

13:2

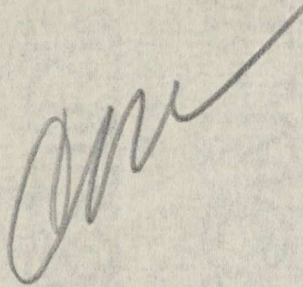
TAHARA, SANAYE THOMAS

1948-1960

78/177  
C

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

Sanaye Tahara  
83I Jigozen Mura  
Saiki Gun  
Hiroshima Ken  
Japan



Dear Sir,

I would like to put in my application to  
reclaim my American Citizenship. I appreciate it very much if  
you will accept my application and to please list me in your  
file.

ACTIVE LIST 8/17/48

Name	<u>Sanaye Tahara</u>
Address	83I Jigozen Mura. Saiki-Gun. Hiroshima Ken, Japan
Date of birth	January 29, 1922
Place of birth	Fresno, California
Place of renunciation	Tule Lake Center, Tule Lake, Calif.
Approval of renunciation	none (not at hand)

Yours truly,

Date/6/2I/48

---



B31 Banchi Hama Cho  
Saiki Gun Jigozen Mura  
Hiroshima, Ken  
Japan

*same*

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

Dear Sir,

I would appreciate any information and advice as to the payment fee of three hundred dollars (\$300) which you've asked in your letter of December 29, 1951. I am always willing to do my share, however at the moment, people who are in Japan, I'm sure that the majority will not be able to raise the fund other than to rely upon friends or relatives who are actually earning American dollars. I was hoping to write you sooner, but due to unfavorable distance of communication between here and relatives who are residing in the State, I am sorry for the delay. What steps I should I take, I appreciate any advice or instruction from you. The following are the answers, I've just received from my relatives.

At the present moment, there seem to be a rumor spreading in the locals that the three hundred dollars (\$300) is only for the purpose of just making money off of the renunciants, when citizenship papers are understood lost for ever and will never be reclaimed. Another rumor that the Tule Lake Committee is only a money making group. Hence, if there is some sort of guarantee or proof that citizenships will be returned to all individual, people in the States may take a different view in helping us people in Japan make the payments. Perhaps the newspaper, J.A.C.L. etc. are misguiding the folks over there, I do not know. Kindly please advise me what I should do. I am always willing to put my share, however at the moment, I have only my relatives to rely on in order to make the said payment. I await your reply.

Sincerely,

*BORN: Jan. 29, 1922  
Fresno, Calif*

ACTIVE LIST Sanaye Thomas Tahara

*8/23/48*

*no payments made  
as of 6/9/51*

P.S. Just in case for your reference, my relative will be reached at P.O. Box 307 Davis, California, Frank U. Sakurada.



File

June 19, 1952

Mr. Sanaye Thomas Tahara  
831 Banchi Hama Cho  
Saiki Gun Jigozen Mura  
Hiroshima Ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Tahara:

As you were notified by letters from me your case was ordered reopened by the Court of Appeals for the purpose of enabling the Attorney General to introduce additional evidence against you tending to show that your renunciation was voluntary. If any such evidence is introduced against you we will be able to offer contrary evidence on your behalf.

At the present time I am negotiating with the Justice Department with a view to obtaining an agreement whereby the Justice Department would consent to the cancellation of a large number, if not all, of the renunciations. If it will not consent to do this it probably will consent to my supplying evidence on behalf of each individual in the form of affidavits or depositions. If these also were to prove unsuccessful then each individual still remaining in the case will have a right to come to the United States at his or her own expense upon a certificate of identity issuing from a consul in Japan for the purpose of having an individual trial in the United States. I hope that such individual trials will not be necessary. In due course I shall inform you of the result of my negotiations. If negotiations fail you will be eligible to return to the United States for trial.

You should not pay any attention to rumors concerning these mass renunciation suits. They have been long and difficult and in the aggregate expensive although the expense upon each individual has been comparatively trifling. The total sum of \$300 per person is a very trifling sum to request in order to carry on this mass litigation. When the renunciants who are in the case fail to make payments promptly our cause is hindered; there is no profit in handling such cases. The Tule Lake Defense Committee which is composed of renunciants has labored hard and long to enable this litigation to be carried on. An excess of a thousand of the renunciants already have had their renunciations cancelled and their citizenship recovered. We hope to be able to conclude the



litigation satisfactorily for the residue including yourself. It is not, however, possible to carry on these cases to a final conclusion for those plaintiffs still in the case who are unwilling to help themselves by contributing their share of the financial burden. However, I realize that it is more difficult for those who are in Japan to bear their proportionate share of the burden. Nevertheless a good number of them can arrange to make their contributions through friends or relatives in the United States. No one in the case has the right to expect his case to be carried to a conclusion at the expense of others. Those who are genuinely interested in having their renunciations cancelled owe a duty to themselves and others whose contributions have enabled the case to be carried this far to endeavor to carry their own obligation, either by having friends or relatives in the U.S. pay for them or by arranging to make payments at some future date.

No lawyer or any person in the world can guarantee absolutely that the renunciations of each and every single person will be cancelled. If you wish your relative, Frank U. Sakurada, to make payment for you, you should make a request of him so to do.

I would thank you to advise me whether or not you have taken my advise and have applied to the nearest U.S. consul in Japan for a passport. If you have done so and there have filled out the special affidavit required to be filled out by renunciants I would thank you to notify me what decision the consul has made thereon.

Very truly yours,



file  
Takano  
Nov. 17. 52  
Hiroshima Japan

Dear Mr. Collins.

I have planned many  
a time to write you but  
failed to do so in each case.  
Majority of the renouncers  
seem to have lost all hope  
of being able to ever go back  
to the U.S. Either the lack of  
faith or probably the financial  
status being negative. I myself  
am one of the many who  
is presently indebted to you.  
No plain to see that if I  
or any other of the renouncers  
by chance be not able to  
return to the U.S. chances  
are that I will never have  
the opportunity of earning  
enough American dollars  
to pay up the requested fee.  
I will appreciate it very  
much if you will give me  
any information as to how



May 17, 52  
Hiroshima Japan

I may acquire a visa to go to the States. What would be the charge and what channels I must go through to obtain a visa. I know that I will have a better chance of contacting my relatives personally rather than the process through the mail. Once I get there, chances are that my relatives will gladly make the money required. Trust you for an immediate reply at your convenience.

all same  
Thomas Sanaye Tahara  
831 Hamano - Shoji  
Jigosen - Murakami  
Jaiki Beer  
Hiroshima Ken  
Japan

TAHARA, SANAYE THOMAS

ACTIVE LIST



WEB:CMR

93-1-1320  
146-54-743

MAR 9 1955

OS

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

Re: Sanaye Thomas Tahara

Your ref: Abo, et al v. Brownell, et al.  
Furuya, et al v. Brownell, et al. (Consolidated  
actions - Civil Nos. 25294 and 25295).  
Renunciation of Citizenship, Title 8 USC 801(1).

Dear Mr. Burke:


On September 23, 1954, you forwarded to this Department an 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.

The original affidavit is returned herewith and you will note that subject states, in answer to questions 9(a) and 9(c), that he renounced because he feared for the safety of himself and the members of his family and felt that any hesitation would bring violence at the hands of the terrorist and power groups. These statements, as presently phrased, lack sufficient specificity to enable this Department to predicate an opinion as to whether the subject's case may be considered as coming within the scope of the decision in the Murakami case.

In view of this fact, it may be that Mr. Collins will desire to inform Mr. Tahara that he may have an opportunity to submit a further affidavit setting forth, in detail, the reasons for his fears and any pressure or coercion brought to bear upon him and by whom. He should, likewise, explain his statement, in the appendix to his affidavit, that his Army-WRA registration form was cancelled or confiscated by the pressure groups. This is of importance, since the pertinent WRA records reflect that he stated



File No. 146-54-743  
93-1-1320

at a segregation hearing, on April 18, 1943, that he did not register because he desired repatriation. 

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

Yours very truly,

WARREN E. BURGER  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Division

By:

Enoch E. Ellison,  
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Encl. No. 97091

Original Affidavit.



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

AIR LETTER

March 21, 1955

Mr. Sanaye Thomas Tahara  
831 Hamano Cho, Saiki Gun  
Jigozen Mura, Hiroshima Ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Tahara:

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

"...subject states, in answer to questions 9(a) and 9(c), that he renounced because he feared for the safety of himself and the members of his family and felt that any hesitation would bring violence at the hands of the terrorist and power groups. These statements, as presently phrased, lack sufficient specificity to enable this Department to predicate an opinion as to whether the subject's case may be considered as coming within the scope of the decision in the Murakami case.

"In view of this fact, it may<sup>be</sup> that Mr. Collins will desire to inform Mr. Tahara that he may have an opportunity to submit a further affidavit setting forth, in detail, the reasons for his fears and any pressure or coercion brought to bear upon him and by whom. He should, likewise, explain his statement, in the appendix to his affidavit, that his Army-WRA registration form was cancelled or confiscated by the pressure groups. This is of importance, since the pertinent WRA records reflect that he stated at a segregation hearing, on April 18, 1943, that he did not register because he desired repatriation."

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

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

Very truly yours,



Mar. 27, 1955

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

Dear Sir:

In regards to questions 9(a), 9(c) of the affidavit I shall, to the best of my knowledge, explain more clearly to the questions stated in your letter. A number of years have elapsed making it difficult to remember the exact names and dates, and I do not know for the reason that these persons were a total stranger or people whom I have never associated, who coerced me into renunciation. However, I can give you the fact that these terrorists were Japanese educated American born citizen whom we refer to as Kibei's, and a number of alien agitators to back them up.

As stated in your letter, W. R. A. hearings were held on the 18th of April, 1943 at which time I was under the influence of the terrorists. These people forced me to say in the event that I should be asked whether I had registered, to say no and everything was to be taken care of for the registration forms which I did ~~not~~ fill out. In regards to the registration, I will try to explain further in this letter. The Army registration was held long before the W. R. A. segregation hearings. I remember it was just during the time when rumors and threats were stirring up the center. It was also known that the Kibei's led by the number of alien agitators, were forming groups and holding secret meetings of some sort. Rumors of gangs threatening or beating peoples made peoples to fear and confused which I found out later when I applied for the registration and was warned to stay out of trouble by keeping their threats to myself. Yes I could have reported this to the proper authorities, but was it safe? The W. R. A. officials were powerless - I thought. Why were these terrorists group unattended until they were so powerful that they made good all their threats and finally forcing myself to renounce my citizenship? After the registration incident I was occasionally visited by a number of different persons. In fear for my safety, I had to do as told to. Yes, I could have moved out of the camp, but could it have been done in secret? Safely? When one is threatened and in fear of safety, I just couldn't take the chance but to do as told. Many a time I thought to myself, if only I had not made the application things would have been different. These terrorists, perhaps, would not have bothered me. My only thought then were as an citizen I must apply when called upon. My first draft application was just before the war - 4 C if I remember correctly. Then I had written to the authorities for application forms as an engine mechanic in the air force. When the war broke out, I was relocated to the



Continued

4 F . Then came the registration once more in the center. Despite the rumors of threats and fear of violence , as usual , I took the step as a citizen and made my application only to find myself in the hands of terrorists. It's hard for anyone to describe or explain in regards to fear but I have experienced it and only I and those people who did actually experienced it could understand the word fear.

Therefore , ever since the army registration , which to date I do not know what became of it nor how these persons were able to get hold of, I was in constant fear which at the end led me into renouncing my citizenship. I never knew the word renounce nor was it possible that anyone could so easily give up their citizenship until the time when one is forced to make the application. This was their motive , their goal , to force us to give up our citizenship by making threats and endangering our whole family. Yet I was helpless and in constant fear for violence had I refused their last request to renounce my citizenship and apply for registration.

I have tried my best to explain to you as best as I can in answer to your question you requested for me to reply. With hope that this will be of value, I remain.

Very truly yours

*Thos. Suaye Tahara*

Thomas Tahara



Justice Supplemental Officiant

Dear Mr. Collins.

Send printed questionnaire

Enclosed, please find additional answers to questions 9 (a) 9 (c). Hoping that it is in order and satisfactory and I most sincerely await an earliest decision in good favor. If you should find it still lacks the proper information, please notify and I shall fill out further what details it should lack.

Most sincerely

Thomas Savage Sabara

Japan-Edine Paid D/502



Locate folder [Mar. 28, 1955]

SANE

831 Hamano-cho  
Gyozen Mura  
Saiti-gun  
Hiroshima

Wills Tower  
220 Bush St.  
San Francisco 4 Calif.

