

11:20

KAWASHIMA, MASATO

1954-1959

78/177

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*add
sent* (1596 Koi Ue-machi,
Hiorshima-shi, Japan.

August 1954.

Mr. Wayne M. Collins
1701 Mills Tower
220 Bush Street, San Francisco 4,
California, U. S. A.

Sir:

I am sorry that the Affidavit paper of mine had been delayed to be sent to you till up to present.

As I have completed filling in the forms, I will send the original one with three other copies.

I deeply request to have your favorable dealing.

Very truly yours,

Masato Kawashima
III Masato Kawashima

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

May 25, 1955

Mr. Masato Kawashima
1596 Koiuemachi-ku
Hiroshima Shi, Japan

Dear Mr. Kawashima:

On April 28, 1955, the Department of Justice rejected your affidavits and denied you administrative clearance because it reached a conclusion that your renunciation of U.S. citizenship was not caused by fear, coercion or duress. It states that the reasons for its refusal to give you administrative clearance are as follows:

"This subject was born July 14, 1907 in the United States and resided in Japan from 1917 to 1924 and 1932 to 1936. All of his education was received in Japan. Pertinent records of the War Relocation Authority indicate that this subject gave negative answers to questions 27 and 28 of the Army-WRA registration form. He applied for repatriation on June 30, 1943. He was a member of both the Sokoji Kikoku Hoshi-dan and the Hokoku Seinen-dan. This subject requested permission to renounce at a relatively early date. He stated at his renunciation hearing that he returned to this country in June 1936 for the purpose of earning some money and it was his intention to return to Japan where his wife, child and other relatives resided. He affirmed that his loyalties and allegiance were to Japan."

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

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

Very truly yours,

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

ENCLOSURE

N^o 103213

FROM

Department of Justice

WEB:OC
146-54-674
93-1-1320

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

ejf

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

APR 28 1955

Re: Masato Kawashima
Your ref: Abo, et al v. Brownell, et al.
Furuya, et al v. Brownell, et al.
(Consolidated actions - Civil Nos.
25294 and 25295). CEC:hv.

Dear Mr. Burke:

This is in response to your letter of November 15, 1954, enclosing affidavit of the above-named subject for a determination as to whether his case may be considered as coming within the coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the case of Acheson v. Murakami, 176 F. 2d, 953, in accordance with a letter from this Department dated September 21, 1953, to Mr. Wayne M. Collins.

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

This subject was born July 14, 1907 in the United States and resided in Japan from 1917 to 1924 and 1932 to 1936. All of his education was received in Japan. Pertinent records of the War Relocation Authority indicate that this subject gave negative answers to questions 27 and 28 of the Army-WRA registration form. He applied for repatriation on June 30, 1943. He was a member of both the Sokoji Kikoku Hoshi-dan and the Hokoku Seinen-dan. This subject requested permission to renounce at a relatively

File No.
146-54-674
93-1-1320

- 2 -

early date. He stated at his renunciation hearing that he returned to this country in June 1936 for the purpose of earning some money and it was his intention to return to Japan where his wife, child and other relatives resided. He affirmed that his loyalties and allegiance were to Japan.

The additional reasons for renunciation as set forth in the subject's affidavit attached to your letter, fail to counter-balance the facts above-recited, and we therefore adhere to our position as set forth in our letter to the Department of State, that this subject's case may not be considered as coming within the coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the Murakami case.

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

Yours very truly,

WARREN E. BURGER
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By:
Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enclosure No. 103213

Affidavit and three copies.

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

MAR 22 1957

Dear Plaintiff-Renunciant:

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

[Apr. 19, 1957]

Change of address

New address

noted

Masato Kawashima

1027 Fedora st

Los Angeles 6 - Calif

old address

Koi machi of Hiroshima shi
Japan

(I received your letter
April 18-1957. From Japan)

Masato Kawashima
April 19-57

To

Mr. W. M. Collins

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

April 23, 1957

Tule Lake Defense Committee
124 S. San Pedro St.
Room 215
Los Angeles 12, Calif.

Re: KAWASHIMA, Masato
1027 Fedora St., L.A. 6, Calif.

Gentlemen:

Please contact the above named, formerly of Hiroshima - Ken, Japan, to find out when and how he returned to the United States.

Mr. Kawashima is a Government Reject of November, 1954 and was reprocessed to the Justice Department for review and reconsideration on April 3, 1957.

