

14:15

TOYOTA, Yoshimi

1948-1963

78/177
C

+
No. 6 Hira-machi
Sasebo, Nagasaki Ken
Kyushu, Japan

May 22, 1948

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

8/17/48

Dear Sir:

It has been brought to my attention of the court trial for Japanese-American renouncers which is now proceeding in a Federal Court in the United States. I was informed to mention the fact to you that I, would like to be included in this equity case for Japanese-Americans. Please include me as an plaintiff in this equity case.

I renounced my United States citizenship in the year 1945 due to coercion and duress on the part of a pro-Japanese group concentrated at Tulelake, California, a camp for disloyal and pro-Japanese factions.

I was born at Sacramento, California in July 3, 1919. I had resided all of my life in the United States prior to coming to Japan in January of 1946.

If there is any information lacking in the way of my personal history, I will gladly inform you.

Thanking you for your kind consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

Yoshimi Toyota
Yoshimi Toyota

Sent in with Hana Toyota
Kuni "

Re: Yoshimi Toyota

Japan

Affidavits ~~not~~ not returned to us.

Would like to return to U.S. and therefore wants to obtain certificate of identity.

He had previously filled out an affidavit for the Consul and it is being sent to Wash.

He asks if you want him to send you an affidavit to look over.

26 Jan. 55

Dear Sir:

I am one of the fellow was in Iulake and repatriated to Japan with my parents. I have renounce my citizenship when I was in Iulake. I would like to go back to United State and have my hearing. I have gone to the consul office and find out if I can go back to State and they inform me that I can go back with the Certificate of Identity and have my court hearing in State. But in the memorandum I have to show a statement that the court hearing will take place within six month then they will issue me a Certificate of Identity so I can go back to state. I would like to know if you can arrange my hearing so I can show it to the consul so I can receive a Certificate of Identity to me.

I have receive a affidavit from the consul in Dec. 1952 and have filled it and I gave it in March 1953 in which I have not hear any reply for so long that I have gone to consul office to check what has happen to it. and they checked these file and found out that they have not sent it to Washington yet. so the clerk informed me they will send it out right away today. I have filled out the question out as much as I can recall in my memory. Do you want me to send you a Affidavit so you can send it to court and your file. I can send you a copy and have you check it so I can fill the other copies and send it to you so you can have them process and send it to the court. How long does it take for you to receive the answer from the court, I hope it does not take too long for the answer. So the people that has gone back to the state for hearing has gotten their paper back or are they getting their paper back slowly. and how long does it take for an individual case to be completed.

I would be very much appreciate if you can help me and give me your advice to this case. I hope you can let me know as soon as possible I'll be waiting for your letter. Thank you.

Yours Truly
Y. Toyota YOSHIMI TOYOTA

This space is also for correspondence.

このにも通信文を記載することができます

YOSHIMI TOYOTA
#24 HACHIMON-CHO
SASEBO, KYUSHU, JAPAN

new add
noted
1/31/55



Wayne M. Collins
Attorney at Law
with Tower, 220 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, California

RECEIVED

JAN 31 1955

PAR AVION

航空

この郵便物には何物も封入又は添附できません

Nothing may be contained in or attached to this letter.

折込線

折込線

このにも通信文を記載することができます

This space is also for correspondence.

February 3, 1955

Mr. Yoshimi Toyota
#24 Hachimōn-chō
Sasebo, Kyushu, Japan

Dear Mr. Toyota:

Inasmuch as you filed an affidavit with the U.S. Consul and the Consul has now sent that affidavit to the State Department, you should wait until the Consul notifies you whether or not the Justice Department will clear you administratively. If it refuses to clear you administratively, you should notify me immediately; and thereupon the affidavits I sent to you could be filled out and you would have another chance for administrative clearance. (You should have taken my advice and filled out the affidavits I sent to you and returned them to me for processing. But inasmuch as you have already filed an affidavit with the Consul, it is best that you wait for a decision on that affidavit).

You should not attempt to apply for a certificate of identity until the Justice Department has rendered its decision in your case.

Very truly yours,

24 Hackimon-cho
Sasebo, Kyushu, Japan
28 Oct. 1955

Dear Mr. Collins

I have written to you once about the procedure I have taken here in Japan with the American Consel and was waiting for the decision from the state dept. I have recieved a letter from the American consel in Japan inform-
ing me that it was disapprove. So I am letting you know what has happen.

My sister has gone back to state last month and met my ~~cousin~~ cousin Mr. Gasuo Honda in Sacramento, and inform me to write to you, And inform me to fill out the Affidavit form and send it to you, You know there is so much talk and sometime you get puzzel and dont know what the best thing to do.

I wish you can tell me what is the best thing to do to regain the citizenship paper and go back to state soon.

I appreciate very much for your reply and cooperation you have given me.

J-I-D
no aff. rec'd
Yours Truly
J. Iagota

November 2, 1955

Mr. Yoshimi Toyota
24 Hachimom cho
Sasebo, Kyushu, Japan

Dear Mr. Toyota:

I have received your letter of October 28, 1955. If you are still interested in recovering your U.S. citizenship administratively, I would thank you to fill out and return to me one affidavit form, using it as a sample form. I would also thank you to complete the enclosed personal questionnaire form and return to me as soon as possible. The information that you supply me with on the sample affidavit form and the personal questionnaire will enable me to prepare a proper affidavit for you that may be submitted to the Justice Department for their consideration. The questionnaire and the affidavit is for my own use and is confidential so do not hesitate to give true and correct answers and to mention names. The giving of names may help you to recover your citizenship and will not harm the persons whose names you supply in the questionnaire.

Inasmuch as the affidavit you filed with the U.S. Consul in Japan has been rejected by the State Department I would thank you therefore to send to me a copy of the special affidavit you filled out and gave to the Consul at the time you filed your application for a passport.

Very truly yours,

WAYNE M. COLLINS

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

TELEPHONE GARFIELD 1-1218

August 30, 1957

Mr. Yoshimi Toyota
#6 Hiramachi
Sasebo, Japan

Dear

Mr. Toyota:

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

WMC
Enc.