Dear sir:

I am fully informed and understand that your time is limited to unnecessary correspondence. I am fully aware through your last letter that I was to wait for the outcome of the final decision from the state department which I most sincerely will be soon. However, here are words that we must return to the states by Dec. 1955 or would automatically completely lose our american status, and since our citizenship is pending therefore is it safe for me if our case should take so long that perhaps it will take another year? My sister who was cleared by her age will be leaving for the States just as soon as her husband is cleared for passport and should be able to return by the end of the year. I most sincerely hope that my case be cleared in good favor that I may return with them. Any recent news of our case would be much appreciated. Thank you kindly and must hope that I may be able to walk into your office and thank you personally real soon I remain.

Sincerely,

Sanaye Tom Takara

SANAYE THOMAS TAKARA



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

Telephone GARfield 1-1218

April 22, 1955

Mr. Sanaye Thomas Tahara  
831 Hamano-cho  
Jigozen Mura  
Saiki Gun  
Hiroshima, Japan

Dear Mr. Tahara:

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

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

Very truly yours,

*WMC*  
*ew.*



Re Sanaye Tahara:

He has returned questionnaire for supplemental affidavits, but now writes letter asking whether you can "arrange papers so that he can leave Japan on the 13th of July (not on a nonquota visa-not eligible

ko



Dear sir:

Quentin Tamm

The forms which you have asked me to fill out will reach you through the regular mail. Is this necessary and in my case in such difficulties that perhaps it may extend through another year? I would like to return within the year if possible. Would you advise me for an individual trial? Upon receiving your reply as to what steps I should take, whether to wait for the outcome of the mass suit which I hope would be soon or would you suggest an individual trial? I shall write to my uncle Frank Sakurada who is residing at R6 3 Box 137-A Yuba City to make arrangement that I may leave within a minutes notice from me. I very much want that I can be able to return to the United States within the year. I very much want also to take care of my part of the fee thus due to you at my earliest convenience possible.

Please give me your honest reply as to my present standings with the mass suit, please do not hesitate if decision prove unfavorable to me. I should've asked for an court order years ago, but it isn't too late to do so I'm sure. Kindly please Mr. Collins, send me your advice as soon as you possibly can. I appreciate it very much if you will. Truthfully being indebted to you worries me the most.

Thanks again.

most sincerely

Shos. Sanjo Sakura  
(SA-9-23-54)



This space is also for correspondence.

こゝにも通信文を記載することができます

831 HAMAMU CHO  
JIGOZEN MURA  
SAIKI-GUN  
HIRASHIMA, KEN  
JAPAN

same



AEROGRAMME

RECEIVED

MAY 20 1965

Mr. Wayne W. Collins  
Wells Tower 220 Bush St.  
San Francisco 4  
California  
U. S. A.

PAR AVION

航空

この郵便物には何物も封入又は添附できません

Nothing may be contained in or attached to this letter.

折込線

折込線

こゝにも通信文を記載することができます

This space is also for correspondence.



Dear sir

I just received my  
 prepay order for passage  
 on the American President Lines.  
 I was hoping to hear from  
 you first, however my uncle  
 has already sent me the money.  
 The President Lines informed  
 me that there is two boats on  
 schedule to leave Kobe port on  
 the 21<sup>st</sup> of June and one on  
 the 13<sup>th</sup> of July. can you possibly  
 arrange my papers so that  
 I may catch the boat leaving  
 Kobe port on the 13<sup>th</sup> of July?  
 I was also informed by the Company  
 that I must make reservations  
 atleast a month ahead of departure,  
 or make cancellations before 7 days.  
 They have a vacancy for me  
 either on the boat leaving on the  
 21<sup>st</sup> or the one on the 13<sup>th</sup> July.  
 I'm sure I cannot make the one  
 on the 21<sup>st</sup> but should I apply  
 for the one leaving on the 13<sup>th</sup> of  
 July? My Prepay Order is  
 valid until Dec. 7, 1955.  
 Will you urgently inform me  
 as just what I should do?

Most sincerely,

Thos. Sanaye Tataru  
 831, Hamano-cho  
 Jigogen Mura  
 Taiki - Gun  
 Hiroshima Ken



This space is also for correspondence.

こゝにも通信文を記載することができます

Kao. S. Takara  
831 Hamano-cho  
Jigozen Mura  
Taiki-gun  
Hiroshima-ken

RECEIVED

JUN 16 1955



PAR AVION  
航空

Mr. Wayne M. Collins  
Mills Tower  
220 Bush St.  
San Francisco 4  
Calif.

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

こゝにも通信文を記載することができます

This space is also for correspondence.



June 27, 1955

Mr. Sanaye Thomas Tahara  
831 Hamano-cho, Jigozen Mura  
Saiki Gun, Hiroshima Japan

Dear Mr. Tahara:

I am not able from the questionnaire you sent to me to prepare accurate answers to be included in the new affidavit form that is to be prepared for you for administrative processing.

You registered for the draft at Davis, California before evacuation and you were given the classification of 4C. In February or March of 1943 at the Tule Lake Center, you were required to answer the Army-WRA questionnaire form which contained questions 27 and 28. Apparently, according to the Justice Department letter of March 9, 1955, that Army-WRA form was not filled out by you or was lost or was destroyed. On April 18, 1943, when the segregation hearings were conducted at Tule Lake, you stated at your segregation hearing that you had not registered or answered the Army-WRA questionnaire (containing questions 27 and 28.) at the time you were required to answer the questionnaire in February or March of 1943 because you desired to be repatriated to Japan and therefore, that you either refused to answer that questionnaire or believed that you did not have to answer the questionnaire because you intended to repatriate to Japan.

What I need to know is did you fill out the Army-WRA questionnaire form? And if so, what answers did you give to the questions 27 and 28, in other words, did you give yes or no answers to those questions? I also need to know what happened to that questionnaire. From whom did you receive that questionnaire form? Was it from an Army or a WRA officer or other person? What did you do with that form? Where and when did you fill out that form? What did you do with that form thereafter and what became of that form? It is important that you answer these questions for me promptly. If the forms were delivered to you to fill out and you filled them out in your own barrack or away from the office where the Army hearing officers were conducting those hearings, you must let me know. If the forms were taken from you, either delivered by you or taken from you by any Issei or Kibei, you must notify me of the names of the persons who took the forms. If any persons told you that you did not have to answer that questionnaire because you intended to be repatriated to Japan, you should inform me of the names of those persons and state whether they are Issei or Kibei, and state the block numbers in which they lived. If your father and mother told you that you must not answer the questionnaire you should inform me.



Mr. Tahara

Page 2

In answer to question 11 (B) of the affidavit you sent to me, you stated, "applied for draft call at W.R.A. Center but the forms were either cancelled or confiscated by power groups as explained in separate sheet." Therefore, I would thank you to answer the following questions:

When did you apply for the draft call? Was this before you refused to answer Questions 27 and 28 of the Army-WRA questionnaire? Was it afterward?

In what center were you at that time?

Who gave you the forms relating to the draft call?

Where did you get the forms?

Did you fill out those forms and sign them?

To whom did you deliver those forms?

What became of those forms?

Did those forms contain Questions 27 and 28?

What answers did you give to Questions 27 and 28?

Who cancelled those forms? Who confiscated those forms?

What were the names of the person or persons who cancelled those forms?

Where did those persons work? Where did those persons live?

Where they Issei or Kibei?

Did they then belong to an organization? What was the name of the organization?

What were the names of the person or persons who confiscated them?

Were they Issei or Kibei?

What did they do with these forms? What did they tell you they did with those forms? Who told you those things?

In the separate sheet you referred to which was attached to your affidavit you state:

"Along with the aliens of the group then came the day that we were to register for another draft call which the date I do not recollect. I was the first of a small group of boys to make to registration."

Where did you go to register for that draft call?

When did this take place?



In what Center were you at the time?

Name some of the other persons who went with you?

To what office did you go?

What did you do there?

If you went to an office state the name of the Office?

Did you fill out and sign any forms?

What forms did you fill out?

To whom were those forms delivered?

Did those forms contain questions 27 and 28?

If so, what answers did you give to those questions?

What happened to those forms?

Were these the same forms that you referred to in your answer to question 11 (B) in the affidavit?

What were the names of some of the persons who were members of "terrorist and power groups" who forced you to make a written request for the application forms upon which to renounce U.S. citizenship?

What were the names of the leaders and some of the members of the Hoshi Dan group besides Nakamura and Tachibana who were responsible for your renunciation of citizenship? State whether they were Issei or Kibei, and the block numbers in which they lived.

What were the names of some of the persons in the "Nakamura bunch" that caused you to renounce your citizenship?

I would thank you to answer the foregoing questions as soon as possible and return them to me.

Very truly yours,



[JULY 11, 1955]



831 Hamano-cho, Jigozen  
mura, Saiki-gun, Hiroshima

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

Dear Sir:

In reply to your recent letter containing the said question, I hope to make it much clearer and definite since I come to understand it much better. I realize that I am taking up your precious time due to the fact that I was not able to make myself more clear for you. Perhaps through lack of my knowledge it is hard for me to explain all the facts by correspondence. However today I am trying to make the answer much clearer.

First of all, sincere apologies to you for I have misunderstood and have the said questions a little mixed up. I always had in mind that the questionnaire of the army W.R.A. forms was of the draft call. The so called draft calls I keep mentioning was the questionnaire of the army W.R.A. forms. I am sorry that I had these mixed up and took all this time and still not being so accurate about it. The question being so great in number that I seem to be confused and have my answer mixedup. The draft call and the questionnaire are but one. I thought the forms of the army W.R.A. was the draft call. Perhaps I should not have adhered to the one word army W.R.A. questionnaire. My sincere apologies for the mix up which may be the cause for your delay in your work. I trust you will do the utmost to clear my case and I take this opportunity to make myself more explanatory to the situation.

I was at the Tule Lake center. The forms I received at our block office, and there were two men whom I vaguely remember. One was a caucasian and the other a Japanese nisei. Yes, I did fill out the forms with the help of my parents. With my memories refreshed many things pertaining to the questionnaire is clear to me now, and where abouts of that questionnaire. Perhaps I should have inquired my parents long ago about the questionnaire and this would have saved much time, I shall relate the facts to you as told me from my parents for it may make the situation much clearer to you. My father who speaks, read, and write English remembers that I gave "YES" answer and swore unqualified allegiance to the United States. I worked on the night shift and slept during the day which made it necessary to ask my parents to deliver the completed forms to the office. Apparently the forms



were never delivered which I found out now from my parents. They had destroyed it without my knowing, when all along I had taken for granted that it was delivered. Time elapsed and I received no reply as to the forms submitted. The trouble and rumors were spreading then throughout the camp. People were saying that the completed forms were destroyed or cancelled. Then again I had taken for granted that it was lost too for I had received no acknowledgement for receipt of the form submitted.

I learned from my parents now that on the way to deliver the forms, people were gathered and were talking of the questionnaire as being something to take away their sons. Had they answered YES, or even had submitted the forms it was apparent that they would get their sons in trouble with the agitators. After learning of this situation, my parents told me that it gave them no alternative but to destroy the forms immediately. I asked if my parents remembered any persons concerned, but unfortunately the persons that bothered the people were from another block and do not remember. The persons were perhaps just a runner for some mob to stir up the people. The folks were anxious about my safety, and rather than submit the papers destroyed them.

The main leaders in our block were Tachibana, Nakamura, and Shimizu, and of the three Tachibana was the top men. Afore mentioned people were issei, and the members were chiefly composed of the Kibei's. Any orders were passed down from the leaders with pamphlets written in Japanese, I never gave thought as to the names of these Kibei groups. I feared them for the trouble they may cause.

The Kibei's apparently held their meetings at either Nakamura or Shimizu's home in our block #4, and any notice would be relayed through our parents as to what we must do. I was so much confused and in fear that I was forced to do as told by my parents with the coercions of the leaders.

I am enclosing an air mail stamp to take care of the air mail reply. I sincerely hope that his letter will give you a better explanation to the question you asked me. If you are still in doubt to my explanation, please notify me immediately.

In respect to my financial problem, I have my uncle in the United States who will guarantee for me throughout. As I have written to you before, I already received a prepay order form bearing the serial #24075, form 53 from the American President Lines. Should you suggest a separate trial, please advise me the fee for application of court



order. I wish to make an earliest possible return to the United States. Since the past years a number of my friends returned on court orders. If possible I wish to return within this year, and immediate reply will be greatly appreciated.

I sincerely appreciate your kindness and assistance during the past years, and trust that you will see me through the case. I wish to take care of the bill as soon as I can get to the United States. Thank you again, and until I hear from you, I remain.

