

13:3

TAKAGI, MITSUAKI MICKEY

1948-1963

78/177

C

July 27th 1948

Mr. Wayne M. Collins
attorney at law
San Francisco 4, Calif.

SEP 14 1948

CM

Dear Mr. Collins:

Please include me in the equity suit.
I have renounced my citizenship at Tula-
Lake day was July 1944.

① Born at ----- 546 Divisadero St. San Francisco, Calif.

② age ----- 28 (July 31st 1921)

③ my present address ----- 146-4 Higashi-machi
Kurume-shi Fukuoka-Ken
Kyushu, Japan.

日本国福岡県久留米市東町146番4号
大友 実徳

your very truly
Sitenaki Suckey, Takagi

Mr. Wayne M. Collins
attorney at law
San Francisco, 4 Calif.

Sept 6th 1948

Dear Mr. Collins:

please include me in the equity suit.
I have renounced my citizenship at Tula Lake
dayt was july 1944.

① Born at ----- 546 Divisadero st, San Francisco, Calif.

② age ----- 28 (july 31st 1921)

③ my present address ---- 146-4 Hiyoaki-machi
Kurume-shi Fukuoka-Ken
Kyushu, Japan.

(昭和二十八年七月一日付)
田中 幸次郎

田中 幸次郎

your very truly
Mitsuyuki Takagi

TAKAGI

Duplicate
Joined
9/14/48

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

August 24, 1957

Mr. Mitsuaki Mickey Takagi
Fukuoka Ken, Kasuga Machi
Kasuga so, Kasuga Court
Shiryo, Room #2, Japan

Dear Mr. Takagi:

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

WMC:
Enc.

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

August 24, 1957

Mr. Mitsuaki Mickey Takagi
Fukuoka Ken, Kasuga Machi
Kasuga so, Kasuga Court
Shiryo, Room #2, Japan

Dear Mr. Takagi:

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

Very truly yours,

WMC
Enc.

Sept 20th 1957

Dear Sir:

I will send you my
affidavit. By U. S. Air Mail.
so you received it more quickly
than Japanese Air Mail.

But Return address is following
address.

MR. MITSUAKI TAKAGI;
FUKUOKA-KEN, KASUGA-MACHI;
KASUGA SO, KASUGA COURT.
C-RYO, ROOM #2. JAPAN.

Thank you.

Same
Your Truly
Mitsuki Takagi

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

OCT 17 1957

Telephone GARfield 1-5827

~~SEP 17 1957~~

~~SEP 17 1957~~

Mr. Mitsuaki Mickey Takagi
Fukuoka Ken, Kasuga machi
Kasuga so, Kasuga Court
C-riyo, Room #2, Japan

Dear Mr. Takagi:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

Wayne M. Collins

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

Mr. Mitsuaki Mickey Takagi
C-Riyo, Room #2
Kasuga Court, Kasuga so,
Kasuga machi, Fukuoka Ken, Japan

FEB 13 1958

Dear Mr. Takagi:

The Justice Department has concluded that your renunciation of U. S. citizenship was caused by fear and coercion and is willing that it be cancelled.

Until you hear from me by special letter I suggest that you should not apply yet to the U. S. Consul for a U. S. passport because, at least temporarily, the Consul will deny you a passport because you voted in a Japanese election unless you can prove to his satisfaction that your voting was caused by duress.

The U. S. Supreme Court within the next two months probably will make a final decision on the question whether voting in a foreign election constitutes an act of expatriation causing a U. S. citizen to lose his U.S. citizenship. If the Supreme Court decides that voting in a foreign election does not cause a person to lose U. S. citizenship you will not have to explain the circumstances under which you voted.

Therefore, until the Supreme Court of the United States decides this question and you receive a special letter from me you should not apply to the U. S. Consul for a U. S. passport because until and unless the Supreme Court holds that voting in a foreign election does not deprive a U. S. citizen of U. S. citizenship the U. S. Consul may make a ruling against you unless you can prove to him that your voting was caused by duress.

Very truly yours,

WMC:rd

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

ejf

JAN 30 1958

GCD:CMR
146-54-1299
93-1-1320

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

Re: Mitsuaki (Mickey) Takagi
Your ref: Abo, et al v. Brownell, et al.
Furuya, et al v. Brownell, et al. (Consolidated
actions - Civil Nos. 25294 & 25295). Renunciation
of Citizenship, Former Title 8 U.S.C. 801(1).