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

August 30, 1957

Mr. Yoshimi Toyota
#6 Hiramachi
Sasebo, Japan

Dear Mr. Toyota:

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 1-5827

SEP 17 1957

Mr. Yoshimi Toyota ✓
Mrs. Hana Toyota
#6 Hiramachi, Sasebo,
Nagasaki Ken, Japan

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Toyota:

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

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

March 3, 1958

Mrs. Hana Toyota and
Mr. Yoshimi Toyota
#6 Hiramachi, Sasebo
Nagasaki Ken, Japan

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Toyota:

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.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ten

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Approved

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

FEB 10 1958

GCD:OC

146-54- 665

93-1-1320

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

Re: Yoshimi Toyota

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

Dear Mr. Burke:

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

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

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

- 2 -

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

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

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By:

Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enclosures:

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



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

tem

C
O
P
Y

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

GCD:OC

146-54- 665

93-1-1320

FEB 10 1958

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

Attention: Miss Frances Knight
Director, Passport Office

Re: Yoshimi Toyota
Your ref: F-130

Dear Sirs:

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

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

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By:

Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enclosures:

Copy of affidavit,

Copy of letter to Lloyd H. Burke, Esquire.

DATA SHEET

Name: TOYOTA, Yoshimi

Judgment: 2/28/58 Aff. Japan
(Date & kind)

Address: _____

Card: _____

Folder: ☒ _____

*Def E - Sacto
E with parents, 2 sisters*

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

Japan. Born Sacto

sister **ID** JUL 1 1960 *Pd*
Mrs Hana Toyota Wielebinski
60 Philbrick Ave.
Kittery, Maine

Letters, contact, judgment
order, etc.:

Payment information, billing:

Cross reference:

Wife: Tamaye (alien)

Sister Hana Toyota

DS → " Kimi "

Q US - refs.

*57 Cousin: Yasuo Honda
102 8 Yale St.
Sacto.*

*Sister: Mrs. May Good
218 Crawford St
Portsmouth, Virginia*

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

JUL 1 1960

Mrs. Hana Toyota Wielebinski
60 Philbrick Ave.
Kittery, Maine

Dear Mrs. Wielebinski:

I would thank you to let me know the present address
of Miss Kimi Toyota ✓
Mr. Yoshimi Toyota ✓

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,

W. M. Collins

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

October 12, 1960

Miss Yoshimi Toyota
c/o Mr. Honda
1027 Yale St.
Sacramento 18, Calif.

NO ANSW

NOV 30 1960

2/15/61

Dear Miss Toyota:

It is time that you paid your obligation to me for legal services rendered to you and for which on July 9, 1957, you signed promissory notes to pay \$800.00 plus interest at the rate of 6% per year. Your obligation to me is long overdue.

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

If you will remit to me the sum of \$ 800.00 on or by December 12, 1960, I will accept that sum in lieu of the sum due on the notes upon which interest has accumulated and thereupon cancel the notes.

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

Very truly yours,

W. M. Collins

Enc: env.

NOTED

JUL 11 1960

Mr. Yoshimi Toyota

% Honda

1027 Yale Street
Sacramento, 18
Calif California

Dear Mr. Collins,

Mr. Yoshimi Toyota has
moved sometime ago to:-

419 Richmond

El Cerrito, Calif.

One of these fine days I
hope I may be able to pay
my respects to you.

Meanwhile I hope good
health stays with you -

Sincerely

Yas Honda

rec'd in
office 4/19/62
ss

Dear Sir
please except this as a part
payment I'll try and forward
as much as I can each month.

Rcd in office \$100 1/3/63

Yoshimichi Toyota
2512 Inlarc Ave
El Cerrito, Calif.

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 Yoshimi Toyota		Date of Birth July 3, 1919	
2. If born prior to December 1, 1924	(A) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality? No	When	Where
3. If born since December 1, 1924	(A) Was your name ever registered with a Japanese Consulate for the purpose of reserving your Japanese nationality?		
If so, did you thereafter renounce your Japanese nationality?	When	Where	
4. State periods of visits to Japan and purpose of each visit:			
Date		Purpose	
From	To		
Dec. 1945	present	Was repatriated after I renounced.	
5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:			
School		Period of Attendance	
Hono		From	To
Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary).			
6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan? Yes If so, give date 1943-1944 , and your reasons for so applying: See attached sheet			
7. (A) Have you ever expressly indicated that you would not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States? Yes. See attached sheet		Have you ever declined to answer when asked whether you would swear unqualified allegiance?	
Or have you ever given a qualified answer to such question asked at War Relocation Centers? If so, give your reasons:			
(B) If your answer to any of the questions in (A) is affirmative, then did you ever subsequently change your mind and express your willingness to swear an unqualified allegiance or would you have been willing to do so if an opportunity had been afforded you? If so, state when you changed your mind and your reasons therefor: I would have been willing to do so if I had opportunity as free citizen and protection for family.			

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

See question 7(A).