Yours sincerely

*Thomas Savage Peters*



August 17, 1955

Mr. Sanaye Tahara  
831 Hamano cho, Jigozen mura  
Saiki gun, Hiroshima, Japan

Dear Mr. Tahara:

From your answers to the questionnaire form I prepared for you, I have prepared proposed answers to the supplemental affidavit forms. I would thank you to read the proposed answers and if you find them to be true, they should be written out on six (6) affidavit forms, either in typewriting or in ink. You may make any corrections therein that are necessary to make the answers true and correct. You also may revise the answers and state them in your own language if you wish. If there is insufficient space in the affidavit form in which to write out your answers, you can use extra sheets of paper.

When you have completed the affidavits you should take the original to a U.S. Consul in Japan and there sign and swear to it. The copies should be stamped by the consular officer. Thereupon, I would thank you to return the original and four copies to me. You may keep one copy in your possession for future reference.

Very truly yours,

P.S. The yellow sheet headed "In behalf to the answers and reasons to the following questions: 7-10" should also be incorporated in the affidavit forms. You may type this sheet onto a separate sheet and attach it to your affidavit forms.



December 5, 1955

Mr. Sanaye Thomas Tahara  
831 Hamano cho, Saiki gun,  
Jigozen mura, Hiroshima ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Tahara:

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 and I shall send you a certified copy of the judgment which you can keep for future use.

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 that transmittal letter promptly to the nearest U.S. Consul in Japan 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 U.S.

If you have children born in Japan such children are U.S. citizens and you will be able to bring them back to the United States with you.

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 nonquota 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 United States or before an authorized Japanese government office in Japan.

Very truly yours,



WED:CMR

146-54-743

93-1-1320

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

CS

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

NOV 8 1955

1/29/22

Re: Sanaye Thomas Tahara

Your ref: Abo, et al v. Brownell, et al.  
Furuya, et al v. Brownell, et al. (Consolidated  
actions - Civil Nos. 25294 and 25295).  
Renunciation of Citizenship, Title 8 USC 801(1).

Dear Mr. Burke:

On October 20, 1955, you forwarded to this Department an 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 April 30, 1951, we advised that Department that we were of the opinion that subject's case could not be considered as coming within the coverage of the decision in the above case.

However, upon reconsideration of all the evidence in this case, including the War Relocation Authority files, and the subject's additional affidavit, we are now of the opinion that his case may be considered as coming within the coverage of the decision in the above case.

We have informed the Department of State of our present view by letter, three copies of which are enclosed herewith. Please forward two of the copies to Mr. Collins, pursuant to the agreement in our letter above referred to, as supplemented by a subsequent informal agreement as to additional copies, and enter into the necessary arrangements for disposition of



File No. 146-54-743  
93-1-1320

- 2 -

the case in accordance therewith. If time will permit we should appreciate receiving copies of the papers before they are filed with the District Court. The original and one copy of the subject's affidavit are returned to you herewith.

Yours very truly,

WARREN E. BURGER  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Division

By:

Enoch E. Ellison  
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Encl. No. 14876

Original and copy of affidavit.  
3 copies of letter to  
Department of State.



WEB:CMR  
146-54-743  
93-1-1320

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

ejf

NOV 8 1955

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

Attention: Miss Frances Knight  
Director, Passport Office

Re: Sanaye Thomas Tahara  
Your ref: F130

Dear Sirs:

On April 2, 1951, the Department of State forwarded to this Department a Supplemental Affidavit of the above-named subject, and requested an expression of our views as to whether his case might be considered as coming within the scope of the Murakami decision. On April 30, 1951, you were advised that we were of the opinion that his case did not come within the scope of the above decision and that we felt that it was one for trial.

Pursuant to an agreement entered into with Mr. Wayne M. Collins, Attorney, to stipulate to the introduction of satisfactory affidavits submitted by plaintiffs in the case of McGrath v. Abo, 186 F. 2d, 766, as set forth in the Department's letter of September 22, 1953, to the Department of State, the subject has now submitted an additional affidavit setting forth in detail the coercion and pressure exerted upon him to renounce. Following a review of the subject's additional affidavit, together with an examination of the complete War Relocation Authority and Department files, it is now the view of the Department that this subject's case may be considered as coming within the scope of the above decision, as supplemented by the decision of the United States Court of Appeals in the case of McGrath v. Abo, and we have advised Lloyd H. Burke, United States Attorney, Northern District of California to this effect. In accordance with our above-referred to letter of September 22, 1953, to the Department of State, we attach copy of our letter to Mr. Burke, together with affidavit of the subject.



- 2 -

File No. 146-54-743  
93-1-1320

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

Yours very truly,

WARREN E. BURGER  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Division

By:

Enoch E. Ellison  
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enclosure No. 14877

Affidavit and copy of letter  
to Lloyd H. Burke, Esquire.



831 Hamano-cho  
Jizoen Mura  
Saiti Gun  
Hiroshima Ken

Dear Mr. Collins.

I have recently read in the newspaper that all person who possess dual citizenship must renounce their Japanese citizenship before or by the 24th of December. There is but little time before deadline and before I can renounce my Japanese citizenship, the Japanese government requires that I have made three copies of written statement from the United States Consulate or



any other government sources,  
stating that I possess American  
citizenship as proof. What steps  
would you suggest regarding this  
matter? I am enclosing one air  
mail stamp to help cover return  
postage. I hope the 5 copies of  
the affidavit, of which the original was  
sworn to me before the Consulate have  
reached you in good order. I urgently  
await your reply.

Most Sincerely.

Thomas Saage Tabara

Reprocessed 10-20-55



Hand

831 Hamano-cho  
Jigosen Mura.  
Saiki-gun, Hiroshima

Dear sir;

Please be assured that I have received your letter and the final court decree in good order. On the 24th of February, I have made passport applications for immediate return to the United States. I have also made registry of birth of my daughter and applied for passport. The consulate stated that the procedure for registration of birth and passport application for my daughter would take 6 months. As soon as my passport application is approved, I expect to leave as soon as possible. I plan to apply for visa for my wife as soon as I am in the States where I can acquire American dollars. I most certainly will keep you informed of my address. I am looking forward in seeing you personally at your office soon. I most sincerely appreciate for all you've done for me throughout the years. I thank you very much and hoping to see you soon I remain.

Most sincerely,

Jos. Sanage Takara

Sanage Takara



This space is also for correspondence.

ここにも通信文を記載することができます

THOS. WAYNE TALLICA  
831 HAMANO-CHO  
JIGZEN MURA  
SAKI-GUN HIROSHIMA KEN



MR. WAYNE M. COLLINS

MILLS TOWER

220 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO 4  
CALIFORNIA

PAR AVION  
航空

この郵便物には何物も封入又は添附できません

Nothing may be contained in or attached to this letter.

折込線

折込線

ここにも通信文を記載することができます

This space is also for correspondence.



F.J.

Rt. #3 Box 137-A  
Yuba City, Calif.  
Jan. 29, 1957

*Noted*

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

Dear Sir,  
I have written to you while in Japan forwarding you my address in the United States, however since, I have not heard from you. I am still in debted to you for the services rendered me, of which I hope to pay you as soon as I am financially stated. My wife and children will be coming very shortly from Japan, sponsored by my cousin who I am in debted also. Believe me that I have not forgotten what you did for me. I am deeply very gratefull for your kindness and services which helped me regain my citizen status. I am at the present working on my cousins farm, hoping that someday I am able to own a farm of my own. Losing what we had when the war came, I guess I just have to start from scratch. Once again, I wish to thank you very much and hope that I may be able to pay you the balance remaining very soon.

Most Sincerely,

Thomas S. Takara

*Final Judgment 1-13-56 -*



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

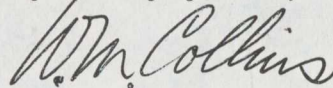
SEP 21 1960

Mr. Sanaye Thomas Tahara  
Rt. #3, Box 137-A  
Yuba City, Calif.

Dear Mr. Tahara:

Quite some time ago you received from me your individual certified copy of the "Final Judgment" of the Court that cancelled your wartime renunciation of citizenship and that declared you to be a U. S. citizen. However, you have not yet paid the balance of \$ 130.00 due on your account. If it presses you too much to pay this balance in a lump sum, you can let me know and arrangements can be made for you to pay by installments. I am enclosing a stamped envelope for your reply.

Very truly yours,



Enc.



146-54-743

9-23-54  
AFFIDAVIT

abr does 4-J.S. 8-23-48

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF AFFIDAVIT

This affidavit should be specifically addressed to the circumstances of your particular case and should not consist of generalities. When you are uncertain as to matters related in your affidavit write "uncertain". Where you claim that any action was taken by you as the result of fear, you should state in each instance, with the greatest possible particularity, what was feared and why. If it is claimed that the fears were caused by threats from individuals or groups of individuals, the nature of the threats, the names of the individuals making them, if known, and the time, place and occasion for the making of the threats should be given.

If more space is needed for answers to particular questions, separate sheets of plain white paper should be used. Each separate sheet so used should be plainly marked with the number of the question being answered and your name.

1. Name <b>SANAYE TAHARA</b>		Date of Birth <b>January 29, 1922</b>	
2. If born prior to December 1, 1924	(A) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality?	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		
<b>December 25</b>	<b>April 1926</b>	<b>Escorted by parents for visit.</b>	
<b>June 8 - 1933</b>	<b>October 25, 1933</b>	<b>Escorted by parents for visit.</b>	
5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan: <b>None</b>			
School		Period of Attendance	
		From	To
Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary).			
6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan? <b>Yes</b> ..... If so, give date..... <b>Unknown</b> ....., and your reasons for so applying: <b>Coercions by alien agitators compelled me to do so. Feared physical violence towards myself and family members. Application date unknown however it occurred during segregation and when so called pressure groups were active, other than that any steps taken were by coercions and fear and not of my own accord.</b>			
7. (A) Have you ever expressly indicated that you would not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States?		Have you ever declined to answer when asked whether you would swear unqualified allegiance?	
<b>Uncertain</b>		<b>Uncertain</b>	
Or have you ever given a qualified answer to such question asked at War Relocation Centers?..... If so, give your reasons: <b>Uncertain</b>			
(B) If your answer to any of the questions in (A) is affirmative, then did you ever subsequently change your mind and express your willingness to swear an unqualified allegiance or would you have been willing to do so if an opportunity had been afforded you?..... If so, state when you changed your mind and your reasons therefor: <b>Uncertain</b>			



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

**Uncertain**

8. (A)	Answer		Period of Membership
	Yes	No	
WERE YOU EVER AT ANY TIME A MEMBER OF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS:			
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 Heimuska Kai (Japanese residing in American Military Conscripts Assoc.) Heimuska 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)			
Kibei 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	x		Date unknown
Hokoku Joshi Seinen-Dan			
Sokoku Kenkyu Seinen-Dan			
Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-Dan			

(B) Give reasons for becoming a member:

Membership was rather not of my own choice. Parents were coerced to take memberships to learn culture and social activities so as to adjust themselves to life in Japan when they were deported taking their citizen children and enrolling them to take up membership only later to know what the groups really were. Just a group of terrorists with a sweet title.

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

No special activities or offices held.

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

Discontinuation only meant more trouble and feared violence if I refused continuation.



- (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:

**Membership was due to reasons similar as stated in questions (B).**

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

**As you may already know the power groups were operating in full, spreading terror and violence throughout the entire center which prevented discontinuation only for safety's sake.**

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

**Made applications during out breaks of terror and violence throughout the entire center. Uprising of hysteria, coercions, fear for the safety of myself and of the family from the terrorist and power groups which were very much active at the time and the authorities provided no effort, in behalf for our safeties. Community Hostilities, hysteria time and time again coerced myself to do so.**

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

**Reasons differ when one is subjected to hostilities, violence, threats, hysteria than when one is in a sane self state of choice.**

- (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 assure you violence and hostilities existed throughout with the power groups operating within the entire center. Any hesitation was believed to bring violence to myself and family. Fear of violence and hysterical state of mind coerced me but to carry out the renunciation procedure.**

- (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:

**Believe me, if there were no fear or violence etc, I would not have filed for application forms to start with.**

- (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:

**Such requests were only believed to bring violence to myself.**



In behalf to the answeres and reasons to the following questions: 7 - 10

I truthfully and sincerely state that any particular reasons or statements either said verbally or in writing against allegiance to the United States of America were solely due to the fact of circumstances prevailing under the war-time duress and hysterical coercions followed by fear for physical violence towards myself and for the safety of my family. Under any circumstances when one is at fear for safety of life, the loved ones one must sacrifice certain privileges for the safety's sake. The very word "safety" which at the time of confusion and hysterical duress was believed to have felt uncertain from the United States Government, forcing us to take steps as it came along. Wartime hysteria, coercions, fears for the sake of safety, confinement in camps, racial prejudice were among the main factors people like myself and many thousands of others were misjudged, mistreated confined in camps, only that we were of Japanese ancestry. I sometimes wonder what really democracy meant. I'm sure it wasn't the way I have been taught in the schools than those years of confinement. I can still recollect Lincoln's address which he proudly gave at Gettysburg. Of course Lincoln has nothing to do with our present times. I do not recall the exact date, however between Jan 1942 and June 1942 I remember now of writing to Washington D.C. asking for application form to enlist in the United States Air force but eventually was evacuated with alien parents and confined at one of the W.R.A. Centers. All was fine except for the feeling of "Confined" to centers not as friends but dangerous enemies. Along with the aliens of the group then came the day that we were to register for another draft call which the date I do not recollect. I was the first of a small group of boys to make to registration. Already the atmosphere of the center were gradually changing from peace to terror. It was then that I felt my first thought of threat simply because of my registration. Terror groups started to assemble which soon took over the entire camp. People threatened, beaten, sometimes, paid with their lives. I learned later without my consent or knowledge the registration application forms were either cancelled or confiscated by the so called power groups.

