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TATSUKAWA, JOHN ICHIRO

1945-1960

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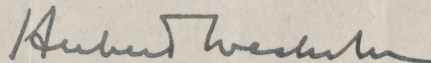
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NOTICE OF APPROVAL OF RENUNCIATION OF UNITED STATES NATIONALITY

To: John Ichiro Tatsukawa
(Born December 15, 1907 at Alviso, Calif.)
5206-E
Tule Lake Center
Newell, California

You are hereby notified that, pursuant to Section 401(i) of the Nationality Act of 1940, as Amended, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, your renunciation of United States nationality has been approved by the Attorney General as not contrary to the interests of national defense. Accordingly you are no longer a citizen of the United States of America nor are you entitled to any of the rights and privileges of such citizenship.

Date: March 22, 1945



Herbert Wechsler
Assistant Attorney General
War Division

5206-E
Tule Lake W.R.A.
Newell, California
August 13, 1945

Mr. Edward J. Ennis, Director
Enemy Alien Control Unit
Department Of Justice
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Ennis:

I realize now that it was a great mistake that I made when I renounced my citizenship. I regret very much for having done it for the following reasons which I am going to attempt to explain.

I was transferred from Tanforan Assembly Center and Topaz Relocation Center September 1942. At that time, I had intentions of relocating outside. A very close Caucasian friend of mine who resides in San Mateo, California had encouraged me to relocate to Utah for the duration and then return to San Mateo after the war. This plan I did follow by leaving the Topaz center on October 9, 1942 for Price, Utah where I was able to find work as a sugar beet worker. Since I was one of the first group of evacuees to be released into Utah, the sentiment of the American people toward us was not pleasant. I remained in Price, Utah until middle of November and then returned to Topaz center with the intention of remaining there until the feeling toward us improved.

I came to this center from Topaz because I could not decide what my future plans should be in view of the fact the feeling of the Caucasians was not improving and I had ^{no} intentions of going back to Japan. At this center I did not apply for expatriation until it was unbearable to be living safely in my block without expatriating. After the so-called "November Disturbance" in this center, the radical group of evacuees formed organizations which had their headquarters in a block which was very close to mine. This organization started to put pressure on moderate evacuees who had no hard feeling toward the United States. These members of the organization suspected me as a "dog" (informer) because I had not signed for expatriation to Japan. Their members forced me to sign for expatriation to Japan against my wish and later to renounce my citizenship. Due to their pressure I lost all sense of reality and renounced.

As I recall, at that time, the whole question of renunciation appeared to me the wrong step to take because I possess only American citizenship. My dual status was removed by my parents when I was 16 or 17 years old in Mountain View, California. Since I had only American citizenship, I debated and debated about applying for renunciation papers. I knew that the odds were against me in the block for the fact that I was considered a sympathizer of the United States. I knew the people would watch to see whether I was hesitating again as I did not expatriate on my own accord. Realizing I was not for the renunciation idea, the people around me began pressing their usual threats and talks, making it very apparent that this time there would be a great break and I would have to face their consequences. They brought out their pet talk that renunciation was the only assurance of a place to stay for the duration, for only renunciants would be permitted to remain in this center. They placed emphasis on the fact I couldn't be considered a Japanese because I was not dual and this camp was only for Japanese and not for any Americans. The only way to become a Japanese was to renounce and such can be done by stating I was dual citizen even though I was not.

As the hearing proceeded, I did not care to go for my hearing when my turn came. People began pestering my wife and I what we were going to do. They passed their tactics that the procedure was a simple process. They dictated what to say and how to act to each question that is asked and never to show any weakness by expressing one's true feelings for this country which had done so much wrong in form of prejudice, evacuation and imprisonment without just cause. They worked upon experiences of others that had completed their hearings and arrogantly demonstrated their might by heart-strengthening pro-axis activities. What exasperated me was that nothing was being done by any government agency to remove such organization from this center so that people like myself could have saved ourselves from the predicament which the Hearing Officer knew would be the consequences when the fever of the nationalistic feeling dies down. Instead those people were permitted to yell their threats and accomplished their purposes of making so many unawaringly renounce and become an enemy alien. The saddest part about myself is that I am a person with no country to claim. In the first place, I cannot understand why such an organization was ever permitted to organize in this center which was housing so many people who were claimed to be Jap sympathizers.

On that day of the hearing, I remember I was afraid to back out from that hearing. My wife and I decided we will have to go since the eyes of that group were upon us and then later on we'll cancel our renunciation like expatriation application. The hearing lasted for a short time. It was very simple. The questions were identical to the ones others had been asked so I answered them in the same fashion as instructed. Since not being a member of the nationalistic organization, I was really sure it made no difference how I answered. Whether it would be approved depended upon the findings of the Hearing Officer's judgment which would be passed on to the Attorney General who'll do the final approving. Some of us who were pressed to apply for renunciation because of force were glad to see in the camp paper that the renunciant does not decide whether an application will be accepted or rejected but the Attorney General does that.

You may wonder why I have been able to be so moderate in my love for United States after this evacuation. Evacuation hurt me very much but I never forget the good feeling of the people of Palo Alto, California, where I lived prior to evacuation. Palo Alto is a town with intelligent educated people who were always broad-minded and understood Japanese and Japanese American. If there was no evacuation I am sure I never would have been coerced to pledge loyalty to Japan when my country is America. On the outside, I never was pushed around as much as I am in this camp. It is very sad when a man cannot express his own feelings and act freely.

My wife and I are very sorry we will have to live here indefinitely now because of our mistake which was not our fault. We want our children who are attending American school here to learn to be good American citizens. This camp environment is certainly not going to help them very much. If I can get my citizenship back I can work and make a good home for them on the outside. I will do whatever you say I have to do to get my U.S. Citizenship back. Won't you please cancel my application I made in March.

Very truly,

John Ichiro Tatsukawa
John Ichiro Tatsukawa

AUG 20 1945

TATSUKAWA, John

5206 - E

Newell, California

August 13, 1945

Dear Mr. Bessig:

Enclosed you will find a copy of a letter I submitted to Mr. Ennis of the Department of Justice for the possible cancellation of my application for renunciation.

I truly understand the grave error on my part for taking such a step, but please do everything you can to help me regain my American citizenship. I will greatly appreciate anything you can do for me.

Sincerely
John I. Tatsukawa

August 21, 1945

Mr. John I. Tatsukawa
5206-E
Tule Lake Center
Newell, California

Dear Mr. Tatsukawa:

The letters from you and your wife enclosing copies of your letters to Mr. Ennis requesting cancellation of your applications for renunciation were duly received. It seems to me that your letter clearly shows you renounced under duress. I am hopeful that Mr. Ennis will advise you that your renunciations aren't approved, but I must confess I have still to learn of one case in which the renunciation was not approved.

The entire question of renunciations is being studied by one of our attorneys who will file a test suit. We have had numerous letters on the subject from people at Tule Lake. I expect that in the very near future, an appropriate test case will be filed that will result in being a guide post for other renunciants.

Your mere renunciation of citizenship in our estimation does not make you enemy aliens and you should be free to leave the center if you are not on the army's segregation list. This whole question of exclusion and segregation should be clarified in the next couple of weeks because there is no longer any justification for a continuation of the program. The army has indicated to me that some announcement will be forthcoming in the near future. At that time, all of us will know better what the problems are and what we should do about them.

Sincerely yours,

EB:AR

Ernest Besig, Director

5206-E
Tule Lake W.R.A.
Newell, California
August 15, 1945

~~AUG 20 1945~~

Mr. Edward J. Ennis, Director
Enemy Alien Control Unit
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Ennis:

I realize now that it was a great mistake that I made when I renounced my citizenship. I regret very much for having done it for the following reasons which I am going to attempt to explain.

I was transferred from Tanforan Assembly Center and Topaz Relocation Center September 1942. At that time, I had intentions of relocating outside. A very close Caucasian friend of mine who resides in San Mateo, California had encouraged me to relocate to Utah for the duration and then return to San Mateo after the war. This plan I did follow by leaving the Topaz center on October 9, 1942 for Price, Utah where I was able to find work as a sugar beet worker. Since I was one of the first group of evacuees to be released into Utah, the sentiment of the American people toward us was not pleasant. I remained in Price, Utah until middle of November and then returned to Topaz center with the intention of remaining there until the feeling toward us improved.

I came to this center from Topaz because I could not decide what my future plans should be in view of the fact the feeling of the Caucasians was not improving and I had no intentions of going back to Japan. At this center I did not apply for expatriation until it was unbearable to be living safely in my block without expatriating. After the so-called "November Disturbance" in this center, the radical group of evacuees formed organizations which had their headquarters in a block which was close to mine. This organization started to put pressure on moderate evacuees who had no hard feeling toward the United States. These members of the organization suspected me as a "dog" (informer) because I had not signed for expatriation to Japan. Their members forced me to sign for expatriation to Japan against my wish and later to renounce my citizenship. Due to their pressure I lost all sense of reality and renounced.