8. (A) WERE YOU EVER AT ANY TIME A MEMBER OF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS:	Answer		Period of Membership
	Yes	No	
Black Dragon Society (Kokuryu Kai)		X	
Central Japanese Association (Beikoku Chuo Nipponjin Kai)		X	
Central Japanese Association of Southern California		X	
Dai Nippon Butoku Kai (Military Virtue Society of Japan or Military Art Society of Japan) (Hokubei Kai)		X	
Heimuska Kai, also known as Hokubei Heieki Gimusha Kai Zaibei Nihonjin, Heiyaku Gimusha Kai, and		X	
Zaibei Heimusha Kai (Japanese residing in American Military Conscripts Assoc.) Heimusha Kai		X	
Hinode Kai (Imperial Japanese Reservists)		X	
Hinomaru Kai (Rising Sun Flag Society—a Group of Japanese War Veterans)		X	
Hokubei Zaigo Shoko Dan (North American Reserve Officers Association)		X	
Japanese Association of America (Zaibei Nihonjin Kai)		X	
Japanese Overseas Central Society (Kaigai Dobo Chuo Kai)		X	
Japanese Overseas Convention, Tokyo, Japan, 1940		X	
Japanese Protective Association (Recruiting Organization)		X	
Jikyoku Iin Kai (Current Affairs Association)		X	
Kibei Seinen Kai (Association of U. S. Citizens of Japanese Ancestry who have returned to America after studying in Japan)		X	
Nanka Teikoku Gunyudan (Imperial Military Friends Group or Southern California War Veterans)		X	
Nichibei Kogyo Kaisha (The Great Fujii Theatre)		X	
Northwest Japanese Association		X	
Sakura Kai (Patriotic Society or Cherry Association—composed of Veterans of Russo-Japanese War) (Cherry Blossom Society)		X	
Shinto Temples		X	
Sokoku Kai (Fatherland Society)		X	
Suiko Sha (Reserve Officers Association Los Angeles)		X	
Hokoku Seinen-Dan	X		About 1 yr.
Hokoku Joshi Seinen-Dan		X	
Sokoku Kenkyu Seinen-Dan		X	
Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-Dan		X	

(B) Give reasons for becoming a member:

See attached sheet.

(C) State nature of your activity and offices you held: I was placed in some office by the dan. I think my name was placed in some office by Mr. Aoki and Mr. Hamada about June or July 1945. I do not know what they called the office and I did not perform any duties. I went to some exercises and little marching; and did not attend lectures or meetings.

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

6:

It was about the time of the loyalty questionnaire in 1943 when my parents decided that they and my 2 sisters and I must agree to sign for repatriation. Father and mother were fearing they would be sent to Japan because they were aliens. Father was aged and was in poor health and so was my mother. They wanted to repatriate and wanted us children to be with them. They said if we didn't we would be left in camp and after a while we would have to go outside and we would find conditions were not the same for us outside as they were before the war as people would not accept us, we would have a hard time and face persecution. I didn't wish to be separated from my folks and sisters and I didn't wish to leave the Center. Later on in the Tule Lake Center I signed another request too. My folks were expecting to be repatriated and didn't want me separated from them and I didn't want to be separated from the family. After segregation Isamu Uchida, Kibei, and Mr. Ono, Issei, of Block 32 came to our quarters in 2304-A and pressured my father to make the request, saying there was no future for us in the U. S. and saying citizen children would be forced out of Tule Lake to relocate if the request for repatriation wasn't made. So my father was alarmed and so were my mother, sisters, and I as we didn't wish our family to be separated and I was afraid of relocating. After our evacuation we lost all our properties which had been burned while stored and also we had lost our lettuce crop and equipment and had nothing left.

7(A):

I had registered in October, 1940, for the draft in Sacramento, California, and was classified 3-A. Afterward it was changed to 4-F but I don't know why.

We were evacuated, my father, mother, two sisters and I from Sacramento to Walerga in May, 1942, and to Tule Lake Center in June, 1942. My father and mother said I should give "no" answers, that otherwise I would be drafted into the armed forces and put on the front lines and I would be attacked from the back as well. I believed that my parents would be deported to Japan and if I gave "yes" answers, they would get into trouble in Japan. The messhall workers such as Mr. Hamada, Kibei, Mr. Hamabata, Kibei, Mr. Ikeda, Kibei, Mr. Toda, Issei, Mr. Baba, Issei, and Mr. Enyo, Issei, said that my answers should be "no", that we had been evacuated and lost everything and would be forced to relocate and the Issei said it would be dangerous because of the anti-Japanese feeling on the part of the public. I was one of the two Nisei in the kitchen and I was afraid that Mr. Ikeda's gang might mistreat me, and my family would be ostracized and subjected to discrimination by the Issei residents in our block. These same people talked about the dangers outside of camp and that Nisei soldiers would be persecuted.

8(B):

I lived in Block 23 at Tule Lake Center, with my family; for a while I was in Block 32 and then returned to 23. My father and mother were organization members and father said since I was to accompany them to Japan, I must study the Japanese culture and also read and write Japanese. The same thing was said to me by Mr. Isamu Uchida, Kibei, Mr. Gentaro Ono, Issei, and they emphasized that I must join membership, that I would be protected by the dan. The dan men came often to where we lived and I was afraid to refuse membership, that I might be beaten up by a gang and my family would be troubled. All of us in the family were worried about the threatening atmosphere of camp life and possible violence activity. Once Mr. Baba came to our quarters and pulled out a dagger. I was there with my family and Mr. Hamabata,

8(B) continued:

Mr. Uchida, and Mr. Konishi. There was an argument about my sister as Mr. Baba was opposed to her marrying Mr. Uchida's son. This kind of thing affected our family situation but we knew that such threats and dangerous situations occurred in camp over any opposition to dan activities.

8(F):

I had told my parents that I wanted to drop out but my father told me to remain or I would disgrace him and others. I was afraid that I would be beaten up for trying to get out and that my folks would be in trouble. Mr. Uchida told my father that the names of persons who tried to get out would be reported to the Japanese Government and when they went to Japan we would get in trouble there, and my father said he would be in trouble for not guiding my conduct.

9(A):

I believe the forms were delivered to my sister by some of the dan men who came around to our place often. I heard rumors about forced relocation and being able to stay in camp safely if I renounced citizenship, that conditions outside of camp were very dangerous to us because of the public hostility. My house was burned during early days of evacuation and the property that was stored was destroyed. There had been refusal of services at restaurants and stores and persons of our race had been shot at. I heard about a Nisei amputated soldier who was refused barber shop service in Arizona and also some Nisei were clubbed in Chicago. I had responsibility to support father, mother and two sisters and I was afraid I would not be able to get work and sustain our family, and that we would not be safe before possible mob violence. My parents were afraid of living outside of camp and felt there was no place to go, no work and anti-Japanese feeling against us. My father said that unless I asked to renounce we would be separated, and others talked about family separation such as Mr. Uchida, Kibei, Mr. Aoki, Issei, and Mr. Umeda, Issei, in block 23. My father said if I did what I wished I would be disowning my family forever and although I put up an argument he refused to listen to me. My parents begged me to renounce so I would be able to take care of them.