People began to fear for their own safety and helpless. The authorities made no efforts for our safety. Everyone seemed to obide to the rules of the power groups now strongly in progress. Only for their safety's sake, which the authorities were powerless or made no efforts to provide for the safety of the people.

I am not trying to make any accusations to any individuals or towards the United States Government but simply to try to make my present status clear for the benefit of myself and perhaps for my whole family. I most sincerely hope that I have made clear to you of the facts and reasons for the steps which I was forced to take during the duress.



(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.

At the time of the crisis with no funds, guarantee for the safety from the hostile citizens of caucasian ancestry, believed alien parents would be departed gave me no other choice but to accompany them fearing separation forever.

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

Answer Yes or No

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

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

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

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

Applied for draft call at W.R.A. Center but the forms were either cancelled or confiscated by power groups as explained in separate sheet.

(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

(Signature in full of applicant)

Subscribed and ~~affirmed~~ **AFFIRMED** before me this 7<sup>th</sup> day of APRIL, 1954

AVRON C. RIFKIN  
1ST LT USAF  
JUDGE ADVOCATE

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



Lanaye Thomas Tate

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~  
In answering question 11 B) of the affidavit you state:

( Quote )

When did you apply for the draft call ?

*Was this before you refused to answer questions 27 and 28 ?*

In what Center were you at that time ?

Who gave you the forms relating to the draft ~~call~~ call ?

Where did you get the forms ?

Did you fill out those forms and sign them ?

To whom did you deliver those forms ?

What became of those forms ?

Did those forms contain Questions 27 and 28 ?

What answers did you give to questions 27 and 28 ?

Who cancelled those forms ?

Who confiscated those forms ?

What were the names of the person or persons who cancelled those forms ?

Where did those persons work ?

Where did those persons live ?

*Did they then belong to an organization ?*

*the confiscated those forms*

*What was the name of the organization ?*

What were the ~~names~~ the names of the persons or persons

who confiscated them ?

*Were they known to you ?*

What did they do with these forms ?

What did they tell you they did with those forms ?

Who told you those things ?

In the separate sheet you referred to which was attached to your affidavit you state:

"Along with the aliens of the group then came the day that we were to register for ~~the~~ another draft call which the date I do not recollect. I was the first of a small group of boys to make to registration."

Where did you go to register for that draft call ?

*Where did this take place.*



You had your segregation hearing on April 18, 1943, at Tule Lake and at that hearing the Justice Department claimant states that you did not register at the Army-WRA questionnaire that is to say, that you did not answer the Army-WRA Questionnaire in February or March, 1943, and that you did not register in the questionnaire (which contained questions 27 and 28) in February or March, 1943, because you wanted to be repatriated to Japan.



Farage Thomas Tabara

1. Ream for ream  
by other?

Any MRP reports from expected of person says? ✓

But said it reports how (did not report because  
demand reports) ✓

When may a report be called

At reg. app. more cancelled & recalled  
from guys.

Times other than. We have had  
Did



Sanaye Thomas T ahara

6. Yes. Unknown.

Coercions by alien agitators compeled me to do so. Feared physical violence towards myself and family members. Application date unknown however it ~~occured~~ occurred during segregation and when so called pressure groups were active, other than that any steps taken were by coercion and fear and not of my own accord. It was while I lived with parents in Block #4 Tule Lake Center <sup>and</sup> after the Army WRA questionnaire and was I think in 1944. Alien agitator ~~with propaganda~~ Nakamura (Issei ~~and his bunch~~ Hoshi Dan leader) and his bunch with propaganda con vince parents and me that <sup>for</sup> our ~~safety~~ safeties sake we should do as told by these agitators ~~as Government will deport Issei parents to Japan~~ as Government will deport Issei parents to Japan and our family will be separated for good and there is possible harm to us <sup>in this center</sup> if we don't. So ~~parents~~ folks was worried and put pressure on me to do it so we can stay together.

7. Sincere apologies for in my affidavit first sent I have minunderstood and have the said questions a little mixed up. I always had in mind that the questionnaire of the Army W.R A. forms was the draft call. The so called draft calls I mentioned was the questionnaire of the Army W.R,A. forms. I am sorry ~~that~~ that I had these mixed up and took all this time and not being so accurate about it. The draft call and the questionnaire are but one. I thought the forms of the Army W,R,A. questionnaire was the draft c all. Perhaps I should not have adhered to the one word Army W R A. questionnaire. My sincere apologies for the mix up. I ~~must~~ take this opportunity to make myself more explanatory to the situation.

I was at the Tule Lake center. The forms I received at our block office, and there were two men whom I vaguely remember. One was a caucasian and the other a Japanese nisei. Yes, I did fill out the forms with the help of my parents. With my memories refreshed many thing s pertaining to the questionnaire is clear to me now, and whereabouts of that questionnaire. Perhaps I should have inquired



my parents long ago about ~~the~~ questionnaire and this would have saved much time. I shall relate the facts as told ~~me~~ from my parents for it may make the situation much clearer. My father who speaks, read, and write English remembers that I gave "Yes" answer and ~~was~~ *sure* unqualified allegiance to the United States and "Yes" answer that I was willing to serve in armed forces. I remember that I was a "Yes-Yes" man. ~~I was among the~~ *with that questionnaire I* the first of a small group of boys to make to registration. I ~~worked~~ *do not pool dispatches, midnight shift,* on the night shift and slept during the day which made it necessary to ~~ask~~ my parents to deliver the completed forms to the office. I did not find out until now from my parents the forms was never delivered. My parents destroyed it without my knowing, when all along I had taken it for granted that it ~~was~~ was delivered. Time elapsed and I received no ~~answer~~ reply as to the forms submitted. The trouble and rumors were spreading then throughout the camp. People were saying that the completed forms were destroyed or cancelled. Then again I took it for granted that it was lost too for I had received no acknowledgement for receipt of the form submitted.

I learned from my parents now that on the way to deliver the forms, people were gathered and were talking of the questionnaire as being something to take away their sons. Had they answered YES, or even submitted the forms they believed they would get their sons in trouble with the agitators. My parents now tell me that after learning this situation that it gave them no alternative but to destroy the forms immediately. *because they were frightened I would be taken away from them and would get in trouble with the agitators for being loyal to U.S.* I have asked my parents if they remembered any of the persons concerned, but unfortunately they ~~say~~ the persons that ~~bothered~~ the people were from another block and they do not remember their names. The persons were perhaps just runners for some mob to stir up the people. The folks were anxious about my safety so they tell me now that rather than submit the forms they destroyed them without letting me know. ~~I know from my parents~~ I had been told later ~~that~~ that without my consent or knowledge the registration application forms were either cancelled or confiscated by the so called power groups.

*But I find now from my parents that was not true and the truth is parents destroyed forms because they feared to lose me and feared I would be harmed by power groups.*



I do not remember what I said at the segregation hearing ~~on~~  
(April 18, 1943) but I believe that I did say I did ~~not~~ register  
because I wanted to repatriate with my parents. This was because my  
parents had decided on repatriation and ~~and~~ they did not want me  
to be separated from them and I wanted to be with them. At that time  
~~I believed~~ which was <sup>for</sup> 2 months after the Army W.R.A. registration  
I believed that my application form (Army W.R.A. questionnaire)  
had either been cancelled or confiscated by the so called pressure  
groups like my parents had told me. Up to that time I ~~believed~~  
thought it was funny I didn't receive no acknowledgement for receipt  
of the form I had submitted through my parents and I thought maybe  
it got lost or delayed. When I heard that the pressure groups  
~~cancelled or confiscated~~ the forms I <sup>got</sup> scared because  
of all the agitation, propaganda and wild actions in this camp it  
looked like the pressure groups was in complete control of this camp  
and could do as they pleased and nobody could oppose ~~them~~ them  
and come out with their whole skin. So ~~at~~ the segregation hearing I  
could have said I did not register as I believed the forms was  
confiscated by the so called pressure group and I didn't want to  
be separated from parents and didn't want to risk my life saying  
anything about pressure groups cancelling or confiscating the forms  
submitted since they was so powerful in this camp and could do  
to you as they pleased.



m 8 (u) m

7(B) Yes.

I registered for selective service at Davis before evacuation. I tried to enlist in the Air Force between Jan. and June 1942. I answered Yes-Yes to the loyalty questions in Army W.R.A. questionnaire (but this was destroyed as explained in answer to 7). I think after the ~~forms~~ submitted was destroyed I didn't do anything about it at the time of segregation because of ~~fear~~ of separation from ~~parents~~ parents and because I was afraid of the agitators doing something to me as they was in control of this camp. If parents and me could of been sent back to our home though I would have done it as my rights ~~as citizen~~ as citizen would be recognized and I would have been away from the so called power groups.

8(A) copy affidavit.

8(B) Membership was rather not of my own choice. Parents were coerced by Nakamura and ~~his~~ bunch and a few Kibei leaders to take membership to learn culture and social activities so as to ~~adjust~~ adjust themselves to life in Japan when they were deported taking their citizen children and enrolling them to take membership only later to know what the groups really were. Just a group of terrorists with a sweet little ~~little~~ title. Parents said I should do as told in order that the family stay together in safety and from possible harm. They told parents ~~if~~ if I should refuse I could be separated from parents and ~~parents~~ might receive injury or harm.

8(C) No special activities or offices held. I went to early morning exercises few times then made a false sick report to keep from ~~attending~~ <sup>going</sup> as I just come from working midnight shift and was too tired to take these exercises.



8(D) Discontinuation only meant more trouble and feared violence if I refused continuation. Kibei groups whose names I do not know hinted harm to myself and family if discontinued membership. Rumors were going round that so and so was injured by unknown groups for wanting to discontinue.

8(E) Membership was due to reasons similar as stated in question (B) (A).

8(F) As you may already know the power groups were operating in full, spreading terror and violence throughout the entire camp which prevented discontinuation only for safety's sake.

9(A) Made applications during breaks of terror and violence throughout the entire center. Uprising of hysteria, coercions, fear for the safety of myself and of the family from the terrorist and power groups which were very much active at the time and the authorities provided no effort, in behalf of our safeties. Community hostilities, hysteria time and time again coerced myself to do so.

The main leaders in our block were Tachibana, Nakamura, and Shimizu, and of the three Tachibana was the top man. Afore mentioned people were ~~them~~ issei, and the members were chiefly composed of the ~~the~~ issei's and kibei's. Any orders were passed down from the leaders with pamphlets written in Japanese. I never gave thought to remember the names of these kibei groups but I feared them for the trouble they may cause. The kibei's apparently held their meetings at either Nakamura's or Shimizu's home in our block #4, and any notice would be relayed through our parents as to what they said we must do. I was forced to do as told by my parents with the coercion of the ~~had been~~ leaders.