5206-E

Newell, California

August 13, 1945

Dear Mr. Bessig:

AUG 20 1945

I am enclosing a copy of a Department of Justice asking for cancellation of my renunciation application.

I have been informed that I may receive aid from your office in this matter. I hate to cause you trouble but I am truly in need of your aid in whatever way possible.

Please do all you possibly can to help me and I will be forever grateful to you thanking.

Sincerely
Mrs. Tsuneko Tatekawa

5206-E
Tule Lake W.R. A.
Newell, California
August 13, 1945

AUG 20 1945

Mr. Edward J. Annis, Director
Enemy Alien Control Unit
Department Of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Annis:

I now understand that it was a great mistake to renounce my citizenship. Ever since I came to the United States, I had great intentions of staying in the United States in order to raise my two children, Florence 9, and James 7, in a democratic way of living. This I have tried to do in this camp by sending my two children to Caucasian schools, even though the people around me are against American education. I am planning to give them the best so that they can complete their education like any other American children who did not have to spend their grammar school days in a concentration camp.

Due to the order evacuating all people of Japanese ancestry and spending these long years in camp with all kinds of rumors of what was going to happen inside this camp as well as on the outside, I lost all sense of reality and signed for expatriation and also foolishly renounced my citizenship. I am regretting very much for what I have done so lightly and hastily. If I were on the outside, I am sure I would not have been influenced by rumors because I was living in a pleasant community. I have lived in both San Mateo and Palo Alto, California prior to evacuation.

My two married sisters have both relocated, one to Denver and the other to Ogden. I have a brother in this center, but he did not renounce his citizenship. Since my husband renounced, I felt that I will have to follow his steps. He has always been called a "Dog" by the majority of the block residents due to his Democratic ideas. For your information, a "Dog" is a Japanese slang word meaning informer or stool-pigeon.

I am afraid I shall go insane if I am compelled to continue more days in this unhappy environment. Will you please take steps to cancel our application for renunciation if at all possible. I honestly believe that it is very un-American to accept one's application for renunciation after placing a good law-abiding citizen into a wired fence by force, subjecting such citizens to all kinds of threats and rumors. Please understand the situation here and permit us to make up for our grave mistake.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Tsuneko Tatekawa
(Mrs.) Tsuneko Tatekawa

EDWARD J. ENNIS
DIRECTOR

REPLY TO:
CMR/ml
146-54-2957

Department of Justice

Alien Enemy Control Unit

Washington

August 22, 1945

Mr. and Mrs. John Ichiro Tatsukawa
5206-E
Tule Lake Center
Newell, California

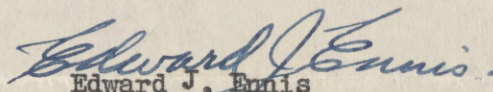
Dear Mr. and Mrs. Tatsukawa:

I have for reply your letters of August 13, 1945.

With reference to your statement that you desire to withdraw your renunciation of United States nationality, you are advised that no such procedure is possible. Under the law, the Attorney General has no authority whatsoever to permit you to reconsider your action in renouncing United States nationality. Immediately upon the approval by the Attorney General of your renunciation, you ceased to be a United States national.

I regret the hardship to which you may now find yourselves exposed as a legal consequence of your renunciation. It was to prevent such hardship, wherever possible, that a hearing was required prior to the approval of any renunciation application.

Very truly yours,


Edward J. Ennis
Director

C O P Y

SEP 6 1945

Aug 26, 1945

My Dear John

Mrs. Oliphant has shown me your letter and I am very sorry to learn of your troubles- Of course I will help you if I can -

Mrs. Oliphant was just leaving on a trip to Mexico when your letter arrived and will write you, I'm sure when she returns-

I am enclosing a letter of recommendation, and will go to see Mr. Besig the next time I am in San Francisco, and do what I can for you- I hope you all keep well and that you regain your citizenship soon- I will write you again after talking with Mr. Besig-

Please remember me to Mrs Tatsukawa

Sincerely Odus C Horney

C O P Y

SEP 6 1945

452 Hillcrest Road
San Mateo, California

August 26, 1945

To Mr. Edward J. Ennis
Director Enemy Control Unit
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I have known John Tatsukawa for several years
and can testify that he was an honest, hard working,
and trustworthy citizen.

I believe it would be perfectly safe to restore
him to citizenship and that he would be loyal to
the United States.

/s/ Odus C. Horney
Brig. Gen. U.S.A.
Retired -

5206 - E

Newell, California
September 15, 1945

SEP 18 1945

Mr. Ernest Besig, Director
American Civil Liberties Union
Northern California Branch
216 Pine St. San Francisco 4, California

Dear Mr. Besig

Thank you very much for answer my
previous letter. I really appreciated very
much.

I forgot to tell you my wife's age and
myself. My wife is 29 years old and I am
37 years old. My wife is dual citizenship,
but I only had citizenship of United States until
I renounced it.

As I told you first letter that my father
renounced my Japan's citizenship when I was
17 years old at Mountain View, California through
Palo Alto Japanese Association. At that
time there wasn't any Japanese Association
in Mountain View. Just now my father is
keeping all the record in Japan, ~~and~~ I have^{n't}
any record to show right now. But I
can prove to anybody that my father
renounced my citizenship of Japan
in later date when I could get the

record from Japan. Is there a way to get the record from Japan now? If there is a way to get it, please tell me.

What could you advise me to do now? I swear that I have no dual citizenship. If I only could stay in this country longer when the time I could get record from Japan, I will prove that I only had United State citizenship.

It was a great mistake that I made when I stated that I was dual citizenship even though I was not when I renounced my United States citizenship.

In my case, will you please tell me exactly how much will it cost to hire an attorney to represent at hearing. As I mentioned that I am not dual citizenship, but my wife is dual. So there is a little complication in our case.

If it cost lots of money to hire an attorney, I will pay as much as I could and if your organization help me paying the balance then when I get free to go outside from center, I will earn to pay back. If I could, I would like to get a good lawyer.

Enclosed you will find stamped envelope, so please answer me soon.

Yours sincerely
John I. Tatsukawa

September 18, 1945.

Mr. John I. Tatsukawa,
5206-E,
Newell, California.

Dear Mr. Tatsukawa:

I just have your letter of September 15 and last week, during my absence from the office, General Horney came in to see me.

I know of no way of securing from Japan at this time a record of your father's renunciation of your Japanese citizenship. Possibly within the not too distant future general communication will be reestablished which will allow securing the information you require. Wouldn't the Palo Alto Japanese Association have some records on your renunciation? Who would have those records now? Was your renunciation recorded in any Japanese paper in this country?

It is unfortunate that you stated you were a dual citizen at the time of your renunciation of U.S. citizenship. What information did you give to the WRA and to the Army? It is the intention of the Justice Department to treat renunciants as enemy aliens, and, pursuant to the enemy alien statute, to "remove" such enemy aliens from the country. The burden of proof is upon the individual to establish that he is not an enemy alien, or, in the words of the statute, you must show that you are not a native, citizen, denizen or subject of the hostile nation.

Legal proceedings are costly. It may be that with \$500 or \$750 an attorney who was responsible would be willing to handle your case. Of course, that would not include an appeal to a higher court. Just how much are you in a position to pay? I understand there is a movement on foot to collect a defense fund at Tule Lake under which a series of test suits would be filed. If you have no money, maybe the best you can hope for is that somebody else's case will establish a legal precedent that will benefit you.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest Besig, Director.

Copy

5206-E
Tule Lake W.R.A.
Newell, California
August 30, 1945

Mr. Edward J. Ennis, Director
Enemy Alien Control Unit
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

R.E. CMR/ML
146-54-2957

Dear Mr. Ennis:

Thank you for reply to my previous letter. I am still hoping that you will understand my situation and cancel my renunciation application of my United States Citizenships.

I now understand that it is very difficult to obtain the citizenship of the United States. However I have found that renunciation of the citizenship was made a very simple process. I truly believe that the hearing which was given to me was not enough to find out my loyalty to the United States of America. No recognition was given to the circumstances described above which led to my regretted action.

I bought \$50.00 war bond \$L7075057E while I was residing at San Mateo and still have it in my possession. I think that it shows part of my loyalty to the United States of America. Don't you think that keeping the war bond instead of selling it long ago is loyalty to the United States?

Enclosed you will find a letter of reference to you, written by Bri. General Horney. It will show that I have not been unfaithful to the United States. I have lost my sense when the hearing was conducted due to pressure and rumours.

I sincerely desire to regain my citizenship, so, will you, please, understand my situation and reconsider my case, and also give me an opportunity to prove that I am not unfaithful to the United States.

I would like to go outside and start a normal, new, and decent life again. I also want my two children, 9 and 7 years old to have a good, democratic education outside. Therefore, if there is no way of cancelling the renunciation of the citizenship, please permit me to leave this center through parole.

Yours Sincerely,

John Ichiro Tatsukawa

John Ichiro Tatsukawa

Copy.

452 Hillcrest Road
San Mateo, California
August 26, 1945

To Mr. Edward J. Ennis
Director Enemy Control Unit
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I have known John Tatsukawa for several years
and can testify that he was an honest, hard working,
and trustworthy citizen.