Mr. Aoki, Block 31, and Mr. Umeda, Issei, Block 23, and others told me that because repatriation had been requested, that I would be deported to Japan and when I arrived there I would get into trouble with the Japanese Government unless I renounced citizenship. I had never been to Japan and had no interest in that country, but my parents said we would suffer for my conduct, that if I were not to renounce and were drafted into the service, my parents would get in trouble with the Japanese Government. Mr. Ono, Issei, and Mr. Aoki, Issei, in Block 31, talked about a list of names which would be reported to the Japanese Government. I was afraid that if I did not renounce, it would cause trouble for the whole family when we got to Japan.

There had been disturbances in camp and violent activity and fanatic gang groups had beaten up fellows who did not conform to their wishes. I was afraid that some of the leaders of the dan like Mr. Isamu Uchida and Mr. Ono might get me beat up if I did not do what they told me. My father and mother and sisters were frightened by the dan leaders and their threatening activities. I did not want to cause any mistreatment to them. My parents talked about the situation we were in and the trouble I could cause by not renouncing and I believed that if I were going to be deported anyway, then the U. S. Government did not want me here any longer and I should renounce for the protection of myself and family.

(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:

My father had told me to join so I could study to read and write Japanese as I had to accompany him to Japan, and the same thing was said to me by others who persuaded me to join.

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

See attached sheet.

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

Uncertain

See attached sheet.

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

I heard rumors in the messhall of persons who went ahead of me to the hearing about what should be said to get approval. I was afraid to cause separation of family and get into trouble in camp with the dan men.

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

I could not resist the constant pressure on me from my father and mother and the influence and propaganda of the dan leaders and their followers. I believed it was useless to try to do otherwise as it would only mean I would be isolated and mistreated and create trouble for my family, as explained in answer to Question 9(A). I was sent to Bismarck about July, 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. **My parents had begged me to renounce so I could take care of them, so when the time came to go to Japan and join them, (we were together in Japan in Jan., 1946), I did so. My citizenship was renounced and after losing everything at time of evacuation, it was hard to think of starting over by myself and leaving my parents for indefinite time.**

(B) If you are in Japan, have you since you returned to Japan taken any action to resume or acquire Japanese citizenship? **No** Answer Yes or No

If you have, state nature of action taken and reasons therefor.

I have been working for U. S. Army at Sasebo as interpreter from 1946 to date.

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/ Yoshimi Toyota (Signature in full of applicant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this **5th** day of **September**, 19**57**

(CONSULAR SEAL)

Tariff Item No. 58-a
No fee prescribed

/s/ Benjamin C. Hilliard
American Vice Consul

Typed 8/29/57 AS
Read 8/

1. Yoshimi Toyota July 3, 1919
2. (A) No.
3. —
4. Dec. 1945 to the present ---- Was repatriated after I renounced.
5. None
6. Yes 1943-1944

It was about the time of the loyalty questionnaire in 1943 when my parents decided that they and my 2 sisters and I must agree to sign for repatriation. Father and mother were fearing they would be sent to Japan because they were aliens. Father was aged and was in poor health and so was my mother. They wanted to repatriate and wanted us children to be with them. They said if we didn't we would be left in camp and after a while we would have to go outside and we would find conditions were not the same for us outside as they were before the war as people would not accept us, we would have a hard time and face persecution. I didn't wish to be separated from my folks and sisters and I didn't wish to leave the Center. Later on in the Tule Lake Center I signed another request too. My folks were expecting to be repatriated and didn't want me separated from them and I didn't want to be separated from the family. After segregation Isamu Uchida, Kibei, and Mr. Ono, Issei, of Block 32 came to our quarters in 2304-A and pressured my father to make the request, saying there was no future for us in the U.S. and saying citizen children would be forced out of Tule to relocate if the request for repatriation wasn't made. So my father was alarmed and so were my mother, sisters and I as we didn't wish our family to be separated and I was afraid of relocating. After our evacuation we lost all our properties which had been burned while stored and also we had lost our lettuce crop and equipment and had nothing left.

7(A) Yes -----

I had registered in October 1940 for the draft in Sacramento, California, and was classified 3-A. Afterward it was changed to 4-F but I don't know why.

We were evacuated, my father, mother, two sisters and I from Sacramento to Walleriga in May 1942 and to Tule Lake Center in June 1942. My father and mother said I should give "no" answers, that otherwise I would be drafted into the armed forces and put on the front lines and I would be attacked from the back as well. I believed that my parents would be deported to Japan and if I gave "yes" answers, they would get into trouble in Japan. The messhall workers such as Mr. Hamada, Kibei, Mr. Hamabata, Kibei, Mr. Ikeda, Kibei, Mr. Toda, Issei Mr. Baba, Issei, ^{and} Mr. Enyo, Issei, said that my answers should be "no", that we had been evacuated and lost everything and would be forced to relocate and the Issei said it would be dangerous because of the anti-Japanese feeling on the part of the public. I was one of the two Nisei in the kitchen and I was afraid that Mr. Ikeda's gang might mistreat me, and my family would be ostracized and subjected to discrimination by the Issei residents in our block. These same people talked about the dangers outside of camp and that Nisei soldiers would be persecuted.

7 B) Yes

I would have been willing to do so ~~as a free citizen~~ if I had opportunity as free citizen and protection for family.

7 C) Yes

See Question 7 (A).

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

Hokoku Seinen Dan

about 1/2 yr.

8(B) I lived in Block 23 ~~at~~ at Tule Lake Center, *with my family; for a while I was in Block 32 and then returned to 23.* My father and mother were organization

members ~~and th~~ and father said since I was to ~~go back~~ accompany them to Japan, I must study the Japanese ~~out~~ culture and also ~~read~~ read and write Japanese.