Dear Mr. Burke:

This is in response to your letter of October 17, 1957, enclosing affidavit of the above-named subject for a determination as to whether his case may be considered as coming within the coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the case of Acheson v. Murakami, 176 F. 2d, 953, in accordance with a letter from this Department dated September 21, 1953, to Mr. Wayne M. Collins.

You are advised that an affidavit of this subject was previously submitted to this Department by the Department of State with a similar request for our views. On August 7, 1952, we advised that Department that we were of the opinion that this subject's case could not be considered as coming within the scope of that decision.

However, upon reconsideration of all the evidence in this case, together with subject's affidavit, we are now of the opinion that his case may be considered as coming within the coverage of the decision in the above case. Were it not for the fact that there is evidence of record that this subject acquired Japanese citizenship and voted in a political election in Japan, we would advise you to enter into the

- 2 -

necessary arrangements for disposition of the case in accordance with the above-mentioned letter of September 21, 1953. In view of the evidence of voting, we, of course, cannot so advise you.

For your information we are enclosing three copies of a self-explanatory letter to the Department of State.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By: Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enclosures:

Original and copy of affidavit.

Three copies of letter to the
Department of State.

cc: To Department of State.

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

ejf

JAN 30 1958

OCD:CMR
146-54-1299
93-1-1320

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

Attention: Miss Frances Knight
Director, Passport Office

Re: Mitsuki Takagi
Your ref. #130

Dear Sirs:

There is enclosed, for your information, a copy of a letter from this Department to Lloyd H. Burke, Esquire, United States Attorney, Northern District of California, in which we advised him that the case of the above-named renunciant may be considered as coming within the scope of the Marakami decision. However, you will note that we do not agree to stipulate to the entry of a Judgment because this subject acquired Japanese citizenship and voted in an election in Japan. Also enclosed is a copy of the additional affidavit submitted by the subject.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN BOUS
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By: Emoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enclosures:

Copy of affidavit.

Copy of letter to
Lloyd H. Burke, Esquire.

May 2, 1958

Mr. Mitsuaki Takagi
C-Riyo, Room #2
Kasuga so, Kasuga Court
Kasuga machi,
Fukuoka Ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Takagi:

On March 31, 1958, the U.S. Supreme Court held in the case of Perez v. Brownell that an American citizen who votes in a "political election" in a foreign country loses his U.S. citizenship if he voted voluntarily even though he did not know he would lose his citizenship by so voting. However, if the voting was caused by duress, coercion or undue influence it was involuntary and would not cause him to lose U.S. citizenship.

To prove that your voting was involuntary the State Department will require evidence that you voted under duress, coercion or undue influence. It will require a statement from you, under oath, stating the reasons why you voted. Affidavits from other persons having knowledge of the fact that you were forced to vote and that you voted because of fear of punishment if you didn't can be used to support your statement.

If you voted because you were notified or heard that General MacArthur or SCAP or the U.S. or Allied military officers had ordered all residents in Japan to vote and you believed and feared that if you didn't vote that you would be punished for violating military orders your voting was involuntary. (The State Department also may take the view that voting in Japan while it was occupied by the Allied Powers did not constitute voting in a "political election" in a "foreign state".) If you voted because Japanese municipal officers notified you and you believed and feared that you as a resident must vote or be punished under Japanese law or by order of the Occupation authorities, your voting was involuntary. If you voted because you were notified by the Occupation authorities, or by Japanese civil authorities or by Japanese neighbors that you would be deprived of a ration card if you didn't vote and you believed and feared you would be deprived of a ration card and might starve if you didn't vote your voting was involuntary. If you were notified to vote and you voted because of other fears of what would be done to you or what would happen to you if you failed or refused to vote your voting was involuntary.

If you already have applied to a U.S. Consul in Japan for a U.S. passport or you are about to do so it will be necessary for you to make a complete statement to the Consul, under oath, revealing the reasons why you were compelled to vote. In that statement you must explain the fears that drove you to vote in order to prove to the Consul that you were under threats or mental pressure to vote

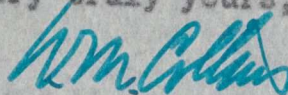
and that your voting was involuntary because it was caused by your fear of some form of punishment being inflicted upon you if you didn't vote, such as punishment by the Occupation military authorities, or by the Japanese police or other civil authorities, or by the loss of some right such as being deprived of a ration card.

