

11:8

KATO, MITSUO

1948-1960

78/177
C

ACTIVE LIST

June 4 '48.

Mr. Wayne Collins
230 Bush St.

San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Sir,

I renounced my U. S. Citizenship
while at the Tule Lake Camp.
I would like to join the group
of renouncers to regain my
Citizenship. I was born on
Feb. 3, 1922 at Stockton, California
I received an approval of my
renunciations from the Attorney
General.

Sincerely yours,

Mitsuo Kato

Tsubooka Ken

Miyako gun

Joyotsu Mura

Setsumaru

Present
address.

CPM

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

August 17, 1957

Mr. Mitsuo Kato
Fukuoka Ken, Miyako Gun
Toyotsu Mura, Setsumaru, Japan

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

Very truly yours,

WMC
Enc.

WAYNE M. COLLINS

ATTORNEY AT LAW

MILLS TOWER, 220 BUSH STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA

TELEPHONE GARFIELD 1-1218

August 17, 1957

Mr. Mitsuo Kato
Fukuoka Ken, Miyako Gun
Toyotsu-Mura, Setumaru, Japan

Dear Mr. Kato:

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.

office
copy

SUPPLEMENTAL AFFIDAVIT OF MITSUO KATO

Supplemental Statement to Question 8(B) of Affidavit of August 23, 1957:

It is hard for me to remember the exact dates and full names of the persons who told me to join the dan. Mr. Takuzo Nakashima was Issei dan leader in my block 50. Mr. Kawajiri was dan leader in our block, and Mr. Okada also, They and Mr. Nakano told me to join the dan.

My parents were in Japan and they were both sick in bed while I was in camp. My mother had rheumatism and my father had cerebral hemorrhage and they had written to me by Red Cross message that they wanted to see me and my brother before they died. Their condition was on my mind constantly and I thought that I must see them as soon as possible. When these men of the dan told me to join, that I could visit Japan right away if I did so, I believed it was what I should do. Mr. Takuzo Nakashima said otherwise I would not be able to land in Japan. The dan activities did not interest me, that is, because of the way they acted and their attitude. But when I heard such things about not being able to set foot in Japan and trouble there, I thought I had to be able to at least visit with my parents while they were in bad physical condition. I had no excuse to tell them that I just wouldn't be able to see them at all.

I shared quarters at camp with my brother, Kazuo, and his family. He was an alien and believed he had no chance in this country any more and I felt that my own status was about as bad as his and that my citizenship status was denied to me.

Supplemental Statement to Question 9(A):

The dan leaders in our block, Mr. Takuzo Nakashima, Mr. Kawajiri, Mr. Okada, and Mr. Nakano put pressure on me to renounce

1 citizenship. They told me I would be forced outside of camp if I
2 did not renounce.

3 These same dan men told me that if I did not renounce I would
4 be separated from my brother. I did not understand English well
5 and I was afraid that I would be separated from my brother and
6 forced to relocate in a country that did not want me. My brother
7 insisted that I should renounce so we wouldn't be separated.

8 Once I was in the dan group, I realized I had to do what I
9 was told because I was afraid that harm would be done to me and also
10 to my brother, sister-in-law and nephew. I did not want to be
11 separated from my brother and his family and I lived with them in
12 camp. Our parents were in Japan and I believed that as I was a
13 Kibei, with alien brother who was deportable, and parents in Japan,
14 that I would be sent there also sooner or later. Because of the
15 illness of my parents I wanted to see them as soon as possible.
16 My brother was the only relative I had and he said I should re-
17 nounce as we would not be separated.

18
19 Supplemental Statement to Question 9(C):

20 My situation was as explained in answer to Question 9(A)
21 (Affidavit of August 23, 1957, and the within supplemental state-
22 ments). I have remembered the names as best I can and the things
23 that were said to me during this whole period to time of actual
24 hearing.

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28 Mitsuo Kato
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Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of
_____, 1958.

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

Telephone GARfield 1-5827

SEP 17 1957

Mr. Mitsuo Kato
Setsumaru, Toyotsu Mura,
Miyako Gun, Fukuoka Ken,
Japan

Dear Mr. Kato:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

Wayne M. Collins

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

*For Sup. Aff.
but Voted*
ejf

NOV 7 1957

GCD:OC
146-54-1793
93-1-1320

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

Re: Mitsuo Kato

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

Dear Mr. Burke:

This is in response to your letter of September 18, 1957, enclosing 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 attach copy of subject's affidavit. You will note that he stated in answer to questions 8 (B), 9 (A) and (C) that he joined the Hokoku Seinen-dan and renounced his citizenship because of fear and pressure exerted upon him by the organization members at the Center. However, his statements are of a generalized rather than specific nature, and we are therefore unable to express an opinion as to whether subject's case may be considered as coming within the Murakami decision.

In view of these circumstances Mr. Collins may wish to inform Mr. Kato that he may have an opportunity to submit a further affidavit setting forth in detail and with the greatest possible particularity the nature of the fear and pressure exerted upon him to join said organization and renounce. He should cite specific instances and dates.

- 2 -

You are advised that even if such additional affidavit should result in finding that the subject's case comes within the Murakami decision, we would be unable to agree to the disposition of his case outlined in our above-mentioned letter to Mr. Collins for the reason subject admitted in his affidavit that since his return to Japan he voted in a political election in that country.

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

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By:

Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enclosure:

Copy of affidavit.