I believe it would be perfectly safe to restore
him to citizenship and that he would be loyal to the
United States.

/s/ Odus C. Horney
Brig. Gen. U.S.A.
Retired -

Airmail
Spec. Del.

SEP 6 1945

5206-E

Tule Lake W.R.A.
Newell, California
August 30, 1945

Mr. Ernest Besig
Director American Civil Liberties
Union Northern Calif. Branch
216 Pine St. San Francisco

Dear Mr. Besig:

Enclosed you will find a copy of a letter I submitted to Mr. Ennis of the Department of Justice for the possible cancellation of my renunciation of United States citizenship and if there is no way of regain citizenship I would like to take an opportunity to go outside through parole.

I also enclosed a ~~to~~ letter (reference) written by Bri. General Horney.

Will you please do everything you can to help me. I will greatly appreciate anything you can do for me.

Yours Sincerely
John Ichiro Tatsukawa
Mrs. Tsuneko Tatsukawa

SEP 6 1945

5206-E

Ingle Lake W.R.A.
Newell, California
August 30, 1945

Copy

Mr. Edward J. Ennis, Director
Enemy Alien Control Unit
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D.C.

R.E. CMR/ML

146-54-2957

Dear Mr. Ennis:

Thank you for reply to my previous letter. I am still hoping that you will understand my situation, and cancel my renunciation application of my United States Citizenship.

I now understand that it is very difficult to obtain the citizenship of the United States. However I have found that renunciation of the citizenship was made a very simple process. I truly believe that the hearing which was given to me was not enough to find out my loyalty to the United States of America. No recognition was given to the circumstances described above which led to my regretted action.

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I sincerely desire to regain my citizenship, so will you please understand my situation and reconsider my case, and also give me an opportunity to prove that I am not unfaithful to the United States.

I would like to go outside and start a normal, new, and decent life again. I also want my two children, 9 and 7 years old to have a good, democratic education on the outside. Therefore, if there is no way of cancelling the renunciation of the citizenship, please permit me to leave this center through parole.

yours Sincerely,

John Ichiro Tatsukawa
Mrs. Tsuneko Tatsukawa

copy

5206-E
Tule Lake W.R.A.
Newell, California
September 30, 1945

Mr. Edward J. Ennis, Director
Enemy Alien Control Unit
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

R.E. CMR/ML
146-54-2957

Dear Mr. Ennis:

On August 30, 1945, we have written to you requesting that we be permitted to leave this Center through a parole procedure, but to this date we have not received any definite answer from your office.

We would like to know if you could reconsider our case, and permit us to leave this Center.

Enclosed you will find a letter of recommendation from Mrs Oliphant, our former employer, in San Mateo. Will you please give us some consideration on our case and allow us to relocate through parole procedure.

We shall appreciate your kind attention in giving us a response to our request.

Yours truly,

John Tatsukawa
John Tatsukawa

Sept. 23, 1945
452 Hillcrest Road
San Mateo, California

Mr. Edward J. Ennis, Director
Enemy Alien Control Unit
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Ennis:

I am writing you in regard to what I know of the character of John Ichiro Tatsukawa and Tsuneko, his wife, now at Tule Lake, W.R.A.

I have known them since about 1936, having been to their home on several occasions in San Mateo and having talked with two of their children, Florence and James.

John did garden work for me a different times during the year I know him. I found him always conscientious, honest and efficient. He worked hard, and long hours and saved enough money to purchase a lot in San Mateo for a future home.

At one time when we had heavy rains and I needed some special planting, John came in boots and worked through the mud and rain to insure my work being done.

His work was always a credit to our community, in other gardens as well as my own.

John took pride in his family and the schooling of his two children,

When the Japanese were at Tanforan Assembly Center I visited the Tatsukawas on numerous occasions. They conducted themselves in an obedient and orderly manner. I found that John had applied for work in the mess hall as he did not wish to be idle and was willing to co-operate in any available work at no matter what small pay.

When first at the Relocation Center, John wrote me - but until recently I had had no further word from him.

I firmly believe that should John Tatsukawa be allowed to withdraw his renunciation of American Citizenship - and to return to this community that he would continue to live, as he did before the war, a conscientious and hard working citizen.

I hope that any extenuating circumstances possible may be considered by the Department of Justice, in behalf of John Tatsukawa.

Respectfully yours
/s/ Ruth H. Oliphant
(Mrs.) Ruth H. Oliphant
Associated with a Real Estate
firm in Burlingame, Cal. for the
past 12 years.

Sept. 23, 1945
452 Hillcrest Road
San Ma

Dear Mr. [illegible]
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Department of Justice

Alien Enemy Control Unit

Washington 25

October 3, 1945

CMR:nm
146-54-2957

Mr. John Ichiro Tatsukawa
5206-E
Tule Lake Center
Newell, California

Dear Mr. Tatsukawa:

I have for reply your letter of August 30, 1945, replying to mine of August 22, 1945. The letter you enclosed from Brigadier General Odus C. Horney will be made a part of your file and will be considered in the event your case is reexamined.

In my letter of August 22 I endeavored to make it as plain as I could that there is nothing which either I or any other official of this Government can do to help you under the existing law. It is not a matter of my discretion but, on the contrary, I am entirely powerless to take any step toward rectifying your mistake in renouncing your citizenship. The law permits any one who wishes to do so to appear before a Hearing Officer and to renounce his citizenship. If a citizen does appear before a Hearing Officer and does renounce his citizenship, with only one exception the renunciation is final. That one exception is that the Attorney General must approve the renunciation as not contrary to the interests of national defense.

Under the law, once the Attorney General approves the renunciation, loss of citizenship is complete. There is no power possessed by any government official to restore citizenship. Under the existing law citizenship could be regained only through naturalization and since, as a person of the Japanese race, you are not eligible for naturalization, I can perceive no way by which your citizenship can be regained.

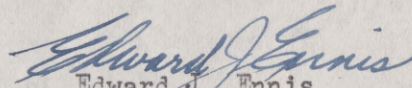
Although I do not mean to debate with you the question of whether you were so confused that you did not know what you were doing, it is to be observed that you were given a hearing before a Hearing Officer who endeavored to make sure that you did know what you were doing and that you understood the meaning of renunciation.

- 2 -

With reference to your request for parole, I am sorry to say that no parole is being granted to renunciants of United States nationality at the present time. However, your letter will be made a part of your file for consideration in the event that your case is reexamined at a later date.

In closing I can only say once again that if, as you state, you are now loyal to the United States and if you regret your renunciation, I too regret the tragic consequences of your earlier mistake. There is, however, nothing which I can do to relieve you of those consequences.

Sincerely yours,


Edward J. Ennis
Director

5206-E
Tule Lake Center
Oct. 19, 1945

HONORABLE TOM CLARK,
Attorney General of the United States
Department of Justice Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

On February, 1945, I signed an application for renunciation of United States nationality form at the W.R.A. Segregation Center situated at Tule Lake, Modoc County, California at a perfunctory appearance before a government official, (and I have received a letter dated March 22, 1945 from Mr. Herbert Wechsler, Assistant Attorney General, approving the same.)

I hereby repudiate, withdraw, retract, and revoke the said renunciation upon the following grounds and for the following reasons:

- (1) The circumstances under which said renunciation form was signed by me did not constitute a fair and impartial hearing and was a denial of my constitutional guaranty of due process of law and of the equal protection of the laws;
- (2) I was not a free agent at the time when and the place where said renunciation form was signed but was then and there held in duress and was the victim of fraud, menace and undue influence and mistake of fact and law;
- (3) I then and there was and continuously from May 9, 1942, had been detained in the said W.R.A. Segregation Center by official authority and was deprived of substantially all my constitutional rights, liberties, privileges and immunities as an American citizen by birth and by choice and was thusly discriminated against solely by reason of the Japanese nationality of my ancestors;
- (4) I was intimidated and compelled to sign the said renunciation form by display of force and intimidations made by the Hoshi Dans (and members of my family), a pressure group of aliens in said camp, and by members thereof, and I was in constant fear, (as was my family) that said

HONORABLE TOM CLARK, - 2 -

threats would be carried into execution if I refused to sign it. I was acting under the menace and fraud of said group and its members and the undue influence exerted by them upon me and I signed said renunciation form under duress.

Because of the foregoing reasons the said renunciation (and approval thereof) were, and each of them is, invalid, null and void.

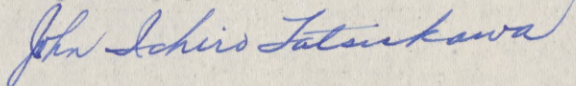
I am not a citizen or subject of Japan and I do not and never have owed or given that country or nation any allegiance. I am not an alien enemy. I am a native American by birth and also by choice. I recognize as my sovereign the United States of America and I give and ever have given the United States my undivided loyalty and allegiance. I have no dual citizenship.