*Like Tachibana and Nakamura*  
The leaders gave order all members who are citizens must ~~renounce~~ renounce citizenship. ~~the~~ The isseis a kibei's leaders (Nakamura's bunch) then go round and threaten everybody in block citizen children of isseis must renounce. They say all sort of things. They said if you don't do it there will be family separations and hardships on whole family and possible harm. I don't know the names of the kibei but



~~small groups of them come and tell me I should do as told or suffer~~

small groups of them come and tell me I should do as told or suffer consequences. They belong to Nakamura's bunch. Several of these kibe come singly and ask if I have sign for renunciation. Block leader Nakamura himself come and ask me. Some of them asked to see the return receipt and I didn't have any cause I hadn't made application to renounce and I got scared of violence from them for not obeying orders. The propaganda and rumors and the orders of the leaders scared my parents to believe I will get hurt in this camp from these terrorists if I don't do it and I was afraid. Parents and I believe we will be separated if I don't do it and they will be sent to Japan by themselves and I will not see them again. I was fearful of Hoshi Dan (leader) and of the kibe members who were the ones to carry out the orders of leaders and were the terrorists who will do mob violence and may be

~~I and my parents will get harmed. Parents put more pressure on me to decide so I will not be harmed in this camp and so I will not be separated from them which are the things I fear which make me decide I must renounce my citizenship.~~

9(B) Reasons differ when one is subject to hostilities, violence, threats, hysteria than when one is in a sane self state of choice. Block leader (Nakamura) and kibe members came and said everyone at the hearing must make disloyal statement so renunciation will be approved and if didn't do this it will not be approved and power groups will know it and make trouble for myself and family.



9(C) I assure you violence and hostilities existed throughout with the power groups operating within the entire center. Any hesitation was believed to bring violence to myself and family. Fear of violence and hysterical state of mind coerced me but to carry out the renunciation procedure. Nakamura and his kibe groups were there at the time of the hearings to see everybody carried out orders. I didn't want to suffer from mob violence of this crowd and also I was fearing separation from parents. Even after I was shipped out of Tule Lake Center to Bismarck, North Dakota, when they gave me a hearing I couldn't say what I would of like to say because I was coached to say certain answers by the leaders of the group who were interned with me. I felt ~~nevertheless~~ I was ~~known~~ closely watched and feared harm if I should change my mind. My parents and sister were left in Tule Lake and I didn't see them again until sent to Portland to ~~ail~~ for Japan.

9(D) copy affidavit.

9(E) copy affidavit.

10(A) copy affidavit.

10(B) No.

11(B) Applied for draft call at W.R.A. Center (Army W.R.A. questionnaire) but the forms were destroyed by parents an account of fear of power groups as explained in answer to 7.



*In brief.*

In behalf to the answers and reasons to the following questions: 7 - 10

I truthfully and sincerely state that any particular reasons or statements <sup>or</sup> either ~~said~~ verbally/in writing against allegiance to the United States of America <sup>like maybe at Minicute leaving and leaving in Bremen</sup> were solely due to the fact of circumstances prevailing under the wartime duress and hysterical coercions followed by fear for physical violence towards myself and for the safety of my family. Under any circumstances when one is at fear for safety of life, the loved ones one must sacrifice certain privileges for the safety's sake. The very word "safety" which at the time of confusion and hysterical duress was believed to have felt uncertain from the United States Government, forcing us to take steps as it came along. Wartime hysteria, coercions, fears for the sake of safety confinement in camps, racial prejudice were among the main factors people like myself and many thousands of others were misjudged, mistreated confined in camps, only that were of Japanese ancestry. I sometimes wonder what <sup>really</sup> democracy meant. I'm sure it wasn't the way I have been taught in the schools than those years of confinement. I can still recollect

Lincoln's address which he proudly gave at Gettysburg. Of course Lincoln <sup>Before evacuation I was willing to serve in the Army and registered for selective service</sup> has nothing to do with our present times. ~~I do not recall the exact date, however~~ <sup>And later</sup> between Jan. 1942 and June 1942 I remember now of writing

to Washington, D.C. asking for application form to enlist in the United States Air force, <sup>but nothing came of this.</sup> but eventually <sup>I</sup> was evacuated with alien parents and

confined at one of the W.R.A. Centers. <sup>In Tokyo I got notice I was classed 4C.</sup> All was fine except for the feeling of "Confined" to centers not as friends but dangerous enemies.

Along with the aliens of the group then came the day that we were to register for another draft call which the date I do not recollect. I was the first of a small group of boys to make to registration. <sup>(Army WRA questionnaire) at Tokyo</sup> Already the atmosphere of the center were gradually changing from peace to terror. It was then that I felt my first thought of threat simply because of my registration. Terror groups started to assemble which soon took over the entire camp. People threatened, beaten, sometimes, paid with their lives. I learned later <sup>that</sup> without my consent or knowledge the registration application forms were either cancelled or confiscated by the so called power groups, <sup>as explained in my answer to question 7.</sup>

People began to fear for their own safety and helpless. The authorities made no effort <sup>to</sup> for our safety. Everyone seemed to abide

*at Davis, Calif. and was classified 4C.*



to the rules of the power groups now strongly in progress. Only for their safety's sake, which the authorities were powerless or made no efforts to provide for the safety of the people.

I am not trying to make any accusations to any individuals or towards the United States Government but simply to try to make my present status clear for the benefit of myself and perhaps for my whole family. I most sincerely hope that I have made clear to you of the facts and reasons for the steps which I was forced to take during the duress.



6. Yes. Unknown.

Coercions by alien agitators compelled me to do so. Feared physical violence towards myself and family members. Application date unknown however it occurred during segregation and when so called pressure groups were active, other than that any steps taken were by coercions and fear and not of my own accord. It was while I lived with parents in Block #4 Tule Lake Center and after the Army WRA questionnaire and was I think in 1944. Alien agitator Nakamura (Issei Hoshi Dan leader) and his bunch with propaganda convince parents and me that for our safeties sake we should do as told by these agitators as Government will deport Issei parents to Japan and our family will be separated for good and there is possible harm to us in this center if we don't. So folks was worried and put pressure on me to do it so we can stay together.

7. Sincere apologies for in my affidavit first sent I have misunderstood and have the said questions a little mixed up. I always had in mind that the questionnaire of the Army W.R.A. forms was the draft call. The so called draft calls I mentioned was the questionnaire of the Army W.R.A. forms. I am sorry that I had these mixed up and took all this time and not being so accurate about it. The draft call and the questionnaire are but one. I thought the forms of the Army W.R.A. questionnaire was the draft call. Perhaps I should not have adhered to the one word Army W.R.A. questionnaire. My sincere apologies for the mix up. I take this opportunity to make myself more explanatory to the situation.

I was at the Tule Lake Center. The forms I received at our block office, and there were two men whom I vaguely remember. One was a caucasian and the other a Japanese nisei. Yes, I did fill out the forms with the help of my parents. With my memories refreshed many things pertaining to the questionnaire is clear to me now, and whereabouts of that questionnaire. Perhaps I should have inquired my parents long ago about the questionnaire and this would have saved much time. I shall relate the facts as told me from my parents for it may make the situation much clearer. My father who speaks, read, and write English remembers that I gave "Yes" answer and swore unqualified allegiance to the United States and "Yes" answer that I was willing to serve in armed forces. I remember that I was a "Yes-Yes" man in that questionnaire. I was the first of a small group of boys to make the registration. I worked on the night shift as motor pool dispatcher, midnight shift, and slept during the day which made it necessary to ask my parents to deliver the completed forms to the office. I did not find out until now from my parents the forms was never delivered. My parents destroyed it without my knowing, when all along I had taken it for granted that it was delivered. Time elapsed and I received no reply as to the forms submitted. The trouble and rumors were spreading then throughout the camp. People were saying that the completed forms were destroyed or cancelled. Then again I took it for granted that it was lost too for I had received no acknowledgement for receipt of the form submitted.

I learned from my parents now that on the way to deliver the forms, people were gathered and were talking of the questionnaire as being something to take away their sons. Had they answered YES, or even submitted the forms they believed they would get their sons in trouble with the agitators. My parents now tell me that after learning this situation that it gave them no alternative but to destroy the forms immediately, because they were frightened I would be taken away from them and would get in trouble with the agitators for being loyal to U.S. I have asked my parents if they remembered any of the persons concerned, but unfortunately they say the persons that bothered the people were from another block and they do not remember their names. The persons were perhaps just runners for some mob to stir up the people. The folks were anxious about my safety so they tell me now that rather than submit the forms they destroyed them without letting me know. I had been told later that without my consent or knowledge the registration application forms were either cancelled or confiscated by the so called power groups. But I find now from my parents that was not true and the truth is parents destroyed forms because they feared to lose me and feared I would be harmed by pressure groups.



7(A) continued

I do not remember what I said at the segregation hearing (April 18, 1943) but I believe that I did say I did not register because I wanted to repatriate with my parents. This was because my parents had decided on repatriation and they did not want me to be separated from them and I wanted to be with them. At that time which was 1 or 2 months after the Army W.R.A. registration I believed that my application form (Army W.R.A. questionnaire) had either been cancelled or confiscated by the so called pressure groups like my parents had told me. Up to that time I thought it was funny I didn't receive no acknowledgement for receipt of the form I had submitted through my parents and I thought maybe it got lost or delayed. When I heard that the pressure groups ~~XXXXXX~~ cancelled or confiscated the forms I got scared because of all the agitation, propaganda and wild actions in this camp it looked like the pressure groups was in complete control of this camp and could do as they pleased and nobody could oppose them and come out with their whole skin. So at the segregation hearing I could have said I did not register as I believed the forms was confiscated by the so called pressure group and I didn't want to be separated from parents and didn't want to risk my life saying anything about pressure groups cancelling or confiscating the forms submitted since they was so powerful in this camp and could do to you as they pleased.

7(B) Yes.

I registered for selective service at Davis before evacuation. I tried to enlist in the Air Force between Jan. and June 1942. I answered Yes-Yes to the loyalty questions in Army W.R.A. questionnaire (but this was destroyed as explained in answer to 7). I think after the forms submitted was destroyed I didn't do anything about it at the time of segregation because of fear of separation from parents and because I was afraid of the agitators doing something to me as they was in control of this camp. If parents and me could of been sent back to our home though I would have done it as my rights as citizen would be recognized and I would have been away from the so called power groups.

8(A) (Note: Answer should be "Yes" to membership in the Hokoku Seinen-Dan  
"Date unknown")

8(B) Membership was rather not of my own choice. Parents were coerced by Nakamura and his bunch and a few Kibei leaders to take membership to learn culture and social activities so as to adjust themselves to life in Japan when they were deported taking their citizen children and enrolling them to take membership only later to know what the groups really were. Just a group of terrorists with a sweet little title. Parents said I should do as told in order that the family stay together in safety and from possible harm. They told parents if I should refuse I could be separated from parents and might receive injury or harm.

8(C) No special activities or offices held. I went to early morning exercises few times then made a false sick report to keep from going as I just come from working midnight shift and was too tired to take these exercises.

8(D) Discontinuation only meant more trouble and feared violence if I refused continuation. Kibei groups whose names I do not know hinted harm to myself and family if discontinued membership. Rumors were going round that so and so was injured by unknown groups for wanting to discontinue.

8(E) Membership was due to reasons similar as stated in question 8(B).

8(F) As you may already know the power groups were operating in full, spreading terror and violence throughout the entire camp which prevented discontinuation only for safety's sake.



9(A) Made applications during breaks of terror and violence throughout the entire center. Uprising of hysteria, coercions, fear for the safety of myself and of the family from the terrorist and power groups which were very much active at the time and the authorities provided no effort, in behalf of our safeties. Community hostilities, hysteria time and time again coerced myself to do so.

The main leaders in our block were Tachibana, Nakamura, and Shimizu, and of the three Tachibana was the top man. Aforementioned people were issei, and the members were chiefly composed of the issei's and kibeis. Any orders were passed down from the leaders with pamphlets written in Japanese. I never gave thought to remember the names of these kibeis groups but I feared them for the trouble they may cause. The kibeis apparently held their meetings at either Nakamura's or Shimizu's home in our block #4, and any notice would be relayed through our parents as to what they said we must do. I was forced to do as told by my parents with the coercion of the leaders.

The leaders like Tachibana and Nakamura gave order all members who are citizens must renounce citizenship. The isseis and kibeis leaders (Nakamura's bunch) then go round and threaten everybody in block citizen children of isseis must renounce. They say all sort of things. They said if you don't do it there will be family separations and hardships on whole family and possible harm. I don't know the names of the kibeis but small groups of them come and tell me I should do as told or suffer consequences. They belong to Nakamura's bunch. Several of these kibeis come singly and ask if I have sign for renunciation. Block leader Nakamura himself come and ask me. Some of them asked to see the return receipt and I didn't have any cause I hadn't made application to renounce and I got scared of violence from them for not obeying orders. The propaganda and rumors and the orders of the leaders scared my parents to believe I will get hurt in this camp from these terrorists if I don't do it and I was afraid. Parents and I believe we will be separated if I don't do it and they will be sent to Japan by themselves and I will not see them again. I was fearful of Hoshi Dan (leader) and of the kibeis members who were the ones to carry out the order of leaders and were the terrorists who will do mob violence and may be I and my parents will get harmed. Parents put more pressure on me to decide so I will not be harmed in this camp and so I will not be separated from them which are the things I fear which make me decide I must renounce my citizenship.