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

December 30, 1957

Mr. Mitsuo Kato
Setsumaru, Toyotsu Mura,
Miyako Gun, Fukuoka Ken
Japan

Dear Mr. Kato:

The Justice Department has informed me by letter that it desires additional information from you amplifying certain answers you gave in the Affidavits which you sent to me and which were forwarded to that Department for processing. The letter from that Department states, as follows:

"You will note that he stated in answer to questions 8(B), 9(A) and (C) that he joined the ~~Hokoku~~ Seinen-dan and renounced his citizenship because of fear and pressure exerted upon him by the organization members at the Center. However, his statements are of a generalized rather than specific nature, and we are therefore unable to express an opinion as to whether subject's case may be considered as coming within the Murakami decision.

"In view of these circumstances Mr. Collins may wish to inform Mr. Kato that he may have an opportunity to submit a further affidavit setting forth in detail and with the greatest possible particularity the nature of the fear and pressure exerted upon him to join said organization and renounce. He should cite specific instances and dates.

I would thank you to write me in detail the circumstances under which you became a member of the Hokoku Seinen Dan and who it was who persuaded you to join and what you were told by them in order to get you to agree to become a member.

You should also write and let me know immediately the full names of the persons who told you that you would be separated from your brother if you did not renounce and the blocks in which those persons lived and also state whether they were Issei, Kibei or Nisei.

You should also write and let me know immediately the full names of the persons who told you that you would be forced to relocate if you did not renounce and the blocks in which those persons lived and also state whether they were Issei, Kibei or Nisei.

WAYNE M. COLLINS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
MILLS TOWER, 230 BUSH STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA
TELEPHONE GARFIELD 41213

You should also state why you were afraid of the Dan groups. You should state the names of the Dan leaders (especially Issei) of whom you were afraid and also state the blocks in which they lived and what they said or did that convinced you you were in danger of harm from the Dan if you did not renounce.

You should also state the full names of Messrs. Nakashima, Kawajiri, Okada and Nakano and the blocks in which they lived and whether they are Issei, Kibei or Nisei. You should also state what it was they said to you that constituted pressure put on you to renounce.

If you will send me this information I will whip it into shape and prepare a supplemental affidavit for you for processing immediately. Do not hesitate to advise me of the full names of the persons and whether they were Issei, Kibei or Nisei and of the blocks in which they lived. That is for my own information and will not in any way injure those persons.

If there were any other persons besides those mentioned in your affidavit please let me know the names, the blocks in which they lived and whether they were Issei, Kibei or Nisei and advise me what statements they made to you that convinced you that you must renounce.

If you will send this information to me immediately by airmail I will prepare a supplemental affidavit for processing immediately to the Justice Department and I believe there is a good chance you will obtain administrative clearance from the Justice Department. However, thereafter the question of the issue of your voting in Japan will have to be determined by the U. S. Consul. But that matter can wait until the Justice Department grants you administrative clearance.

WAYNE M. COLLINS

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

TELEPHONE GARFIELD 1-1218

You should also state why you were afraid of the Tan
gross. You should state the names of the Tan leaders (espe-
cially Issei) of whom you were afraid and also state the blocks
in which they lived and what they said or did that convinced
you you were in danger of harm from the Dan if you did not
renounce.

You should also state the full names of Messrs. Wakashima,
Kawafiri, Okada and Nakano and the blocks in which they lived
and whether they are Issei, Kibei or Nisei. You should also
state what it was they said to you that constituted pressure
on you to renounce.

If you will send me this information I will whip it into
shape and prepare a supplemental affidavit for you for process-
ing immediately. Do not hesitate to advise me of the full
names of the persons and whether they were Issei, Kibei or
Nisei and of the blocks in which they lived. That is for my
own information and will not in any way injure those persons.

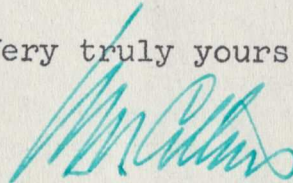
If there were any other persons besides those mentioned
in your affidavit please let me know the names, the blocks in
which they lived and whether they were Issei, Kibei or Nisei
and advise me what statements they made to you that convinced
you that you must renounce.

If you will send this information to me immediately by
airmail I will prepare a supplemental affidavit for processing
immediately to the Justice Department and I believe there is
a good chance you will obtain administrative clearance from
the Justice Department. However, thereafter the question of
the issue of your voting in Japan will have to be determined
by the U. S. Consul. But that matter can wait until the Jus-
tice Department grants you administrative clearance.

I suggest that you type or write out on separate sheets of paper your proposed answers to the precise questions the Justice Department wishes you to answer. You should answer the questions specifically and more fully than on the Affidavits you sent to me. (You have a copy of the Affidavits in your possession for reference purposes.) Full and complete explanations will help you and will not cause anyone else any harm even if you give the names of persons, whether a parent, spouse, family member or strangers, who exerted pressure on you or threatened you or caused you to have fears.

When you have typed or written out your proposed answers to the questions you should send them to me to examine. If the answers appear to me to be satisfactory I shall let you know. Then the answers can be put into final form in "Supplemental Affidavits" which then can be sworn to and be sent to me for forwarding to the Department of Justice for processing. The sooner you do this the sooner your case will be processed by that Department.

Very truly yours,



P.S. It is imperative that you take care of this important matter immediately because the Justice Department intends to stop accepting affidavits for administrative processing at the end of this year.