You must keep a written copy of any statement you make or have made to the U.S. Consul which explains the reasons why you voted and you should send a copy of it to me.

If the U.S. Consul and the State Department can be convinced by your own statement, under oath, supported if possible by affidavits of other persons acquainted with the facts, that you voted because of your fear of punishment in some form from the Occupation authorities or from the Japanese authorities or your fear of the loss of a ration card the State Department should hold that you did not lose your U.S. citizenship and should issue a U.S. passport to you. (If the State Department denies you a U.S. Passport an application thereafter can be made for a Certificate of Identity to enable you to return to the U.S. to have a U.S. District Court decide whether or not you lost your citizenship by voting in Japan.)

I would thank you to let me know by return mail whether you have applied for a U.S. passport and, if so, what decision the Consul has made on it.

Very truly yours,



WMC:ss

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

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

July 25, 1958

Mr. Mitsuaki Mickey Takagi
Fukuoka-ken, Kasuga-machi
Kasuga-so, Kasuga Court
C-Riyo, Room #2
Japan

Dear Mr. Takagi:

I would thank you to notify me by return mail whether or not you have applied to the nearest U.S. Consul for a U.S. passport and, if so, what decision he has made thereon.

For your information, it is my understanding that the U.S. Consuls and the State Department are willing to issue U.S. passports to those who voted in Japanese elections from 1945 to 1952, the reason being that until then Japan was an occupied country and persons were under pressure or compulsion of the Allied occupation forces to vote and feared punishment and feared they would be deprived of ration cards if they didn't vote.

Very truly yours,

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

October 20, 1959

VIA AIRLETTER

Mr. Toraichi Kono
301 Wada Building
Takajo-machi
Hiroshima, Japan

Dear Mr. Kono:

The following list of persons received administrative clearance from the Justice Department on affidavits I have prepared for them:

<u>NAME AND ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE CLEARED BY JUSTICE DEPARTMENT</u>	<u>YEAR VOTED</u>
AWAMURA, Shukuji Frank 132-2 Minami Sangenya Kurihara cho, Onomichi City Hiroshima, Japan	12-9-57	1946
AWAMURA, Haruyo (same as above)	12-9-57	1946
KICHIKAWA, Shiyogo (now Oiwa) Higashimuro-gun Shimosato-cho, Tenna Wakayama-ken, Japan	3-28-58	1946
✓ TAKAGI, Mitsuaki Mickey Fukuoka-ken, Kasuga-machi Kasuga-so, Kasuga Court C-Riyo, Room #2, Japan	1-30-58	1947
YAMAKAWA, Geo. Hiroshi Chikujyo-gun, Shiida-machi Uyenokawa-shi, Fukuoka-ken Japan	10-21-58	1947
YOSHIMURA, Hideko 170 Imazu Iwakunishi Yamaguchi-ken, Japan	11-7-57	1947

None of these persons have yet applied to the State Department for their U.S. passports. However, if each of them will do so their voting will not be counted against them as they voted before the

1. Peace Treaty was signed.
2. They voted because of fear of loss of rations if they didn't.
3. They were of the opinion that they would lose their U.S. citizenship by reason of their having been removed to Japan.

Each of the said persons should apply to the U.S. Consul immediately and should receive clearance on their voting question

and they can return to the United States as U.S. citizens and a judgment can be entered for them. I have written to each of them but have not received any replies from them.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss

Attorney at Law
Mills Tower, 220 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, California

March 2, 1960

AIRLETTER

Mr. Mitsuaki Mickey Takagi
Fukuoka-ken, Kasuga-machi
Kasuga-so, Kasuga Court
C-Riyo, Room #2, Japan

Dear Mr. Takagi:

On February 13, 1958, I wrote you and informed you that the Justice Department granted administrative clearance to you and agreed that your renunciation of U.S. nationality at Tule Lake Center in 1945 should be set aside. On May 2, 1958, I wrote you and requested you to apply to the nearest U.S. Consul for a U.S. passport.

Inasmuch as you voted only in the year 1947 that act of voting will not count against you inasmuch as you voted while Japan was under the domination of the Allied Army of Occupation. Furthermore, during that period it was necessary to vote in order to make sure that you would receive your rations and in consequence your voting was caused by duress. If you will apply to the nearest U.S. Consul immediately for a U.S. passport, that passport will issue to you. You should do so immediately inasmuch as upon the recovery of your U.S. citizenship, your Japan-born children become U.S. citizens by derivation and they will be able to return to the United States with you. In addition thereto, your Japan-born wife who is a Japanese citizen will be able to come to the United States with you on a "nonquota immigrant visa" as an alien for permanent residence purposes. As soon as you have obtained your U.S. passport you may make application for a "nonquota immigrant visa" for your wife at the U.S. Consul's office.

