

13:8

TAKAOKA, FRED SHOSO

1948-1960

78/177

C

JAPANESE AMERICAN COMMUNITY COUNCIL
OF LOS ANGELES
258 E. FIRST STREET
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA

TO MR. WAYNE M. COLLINS:
Mills Towers Bldg.,
220 Bush St., San Francisco 4, Calif.

The undersigned Fred Shoso Takaoka wishes
to be included in the mass suit to restore my United States
citizenship.

ACTIVE LIST

Fred Shoso Takaoka
Signature

Name Fred Shoso Takaoka
Present address % Mrs. Haruju Hamai Tanna Nihi-Machi Hiroshima Japan
Date of birth Feb 8 1914
Month day year
Place of birth Buena Park California
Township State
Place of citizenship renouncement Tule Lake Relocation Center
Tule Lake, California

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

Approval Received.

SENT IN WITH NAKAHIRA, HELEN
TAKAOKA, SADAKO

January 7, 1955

AIR MAIL

Mr. Fred Shoso Takaoka
22 Tanna, Niho-Machi
Hiroshima City
Hiroshima, Japan

Dear Mr. Takaoka:

The affidavits you sent to me lack certain necessary information. If you will answer the following questions and send them to me promptly by air mail letter I will prepare affidavits for you.

1. Where did you live before your evacuation?
2. What was your occupation before evacuation?
3. When and where were you married?
4. What is your wife's name?
5. Is your wife a U.S. citizen, an alien or a renunciant?
6. What are the names, birthplaces and birthdates of your children?
7. To what Assembly Center were you evacuated?
8. To what WRA Center were you next transferred?
9. Were your parents evacuated with you?
10. Were your wife's parents evacuated with you?
11. Did you sign an application or a letter asking to be repatriated to Japan?
12. Did any members of your family make an application for repatriation to Japan?
13. In what camp were you when your application for repatriation was made?
14. Was that application made because you expected the government intended eventually to deport your parents or your wife's parents to Japan because they were aliens and because you didn't want to be separated from them?
15. Did you give No-No answers to questions 27 and 28 because you had been given a 4-C alien enemy draft classification?
16. Did you give a No-No answer because you expected to be sent to Japan and did not want to get in trouble there?
17. When and where did you first register for the draft?
18. You would have been willing to swear unqualified allegiance to the U.S. if you had been treated like other citizens and not been kept in camp wouldn't you?
19. You would have been willing to take that oath if the Government let you return to your home and gave you police protection against hostile persons outside camp, wouldn't you?
20. After you learned that the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan became unlawful did you want to drop your membership?

info prints 21. What prevented you from dropping membership after you noticed it became unlawful?

yes 22. Did any of its members threaten that you would be harmed if you withdrew from membership?

— 23. What are the names of the persons who threatened you?

? 24. Did you send a letter to the Justice Dept. asking for forms upon which to renounce your citizenship before December 19, 1944 which was the date the WRA announced all the camps would be closed within one year, or did you send it afterward?

? 25. What was the name of the leader of the organization who urged every member to renounce citizenship?

26. What did he say?

info prints 27. Name other persons who told you to send that letter to the Justice Department.

> 28. What did they say would happen to you if you didn't send such a letter and didn't renounce your citizenship?

29. What did you think would happen to you if you didn't send that letter?

yes 30. Did you believe you would be physically harmed by members or leaders of that organization if you didn't send that letter and didn't renounce your citizenship?

yes 31. Did anyone tell you or did you fear that if you didn't send such a letter and didn't renounce that you would be forcibly relocated with your family in the U.S. among hostile Caucasians who might hurt you and that you would be separated forever from your parents or wife's parents who were aliens and who were to be deported to Japan?

no 32. Were your parents with you in camp?

yes 33. Were your wife's parents with you in camp?

yes 34. Between the time you sent that letter to the Justice Department and the time you had your renunciation hearing at Tule Lake were members of the organization removed from Tule Lake to other internment camps in Santa Fe and Bismarck?

yes 2/4 35. When did you have your renunciation hearing?

yes 36. At the time of your actual renunciation hearing were you in fear that if you didn't attend your renunciation hearing and renounce your citizenship that you would be physically harmed by members of that organization?

no 37. Did any persons threaten you with physical harm if you didn't attend your hearing and renounce your citizenship?

none 38. What are the names of the persons who threatened you?

none 39. What are the names of some of the Issei who threatened you?

none 40. What are the names of some of the Kibei or Nisei who threatened you?

yes 41. What did they say to you?

no 42. Were you afraid members of your family would be harmed if you didn't renounce your citizenship?

no 43. Do you know the names of any persons who were attacked or beaten for refusing to renounce citizenship?

yes 44. Were you coached by anybody who told you what you must say at your renunciation hearing to make sure your renunciation would be approved?

Toshiko Kawanishi

- Answer* 45. Who coached you? What were their names?
Exp 46. What did they tell you would happen to you if your renunciation was not approved by the Attorney General?
yes 47. Did any of your relatives or your wife's relatives pressure you or threaten you to get you to renounce citizenship?
yes 48. What are their names? Are they Issei?
yes 49. What did they say to you?

Very truly yours,

March 1, 1955

Mr. Fred Shoso Takaoka
22 Tanna, Niho - Machi
Hiroshima City
Hiroshima, Japan

Dear Mr. Takaoka:

I am returning herewith an original and a copy of the affidavit form which I have prepared from your answers to my questionnaire. I would thank you to read the answers therein and if you find them to be true, you should take the original to a U.S. Consul in Japan and there sign and swear to it. Thereupon, you should return it to me promptly. You may keep the copy in your possession.

Very truly yours,

Encs.

November 16, 1955

Mr. Fred Shoso Takaoka
c/o Mrs. Haruju Hamai
22 Tanna, Niho machi
Hiroshima City, Hiroshima ken, Japan

*See his info file
Takaoka*

Dear Mr. Takaoka:

On November 4, 1955, the Department of Justice rejected your affidavits and denied you administrative clearance because it reached a conclusion that your renunciation of U.S. citizenship was not caused by fear, coercion or duress. It states that the reasons for its refusal to give you administrative clearance are as follows:

"This subject was born February 8, 1914, in the United States and resided in Japan from 1917 to 1928. The majority of his education was received in Japan. Pertinent records of the War Relocation Authority indicate that this subject gave negative answers to questions 27 and 28 of the Army-WRA registration form. He applied for repatriation on March 19, 1943, and again on October 10, 1945. In this latter application he stated that he was loyal to Japan. This subject was a member of the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-dan. He stated at his renunciation hearing that he had been a member from the beginning and intended to continue his activities in the organization. He further stated that he applied for renunciation of his own free will. In his affidavit submitted by the Department of State, subject did not allege that his renunciation was caused by fear, in fact, he failed to answer the specific question which pre-supposes that his renunciation was caused by fear. He indicated that he applied for the forms upon which to renounce because others in the camp applied, and also because of discrimination and loss of civil rights. In his affidavit submitted by your letter, subject states that he renounced because of fear, influence and pressure exerted upon him by his father-in-law and other persons at the Center."

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

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

Very truly yours,

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

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

Telephone GARfield 1-1218

November 16, 1955

Mr. Fred Shoso Takaoka
c/o Mrs. Haruju Hamai
22 Tanna, Niho machi
Hiroshima City, Hiroshima ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Takaoka:

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,

WEB:OC
146-54-2984
93-1-1320

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

ejf

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

NOV 4 1955

Re: Fred Shoso Takaoka
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:

This is in response to your letter of April 7, 1955, enclosing affidavit of the above-named subject for a determination as to whether his case may be considered as coming within the coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the case of Acheson v. Murakami, 176 F. 2d, 953, in accordance with a letter from this Department dated September 21, 1953, to Mr. Wayne M. Collins.

You are advised that an affidavit of this subject was previously submitted to this Department by the Department of State with a similar request for our views. On October 31, 1952, we advised that Department that in the event of litigation involving an issue of the validity of subject's renunciation, we would be unable either to stipulate that his affidavit be accepted as evidence in lieu of oral testimony, or to concede that his case comes within the coverage of the Murakami decision. The reasons for the Department's position in this respect, among others, are:

This subject was born February 8, 1914, in the United States and resided in Japan from 1917 to 1928. The majority of his education was received in Japan. Pertinent records of the War Relocation Authority indicate that this subject gave negative answers to questions 27 and 28 of the Army-WRA registration form. He applied for repatriation on March 19, 1943, and again on October 10, 1945. In this latter application he stated that he was loyal to Japan. This subject was a member of the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-dan. He stated at his renunciation hearing

File No. 146-54-2984
93-1-1320

- 2 -

that he had been a member from the beginning and intended to continue his activities in the organization. He further stated that he applied for renunciation of his own free will. In his affidavit submitted by the Department of State, subject did not allege that his renunciation was caused by fear, in fact, he failed to answer the specific question which pre-supposes that his renunciation was caused by fear. He indicated that he applied for the forms upon which to renounce because others in the camp applied, and also because of discrimination and loss of civil rights. In his affidavit submitted by your letter, subject states that he renounced because of fear, influence and pressure exerted upon him by his father-in-law and other persons at the Center. In view of the facts above recited, the expressed reasons for renunciation are not persuasive, and we therefore adhere to our views as set forth in our letter to the Department of State, that this subject's case may not be considered as coming within the coverage of the decision in the Murakami case.

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

Yours very truly,

WARREN E. BURGER
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By:

Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enclosure No. 103309

Affidavit and 3 copies.

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

MAR 22 1957

Dear Plaintiff-Renunciant:

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

COPY FROM
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
CIVIL DIVISION
D. C.

*resubmit
Reject*

JUL 15 1957

GCD:OC
146-54-2984
93-1-1320

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

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

Dear Mr. Burke:

This will refer to your letter of April 10, 1957, resubmitting affidavit of the above-named renunciant for a determination, pursuant to the liberalized standards, as to whether his case may now be considered as coming within the coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the case of Acheson v. Murakami, 176 F.2d, 953, in accordance with a letter from this Department dated September 21, 1953, to Mr. Wayne M. Collins.

In accordance with your request, we have reexamined the affidavit, together with the pertinent governmental files, and you are advised that we adhere to our views as expressed in our letter of November 4, 1955, that this subject's case may not be considered as coming within the coverage of the decision in the Murakami case.

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

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By:

Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enc: Original and 3
copies of affidavit

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

November 20, 1957

Mr. Fred Shoso Takaoka
22 Banchi, Tana, Niho-cho
Hiroshima-shi
Japan

Dear Mr. Takaoka:

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

Very truly yours,

WMC
Enc.

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

November 20, 1957

Mr. Fred Shoso Takaoka
22 Banchi, Tana, Niho-cho
Hiroshima-shi
Japan

Dear Mr. Takaoka:

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

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

WMC:d

P.S. The Justice Department has again rejected your affidavit and denied you administrative clearance. However, I think the enclosed new affidavit may be successful.

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

Telephone GARfield 1-5827

December 20, 1957

Mr. Fred Shoso Takaoka
c/o Mrs. Haruju Hami
22 Banchi, Tanna, Niho Machi,
Hiroshima Shi, Hiroshima Ken,
Japan

Dear Mr. Takaoka:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

Wayne M. Collins

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

COPY

May 23, 1958

✓
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Shoso Takaoka (Sadako)
22 Banchi, Tanna
Niho Machi, Hiroshima Shi
Hiroshima, Japan

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Takaoka:

You have been successful in the administrative remedy pursued in your case. The Justice Department has reached the conclusion that you personally renounced citizenship because of fear, coercion and duress. Therefore, it is willing to withdraw the offer of proof it made against you in the mass class equity suits whereupon a judgment can be entered in your favor in the U.S. District Court cancelling your renunciation on the ground of duress and declaring you to be a citizen of the United States.

As soon as a large enough number of persons have been cleared administratively such a judgment will be entered for you. When the judgment is entered I shall let you know by letter.

I am enclosing a copy of the transmittal letter of the Justice Department (Attorney General) which was sent to the Department of State (Passport Office.) You should take the enclosed copy of the transmittal letter promptly to the United States Consul in Japan nearest you and there apply for a U.S. passport if you have not already done so. The U.S. Consul will issue a U.S. Passport to you which will show on its face that you are a citizen of the United States.