KATO, MITSUO -

Setsumaru
Toyotsu-machi
Miyako-gun
Fukuoka-ken
Kyushu, Japan
16 Dec, 1957

Justice Supply

Kame

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

Dear Sir,

I received your letter day before yesterday and replying it today.

I do not remember exact dates and the full names of persons who told me to join Hokoku Seinen-dan. My one thought was to visit my parents as soon as possible, because they were both sick in bed in Japan, while I was in camp.

Messrs. Makashima, Kawajiri, Okada and Nakano told me if I joined the Hokoku Seinen-dan I would be able to make visit to Japan right away. That was my only reason for joining. Those same people put pressure on me to renounce my citizenship. They were all Isseis and lived in Block 50. I do not know their full names. They told me I would be forced to relocate if I did not renounce. Once I joined the Dan group I had to do what I was told to do, because I was afraid harm would come not only to me, but to my brother, sister-in-law and nephew.

It had been so many years and I was a plain member so I do not remember the names of Dan leaders and I do not seem to remember being afraid of any specific persons. Those same persons told me if I did not renounce I would be separated from my brother, who was an Alien. I did not understand English well and I was afraid I would be separated from my brother and forced to relocate to a country that I was afraid did not want me.

Very truly yours,

Mitsuo Kato

February 3, 1958

Mr. Mitsuo Kato
Setsumaru, Toyotsu-machi
Miyako-gun
Fukuoka-ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Kato:

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.

C
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Y

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

C
O
P
Y

March 28, 1958

VIA AIR LETTER

Mr. Mitsuo Kato
Setsumaru, Toyotsu-machi
Miyako-gun
Fukuoka-ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Kato:

On February 3, 1958, I sent to you by air-mail 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 is still accepting affidavits for administrative processing but before long may discontinue. Therefore, it is imperative that you take the original Affidavit to the U. S. Consul nearest you and there sign it and return it to me promptly by airmail. You should not file it with the Consul but if you already have done so notify me immediately by air mail.

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 1-5827

July 25, 1958

Mr. Mitsuo Kato
Setsumaru, Toyotsu-machi
Miyako-gun
Fukuoka-ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Kato:

Sometime ago I forwarded to you an affidavit which I requested you to take before the nearest U.S. Consul and there sign and swear to it and thereupon return the same to me. You have not returned it to me.

I would thank you to let me know by return airmail letter (1) whether you intend to sign that affidavit before a U.S. Consul and then return it to me, or (2) whether you took that affidavit and filed it with the U.S. Consul. If so, when did you file it and with what U.S. Consul did you file it?

Very truly yours,

Sept. 10, 1958

Mr. Wayne M. Collins
Mills Tower 220 Bush St.
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Sir:

I wish to thank you
very much for your trouble
in making out an affidavit
for me.

I have not filed that
affidavit to the U.S. Consul
as yet. The reason is that
it cost money to go many
times to U.S. Consul in Tokyo
from my home since I live
far in the country.

At the present situation I
wish to cancel my request
to go to United States.

I thank you again for
all you have done for me.

Very truly yours,
Mitsuo Kato

For Supplemental Off.

This space is also for correspondence.

ここにも通信文を記載することができます

Mitsuo Kato
Setsumaru, Toyotsu machi
Miyako-gun
Fukuoka-ken, Japan

James



Mr. Wayne M. Collins
Mills Tower
2207 Bush Street
San Francisco 4
California

PAR AVION
航空

U.S.A.

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

折込線

折込線

ここにも通信文を記載することができます

This space is also for correspondence.

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

September 15, 1958

(VIA AIRLETTER)

Mr. Mitsuo Kato
Setsumaru, Toyotsu machi
Miyako-gun, Fukuoka-ken
Japan

Dear Mr. Kato:

On February 3, 1958, I sent you a supplemental affidavit. If you will sign that affidavit and swear to it and return it to me, I believe the Justice Department will agree to cancel your renunciation and restore to you your U.S. citizenship.

If it is too expensive for you to go to the U.S. Consul at Fukuoka, then what you can do is to go to a Japanese notary public in your own town or other Japanese official who can administer an oath to you and sign the original supplemental affidavit before him and have him affix his signature and seal thereto, then send the original supplemental affidavit by mail to the U.S. Consul at Fukuoka and request him to attach his certificate to the supplemental affidavit stating in his certificate that the notary public or official who took your oath to the document was a Japanese officer duly authorized to administer an oath to you. The U.S. Consul thereupon will return the supplemental affidavit with his certificate attached thereto and you then can mail it to me for processing to the Justice Department.

Very truly yours,

WMC:fd

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

October 29, 1958

Mr. Mitsuo Kato
Setsumaru, Toyotsu Machi
Miyako-Gun, Fukuoka-Ken
Japan

Dear Mr. Kato:

On February 3, 1958, 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 to me by airmail for processing to the Justice Department.

If you have any reason for delaying to return your affidavit to me, please notify me promptly.