Therefore I demand that you withdraw and set aside the said renunciation form which is repudiated, withdrawn and revoked by me, and what you recall, withdraw, cancel, and revoke your approval of said renunciation form.

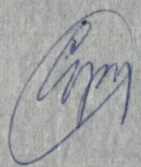
I am ready and willing to have this matter re-opened and a hearing be granted to me in order to prove that said renunciation form was signed when I was not a free agent in any sense of the words but was acting under duress and under menace, fraud and undue influence and mistake of fact and law.

I respectfully request your immediate consideration of this urgent matter.

Very truly yours,



John Ichiro Tatsukawa
5206-E
Newell, California


Tule Lake W.R.A.
Newell, California
August 30, 1945

Mr. Edward J. Ennis, Director
Enemy Alien Control Unit
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

R.E. CMR/ML
146-54-2957

Dear Mr. Ennis:

Thank you for reply to my previous letter. I am still hoping that you will understand my situation and cancel my renunciation application of my United States Citiz-
zenships.

I now understand that it is very difficult to obtain the citizenship of the United States. However I have found that renunciation of the citizenship was made a very simple process. I truly believe that the hearing which was given to me was not enough to find out my loyalty to the United States of America. No recognition was given to the circumstances described above which led to my regretted action.

I bought \$50.00 war bond #L7075057E while I was residing at San Mateo and still have it in my possession. I think that it shows part of my loyalty to the United States of America. Don't you think that keeping the war bond instead of selling it long ago is loyalty to the United States?

Enclosed you will find a letter of reference to you, written by Brig. General Horney. It will show that I have not been unfaithful to the United States. I have lost my sense when the hearing was conducted due to pressure and rumours.

I sincerely desire to regain my citizenship, so, will you please, understand my situation and reconsider my case, and also give me an opportunity to prove that I am not unfaithful to the United States.

I would like to go outside and start a normal, new, and decent life again. I also want my two children, 9 and 7 years old to have a good, democratic education outside. Therefore, if there is no way of cancelling the renunciation of the citizenship, please permit me to leave this center through parole.

Yours sincerely,

John Ichiro Tatsukawa

March 14, 1946

Dear Sui:

My new address as following,

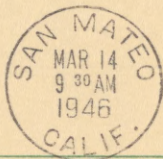
John I. Tatsukawa

% Y. Kobayashi

33 N. Grant St

San Mateo, Calif

yours truly
John I. Tatsukawa



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



Mr. Wayne M. Collins
Mills Tower Bldg.
San Francisco, Cal.

File
Dec. 29, 1952

Received from Mr. John Ichiro Tatsukawa *- Active*
the sum of One Hundred Dollars in cash (\$100)
on behalf of himself and Tsuneko Tatsukawa *- Active*
for services rendered.

Wayne M. Collins

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

Telephone: GARfield 1-5827

JUN 21 1957

Mr. John Ichiro Tatsukawa
110 South Idaho Street
San Mateo, California

Dear Mr. Tatsukawa:

In 1955 I sent you a "Personal Questionnaire" form and asked you to answer the questions in it to the best of your ability and then return it to me so that I could prepare an adequate affidavit for you and have it processed through the U.S. Attorney's office and the Justice Department in Washington, D.C.

If you will write your answers on the Questionnaire and return it to me promptly, I will prepare the affidavits for administrative processing.

The Justice Department has liberalized its policy toward renunciants provided their affidavits are prepared and processed before the end of 1957. You have an excellent chance of getting administrative clearance and, if so, a judgment will be entered in court cancelling your renunciation and it will declare that you ever have been and still are a native-born U. S. citizen.

Therefore, please answer the Questionnaire promptly and send it back to me in the enclosed envelope. If you have lost the questionnaire, notify me immediately and I shall send you another one.

Very truly yours,

Wm. Collins

3/18/58 Re ptd. Messrs
make 2 more copies. I
tell him to hold

Will prepare new

off

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

March 24, 1958

Mr. John Ichiro Tatsukawa
110 South Idaho Street
San Mateo, California

Dear Mr. Tatsukawa:

I am returning herewith the original and copy 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 them to a notary public and there sign the original and swear to it. The notary public should stamp in the copy for you. Thereupon you should return the original to me promptly for processing to the Justice Department. You should keep the copy in your possession for future reference.

If you should make any additions or corrections in the affidavit, please inform me of the changes in a letter enclosing the affidavit and those changes will be made in the other copies sent to the Justice Department.

Very truly yours,

W.M. Collins

Encs.

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

Telephone GARfield 1-5827

May 5, 1958

Mr. John Ichiro Tatsukawa
110 So. Idaho Street
San Mateo, California

Dear Mr. Tatsukawa:

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



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

tem
WASHINGTON, D. C.

*Approved
NS.*

SEP 18 1958

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

GCD:OC
146-54-2957
93-1-1320

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

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

Dear Mr. Schnacke:

This is in response to your letter of May 6, 1958,
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
Murakami case. Unless you disagree, please enter into the arrangements
necessary to dispose of the case in accordance with the procedure outlined
in the above-mentioned letter of September 21, 1953, as modified by this
Department's letter to you dated June 9, 1955. We shall appreciate your
forwarding to this office a copy of the stipulation and judgment when
record entry of the same has been accomplished.

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

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

Telephone GARfield 1-5827

October 1, 1958

Mr. and Mrs. John Ichiro Tatsukawa (Tsuneko)
110 South Idaho St.
San Mateo, Calif.

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Tatsukawa:

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 equity suits whereupon a judgment can be entered in your favor in the U.S. District Court cancelling your renunciation on the ground of duress and declaring you to be a citizen of the United States.

As soon as a large enough number of persons have been cleared administratively such a judgment will be entered for you. When the judgment is entered I shall let you know by letter and I shall send you a certified copy of the judgment. However, until you receive such a letter from me you should neither attempt to claim that you are a citizen nor attempt to exercise any of the rights that are peculiar and exclusive to citizens. It may take a month or so before the judgment is entered.

Very truly yours,

W.M. Collins

P.S. If you have not made your contribution to your Tule Lake Defense Committee litigation trust fund, please do so. You should remember that those who have borne their share of the costs, fees and expenses thereby made it possible to bring your case to a successful conclusion. Checks should be made payable to Wayne M. Collins, Trustee.

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

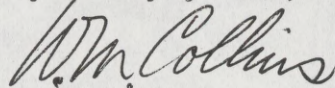
September 23, 1960

Mr. John Ichiro Tatsukawa
110 South Idaho St.
San Mateo, Calif.

Dear Mr. Tatsukawa:

Quite some time ago you received from me your individual certified copy of the "Final Judgment" of the Court that cancelled your wartime renunciation of citizenship and that declared you to be a U. S. citizen. However, you have not yet paid the balance of \$ 50.00 due on your account. If it presses you too much to pay this balance in a lump sum, you can let me know and arrangements can be made for you to pay by installments. I am enclosing a stamped envelope for your reply.

Very truly yours,



Enc.

Tatsukawa, Ichiro John

sent affidavit prepared
by Edison Uno to Justice
Dept. Will send WMC
copy thereof.

Received
12/31/57

(150)

(150)

**SUPPLEMENTAL AFFIDAVIT TO BE SUBMITTED
WITH APPLICATIONS OF JAPANESE "RENUNCIANTS"**

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF AFFIDAVIT

Submit affidavit in **DUPLICATE**. The 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 John Ichiro Tatsukawa		DATE OF BIRTH December 15, 1907	
2. IF BORN PRIOR TO DECEMBER 1, 1924:	(A) HAVE YOU EVER RENOUNCED JAPANESE NATIONALITY? Yes	WHEN 1921	WHERE Palo Alto, Calif.
3. IF BORN ON OR AFTER 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	BEFORE WHOM
4. STATE PERIODS OF VISITS TO JAPAN AND PURPOSE OF EACH VISIT:			
DATE		PURPOSE	
FROM 1913	TO 1921	Educational purposes.	
1933	1934	To visit grandparents.	
5. GIVE DETAILS CONCERNING ANY FORMAL EDUCATION IN JAPAN:			
SCHOOL		PERIOD OF ATTENDANCE	
Neno Grammar School, Hiroshima, Japan		FROM 1914	TO 1921
SPECIFY SUBJECTS STUDIED (Attach additional sheet if necessary)			
6. HAVE YOU EVER MADE APPLICATION FOR REPATRIATION TO JAPAN? Uncertain DATE _____ AND YOUR REASONS FOR SO APPLYING: I don't believe I made application for repatriation, but if I did, I cancelled it later.			
7. (A) HAVE YOU EVER EXPRESSLY INDICATED THAT YOU WOULD NOT SWEAR UNQUALIFIED ALLEGIANCE TO THE UNITED STATES? Yes		HAVE YOU EVER DECLINED TO ANSWER WHEN ASKED WHETHER YOU WOULD SWEAR UNQUALIFIED ALLEGIANCE?	
OR HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN A QUALIFIED ANSWER TO SUCH QUESTION ASKED AT WAR RELOCATION CENTERS? _____ IF SO, GIVE YOUR REASONS:			
(B) IF YOUR ANSWER TO ANY OF THE QUESTIONS IN (A) IS AFFIRMATIVE, THEN DID YOU EVER SUBSEQUENTLY CHANGE YOUR MIND AND EXPRESS YOUR WILLINGNESS TO SWEAR AN UNQUALIFIED ALLEGIANCE OR WOULD YOU HAVE BEEN WILLING TO DO SO IF AN OPPORTUNITY HAD BEEN AFFORDED YOU? Yes IF SO, STATE WHEN YOU CHANGED YOUR MIND AND YOUR REASONS THEREFOR: Upon receiving notice that my citizenship was renounced, I wrote to the Dept. of Justice in Washington and admitted that my application to renounce my American citizenship was a serious mistake and desire to revoke the application. I think it was in the Summer of 1944 or 1945.			
John Ichiro Tatsukawa 110 South Idaho Street			

(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:

While living in Topaz Relocation Center I received a permit to do seasonal work in Price, Utah. The bitter anti-Japanese feeling in Price made me feel as if we were not wanted on the "outside", therefore I made the statements I did, in hopes that we would stay in camp for the duration of the war.