When you receive the U.S. passport from the U.S. Consul you can make your own arrangements to return to the United States. You should write and let me know your U.S. address and the time you expect to return to the United States.

If you have a spouse (wife or husband) who is an alien such person can enter the United States as a "nonquota immigrant" because you are a U.S. citizen. An application can be made to the nearest U.S. Consul in Japan for a nonquota immigrant visa for such spouse.

If your spouse (wife or husband) is a renunciant who does not recover U.S. citizenship administratively through the Justice Department or by court trial, or does not wish

further to try to recover U.S. citizenship, such a spouse, nevertheless, can elect to be an alien and can obtain a non-quota immigrant visa from the nearest U.S. Consul and can return to the U.S. because he or she is the spouse of a U.S. citizen.

If your spouse is an alien or a renunciant who does not recover citizenship but becomes an alien who returns to the United States as a nonquota immigrant he or she here in course of time becomes eligible to apply for naturalization as a U.S. citizen.

It is my conclusion that in due course of time Congress will enact a new law authorizing the return of property or its approximate value to aliens whose property was seized and confiscated during the war under the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Act.

If you intend to remain in Japan for a while you must be careful not to commit any act whereby you might lose U.S. citizenship. You were informed by me in previous letters of various acts of expatriation whereby a U.S. citizenship can be lost.

If you have dual citizenship you can denounce (renounce) Japanese nationality. This can be done by signing a renunciation form before a Japanese consular officer in the U.S. or before an authorized Japanese Government office in Japan.

Very truly yours,

Wagne M. Collins

Enc.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

grv

Approved
[Signature]

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

MAY 9 1958

GCD:OC
146-54- 2984
93-1-1320

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

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

Dear Mr. Burke:

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

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

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

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

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

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By:

Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enclosures:

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



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

grv

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

GCD:OC
146-54- 2984
93-1-1320

MAY 9 1958

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

Attention: Miss Frances Knight
Director, Passport Office

Re: Fred Shoso Takaoka
Your ref: F130

Dear Sirs:

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

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

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By:

Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enclosures:

Copy of affidavit,
Copy of letter to Lloyd H. Burke, Esquire.

WAYNE M. COLLINS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
MILLS TOWER, 220 BUSH STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA
GARFIELD 1-5827

OCT 1 1960

Mr. Fred Shoso Takaoka
13741 S. Brookhurst St.
Garden Grove, Calif.

10⁰⁰
cash
m

FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

BALANCE \$590.00



WAYNE M. COLLINS

ATTORNEY AT LAW

MILLS TOWER

220 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO 4

CALIFORNIA

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

October 12, 1960

Mr. Fred Shoso Takaoka
13741 S. Brookhurst St.
Garden Grove, Calif.

Dear Mr. Takaoka:

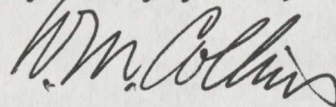
It is time that you paid your obligation to me for legal services rendered to you and for which on June 15, 1957, you signed promissory notes to pay \$800.00 plus interest at the rate of 6% per year. Your obligation to me is long overdue.

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

If you will remit to me the sum of \$ 590.00 on or by December 12, 1960, I will accept that sum in lieu of the sum due on the notes upon which interest has accumulated and thereupon cancel the notes.

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

Very truly yours,



Enc: env.

Fred Shoso TAKAOKA
Feb. 2, 1955

1. Rt. 1, Box 868, Hawthorne, Calif.
2. Truck Farm (Vegetable)
3. September, 1937 -- Gardena, Calif.
4. Sadako Hamai
5. Renunciant
6. Kiyoshi Takaoka Hamai, Los Angeles, Sept. 30, 1938
Ryo Hamai Takaoka, Gardena Calif. April 9, 1941
Taeko Takaoka, Santa Anita, Aug. 16, 1942
7. Santa Anita Assembly Center
8. Rowher WRA Center ARK
9. No
10. Yes with exception of Tokichi Hamai who was interned at Montana.
11. I don't remember exactly.
12. Yes
13. Tule Lake
14. Yes
15. No
16. No
17. Date-- Oct. 16, 1940, Hawthorne
18. Yes
19. Yes
20. Yes
21. My wife's parent prevented me from resigning.
22. Yes
23. Ward Leaders (Officer) Mr. Yamane

is this his wife's father?

24. I don't remember.
25. I don't remember.
26. He said that the U.S. Government deprived you of your U.S. citizenship right and the only place for me to go is to Japan. He spoke of many other bad faults of U.S. Government. He said that in Japan there is no racial discrimination. He spoke of many other things which I don't remember very well.
27. My wife's parent.
28. They said that I would be beaten up by a gang.
29. I was afraid of bodily harm.
30. Yes
31. My wife's parent told me.
32. No
33. Yes
34. Yes
35. March 1945 -- Date uncertain.
36. Yes
37. No
38. None
39. None
40. None
41. They said that they would brand me as "Inu" that I wasn't a true Japanese, and many other things.
42. No
43. No
44. Yes
45. Tokichi Hamai
46. That I would be separated from my family.

47. Yes

48. Tokichi Hamai ---- Yes

49. He said that if I didn't renounce my citizenship he would not sleep under the same roof with me, not even speak to me any more.

WAYNE M. COLLINS

ATTORNEY AT LAW

MILLS TOWER, 220 BUSH STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIF.

TELEPHONE GARFIELD 1-1218

January 7, 1955

AIR MAIL

Mr. Fred Shoso Takaoka
22 Tanna, Niho-Machi
Hiroshima City
Hiroshima, Japan

Dear Mr. Takaoka:

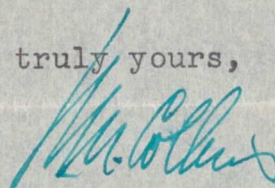
The affidavits you sent to me lack certain necessary information. If you will answer the following questions and send them to me promptly by air mail letter I will prepare affidavits for you.

1. Where did you live before your evacuation?
2. What was your occupation before evacuation?
3. When and where were you married?
4. What is your wife's name?
5. Is your wife a U.S. citizen, an alien or a renunciant?
6. What are the names, birthplaces and birthdates of your children?
7. To what Assembly Center were you evacuated?
8. To what WRA Center were you next transferred?
9. Were your parents evacuated with you?
10. Were your wife's parents evacuated with you?
11. Did you sign an application or a letter asking to be repatriated to Japan?
12. Did any members of your family make an application for repatriation to Japan?
13. In what camp were you when your application for repatriation was made?
14. Was that application made because you expected the government intended eventually to deport your parents or your wife's parents to Japan because they were aliens and because you didn't want to be separated from them?
15. Did you give No-No answers to questions 27 and 28 because you had been given a 4-C alien enemy draft classification?
16. Did you give a No-No answer because you expected to be sent to Japan and did not want to get in trouble there?
17. When and where did you first register for the draft?
18. You would have been willing to swear unqualified allegiance to the U.S. if you had been treated like other citizens and not been kept in camp wouldn't you?
19. You would have been willing to take that oath if the Government let you return to your home and gave you police protection against hostile persons outside camp, wouldn't you?
20. After you learned that the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan became unlawful did you want to drop your membership?

21. What prevented you from dropping membership after you noticed it became unlawful?
22. Did any of its members threaten that you would be harmed if you withdrew from membership?
23. What are the names of the persons who threatened you?
24. Did you send a letter to the Justice Dept. asking for forms upon which to renounce your citizenship before December 19, 1944 which was the date the WRA announced all the camps would be closed within one year, or did you send it afterward?
25. What was the name of the leader of the organization who urged every member to renounce citizenship?
26. What did he say?
27. Name other persons who told you to send that letter to the Justice Department.
28. What did they say would happen to you if you didn't send such a letter and didn't renounce your citizenship?
29. What did you think would happen to you if you didn't send that letter?
30. Did you believe you would be physically harmed by members or leaders of that organization if you didn't send that letter and didn't renounce your citizenship?
31. Did anyone tell you or did you fear that if you didn't send such a letter and didn't renounce that you would be forcibly relocated with your family in the U.S. among hostile Caucasians who might hurt you and that you would be separated forever from your parents or wife's parents who were aliens and who were to be deported to Japan?
32. Were your parents with you in camp?
33. Were your wife's parents with you in camp?
34. Between the time you sent that letter to the Justice Department and the time you had your renunciation hearing at Tule Lake were members of the organization removed from Tule Lake to other internment camps in Santa Fe and Bismarck?
35. When did you have your renunciation hearing?
36. At the time of your actual renunciation hearing were you in fear that if you didn't attend your renunciation hearing and renounce your citizenship that you would be physically harmed by members of that organization?
37. Did any persons threaten you with physical harm if you didn't attend your hearing and renounce your citizenship?
38. What are the names of the persons who threatened you?
39. What are the names of some of the Issei who threatened you?
40. What are the names of some of the Kibei or Nisei who threatened you?
41. What did they say to you?
42. Were you afraid members of your family would be harmed if you didn't renounce your citizenship?
43. Do you know the names of any persons who were attacked or beaten for refusing to renounce citizenship?
44. Were you coached by anybody who told you what you must say at your renunciation hearing to make sure your renunciation would be approved?

45. Who coached you? What were their names?
46. What did they tell you would happen to you if your renunciation was not approved by the Attorney General?
47. Did any of your relatives or your wife's relatives pressure you or threaten you to get you to renounce citizenship?
48. What are their names? Are they Issei?
49. What did they say to you?

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "W. C. Collins". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a prominent initial "W".

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 Fred Shoso Takaoka		Date of Birth Feb. 8, 1914	
2. If born prior to December 1, 1924	(A) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality? No	When (See Supplement)	Where (See Supplement)
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? No	When (See Supplement)	Where (See Supplement)	
4. State periods of visits to Japan and purpose of each visit:			
Date		Purpose	
From	To		
1917	1928	I was taken to Japan by my parents.	
Sept. 1935	Jan. 1936	To visit my family.	
5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:			
School		Period of Attendance	
Toyama Village Elementry School		From April 1921	To March 1928
Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary). Elementry Subjects such as: Arithmetic, Geography, History, Music, etc.			
6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan?.....If so, give date....., and your reasons for so applying: I don't remember.			
7. (A) Have you ever expressly indicated that you would not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States? Yes		Have you ever declined to answer when asked whether you would swear unqualified allegiance? (See Supplement) No	
Or have you ever given a qualified answer to such question asked at War Relocation Centers?.....If so, give your reasons:			
(B) If your answer to any of the questions in (A) is affirmative, then did you ever subsequently change your mind and express your willingness to swear an unqualified allegiance or would you have been willing to do so if an opportunity had been afforded you?.....If so, state when you changed your mind and your reasons therefor: No			

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

I knew I would be together with my family.

8. (A)

WERE YOU EVER AT ANY TIME A MEMBER OF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS:

Answer

Yes

No

Period of Membership

Black Dragon Society (Kokuryu Kai)

X

Central Japanese Association (Beikoku Chuo Nipponjin Kai)

X

Central Japanese Association of Southern California

X

Dai Nippon Butoku Kai (Military Virtue Society of Japan or Military Art Society of Japan) (Hokubei Kai)

X

Heimuska Kai, also known as Hokubei Heieki Gimusha Kai Zaibei Nihonjin, Heiyaku Gimusha Kai, and

X

Zaibei Heimuska Kai (Japanese residing in American Military Conscripts Assoc.) Heimuska Kai

X

Hinode Kai (Imperial Japanese Reservists)

X

Hinomaru Kai (Rising Sun Flag Society—a Group of Japanese War Veterans)

X

Hokubei Zaigo Shoko Dan (North American Reserve Officers Association)

X

Japanese Association of America (Zaibei Nihonjin Kai)

X

Japanese Overseas Central Society (Kaigai Dobo Chuo Kai)

X

Japanese Overseas Convention, Tokyo, Japan, 1940

X

Japanese Protective Association (Recruiting Organization)

X

Jikyoku Iin Kai (Current Affairs Association)

X

Kibei Seinen Kai (Association of U. S. Citizens of Japanese Ancestry who have returned to America after studying in Japan)

X

Nanka Teikoku Gyunudan (Imperial Military Friends Group or Southern California War Veterans)

X

Nichibei Kogyo Kaisha (The Great Fujii Theatre)

X

Northwest Japanese Association

X

Sakura Kai (Patriotic Society or Cherry Association—composed of Veterans of Russo-Japanese War) (Cherry Blossom Society)

X

Shinto Temples

X

Sokoku Kai (Fatherland Society)

X

Suiko Sha (Reserve Officers Association Los Angeles)

X

Hokoku Seinen-Dan

X

Hokoku Joshi Seinen-Dan

X

Sokoku Kenkyu Seinen-Dan

X

Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-Dan

X

About 2 months

(B) Give reasons for becoming a member:

I had no intention of becoming a member but my wife's parents urged me to join. They said that this organization was approved by the W.R.A. officials. I just registered my name to be a member and never took any active parts nor associated with any of the member.