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

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Approved
ejf
Jagan
9/27/59

orig. H. H. H.
dated
8/23/57

GCD:CMR
146-54-1793
93-1-1320

May 20, 1959

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

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

Dear Mr. Schnacke:

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

On November 7, 1957, we advised you that certain defects in the said affidavit prevented our expressing an opinion. We suggested the affiant might execute a further affidavit to correct these defects. Upon reconsideration of the evidence of record and in the light of subsequent decisions and revised policies, you are advised that we are now of the opinion that subject's case may be considered as coming within the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the Murakami 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 that Department before action is taken thereon. If you do not disagree, please forward two of the copies to Mr. Collins, and enter into the arrangements necessary to dispose of the case in accordance with the procedure outlined in the above-mentioned letter of September 21, 1953, as modified by this Department's letter to you dated

- 2 -

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.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By:

Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enclosures:

Original affidavit
dated August 23, 1957.

Three copies of letter
to Department of State.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ejr

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

May 20, 1959

GCD:CMR

146-54-1793
93-1-1320

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

Attention: Miss Frances Knight
Director, Passport Office

Re: Mitsuo Kato (Born February 3, 1922
Your ref: 7130 In Bacon Tract,
San Joaquin, California)

Dear Sirs:

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

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

Yours very truly,
GEORGE COCHRAN DOWD
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By:
Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

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

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

May 21, 1959

Mr. Mitsuo Kato
Setsumaru, Toyotsu Machi
Miyako-Gun, Fukuoka-Ken
Japan

Dear Mr. Kato:

The Justice Department wishes to bring to an end the administrative processing of its cases on June 1, 1959.

Therefore, please take your affidavit immediately to the nearest U.S. Consul and there sign and swear to it. Then return the affidavit to me by airmail so that I can process it by June 1 or shortly thereafter. This is the last chance that you probably will have to obtain administrative clearance which may cancel your renunciation.

Do not write to the Consul or wait for an appointment. It is best that you go immediately to the nearest U.S. Consul and there sign and swear to the affidavit before the U.S. Consul. Then return it to me immediately by airmail.

Very truly yours,

WMC:22

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

May 29, 1959

Mr. Mitsuo Kato
Setsumaru, Toyotsu Mura
Miyako Gun, Fukuoka Ken
Japan

Dear Mr. Kato:

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: KATO, Mitsuo

Judgment: 1959 J. Aff. Japan
(Date & kind)

Address: _____

Card: _____

Folder: ✓

Wife: Chuyoko (alien)

Address Information:
(Phone bk., C/D, etc.)

Letters, contact, judgment
order, etc.:

Payment information, billing:

WMC pencil note of 3/6/59 -
ltr to Kono, T in Hiroshima
see his file

Cross reference:

^DSister in law: Teru Kato ren. FJ

Φ -ref:

Ichijō Yara

Pt. 4 Box 213

San Jose, Calif.

Id to J/O 7/26/68
~~Mrs. Schuyler Hare~~
Mr. J. Schuyler
below

10 AUG 8 '60

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

GARfield 1-5827

August 8, 1960

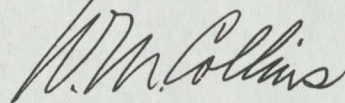
Mr. Jack Ichiji Hara
Rt. 4, Box 213
San Jose, Calif.

Dear Mr. Hara:

I would thank you to let me know the present address
of Mrs. Teru Kato, nee Hara
Mr. Mitsuo Kato

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,



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. Mitsuo Kato
- b. Male? ☒ Female? ☐ Maiden Name? _____
- c. Birth place? Bacon Island #7 Stockton Calif Birth date? 7/3/1922
- d. Have you ever renounced Japanese Nationality? no When? _____
Where? _____
Have you ever visited Japan? yes When? 1925-5/8/1939 Dec. 1945 to present
Did you attend school in Japan? yes When? _____
How long? 5 yrs What Schools? Grauman School
Period of attendance: 1929-1937

Voting: yr? 106
PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS
106 sister in law - Irmu Kato - for judgment

- 1. Where did you live before evacuation? Box 475, Concord, Calif
- 2. What was your occupation before evacuation? farm hand
- 3. Who, if anyone, was wholly or partially dependent upon you for support at the time you were evacuated? none
- 4. Where did your father and mother reside at the time of evacuation? Japan
Were they aliens? yes
What were their ages at the time of evacuation? father - 61; mother - 57
Were your parents both evacuated also? no. Was either of them in ill health while in a WRA Center? _____ Was either of them hospitalized while in a WRA Center? _____ If so, when and in what Center? _____
Were you or any other members of your family in ill health while in a WRA Center? none If so, state who was, and, if hospitalized, state when, for what period of time, and in what Center? _____
- 5. When and where were you married? 2/2/1946 at Japan
What is the name of your spouse? Chiyocho

76
15
61
4
57

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

6. What are the names, birthdates and birthplaces of your children? Michiko - 6/17/1947 at Japan; Tazuko - 1/7/1948 at Japan; Kiyoko - 11/27/1952 at Japan
7. What members of your family were evacuated with you? (Wife, husband, children, father, mother, brothers, sisters, father-in-law, mother-in-law) brother, & sister-in-law & nephew
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? father, mother, 1 brother & 1 sister
9. Who of them, if any, were U. S. citizens? sister
10. Did any of them serve in the Japanese armed forces? none
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? yes Did you file a claim to recover losses you suffered by reason of your evacuation? none For what amount did you file your claim? _____ What amount did you receive in settlement of your claims? _____ Did your parents suffer any property losses by reason of evacuation? _____ If so, for what amount did they file claims? _____ What amount did they receive in settlement of their claims? _____
13. State whether your husband, father or any other member of your family was interned as an alien enemy after the outbreak of war in an Alien Enemy Internment Camp, for removal to Japan, and, if so, in what camp? _____