The same thing was said to me by Mr. Isamu ~~Uye~~ Uchida, Kibei, Mr. Gantaro Ono, Issei, ~~only~~ and they emphasized ~~the importan~~ that I must join membership, ~~as though~~ that I would be protected by the dan. The dan men came often to where we lived and I was afraid to refuse membership, that I might be ~~a~~ beaten up by a gang and my family would be troubled.

All of us in the family were worried about ~~the~~ *the threatening atmosphere of camp life and* ~~outbursts of violent activity in camp and the bully~~ possible violence activity. Once Mr. Baba came to our quarters and pulled out a dagger. I was there with my family and Mr. Hamabata, ~~and~~ Mr. Uchida and Mr. Konishi. There was an argument about my sister as Mr. Baba was opposed to her marrying Mr. Uchida's son. ~~This~~ This kind of thing affected our family situation but we knew that such ~~this~~ threats and dangerous situations occurred in camp over any opposition to dan activities.

8 C) I was placed in some office by the dan, I think
 in my name was placed in some office by Mr. Aoki and Mr.
 Hamada about June or July, 1945. I do not know what
 they called the office and I did not perform any duties.
 I went to some exercises and little marching; and did
 not attend lectures or meetings.

8 D) blank

8 9 E) My father had told me to join so I could study
 to read and ~~with~~ write Japanese as I had to accompany
 him to Japan, and the same thing was ~~it~~ said to me by ~~other~~
 others who persuaded me to join.

8 9 F) I had told my parents that I wanted to ~~drop~~ ^{drop} out but
 my father told me to remain or I would disgrace him
 and mother. I was afraid that I would be beaten up
 for trying to get out and that my folks would be in trouble.
 My Uchida told my father that the names of persons who
 tried to get out would be ~~it~~ reported to the Japanese
 Government and when they ~~were sent to~~ we went to Japan
 we would get in trouble there, and my father said he
 would be in trouble for not guiding my conduct.

9 A)

Uncertain

I believe the forms were delivered to my sister *by*
~~from~~ some of the dan men who came around to our place
 often. I heard rumors about forced relocation and
 being able to stay in camp safely if I renounced citizenship,
 that conditions outside of camp were very dangerous to
 us because of the public hostility. My house was ~~burned~~
 burned during early days of ~~evacuation~~ evacuation and the
 property that was stored was destroyed. There had been
 refusal of services at restaurants and stores and
 persons of our race had been shot at. I heard about a
 Nisei amputated soldier who was refused barber shop service
 in Arizona and also some Nisei were clubbed in Chicago.
 I had responsibility to support father, mother and
 two sisters and I was afraid I would not be able to
 get work and sustain our family, and that we would not
 be safe before of possible mob violence. My parents were
 afraid of living outside of camp and felt there was no
 place to go, no work and anti-Japanese feeling against us.
 My father said that unless I asked to renounce we would
 be separated, and others talked about family separation
 such as Mr. Uchida, Kibei, Mr. Aoki, Issei and Mr. Umeda,
 Issei, in block 23. My father said if I did what I wished
 I would be disowning my family forever and although I put
 up an argument he refused to listen to me. My parents begged
 me to renounce so I would be able to take care of them.

Note
 ? parents
 from letter
 Q78
 Sister
 says not

Mr. Aoki, block 31, and Mr. Umeda Issei, block 23, and others told me that because repatriation had been requested, that I would be deported to Japan and when I arrived there I would get into trouble with the Japanese Government unless I renounced citizenship. I had never been to Japan and had no interest in that country, but my parents ~~we~~ said we would suffer for my conduct, that if I were did not renounce and were drafted into the service, my parents would get in trouble with the Japanese Government. I was afraid that if I did not renounce, it would cause trouble for the whole family when we got to Japan.

Mr. Ono, Issei, and Mr. Aoki, Issei in block 31, talked about a list of names which would be reported to the Japanese Government.

There had been disturbances in camp and violent activity and fanatic gang groups had beaten up fellows who did not conform to their wishes. I was afraid that some of the leaders of the dan like Mr. Isamu Uchida and Mr. Ono might get me beat up if I did not do what they told me. My ~~parents~~ father and mother and sisters were frightened by the dan leaders and their threatening activities. I did not want to cause any mistreatment to them. My parents talked about the ~~sit~~ situation we were in and the trouble I could cause by not renouncing and I believed that if I were going to be deported anyway, then the U.S. Government did not want me here any longer and I should renounce for the protection of myself and family.

9 B) I heard rumors in the messhall of persons who went ahead of me to the hearing about what should be said to get approval. I was afraid to cause ~~trouble~~ separation of family and get into trouble in camp with the dan men.

9 C) I could not resist the constant pressure on me from my ~~pure~~ father and mother and ~~from~~ the influence and propaganda of the dan leaders and their following. I believed it was useless to try to do otherwise as it would only mean I would be isolated *and mistreated* and create trouble for my family, *as explained in answer to Question 9(A),* I was sent to Bismarck about July, 1945, and ~~was~~

9 D) blank

9 E) blank

9 F) blank

10 (A) My ~~father's~~ parents had begged me to renounce so I could take care of them, so when the time came to go to Japan and join them, ~~we~~ (we were together in Japan in Jan., 1946), I did so. My citizenship was renounced and after losing everything at time of evacuation, it was hard to think of starting over by myself and leaving my parents for indefinite time.

No voting
or other
act.

10 (B)

No

I have been working for U. S. Army
at Sasebo as interpreter from 1946
to date.

11, 12 - blank

9/20/57
Typed & used

- ① Yoshimi Toyota — July 3, 1919
- ② (A) No.
- ③ _____
- ④ Dec. 1945 to the present ; Was repatriated after I renounced.
- ⑤ None.
- ⑥ Yes. — 1943-1944.