9(B) Reasons differ when one is subject to hostilities, violence, threats, hysteria than when one is in a sane self state of choice. Block leader (Nakamura) and kibeis members came and said everyone at the hearing must make disloyal statement so renunciation will be approved and if I didn't do this it will not be approved and power groups will know it and make trouble for myself and family.

9(C) I assure you violence and hostilities existed throughout with the power groups operating within the entire center. Any hesitation was believed to bring violence to myself and family. Fear of violence and hysterical state of mind coerced me but to carry out the renunciation procedure. Nakamura and his kibeis groups were there at the time of the hearings to see everybody carried out orders. I didn't want to suffer from mob violence of this crowd and also I was fearing separation from parents. Even after I was shipped out of Tule Lake Center to Bismarck, North Dakota, when they gave me a hearing I couldn't say what I would of like to say because I was coached to say certain answers by the leaders of the group who were interned with me. I felt I was closely watched and feared harm if I should change my mind. My parents and sister were left in Tule Lake and I didn't see them again until sent to Portland to sail for Japan.

9(D) Believe me, if there were no fear or violence etc, I would not have filed for application forms to start with.

9(E) Such requests were only believed to bring violence to myself.

10(A) At the time of the crisis with no funds, guarantee for the safety from the hostile citizens of caucasian ancestry, believed alien parents would be departed gave me no other choice but to accompany them fearing separation forever.

10(B) No

11(B) Applied for draft call at W.R.A. Center (Army W.R.A. questionnaire) but the forms were destroyed by parents on account of fear of power groups as explained in answer to 7.



In behalf to the answers and reasons to the following questions: 7 - 10

I truthfully and sincerely state that any particular reasons or statement if I said either verbally or in writing against allegiance to the United States of America like maybe at renunciation hearing or hearing in Bismarck were solely due to the fact of circumstances prevailing under the wartime duress and hysterical coercions followed by fear for physical violence towards myself and for the safety of my family. Under any circumstances when one is at fear for safety of life, the loved ones, one must sacrifice certain privileges for the safety's sake. The very word "safety" which at the time of confusion and hysterical duress was believed to have felt uncertain from the United States Government, forcing us to take steps as it came along. Wartime hysteria, coercions, fears for the sake of safety confinement in camps, racial prejudice were among the main factors people like myself and many thousands of others were misjudged, mistreated confined in camps, only that were of Japanese ancestry. I sometimes wonder what really democracy meant. I'm sure it wasn't the way I have been taught in the schools than those years of confinement. I can still recollect Lincoln's address which he proudly gave at Gettysburg. Of course Lincoln has nothing to do with our present times. Before evacuation I was willing to serve in the Army and registered for selective service at Davis, California, and was classified 4F. And later, between Jan. 1942 and June 1942 I remember now of writing to Washington, D.C. asking for application form to enlist in the United States Air Force but nothing came of this. Eventually I was evacuated with alien parents and confined at one of the W.R.A. Centers. In Tule Lake I got notice I was classed 4C. All was fine except for the feeling of "Confined" to centers not as friends but dangerous enemies. Along with the aliens of the group when came the day that we were to register for another draft call which the date I do not recollect. I was the first of a small group of boys to make to registration (Army WRA questionnaire) at Tule Lake. Already the atmosphere of the center were gradually changing from peace to terror. It was then that I felt my first thought of threat simply because of my registration. Terror groups started to assemble which soon took over the entire camp. People threatened, beaten, sometimes, paid with their lives. I learned later that without my consent or knowledge the registration application forms were either cancelled or confiscated by the so called power groups, as explained in my answer to question 7.

People began to fear for their own safety and helpless. The authorities made no efforts for our safety. Everyone seemed to abide to the rules of the power groups now strongly in progress. Only for their safety's sake, which the authorities were powerless or made no efforts to provide for the safety of the people.

I am not trying to make any accusations to any individuals or towards the United States Government but simply to try to make my present status clear for the benefit of myself and perhaps for my whole family. I most sincerely hope that I have made clear to you of the facts and reasons for the steps which I was forced to take during the duress.



In behalf to the answer and reasons to the following questions:  
7 - 10

I truthfully and sincerely state that any particular reasons or statement if I said either verbally or in writing against allegiance to the United States of America like maybe at renunciation hearing or hearing in Bismarck were solely due to the fact of circumstances prevailing under the wartime duress and hysterical coercions followed by fear for physical violence towards myself and for the safety of my family. Under any circumstances when one is at fear for safety of life, the loved ones, one must sacrifice certain privileges for the safety's sake. The very word "safety" which at the time of confusion and hysterical duress was believed to have felt uncertain from the United States Government, forcing us to take steps as it came along. Wartime hysteria, coercions, fears for the sake of safety confinement in camps, racial prejudice were among the main factors people like myself and many thousands of others were misjudged, mistreated confined in camps, only that were of Japanese ancestry. I sometimes wonder what really democracy meant. I'm sure it wasn't the way I have been taught in the schools than these years of confinement I can still recollect Lincoln's address which he proudly gave at Gettysburg. Of course Lincoln has nothing to do with our present times. Before evacuation I was willing to serve in the Army and registered for selective service at Davis, California, and was classified 4F. And later, between Jan. 1942 and June 1942 I remember now of writing to Washington, D. C. asking for application form to enlist in the United States Air Force but nothing came of this. Eventually I was evacuated with alien parents and confined at one of the W. R. A. Centers. In Tule Lake I got notice I was classed 4C. All was fine except for the feeling of "confined" to centers not as friends but dangerous enemies. Along with the aliens of the group when came the day that we were to register for another draft call which the date I do not recollect. I was the first of a small group of boys to make to registration (Army WRA questionnaire) at Tule Lake. Already the atmosphere of the center were gradually changing from peace to terror. It was then that I felt my first thought of threat simply because of my registration. Terror groups started to assemble which soon took over the entire camp. People threaten, beaten, sometimes, paid with their lives. I learned later that without my consent or knowledge the registration application forms were either cancelled or confiscated by the so called power groups, as explained in my answer to question 7.

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I am not trying to make any accusations to any individuals or towards the United States Government but simply to try to make my present status clear for the benefit of myself and perhaps for my whole family. I most sincerely hope that I have made clear to you of the facts and reasons for the step which I was forced to take during the duress.



7(A) Perhaps I should not have adhered to the one word Army W.R.A. questionnaire. My sincere apologies for the mix up. I take this opportunity to make myself more explanatory to the situation.

I was at the Tule Lake Center. The forms I received at our bolck office, and there were two men whom I vaguely remember. One was a caucasian and the other a Japanese nisei. Yes, I did fill out the forms with the help of my parents. With my memories refreshed many things pertaining to the questionnaire is clear to me now, and whereabouts of that questionnaire. Perhaps I should have inquired my parents long ago about the questionnaire and this would have saved much time. I shall relate the facts as told me from my parents for it may make the situation much clearer. My father who speaks, read, and write English remembers that I gave "Yes" answer and swore unqualified allegiance to the United States and "Yes" answer that I was willing to serve in armed forces. I remember that I was a "Yes-Yes" man in that questionnaire. I was the first of a small group of boys to make the registration. I worked on the night shift as motor pool dispatcher, midnight shift, and slept during the day which made it necessary to ask my parents to deliver the completed forms to the office. I did not find out until now from my parents the forms was never delivered. My parents destroyed it without my knowing, when all along I had taken it for granted that it was delivered. Time elapsed and I received no reply as to the forms submitted. The trouble and rumors were spreading then throughout the camp. People were saying that the completed forms were destroyed or cancelled. Then again I took it for granted that it was lost too for I had received no acknowledgement for receipt of the form submitted.

I learned from my parents now that on the way to deliver the forms, people were gathered and were talking of the questionnaire as being something to take away their sons. Had they answered YES, or even submitted the forms they believed they would get their sons in trouble with the agitators. My parents now tell me that after learning this situation that it gave them no alternative but to destroy the forms immediately, because they were frightened I would be taken away from them and would get in trouble with the agitators for being loyal to U. S. I have asked my parents if they remembered any of the persons concerned, but unfortunately they say the persons that bothered the people were from another block and they do not remember their names. The persons were perhaps just runners for some mob to stir up the people. The folks were anxious about my safety so they tell me now that rather than submit the forms they destroyed them without letting me know. I had been told later that without my consent or knowledge the registration application forms were either cancelled or confiscated by the so called power groups. But I find now from my parents that was not true and the truth is parents destroyed forms because they feared to lose me and feared I would be harmed by pressure groups.

I do not remember what I said at the segregation hearing (April 18, 1943) but I believe that I did say I did not register because I wanted to repatriate with my parents. This was because my parents had decided on repatriation and they did not want me to be separated from them and I wanted to be with them. At that time which was 1 or 2 months after the Army W.R.A. registration I believed that my application form (Army W.R.A. questionnaire) had either been cancelled or confiscated by the so called pressure groups like my parents had told me.

7(A)

Up to that time I thought it was funny I didn't receive no acknowledgement for receipt of the form I had submitted through my parents and I thought maybe it got lost or delayed. When I heard that the pressure groups cancelled or confiscated the forms I got scared because of all the agitation, propaganda and wild actions in this camp it looked like the pressure groups was in complete control of this camp and could do as they pleased and nobody could oppose them and come out with their whole skin. So at the segregation hearing I could have said I did not register as I believed the forms was confiscated by the so called pressure group and I didn't want to be separated from parents and didn't want to risk my life saying anything about pressure groups cancelling or confiscating the forms submitted since they were so powerful in this camp and could do to you as they pleased.



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		Date of Birth	
Savaye A. TATARO (THOMAS)		JAN 29 1922	
2. If born prior to December 1, 1924	(A) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality?	When	Where
	did not know / possessed Japanese nationality		
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		
1926	1927	visit (accompanied by parents)	
1933	1933	" " " "	
5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:			
School		Period of Attendance	
NONE		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..... Unknown, and your reasons for so applying: Coercions by aliens agitators emped me to do so. Feared physical violence towards myself and family members. Application date unknown however it occurred during segregation and when so called pressure groups were active, other than that any steps taken were by coercions and fear and not of my own accord. It was while I lived with parents in Block #4 Tule Lake Center and after the Army WRA questionnaire and was I think in 1944. Alien agitator Nakamura (Issei Hoshi Dan Leader) and this bunch with propaganda convince parents and me that for our safeties sake we should do as told by these agitators as Government will deport Issei parents to Japan and our family will be separated for good and there is possible to us in this center if we don't.			
7. (A) Have you ever expressly indicated that you would not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States?		Have you ever declined to answer when asked whether you would swear unqualified allegiance?	
Or have you ever given a qualified answer to such question asked at War Relocation Centers? If so, give your reasons: Sincere apologies for in my affidavit first sent I have misunderstood and have the said questions a little mixed up. I always had in mind that the questionnaire of the Army W.R.A. forms was the draft call. The so called draft calls I mentioned was the questionnaire of the Army W.R.A. forms. I am sorry that I had these mixed up and took all this time and not being so accurate about it. The draft call and the questionnaire are but one. I thought the forms of the Army W.R.A. questionnaire was the draft call.			
(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 registered for selective service at Davis before evacuation. I tried to enlist in the Air Force between Jan. and June 1942. I answered YES YES to the loyalty questions in Army W.R.A. questionnaire (but this was destroyed as explained in answer to (7)). I think after the forms submitted was destroyed I didn't do any.			



7(B)

(supplement)

anything about it at the time of segregation because of fear of separation from parents and because I was afraid of the agitators doing something to me as they was in control of this camp. If parents and me could of been sent back to our home though I would have done it as my rights as citizen would be recognized and I would have been away from the so called power groups.



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

8. (A) WERE YOU EVER AT ANY TIME A MEMBER OF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS:	Answer		Period of Membership
	Yes	No	
Black Dragon Society (Kokuryu Kai)			
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)			
Kibei 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	X		Unknown
Hokoku Joshi Seinen-Dan			
Sokoku Kenkyu Seinen-Dan			
Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-Dan			

(B) Give reasons for becoming a member: Membership was rather not of my own choice. Parents were coerced by Nakamura and his bunch and a few kibe leaders to take membership to learn culture and social activities so as to adjust themselves to life in Japan when they were deported taking their citizen children and enrolling them to take membership only later to know what the groups really were. Just a group of terrorists with a sweet little title. Parents said I should do as told in order that the family stay together in safety and from possible harm. told parents if I should refuse I could be separated from parents and might receive injury or harm.