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

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

When did you make that application? _____

In what camp were you at that time? _____

Were you denied leave? _____ By whom? _____

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

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

What type of work did you do? _____

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

If so, state the experience. _____

To what Center did you return? _____

16. State the names of any members of your family or any of your friends who went out on leave or relocation and experienced discrimination or persecution. none

What happened to them? _____

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

Where did they happen? _____

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

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

What happened to them? _____

When and where did the occurrences take place? _____

Re: APPLICATIONS FOR REPATRIATION

17. To what Assembly Center were you evacuated? Tulach

Assembly 5/3/1942

18. To what WRA Center were you next transferred? _____

Gila River Relocation - 8/1942; Tule - 9/1943

19. In what Block did you live there? Gila-Blk 20; Tule 50

With whom did you share quarters there? with brother, his

family

20. In what Camp were you when you applied for repatriation to Japan? _____

Gila River Relocation

21. Did you make that application before or after you answered the Army Questionnaire in February or March, 1943? Before

When did you make that application? cannot recall

Did you personally make that application? yes If not, who did? _____

Did any of the following persons also make applications for repatriation to Japan? Your husband? _____ Wife? _____ father? _____ mother? _____

he was an alien
brothers? yes sisters? _____ father-in-law? _____ mother-in-law? _____

brothers-in-law? _____ sisters-in-law? yes When and in what Center were they at the time they did this? 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? yes; that it intended to deport all Nisei to Japan? _____

22. Did you make more than one application for repatriation to Japan, and, if so, when and where did you do so? Never again at Tule Lake

23. What members of your family pressured you into applying for repatriation to Japan? we received letters through International Red Cross from my mother +

What did they say to you to get you to apply for repatriation? father in Japan. mother had rheumatism + father dead - cerebral hemorrhage they wanted to see our face once more before they died.

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.

Issei people in my block such as Mr. Yasuda Issei,

If those persons were leaders or members of any organization state the name of the organization. he said Japan had won the war, and

I should repatriate to Japan - as I was a Kibei's cannot speak

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

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

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. yes

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? yes; that you would be separated from alien members of your family you believed would be deported to Japan? yes.

27. Did you make application for repatriation because you believed the Government had no use for you and intended to deport you to Japan because you were Kibei? yes; of that it intended to deport you to Japan because your parents were there? yes; or because your parents were aliens here and that it intended to deport them on an exchange ship to Japan simply because they were aliens? 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? Inta. Kuma

In what Block were you living in that Center at that time? 20

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

29. Did you give a negative answer to Question No. 27? Yes; to Question No. 28? Yes. Did you refuse to answer Question No. 27? ; Question No. 28?

30. Did any members of your family pressure you or threaten you into giving a "No" answer to Questions Nos. 27 and 28 or into refusing to answer those questions? Yes Who were the family members who did this?

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

Did you give a "No" answer to those questions or refuse to answer them because your father? Yes mother? Yes brothers? Yes sisters? Yes or other family members? were in Japan at the time and you feared they might get in trouble with the Japanese government if you were willing to serve in the U. S. Army? Yes or were willing to swear allegiance to the U. S.? Yes Did you give "No" answers to those questions or refuse to answer them because your father? mother? brothers? Yes sisters? 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? general names.

What did those persons say to you to get you to give "No" answers to those questions or to refuse to answer those questions? I am going to Japan it would be better to sign yes.

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 did not know what would happen as I could not understand English.

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 did not know what would happen to them
mother - Kayo was an alien.

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? yes.

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? yes or be forcibly relocated in the U. S. while the war still was going on? yes. Did you fear that if you were to be drafted you would be discriminated against and be persecuted in the armed forces? yes. Did you fear that if you were drafted? yes or relocated? yes you would be permanently separated from members of your family who were to be repatriated to Japan? yes. from what family members did you fear to be separated? brother

Sister in law
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? _____

Yasuda-Issa

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? brother - Kazuo

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? sumner

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

41. Did you fear that if you gave "Yes" answers to those questions that you might be attacked and harmed by groups of Issei, Kibei or Nisei in camp?

yes Name the group and its leaders or members from whom you feared this danger? gang - sakuragi no Japanese

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.? _____ or opposition to the pressure groups? none or for giving "Yes" answers to Questions Nos. 27 and 28? _____ If so, state the names of the persons who were attacked. _____

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

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

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? yes.

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

Inda Kuros - 1943
What classification did you first receive? none Did you ever receive a 4-C (alien enemy) classification? yes When did you receive that 4-C classification? _____

In what Center were you when you received it? _____
Did you receive that 4-C classification before you answered the Army Questionnaire in February or March of 1943 while you were in a WRA Center or did you receive it afterward? _____

47. While you were in any WRA Center did you sign a petition addressed to the Attorney General, the President, the Army, the WRA or other governmental agency or agent stating in substance that if you were freed and returned to your home you would fight for the U. S. and give your life if necessary for this country? yes In what Center were you at the time? _____

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

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

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

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

48. Would you have been willing to swear unqualified allegiance to the U. S. while you were in a WRA Center if the Government had allowed you to return to your home as a free citizen? yes Would you have been willing to return to your home alone? 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? none 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? yes When? 1944

(b) Were you at any time a member of (1) Sokoku Kenkyukai? _____

(2) Sokoku Kenkyo Seinen Dan? _____ (3) Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan? _____