I would thank you to notify me as soon as you make an application to the U.S. Consul for your U.S. passport and also of the decision that the U.S. Consul makes thereon.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss

cc: c/o Haruki Takagi, 2329 No. Clifton, Chicago, Ill.
c/o Mrs. Satsuki Ideta, 416 E. 10th St., Oakland, Calif.

Tetsuo Hashimoto

File

Smooth-Erase

Original

*brother 7
Mitsuaki M. Takagi*

March 2, 1960

RECEIVED

Mr. Haruki Takagi
2329 No. Clifton
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Takagi:

In 1958 I obtained administrative clearance from the Justice Department for your brother, Mitsuaki Mickey Takagi. Thereafter I wrote to him on May 2, 1958 and on July 25, 1958 advising him to apply immediately to the U.S. Consul for a U.S. passport. The fact that he voted in Japan in 1947 because of his fear that if he did not do so it would violate the announcements of the Allied Army of Occupation and would result in a loss of his right to food rations is not deemed to be an independent act of expatriation and in consequence did not cause him to lose U.S. citizenship. Furthermore the fact that Japan was an occupied country in 1947 also means that his voting did not cause him to lose U.S. citizenship.

If your brother will apply to the nearest U.S. Consul in Japan for a U.S. passport it will issue to him. I cannot enter a judgment in his favor declaring him to be a U.S. citizen until that U.S. passport issues to him. Consequently if your brother will apply for a U.S. passport and it is issued to him, his Japan-born children automatically will become derivative U.S. citizens and his wife who is a national of Japan will become eligible to enter the United States as a "nonquota immigrant" for permanent residence purposes.

I urge you therefore to write to your brother and persuade him to make an immediate application for a U.S. passport to the nearest U.S. Consul in Japan.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss

cc: Mrs. Satsuki Ideta

Tetsuo Hashimoto

3rd April, 1960.

Dear Mr, Collins.

I am very happy to received your kindly letter, I am thinking to write to you answer the letter rightway, but I am very sorry because I was very sick when I received your letter at that time. so my letter getting so late.

I went American Consul and register also apply that my Passport, hope I could receive that passport in Couple Monthes. I am still worry about sure we could go back to the State or a not ?.

but I heard almost every one they get back Citizenshipe by your helps.

so I hope I could too. I will said thank you again and I well need your helps now on too, I well write you soon if I get any information.

I am very sorry that my poor English letter, also I am sorry my answer so late.

Very Truly Yours

Emikuaki Takagi

P S.

I am borrow that my friend retuen Address, this way more fast then Japanese Mail.

June 2, 1960

VIA AIRMAIL

Mr. Mitsuaki Takagi
c/o James F. Avey, A/2c
AF 16582613
1955th AACs SQ., Box 116
A.P.O. 929
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Takagi:

I received your letter of April 3, 1960, and I am glad to hear that you have applied for your U.S. passport.

I would thank you to let me know what your permanent address in the U.S. will be.

The U.S. passport should be issued to you before the end of June, 1960. If you are to stay in Japan for any length of time you should register your U.S. citizenship with the U.S. Consul. You should also apply to the U.S. Consul for a "nonquota immigrant visa" for your wife, and your Japan-born children being derivative U.S. citizens can return to the U.S. on your passport.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss

June 23, 60

Dear Mr. Collins.

I recieved letter from
American Consul. The letter
said If I want go back to
States anytime now. but
my wife want extend
Couple more years in Japan.
so my children could graduate
grammar School in Japan. and
we need money too. If we stay
Couple more year we could
save some money so we
like to stay couple more year
in Japan.

Yours truly
Mickey Takagi

This space is also for correspondence.

ここにも通信文を記載することができます

M. Takegi
C-2 Kamega Court
Fukuoka-Ken
Japan



Mr. Wayne M. Collins,
Mills Tower
San Francisco 4, Calif.
U.S.A.

PAR AVION
航空

この郵便物には何物も封入又は添附できません
Nothing may be contained in or attached to this letter.

折込線

折込線

ここにも通信文を記載することができます

This space is also for correspondence.

May 9, 1961

Department of Justice
Washington 25
D. C.