Very truly yours,

WMC:1

On file card:

WMC's notes he returned
on non-quota and to
hold for Dismissal 5/27/57

Masato Kawashima

COMMITTEE

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

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

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

May 14, 1957

COMMITTEE

M. SASAKI
 Y. SHIBATA
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 M. TOYOTA
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 M. YAMAICHI
 T. YAMAMOTO
 M. UEDA
 K. UYENO

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

Re: KAWASHIMA, MASATO

Dear Mr. Collins:

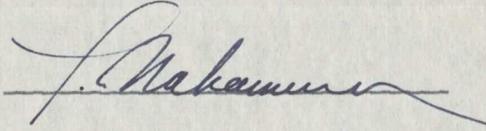
In reference to your inquiry, Mr. Kawashima is presently married to Shizuye Kawashima, who is a citizen of the United States. She was born in Fresno, California, and she was one of the citizen strandee. She voted in the first Japanese election, but this had been set aside by some provision of the Congressional Act.

Mr. Kawashima was admitted to the United States as a non-quota immigrant on April 17, 1956.

He presently resides at 1027 Fedora Street, Los Angeles 6, California.

Very truly yours,

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

BY: 

*Rejeit /
 Reprocessed 4-3-57*

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

*resubmit
Reject*

rhm

JUN 28 1957

GCD:OC
146-54-674
93-1-1320

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

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

Dear Mr. Burke:

This will refer to your letter of April 4, 1957, resubmitting affidavit of the above-named renunciant for a determination, pursuant to the liberalized standards, as to whether his case may now be considered as coming within the coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the case of Acheson v. Murakami, 176 F. 2d, 953, in accordance with a letter from this Department dated September 21, 1953, to Mr. Wayne M. Collins.

In accordance with your request, we have reexamined the affidavit, together with the pertinent Governmental files, and you are advised that we adhere to our views as expressed in our letter of April 28, 1955, that this subject's case may not be considered as coming within the coverage of the decision in the Murakami case.

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

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By:
Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enclosures: Original
and 3 copies of affidavit

May 4, 1959

Wayne M. Collins
Attorney General
220 Bush St.,
San Fransisco, Calif.

Sir;

I assume that by this time you have already received my check I sent a few days ago, which covers my outstanding obligation to you.

The delay in fulfilling my obligation is deeply regretted.

In the recent newspaper an article relative to the restoration of U.S. Citizenship to renunciants was made. At this point I would deeply appreciate if you could inform me as to whether or not I am still eligible for the case mentioned.

According to Mr. George Cochran Doub, there is a possibility of 90% of the renunciants regaining their citizenship.

However, in my case as you may already know, I was rejected during the time I was in Japan, so I returned to U.S.A. as an Alien under my wife's citizenship, and application.

Under these circumstances I am in doubt as to whether I would be eligible for the re-hearing case as have been mentioned in the newspaper article.

Your sincere reply in this regard is deeply appreciated.

Sincerely,

M. Kawashima
(M. Kawashima)

989 S. Dewey Ave.,
Los Angeles 6, California.

*In DM
RMS 4/17/57
as per facts*

May 13, 1959

Mr. Masato Kawashima
989 S. Dewey Ave.
Los Angeles 6, California

Dear Mr. Kawashima:

Before I can venture an opinion as to whether your citizenship yet may be recovered I would thank you to answer the following questions:

1. While in Japan did you vote in any election?
If so, when?
2. Did you at any time in Japan apply for and receive any Japanese governmental benefits for which only Japanese nationals were eligible?
3. Did you apply for and receive a Japanese passport to enable you to return to the United States? If so, when did you first apply for that passport and when was that passport issued to you?
4. When did you apply to the U.S. Consul in Japan for a "non-quota immigrant visa"? What date was it issued to you?
5. Does the visa state that you are a Japanese alien?
6. Did your wife apply for your "non-quota immigrant visa"? If so, when and where did she apply?