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

When did you become a member? January, 1945

How long were you a member? one month and to March 2/1/45

When did you stop being a member? never did resign

In what Block did you live at the time you became a member? 50

What was the name of your Block Manager? Isamu Kawai

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

brother and his family

What organizations were active in that Block? Hokoku Seinen Dan

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

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

Takuya Nakashima, Kawajiri Ben, Ohada-Muri

51. Were your father? _____ or mother? _____ or brothers? yes or sisters? _____ or father-in-law? _____ or mother-in-law? _____ a member of any organization? yes Did they persuade you to become a member? yes 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? _____

brother joined merely to repatriate to Japan

Joshi Dan? _____

Seinen Dan? _____

Why did they become members? Takuya Nakashima

In what Blocks were they living? 50

52. What are the names of the persons other than members of your family who persuaded or threatened you into becoming a member and state whether such persons were Issei, Kibei or Nisei and state the Blocks in which they lived? Mr. Takuya Nakashima - Issei Block 50.

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

repatriate to Japan with the protection of Japanese govt.

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

Same as to Japanese, and cannot land in Japan

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

Would be ostracized by Kibei in my block

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

What duties did you perform? _____

How did you become an officer? _____

When did you become an officer? _____

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

What duties did you perform as an officer? _____

As a member did you attend any morning calisthenic exercises? yes Approximately how often did you join in the calisthenics? 2 or 3 times

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

I cannot recall what

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

Did you attend any other meetings of the organization? none Where and how often? _____

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

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

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

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

Had you learned that anyone who tried to drop membership had been threatened or had been beaten up for trying to drop membership? none 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? yes What groups did you fear might do this? Sinen Can gang
58. Were you told that if you tried to drop membership the organization would report this matter to the Japanese Government and that when you were deported to Japan you would get in trouble with the Japanese Government? yes Who told you this? _____ Did you fear that if you dropped membership you would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when you were deported to Japan? none
59. Were you told that if you tried to drop membership the organization leaders would report this matter to the Japanese Government and that your alien parents would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when they were sent to Japan for not being able to control your actions? _____ Who told you this? (State the names, blocks where they lived and whether Issei, Kibei or Nisei) _____
- Did you fear that if you dropped membership your parents who were to be sent to Japan would get in trouble there? _____
60. Did you have your hair cut short or shaved? yes When? Jan, 1945 Who did it? barber shop Did you wear any insignia of the organization and, if so, what insignia? rising sun & Star on it
61. If you or any member of your family was placed in the "Stockade" at Tule Lake Center state who was, for what period of time and for what reason none
62. What was the nature of your employment and where did you work while you were in Tule Lake? cook at Alb 7. none unemployed
- What were your working hours? _____ Were you working while you were a member of any organization at Tule? yes In what block? 7 What were the names of some of your fellow workers? Takemoto,

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? Yes Who was? _____

Mr. Morioka was beaten he was

When? police chiefman By whom? Alb

Re: REQUESTS FOR FORMS UPON WHICH

TO RENOUNCE CITIZENSHIP

64. (a) In what Block did you live in the Tule Lake Center? 50
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?
I cannot recall - but I think when everyone was doing so
64. (c) Where did you get the forms? _____ When? _____
64. (d) In what Center were you at that time? Tule Block _____
 Number: 50

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

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

65. Did you send that letter to the Attorney General or to the Justice Department before that December 21, 1944 announcement that all the WRA Centers would be closed within a year? No. Did you send it between December 21, 1944 and January 29, 1945? Yes.
66. Did you send it after the announcement of January 29, 1945, that the Tule Lake Center would be kept open? _____

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

50

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?

brother
or from citizen members? yes and if so, from what citizen members of your family? inter-laws

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

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

brother & his wife

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

State what members of your family told you this. _____

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

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

83. Did you fear that if you didn't send for the forms and renounce your citizenship that you eventually might be drafted into our armed forces while you were in the Center and thus be separated from your citizen wife? _____; citizen children? _____; or other citizen members of your family? ~~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? _____, children? _____, other family members? ~~Yes~~ who would have relocated with you? Who told you these things might happen if you didn't renounce your citizenship? never.

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

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

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

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

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

Answer:

87. Name the other members of your family whom you believed would get in trouble there if you didn't renounce your citizenship and state whether they were in the Center with you. None

88. If any members of your family were in Japan at the time, did you fear that they might be punished by the Japanese government if it learned that you did not renounce your U. S. citizenship? yes. What members of your family there did you fear might get in such trouble? _____

mother, father, Mrs. Sato

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? _____

None

(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. Island Keenell

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

Israel not be able to repatriate to Japan

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? Kunio _____

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

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

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

what organizations were you in fear? Hoshi dan

& Seinen dan

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

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

Why were you in fear?

might be harmed as I was
& Kibei

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

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

none

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

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

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

brother

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

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

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

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

98. How many persons called on you or spoke to you and asked you if you had sent for the forms upon which to renounce your citizenship? 10. What were their names? I do not recall

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

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

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

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

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

Re: RENUNCIATION HEARING

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

Did you have your hearing before the renunciation of your wife? ____; husband? ____; brothers? ____ or sisters? _____. Did you have it on the same day as your wife? ____; husband? _____. On what date did you have your renunciation hearing? I do not recall Was your hearing officer a man? ✓; a woman? _____. Did you have an interpreter at your hearing? yes. Did you need one? yes.