8. (A)	ANSWER		PLACE AND PERIOD OF MEMBERSHIP
	YES	NO	
WERE YOU EVER AT ANY TIME A MEMBER OF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS?			
BLACK DRAGON SOCIETY (KOKURYU KAI)			
CENTRAL JAPANESE ASSOCIATION (BEIKOKU CHUO NIPPONJIN KAI)			
CENTRAL JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA			
DAI NIPPON BUTOKU KAI (MILITARY VIRTUE SOCIETY OF JAPAN OR MILITARY ART SOCIETY OF JAPAN) (HOKUBEI KAI)			
HEIMUSKA KAI, ALSO KNOWN AS NOKUBEI HEIEKI GIMUSHA KAI ZAIBEI NIHONJIN, HEIYAKU GIMUSHA KAI, AND ZAIBEI HEIMUSHA KAI (JAPANESE RESIDING IN AMERICAN MILITARY CONSCRIPTS ASSOC.) HEIMUSHA KAI	X		1940 to 1941 San Mateo
HINODE KAI (IMPERIAL JAPANESE RESERVISTS)			
HINOMARU KAI (RISING SUN FLAG SOCIETY—A GROUP OF JAPANESE WAR VETERANS)			
HOKUBEI ZAIGO SHOKE DAN (NORTH AMERICAN RESERVE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION)			
JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA (ZAIBEI NIHONJIN KAI)			
JAPANESE OVERSEAS CENTRAL SOCIETY (KAIGAI DOBO CHUO KAI)			
JAPANESE OVERSEAS CONVENTION, TOKYO, JAPAN, 1940			
JAPANESE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION (RECRUITING ORGANIZATION)			
JIKYOKU LIN KAI (CURRENT AFFAIRS ASSOCIATION)			
KIBEI SEINEN KAI (ASSOCIATION OF U. S. CITIZENS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY WHO HAVE RETURNED TO AMERICA AFTER STUDYING IN JAPAN)			
NANKA TEIKOKU GUNYUDAN (IMPERIAL MILITARY FRIENDS GROUP OR SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WAR VETERANS)			
NICHIBEI KOGYO KAISHA (THE GREAT FUJII THEATER)			
NORTHWEST JAPANESE ASSOCIATION			
SAKURA KAI (PATRIOTIC SOCIETY OR CHERRY ASSOCIATION—COMPOSED OF VETERANS OF RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR) (CHERRY BLOSSOM SOCIETY)			
SHINTO TEMPLES			
SOKOKU KAI (FATHERLAND SOCIETY)			
SUIKO SHA (RESERVE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION, LOS ANGELES)			
HOKOKU SEINEN-DAN			
HOKOKU JOSHI SEINEN-DAN			
SOKOKU KENKYU SEINEN--DAN			
SOKUJI KIKOKU HOSHI-DAN			

(B) GIVE REASONS FOR BECOMING A MEMBER:

Everyone in the community urged me to join, however I only contributed for one year with no real purpose in mind. It was a donation that everyone was expected to contribute to because of the small Japanese community environment.

(C) STATE NATURE OF YOUR ACTIVITY AND OFFICES YOU HELD: **None.**

(D) IF YOU VOLUNTARILY DISCONTINUED MEMBERSHIP IN ANY OF THE AFORE-MENTIONED ORGANIZATIONS, GIVE APPROXIMATE DATE AND REASONS FOR SO DOING:

I quit in 1941 when the Heimusha-kai members discontinued their membership and fund drives.

(E) IF YOU CLAIM THAT YOUR MEMBERSHIP IN ANY OF THE AFORE-MENTIONED ORGANIZATIONS, YOUR ACTIVITIES THEREIN, OR YOUR ACCEPTANCE OF AN OFFICE WAS DUE TO MISUNDERSTANDING OF THE PURPOSE OR NATURE OF THE ORGANIZATION, EXPLAIN FULLY:

I had no purpose in joining. I only contributed because I was asked to do so and the Japanese community expected everyone to aid in this program.

(F) IF YOU AT ANY TIME WISHED TO DISCONTINUE MEMBERSHIP, ACTIVITY, OR OFFICE AND WERE PREVENTED FROM SO DOING, EXPLAIN FULLY:

I never wanted to join in the first place. The community pressure and environment forced me to contribute.

9. (A) WHEN DID YOU DECIDE TO APPLY FOR FORMS UPON WHICH TO RENOUNCE YOUR UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP? GIVE REASONS FOR SO DOING:

I made application for renunciation in the Spring of 1944. I did so under duress, as the leaders of the pro-Japanese Hoshi-dan group lived in our block and my family was not safe unless I followed their orders to renounce my citizenship thereby indicating my cooperation with the radical pro-Japanese leaders.

(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, but at that time we were living under constant fear of physical violence from our block leaders if we expressed any loyalty towards the United States.

(C) IF YOU CLAIM THAT YOUR RENUNCIATION WAS CAUSED BY FEAR, YOU SHOULD EXPLAIN FULLY WHY SUCH FEAR EXTENDED FROM THE TIME OF THE APPLICATION FOR RENUNCIATION PAPERS UNTIL THE DATE OF ACTUAL RENUNCIATION:

The reason I didn't change my mind at that time was because the pressure of the pro-Japanese leaders in our block did not ease up until after V-J day or the removal by camp officials.

(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:

Prior to August, 1945, I took it upon myself to cancel my renunciation by writing directly to the Attorney General, however this request was rejected. This appeal was made after the radical leaders in our block were sent to Crystal City, Texas, or the stockades.

(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.

There were rumors that those who did not renounce their citizenship would be separated from their families. This was an incidental reason compared to the duress caused by the pro-Japanese radicals living in our block.

11. HAVE YOU TAKEN ANY OTHER ACTION TO RESUME OR ACQUIRE JAPANESE CITIZENSHIP? IF SO, STATE THE NATURE OF THE ACTION TAKEN AND THE REASONS FOR TAKING THAT ACTION

None.

(Signature in full of applicant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of July, 1957

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 John Ichiro Tatsukawa		Date of Birth December 15, 1907	
2. If born prior to December 1, 1924	(A) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality? Yes	When about 1924	Where Mt. View, Calif. through Palo Alto Japanese Assn.
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 1913	To 1921	Taken as a child	
1933	1934	Visit grandparents	
5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:			
School		Period of Attendance	
Neno Grammar School, Hiroshima, Japan		From 1914	To 1921
Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary).			
General lower school courses			
6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan? YesIf so, give date..... Uncertain, and your reasons for so applying:			
See separate sheet			
7. (A) Have you ever expressly indicated that you would not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States? Yes		Have you ever declined to answer when asked whether you would swear unqualified allegiance? No	
Or have you ever given a qualified answer to such question asked at War Relocation Centers?..... NoIf so, give your reasons:			
(B) If your answer to any of the questions in (A) is affirmative, then did you ever subsequently change your mind and express your willingness to swear an unqualified allegiance or would you have been willing to do so if an opportunity had been afforded you?..... YesIf so, state when you changed your mind and your reasons therefor:			
See separate sheet			

(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:

Because of the intense anti-Japanese feeling outside of camp by the public, I thought it was not safe for me and my family to think of relocation. I had wanted to do so when we first were in camp but from my experience and what I heard, I did not know the best way to act in our predicament. I thought it was safer to stay in camp and keep my family together.

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		1940-41
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	

(B) Give reasons for becoming a member:

The people in my community urged me to join. I only contributed for a year with no particular purpose in mind. It was a contribution that we were expected to make because of the small Japanese community environment.

(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:

I quit in 1941 when the members discontinued their membership and fund drives.