Attention: Mr. Paul J. Grumbly

In re: Abo, et al. vs. Rogers, et al.
Cons. No. 25294
U.S. District Court, San Francisco

Dear Mr. Grumbly:

Mitsuaki Mickey Takagi, born July 31, 1921, who renounced his U.S. citizenship while at the Tule Lake Center in 1945, received administrative clearance from your office in accordance with your letter of Jan. 30, 1958, addressed to Lloyd H. Burke, the then U.S. Attorney in San Francisco, subject to clearance from the Department of State.

I am informed that the U.S. Consul at Fukuoka or Kobe also has granted him administrative clearance. If such be the fact, I would be grateful if you would consent now to the entry of a judgment in the above-entitled action canceling his renunciation and also declaring him to be a U.S. citizen.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ejf

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

WHO:CMR
146-54-1299
93-1-1320

APR 18 1961

Wayne M. Collins, Esquire
Mills Tower, 220 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, California

Re: Mitsuaki (Mickey) Takagi
Abo, et al v. Rogers, et al.
Furuya, et al v. Rogers, et al.
(Consolidated actions - Civil Nos.
25294 and 25295).

Dear Mr. Collins:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 9, 1961, relative to the above-captioned subject.

In reply, you are informed that we are, today, referring this matter to the United States Attorney, San Francisco, for appropriate action.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM H. ORRICK, JR.
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By:

Paul J. Grumbly
Paul J. Grumbly
Special Litigation Counsel

ejf

APR 18 1961

WHO:CMR
146-54-1299
93-1-1320

Laurence E. Dayton, Esquire
United States Attorney
422 Post Office Building
Seventh and Mission Streets
San Francisco 1, California

Re: Mitsuaki (Mickey) Takagi
Your ref: Abo, et al v. Rogers, et al.
Furuya, et al v. Rogers, et al. (Consolidated
actions - Civil Nos. 25294 and 25295). Renunci-
ation of Citizenship, Former Title 8 U.S.C. 801 (i).

Dear Mr. Dayton:

Under date of January 30, 1958, in response to an inquiry from your office, we informed you that we were of the opinion that the case of the above-captioned individual came within the coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the Murakami case but that we were unable to stipulate to the entry of judgment because of evidence of possible expatriation in Japan.

We have now been informed by the Department of State that Mr. Takagi has been recognized or documented as a United States citizen, it having been determined that he had not become expatriated.

In view of the above, we withdraw our offer of proof and consent to the entry of judgment in his behalf. We assume that Mr. Collins will have no objection to this method of procedure in disposing of this matter but in the event such is not the case please notify this office immediately.

We shall appreciate receiving copies of the stipulation and judgment when same have been entered.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM H. ORRICK, JR.
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By: Paul J. Grumbly
Special Litigation Counsel

Paul T. Takagi
1775 Franklin St.
Berkeley

(2)

Harrell 1-3957

brother: Haruki

Mitsuaki Takagi, ^{Murakami} Japan yet
sister - no answer on phone 7/23/61

Sister - Mrs Satsuki Ideta
416 E. 10th St.
Oakland

GL 1-9913

brother: Haruki Takagi
2329 No. Clifton
Chicago, Ill

WAYNE M. COLLINS
Attorney at Law
1300 Mills Tower, 220 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, California

June 22, 1961

Mr. Mitsuaki Mickey Takagi
C-2 Kasuga Court
Kasuga-machi
Fukuoka-ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Takagi:

Inasmuch as I have been successful in cancelling your renunciation and having your U.S. citizenship restored to you, I would thank you to let me know what arrangements you are to make to pay me for my services rendered in the amount of \$800.00.

I would also thank you to inform me to what address you intend to return in the United States and when you intend to return.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss

July 12th, 61.

Dear Mr. Colliens.

I am recieved your letter, according letter said that you request \$800,00. I thought I owe you \$300,00. mabe my mistake If my mistake please let me now.
If I have to pay, I well pay when Im go back to State. also I want now that you request \$800,00 is everything include?
If I pay Im free in State ? or still I have to pay.
I am trying to go back to State around May, 1962. I didn't have eny ldea where Im going to be live. I will let you now when I be all set it up.

very truly yours,

Mitsuaki mickey Takagi

Mitsuaki Sm. Takagi

This space is also for correspondence.