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

None

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

(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:

At first I thought that this organization was lawful. Later on it became an unlawful.

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

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

I am uncertain when I applied. It may have been in 1944. The leader of the organization urged every member to renounce their citizenship.

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

(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:

When the organization became unlawful and terroristic I was afraid that some harm might come to my family.

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

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

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

I registered in 1940 draft and was willing to serve in the Armed Force. I was not displayed to the United States. After I was evacuated to the camp, I was classified (Four C). Therefore I considered that I would never be accepted as an American Citizen.

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

My wife's parents wanted to go to Japan and wanted me to go with them.

(B) If you are in Japan, have you since you returned to Japan taken any action to resume or acquire Japanese citizenship? Yes 100

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

I was registered in my family Koseki by my parents without my knowledge. I was afraid I would be deprived of a ration card.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Old Brother

Relationship

Eddie Masaru Takaoka

Name

Infantry

Branch of Service

Serial Number

Japan
Prefecture of Hyogo
City of Kobe
American Consulate General

SS:

Shozo Takaoka
(Signature in full of applicant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of August, 1954.

Service No. 4016

No Fee Prescribed

William A. Mitchell
American Vice Consul

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

Fred Shoso Takaoka

①

6. ~~Examine~~ Uncertain but I think it may have been done maybe at Rohwer WRA Center ~~and~~ ARK. and ~~at~~ Tule Lake WRA Center CAL. because my wife's parents expected to be depoted ~~by~~ ^{by} Government to Japan because they are aliens. Her father Tokichi Hamai was interred at Montana after ~~war~~ Japan started the war. So ~~he~~ listening to all the rumors of what is to be done to aliens ^{we} believe they will be sent to Japan. So I know we were afraid ^(at Rohwer and Tule Lake) of family separation unless we all did the same thing to stay together. They made application maybe for whole family and I don't ^{remember} ~~know~~ if I did ~~signed application~~ personally or not ^{sign up.}

7. (A) Yes No.

I registered for ~~my~~ service at Hawthorne Oct. 16, 1940 and was willing to fight for my country but draft board did ~~not~~ ^{not} call me because Japanese-Americans are not ~~accepted~~ ~~wanted~~ and we are evacuated to camps. Not being treated ~~like~~ and believing and accepted as a citizen ~~and~~ my in laws will be deported and since we must stay together ~~and~~ all of us will get sent to Japan ^(was scared I would) ~~I would~~ get in trouble with Japanese officers if I had volunteered to fight and swore allegiance under the conditions. ~~It looked to me like~~ the Government would never let me be accepted as an American citizen.

7. (B) Yes.

Always I would be willing if we were not evacuated and put in camp with fear of having our family split up and I had been accepted like any other citizen without racial discrimination ^{and the government let us go home without hours coming to us.}

8(B) I had no intention of becoming a member but my wife's parents urged me to join. They said this organization was approved by the W.R.A. officials. So I just let my name be registered as a member and never took any active parts nor associated with any of the members. All my time was taken up looking after ~~the family~~ my wife Sadako, and children Kiyoshi born Los Angeles Sep. 30, 1938, Ryo born Gardena April 9, 1941, and Taeko born in Santa Anita Assembly Center Aug. 16, 1942.

8(C) None.

8(E) At first I believed that this organization ~~was~~ was lawful. Later on it became an unlawful. ~~My wife's parents~~ I wanted to get my name off the list but my wife's parents prevented me from doing anything to resign. They said I would get in trouble if I tried to do it because the organization is powerful and under ^{tough} leadership and nobody better take a chance to resign because of what might happen. ~~My wife's parents~~

8(F)

I did not like the goings on of the organization, so I told Mr. Yamane the ward leader (Officer), I wanted to drop out. ~~He~~ ^{He} told ~~me~~ not to try it because I would get the treatment ~~of an Inu.~~ ^{'D'} My wife's parents told me I

better not leave if I am feared what will become of the family and children. So I got too scared to do anything else.

9(A) I am uncertain. I guess ~~it was around the time of~~ ^{at} some weeks before ~~the hearing~~ I must have done ~~it~~ ^{it} had a hearing at Tule Lake ~~about~~ ⁱⁿ the early part of 1945. I remember I was scared of Mr. Yamane and his followers ^{who were saying} that the U.S. Government deprived you of your citizenship right and if it ~~never~~ ever forces you to settle outside camp ~~you~~ your lives will be in danger because of ~~discrimination~~ racial discrimination and ~~because~~ since ~~the~~ my wife's parents are going to be sent to Japan our family will be ~~divided~~ ^{separated} ~~by~~ leaders separated. And he said if I go against the ~~Don~~ ^{Don} ~~orders~~ ^{orders} and don't renounce my citizenship I am ~~sure~~ ^{sure} to be beat up by a gang and my family will suffer. I got afraid ^{in Tule Lake for} of bodily harm. Lots of residents were getting beat up ~~for~~ not renouncing. My wife's parents insisted that I had to do it so I wouldn't get beat up and our family wouldn't be separated. *They promised me and threatened me too.*

9(B) Uncertain. I don't remember what I said except what I was told to say to make certain my renunciation would be approved and I would not get into any trouble with the gangs and wouldn't be separated from the family. *My father and brother Tokufu Hanrai also cracked me into it to say to make sure*

my family would not be separated

9(C) When the organization became unlawful and terroristic I was afraid some harm would come to me and my family. The Government took ^{a lot of} the trouble makers away to New Mexico and North Dakota internment camps. When I had my hearing though ~~there~~ there were many leaders who were active making ^{people} go to hearings and checking up on them. I was afraid not to go and have a hearing because I didn't want to get harmed and I didn't want our family to be separated either. Some of the members who checked up on everybody said they would brand me as "Inu" who wasn't true Japanese if I didn't go and have a

9

hearing. My father in law Tokichi Hamai threatened me that the family would be separated if I didn't do it and he said if I didn't renounce my citizenship he would not ~~with~~ sleep under the same roof with me, nor even speak to ~~anyone~~ ~~and~~ me any more and he would make trouble for my wife and the children, ~~and I would be separated from them too. So I~~ had to go.

9(E) I didn't know this could be done though I was hoping ~~all~~ the time that the Government would ~~change its~~ ~~policy and free us and let us be free citizens again.~~ *decide to let us*

~~9(F) I was never a citizen of the United States.~~

9(F) I registered in 1940 draft and was willing to serve in the Armed Force. I was not disloyal to the United States. After I was evacuated to the camp I was classified (Four C). This ~~got me to believing~~ *also made me fear* I would never be let to ~~be like~~ *live like* other citizens because I am an American-Japanese.

10(A) My wife's parents wanted to go to Japan and wanted the family kept together like a unit. I didn't want to be separated from them or ~~be a trouble~~ make trouble for my wife and the children.

10(B) No.

My parents reported to the koseki registry that I was in Japan. They ~~didn't ask me~~ didn't ask me about it ~~but~~ and did it without my knowledge. I never wanted this done and would not register myself. My parents told me they did it to I could get a ration card and my family could get food and not starve. ~~I never did this.~~

5

and not starve. I never did anything to resume or acquire Japanese citizenship and never wanted it.

12 copy from affidavit.

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 Fred Shoso Takaoka		Date of Birth Feb. 8, 1914	
2. If born prior to December 1, 1924	(A) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality? No	When	Where
3. If born since December 1, 1924	(A) Was your name ever registered with a Japanese Consulate for the purpose of reserving your Japanese nationality?		
If so, did you thereafter renounce your Japanese nationality?	When	Where	
4. State periods of visits to Japan and purpose of each visit:			
Date		Purpose	
From 1917	To 1928	I was taken to Japan by my parents.	
Sept. 1935	Jan. 1936	To visit my family.	
5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:			
School		Period of Attendance	
		From	To
Toyama Village Elementary School		April 1921	March 1928
Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary).			
Elementary subjects such as: Arithmetic, Geography, History, Music, etc.			
6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan?.....If so, give date....., and your reasons for so applying: Uncertain but I think it may have been done maybe at Rohwer WRA Center, Ark. and Tule Lake WRA Center, Cal. because my wife's parents expected to be deported by the Government to Japan because they are aliens. Her father, Tokichi Hamai was interned at Montana after Japan started the war. So listening to all the rumors of what is to be done to aliens we believed they will be sent to Japan. So I know we were afraid at Rohwer and Tule Lake of the family being separated unless we all did the same thing to stay together. They made application for whole family and I don't remember if I did personally sign up or not.			
7. (A) Have you ever expressly indicated that you would not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States? Yes		Have you ever declined to answer when asked whether you would swear unqualified allegiance? No	
Or have you ever given a qualified answer to such question asked at War Relocation Centers?.....If so, give your reasons: I registered for army service at Hawthorne, Cal. Oct. 16, 1940 and was willing to fight for my country but draft board did not call me because Japanese-Americans are not wanted and we are evacuated to camps. Not being treated and accepted as citizen and believing my in laws will be deported and since we must stay together and all of us will get sent to Japan I was scared I would get in trouble with Japanese officers if I had volunteered to fight and swore(contd.)			
(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: Always I would be willing if we were not evacuated and put in camp with fear of having our family split up and I had been accepted like any other citizen without racial discrimination and the government let us go home without harm coming to us.			

(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
fied answer, knowing that by so doing you would be sent to the WRA Segregation Center at Tule Lake?.....Yes.... If so, give reasons:..

I knew I would be together with my family.

8. (A) WERE YOU EVER AT ANY TIME A MEMBER OF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS:	Answer		Period of Membership
	Yes	No	
Black Dragon Society (Kokuryu Kai)		X	
Central Japanese Association (Beikoku Chuo Nipponjin Kai)		X	
Central Japanese Association of Southern California		X	
Dai Nippon Butoku Kai (Military Virtue Society of Japan or Military Art Society of Japan) (Hokubei Kai)		X	
Heimuska Kai, also known as Hokubei Heieki Gimusha Kai Zaibei Nihonjin, Heiyaku Gimusha Kai, and		X	
Zaibei Heimusha Kai (Japanese residing in American Military Conscripts Assoc.) Heimusha Kai		X	
Hinode Kai (Imperial Japanese Reservists)		X	
Hinomaru Kai (Rising Sun Flag Society—a Group of Japanese War Veterans)		X	
Hokubei Zaigo Shoko Dan (North American Reserve Officers Association)		X	
Japanese Association of America (Zaibei Nihonjin Kai)		X	
Japanese Overseas Central Society (Kaigai Dobo Chuo Kai)		X	
Japanese Overseas Convention, Tokyo, Japan, 1940		X	
Japanese Protective Association (Recruiting Organization)		X	
Jikyoku Iin Kai (Current Affairs Association)		X	
Kibei Seinen Kai (Association of U. S. Citizens of Japanese Ancestry who have returned to America after studying in Japan)		X	
Nanka Teikoku Gunyudan (Imperial Military Friends Group or Southern California War Veterans)		X	
Nichibei Kogyo Kaisha (The Great Fujii Theatre)		X	
Northwest Japanese Association		X	
Sakura Kai (Patriotic Society or Cherry Association—composed of Veterans of Russo-Japanese War) (Cherry Blossom Society)		X	
Shinto Temples		X	
Sokoku Kai (Fatherland Society)		X	
Suiko Sha (Reserve Officers Association Los Angeles)		X	
Hokoku Seinen-Dan		X	
Hokoku Joshi Seinen-Dan		X	
Sokoku Kenkyu Seinen-Dan		X	
Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-Dan	x	About	2 mos.