6. Before evacuation, I was a gardener at San Mateo, California, where I lived with my wife and children. (My parents were in Japan, and also my in-law relatives were there.) I was at Topaz Center and intended to relocate. A Caucasian friend of San Mateo, California, had advised me about this, saying I could relocate to Utah for the duration and then go back to San Mateo. I left Topaz about October 1942 for Price, Utah, and worked at sugar beet topping. But it was unpleasant outside because of the attitude of the public and the sentiment was against us and I was afraid to keep on this way and I returned to camp about November. I did not know what was the safest thing to do at this time, for my family and myself. I do not remember the time that repatriation request was made but it was when I thought I had to because of the pressure around me. I was suspected as a "dog" because, I had not yet signed for repatriation. It is hard for me to remember names but there was Mr. Yamamoto, Issei, Block 52, who urged me to make request. I wanted to keep my family together in safety, and conditions outside of camp were bad for persons of our race, and I had lost property and had no place to go.

7(B) I would have been willing to do so if I had the chance to act for myself without the pressure and worries of our confinement, and the uncertainty of the future. I thought it was not safe for us to live outside of camp because there was no protection for me and my family. In camp, the rumors went around to worry me. My Japanese nationality had been given up about 1924 and my status was confused and uncertain to me as I had no choice to make at the time we were in camp because I felt there was no place for us in this country and I might be like an alien at any time.

9(A) continued:

While in camp I was always worried about being separated from my wife and children, that they might be sent somewhere and I would have to go to another place. It was not safe to live outside of camp because of the hostility of the public against persons of our race and there had been numerous demonstrations by the public.

There were persons like Mr. Tanabe, Issei, Mr. Hayashi, Mr. Tsukida in my block and others who spoke to me about renouncing, passing on stories, and urging about renouncing for me and my wife. Our neighbors said that unless we renounced we would be more outcast. There were dan groups who had influence around camp and they thought they could control everybody with their intimidation. There had been violence in camp and fights and bad treatment for persons who did not cooperate. I was afraid to be mistreated if I did not renounce.

(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:

(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:

About Dec. 1944 or
Jan. 1945

My wife and children and I lived in Block 52 at Tule Lake and we were one of the few families in the block who sent our children to the American school. The children of the Dan members threw rocks at our children and would not play with them. And the Dan pressure groups used their influence on me to accomplish renunciation.

I did not want to renounce citizenship. My status was affected by such a step because when I was about 16 or 17 years old my parents arranged for Japanese nationality cancellation. I knew the people in my block suspected me, and the dan pressure was constant. There were statements made about renunciation being the only course for me to take, a way to be safe for the duration and only renunciants would be permitted to stay in the Center. I was reminded that I couldn't be considered Japanese and that the only thing for me to do was to renounce and this could be done by saying I was a dual citizen. The lives of my wife, my children and myself were made miserable and we were given the cold treatment. I was called "inu" and I was afraid of some serious action taken against me if I held off much longer. (CONTINUED)

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

I do not recall the statements but at the time I was afraid to say very much about our situation because I might be found out and there would be trouble for me and my family.

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

My wife and I could not avoid the hearing and we were bothered until we had to go through with it. We could not live peacefully or feel sure about safety until we went and followed the others. Answers to Questions 9(A) and 9(B) go through this period.

(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 wrote a letter requesting cancellation on August 13, 1945, when the pressure was relieved in camp and I found that I could write such a letter.

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

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

(B) If you are in Japan, have you since you returned to Japan taken any action to resume or acquire Japanese citizenship?.....
 If you have, state nature of action taken and reasons therefor. Answer Yes or No

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

/s/ John Ichiro Tatsukawa

(Signature in full of applicant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of March, 1958

(Notary Seal)

/s/ George T, Higashioka
 Notary Public in and for the
 County of San Mateo, State of California
 My Commission expires Aug. 16, 1961.

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

PERSONAL QUESTIONNAIRE

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

- a. State your full name. John Ichiro Tatsukawa
 - b. Male? ☒ Female? ☐ Maiden Name?
 - c. Birth place? Alviso, Calif. Birth date? Dec. 15, 1907
 - d. Have you ever renounced Japanese Nationality? yes When? 1921 ^{? 1925}
at Mr. Venz, through Japanese association in
 Where? Palo Alto, California
- Have you ever visited Japan? yes When? 1913 and 1921
- Did you attend school in Japan? yes When? 1915
- How long? 9 years What Schools? Grammar School
- Period of attendance: 1915 to 1921

PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS

1. Where did you live before evacuation? San Mateo, Calif.
 2. What was your occupation before evacuation? Self employer
Gardener
 3. Who, if anyone, was wholly or partially dependent upon you for support at the time you were evacuated? Wife, daughter, and son.
 4. Where did your father and mother reside at the time of evacuation? In Japan
 Were they aliens? yes
 What were their ages at the time of evacuation?
 Were your parents both evacuated also? Was either of them in ill health while in a WRA Center? Was either of them hospitalized while in a WRA Center? If so, when and in what Center?
- Were you or any other members of your family in ill health while in a WRA Center? yes If so, state who was, and, if hospitalized, state when, for what period of time, and in what Center? Myself and children and myself
5. When and where were you married? 1934 at Redwood City, Cal.
 What is the name of your spouse? Tsuneko Miyagawa

alien? a renunciant

1. MnO_2 ppt. removed, sol.

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

14. Did you apply for "short term", "seasonal work", "indefinite leave", "student's leave" or "relocation" while you were in a WRA Center? yes

When did you make that application? Topaz, Utah

In what camp were you at that time? Topaz Relocation Center

Were you denied leave? no 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? yes When and where did you go and for what period of time? 1943 to Price, Utah

October and November for one month
What type of work did you do? Sugar beet topping

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

If so, state the experience. Outside feeling toward

Japanese wasn't good.

To what Center did you return? Topaz

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. _____

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? _____
- _____
18. To what WRA Center were you next transferred? _____
- _____
19. In what Block did you live there? _____
- With whom did you share quarters there? _____
- _____
20. In what Camp were you when you applied for repatriation to Japan? _____
- _____
21. Did you make that application before or after you answered the Army Questionnaire in February or March, 1943? _____
- When did you make that application? _____ & _____
- Did you personally make that application? _____ If not, who did? _____
- _____
- Did any of the following persons also make applications for repatriation to Japan? Your husband? _____ Wife? _____ father? _____ mother? _____
- brothers? _____ sisters? _____ father-in-law? _____ mother-in-law? _____
- brothers-in-law? _____ sisters-in-law? _____ When and in what Center were they at the time they did this? _____
- Did they then fear that the government intended to deport all aliens to Japan? _____; that it intended to deport all Kibei to Japan? _____; that it intended to deport all Nisei to Japan? _____.
22. Did you make more than one application for repatriation to Japan, and, if so, when and where did you do so? _____
- _____

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

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

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

Yamamoto, Issei Blocks 52

If those persons were leaders or members of any organization state the name of the organization. I do not know.

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

25. What did you then believe would happen to you if you did not make an application for repatriation to Japan? _____

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? _____

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

26. Did you believe that if you didn't apply for repatriation to Japan that sooner or later you would be forced to relocate in the U. S.? _____; in an area hostile to Japanese? _____; that you might be drafted into the armed forces? _____; that you would be separated from alien members of your family you believed would be deported to Japan? _____

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

be separated from them? _____.

Re: QUESTIONS 27 AND 28

28. In what WRA Center were you at the time you answered the Army Questionnaire containing Questions Nos. 27 and 28? Lapaz, Utah
In what Block were you living in that Center at that time? Block 27
Was the Questionnaire you answered the Army Questionnaire or the WRA Application for Leave Clearance, if you remember? The Army Questionnaire
29. Did you give a negative answer to Question No. 27? yes; to Question No. 28? yes Did you refuse to answer Question No. 27? _____; Question No. 28? _____
30. Did any members of your family pressure you or threaten you into giving a "No" answer to Questions Nos. 27 and 28 or into refusing to answer those questions? _____ 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 silling to serve in the U. S. Army? _____ or were willing to swear allegiance to the U. S.? _____ Did you give "No" answers to those questions or refuse to answer them because your father? _____ mother? _____ brothers? _____ sisters? _____ or other family members? _____ were in the U. S. but you believed they were to be deported to Japan and that they would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when they arrived there if you had answered "Yes" to those questions? _____. Did you give a "No" answer to those questions because you believed that eventually you would be deported to Japan and you feared that if you gave a "Yes" answer to those questions you would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when you arrived in Japan? _____.
31. Did any other persons pressure or threaten you into giving "No" answers

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

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

32. What did you fear would happen to you if you didn't give "No" answers to those questions or you didn't refuse to answer them? _____

33. What did you fear would happen to other members of your family if you didn't give "No" answers to those questions or you did not refuse to answer them? _____

34. Did you refuse to answer those questions because you already had applied for repatriation to Japan and you understood that if you already had applied for repatriation you did not have to answer those questions? _____.