ここにも通信文を記載することができます

M. Takagi
c-2 Kasuga Court
Kasuga-Machi, Fukuoka-Ken.
Japan.



AEROGRAMME

Mr. Wayne M. Collins
Attorney at Law
1300 Mills Tower, 220 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, California
U.S.A.

PAR AVION
航空

この郵便物には何物も封入又は添附できません
Nothing may be contained in or attached to this letter.

折込線

折込線

ここにも通信文を記載することができます

This space is also for correspondence.

19th Sept, 61.

Dear Sir,

Are you recieved my letter ? that I am send to
you last July. I am waiting your answer. I want
now that you request me \$800.00, that is everything
includ ? or I have to pay more then \$800.00 ?.
also I am worry about If I,m goback to States I
could stay all through my life in States ? or Not ?.
Please let me now soon as pesible.

Very truly yours.

Mitsunaki M. Takagi

This space is also for correspondence.

ここにも通信文を記載することができます

M, Takagi.
C-2 Kasuga-Kourt
Kasuga-Machi, Chikushi-Gun,
Fukuoka, Japan.

米
国
へ

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

U.S.A.



AEROGRAMME

PAR AVION
航空

この郵便物には何物も封入又は添附できません
Nothing may be contained in or attached to this letter.

折込線

折込線

ここにも通信文を記載することができます

This space is also for correspondence.

WAYNE M. COLLINS
Attorney at Law
1300 Mills Tower, 220 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, California

September 22, 1961

VIA AIRLETTER

Mr. Mitsuaki M. Takagi
C-2 Kasuga-Court
Kasuga-machi, Chikushi-gun
Fukuoka, Japan

Dear Mr. Takagi:

I wish to inform you that the court judgment has set aside the renunciation of your U.S. citizenship which you made at the Tule Lake Center. That judgment also declares you to be a U.S. citizen. Therefore, you should apply to the U.S. Consul at Fukuoka or Kobe for a U.S. passport. You can return to the United States as a U.S. citizen on the U.S. passport which the Consul will issue to you.

Inasmuch as you are a U.S. citizen you can return to the United States and stay here for the rest of your life. You will be able to visit Japan in the future or any other country you may wish to visit.

The \$800.00 that you owe me cover the entire services that were rendered to you and that is all that you owe.

I would be grateful if you would let me know what your residence address is to be in the United States.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss

.17th Mar, 1962.

Dear. Mr. Collins,

I am sorry about I didnt write you letter long time.

I am trying to goback to stats next month, but I can't
because I donot have enough money .

and also I do like to my childrens finish Japanese
grammor school. so I am extend another couple years.

I want now I could goback to states anytime lf I want ?

or I have with a time limit,

or

I am waiting your good answer.

Very truly yours,

Mitsuaki, M. Takagi

This space is also for correspondence.

ここにも通信文を記載することができます

Mickey, Takagi.
C-2 Kasuga Court
Kasuga-Machi
Fukuoka-Ken, Japan.

Mr. Wayne M. Collins
attorney at law
1300 Mills Tower, 220 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, California
U.S.A.

Mr. Wayne M. Collins
attorney at law
1300 Mills Tower, 220 Bush Street
San Francisco California
U.S.A.



PAR AVION
航空

この郵便物には何物も封入又は添附できません
Nothing may be contained in or attached to this letter.

折込線

折込線

ここにも通信文を記載することができます

This space is also for correspondence.

WAYNE M. COLLINS
Attorney at Law
1300 Mills Tower, 220 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, California

April 2, 1962

AIR LETTER

Mr. Mitsuaki M. Takagi
C-2, Kasuga-Court
Kasuga-machi, Chikushi-gun
Fukuoka, Japan

Dear Mr. Takagi:

In reply to your letter of March 17, 1962, I wish to inform you that inasmuch as you are a U.S. citizen, you have all the rights and privileges of a U.S. citizen. However, I suggest that you go to the nearest U.S. Consul and there register your name as a U.S. citizen and also have your children registered as U.S. citizens. When you intend to return to the U.S. you should apply to the U.S. Consul for a "nonquota immigrant visa" for your wife.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss

31st Oct, 62.

Dear Sir,

1. Mitsuaki Takagi started application to the U.S. Consul.

I'm plant go back to States next year alound april.

and I am Temporary staying my sisters Hause. till I am find my Hause.

I will connection with you all the time. what where I go. this letter just I'm notify that I will go back to States alound april.

I will write you soon.

Date, time, name of boat.