It was about the time of the loyalty questionnaire in 1943 when my parents decided that they and my 2 sisters and I must agree to sign for repatriation. Father and mother were fearing they would be sent to Japan because they were aliens. Father was aged and was in poor health and so was my mother. They wanted to repatriate and wanted us children to be with them. They said if we didn't we would be left in camp and after a while we would have to go outside and we would find conditions were not the same for us outside as they were before the war as people would not accept us, we would have a hard time and face persecution. I didn't want to be separated from my folks and sisters and I didn't want to leave the Center. Later on in the Tohoku Center I signed another request too. My folks were expecting to be repatriated and didn't want me separated from

them and I didn't want to be separated from the family.

After segregation Isamu Uchida, ^{Kobai} and Mr. Caw, Issei, of
Block 32 came to our quarters in 2304-A and
persuaded my father to make the request, saying there
was no future for us in the US. and saying other
children would be forced out of LA to relocate if
the request for repatriation wasn't made. To my
father was alarmed and so were my mother, sisters and I as
we didn't want our family to be separated and Isamu

After my evacuation we
were afraid of relocating. ~~We~~ lost all our properties, which had been
burned while stored and also we had lost our lettuce crop and equipment
and had nothing left.

7(P) Yes

I had registered in Oct. 1940 for the draft in
Sacramento, Cal., and was classified 3-F. Afterward it
was changed to 4-F. but I don't know why.

We were evacuated, my father, mother, two sisters and
I from Sacramento to Wallinga in May 1942 and to the
Tule Lake Center in June 1942.

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. Yoshimi Toyota
 b. Male? ☒ Female? ☐ Maiden Name? _____
 c. Birth place? Sacramento, Calif Birth date? July 3, 1919
 d. Have you ever renounced Japanese Nationality? no When? _____

Where? _____

Have you ever visited Japan? yes When? Dec 24, 1945 to present

Did you attend school in Japan? none When? _____

How long? _____ What Schools? _____

Period of attendance: _____

106: Sister HANA TOYOTA pd 800

" KIMI " PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS

NO VOTING

1. Where did you live before evacuation? 441 ~~St~~ Street,

Sacramento, California

2. What was your occupation before evacuation? farming

3. Who, if anyone, was wholly or partially dependent upon you for support at the time you were evacuated? father, mother,

2 sisters

4. Where did your father and mother reside at the time of evacuation? _____

Sacramento

Were they aliens? yes

What were their ages at the time of evacuation? father 66; mother 49

Were your parents both evacuated also? yes Was either of them in ill health while in a WRA Center? yes Was either of them hospitalized

while in a WRA Center? none If so, when and in what Center? _____

but medical care - father had indigestion, and had kidney trouble. mother had poor eye sight and was of hard hearing.

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? 1948 at Sasebo, Japan

What is the name of your spouse? Tamaye

81-
13
66
17
49

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? Keiichi - Jan 1, 1951 at Sasebo; Taji - July 3, 1953 at Sasebo; Takao - Oct 16, 1955 at Sasebo.
7. What members of your family were evacuated with you? (Wife, husband, children, father, mother, brothers, sisters, father-in-law, mother-in-law) father, mother + 2 sisters
8. State what members of your family (spouse, mother, father, brothers, sisters, children, father-in-law or mother-in-law) were in Japan during the war? none
9. Who of them, if any, were U. S. citizens? _____
10. Did any of them serve in the Japanese armed forces? _____
11. State what members, if any, of your spouse's family (your father-in-law, mother-in-law, sisters-in-law, brothers-in-law, or step-children) were in Japan during the war and whether they are U. S. citizens or Japanese aliens? _____
12. Did you suffer any property losses by reason of your evacuation? yes. Did you file a claim to recover losses you suffered by reason of your evacuation? none For what amount did you file your claim? none What amount did you receive in settlement of your claims? none Did your parents suffer any property losses by reason of evacuation? _____ If so, for what amount did they file claims? _____ What amount did they receive in settlement of their claims? _____
13. State whether your husband, father or any other member of your family was interned as an alien enemy after the outbreak of war in an Alien Enemy Internment Camp, for removal to Japan, and, if so, in what camp? none

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

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

When did you make that application? _____

In what camp were you at that time? _____

Were you denied leave? _____ By whom? _____

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

15. Did you go out for seasonal work or on any leave clearance? 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 I've heard about a Nisei amputated Soldier

was refused service in Arizona in a packer. also some
What happened to them? Nisei were clubbed in Chicago

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? Malunga

June-May, 1942

18. To what WRA Center were you next transferred? Fule Lake Center

June, 1942

19. In what Block did you live there? Fule - 2304-H

With whom did you share quarters there? with one family

Later moved to Bldg 32 with Bill Mayda as housemate. After war, later returned to Bldg 23

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

Fule Lake Center

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

When did you make that application? Loyalty questionnaire 1943

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? yes mother? yes

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

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

Did they then fear that the government intended to deport all aliens to Japan? yes; that it intended to deport all Kibei to Japan? _____; that it intended to deport all Nisei to Japan? no.

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

was executed at a later date at Fule

Also heard that that Zule will be designated as segregation Center & the making of request would permit to remain at Zule
23. What members of your family pressured you into applying for repatriation to Japan? *father & mother. They said they feared deportation*

What did they say to you to get you to apply for repatriation? *told me to accompany them as they were ill. Also if carded go out it will not be the same as before. Also father was aged & wanted to repatriate.*

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.