The Justice Department twice refused to grant you administrative clearance, the first being dated April 28, 1955, and the second denial being dated June 28, 1957, upon a reconsideration by the Justice Department of the application under its liberalized rules. Had you waited in Japan it is my belief that the Justice Department, which is up against the squeeze put on it by the pressure of the class suit and the Supreme Court rule handed down in the Perez, Trop, and Nishikawa cases placing the burden of proof upon the government to prove that a renunciation was voluntary, would have been compelled in due course of time to agree to a cancellation of your renunciation. However, it may now

Mr. Masato Kawashima

-2-

May 13, 1959

take the view that your return to the United States as a non-quota immigrant on a Japanese passport constituted an act of expatriation whereby you may have lost your right to recover your U.S. citizenship under the McCarran Act of 1952. It may be possible, however, to assert at this time that your return to the United States on a Japanese passport and a "non-quota immigrant visa" was forced upon you by the action of the government in placing the burden of proof upon you to establish that your renunciation was involuntary instead of carrying its own burden of proof that your renunciation was voluntary. The question of whether this issue now can be decided in a case from which you have been dismissed, I cannot at the present time answer. It may be that if the Justice Department is willing to agree that your renunciation should be cancelled that the State Department might not raise the question of your returning under a Japanese passport constituting an act of expatriation.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss

ech

May 20, 1959

GCB:OC
93-1-1320
146-54-674

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

Attention: Miss Frances Knight
Director, Passport Office

Re: Masato Kawashima
Born - July 14, 1907, Seattle, Wash.
Your ref: F130-8/2/51

Dear Sirs:

On August 2, 1951, the Department of State forwarded to this Department an affidavit of the above-named subject and requested an expression of our views as to whether his case might be considered as coming within the Murakami decision. On September 24, 1951, you were advised that we were of the opinion that subject's case could not be considered as coming within said decision.

Pursuant to an agreement entered into with Mr. Wayne M. Collins, Attorney, as set forth in the Department's letter of September 22, 1953, to the Department of State, the subject submitted an additional affidavit concerning his reasons for renunciation. On April 28, 1955, and June 28, 1957, we advised the United States Attorney for the Northern District of California that we were still of the opinion that subject's case could not be considered as coming within the above decision.

Upon reconsideration of the evidence of record, including subject's affidavit submitted by the Department of State, and in the light of subsequent decisions and revised policies, you are advised that we are now of the opinion that subject's case may be considered as coming within the Murakami decision.

We attach copy of a self-explanatory letter to Robert H. Schnacke, Esquire, United States Attorney for the Northern District of California, advising him of our present views. You will note that we have been

- 2 -

informed that the subject is presently residing in the United States,
having entered as a non-quota immigrant.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By: Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enclosure:
Copy of letter to
United States Attorney Schnacke.

Approved
cch
6/2/59

May 20, 1959

GCD:OC
146-54-674
93-1-1320

*no H/4
attached*

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

Re: Masato Kawashima

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

Dear Mr. Schnacke:

On November 15, 1954, and April 4, 1957, you forwarded to this Department an affidavit for a determination as to whether the case of the above-named renunciant might be considered as coming within the coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the case of Acheson v. Murakami, 176 F. 2d 953, in accordance with a letter from this Department dated September 21, 1953, to Mr. Wayne M. Collins.

On April 28, 1955, and June 28, 1957, respectively, we advised you that we were of the opinion that the case of the subject could not be considered as coming within the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the above case. We also advised you that an affidavit of the subject was previously submitted to this Department by the Department of State with a similar request for our views and that on September 24, 1951, we advised that Department that we were of the opinion the subject's case could not be considered as coming within the ruling in the Murakami case.

Upon reconsideration of the evidence of record, including subject's affidavit submitted by the Department of State, and in the light of subsequent decisions and revised policies, you are advised that we are now of the opinion that subject's case may be considered as coming within the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the Murakami case.

Unless you disagree, please enter into the arrangements necessary to dispose of the case in accordance with the procedure outlined in the above-mentioned letter of September 21, 1953, as modified by this Department's letter to you dated June 9, 1955. We shall appreciate your forwarding to this office a copy of the stipulation and judgment when record entry of the same has been accomplished.

We have been advised that this subject is presently residing in the United States, having entered as a non-quota immigrant.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By:

Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enclosure:

Three copies of our
letter to the
Department of State.

Copy

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 Maseto Kawashina	Date of Birth July 14, 1907
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2. If born prior to December 1, 1924	(A) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality? No. <i>(See separate sheet.)</i>	When	Where
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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?
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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 Jan. 1918	To May 1924	Had to accompany mother due to father being absent. To visit mother and sister.
Aug. 1932	Aug. 1936	

5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:

School	Period of Attendance	
	From	To
Koi Elementary School Hiroshima-shi.	Jan. 1918	Mar. 1923.

Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary). **After my father passed away it became difficult for my mother to support our whole family by herself alone. As I was too small to make my own living independently, mother took me along with her to Japan. At that time my age was for compulsory schooling, so I had to go to the elementary school there no matter whether I liked it or not.**

6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan? **Yes.** If so, give date **Uncertain**, and your reasons for so applying: **I do not recall positively too well, but I think I have made an application on some day during the month of April 1943 while I was at Gila River War Relocation Center Arizona, before being segregated to Tule Lake Center. The reason is that I believed that the U.S. government had repudiated my rights of being U.S. citizen by evacuating and confining me to camp just because of being Japanese ancestry which I absolutely could not do anything about it. I considered that my U.S. citizenship under Freedom, Equality, Liberty, Justice and Humanity had been deprived and that I was to be deported to Japan without my consent.**
(Continued on separate sheet.)

7. (A) Have you ever expressly indicated that you would not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States? Yes.	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:
By evacuation and confinement treatment and IV-C draft classification I believed that had been deprived of U.S. citizenship, therefore, I was afraid that if an affirmative answer was given I would be forcibly relocated in the U.S. communities without fund and security upon my life.

(B) If your answer to any of the questions in (A) is affirmative, then did you ever subsequently change your mind and express your willingness to swear an unqualified allegiance or would you have been willing to do so if an opportunity had been afforded you? **Yes.** If so, state when you changed your mind and your reasons therefor: **after August 1945, though I do not recall the date, had been willing to take an oath to swear unqualified allegiance to United States if the government had discriminated against me and protected my security so that I could start my life in the United States comfortably without danger and fear as before. But there was no opportunity to do so by continuously being kept under the same condition with fear of danger.**

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

I gave negative answer so that I would be kept in camp and not be forced to relocate in the U.S. communities where my safety would be endangered during that time. Under such situation I thought this was the only way to protect myself from danger at that time. Otherwise I considered that I would forcibly be resettled among the U.S. communities without lawful security and protection.

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)			
Central Japanese Association (Beikoku Chuo Nipponjin Kai)			
Central Japanese Association of Southern California			
Dai Nippon Butoku Kai (Military Virtue Society of Japan or Military Art Society of Japan) (Hokubei Kai)			
Heimuska Kai, also known as Hokubei Heieki Gimusha Kai Zaibei Nihonjin, Heiyaku Gimusha Kai, and Zaibei Heimusha Kai (Japanese residing in American Military Conscripts Assoc.) Heimusha Kai			
Hinode Kai (Imperial Japanese Reservists)			
Hinomaru Kai (Rising Sun Flag Society—a Group of Japanese War Veterans)			
Hokubei Zaigo Shoko Dan (North American Reserve Officers Association)			
Japanese Association of America (Zaibei Nihonjin Kai)			
Japanese Overseas Central Society (Kaigai Dobo Chuo Kai)			
Japanese Overseas Convention, Tokyo, Japan, 1940			
Japanese Protective Association (Recruiting Organization)			
Jikyoku Iin Kai (Current Affairs Association)			
Kibe Seinen Kai (Association of U. S. Citizens of Japanese Ancestry who have returned to America after studying in Japan)			
Nanka Teikoku Gunyudan (Imperial Military Friends Group or Southern California War Veterans)			
Nichibei Kogyo Kaisha (The Great Fujii Theatre)			
Northwest Japanese Association			
Sakura Kai (Patriotic Society or Cherry Association—composed of Veterans of Russo-Japanese War) (Cherry Blossom Society)			
Shinto Temples			
Sokoku Kai (Fatherland Society)			
Suiko Sha (Reserve Officers Association Los Angeles)			
Hokoku Seinen-Dan			
Hokoku Joshi Seinen-Dan			
Sokoku Kenkyu Seinen-Dan			
Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-Dan	Yes		Uncertain

(B) Give reasons for becoming a member:

From end of December 1944 the propaganda and influence of the "Hoshi Dan" started to become active, and I was led into this organization by its members during the end of December 1944 though not knowing the purpose of this organization perfectly.

Practically I considered that if this was an unlawful organization, U.S. Government Authorities should have given some kind of warning, but as far as the meeting was permitted to be held at that time I thought it was recognized as a lawful organization.

However, under such situation I believed that it was necessary for me to join it so that I would avoid from being harmed. Although I was listed as a member of the "Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan", I was just an inactive member. I did not attend any meeting except only when I could not avoid from the pressure of atmosphere, and did not participate in any activities.