~~too~~
very truly yours,
Mitsuaki Takagi

my sisters address.
2326 Marverly St.
Oakland 12, Calif.

This space is also for correspondence.

ここにも通信文を記載することができます

Mitandah Takagi
C-2 Kasuga Kabuto
Kasuga-machi
Chikushi-gun
Fukuoka-ken,
Japan



Mrs. Wayne M. Collins
attorney at Law
Mills Tower, 220 Bush St.
San Francisco 4, Calif.
U. S. A.

PAR AVION
航空

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折込線

折込線

ここにも通信文を記載することができます

This space is also for correspondence.

13th Mar, 63

Dear Sir!

I made everything ok.
my wife visa and passport.
also ours, my two child
and my self. everything
Completed. we will take
president Cleveland. Date
of April 19th 1963. that ship
arrived at San Francisco
on May 1st 1963. we will

Temporary Company with
my sister. address is following
"2326 Waverly St. Oakland 12, Calif"
when we set up. I will visit your
office and talk you about how
do I pay, that I owe you?
Thank you
Sincerely, Snickers

This space is also for correspondence.

ここにも通信文を記載することができます

M. Tabuchi
C-2 Kasuga Court
Kusaya-machi
Fukuroka-ken



AEROGRAMME

Mr. Wayne M. Collins
attorney at law
1300 Mills Tower, 220 Bush St.
San Francisco 4, Calif.
U. S. A.

PAR AVION
航空

この郵便物には何物も封入又は添附できません
Nothing may be contained in or attached to this letter.

折込線

折込線

ここにも通信文を記載することができます

This space is also for correspondence.

3/18/63

Balance \$ 800⁰⁰

Has Japan note for
\$ 20

Dear Sir:

I am changed to
new place. following address.

// 2334 Waverly St.
Oakland, Calif. 94612

Mitsunaki Takagi

5/1/63

Mr Mitsunaki Takagi
called & said he just
arrived in SF from Japan.
He wishes to thank you

Came to see Mr Collins. 7/19/63

Mitsunaki Takagi

Apt 4

2306 Waverly St.

Oakland 12, Calif

Bank of Tokyo - 64 Sutter St.

Friend of Hiroshi Kinoshita - Geary St. (Gle))
Dismissed 12/14/54

Making gross of \$300 at Bk of Tokyo
now so he can't pay yet but is
determined to do so just as soon as
he can get a regular job, perhaps
gardener. He is only 3 mo. probation
at bank.

Has 2 children - 13 & 11 yrs.
Wife is alien.

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 Mitsuaki (mickey) Takagi		Date of Birth 31 July 1921	
2. If born prior to December 1, 1924 Yes	(A) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality? No	When	Where
3. If born since December 1, 1924	(A) Was your name ever registered with a Japanese Consulate for the purpose of reserving your Japanese nationality? Yes, by Parents		
If so, did you thereafter renounce your Japanese nationality? No	When	Where	
4. State periods of visits to Japan and purpose of each visit:			
Date		Purpose	
From 1925	To 1935	Attending School	
Jan, 1946	Present Time	Visiting Mother	
5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:			
School		Period of Attendance	
Grammar School		From April 1928	To March 1935
Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary). General Training.			
Reading. Drawing. Arithmetic. Writing. Geography.			
6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan? Yes If so, give date September 1945 , and your reasons for so applying: For the Purpose of living and supporting Mother			
7. (A) Have you ever expressly indicated that you would not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States?		Have you ever declined to answer when asked whether you would swear unqualified allegiance? Yes	
Or have you ever given a qualified answer to such question asked at War Relocation Centers? Yes If so, give your reasons:			
1--Threatened by other Japanese, if I refused to gave right Answer			
2--Unable to Understand Questionnaire			
(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: About one week later, I changed My mind because while talking to freinds and my brother, I was able to understand the importance of being a United States Citizen and being loyal to the United States.			

(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:

1- Threatened by other Japanese, if I refused to give right answer.

2- Unable to Understand questionnaire.

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 Heiki Gimusha Kai Zaibei Nihonjin, Heiyaku Gimusha Kai, and		X	
Zaibei Heimusha Kai (Japanese residing in American Military Conscripts Assoc.) Heimusha Kai		X	
Hinode Kai (Imperial Japanese Reservists)		X	
Hinomaru Kai (Rising Sun Flag Society—a Group of Japanese War Veterans)		X	
Hokubei Zaigo Shoko Dan (North American Reserve Officers Association)		X	
Japanese Association of America (Zaibei Nihonjin Kai)		X	
Japanese Overseas Central Society (Kaigai Dobo Chuo Kai)		X	
Japanese Overseas Convention, Tokyo, Japan, 1940		X	
Japanese Protective Association (Recruiting Organization)		X	
Jikyoku Iin Kai (Current Affairs Association)		X	
Kibe 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:

Shinto Temples is My Family religion.

