\_

What other members of your family (father, children, brothers or sisters) served in the armed forces of the U. S. \_\_\_\_\_

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



Since returning to Japan in 1946 have you voted in any elections? none

Where? \_\_\_\_\_ Years you  
voted? \_\_\_\_\_ What elections? \_\_\_\_\_

Why did you vote in those elections? \_\_\_\_\_

What Allied military officers told you to vote? \_\_\_\_\_

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

What Japanese officials told you to vote? \_\_\_\_\_

What neighborhood association told you to vote? \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

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

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

Did you personally apply to be registered in a Koseki? \_\_\_\_\_

Where did you go to be registered? \_\_\_\_\_ When? \_\_\_\_\_

Why did you go to be registered? \_\_\_\_\_

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

What relation is that person to you? \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_ or would not have been given an address to



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

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

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

Have you, since returning to Japan been employed by the Japanese Govern-  
ment or any agency of the Japanese Government? none

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

Have you worked for the United States Government or Allied military auth-  
orities while in Japan? yes For what service? US Army

In what capacity? supervision Where did you perform your  
work? Yokohama Dates of your employment? \_\_\_\_\_

What is your occupation now? self employed Where? Yokohama  
What property do you own in Japan? Import & Export Pioneer Industry Co.

Nature of property? residence  
Estimated valuation of that property? \$2,000 - \$700,000

Name of your nearest relative in the U. S. and address.  
mother Tadashi Kanamori Orland, Calif

To what address do you intend to return to in the U. S. \_\_\_\_\_  
Orland, Calif - Bros.

(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? 1947/1948

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



What reasons did the U. S. Consul give you for refusing to issue you a passport? rejected about a year later

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

Have you registered as on aliens in Japan? yes When?                     

Where? Yokohama

I did have it but it was not issued at some  
any longer.

Date: August 12, 1957

Augusto Canonici

Signature

37 Shibukuro-cho,

Naka-ku, Yokohama,  
Japan

Address

none  
Telephone Number same



# 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 <b>Tougitada Kenasori</b>		Date of Birth <b>September 24, 1922</b>	
2. If born prior to December 1, 1924	(A) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality? <b>No</b>	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 <b>1945</b>	To <b>date</b>	<b>Was repatriated.</b>	
5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:			
School		Period of Attendance	
<b>None</b>		From	To
Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary).			
6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan? <b>Yes</b> If so, give date <b>1944 (?)</b> , and your reasons for so applying:  <b>See attached sheet.</b>			
7. (A) Have you ever expressly indicated that you would not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States? <b>Yes</b>		Have you ever declined to answer when asked whether you would swear unqualified allegiance?	
Or have you ever given a qualified answer to such question asked at War Relocation Centers?.....If so, give your reasons:  <b>See attached sheet.</b>			
(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: <b>I would have if our family could have stayed together and we didn't have to leave camp and go outside where the hostility to us seemed to have increased.</b>			



(C) Did you ever indicate that you would not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States either expressly or by refusal to answer, or a qualified answer, knowing that by so doing you would be sent to the WRA Segregation Center at Tule Lake?..... If so, give reasons:

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

(B) Give reasons for becoming a member:

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

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



6:

My mother, three brothers, four sisters and a brother-in-law were evacuated. I had been living in Compton, California with my sister and was attending school when the war broke out. My parents were living in Oxnard, California. My father was picked up and interned in the Santa Fe Internment Camp a day or two after Japan dropped bombs on Pearl Harbor. Later he joined us when we were in Poston. In Poston I wanted to apply for relocation and some of my friends were going to leave to relocate but my father and whole family objected to my leaving as they were fearful that I might be harmed by Caucasians who hated us because of our race. Charley Yagi had gone out to work someplace in Idaho and he ran into insults and discrimination and had a hard time and others had like experiences. Later we were sent to the Tule Lake Center. I got married to Grace Kazuko Miyamoto in March 1944 in the Tule Lake Center. My wife and I applied for repatriation because of the pressure put on us by my father and mother and her father and mother. They were aliens and believed there was no chance for aliens any more in the U. S. because the Government didn't want them and finally would deport them to Japan and they insisted there was no chance for Nisei either and they put pressure on us to apply so that we would not be separated from them. They insisted we had to go with them. Other people like Mr. Naito, Mr. Hashimoto and Mr. Hirakawa in our Block 14 influenced us too as they were insistent we would be deported eventually and that we better make the request or we would be kept indefinitely in camp and be deported later on. It was either relocate to some hostile area where we would have a difficult time and risk being harmed and never seeing our parents again or requesting repatriation to stay with them and be sent to Japan at the same time with them.

7(A):

There was lots of agitation against the questionnaire at Poston. I had registered for the draft in early 1942 at Clovis, California and been classified 4-C later on and I thought it was not fair for the government to treat and classify me as an enemy alien. Rumors flew around Poston that "Yes" answers to questions 27-28 would result in separation from our families and if the Army took me I'd be separated from the family and risk mistreatment from soldiers and if I wasn't accepted by the Army I would be forced to relocate wherever the WRA decided to send me and I'd be mistreated by the public which hated us because of our ancestry and I wouldn't be assured of being able to make a living or be able to live in peace. Mr. Miyamoto (my later father-in-law), Mr. Endo and Mr. Morita in our Block 221 in Poston and many others also convinced me "Yes" answers would result in separation from my family. My parents were opposed to my being separated from them and put pressure on me to answer No-No which I felt I had to do under the circumstances. Also there were gangs in Poston which did everything to force us to answer "No." Once we protected Kay Oka in our block as a gang from block 229 was after him for expressing pro-American views. We hid him and for doing it we were regarded as dogs.