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

What, in substance, did you tell the hearing officer as reasons why you wanted to renounce your citizenship? I wish to repatriate to Japan. I was in Okinawa. Emperor was a living God. Japan will win the war.

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.

Kishi's dan people said so. This was only way to repatriate

103. Did the hearing officer tell you that you did not have to renounce your citizenship in order to go to Japan? no. Did you believe this? _____. Were you in fear of the hearing officer? yes. Why? I could not understand English. Did you fear to tell the hearing officer the real reasons why you were renouncing your citizenship? yes. What did you think would happen if you had told him the real reasons? I might be killed

104. Did you fear that if you did and your renunciation was not accepted that you would get in trouble with your parents? ____; other family members? yes; who were in Tule Lake? yes, or in some other internment camp? _____ Were you then in fear of being forcibly relocated in a dangerous area? yes (If your hearing took place after the January 29, 1945, announcement were you still in fear of eventual relocation in a hostile area? _____) Were you then in fear of being drafted? yes. Were you in fear of separation from members of your family? yes From what members? mother & sister, sister

Were they in Tule Lake? yes; or in what other Center? _____ Were they on the WRA "free list" and eligible for relocation at the time? no Had they applied for relocation before the day you had your renunciation hearing? no. Were they still expecting to be sent to Japan? yes Did they still want to go to Japan? yes. Had they cancelled their applications to go to Japan? no

105. Were you in fear that if your renunciation was not accepted you would be in danger of harm from any of the leaders or members of any of the pressure groups at the time you had your renunciation hearing? yes. Had the leaders or members been removed to other camps at the time you had your hearing? no. Were some leaders and members still in camp at the time you had your hearing? yes. What were the names of those who were still in camp? Kawajiri, Nakashima, Okada,

Nakano,

____; in your Block? yes.

Were you in fear of them? yes.

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

When? 2/11/1945; with what groups: the 1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th groups? 3rd. What members of your family remained at Tule Lake? brother + sister-in-law

What other members of your family were removed from Tule Lake Center to Bismarck? none; to Santa Fe? _____ When? _____

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

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

on board ship - at Oakland

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

Sister-in-law - Irene Kato

107. Did you give such answers because other members of your family had been removed from Tule Lake and you thought that by so doing you would be re-united with them? _____. Did you fear that those family members would be deported to Japan and that if you gave such answers you would be re-united with them and be deported along with them? _____.

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

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

Re: MITIGATION HEARING

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

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

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

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

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. _____

none

State the relation ship of such person to you _____

State the Serial Number of such person _____

Has such person received an Honorable Discharge? _____

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

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

Year _____ Month _____

Where were you at the time? _____

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

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

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

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

In what branch? _____ When? _____ Period of service _____

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

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

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

Have not declined to Enlist

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

Where? Stamman, Fukuoka Years you
voted? ? What elections? _____

Why did you vote in those elections? Mrs. Smith's statement to
effect that all the US expatriates are Japanese must vote

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? Gakuba official sent
Michael for us 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? _____

could not receive rice ration

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

Where? _____

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

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

Why did you go to be registered? _____

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

What relation is that person to you? _____

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

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

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

_____ or would not have been given an address to

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

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

Have you, since returning to Japan in 1946 been naturalized as a Japanese
citizen? no . If so, what steps did you take to become natu-
ralized as a Japanese citizen? _____

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

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

Have you worked for the United States Government or Allied military auth-
orities while in Japan? none For what service? _____

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

What is your occupation now? farmer Where? Setayama

What property do you own in Japan? farm land Tokushima

Nature of property? _____

Estimated valuation of that property? ¥100,000

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

Sahiji Kara - Rt 4 Box 213, San Jose, Calif

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

Alme

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

Have you filed an application with a U. S. Consul in Japan for a U. S.
Passport? none When did you file it? _____

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

What reasons did the U. S. Consul give you for refusing to issue you a passport? _____

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

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

Where? _____

Date: July 14, 1957

Mitsuo Kato

Signature

Fukuoka-ken, Miyako-gun,

Tayaten-machi,

Address

Setsumaru

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 MITSUO KATO		Date of Birth FEBRUARY 3, 1922	
2. If born prior to December 1, 1924	(A) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality? No	When	Where
3. If born since December 1, 1924	(A) Was your name ever registered with a Japanese Consulate for the purpose of reserving your Japanese nationality?		
If so, did you thereafter renounce your Japanese nationality?	When	Where	
4. State periods of visits to Japan and purpose of each visit:			
Date		Purpose	
From 1925	To 1939	Taken as child.	
Dec. 1945	Present	See Question 10(A)	
5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:			
School		Period of Attendance	
Grammar School		From 1929	To 1937
Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary).			
General lower school classes.			
6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan?..... YesIf so, give date..... Uncertain, and your reasons for so applying:			
See separate sheet			
7. (A) Have you ever expressly indicated that you would not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States? Yes, see separate sheet		Have you ever declined to answer when asked whether you would swear unqualified allegiance? No	
Or have you ever given a qualified answer to such question asked at War Relocation Centers?..... NoIf so, give your reasons:			
(B) If your answer to any of the questions in (A) is affirmative, then did you ever subsequently change your mind and express your willingness to swear an unqualified allegiance or would you have been willing to do so if an opportunity had been afforded you?..... YesIf so, state when you changed your mind and your reasons therefor:			
I would have been willing to do so if I had the opportunity as a free citizen.			