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

I was only an inactive member for two three months and did not participate in its activities.

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

I wrote a letter to Project Director Raymond Best that I have resigned from the "Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan" during the month of March 1945. I decided to resign the member of this organization because I realized that the leaders and active members had tried to convert the organization into a disloyal one. And shortly these pressure groups were removed, therefore, I considered that I could resign without being harmed.

(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:

As the meeting of this organization being permitted by the Government, I considered that the organization had been recognized lawfully, and believed that it was natural to join such organization to avoid from being harassed by pressure groups. However, I was ignorant about the purpose what the leaders had.

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

I have resigned from the organization with a number of persons who were its members and as the pressure groups were being removed I had no prevention in particular.

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

I am not too sure but I think it was applied during the end of 1944 when the activities and propaganda of Hoshi Dan started to reach its height and this was agitated for renunciation by its pressure groups under such abnormal condition existed at Tule.

In addition the following fears also influenced me to do so. I was afraid of being forced out of camp to start my life all over again in an impoverished condition among the hostile communities where I believed my safety would be endangered. This fear had been increased more after the announcement was made by WRA that the camp would be closed within one year. I believed that it was necessary to do so to be remained in the camp for protection of my security.

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

I do not recall positively what I answered to the officer at the time of my renunciation hearing. Under the prolonged abnormal experience of mine such as evacuation, loss of home, confinement, hopelessness, fears and misery drove me out of sense to consider the reality normally. I was in fear of what might happen to me if I did not renounce and the fact that so doing became known in camp.

(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 do not remember my application and my actual hearing date but it is true that this had caused by fear. I was in fear of the constant menace of the pressure groups inside the center and there was no way of protection against them. Also there was fear of being forced out of camp in an impoverished condition among the hostile communities where I believed my safety would be endangered. This fear had been increased more after the announcement was made by WRA that the camp would be closed within one year. I believed that it was necessary to do so to make sure that I would not be forced out of the camp.

(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:

Continuously having a fear that I might forcibly be relocated out of camp on the closing without funds in hostile communities at that time, I neglected to do so.

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

I failed to do so because I still believed that the Government had no intention of ever letting me be a citizen and that it intended to deport me to Japan anyway. This belief arose from the long experience of having my all citizenship rights deprived substantially. If the Government had the intention it would not have treated me abnormally from the beginning.

(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.

Practically I was out of normal sense to consider the reality by being caught under the mass hysteria that had risen from fantastic rumors, evacuation, confinement, hopelessness, fears and anxiety that had led me to despair of rehabilitation.

I was obliged to follow the stream of atmosphere of majority numbers of camp residents so that I would be able to avoid from being harassed. Under the experience such as evacuation, confinement, IV-C draft classification, I believed that the Government thereby had repudiated my American citizenship and had indicated that the Government would not recognize me as a citizen but only as an alien enemy and believed that, therefore, the Government had no intention of ever letting me be a citizen and that it intended to deport me to Japan finally.

Hence, I believed that this was the only way and necessary to do so to protect my own security.

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

I believed that I never again would be accepted as citizen in the United States and therefore I would have no place to go except to Japan. Under an abnormal and confined life for long time, I lost my normal sense to consider at that time and believed I would be deported to Japan sooner or later without my consent.

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

Answer Yes or No

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

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

I enlisted (or was drafted) on..... in the.....; my Serial number is.....
State the date State the Branch of Service

I still am in such service.....; I was released from active duty on..... and received my Discharge on.....
Answer Yes or No

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

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

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

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

Relationship	Name
.....
Branch of Service	Serial Number
.....

Masato Kawashima
(Signature in full of applicant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5TH day of AUGUST, 19 54

U.S.
CONSULATE GENERAL SEAL

/s/ MAIDA F. STOTTS

SERVICE No. 3187
NO FEE PRESCRIBED

VICE CONSUL OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA AND IN AND FOR KOBE,
JAPAN

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

SEPERATE SHEET CONCERNING TO AFFIDAVIT

Name : Masato Kawashima

Question 2(A):

Having no particular trouble, I neglected to consider whatsoever what it was to have dual citizenship. Therefore, I did not know it was necessary to renounce my Japanese nationality.

However, I considered myself to be an American Citizen who loved United States as well as all other American Citizens and did not give any allegiance to Japan.

Question No.6 : Answer continued.