(C) State nature of your activity and offices you held: No special activities or office held. I went to early morning exercises few times then made a false sick report to keep from going as I just come from working midnite shift and was too tired to take these exercise.

(D) If you voluntarily discontinued membership in any of the aforementioned organizations, give approximate date and reasons for so doing: Discontinuation only meant more trouble and feared violence if I refused continuation. Kibe groups whose names I do not know hinted harm to myself and family if discontinued membership. Rumors were going around that so and so was injured by unknown groups for wanting to discontinue.



- (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:

Membership was due to reasons similar as stated in question 8(b)

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

As you already may know the power groups were operating in full, spreading terror and violence throughout the entire camp which prevented discontinuation only for safety's sake.

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

Give reasons for so doing: Made applications during breaks of terror and violence throughout the

entire center. Uprising of hysteria, coercions, fear for the safety of myself and or the family from the terrorist and power groups which were very active at the time and the authorities provided no efforts, in behalf of our safeties. Community hostilities, hysteria time and time again coerced myself to do so.

The main leaders in our block were Tachibana, Nakamura, and Shimizu, and of the three Tachibana was the top man. Aforementioned people were issei, and the members were chiefly composed of the issei's and kibeis. Any order were passed down from the leaders with pamphlets written in Japanese. I never gave thought to remember the names of these kibeis groups but I feared them for the trouble they may cause. The kibeis apparently held their meetings at either Nakamura's or Shimizu's home in our block #4, and any notice would be relayed through our parents as to what they said we must do. I was forced to do as told by my parents with the coercion of the leaders.

The leaders like Tachibana and Nakamura gave order all members who are citizens must renounce citizenship. The issei and kibeis leaders (Nakamura's bunkh) then went around and threatened everybody in block citizen children of issei must renounce. They say all sort of things. They said if you don't do it there will be family separations and hardships on whole family and possible harm. I don't know the name of the kibeis but small

- (B) If reasons given in answer to preceding question differ from reasons given to officer who held renunciation hearing, give your explanation for difference: Reasons differ when one is subject to hostilities, violence, threats, hysteria

than when one is in a sane self state of choice. Block leader (Nakamura) and kibeis members came and said everyone at the hearing must make disloyal statement so renunciation will be approved and if I didn't do this it will not be approved and power groups will know it and make trouble for myself and family.

- (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 assure violence and hostilities existed through

out with the power groups operating within the entire center. Any hesitation was believed to bring violence to myself and family. Fear of violence and hysterical state of mind coerced me but to carry out the renunciation procedure. Nakamura and his kibeis group were there at the time of the hearings to see everybody carried out orders. I didn't want to suffer from mob violence of this crowd and also I was fearing separation from parents. Even after I was shipped out of Tule Lake Center to Bismarck, North Dakota, when they gave me a hearing I couldn't say what I would of like to say because I was coached to say certain answers by the leaders of the group who were interned with me. I felt I was closely watched and feared harm if I should change my mind. My parents and sisters were left in Tule Lake and I didn't see them again until sent to Portland to sail for Japan.

- (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: Believe me, if there were no fear or violence etc, I would not have filed for application forms to start with.

- (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:

Such requests were only believed to bring violence to myself.



9(A)

groups of them come and tell me I should do as told or suffer consequences. They belong to Nakamura's bunch. Several of these kibe<sup>n</sup> come sigly and ask if I have sign for renunciation. Block leader Nakamura himself come and ask me. Some of them asked to see the return receipt and I didn't have any cause I hadn't made application to renounce and I got scared of violence from them for not obeying orders. The propaganda and rumors and the orders of the leaders scared my parents to believe I will get hurt in this camp from these terrorists if I don't do it and I was afraid. Parents and I believe we will be separated if I don't do it and they will be sent to Japan by themselves and I will not see them again. I was fearful of Hoshi Dan (leader) and of the kibe<sup>n</sup> members who were the ones to carry out order of leaders and were the terrorists who will do mob violence and may be I and my parents will get harmed. Parents put more pressure on me to decide so I will not be harmed in this camp ~~in this camp~~ and so I will not be separated from them which are the things I fear which make me decide I must renounce my citizenship.



(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.

at the time of the crisis with no funds, guarantee for the safety from the hostile citizens of caucasian ancestry, believed alien parents would be deported gave me no other choice but to accompany them fearing separation forever.

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

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

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

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

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

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. Applied for draft call at WRA center (ARMY WRA questionnaire) but the forms were destroyed by parents on account of fear of power groups as explained in answers to 7

(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 KYOTO  
CITY OF KOBE  
CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Consulate seal

Service No. 4996  
No Fee Prescribed

James Thomas Paparo  
(Signature in full of applicant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19 \_\_\_\_\_ 55

/s/ W. A. Mitchell  
William A. Mitchell  
Vice Consul of the United States  
of America in and for Kobe,  
Japan



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## PERSONAL QUESTIONNAIRE

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

- State your full name. SANAYE THOMAS TAHARA
- Male? ☒ Female? ☐ Maiden Name? \_\_\_\_\_
- Birth place? FRESNO CALIF. Birth date? 1/29/22
- Present address: 831 HAMANO-CHO J. GOZEN MURA  
SAIKI GUN, HIROSHIMA JAPAN

## PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS

- Where did you live before evacuation? DAVIS, CALIF.
- What was your occupation before evacuation? FARM
- Who, if anyone, was ~~wholly~~ or partially dependent upon you for support at the time you were evacuated? PARENTS
- Where did your father and mother reside at the time of evacuation? DAVIS, CALIF.

Were they aliens? yes

What were their ages at the time of evacuation? FATHER 51 MOTHER 47

Were your parents both evacuated also? yes Was either of them in ill health while in a WRA Center? no Was either of them hospitalized while in a WRA Center? no

If so, when and in what Center? \_\_\_\_\_

Were you or any other members of your family in ill health while in a WRA Center? no

If so, state who was, and, if hospitalized, state when, for what period of time, and in what Center? \_\_\_\_\_

- When and where were you married? Sept. 1946. JAPAN  
What is the name of your spouse? MIEKO TAHARA (deceased)  
Is your spouse (wife or husband) a U. S. citizen, a renunciant or an alien? alien

- What are the names, birthdates and birthplaces of your children? KIMIKO TAHARA  
NOV. 5, 1947. HIROSHIMA KEN JAPAN

- What members of your family were evacuated with you? Parents and sister

- State what members of your family (spouse, mother, father, brothers, sisters or children), were in Japan during the war? NONE



9. Who of them, if any, were U. S. citizens? sister
10. Did any of them serve in the Japanese armed forces? none
11. State what members, if any, of your spouse's family (your father-in-law, mother-in-law, sisters-in-law, brothers-in-law, or step-children) were in Japan during the war and whether they are U. S. citizens or Japanese aliens? none
12. Did you suffer any property losses by reason of your evacuation? ~~yes~~ Did you file a claim to recover losses you suffered by reason of your evacuation? ~~yes~~ For what amount did you file your claim? ..... What amount did you receive in settlement of your claims? ..... Did your parents suffer any property losses by reason of evacuation? yes If so, for what amount did they file claims? \$5,000 What amount did they receive in settlement of their claims? none
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? .....

#### Re: LEAVES

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? .....



in regards to Questions 27-28

These are the questions which I always have difficulties in making out due to the fact that I do not remember all which took place during the hearings. I only vaguely remember making out the forms, which after doing so gave me trouble later from the so called groups of Kibers through my parents. After my application my parents who already were in fear because of my registering, informed me that we may be given trouble from the groups. I did not receive any harm but received warnings that I should be more careful and this matter of registering would be canceled some way or the other in that sort of way. I was so much in fear that I just don't remember exactly what took place. We all thought of our own safety during the confusion and duress. As far as the draft problem is concerned, I was never afraid of the draft. I often wonder



why we weren't drafted and skipped  
out involuntarily from this troubled  
camp, perhaps then it would've  
saved us people from getting  
involved in our present predicament.  
I sincerely hope that this will enable you  
to calculate the answers accordingly.



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

What happened to them?

When and where did the occurrences take place?

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? Tule Lake Center

18. To what WRA Center were you next transferred? NO TRANSFER

19. In what Block did you live there? Block #4  
With whom did you share quarters there? parents

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

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

When did you make that application? 1944

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

Forced to do so to keep family together

Did any of the following persons also make applications for repatriation to Japan?

Your husband? wife? father? ☒ mother? ☒ brothers?

sisters? ☒ 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?

Tule Lake Center

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?



22. Did you make more than one application for repatriation to Japan, and, if so, when and where did you do so? do not recollect

23. What members of your family pressured you into applying for repatriation to Japan?

Parents

What did they say to you to get you to apply for repatriation? They feared deportation and urged me to do so in order to stay together.

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

If those persons were leaders or members of any organization state the name of the organization. Hashi Dan

What did those persons tell you to get you to apply for repatriation? For our families sake, we should do as told by these agitators - and to keep from family separation

25. What did you then believe would happen to you if you did not make an application for repatriation to Japan? that our family would be separated for good and possible harm

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

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.? \_\_\_\_\_; in an area hostile to Japanese? \_\_\_\_\_; that you might be drafted into the armed forces? \_\_\_\_\_; that you would be separated from alien members of your family you believed would be deported to Japan? ✓

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 a Kibei? \_\_\_\_\_; or that it intended to deport you to Japan because your parents were there? \_\_\_\_\_; 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? ✓; and that they wanted you to be with them and not be separated from them? ✓

#### 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? Tol Lake Center

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

remember correctly



29. Did you give a negative answer to Question No. 27? *do not remember*; to Question No. 28? .....  
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? ..... Who were the family members who did this? *do not remember*

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

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

31. Did any other persons pressure or threaten you into giving "No" answers to those questions or into refusing to answer those questions? ..... 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? *approx. 10 yrs have elapsed since the days at Tule Lake Center during camp life I was so confused I do not*

*REMEMBER*  
What did those persons say to you to get you to give "No" answers to those questions or to refuse to answer those questions? .....

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? .....

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? .....

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? .....

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? .....

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? ..... 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? ..... From what parent or family members did you fear separation? .....

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? ..... Who told you that this might happen to you? .....

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? ..... Who told you that this might happen to you? .....

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? ..... Name the group and its leaders or members from whom you feared this danger? .....

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

42. Were you, or any member of your family, or any friend or anyone else attacked by members of the pressure groups in that Center for showing loyalty to the U. S.? ..... or opposition to the pressure groups? ..... 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? ..... Who told you this? .....

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

45. Did you ever give a "Yes" answer to Question No. 27? .....; to Question No. 28? .....; 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? .....

46. When and where did you first register for the draft? Davis, Calif.

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

upon relocating to the Tule Lake center  
In what Center were you when you received it? Tule Lake

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? not definite but I think it was before

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

Did you sign such a petition before you answered the Army Questionnaire in February or March, 1943 or afterward? ..... Did you sign such a petition before you made a request for repatriation to Japan or afterward? ..... When were your parents first placed on the free list or notified that they could be relocated? .....

NONE

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? .....

NONE

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? .....; without the citizen members of your family likewise being freed from detention? .....; without the alien members of your family also being freed? ..... Would you have been willing only if the Government would assure you that you would be relocated safe from harm from



Caucasians?       ; that the citizen members of your family would be relocated safe from harm?       ; and that the alien members of your family would be relocated safely?       . Were 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.?       .

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?       . What draft classification did you finally receive?       . After your release from camp did you volunteer for service in our armed forces?       . Were you drafted into the armed forces?       . When       ; into what branch?       ; what period of time did you serve?       ; where did you serve?       ; what was your Serial Number?       . Have you received an Honorable Discharge from such service?       ; what is the date of that Discharge?       .

#### Re: MEMBERSHIP IN ORGANIZATIONS

50. Were you at any time a member of the Hoshi Dan?       ; Seinen Dan?       ; or Joshi Dan?       ; at the Tule Lake Center?       . When did you become a member? 1944. How long were you a member? about 1 1/2 yrs.. When did you stop being a member?       . In what Block did you live at the time you became a member? #4. What was the name of your Block Manager? SHINBO. With whom did you share living quarters at the Tule Lake Center? FAMILY. What organizations were active in that Block? HOSHI DAN SEINEN DAN. What were the names of the leaders of the organizations in your Block? NAKAMURA.
51. Was your father? yes or mother? yes a member of any organizations? Hoshi Dan by coercion from Nakamura. Did they persuade you to become a member? yes. What did they say to you to persuade you to become a member? that I should do as told in order that the family stay together in safety and from possible harm. What other members of your family were members of the Hoshi Dan?       ; Joshi Dan?       ; Seinen Dan?       . Why did they become members?       .
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? NAKAMURA (ISSEI) and a few Kibei leaders.