9(A):

Uncertain, but it was around Christmas 1944 when everybody was renouncing citizenship.

My wife and I were living in Block 17 in Tule Lake Center with our baby who was born in August 1944. Conditions and the atmosphere in the Tule Lake Center were very bad at the time because of the activities of the



9(A) continued:

Dan groups and their agitation, propaganda and exercises and marching demonstrations, which they engaged in to force citizens to decide to renounce citizenship. Also because the WRA was going to close up the camps and we were facing forced relocation to the outside to unknown areas without money, home or anyone to give us assistance in getting on our feet and there was no assurance of protection to us from the hostility of Caucasians. All the time we were hearing about attacks on relocating Japanese and of homes being burned and dynamited and assaults and discrimination. My wife and I were afraid of being forced to relocate with our one baby to some area where we were not acquainted and where we would have a hard time because of the discrimination and risk of getting harmed from individuals or mobs who hated us because of our ancestry. Our parents were afraid for our safety from the Dan agitators and radicals and didn't want us separated from them. We valued our safety in camp and didn't wish harm from the radicals and our block was filled with members. We didn't dare to think of relocating with a baby while such things were happening to Japanese outside and we were afraid we could not support ourselves or live in safety and we didn't wish to be separated from my parents and my wife's parents. We believed as our parents did and as most of the people in camp did that we must renounce for our safety from lawless elements in the camp and to avoid mistreatment by the neighbors, to avoid being forced to relocate in our condition and to stay with our folks and not be separated from them. We believed this way we could stay in the Center during the war and if we had to go to Japan that would be a safer course than to encounter violence in the Center or violence on being relocated. It was the general understanding that if we were deported to Japan without renouncing that we would be subject to severe penalties by the Japanese authorities and that neighborhood associations in Japan would make life miserable for our families. Mr. Naito of Block 14 where my folks lived and Mr. Hashimoto and many others who were neighbors in our Block 17 convinced us of all these dangers so we feared that our only hope of safety and for our mutual welfare was for my wife and I to renounce. Our parents kept at us constantly to do it for our safety and to avoid our being separated from them. The people who were in the Dan movement applied pressure on us to do it too with their conduct, demonstrations, propaganda and rumors. They had it in for us too because we were not members of their organization and so we were called dogs and ostracized until we renounced. Always we had fear of coming to harm at the hands of some members of their gangs if we opposed them much. A number of persons who opposed them were beaten so it was useless to do or say anything against them or their wishes.

9(B):

I was told by many persons to tell the hearing officer I was loyal to Japan or my renunciation wouldn't be accepted. So I said I was loyal to Japan and I was asked if I wanted to go to Japan and I said "No" and was asked, "What was that again?" and then I think I said maybe I want to repatriate to Japan. I was confused and worried at the time and almost forgot what I had been told was necessary to be said to the officer. I didn't want to renounce but believed I must do it or I'd be separated from my family and my wife's family and that our folks would be angry and the people in camp would mistreat me and our families and make trouble for us in Japan.



10(A):

Having renounced and been classed as an alien enemy I understood that we would be repatriated with our families and it was the only way to avoid family separation so I had to repatriate. But luckily my parents and brothers were placed on the free list and they decided to stay. But my in-laws were bent on returning to Japan. Having renounced I thought I would be repatriated anyway so my wife, baby and I were sent to Japan.



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

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

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

See attached sheet.

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

See attached sheet.

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

I still had fear of the gangs in camp and in our block and of mistreatment by the block residents and of separation from my folks and my wife's folks and of relocating without means, home, relatives or friends to some area to face the hostility of Caucasians who hated people of my race. There were lots of Dan members and their families who checked up to see who went to the hearing and who didn't. Yamasaki, Endo, Kayama and many others were very active.

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

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

I didn't know I could withdraw my renunciation and my parents and my wife's parents didn't want us separated from them and they had decided they would return to Japan and they were adamant that we must go with the families.



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

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

See attached sheet.

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

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

I enlisted (or was drafted) on..... in the.....; my Serial number is.....  
State the date State the Branch of Service  
I still am in such service.....; I was released from active duty on.....and received my Discharge  
Answer Yes or No  
on.....

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

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

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

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

Brother	U. S. Army	Tadashi Kanamori
Brother	U. S. Army	Shogo Kanamori
Brother-in-law	U. S. Air Force	Saburo Miyamoto
Brother-in-law	U. S. Air Force	Shiro Miyamoto
Relationship	Branch of Service	Name
		Serial Number

JAPAN  
CITY OF YOKOHAMA  
CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

/s/ Tsugitada Kanamori

(Signature in full of applicant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of December, 1957

U.S. Consulate General Seal  
Service No. 15621  
Tariff No. 45  
Fee Paid: U.S. \$2.50  
Local Cy. equiv. ¥ 905

/s/ Frances M. Dailor  
American Consul