*pre-segregation
Mr. Marshall Kibei Nisei worked in Block 23 - Ikeda, Hamabata,
Hamadas
after segregation James Ikeda - Kibei Block 32; Mr. Ouo - Issei Block 32*

If those persons were leaders or members of any organization state the name of the organization. *Kobidoan leaders - they came from*

quarters in Block 23 - & persuaded my father to make the request

What did those persons tell you to get you to apply for repatriation? *for repatriation as there is no future in the U.S., and all the news of U.S. is rumors.*

25. What did you then believe would happen to you if you did not make an application for repatriation to Japan? *forced relocation & we heard*

so many rumors that we were afraid to leave the center

Were you fearful that if you did not apply for repatriation you would be separated from your husband? *yes* wife? *yes* children? *yes* mother? *yes*

father? *yes* brothers? *yes* sisters? *yes* or other persons? *yes*

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

26. Did you believe that if you didn't apply for repatriation to Japan that sooner or later you would be forced to relocate in the U. S.? *yes*; in an area hostile to Japanese? *yes*; that you might be drafted into the armed forces? *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*; or 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? Full

In what Block were you living in that Center at that time? 23

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? father & mother - I will be drafted into the

What did they say to you to get you to answer "No" to those questions or to refuse to answer those questions? armed forces & I will be

put on the front line & they will get me from the back as well
Did you give a "No" answer to those questions or refuse to answer them

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

yes or other family members? were in the U. S. but you believed they were to be deported to Japan and that they would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when they arrived there if you had answered "Yes" to those questions? 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? Alh 23
McNeill works as Namada-Kibei,

Namabata-Kibei, Mr. Cheda-Kibei, Mr. Tada-Issei, (Mr. Baloo-Issei)
Mr. Enyo-Issei Alh 23.
What did those persons say to you to get you to give "No" answers to

those questions or to refuse to answer those questions? They mentioned
about grievances of evacuation, and I was forced to relocate.

32. What did you fear would happen to you if you didn't give "No" answers to those questions or you didn't refuse to answer them? I was one of the 2

there in the 15th block, and Mr. Cheda - leader of a gang might have
attacked by him & his gang.

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? My family will be discriminated by the Issei

residents in our block.

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

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

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

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

organizations to which they belonged? _____

38. Did you fear that if you gave "Yes" answers to those questions that you would have to stay in camp and be separated from your parents or other family members who were to be deported to Japan because they were aliens or because they had asked to be sent to Japan and you did not want to be separated from them? Yes From what parent or family members did you fear separation? father & mother

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? same people
above

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

Who told you that this might happen to you? 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? Ueda & his group - he was a gambler

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

42. Were you, or any member of your family, or any friend or anyone else attacked by members of the pressure groups in that Center for showing loyalty to the U. S.? no or opposition to the pressure groups? no or for giving "Yes" answers to Questions Nos. 27 and 28? _____ If so, state the names of the persons who were attacked. _____

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

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

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

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

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

Sacramento - Oct, 1940
What classification did you first receive? 3-A Did you ever receive a 4-C (alien enemy) classification? no. When did you receive that 4-C classification? I also received a 4-F and I do not know
In what Center were you when you received it? The reason why I 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? no. In what Center were you at the time? _____

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

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

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

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

48. Would you have been willing to swear unqualified allegiance to the U. S. while you were in a WRA Center if the Government had allowed you to return to your home as a free citizen? yes Would you have been willing to return to your home alone? no; without the citizen members of your family likewise being freed from detention? no; without the alien members of your family also being freed? no. Would you have been willing only if the Government would assure you that you would be relocated safe from harm from Caucasians? yes; that the citizen members of your family would be relocated safe from harm? yes; and that the alien members of your family willing to return to their homes during the war if the Government would allow them? yes Were they willing to be relocated elsewhere in the U. S.? no.
49. Did you keep in touch with your Local Draft Board while you were in a WRA Center? no. 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? _____
- (b) Were you at any time a member of (1) Sokoku Kenkyukai? _____
(2) Sokoku Kenkyo Seinen Dan? _____ (3) Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan? _____

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

When did you become a member? I do not know when it was 1945.

How long were you a member? about 4 yrs

When did you stop being a member? I did not resign from the dan

In what Block did you live at the time you became a member? 23

What was the name of your Block Manager? ~~Isamu Uchida~~ ?

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

with family.

What organizations were active in that Block? none

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?

Isamu Uchida, Umeda,

51. Were your father? yes or mother? yes or brothers? _____ or sisters? yes

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

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

say to you to persuade you to become a member? father said nice!

am going back to Japan I must study the Japanese culture
I also read & write Japanese.

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

Joshi Dan? sister Nana Toyata + Kimi Toyata

Seinen Dan? _____

Why did they become members? father persuaded them to join

In what Blocks were they living? 23

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? Isamu Uchida - Kibei Blk 32; Gentaro Oso - Issei Blk 32.

53. What did they tell you to persuade you to become a member? They gave me

the same line only stronger

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

I joined I will be protected by the dan.

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

I feel I might be beaten up as they were very active & they came frequently to my home.

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

What duties did you perform? I do not know what office it was, but as the officer was

How did you become an officer? being picked up I was placed as an

When did you become an officer? about June or July, 1945

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

What duties did you perform as an officer? I do not recall

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

mately how often did you join in the calisthenics? about a month

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

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

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

how many? about a month - completely

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

often? _____

56. Did you tell anyone you wanted to drop membership? yes State the names

of the persons you told you wanted to drop membership. parents - but

father told me to remain or I will disgrace them

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

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

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? no 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? Kuho dan people a honmy fellows & my sisters.

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? Mr. Uchida told my dad about it. Did you fear that if you dropped membership you would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when you were deported to Japan? yes.

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

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

60. Did you have your hair cut short or shaved? was a German haircut. When? later part. Who did it? Blk 32. Did you wear any insignia of the organization and, if so, what insignia? nothing seen with Kishi 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

James same

62. What was the nature of your employment and where did you work while you were in Tule Lake? mess hall — cash at Blk 13

What were your working hours? — Were you working while you were a member of any organization at Tule? yes In what block? 23 What were the names of some of your fellow workers? Hamada Aoki,

Hamahata, Uchida, Ioda, Kuwamaga, Enyo,
Kichida.

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?

all were once attacked by Mr Baba - he came to our

When?

By whom?

Guantanamo, and pulled out a dagger. I was there
with my family + Mr Hamabata + Konishi, Mr Uchida
Argument arose about my sister as Baba was
opposed to my sister to marry Uchida's son.

Re: REQUESTS FOR FORMS UPON WHICH
TO RENOUNCE CITIZENSHIP

64. (a) In what Block did you live in the Tule Lake Center? 23

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?