53. What did they tell you to persuade you to become a member? *that if I should refuse, I would be separated with parents*  
 What did they say would happen to you if you did not become a member? *I would be in trouble and separated with parents who were to be deported no matter*
54. What did you believe would happen to you if you did not become a member? *for members of family might receive injury or harm and separation*
55. What office, if any, did you hold in the organization? *NONE*

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

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

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

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

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

As a member did you attend any morning calisthenic exercises? *yes* Approximately how often did you join in the calisthenics? *2 or 3 times then I made a false sick report to keep from attending*

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

Did you participate in any of their marching demonstrations? *yes* If so, how many? *2 or 3 times applied false sick report as of 11:30 PM*

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

56. Did you tell anyone you wanted to drop membership? \_\_\_\_\_ State the names of the persons you told you wanted to drop membership. *didn't dare to*

Did anybody warn you that you could not withdraw from membership? *yes* Who gave you such a warning? *Kiber groups I do not know*

What did they tell you would happen if you dropped your membership or tried to drop membership? *hinted harm to myself and family*

Had you learned that anyone who tried to drop membership had been threatened or had been beaten up for trying to drop membership? *yes* Who, if you know, was beaten for trying to do it? *RUMORS were going around that so & so was injured by unknown groups.*

What group did you hear was responsible for beating persons who tried to withdraw from membership? *these groups were known only as agitators & terrorists consisting mostly of Kiber's*

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? *Groups known as agitators & terrorists*



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

*do not remember*

Did you fear that if you dropped membership you would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when you were deported to Japan? .....

59. Were you told that if you tried to drop membership the organization leaders would report this matter to the Japanese Government and that your alien parents would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when they were sent to Japan for not being able to control your actions? ..... Who told you this? .....

*not sure but there were rumors in that nature*  
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? *short* Did you wear any insignia of the organization and, if so, what insignia? *rising sun (forced to wear)*

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 *myself. I was newly picked up for the reason I worked the night shift and happened to be located near the vicinity of the incident*

62. What was the nature of your employment and where did you work while you were in Tule Lake? *Motoc Pool dispatcher*

What were your working hours? *midnight shift* Were you working while you were a member of any organization at Tule? *no* What were the names of some of your fellow workers? *Nob S. Hatake, G. Nishimura, James Okubo, Matt Morita, Roy Kawasaki*

63. Were you, or any member of your family, or any friend attacked by any members of any of the pressure groups at Tule Lake? ..... Who was? .....

*none*

When? ..... By whom? .....



**Re: REQUESTS FOR FORMS UPON WHICH  
TO RENOUNCE CITIZENSHIP**

64. When did you send a letter to the Attorney General or the Justice Department asking for forms upon which to renounce your citizenship? late in 44 not sure of exact month

(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 will be closed within a year? yes. Did you send it *between* December 21, 1944 and January 29, 1945? .....

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

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

(a) From what source did you learn about that announcement of January 29, 1945: In the Newell Star? .....; from a notice on a bulletin board? .....; from the Block Manager? .....; from what other persons? .....

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

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

67. If the announcement of December 21, 1944, that all Centers would be closed within a year and the announcement of January 29, 1945, that Tule Lake Center would be kept open and there would not be any forcible relocations did not have anything to do with your decision to renounce your citizenship did you send the letter to the Justice Department asking for forms upon which to renounce citizenship because of any of the following fears, namely:

(a) fear of separation from *alien members* of your family, such as father? / mother? / father-in-law? ..... mother-in-law? ..... step-father? ..... step-mother? ..... other aliens? ..... who you believed were to be deported to Japan? /; (b) fear of



being separated from *citizen members* of your family, such as your 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 threat 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? ..... Did you read that announcement in the Newell Star? .....; from a bulletin board? .....; or learn about it from the Block Manager? .....; or from other persons and, if so, name the persons: .....

69. Did you send the letter to the Justice Department asking for forms upon which to renounce your citizenship because you feared that December 21, 1944, announcement meant that you and the citizen members of your family would be forcibly relocated without money, a home or job in an area where people were hostile to Japanese while the war still was going on unless you renounced your citizenship? NO Were you afraid of being relocated because you had heard that jobs were scarce? .....; that employers did not wish to hire Japanese and you might not get work to support yourself and your family? .....; that the public was hostile to Japanese and you feared mob violence? ..... If you had been forcibly relocated what members of your family would you then have had to support? .....

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

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

70. Did you send that letter because you believed that if you sent for the forms and renounced your citizenship that you would be interned by the Justice Department and could stay in camp until the war ended and then be safely relocated when public hostility to Japanese died down? NO Who told you that this could be done? .....

71. Did any members of your family fear or tell you that you would be forcibly relocated and run the risk of danger from hostile Caucasians unless you sent that letter and renounced your citizenship and, if so, what members of your family told you this? NO

72. Were any members of your family 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? yes  
Hostile POW & the terrorists who were  
the COACHER



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? Parents

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

sister

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

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. (Issei) NAKAMURA,

HASHI, DAN

76. What members of your family were in the Tule Lake Center at the time you sent that letter to the Justice Department? Parents

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

Parents urged me to do so

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

and its leaders

77. Did your husband? \_\_\_\_\_ wife? \_\_\_\_\_ father? \_\_\_\_\_ mother? \_\_\_\_\_ brothers? \_\_\_\_\_ sisters? \_\_\_\_\_ in-laws? \_\_\_\_\_ force you to send a letter requesting forms on which to renounce your citizenship so that you wouldn't be separated from them by being forced to relocate while they remained in camp or finally were deported to Japan? If such person or persons were citizens of the U. S. state whether they already had sent for forms upon which to renounce their citizenship? \_\_\_\_\_

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

78. Did you send that letter requesting forms upon which to renounce citizenship because you heard that alien members of your family who had requested repatriation to Japan would have to stay in the Center until they could be exchanged or removed to Japan and that you ultimately would have to be relocated in this country and thus be separated from them unless you applied for renunciation? \_\_\_\_\_ Who told you this might happen if you didn't renounce your citizenship? \_\_\_\_\_

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? NO

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. Hoshi Dan leaders & her parents
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? .....; that you feared that you might be confined to camp until the war ended? .....; which might take many years? ..... or that if the war did not come to an end you would be kept in camp forever? ..... or that when and if the war ended the Government might deport you to Japan? ..... and that you wanted to get away from camp life? ..... 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? .....
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? .....; and then didn't give you any protection in the Tule Lake Center from the threats and violence of gangs? .....; and because the police didn't give any protection to the residents? .....; and you were scared by the soldiers moving in and driving the residents around and searching their quarters? .....; 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? ..... 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? ..... and the safety of your wife? ....., husband? ....., father? ....., mother? ....., children? ....., brothers? ....., sisters? ....., other members of your family? .....
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? no What trouble did you think you would get into in Japan if you didn't renounce U. S. citizenship? .....

State what members of your family told you this. ....



Name the Issei, Kibei and Nisei who told you this and state in what Blocks they lived at Tule Lake and the name of any organizations to which they belonged? .....

83. Did you fear that if you didn't send for the forms and renounce your citizenship that you eventually might be drafted into our armed forces while you were in the Center and thus be separated from your citizen wife? no; 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? ....., your children? ....., other family members? ..... 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? ..... 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? Hoski Dan groups .....

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

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

86. Did any person or persons or group of persons tell you or spread the rumor that if you didn't send for the form and renounce your citizenship you would get into trouble with the Japanese government when you were deported to Japan? yes. Name the persons who told you these things, the Blocks where they lived and the organizations to which they belonged. Hoski Dan groups .....

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. ....

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? ..... What members of your family there did you fear might get in such trouble? N + N e .....



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

*NONE*

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

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

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

90. If anyone else told you to send that letter, name the persons who did and state whether they were Issei, Kibei or Nisei and the Blocks in which they lived or where they worked at Tule Lake Center. *COERCIONS WAS BY ISSEI & KIBEI LEADERS (NAKAMURA'S bunch)*

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

*FAMILY SEPARATIONS AND HARDSHIPS AND POSSIBLE HARM*

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

Who were the Issei leaders of those organizations? *(Block 4 leader) NAKAMURA, TACHIBANA*

The Kibei leaders? *FORGOTTEN*

The Nisei leaders? *NONE AS I RECOLLECT*

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? ..... Who told you this would happen? .....

*I FEARED THE SLIGHTEST RUMOR AGAINST OUR SAFETY*



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? Kibei Of what organizations were you in fear? Hoshi Dan, Terrorists & mob violence

of what leaders were you in fear? Hoshi Dan leaders

of what members were you in fear? Kibei members

Why were you in fear? may receive harm to myself and family

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 attacked

94. Were you in fear of being attacked and beaten up by them or their organizations if you did not send for the forms and renounce your citizenship? yes. Had any of them threatened you? yes. If so, what were their names and state what they said to you. unknown Kibei groups. should do as told or suffer consequences

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. yes. 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. Black leader (NAKAMURA) and Kibei members names unknown

97. While you were in Tule were you ever called an inu? ☒; a spy? ☒; a stooge? ☒; an informer? ☒; a White Jap? ☒; a traitor? ☒; kokuzoku? ☒; or other names? ☒, for not doing what the organizations wanted you to do? ☒. What names were you called? none

Were you in fear of being called such names? ☒. What were the names of the persons who called you such names? none



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? *Severely* What were their names? *Block leader (Nakamura) and Kibei members*

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? ..... State the names of the persons who checked up on you in this manner. ....

*None*

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: *Not positive but I*

*think there were a few Kibei members who asked for the return receipt.*

99. Were any members of your family or friends attacked, beaten or threatened for not sending for the forms? ..... Name the persons who were attacked or beaten. ....

*None*

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

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

### Re: RENUNCIATION HEARING

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

Did you have your hearing *before* the renunciation of your wife? .....; husband? .....; brothers? .....; or sisters? ..... Did you have it on the same day as your *wife's* husband? ..... On what date did you have your renunciation hearing? .....

Was your hearing officer a man? ☒; a woman? ..... Did you have an interpreter at your hearing? ..... Did you need one? .....

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



U. S.? yes. What, in substance, did you tell the hearing officer as reasons why you wanted to renounce your citizenship? .....

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. Block leader (NAKAMURA) and Kibei members

103. Did the hearing officer tell you that you did not have to renounce your citizenship in order to go to Japan? ..... Did you believe this? ..... Were you in fear of the hearing officer? ..... Why? Not definite if I was asked  
Did you fear to tell the hearing officer the real reasons why you were renouncing your citizenship? ..... What did you think would happen if you had told him the real reasons? .....

104. Did you fear that if you did and your renunciation was not accepted that you would get in trouble with your parents? .....; other family members? .....; who were in Tule Lake? Hoshi, Dan would make trouble for myself + family .....; or in some other internment camp? ..... Were you then in fear of being forcibly relocated in a dangerous area? ..... (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? ..... Were you then in fear of separation from members of your family? Parents + sister ..... From what members? .....

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? ..... Were they still expecting to be sent to Japan? yes. Did they still want to go to Japan? ..... Had they cancelled their applications to go to Japan? .....

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? NAKAMURA and Kibei groups

.....; 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? not if I remember correctly .....; with what groups: the 1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th groups? ..... What members of your family remained at Tule Lake? Parents + sis

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



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

State when and where you were re-united with them? port of embarkation

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

WHICH REGAINED HER'S IN YOUR CARE

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. If you applied for relocation in the U. S. after your renunciation state when you did so.

NONE

### Re: MITIGATION HEARING

109. Did you have a "mitigation hearing" between December, 1945, and April, 1946? yes. In what Center did you have this hearing? BUMARCK. 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? yes. If you did, state why you did this. I WAS COERCED TO DO SO BY

THE LEADERS WHO WERE INTERVIEWED WITH US.  
I FELT WE WERE CLOSELY WATCHED AND  
FEARED HARM IF I SHOULD CHANGE MY  
MIND.

Were the members of your family with you in the same Center at the time of this hearing? no. From what members of your family were you then separated? parents  
+ sister

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

Tule Lake Center

Were they then on the WRA or Justice Department free list and eligible for relocation?

NO. 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? NONE

When and where were you re-united with them? Portland, Ore.



When were you released from detention? approx. Dec. 1945 In what camp  
 were you when you were released from detention? B-13 MARC II If any  
 of your family members were sent to Japan, state when they sailed for Japan? Dec. 1945  
 From what port did they sail? Portland Ore. What other members  
 of the family accompanied them to Japan? Parent + sister

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.

Date: May 17, 1955

Isamu Hiroshima  
 Signature

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