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

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

To stay in Japan - no home and no money

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

organizations to which they belonged? _____

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

39. Did you fear that if you gave "Yes" answers to those questions you eventually would have to relocate in this country during the war and would be in danger from hostile Caucasians? _____
Who told you that this might happen to you? _____

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

41. Did you fear that if you gave "Yes" answers to those questions that you might be attacked and harmed by groups of Issei, Kibei or Nisei in camp? _____
Name the group and its leaders or members from whom you feared this danger? _____

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

42. Were you, or any member of your family, or any friend or anyone else attacked by members of the pressure groups in that Center for showing loyalty to the U. S.? _____ or opposition to the pressure groups? _____ or for giving "Yes" answers to Questions Nos. 27 and 28? _____ If so, state the names of the persons who were attacked. _____

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

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

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

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

46. When and where did you first register for the draft? San Mateo, Cal

Before the War
Delayed What classification did you first receive? 2 Did you ever receive a 4-C (alien enemy) classification? 3 When did you receive that 4-C classification? _____

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

47. While you were in any WRA Center did you sign a petition addressed to the Attorney General, the President, the Army, the WRA or other governmental agency or agent stating in substance that if you were freed and returned to your home you would fight for the U. S. and give your life if necessary for this country? _____. 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? Would you have been willing to return to your home alone? ; without the citizen members of your family likewise being freed from detention? ; without the alien members of your family also being freed? . Would you have been willing only if the Government would assure you that you would be relocated safe from harm from Caucasians? ; that the citizen members of your family would be relocated safe from harm? ; and that the alien members of your family willing to return to their homes during the war if the Government would allow them? Were they willing to be relocated elsewhere in the U. S.?

49. Did you keep in touch with your Local Draft Board while you were in a WRA Center? yes. Did you report to your Draft Board after you were released from camp? . To what Draft Board? When? After your release from camp did you volunteer for service in our armed forces? . Did you ever served armed forces? . When ; into what branch? ; what period of time did you serve? ; where did you serve? ; what was your social number? . Have you received an Honorable discharge from such service? ; what is the date of that Discharge?

Re: MEMBERSHIP IN ORGANIZATIONS

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

no (4) Hoku Seinen Dan? no (5) Hoku Joshi Seinen
Dan? no.

When did you become a member? _____

How long were you a member? _____

When did you stop being a member? _____

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

What was the name of your Block Manager? _____

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

What organizations were active in that Block? _____

What was the full name of the organization you joined? _____

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

51. Were your father? _____ or mother? _____ or brothers? _____ or sisters? _____
or father-in-law? _____ or mother-in-law? _____ a member of any organiza-
tion? _____ Did they persuade you to become a member? _____ What did they
say to you to persuade you to become a member? _____

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

Joshi Dan? _____

Seinen Dan? _____

Why did they become members? _____

In what Blocks were they living? _____

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? _____

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

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

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

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? Approximately how often did you join in the calisthenics? _____

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

Did you participate in any of their marching demonstrations? _____ If so, how many? _____

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

56. Did you tell anyone you wanted to drop membership? _____ State the names of the persons you told you wanted to drop membership. _____

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? _____
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 _____
at Tule Lake
62. What was the nature of your employment and where did you work while you were in Tule Lake? *chicken farm, Carpenter and cook*
at Tule Lake ?
What were your working hours? *8 hrs* 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? _____

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? _____

Hastilian members Children
When? .. By whom? Hastilian member

Re: REQUESTS FOR FORMS UPON WHICH

TO RENOUNCE CITIZENSHIP

renun. form: Feb 1945
 app. mar
 rec'd. May
 Revok. Oct.
 5206-E

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

64. (c) Where did you get the forms? Tule Lake When? _____
64. (d) In what Center were you at that time? Tule Lake Block _____
- Number: 52

(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? _____ Did you send it between December 21, 1944 and January 29, 1945? _____

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

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

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

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

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

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

67. If the announcement of December 21, 1944, that all Centers would be closed within a year and the announcement of January 29, 1945, that Tule Lake Center would be kept open and there would not be any forcible relocations did not have anything to do with your decision to renounce your citizenship did you send the letter to the Justice Department asking for forms upon which to renounce citizenship because of any of the following fears, namely: (a) fear of separation from alien members of your family, such as father? _____ mother? _____ father-in-law? _____ mother-in-law? _____ step-father? _____ step-mother? _____ other aliens? _____ who you believed were to be deported to Japan? _____; (b) fear of being separated from citizen members of your family, such as your wife? yes husband? _____ children? yes 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? _____; from a bulletin board? _____; or learn about it from the Block Manager? _____; or from other persons and, if so, name the persons: _____

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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? _____; and, if so, from what alien members? _____

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

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? _____

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. Hoshidan family

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 and children

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

State what members of your family told you this. _____

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

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

83. Did you fear that if you didn't send for the forms and renounce your citizenship that you eventually might be drafted into our armed forces while you were in the Center and thus be separated from your citizen wife? _____; citizen children? _____; or other citizen members of your family? _____ who were in the Center? _____. Did you fear that if you didn't send for the forms and renounce citizenship that you eventually would be relocated and then might be drafted into our armed forces and then be separated from your wife? _____, children? _____, other family members? _____ who would have relocated with you? Who told you these things might happen if you didn't renounce your citizenship? _____

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

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

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

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

deported to Japan? _____. 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. _____

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

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

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? _____

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. _____

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

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

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

The Kibei leaders and Blocks where they lived? _____

The Nisei leaders and Blocks where they lived? _____

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

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

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

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

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? _____
 Were you in fear of the members of any of the organizations? _____. OF
 what organizations were you in fear? _____

_____;
 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? _____

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? _____

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. _____
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? _____
 Had any of them threatened you? _____. 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. _____
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? X; 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? X; a spy? _____; a stooge? _____; an informer? _____; a White Jap? _____; a traitor? _____; kokuzoku? _____; or other names? _____, for not doing what the organizations wanted you to do? _____. What names were you called? _____

Were you in fear of being called such names? yes. What were the names of the persons who called you such names? I forgot their names but they were single, issei.

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? Lots. What were their names? Hayashi, Tarabe, Tenuida, and others (Kibi) Issai (?) Kibi

Did anyone check up on your mail in the block manager's office to see whether or not you had sent such a letter or had received an answering letter from the Justice Department? _____. State the names of the persons who checked up on you in this manner. Thomson, The Finley was in camp

Did anyone take down your name as being a person who did not send such a form or was late in sending for such a form? _____. State the names of the persons who did this and whether they were Issei, Kibei or Nisei: _____

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

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

100. While you were in a WRA Center did the U. S. Immigration Service commence any deportation proceeding against your husband? ____; wife? ____; father? ____; mother? ____, for 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? X; brothers? X; sisters? ____; other family members? _____

Did you have your hearing before the renunciation of your wife? ____; husband? ____; brothers? ____ or sisters? _____. Did you have it on the same day as your wife? yes; husband? _____. On what date did you have your renunciation hearing? _____. Was your hearing officer a man? yes; a woman? _____. Did you have an interpreter at your hearing? no. Did you need one? _____.

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

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

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

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

Were they in Tule Lake? _____; or in what other Center? _____ Were they on the WRA "free list" and eligible for relocation at the time? _____. Had they applied for relocation before the day you had your renunciation hearing? _____. Were they still expecting to be sent to Japan? _____. Did they still want to go to Japan? _____. Had they cancelled their applications to go to Japan? _____.

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

None in Tule Lake but Hayashi + Tanabe

Were you in fear of them? yes

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

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? _____;

to Santa Fe? _____ When? _____

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

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

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. _____.

108. (b) Did you write a letter to the Attorney General or Justice Department asking to cancel your renunciation? yes When? Aug. 13, 1945 In what Center were you living when you wrote that letter? Tule Lake

Re: MITIGATION HEARING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

State the relationship of such person to you _____

State the Serial Number of such person _____

Has such person received an Honorable Discharge? _____

If, before evacuation, or while you were in an Assembly Center or War Relocation Center any person (Caucasian or other) threatened, warned or advised you against returning to your home or against relocating, state the names of such persons and their addresses? _____

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

Year _____ Month _____.

Where were you at the time? _____

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

_____. 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? _____ 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? _____. 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? _____

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? _____ For what service? _____

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

What is your occupation now? _____ Where? _____

What property do you own in Japan? _____

Nature of property? _____

Estimated valuation of that property? _____

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

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

(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? _____. When did you file it? _____

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

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

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

Have you registered as on aliens in Japan? _____ When? _____

Where? _____

Date: Dec 17, 1957

John I. Tatsukawa
Signature

110 South Idaho St.
Address
San Mateo, Cal.

D. I. 4-6743
Telephone Number

Typed
3-22-58 gh

John Ichiro Tatsukawa

~~11~~ Dec. 15, 1907

2 (A) Yes

About 1924

At Mt. View, Calif.,
through Palo Alto Japanese
Assn.

3. blank

4.

1913

1921

Taken as a child.

1933

1934

Visit grandparents.

5.

Neno Grammar School, Hiroshima, Japan

1914 1921

General lower school courses.

6.

Yes

Uncertain

Before evacuation, I was a gardener at San Mateo, Calif., where I lived with my wife and children. (My parents were in Japan, and also my in-law relatives were there.)