(B) Give reasons for becoming a member:

I had no intention of becoming a member but my wife's parents urged me to join. They said this organization was approved by the W.R.A. officials. So I just let my name be registered as a member and never took any active parts nor associated with any of the members. All my time was taken up looking after my wife Sadako and children, Kiyoshi, born Los Angeles Sept. 30, 1938, Ryo, born Gardena, April 9, 1941, and Taeko born in Santa Anita Assembly Center, Aug. 16, 1942.

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

None

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

to answer, or a
give reasons:

If you claim 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:

7. (A) Continued.....
As first I believed that this organization was lawful. Later on it became unlawful. I was taken off the list but my wife's parents prevented me from doing anything to resign. They said I was in trouble if I did because the organization is powerful and under tough leaders and nobody better take a chance. I might be hurt. The Government would never let me be accepted as an American citizen.

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

I did. The goings on of the organization so I went and told Mr. Yamane, the ward leader (officer) I wanted to drop out. He told me not to try it because I would get the treatment of an "Inu". My wife's parents told me I better not because if I am harmed what would become of the family and children. So I got too scared to do anything else.

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

I am uncertain. I guess I must have done it some weeks before I had a hearing at Tule Lake in early part of 1945. I remember I was scared of Mr. Yamane and his followers who were saying that the U.S. Government deprived you of your citizenship rights and if it ever forces you to settle outside camp your lives will be in danger because racial discrimination and since my wife's parents are going to be sent to Japan our family will be separated. And he said if I go against the leaders orders and don't renounce my citizenship I am sure to be beat up by a gang and my family will suffer. I got afraid of bodily harm. Lots of residents were getting beat up in Tule Lake for not renouncing. My wife's parents insisted that I had to do it so I wouldn't get beat up and our family wouldn't be separated. They pressured me and threatened me too.

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

Uncertain. I don't remember what I said except what I was told to say to make certain my renunciation would be approved and I would not get into any trouble with the gangs and wouldn't be separated from the family. My father in law, Tokichi Hamai also coached me what to say to make sure family would not be separated.

(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:

When the organization became unlawful and terroristic I was afraid some harm would come to me and my family. The Government took a lot of the trouble makers away to New Mexico and North Dakota internment camps. When I had my hearing though there were many leaders who were active making people go to hearings and checking up on them. I was afraid not to go and have a hearing because I didn't want our family to be separated either. Some of the members who checked up on everybody said they would brand me as "Inu" who wasn't true Japanese if I didn't go and have a hearing. My father in law, Tokichi Hamai, threatened me that the family would be separated if I didn't do it and he said if I didn't renounce my citizenship he would not sleep under the same roof with me, nor even speak to me any more and he would make trouble for my wife and the children. I had to go.

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

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

I didn't know this could be done though I was hoping all the time that the Government would decide to let us be free citizens again.

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:

At first I believed that this organization was lawful. Later on it became unlawful. I wanted to get my name off the list but my wife's parents prevented me from doing anything to resign. They said I would get in trouble if I tried to do it because the organization is powerful and under tough leaders and nobody better take a chance to resign because of what might happen.

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

I did not like the goings on of the organization so I went and told Mr. Yamane, the ward leader (officer) I wanted to drop out. He told me not to try it because I would get the treatment of an "Inu". My wife's parents told me I better not because if I am harmed what would become of the family and children. So I got too scared to do anything else.

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

Give reasons for so doing:

I am uncertain. I guess I must have done it some weeks before I had a hearing at Tule Lake in early part of 1945. I remember I was scared of Mr. Yamane and his followers who were saying that the U.S. Government deprived you of your citizenship rights and if it ever forces you to settle outside camp your lives will be in danger because racial discrimination and since my wife's parents are going to be sent to Japan our family will be separated. And he said if I go against the leaders orders and don't renounce my citizenship I am sure to be beat up by a gang and my family will suffer. I got afraid of bodily harm. Lots of residents were getting beat up in Tule Lake for not renouncing. My wife's parents insisted that I had to do it so I wouldn't get beat up and our family wouldn't be separated. They pressured me and threatened me too.

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

Uncertain. I don't remember what I said except what I was told to say to make certain my renunciation would be approved and I would not get into any trouble with the gangs and wouldn't be separated from the family. My father in law, Tokichi Hamai also coached me what to say to make sure family would not be separated.

(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:

When the organization became unlawful and terroristic I was afraid some harm would come to me and my family. The Government took a lot of the trouble makers away to New Mexico and North Dakota internment camps. When I had my hearing though there were many leaders who were active making people go to hearings and checking up on them. I was afraid not to go and have a hearing because I didn't want our family to be separated either. Some of the members who checked up on everybody said they would brand me as "Inu" who wasn't true Japanese if I didn't go and have a hearing. My father in law, Tokichi Hamai, threatened me that the family would be separated if I didn't do it and he said if I didn't renounce my citizenship he would not sleep under the same roof with me, nor even speak to me any more and he would make trouble for my wife and the children. I had to go.

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

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

I didn't know this could be done though I was hoping all the time that the Government would decide to let us be free citizens again.

(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.

I registered in 1940 draft and was willing to serve in the Armed Force. I was not disloyal to the United States. After I was evacuated to the camp I was classified (Four C). This also made me fear I would never be let to live like other citizens because I am an American-Japanese.

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

My wife's parents wanted to go to Japan and wanted the family kept together like a unit. I didn't want to be separated from them or make trouble for my wife and children.

(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. My parents reported to the koseki registry that I was in Japan. They didn't ask me about it but did it without my knowledge. I never wanted this done and would not register myself. My parents told me they did it to so I could get a ration card and my family could get food and not starve. I never did anything to resume or acquire Jap. citizenship.

11. (A) If you have served or are serving in the military or naval forces of the United States fill in the following: and never wanted it.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Older Brother

Eddie Masaru Takaoka

Relationship

Name

Infantry

Branch of Service

Serial Number

JAPAN)
PREFECTURE OF HYOGO)
CITY OF KOBE) SS:
CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE)
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)

Ind. Shoro, Takaoka
(Signature in full of applicant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of March, 19 55

William A. Mitchell
William A. Mitchell

Vice Consul of the United States
of America in and for Kobe,
Japan

Service No. 10285

No Fee Prescribed

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

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 Fred Hideo Takahashi		Date of Birth Feb. 8, 1914	
2. If born prior to December 1, 1924	(A) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality? No	When	Where
3. If born since December 1, 1924	(A) Was your name ever registered with a Japanese Consulate for the purpose of reserving your Japanese nationality?		
If so, did you thereafter renounce your Japanese nationality?	When	Where	
4. State periods of visits to Japan and purpose of each visit:			
Date		Purpose	
From 1917	To 1928	I was taken to Japan by my parents. To visit my family.	
Sept. 1935	Jan. 1936		
5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:			
School		Period of Attendance	
		From	To
Toyama Village Elementary School		April 1921	March 1928
Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary). Elementary subjects such as: Arithmetic, Geography, History, Music, etc.			
Yes 1943 and 1945			
6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan?.....If so, give date....., and your reasons for so applying: See attached sheet			
7. (A) Have you ever expressly indicated that you would not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States? Yes, see attached sheet		Have you ever declined to answer when asked whether you would swear unqualified allegiance? No	
Or have you ever given a qualified answer to such question asked at War Relocation Centers?.....If so, give your reasons:			
(B) If your answer to any of the questions in (A) is affirmative, then did you ever subsequently change your mind and express your willingness to swear an unqualified allegiance or would you have been willing to do so if an opportunity had been afforded you?.....If so, state when you changed your mind and your reasons therefor: Always. I was not evaluated and put in camp with fear of having our family split up and I had been accepted like any other citizen without racial discrimination and the government let us go home without harm coming to us.			

(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:

I know I would be together with my family.

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)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Central Japanese Association (Beikoku Chuo Nipponjin Kai)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Central Japanese Association of Southern California		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Dai Nippon Butoku Kai (Military Virtue Society of Japan or Military Art Society of Japan) (Hokubei Kai)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Heimuska Kai, also known as Hokubei Heieki Gimusha Kai Zaibei Nihonjin, Heiyaku Gimusha Kai, and		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Zaibei Heimusha Kai (Japanese residing in American Military Conscripts Assoc.) Heimusha Kai		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Hinode Kai (Imperial Japanese Reservists)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Hinomaru Kai (Rising Sun Flag Society—a Group of Japanese War Veterans)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Hokubei Zaigo Shoko Dan (North American Reserve Officers Association)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Japanese Association of America (Zaibei Nihonjin Kai)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Japanese Overseas Central Society (Kaigai Dobo Chuo Kai)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Japanese Overseas Convention, Tokyo, Japan, 1940		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Japanese Protective Association (Recruiting Organization)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Jikyoku Iin Kai (Current Affairs Association)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Kibei Seinen Kai (Association of U. S. Citizens of Japanese Ancestry who have returned to America after studying in Japan)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Nanka Teikoku Gunyudan (Imperial Military Friends Group or Southern California War Veterans)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Nichibei Kogyo Kaisha (The Great Fujii Theatre)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Northwest Japanese Association		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Sakura Kai (Patriotic Society or Cherry Association—composed of Veterans of Russo-Japanese War) (Cherry Blossom Society)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Shinto Temples		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Sokoku Kai (Fatherland Society)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Suiko Sha (Reserve Officers Association Los Angeles)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Hokoku Seinen-Dan		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Hokoku Joshi Seinen-Dan		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Sokoku Kenkyu Seinen-Dan		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-Dan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		About 2 mos.

(B) Give reasons for becoming a member:

See attached sheet

(C) State nature of your activity and offices you held:
I participated in any meetings or any activities of the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan or in any of the organizations at the Tule Lake Center at any time at all.

(D) If you voluntarily discontinued membership in any of the aforementioned organizations, give approximate date and reasons for so doing:
question 8(B).

6:

At the Rohwer Relocation Center my wife and I applied for repatriation. The reasons for this were as follows:

Before the war we lived at Hawthorne, California, with our two children, Kiyoshi who was born in Los Angeles on Sept. 30, 1938, and Ryo who was born at Gardena on April 9, 1941, and my father-in-law and mother-in-law. On Dec. 7, 1941, my father-in-law was taken into custody and was sent to Missoula, Montana, and later on in June of 1942, was sent to the Santa Anita Assembly Center where we were. The fact that he had been sent to Missoula and the gossip in the Assembly Center was that aliens would be sent eventually to Japan on the exchange ship and my father-in-law and mother-in-law applied for repatriation while in the Assembly Center, hoping to be repatriated so that they would not have to be confined very long. As we had lost almost everything because of being evacuated, my father-in-law and mother-in-law wished my wife and our children to accompany them to Japan where we could receive assistance from their relatives and from my father and step-mother who were living in Japan. Our third baby, Tayeko, was born while we were in the Santa Anita Assembly Center. While in the Assembly Center my wife and I did not wish to be sent to Japan, hoping that things would look brighter for us before long although we were worried about the possibility of being separated from my wife's folks if they were repatriated.

After we were sent from the Assembly Center to the Rohwer Relocation Center my father-in-law and mother-in-law were more convinced than ever that they would be removed to Japan on the exchange ship because of all the rumors in camp that the Government intended to remove aliens under the alien enemy law. They said that we would be separated from them if we didn't apply and this was the general belief in Rohwer at the time. My wife and I with three children could not risk being sent outside of the Center to relocate in a new community as we had lost almost everything and people outside were reported to be hostile to Japanese. As we had no place to go and were without means I believed the gossip in the center that I should apply for repatriation if I wanted to stay in the center and not be relocated. We did not wish to be separated from my wife's parents. So I applied for repatriation to avoid family separation and so we could stay together as a family unit in the center. This was done soon after the WRA-Leave Clearance Questionnaire was answered in the Rohwer Relocation Center. I believed it was necessary for me to make this request because it was the only guarantee I had that my family and I could stay together in the Center and not be forced to risk going outside and to guarantee that we would not be separated from my wife's parents. My wife's parents claimed that it was necessary that I make the request because they were to be sent to the Tule Lake Center because they had made a request earlier for repatriation when we were in the Santa Anita Assembly Center. They didn't wish us to be separated from them and we didn't wish to be separated from them.