Under such condition there were many fears upon my living securities without having any funds and protection, therefore, I lost my hope in future life and was disappointed and thought I had to do so.

Masato Kawashima
.....
(Signature of applicant)

Chatt 4/4/57
ab J 23/48
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Copy

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 <p style="text-align: center;">Masato Kawashima</p>	Date of Birth <p style="text-align: center;">July 14, 1907</p>
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2. If born prior to December 1, 1924	(A) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality? <p style="text-align: center;">No. (See separate sheet)</p>	When	Where
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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?
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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 Jan. 1918 To May 1924	Had to accompany mother due to father being deceased.
Aug. 1934 Aug. 1936	To visit mother and sister

5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:

School	Period of Attendance	
	From	To
Koi Elementary School Hiroshima-shi.	Jan. 1918	Mar. 1923

Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary). After my father passed away it became difficult for mother to support our whole family by herself alone. As I was too small to make my own living independently, mother took me along with her to Japan. At that time my age was for compulsory schooling, so I had to go to the elementary school there no matter whether I liked it or not.

6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan? Yes If so, give date. Uncertain, and your reasons for so applying: I do not recall positively too well, but I think I have made an application on some day during the month of April 1943 while I was at Gila River War Relocation Center Arizona, before being segregated to Tule Lake Center. The reason is that I believed that the U.S. Government had repudiated my rights of being U.S. citizen by evacuating and confining me to camp just because of being Japanese ancestry which I absolutely could not do anything about it. I considered that my U.S. citizenship under Freedom, Equality, Liberty, Justice and Humanity had been deprived and that (continued on separate sheet)

7. (A) Have you ever expressly indicated that you would not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States? <p style="text-align: center;">Yes.</p>	Have you ever declined to answer when asked whether you would swear unqualified allegiance?
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Or have you ever given a qualified answer to such question asked at War Relocation Centers?.....If so, give your reasons:
By evacuation and confinement treatment and IV-C draft classification I believed that I had been deprived of U.S. citizenship, therefore, I was afraid that if an affirmative answer was given I would be forcibly relocated in the U.S. communities without fund and security upon my life.

(B) If your answer to any of the questions in (A) is affirmative, then did you ever subsequently change your mind and express your willingness to swear an unqualified allegiance or would you have been willing to do so if an opportunity had been afforded you?.....Yes.....If so, state when you changed your mind and your reasons therefor: After Aug. 1945, though I do not recall the date, I had been willing to take an oath to swear unqualified allegiance to U.S. if the Government had not discriminated against me and protected my security so that I could start my life in the U.S. comfortably without danger and fear as before. But there was no opportunity to do so by continuously being kept under the same condition with fear of danger.

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

I gave negative answer so that I would be left in camp and not be forced to relocate in the U.S. communities where my safety would be endangered during that time. Under such situation I thought this was the only way to protect myself from danger at that time. Otherwise I considered that I would forcibly be resettled among the U.S. communities without lawful security and protection.

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

(B) Give reasons for becoming a member:

From end of December 1944 the propaganda and influence of the Hoshi Dan started to become active, and I was led into this organization by its members during the end of December 1944 though not knowing the purpose of this organization perfectly.

Practically I considered that if this was an unlawful organization, U.S. Government Authorities should have given some kind of warning, but as far as the meeting was permitted to be held at that time I thought it was recognized as a lawful organization.

However, under such situation I believed that it was necessary for me to join it so that I would avoid from being harmed. Although I was listed as a member of the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan I was just an inactive member. I did not attend any meeting except only when I could not avoid from the pressure of atmosphere, and did not participate in any activities.

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

I was only an inactive member for two three months and did not participate in its activities.

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

I wrote a letter to Project Director Raymond Best that I have resigned from the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan during the month of March 1945. I decided to resign the member of this organization because I realized that the leaders and active members had tried to convert the organization into a disloyal one. And shortly these pressure groups were removed, therefore, I considered that I could resign without being harmed.

(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:

As the meeting of this organization being permitted by the Government, I considered that the organization had been recognized lawfully, and believed that ~~xxx~~ it was natural to join such organization to avoid from being harmed by pressure groups.

However, it was ignorant about the purpose what the leaders had.

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

I have resigned from the organization with a number of persons who were its members and as the pressure groups were being removed I had no prevention in particular.

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

I am not too sure but I think it was applied during the end of 1944 when the activities and propaganda of Hoshi Dan started to reach its height and this was agitated for renunciation by its pressure groups under such abnormal condition existed at Tule.