~~I was sent from Tanforan Assembly Center~~ I was at Topaz Center and intended to relocate. A Caucasian friend

~~of~~ of San Mateo, Calif., had advised me about this, saying I could relocate to Utah for the duration and then go back to San Mateo. I left Topaz about Oct. 1942

for Price, Utah, and worked as sugar beet topping. But

~~I was~~ it was unpleasant outside because of the attitude of the public and the sentiment was against us and I was afraid to keep on this way and I returned to camp about

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shows
yes

Nov. I did not know what was the safest thing to do at this time , for my family and myself. I do not remember the time that repatriation request was made but it was when I thought I had to because of the pressure around me. I was suspected as a "dog" because I had not yet signed for repatriation. It is hard for me to remember names but there was Mr. Yamamoto, Issei, block 52, who urged me to make request. I wanted to keep my family together in safety, and conditions outside of camp were bad for persons of our race, and I had lost property and had no place to go, ~~and I was not allowed to leave the camp.~~

7(A) Yes

No

No

7(B) Yes

I would have been willing to do so if I had the chance to act for myself with^{out} the pressure and worries of our confinement, and the uncertainty of the future. ~~I did not~~ I thought it was not safe to live outside of camp because there was no protection for me and my family. In camp, the rumors ~~were~~ went around to worry me . My Japanese nationality had been given up about 1924 and my status was confused and uncertain to me as I had no choice to make at the time we were in camp because I felt ~~that~~ there was no place for us in this county and I might be like an alien at any time.

7 (C) Yes

Because of the ~~high~~ intense anti-Japanese feeling outside of camp by the public, I thought it was not safe for me and my family to think of relocation. I had wanted to do so when we first were in camp but from my experiences and what I heard, I did not know the best way to act in our predicament. I ~~just~~ I thought it was safer to stay in camp ~~and~~ and keep my family together.

8 A)

Type "X" down "No" column, EXCEPT

Heimusaka Kai, etc.

1940 1941

8 B) The people in my community urged me to join. I only contributed for a year with no particular purpose in mind. It was a contribution that we were expected to make because of the small Japanese community environment.

8 C) None

8 D) I quit in 1941 when the members discontinued their membership and fund drives.

8 E) blank

8 F) blank

9 A)

About Dec. 1944 or Jan. 1945

My wife and children and I lived in Block 52 at Tule Lake and we were one of the few families in the block who sent our children to the American school. The children of the Dan members threw rocks at our children and would not play with them. And the Dan pressure groups used their influence on me to accomplish renunciation.

I did not want to renounce citizenship. My status was affected by such a step because when I was ~~about~~ *about* 16 or 17 years old my parents arranged for Japanese nationality cancellation. I knew the ~~2~~ people in my block suspected me, and the dan pressure was constant. There were statements made about renunciation being the only course for me to take, a way to be safe for the duration and only renunciants would be permitted to stay in the Center. I was reminded that I ~~couldn't~~ *couldn't* be considered Japanese and that the only ~~way~~ *to* thing for me to do was to renounce and this could be done by saying I was a dual citizen. The lives of my wife, my children and myself were made miserable and we were given the cold treatment. I was called "inu" and I was afraid of some serious action taken against me if I held off much longer,

While in camp I was always worried about being separated from my wife and children, that they might be sent somewhere and I would have to go to another place. It was not safe to live outside of camp because of the hostility of the public against persons of our race and there had been numerous demonstrations ~~against~~ by the public.

Notes
 age
 98 -
 on notes
 OK

TANABE

There were persons like Mr. ~~Tanabe~~, Issei, ~~Mr.~~ Hayashi, ~~Kishi~~, Mr. Tanabata ~~and others~~ in my block and others, who spoke to me about renouncing, passing on stories, and urging about renouncing for me and my wife.

Our neighbors said that unless we renounced we would be more outcast. There were dan groups who had influence around camp and ~~they~~ thought they could control everybody with their intimidation, ~~I did~~ There had been violence in camp and fights and bad treatment for persons who did not cooperate. I was afraid to be mistreated ~~and~~ if I did not renounce.

9 B) I do not recall the statements but at the time I was afraid to say very much about our situation because I might be found out and there would be trouble for me and my family.

9 C) My wife and I could not avoid the hearing and we were bothered until we had to go through with it. We could not live peacefully or feel sure about safety unless we followed the others.

~~Q C)~~ Answers to Questions 9(A) and 9 (B) go through this period.

9 D) blank

9 E) I wrote a ~~the~~ letter requesting cancellation, when the pressure was relieved in camp and I found that I could write such a letter.

Pg 4 - blank

CONFIDENTIAL

Committee No. 506

(For Use Only of My Attorney)

Atty. No. _____

Name (type or print) John Ichiro Tatsukawa

Block No. 5206-E % 4 Kobayashi, 33 N. Grant St., San Mateo, Calif.

Sex: Male x Female _____

Age: 37 years Date of Birth: Month: Dec. Day: 15 Year: 1907

Place of Birth: (City) Alviso (County) Santa Clara State) California

Permanent residence address at time of evacuation: G

159 North Delaware Street, San Mateo, California

Occupation at time of evacuation: Gardner

Have you "dual citizenship"? Yes

Did you ever have "dual citizenship"? _____

If you have or have had dual citizenship, who registered you as

a dual citizen: Parents When: At birth

Where: San Jose, California

Did you ever take any steps to cancel dual citizenship? Yes

When: 1925 Where: Palo Alto, California

What steps were taken to cancel it? Through the Palo Alto

Japanese Association

On what date did you sign a form renouncing your U. S. citizenship:

Month: February Day: _____ Year: 1945

Were you under 21 years of age at the time you signed that
renunciation form? No

Was there a hearing officer present when you signed? Yes

What was his name? I do not know

Did you have a hearing on the matter at that time? Yes

Did anyone represent you at that appearance or hearing? No

If so, who? _____

Did you attend that hearing alone? Yes If not, who went with
you? _____

Have you received a letter approving your renunciation? Yes

If you have, what date does it bear? March 22, 1945

On what date did you receive the letter of approval? May 26, 1945

Who signed that letter of approval? Mr. Herbert Wechsler, Assistant
Attorney General. (Attach the letter of approval and the envelope.)

Did you write a letter revoking your renunciation before you received
a letter approving your renunciation? No

If you did, what date did you send that letter in the U. S. mail? _____

Have you a copy of that letter? _____

(If you have, annex it to this form)

Since receiving a letter from the Attorney General's office approving your renunciation, have you sent a letter to that office or to the Attorney General revoking your renunciation? Yes

What date did you send that letter revoking your renunciation of U. S. citizenship? October 19, 1945

(If you have a copy of that letter revoking your renunciation, annex it to this form.)

Have you served in our military forces? No

If so, what date did you enroll? _____ When were you discharged or released from military service? _____

What type of discharge did you receive? _____

What was your last draft classification? 3

Did you refuse to be drafted? No

Are you or have you ever been a member of the Hoshi Dan, the Hokoku Dan, Seinen Dan or similar organizations while in camp, either becoming such by intimidation, coercion, or otherwise? No

Are your parents U. S. citizens? No

What are their names: Father- Fusakichi, Tatsukawa Mother - Misao Tatsukawa

Have they been released from detention? Living in Japan

Have they been relocated? _____

What members of your family, if any, are serving or have served in the military forces of the U. S.? No

Have you registered as an "alien" under the Alien Registration Act of 1940? ~~NO~~ YES When: _____

Where: _____ Who was present with you at that

time, if anyone? No ONE Were you represented by

anyone at that time? No

Was any hearing given to you at that time? No

Who registered you, if you know? NOT KNOWN

Did you protest registering as an alien? YES

Did you write your protest on the form? YES

Did you file a letter of protest with the registering officer?

_____ (If so, annex a copy of the letter to this form.)

Have you signed non-repatriation form asking to stay in U.S.? _____

Have you filled out a Department of Justice Repatriation form asking to be sent to Japan? NO. If you did, when? _____

Where: _____ Before whom did you appear to sign that repatriation form? _____

Did anyone represent you at that time or were you alone _____

_____ Were you given a hearing by anyone on the question of signing the repatriation form? _____

If so, by whom? _____

Did you protest signing that Repatriation form? _____

Did you write the protest on the form? _____

Did you file a letter of protest with the registering officer at the time you signed it? _____

What was the name of the officer present when you signed, if you know? _____

When, if ever, did you fill out a repatriation form for W. R. A.

Social Welfare? _____

When did you send a letter cancelling that request? Aug 29th 1945 through Spanish Embassy

Do you own any agricultural land, a home, or commercial property in the U. S.? Yes, Lot If so, where? San Mateo, California

The following space is for any remarks you care to write:

I wish to live in America permanently. I would like to continue the work which I specialized as gardner. I want my three children to be educated democratic way and also want them to be a fine American Citizen.

My wife ^{AGE 30} Tsuneko Tatsukawa is also renounced.

FLORENCE MITSUYE TATSUKAWA AGE 9

JAMES YUKIO " 8

ELEANOR KEIKO " 1 YEAR 7 MO.

Date: October 21, 1945

John Ichiro Tatsukawa

John Ichiro Tatsukawa

(Name)