On October 10, 1945, at the Tule Lake Center I made a second request for repatriation. This was after I had renounced my citizenship. At this time my wife's parents were intent on being repatriated to Japan, believing there was no possibility of a future for them in the U. S. They were elderly and thought their only salvation was to return to Japan and they insisted that we and our children must accompany them to keep the family together and to get assistance from their relatives and my folks in Japan. They believed that if my wife, children and I stayed in the U. S. that we would have no chance to rehabilitate ourselves and that we couldn't manage to

6: continued

support our children because jobs would be hard to get and Caucasians would treat us with hostility. I had renounced my citizenship and was afraid of relocating with my wife and 3 children without means and without relatives to assist us and without a home or money and was worried about separation from my wife's parents. Believing my situation was hopeless and that repatriation was the safest thing for our family's security I made the second request for repatriation. My father-in-law threatened to force my wife to divorce me if I wouldn't repatriate and threatened to take my wife and children with them and leave me behind. He would have done it if I didn't repatriate.

7(A):

I registered for army service at Hawthorne, Calif., Oct. 16, 1940, and was willing to fight for my country but draft board did not call me because Japanese-Americans are not wanted and we were evacuated to camps. Not being treated and accepted as citizen and believing my in-laws will be deported and since we must stay together and all of us will get sent to Japan, I was scared I would get in trouble with Japanese officers if I had volunteered to fight and swore allegiance under the conditions. It looked to me like the Government would never let me be accepted as an American citizen.

We had planned to evacuate to Texas just before we were evacuated but didn't get the chance as we were ordered to go to the Santa Anita Assembly Center before we could complete our arrangements to go to Texas. After evacuation there was no chance for us to get relocated because we lost almost everything and the anti-Japanese feeling of the public was rising and with three children and a wife to provide for I didn't know how we could manage to live outside at that time. At first I was willing to take the chance and at the time of the Questionnaire I told the Nisei Sergeant who was the interpreter that I would answer Yes-Yes to questions 27 and 28 if the Government permitted me to leave the Center and go home to Hawthorne, Calif., but he said I couldn't go back to Hawthorne, Calif., because of the military orders and that I should make my answers No-No and that would entitle me to stay in the center for the duration of the war with my wife and children and my wife's folks. So I figured that I had to answer No-No and this would let us stay in the center and if we got sent to Japan with my wife's parents we wouldn't run into trouble with the Japanese government.

8(B):

I had no intention of becoming a member but my wife's parents urged me to join. They said this organization was approved by the WRA officials. They were very insistent about it and pressured my wife and me that it was necessary for us to become members. They and Mr. and Mrs. Mura who were Issei friends of theirs and other friends of theirs as well said it was the only way to make sure that we would be repatriated as a family unit with my wife's parents and that members would be accepted favorably in Japan while those who were not members and were sent to Japan later would run into difficulties with Japanese officials and with the Japanese people. My wife's parents took it on themselves to list both my wife and me as members and told us about it afterwards saying they had done it for

8(B) continued:

our benefit. So I didn't do anything about this and although our names were listed as members neither my wife nor I took any part in any of the activities at all and we did not associate with the members. With three children to look after we had no time for any outside activities. My wife's parents belonged to a philosophical-religious group named the "Seicho no Ie" to which their friends Mr. and Mrs. Mura and Ryujo Nagao of Block 4 belonged. The group taught obedience to parental demands and family unity and convinced my wife's parents that membership in the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan would be of benefit to us if and when we were sent to Japan with my wife's parents. My wife and I were not members of this group but believed that membership in the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan might assure us of being favorably accepted in Japan and so we couldn't voice opposition to having been listed as members but we did inform them that we would not take any interest in the Dan and that we would not participate in any of its activities and we didn't.

8(F):

I didn't wish to make things difficult for our family and didn't wish to antagonize my wife's parents further and I didn't wish to have the residents in our block and the members of the society "Seicho no Ie" criticize us or ostracize us either. But we were hearing unfavorable things about the Dan and I did not like the goings on of the organization so I went and told Mr. Yamane, the ward leader (officer) I wanted to drop out. He told me not to try it because I would get the treatment of an "Inu". My wife's parents told me I better not because if I am harmed what would become of the family and children. So I got too scared to do anything else.

9(A):

Uncertain of the date but it was about January of 1945 during the time nearly all the citizens in the Tule Lake Center were renouncing. My wife's parents kept after us to do it for a long time. They were aliens and after we had lost everything they had wanted to be sent to Japan. They wanted us to be sure of going with them. They put pressure on my wife and said she and the children had to go to Japan with them even if it meant separation from me and that our children must go with them even if my wife and I stayed in the U. S. My wife and I didn't wish the children to go with them unless we also went and we were not willing that the children go with them and that we be left in the U. S. My wife's parents were old and we didn't want to trust the children to their care. Everyone in the center believed at this time that citizens would be sent outside to relocate with their children soon as the WRA found someplace to send us unless we renounced our citizenship and got classed as aliens. My wife's parents insisted we must renounce and stay with our children in the center with them until the war ended or we were all sent to Japan. They said we had to renounce or we would be sent outside and that both of us had to do it or we would be separated from each other and be sent outside with the children and wouldn't be able to find a home or support the children and Caucasians were very hostile to relocating Japanese. The "Seicho no Ie" officers with whom my wife's parents associated and attended their meetings somewhere in block 37 came and told us we would be separated and forced to relocate with our

9(A) continued:

children unless we renounced our citizenship and stayed as aliens in the center until the time the Government sent us to Japan. Neighbors in our Block 5 also said that failure to renounce would mean relocation for us. We were not in a position to relocate after losing everything and we could not support three children and ourselves if we had to leave the Center during the wartime while people were anti-Japanese and discriminated against us. We didn't dare risk ourselves and our children outside. We were worried about being separated from my wife's parents too as they were old and it was our duty to look out for them. My father-in-law said my wife had to go to Japan with them even if it meant permanent separation from me and that the children must go too. He said he would force my wife to divorce me if I didn't renounce and that he would see that the children were taken to Japan. He threatened that he would not sleep under the same roof with me and wouldn't speak to me any more and that all relationship with him and his family would be broken off if I didn't renounce my citizenship. He said I had to do it or I wouldn't be accepted in Japan but would be treated as a person disloyal to Japan and it would cause him to be suspected of harboring a disloyal son-in-law.

Mr. Yamane and his followers had said that the U. S. Government deprived us of our citizenship rights and that if the Government forced us outside of camp our lives would be too difficult and we wouldn't be able to support our families because of the anti-Japanese public and we would be discriminated against and face physical danger. There were reports coming into camp all the time about discrimination against Japanese outside and of all the things that were happening to them and such things scared us about having to face relocation during the war. My father-in-law and mother-in-law said that gangs operating in the center would beat me up and might maim me if I went against the will of the majority. This was a real danger all during the time of the renunciations at the Tule Lake Center. Number of persons were beaten during this period by gangs of Dan members or members of other gangs and the WRA couldn't put a stop to these doings so that nobody could feel safe from harm. The block residents as well as my wife's parents pestered us all the time as did the people in the "Seicho no Ie" who visited my wife's parents telling us renunciation was essential to avoid family separation and relocation and was necessary to escape mistreatment on arrival in Japan. Mr. Higashidani, a Nisei in Block 4, said the Hoshi Dan would blacklist us if we didn't renounce. Mr. and Mrs. Mura of Block 5 and friends of my wife's parents and their friends in the "Seicho no Ie" who were from Block 37 whose names I don't know, and also my co-workers on the hog farm, Mr. Nagao, Mr. Nozuka, Mr. Kawahara, and Mr. Onizuka all agreed that there was danger of harm from gangs to anyone who didn't renounce his citizenship. Mr. George Sawamura who was in the Dan had been beaten for not doing what the Dan had told him to do and I heard of several others who were beaten for refusing to renounce their citizenship. There was no way to talk sanely with the Dan members as they all seemed to be crazy with fear during the renunciation period and the older Issei and the young boys were the worst of the lot. When the organization became unlawful and terroristic, I was afraid some harm would come to me and my family.

9(B):

The reasons I stated at my hearing were that I was a member of the Dan from the beginning which was not true because I was a member for only a short time, and I stated that I was an active member and would

9(B) continued:

continue activity which was not true as I never was active at all, and that I was renouncing of my own will which was not true, and that I was renouncing because I wasn't treated as a citizen which was true because if I wasn't put in camp I would never have been in a situation where I had to renounce. The lady said if I renounced and went to Japan I wouldn't be able to return so I think she was trying to get me not to renounce. I was afraid of family separation and also of relocating with wife and three children and afraid of being in trouble in Japan if my renunciation wasn't approved. My father-in-law and a number of people who had their hearings before I did told me what to say at my hearing and I didn't feel good about saying what I did but I was afraid of what would happen to me and my family if my renunciation was rejected as the camp residents would find out about it and my wife's parents would too and I was worried.

9(C):

With my father-in-law keeping at me and threatening he would make my wife divorce me unless I renounced. He and my mother-in-law insisted I must carry through with it so our family wouldn't be separated from them and also so that my wife, children and I wouldn't have to be relocated sooner or later during the war and run the risks of lack of employment, no home and no money and the discrimination and hostility of Caucasians in a new community so our future looked hopeless to me. And the center was filled with members of the Dan who were acting up and menacing everyone. The Government took a lot of the troublemakers away to New Mexico and to North Dakota and the remainder made things worse after this, especially the older Issei and the young boys. When I went to my hearing there were many leaders who were active making people go to their hearings and checking up on us. I was afraid not to go. I didn't wish to be separated from my wife or children or my wife's parents. I didn't want my father-in-law to force my wife to get a divorce from me. I didn't want my children separated from me and be taken to Japan without me and I didn't want to trust my father-in-law and mother-in-law with the children either. Also I didn't want the camp residents to treat me as if I was an Inu. Some of the members who were checking up to see who was renouncing said I would be an Inu and not a true Japanese if I didn't get my renunciation approved. Mr. Mura of Block 5 and several more people came around to our place to check on me too and each visit made me more afraid than ever. It was fear of permanent separation from my wife and children and my wife's parents and of the risks of relocation and of trouble from the lawless people who were still in camp that compelled me to go to my hearing and renounce my citizenship.

10(A):

My wife's parents wanted to go to Japan and wanted the family kept together like a unit. I didn't want to be separated from my wife and children or to have my father-in-law force my wife to divorce me and break up our family and to make trouble for my wife and children.

After returning to Japan I worked for the Australian Army forces in 1947-1948 and for the U. S. Army, 1948-1949.

(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:

At first I believed that this organization was lawful. Later on it became unlawful. I wanted to get my name off the list but my wife's parents prevented me from doing anything to resign. They said I would get in trouble if I tried to do it because the organization is powerful and under tough leaders and nobody better take a chance to resign because of what might happen.

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

See attached sheet

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

See attached sheet

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

See attached sheet

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

See attached sheet

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

(E) If, after approval, you requested the Attorney General to withdraw his approval of your renunciation or to cancel your renunciation, give the reasons for the delay in making such request: be done though I was hoping all the time that the Government would decide to let us be free citizens again.

(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.

I registered in 1940 draft and was willing to serve in the Armed Forces. I was not disloyal to the United States. After I was evacuated to the camp I was classified (Four C). This also made me fear I would never be let to live like other citizens because I am an American-Japanese.

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

See attached sheet

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

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

My parents reported to the military that I was in Japan. They didn't ask me about it but did it without my knowledge. I never wanted this done and would not register myself. My parents told me they did it so I could get a ration card and my family could get food and not starve. I never did anything to resume or acquire Jap. citizenship and never wanted it.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Older Brother

Edzie Masaru Takaoka

Relationship

Name

Infantry

Branch of Service

Serial Number

JAPAN

PREFECTURE OF HYOGO

CITY OF KOBE

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

SS.

/s/ Fred Shoso Takaoka

(Signature in full of applicant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of December, 1957.

U.S. Consulate General Seal
Service No.

Tariff No. 58(a)

Fee Paid: U.S. \$

Local Cy. equiv. ¥ gratis

/s/Howard B. Crotinger
Vice Consul of the United States of
America in and for Kobe, Japan

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

Typed 11/15/57 ss
read in

Fred Shoso Takaoka Feb. 8, 1914.

2, 3, 4, 5 copy affidavit.