In addition the following fears also influenced me to do so. I was afraid of being forced out of camp to start my life all over again in an impoverished condition among the hostile communities where I believed my safety would be endangered. This fear had been increased more after the announcement was made by WRA that the camp would be closed within one year. I believed that it was necessary to do so to be remained in the camp for protection of my security.

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

I do not recall positively what I answered to the officer at the time of my renunciation hearing. Under the prolonged abnormal experience of mine such as evacuation, loss of home, confinement, hopelessness, fears and anxiety drove me out of sense to consider the reality normally. I was in fear
(continued on separate sheet)

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

I do not remember my application and my actual hearing date but it is true that this had caused by fear. I was in fear of the constant menace of the pressure groups inside the center and there was no way of protection against them. Also there was fear of being forced out of camp in an impoverished condition among the hostile communities where I believed my safety would be endangered. This fear had been increased more after the announcement was made by WRA that the camp would be closed within one year. I believed that it was necessary to do so to make sure that I would not be forced out of the camp.

(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:

Continuously having a fear that I might ~~xxx~~ forcibly be relocated out of camp on the closing without funds in hostile communities at that time, I neglected to do so.

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

I failed to do so because I still believed that the Government had no intention of ever letting me be a citizen and that it intended to deport me to Japan anyway. This belief arose from the long experience of having my all citizenship rights deprived substantially. If the Government had the intention it would not have treated me abnormally from the beginning.

(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.

Practically I was out of normal sense to consider the reality by being caught under the mass hysteria that had risen from fantastic rumors, evacuation, confinement, hopeslessness, fears and anxiety that had led me to despair of rehabilitation.

I was obliged to follow the stream of atmosphere of majority numbers of camp residents so that I would be able to avoid from being harmed. Under the experience such as evacuation, confinement, IV-C draft classification, I believed that the Government thereby had repudiated my American citizenship and had indicated that the government would not recognize me as a citizen but only as an alien enemy and believed that, therefore, the Government had no intention of ever letting me be a citizen and that it intended to deport me to Japan finally.

Hence, I believed that this was the only way and necessary to do so to protect my own security.

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

I believed that I never again would be accepted as citizen in the United States and therefore I would have no place to go except to Japan. Under an abnormal and confined life for long time, I lost my normal sense to consider at that time and believed I would be deported to Japan sooner or later without my consent.

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

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

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

I enlisted (or was drafted) on State the date in the State the Branch of Service; my Serial number is;

I still am in such service Answer Yes or No; I was released from active duty on and received my Discharge on

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

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

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

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

Relationship Name Branch of Service Serial Number

/s/ Masato Kawashima (Signature in full of applicant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of August, 1954

CONSULATE SEAL

/s/ Maida F. Stotts Vice Consul of the United States of America and in for Kobe, Japan.

Service No. 3187 No Fee Prescribed

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

SEPERATE SHEET CONCERNING TO AFFIDAVIT

Name: Masato Kawashima

Question 2(A):

Having no particular trouble, I neglected to consider whatsoever what it was to have dual citizenship. Therefore, I did not know it was necessary to renounce my Japanese nationality.

However, I considered myself to be an American Citizen who loved United States as well as all other American Citizens and did not give any allegiance to Japan.

Question No. 6: Answer continued.

I was to be deported to Japan without my consent.

Under such condition there were many fears upon my living securities without having any funds and protection, therefore, I lost my hope in future life and was disappointed and thought I had to do so.

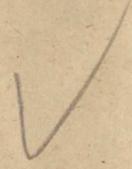
Question 9(B): Answer continued.

of what might happen to me if I did not renounce and the fact that so doing became known in camp.

CM

Japanese American Community Council
of Los Angeles
258 E. First Street
Los Angeles 22,
California.

To: Mr. WAYNE M. COLLINS; ACTIVE LIST



The undersigned..... MASATO KAWASHIMA
wishes to be included in the mass suit to restore my United States
Citizenship.

Masato Kawashima
Signature

Name: MASATO KAWASHIMA
Present Address: 1596 KOJUEMACHI-KU HIROSHIMA-SHI., JAPAN
Date of Birth: JULY 14 1907
Month Day Year
Place of Birth: SEATTLE WASHINGTON
Township State
Place of citizenship renouncement: NEWELL, CALIFORNIA

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

RECIEVED A LETTER OF APPROVAL.