(C) Did you ever indicate that you would not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States either expressly or by refusal to answer, or a qualified answer, knowing that by so doing you would be sent to the WRA Segregation Center at Tule Lake? **Yes** 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	
Heimusha 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		Jan-Feb '45
Sokoku Kenkyu Seinen-Dan		X	
Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-Dan		X	

(B) Give reasons for becoming a member:

I lived in Block 50 with my brother and his family, in our block there ~~was~~ were leaders such as Mr. Nakashima, Mr. Kawajiri and Mr. Okada. My brother, an alien, joined the organization, merely to repatriate to Japan. Mr. Takuzo Nakashima said I should join so that I could repatriate safely, otherwise I could not land. I was afraid to be ostracized in my block if I didn't.

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

No office. Attended a few meetings.

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

6. I was twenty years old when I was evacuated with my brother and sister-in-law and nephew. My father, mother brother and sister were in Japan. My brother was an alien and applied for repatriation together with his wife, and believed that they would be deported to Japan and that all Kibei would be deported. We received letters through International Red Cross from my mother and father in Japan; mother had rheumatism and father had cerebral hemorrhage and they said they wanted to see my brother and I before they died. Issei people in my block such as Mr. Yasuda said I should repatriate, as I was a Kibei and could not speak English. I was afraid that if I did not ask for repatriation that I might be forced to relocate outside of camp where it was dangerous for persons of our race to live because of the public hostility against us. I believed that sooner or later I would be deported anyway, as I was a Kibei and my parents were in Japan.

7(A) My parents were in Japan, and also brother and sister, and I was afraid that if gave "yes" answers, they might get in trouble with the Japanese Government; and that my brother in camp and myself would also get in trouble there when we were sent. There were many rumors and much protest against the army questions, and some of the pro-Japanese gangs were getting very agitated and I was afraid I might get into harm with them. I could not understand English but little and I did not know what would happen to me. I was afraid of possible relocation and danger, and if I were drafted that there would be persecution and discrimination in the service. Mr. Yasuda, Issei, said my answers should be "no."

I had registered for the draft at Gila River in 1943.

9(A) Uncertain

I did not want to be separated from my brother and sister-in-law; my brother was an alien and he was the only family with me at camp. Mr. T. Nakashima said that if I did not renounce I would be separated. I was afraid that I might be sent outside of camp alone, and there had been many kinds of mistreatment of persons of our race by the public. I could not understand English well and I believed I could not live safely outside. My brother was the only relative I had and he and my sister in law said I must renounce so I wouldn't be separated from them and I was afraid of separation from them and of being left behind all alone in such a camp and have to face hostility outside when time came to relocate all alone.

There had been violence in camp and gangs who went around and intimidated others and they circulated wild rumors. They were fanatic in their activities and made other people afraid to cross them. I was a Kibei and they expected certain conduct from Kibei, and I was afraid that the dan groups and the gangs might attack me if I did not go along with their views and failed to get forms and renounce. My brother and sister in law were fearful of their activities and I did not want to put them in trouble also. Mr. Nakashima, Mr. Kawajiri, Mr. Okada and Mr. Nakano put lot of pressure on me.

My mother, father, brother and sister were in Japan and I was afraid that they might be punished by the Japanese Government if it learned that I did not renounce. There were many rumors about trouble in Japan and black list of names to report to the Japanese Government.

I heard that I must renounce or I could not repatriate to Japan. I believed that sooner or later I would be deported anyway, that I had no chance to be accepted as a real citizen. I had very little knowledge of English and I didn't understand many matters, and it seemed to me that the Government didn't want me in this country any longer, so it was matter of safety and protection to renounce citizenship.

- (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:

I was afraid that if I tried to drop out the Seinen Dan gang would go after me and I might be beaten up. Mr. Morioka was beaten, and I heard of such things going on against persons who opposed the dan groups.

- (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 separate 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:

Some Hoshi dan men gave me instruction about answers, saying it was the only way to repatriate. I was afraid to speak up at the hearing and explain situation because I might be harmed by the pressure groups.

- (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:

The dan men kept up their pressure, giving instructions on what to say at the hearing and they seemed to know everything that was going on. Mr. Nakashima, Mr. Kawajiri, Mr. Okada and Mr. Okano kept up the pressure on me. I did not want to be separated from my brother, and face prospect of being sent to some strange place outside of camp where there would be dangerous conditions. Since deportation for me was likely to occur anyway at some time in the future, I believed it was safest to go ahead and get it over with. I was sent to Bismarck February 1945.

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

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

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

10. (A) If you now are in Japan, give your reasons for having returned to Japan. I wanted to be able to stay with my brother, an alien and my parents were in Japan & they had been in poor health & had wished to see my brother & I. My understanding of English was very limited & I had little hope for any kind of normal adjustment in this country by myself. The renunciation was over & this made me alien & I did not think anything could be done about it. I had always believed the government wanted to have Kibei whose parents were in Japan sent there also.

(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. I had to vote in Fukuoka-Ken as Gen. MacArthur ordered residents to vote and the public election officers ordered us to vote and sent ballot to me. They said it was compulsory to vote or lose food rations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Relationship	Name
Branch of Service	Serial Number

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

SS

/s/ Mitsuo Kato

(Signature in full of applicant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of August, 1957

(CONSULAR SEAL)

/s/ BENJAMIN C. HILLIARD
American Vice Consul