6. Yes. 1943 and ~~1944~~ 1945

1. At the Rohwer Relocation Center my wife and I applied as follows:
for repatriation. The reasons for this were ~~what was the reason~~

91 — Before the war we lived at Hawthorne, Calif. with our two children Kiyoshi who was born in Los Angeles on Sept. 30, 1938, and Ryo who was born at Gardena on April 9, 1941, and my father-in-law and mother-in-law. On Dec. 7, 1941, my father in law was taken into custody and was sent to Missoula, Montana and later on in June of 1942, was sent to the Santa Anita Assembly Center where we were. The fact that he had been sent to Missoula and the gossip in the Assembly Center was that aliens would be sent eventually to Japan on the exchange ship and my father-in-law and mother-in-law applied for repatriation while in the Assembly Center, hoping to be repatriated so that they would not ~~longer~~ have to be confined very long. As we had lost ~~most~~ almost everything because of being evacuated my father-in-law and mother-in-law ~~believed that~~ wished my wife and our children to accompany them to Japan where we could receive assistance from their relatives and from my father and step-mother who were living in Japan. Our ~~third~~ third baby Tayeko was born while we were in the Santa Anita Assembly Center. ^{While in the Assembly Center} My wife and I did not wish to be sent to Japan, hoping that things would look brighter for us before long although we were worried about the possibility of being separated from my wife's folks if they were repatriated.

After we were sent from the Assembly Center to the Rohwer Relocation Center my father-in-law and mother-in-law were more convinced ~~than~~ ^{than} ever that they would be removed to Japan on the exchange ship because of all the rumors in camp that

~~at the time~~ the Government intended to remove aliens under the alien enemy law. They said that we would be separated from them if we didn't apply and this was the general belief in Rohwer at the time. My wife and I with three children could not risk being sent outside of the Center to relocate in a new community as we had lost almost everything and people outside were reported to be hostile to Japanese. As we had no place to go and were without means I believed the gossip in the center that I should apply for repatriation if ~~wished~~ I wanted to stay in the center and not be relocated. ^{My} We did not wish to be separated from my wife's parents, ^{so} I applied for repatriation to avoid family separation and so we could stay ^{together as a family unit} in the center. This was done soon after the WRA-Leave Clearance Questionnaire was answered in the Rohwer Relocation Center. I believed it was necessary for me to make this request because it was the only guarantee I had that my family and I could stay together in the Center and not be forced to risk going outside and to guarantee that we would not be separated from my wife's parents. My wife's parents

~~On October 10, 1945, in the Tule Lake Center I requested repatriation again.~~

claimed that it was necessary that I make the request because they were to be sent to the Tule Lake Center because they had made a request earlier ~~while~~ for repatriation when we were in the Santa Anita Assembly Center. They didn't wish us to be separated from them and ~~because~~ we didn't wish to be separated from them.

On October 10, 1945, at the Tule Lake Center I ~~again~~ made a second request for repatriation. This was after I had renounced my citizenship. At this time my wife's parents were intent on being repatriated to Japan, believing there was no possibility of a future for them ~~in the U.S.~~

They were elderly and thought their only salvation was to return to Japan and they ~~insisted~~ ^{and our children} insisted that we must accompany them to keep the family together and to get assistance from their relatives and my folks in Japan. They believed that if my wife, children and I stayed in the U.S. that we would have no chance to rehabilitate ourselves and that we couldn't manage to support our children because jobs would be hard to get and Caucasians would treat us with hostility. I had ~~renounced my citizenship and was afraid of being relocated with my wife and 3 children without means and without relatives to assist us and without a home or money and was worried about separation from my wife's parents. Believing my situation was hopeless and that repatriation was the safest thing for our family's security I applied for repatriation.~~

renounced my citizenship and was afraid of ~~being relocated with my wife and 3 children without means and without relatives to assist us and without a home or money and was worried about separation from my wife's parents. Believing my situation was hopeless and that repatriation was the safest thing for our family's security I applied for repatriation.~~

My father-in-law threatened to force my wife to divorce me if I wouldn't repatriate and threatened to take my wife and children with them and leave me behind. He would have done it if I didn't repatriate.

7(A) Yes. No.

No.

Copy affidavit and ~~add~~ add the following paragraph:

We had planned to evacuate to Texas just before we were evacuated but didn't get the chance as we were ordered to go to the Santa Anita Assembly Center before we could complete our arrangements to go to Texas. After evacuation there was no chance for us to get relocated because we lost almost everything and the anti-Japanese feeling of the public was rising and with three children and a wife to provide for ~~and~~ I didn't know how we could manage to live outside ~~the country~~ ^{at that time}. At first I was willing to take the chance and at the time of the Questionnaire I told the Nisei Sargent ^{who was the interpreter that} I would answer Yes-Yes to questions 27 and 28 if the Government permitted me to leave the Center ^{and go home to Hawthorne, Cal., but he said I} ~~but he said that if I didn't wish to~~

~~separated from my wife's parents and children~~ couldn't go back
and that I
to Hawthorne, Calif., because of the military orders/~~that~~ I
should make my answers No-No and that would entitled me to
stay in the ~~center~~ center for the duration of the war with
my wife and children and my wife's folks. So I figured that
I had to answer No-No and it would let us stay in the center
and if we got sent to Japan with my wife's parents we wouldn't
run into trouble with the Japanese government.

7(B) Copy affidavit.

7(C) Copy affidavit.

8(A) Copy affidavit.

8(B) I had no intention of becoming a member but my wife's
parents urged me to join. They said this organization was
approved by the W.R.A. officials. They were very insistent about
it and pressured my wife and me that it was necessary for us
to become members. They and Mr. and Mrs. Mura who were Issei
friends of their and other friends of their as well said it
was the only way to make sure that we would be repatriated as
a family unit with ~~my~~ my wife's parents and that members
would be accepted favorably in Japan while those who were
not members and were sent to Japan later would run into
difficulties with Japanese officials and with the Japanese
people. My wife's parents took it on themselves to list both
my wife and me as members and told us about it afterward
saying they had done it for our benefit. So I didn't do anything
about this and although our names were listed as members ~~we~~
neither ~~my~~ my wife nor I took any part in any of the
activities at all and we did not associate with the members.
With three children to look after we had ~~no~~ no time for
any outside activities. My wife's parents belonged to a
philosophical-religious group named the "Seicho no Ie" to

which their friends Mr. and Mrs. Mura and Ryujo Nagao of Block 4 belonged. The group taught obedience to parental demands and family unity and convinced my wife's parents that membership in the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan would be of benefit to us if and when we were sent to Japan with my wife's parents. My wife and I were not members of this group but believed that membership in the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan might ~~have~~ ~~been~~ assure us of being favorably accepted in Japan and so we couldn't ~~make~~ voice opposition to having been listed as members but we did inform them that ~~we would not take any interest in~~ ~~we had no other interest in the activities of the Dan and that~~ we would not participate in any of its activities and we didn't.

8(C) Neither my wife nor I participated in any meetings or any activities of the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan or in any of the organizations at the Tule Lake Center at any time at all.

8(D) The only reasons we were made members ~~was~~ were as stated in my answer to question 8(B). ~~I didn't resign from the~~ ~~organization as this would have alarmed my wife's~~ parents and I didn't wish to antagonize them and I didn't wish to have the residents in our block and the ~~members~~ members of the philosophical-religious group ~~the~~ "Seicho no Ie" criticize us or ostracize us.

~~8(E) See answer to question 8(B)~~

~~8(F) See answer to question 8(D).~~

8(E) Copy Aff

~~8(F)~~ ✓

8(F)

8(F) I copy an affidavit and then add as part of the same a paragraph to the following

8(F)
I didn't wish to make things difficult for our family and antagonize further and didn't wish to harm my wife's parents and didn't wish to have antagonize them either and I didn't wish the residents in our block and the members of the society "Seicho no Ie" criticize us or ostracize us either. But we were hearing unfavorable things about the Dan and (here copy the answer given in the affidavit and the same as the rest of the answer to this question).

9(A) Uncertain of the date but it was during the time nearly all the citizens in the Tule Lake Center were renouncing. My wife's parents kept after us to do it for a long time. They were aliens and after we had lost everything they had wanted to be sent to Japan. They wanted us to be sure of going with them. They put pressure on my wife and said she must go to Japan and the children had to go to Japan with them even if it meant separation from me and that our children must go with them even if my wife and I stayed in the U.S. My wife and I didn't wish the children to go with them unless we also went and we were not willing that the children go with them and that we be left in the U.S. My wife's parents were old and we didn't want to trust the children to their care. Everyone in the center believed at this time that citizens would be sent outside to relocate with their children soon as the WRA found someplace to send us unless we renounced our citizenship and got classed as aliens. My wife's parents insisted we must renounce and stay with our children in the center with them until the war ended or we were all sent to Japan. They said we had to renounce or we would be sent outside and that both of us had

~~no man do x x x x i t u m~~

to do it or we would be separated from each other and be sent outside with the children and wouldn't be able to find a home or support the children, and Caucasians ~~would x x x x m~~ were very hostile to relocating Japanese. The "~~San k i x m~~" "Seicho no Ie" officers with whom my wife's parents associated and attended their meetings somewhere in block 37 came and told us we would be separated and forced to relocate with our children unless we renounced our citizenship and stayed as aliens in the center until ~~time x x x x m~~ the time the Government sent us to Japan. Neighbors in our Block 5 also said that failure to renounce would mean relocation for us. We were not in a position to relocate after losing everything and we could not support three children and ourselves if we had to leave the Center during the wartime while people were anti-Japanese and discriminated against us. We didn't dare risk ourselves and our children outside. We were worried about being separated from my ~~and~~ wife's parents too as they were old and it was our duty to look out for them. My father-in-law said my wife ~~and m~~ had to go to Japan with them even if it meant permanent separation from me and that the children must go too. He said he would force ~~them~~ my wife to divorce me if I didn't renounce and that he would see that the children were taken to Japan. He threatened that he would not ~~see~~ sleep under the same roof with me and wouldn't speak to me any more and that all relationship with him and his family would be broken off if I didn't renounce my citizenship. ~~and m~~ He said I had to do it or I wouldn't be accepted in Japan but would be treated as a person disloyal to Japan and it would cause him to be suspected of harboring a disloyal son in law.

Mr. Yamane and his followers had said that the U.S. Government deprived us of our citizenship rights and that if the Government forced us outside of camp our lives would be too difficult and we wouldn't be able to support our families because of the anti-Japanese public and we would be discriminated against and face physical danger. There were reports coming into camp all the time about discrimination against Japanese outside and of all the things that were happening to them and such things scared us about having to face relocation during the war. My father-in-law and mother-in-law said that ~~the gangs~~ gangs operating in the center would beat me up and might maim me if I went against the will of the majority. ~~and there was this~~ This was a real danger all during the time of the renunciations at the Tule Lake Center. Number of persons were beaten during this period by gangs ~~and the WRA~~ members of members of other gangs and the WRA couldn't put a stop to these doings so that nobody could feel safe from harm. The block residents ~~as well as~~ as well as my wife's parents pestered us all the time as did the people in the ~~the~~ "Seicho no Ie" who visited my wife's parents telling us renunciation was essential to avoid family separation and relocation and was necessary to escape mistreatment on arrival in Japan. Mr. ~~Hiroh~~ Higashidani, a Nisei in Block 4, said the Hoshi Dan would blacklist us if we didn't renounce. Mr. and Mrs. Mura of Block 5, ^{and friends of my wife's parents} and their friends in the "Seicho no Ie" ^{who were from Block 37 whose names I don't know, and also} and my co-workers on the hog farm, Mr. Nagao, Mr. Nozuka, ^{Mr. George} ~~George~~ Sawamura, ^{Mr. Sawamura} ~~Takahana~~ and Mr. Onizuka, all agreed that there was danger of harm from gangs to anyone who didn't renounce his citizenship. Mr. George Sawamura who was in the Dan had been beaten for not doing what the Dan had told him to do and I heard of several others who were beaten for refusing to renounce their citizenship. There was no way to talk sanely with the Dan members as they all seemed to be crazy with fear during the ~~renunciation period~~ renunciation period and

9(C) With my father-in-law keeping at me and threatening he would make my wife divorce me ~~until~~ unless I renounced ^{He} ~~and he~~ and my mother-in-law insisting I must carry through with it so our family wouldn't be separated ~~and also so that~~ from them and also so that my wife, children and I wouldn't have to be relocated sooner or later during the war and run the risks of lack of employment, no home and no money and the discrimination and hostility of Caucasians in a new community ^{so} our future looked hopeless to me. And the center waa filled with members of the Dan who were acting up and menacing everyone. The Government took a lot of the troublemakers away to New Mexico and to North Dakota and the remainder made things worse ~~than ever in Tule Lake~~ after this, especially the older Issei and the young boys. When I went to my hearing there were many leaders who were active making people go to their hearings and checking up on us. I was afraid not to go. I didn't wish to be separated from my wife or children or my wife's parents. I didn't want my father-in-law to force my wife to get a divorce from me. I didn't want my children separated from me and be taken to Japan without me and I didn't want to trust my father-in-law and mother-in-law with the children either. Also I didn't want the camp residents to treat me as if I was an inu. Some of the members who were checking up to see who was renouncing said I would be an inu ~~who wasn't~~ ^{and not} a true Japanese if I didn't ~~go and~~ get my renunciation approved. Mr. Mura of Block 5 and several more people came around to our place to check on me too and ~~fix was~~ each visit made me more afraid than ever. It was fear of permanent separation from my wife and children and my wife's parents and of the risks of relocation and of trouble from the lawless people who were still in camp ~~and~~ that compelled me to go to my hearing and renounce my citizenship.