*my sister got the form from the Nav people - probably she got it from
the kids and not from the adults as they came frequently*
64. (c) Where did you get the forms? from sister When? fall of 1944

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

Number: 23

(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? 1. Did you send it between December 21, 1944 and January 29, 1945? probably so

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

& 2 Siblings

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? Shudang house

burned during the early days of evacuation

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

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

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? whole family.

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? family feared mostly

about if we did go out no place to go - & if we tried to find a job - then some having been killed in a war their feelings would be against us.

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

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

or from citizen members? yes, and if so, from what citizen members of your family? 2 sisters

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

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. Nekida Kibei, Nukata -

Kibei - Block 33 - Aabe - Issei Block 31 - Mr. Umeda - Issei Block 23

76. What members of your family (wife, husband, children, father, mother, brother, sisters, father-in-law, mother-in-law) were in the Tule Lake Center at the time you sent that letter to the Justice Department? father, mother & 2 sisters

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

What did they fear or say to you to get you to send that letter? How he said if I don't do it / please I would be separating my family forever. I put up an argument & he refused to listen to me

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

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

What did such person or persons say to you to force you to renounce your citizenship? they begged me to renounce so I would take

care of them

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

same people alive

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

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? parents

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

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

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

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

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

I didn't know as I had never been in Japan
State what members of your family told you this. parents

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

they lived at Tule Lake and the name of any organizations to which they belonged same people above

83. Did you fear that if you didn't send for the forms and renounce your citizenship that you eventually might be drafted into our armed forces while you were in the Center and thus be separated from your citizen wife? ; citizen children? ; or other citizen members of your family? who were in the Center? . Did you fear that if you didn't send for the forms and renounce citizenship that you eventually would be relocated and then might be drafted into our armed forces and then be separated from your wife? , children? , other family members? no who would have relocated with you? Who told you these things might happen if you didn't renounce your citizenship?

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

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

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

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

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

Same people

87. Name the other members of your family whom you believed would get in trouble there if you didn't renounce your citizenship and state whether they were in the Center with you. parents & sisters

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

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

never thought about it.

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

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

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

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

none

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

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

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

The Kibei leaders and Blocks where they lived? _____

The Nisei leaders and Blocks where they lived? _____

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

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

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

92. Were you in fear that if you didn't send for the forms and renounce your citizenship that your name would be put on the organization's black-list and would be reported to the Japanese government and you would get in trouble with the Japanese government when you arrived in Japan? yes. Who told you this would happen? One Issei, Mr. Aoki Issei Belk 31

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

Were you in fear of the leaders of any of the organizations at Tule? yes
 Were you in fear of the members of any of the organizations? no. OF
 what organizations were you in fear? Hoshi Dan
& Seinen Dan;

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

/same Hoshi Dan, McQuay;

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

Why were you in fear? They might beat the devil out of me
if I did not do as they say

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? parents & sister

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

none

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

yes Had any of them threatened you? 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.

parents & sister

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

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

97. While you were in Tule were you ever called an inu? 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? 20 What were their names? all the men hell crew listed above

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? ?. 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? no; mother? no, for violation of any immigration law? Did you fear that the member of your family against whom deportation proceedings had been started would be deported from the U. S. to Japan because such person was illegally in the U. S.? _____. Did you fear separation from such person and did the fear that such person would be deported cause you to apply for the forms upon which to renounce citizenship so that you would not be separated from such person? _____.

Re: RENUNCIATION HEARING

101. Name the members of your family besides you who had a hearing on an application for renunciation of citizenship. Husband? _____; wife? _____; brothers? _____; 2 sisters? 44; other family members? _____

Did you have your hearing before the renunciation of your wife? _____; husband? _____; brothers? _____ or sisters? yes. Did you have it on the same day as your wife? _____; husband? _____. On what date did you have your renunciation hearing? Idm'kanner. Was your hearing officer a man? ✓; a woman? _____. Did you have an interpreter at your hearing?

no. Did you need one? no.

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

What, in substance, did you tell the hearing officer as reasons why you wanted to renounce your citizenship? Will Japan win the war? Yes.

Are you loyal to Emperor of Japan? Yes.

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.

I heard rumors in the mess hall - they went ahead of me

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

Were you in fear of the hearing officer? no. Why? _____

Did you fear to tell the hearing officer the real reasons why you were

renouncing your citizenship? yes. What did you think would happen if

you had told him the real reasons? My family & myself might get

into trouble

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

____; 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? parents & sisters

____ 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? Nakata, Minoda, Samu Uyeda

____; 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? July, 1945; with what groups: the 1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th groups? Last group. What members of your family remained at Tule Lake? father mother + 2 sons

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

to Santa Fe? none 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. _____

In Japan - Jan., 1946

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

Nana Toyata sister
Kimi Toyata

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. _____

State the relationship of such person to you _____

State the Serial Number of such person _____

Has such person received an Honorable Discharge? _____

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

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

Year _____ Month _____

Where were you at the time? _____

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Where? _____ Years you
voted? _____ What elections? _____

Why did you vote in those elections? _____

What Allied military officers told you to vote? _____

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

What Japanese officials told you to vote? _____

What neighborhood association told you to vote? _____

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

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

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

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

Where? _____

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

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

Why did you go to be registered? _____

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

What relation is that person to you? _____

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

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

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

_____ or would not have been given an address to

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

March 11, 1946 till present

What is your occupation now? interpreter Where? Sasebo

What property do you own in Japan? house & ~~to~~

Nature of property? residence

Estimated valuation of that property? \$300,000

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

Cousin Yasuo Honda - 1028 Yale Street, Sacramento

sister Mrs Kay Good - 218 Crawford St, Portsmouth, Virginia

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

sister

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

Have you filed an application with a U. S. Consul in Japan for a U. S.
Passport? yes. When did you file it? 1952

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

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

(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 9, 1957

G. Toyata
Signature

#6 Kiramachi,

Sarebo, Japan
Address

none
Telephone Number