9(E) ~~Copy affidavit.~~

9(F) ~~Copy affidavit.~~

~~10(A) Copy affidavit.~~

~~Myx~~

10(A) My wife's parents wanted to go to Japan and wanted the family kept together like a unit. I didn't want to be separated from my wife and children or to have my father in law force my wife to divorce me and break up our family and to make trouble for my wife and children.

After returning to Japan I worked for the Australian Army forces in 1947-.948 and for the U.S. Army 1948 - 1949,,~~mm~~

~~10(B) Copy affidavit.~~

10(B) ~~Copy affidavit.~~ ser

12 ~~Copy affidavit.~~

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

- a. State your full name. SHOSO FRED TAKAOKA
also known as HAMAI
- b. Male? ☒ Female? ☐ Maiden Name? _____
- c. Birth place? Buena Park, Calif Birth date? 2/8/1914
- d. Have you ever renounced Japanese Nationality? No When? _____
Where? _____
- Have you ever visited Japan? yes When? 1917 — 1928
1935 — 1936
12/1945 to present
- Did you attend school in Japan? yes When? _____
- How long? 5 yrs. What Schools? Grammar School
- Period of attendance: 1921 — 1928

PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS

1. Where did you live before evacuation? Hawthorne, Calif
2. What was your occupation before evacuation? farming
3. Who, if anyone, was wholly or partially dependent upon you for support at the time you were evacuated? father in law & mother in law, wife and 2 children
4. Where did your father and mother reside at the time of evacuation? Japan
Were they aliens? yes
- What were their ages at the time of evacuation? father 60; step mother -?
- Were your parents both evacuated also? no Was either of them in ill health while in a WRA Center? no Was either of them hospitalized while in a WRA Center? _____ If so, when and in what Center? _____
- Were you or any other members of your family in ill health while in a WRA Center? yes If so, state who was, and, if hospitalized, state when, for what period of time, and in what Center? wife became ill at Arkansas - she turned yellow - jaundice - was in hospital for about a month. father in law - was debilitated & received treatment at hospital
5. When and where were you married? 1937 at Hawthorne
- What is the name of your spouse? Sudako Hamai

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

6. What are the names, birthdates and birthplaces of your children?

Kiyoshi 9/30/1938 at L.A. Rego - 4/9/1941 at Gardena, Tayoko
Aug 16, 1942 at Santa Anita Assembly

7. What members of your family were evacuated with you? (Wife, husband, children, father, mother, brothers, sisters, father-in-law, mother-in-law)

wife, 2 children, father in law & mother in law

8. State what members of your family (spouse, mother, father, brothers, sisters, children, father-in-law or mother-in-law) were in Japan during the war?

father, step-mother, sister (she passed away)

9. Who of them, if any, were U. S. citizens?

10. Did any of them serve in the Japanese armed forces?

11. State what members, if any, of your spouse's family (your father-in-law, mother-in-law, sisters-in-law, brothers-in-law, or step-children) were in Japan during the war and whether they are U. S. citizens or Japanese aliens?

none

12. Did you suffer any property losses by reason of your evacuation? yes Did you file a claim to recover losses you suffered by reason of your evacuation? no For what amount did you file your claim? _____ What amount did you receive in settlement of your claims? _____ Did your parents suffer any property losses by reason of evacuation? _____ If so, for what amount did they file claims? _____ What amount did they receive in settlement of their claims? _____

13. State whether your husband, father or any other member of your family was interned as an alien enemy after the outbreak of war in an Alien Enemy Internment Camp, for removal to Japan, and, if so, in what camp?

father in law was arrested 12/7/41 & sent to Minidoka
Montana

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

Santa Anita Assembly Center - June, 1942

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

When did you make that application? _____

In what camp were you at that time? _____

Were you denied leave? _____ By whom? _____

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

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

What type of work did you do? _____

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

If so, state the experience. _____

To what Center did you return? _____

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

What happened to them? _____

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

Where did they happen? _____

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

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

What happened to them? _____

When and where did the occurrences take place? _____

Re: APPLICATIONS FOR REPATRIATION

17. To what Assembly Center were you evacuated? Santa Anita Assembly Center - April, 1942
18. To what WRA Center were you next transferred? Rohrer Relocation Center - Oct., 1942; Tule Lake Center - October, 1943
19. In what Block did you live there? Rohrer - Blk. 4; Tule - 5.
With whom did you share quarters there? just family with in laws
20. In what Camp were you when you applied for repatriation to Japan? Rohrer Relocation Center
21. Did you make that application before or after you answered the Army Questionnaire in February or March, 1943? soon after Loyalty Questionnaire
When did you make that application? 1943
Did you personally make that application? yes If not, who did? _____
- Did any of the following persons also make applications for repatriation to Japan? Your husband? _____ Wife? yes father? _____ mother? _____
brothers? _____ sisters? _____ father-in-law? yes mother-in-law? yes
brothers-in-law? _____ sisters-in-law? _____ When and in what Center were they at the time they did this? father in law made a request earlier than we did at Santa Anita Assembly 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? no; that it intended to deport all Nisei to Japan? no
22. Did you make more than one application for repatriation to Japan, and, if so, when and where did you do so? I cannot tell quite accurately whether I made another request at Tule Lake

23. What members of your family pressured you into applying for repatriation to Japan? father in law & mother in law.

What did they say to you to get you to apply for repatriation? since they

made a request for repatriation earlier they wanted us to.
make the request and say go to the table with them.

24. Did anyone else, not a member of your family, pressure you into applying for repatriation to Japan? none. Name the persons who did and state whether they were Issei, Kibei, or Nisei, and blocks where they lived.

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

What did those persons tell you to get you to apply for repatriation? 2

did not think very far, but merely to make a request for
repatriation and repatriated.

25. What did you then believe would happen to you if you did not make an application for repatriation to Japan? Might be separated from my

father in law and mother in law.

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

father? brothers? sisters? or other persons? yes

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

26. Did you believe that if you didn't apply for repatriation to Japan that sooner or later you would be forced to relocate in the U. S.? yes; in an area hostile to Japanese? yes; that you might be drafted into the armed forces? no; as I had already received 4-F; that you would be separated from alien members of your family you believed would be deported to Japan? yes.

27. Did you make application for repatriation because you believed the Government had no use for you and intended to deport you to Japan because you were Kibei? —; of that it intended to deport you to Japan because your parents were there? yes; or because your parents were aliens here and that it intended to deport them on an exchange ship to Japan simply because they were aliens? yes; and that they wanted you to be with them and not

be separated from them? yes

Re: QUESTIONS 27 AND 28

28. In what WRA Center were you at the time you answered the Army Questionnaire containing Questions Nos. 27 and 28? Rahway Relocation

In what Block were you living in that Center at that time? 4

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

29. Did you give a negative answer to Question No. 27? yes; to Question No.

28? no - later I changed it to "no-no". Did you refuse to answer Question No. 27? no; Question No.

28? no. Thereafter I had a discussion with this Sgt - Immiting

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? no Who were the family members who did this? _____

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

Did you give a "No" answer to those questions or refuse to answer them because your father? _____ 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? no 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?

no
31. Did any other persons pressure or threaten you into giving "No" answers

to those questions or into refusing to answer those questions? Yes. What are the names of those persons and state whether they were Issei, Kibei, or Nisei and the Blocks in which they lived and the organization, if any, of which they were members? Muri Sergeant who came as an

interpreter

What did those persons say to you to get you to give "No" answers to those questions or to refuse to answer those questions? As described

previously I expressed my grievances about evacuation and it was unjust to ask such a question when I refused to answer them. 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? a concentration camp

He suggested that Louisa No. - I never did that very

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? for but was merely expressed my grievances. I wanted to return to my home in Hawthorne.

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

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

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

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

organizations to which they belonged? _____

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? none From what parent or family members did you fear separation? I was prepared to be separated as they

were aliens & we were citizens

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? none
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? yes
Who told you that this might happen to you? just rumors

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?
none 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? yes

42. Were you, or any member of your family, or any friend or anyone else attacked by members of the pressure groups in that Center for showing loyalty to the U. S.? none 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? no Who told you this? I did not fear

this part at all

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

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

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

Hawthorne, Calif - Oct 1940.

What classification did you first receive? 3-A status Did you ever receive a 4-C (alien enemy) classification? yes When did you receive that 4-C classification? ?

In what Center were you when you received it? Phoenix Detention

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? I cannot recall

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

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

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

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

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

48. Would you have been willing to swear unqualified allegiance to the U. S. while you were in a WRA Center if the Government had allowed you to return to your home as a free citizen? yes Would you have been willing to return to your home alone? no; without the citizen members of your family likewise being freed from detention? no; without the alien members of your family also being freed? no. Would you have been willing only if the Government would assure you that you would be relocated safe from harm from Caucasians? yes; that the citizen members of your family would be relocated safe from harm? yes and that the alien members of your family willing to return to their homes during the war if the Government would allow them? no Were they willing to be relocated elsewhere in the U. S.? no
49. Did you keep in touch with your Local Draft Board while you were in a WRA Center? yes. Did you report to your Draft Board after you were released from camp? no. To what Draft Board? _____
When? _____ After your release from camp did you volunteer for service in our armed forces? _____. Did you ever served armed forces? _____. When _____; into what branch? _____; what period of time did you serve? _____; where did you serve? _____; what was your social number? _____. Have you received an Honorable discharge from such service? _____; what is the date of that Discharge? _____

Re: MEMBERSHIP IN ORGANIZATIONS

50. (a) Did you ever sign a petition for resegregation (Saikakuri Seigan) while in Tule Lake? no When? _____
(b) Were you at any time a member of (1) Sokoku Kenkyukai? _____
(2) Sokoku Kenkyu Seinen Dan? _____ (3) Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan? _____

yes (4) Hokoku Seinen Dan? none (5) Hokoku Joshi Seinen Dan? none

When did you become a member? I cannot recall - about 2/1945

How long were you a member? about 10 months till I repatriated

When did you stop being a member? I never did resign

In what Block did you live at the time you became a member? 5

What was the name of your Block Manager? Sheda

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

What organizations were active in that Block? Hoshi dan - Seinen dan

What was the full name of the organization you joined? Sokushi Kekaku

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

I cannot recall

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

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

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

say to you to persuade you to become a member? They said unless I join

I am not a Japanese; they were very aggressive

I as much as I would not listen to them - they

What other members of your family were members of the Hoshi Dan? my father

appears of the dan to my house and pressured me to join

Joshi Dan? wife was also in Sokushi Kekaku Hoshi dan

Seinen Dan? yes

Why did they become members? Through the religious group called

In what Blocks were they living? Seicho no Ie in Block 5

52. What are the names of the persons other than members of your family who persuaded or threatened you into becoming a member and state whether such persons were Issei, Kibei or Nisei and state the Blocks in which they lived? Mura - Issei, also another officer of Sei-cho no Ie

53. What did they tell you to persuade you to become a member? I cannot recall their names; another co-worker in Block 4

Unless I did not join I am not a Japanese My Nagao in Block 4

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

Unless I did not join - I repatriate or remain in US. I cannot

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

I would be completely ostracized

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

What duties did you perform? _____

How did you become an officer? _____

When did you become an officer? _____

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

What duties did you perform as an officer? _____

As a member did you attend any morning calisthenic exercises? No Approximately how often did you join in the calisthenics? _____

Did you attend any of the organization's lectures? No Approximately how many lectures did you attend? _____ What was the nature of those lectures? _____

Did you participate in any of their marching demonstrations? No If so, how many? _____

Did you attend any other meetings of the organization? No Where and how often? _____

56. Did you tell anyone you wanted to drop membership? No State the names of the persons you told you wanted to drop membership. _____

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

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

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

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

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

57. Were you in fear that you would be attacked and beaten up by members if you tried to drop membership? What groups did you fear might do this?
58. Were you told that if you tried to drop membership the organization would report this matter to the Japanese Government and that when you were deported to Japan you would get in trouble with the Japanese Government? Who told you this?
Did you fear that if you dropped membership you would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when you were deported to Japan? .
59. Were you told that if you tried to drop membership the organization leaders would report this matter to the Japanese Government and that your alien parents would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when they were sent to Japan for not being able to control your actions? Who told you this? (State the names, blocks where they lived and whether Issei, Kibei or Nisei)

Did you fear that if you dropped membership your parents who were to be sent to Japan would get in trouble there? .
60. Did you have your hair cut short or shaved? When? . Who did it? Did you wear any insignia of the organization and, if so, what insignia? *none*
61. If you or any member of your family was placed in the "Stockade" at Tule Lake Center state who was, for what period of time and for what reason *none*
62. What was the nature of your employment and where did you work while you were in Tule Lake? *bag farm*

What were your working hours? Were you working while you were a member of any organization at Tule? In what block? What were the names of some of your fellow workers? *Reyukichi Nagao, Kenichi Kozaka, George Takehana, Katsumi Onizuka,*

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

George Sawamura

When? _____

By whom? I do not know.

He was in the Seinen dan, and he ~~did not~~ failed to participate in the morning exercises.

Re: REQUESTS FOR FORMS UPON WHICH
TO RENOUNCE CITIZENSHIP

64. (a) In what Block did you live in the Tule Lake Center? 5
64. (b) When did you send a letter to the Attorney General or the Justice Department asking for forms upon which to renounce your citizenship?
when every one was leaving - cannot recall
64. (c) Where did you get the forms? _____ When? _____
64. (d) In what Center were you at that time? Tule Lake Block
Number: 5

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

69. Did you send the letter to the Justice Department asking for forms upon which to renounce your citizenship because you feared that December 21, 1944, announcement meant that you and the citizen members of your family would be forcibly relocated without money, a home or job in an area where people were hostile to Japanese while the war still was going on unless you renounced your citizenship? yes Were you afraid of being relocated because you had heard that jobs were scarce? yes; that employers did not wish to hire Japanese and that you might not get work to support yourself and your family? yes; that the public was hostile to Japanese and you feared mob violence? yes. If you had been forcibly relocated what members of your family would you then have had to support? wife and 2 children - father in law & mother in law
- 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? I feel I heard them many later on
- What were the names of the persons who had been mistreated and state what it was that happened to them. _____
70. Did you send that letter because you believed that if you sent for the forms and renounced your citizenship that you would be interned by the Justice Department and could stay in camp until the war ended and then be safely relocated when public hostility to Japanese died down? yes. Who told you that this could be done? Sumner
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? father in law & mother in law
72. (a) State what members of your family were in fear of what might happen to you or to them if you did not send such a letter and, if so, state of what or of whom they were in fear? They wanted to repatriate to Japan
Also wife wanted to repatriate also

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

Block 5.

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

father in law & mother in law
or from citizen members? yes, and if so, from what citizen members of your family? wife.

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

75. Name other persons, not members of your family, who told you that you would be separated from your family if you did not send for the forms and renounce your citizenship and state whether they were Issei, Kibei or Nisei and the Blocks where they lived. See Cho no iye officer

my father associated with - someplace in 22-37.

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

wife, 2 children, father in law & mother in law.

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

What did they fear or say to you to get you to send that letter? Renounce and repatriate to Japan. Japan will care as it is unnecessary to have U.S. citizen. Would send me and daughter to Japan. Also do not have to live with me. Also would compel me to divorce my wife

77. Did your husband? no wife? no father? no mother? no brothers? no sisters? no in-laws? yes force you to send a letter requesting forms on which to renounce your citizenship so that you wouldn't be separated from them by being forced to relocate while they remained in camp or finally were deported to Japan? If such person or persons were

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

What did such person or persons say to you to force you to renounce your citizenship? Would take my wife and 2 children to Japan.

78. I knew they would have difficulties in Japan so I had to accompany them to Japan. Did you send that letter requesting forms upon which to renounce citizenship

because you heard that alien members of your family who had requested repatriation to Japan would have to stay in the Center until they could be exchanged or removed to Japan and that you ultimately would have to be relocated in this country and thus be separated from them unless you applied for renunciation? Yes. Name the persons who told you this

might happen if you didn't renounce your citizenship and state whether they were Issei, Kibei or Nisei and the Blocks where they lived

All the Sei cho no yu members - father in law associated with.

What alien members of your family already had asked for repatriation to Japan at the time you sent that letter? Father in law & mother in law.

Were the alien members of your family on the WRA free list and eligible to relocate at the time you sent your letter to the Justice Department asking for forms upon which to renounce your citizenship? 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 and state whether they were Issei, Kibei, Nisei, the Blocks where they lived and the organizations of which they were members. - Sei cho no yu people

in Blk 37.

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

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

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

82. Did you decide to send the letter asking for forms upon which to renounce your citizenship because you feared that you were going to be deported to Japan because you had given "No" answers to Questions Nos. 27 and 28 or had refused to answer those questions and were considered disloyal to the U. S. and that it was necessary for you to send that letter to the Justice Department and renounce your citizenship otherwise you would get in trouble when you arrived in Japan? none 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? None 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 re-located and then might be drafted into our armed forces and then be separated from your wife? _____, 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? Yes or because they believed they would be deported to Japan after the war ended because they feared the Government intended to deport all alien Japanese to Japan? _____ Who told you this would happen? _____

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

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

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

deported to Japan? ~~None~~ Name the persons who told you these things, the Blocks where they lived and the organizations to which they belonged, and whether they were Issei, Kibei or Nisei. father nelson

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. mother nelson persecuted me daily all during the time when I was at my living quarters
wife, father nelson & mother nelson.

88. If any members of your family were in Japan at the time, did you fear that they might be punished by the Japanese government if it learned that you did not renounce your U. S. citizenship? none What members of your family there did you fear might get in such trouble?

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

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

What did you fear would happen to you or to them? I never something

might happen - I thought Japan might not
lose when I renounced

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

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

co-worked at the farm

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

When I should go to Japan - I might be persecuted by Kempeitai
or other Army officials.

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

he was a member of Hoshi Dan

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

The Kibei leaders and Blocks where they lived? _____

The Nisei leaders and Blocks where they lived? _____

91. Were any groups of leaders or members of the Seinen Dan or Hoshi Dan moved away to Santa Fe before you sent in that letter? *Yes*. If so, what groups? *quite a bit were in Santa Fe*

Were any groups of leaders or members of the Seinen Dan or Hoshi Dan removed to Santa Fe before you sent in that letter? _____. If so, what groups? _____

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

92. Were you in fear that if you didn't send for the forms and renounce your citizenship that your name would be put on the organization's black-list and would be reported to the Japanese government and you would get in trouble with the Japanese government when you arrived in Japan? *Yes*. Who told you this would happen? *father in law & mother in law*

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

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

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

what organizations were you in fear? Krisdanos Hokoku

Seinen dan - & other gang;
of what leaders were you in fear? (State the blocks where they lived)

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

Why were you in fear? I would be harmed - I am knew to I would

not talk rarely with them & I had 2 or 3 persons were

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? wife -

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. Sawamura

94. Were you in fear of being attacked and beaten up by them or their organizations if you did not send for the forms and renounce your citizenship? yes Had any of them threatened you? no. If so, what were their names and state what they said to you.

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

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

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

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

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

98. How many persons called on you or spoke to you and asked you if you had sent for the forms upon which to renounce your citizenship? 4 or 5 What were their names? Kawahara, Oizuka, Nagao, Nozaka, co-workers

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

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

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

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

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

Re: RENUNCIATION HEARING

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

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

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

What, in substance, did you tell the hearing officer as reasons why you wanted to renounce your citizenship? He said if I renounced I cannot return to US again? I said I don't understand or I don't care. I was asked about membership in the Klan. Others are vague.

Name the persons who coached you and told you what you were to say at your hearing to make certain your renunciation would be approved and state whether they were Issei, Kibei or Nisei and the blocks where they lived.

I do not recall

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? yes Why? I did not feel good.

Did you fear to tell the hearing officer the real reasons why you were renouncing your citizenship? yes. What did you think would happen if you had told him the real reasons? I might be put into the stockade.

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

yes; who were in Tule Lake? yes; or in some other internment camp?

 Were you then in fear of being forcibly relocated in a dangerous area? yes (If your hearing took place after the January 29, 1945, announcement were you still in fear of eventual relocation in a hostile area?) Were you then in fear of being drafted? yes. Were

you in fear of separation from members of your family? yes. From what members? wife, school, father-in-law & mother-in-law

Were they in Tule Lake? yes; or in what other Center?

Were they on the WRA "free list" and eligible for relocation at the time?

no. Had they applied for relocation before the day you had your renunciation hearing? no. Were they still expecting to be sent to Japan?

yes Did they still want to go to Japan? yes. Had they cancelled their applications to go to Japan? no.

105. Were you in fear that if your renunciation was not accepted you would be in danger of harm from any of the leaders or members of any of the pressure groups at the time you had your renunciation hearing? yes. Had

the leaders or members been removed to other camps at the time you had your hearing? ?. 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? Mura, in Block 5; also a member - cannot

recall this name

 ; in your Block? yes

 Were you in fear of them? yes.

106. Were you removed from Tule Lake Center to Bismarck? no; Santa Fe? no;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

108. (b) Did you write a letter to the Attorney General or Justice Department asking to cancel your renunciation? none When? _____ In what Center were you living when you wrote that letter? _____

Re: MITIGATION HEARING

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

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

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

From what members of your family were you then separated? _____

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

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

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

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

When and where were you re-united with them? _____

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

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

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

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

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

Eddie Masaru Takahashi - US Army

State the relationship of such person to you brother

State the Serial Number of such person ?

Has such person received an Honorable Discharge? yes

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

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

Year _____ Month _____

Where were you at the time? _____

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

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

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

none
Have you ever served in the armed forces of the U. S.? _____

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

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

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

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

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

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

Why did you vote in those elections? _____

What Allied military officers told you to vote? _____

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

What Japanese officials told you to vote? _____

What neighborhood association told you to vote? _____

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

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

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

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

Where? _____

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

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

Why did you go to be registered? _____

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

What relation is that person to you? _____

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

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

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

_____ or would not have been given an address to

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

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

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

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

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

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

In what capacity? laborer & interpreter Where did you perform your
work? Australia 1942 also US Army Dates of your employment? _____
at Okinawa

What is your occupation now? truck driver Australian 1947 - 1948
re-employed US Army - 1948 - 1949 Where? Kumamoto city

What property do you own in Japan? small piece of land 1 tan

Nature of property? farming land - inherited property

Estimated valuation of that property? 750,000 or 60,000

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

Eddie Marano Takeoka - 604 W. 51st St., Los Angeles, Calif

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

Huntington Beach, Calif or Los Angeles - Mr Odan Huntington

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

Have you filed an application with a U. S. Consul in Japan for a U. S.

Passport? yes . When did you file it? 1951

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

What reasons did the U. S. Consul give you for refusing to issue you a passport? Rejected — no reasons —

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

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

Date: June 15, 1957

Ind Shozo Takarka.

Signature

22 BANCHI, TAN^NA, NIHOCHO,
HIROSHIMA-SHI, JAPAN.

Address

none

Telephone Number