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

None

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

(E) If you claim that your membership in any of the aforementioned organizations, your activities therein, or your acceptance of an office was due to misunderstanding of the purpose or nature of the organization, explain fully:

(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? **September, 1945.**
Give reasons for so doing:

For the Purpose of living and Supporting Mother.

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

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

1-at that time when war started, The American Government sent all Japanese personal to Relocation centers or WRA camps.

2-Possibilities of getting work outside camp pure. Reason of this was at the time then I could not speak or understand English very well.

3-For the purpose of liveing and supporting of my mother who was in Japan.

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

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

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

1-At that time when war started, The American Government sent all Japanese personal to Relocation centers or WRA camps.

2-Possibilities of getting work outside camp pure. Reason of this was at the time then I could not speak or understand English very well.

3-For the purpose of liveing and supporting of my mother who was in Japan.

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

For the Purpose of living and Supporting Mother.

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

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

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

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

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

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

March 1949 1TAFB Japan APO 929

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

Over Age limit

(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

Mitsunaki Snickay Tabagi
(Signature in full of applicant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of January, 1956

ALEXANDER L. ROGERS

1st Lt

USAF

Staff Judge Advocate APO 244

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 Mitsuki (Mickey) Takagi		Date of Birth 31 July 1921	
2. If born prior to December 1, 1924 Yes	(A) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality? No	When	Where
3. If born since December 1, 1924	(A) Was your name ever registered with a Japanese Consulate for the purpose of reserving your Japanese nationality?		
If so, did you thereafter renounce your Japanese nationality?	When	Where	
4. State periods of visits to Japan and purpose of each visit:			
Date		Purpose	
From	To		
1925	1935	Attending School	
Jan. 1946	Present Time	Visiting Mother	
5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:			
School		Period of Attendance	
		From	To
Grammar School		April 1928	March 1935
Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary).			
General Training. Reading, Drawing, Arithmetic, Writing, Geography.			
6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan? Yes If so, give date Sept. 1945 , and your reasons for so applying:			
See Attached Sheet			
7. (A) Have you ever expressly indicated that you would not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States? Yes, see attached sheet		Have you ever declined to answer when asked whether you would swear unqualified allegiance? No	
Or have you ever given a qualified answer to such question asked at War Relocation Centers? No 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:			
I would have been willing to do so if I had opportunity as a free citizen, with protection from harm.			

(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?..... **no** If so, give reasons:

Found out right afterwards.

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

(B) Give reasons for becoming a member:

Shinto Temples is my family religion.

(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:

6. I was evacuated from Oakland, California, with my elder brother, Haruki; mother; brother and sister were in Japan; father deceased. I made application for repatriation while at Tule Lake.

I had been in camp for a long time and my renunciation was over with and I had no hope for a normal life in this country. Hawaii fellows in center, Mr. Sakaguchi of East Asia language school, they all said since I had signed "no" to army questions, that we would be constantly watched by the U.S. Government and be interned indefinitely so it would be better to repatriate. I felt I had been treated like an alien and I believed there was hostility to me, that I could not easily be accepted by the public, and that I would probably be deported at some later date anyway.

7(A) I had registered for the draft in 1942, and after short time at camp, Tanforan, I had 4-C, alien enemy classification. I believed that because of the evacuation and confinement and rejection of me for service, my Kibei status, and family members in Japan that the Government had no use for me as a citizen, and would deport me to Japan eventually.

My mother, brother and sister were in Japan and since I expected to be sent there, I believed that if I gave "yes" answers, it would mean trouble for all of us at the hands of Japanese agents. A Kibei fellow told me that unless I signed "no," I would be ridiculed, that even if I signed "yes" they would fool us and treatment would be bad; that if I signed "no," they will leave us alone in camp and we had been called "Japs." I was afraid that unless I signed "no" I would be attacked by some of the fanatics in camp. Mr. Antoku said that if I signed "no" there would be no spying on me.

There was a lot of strong feeling and protest about the questions and many rumors going around all the time, such as that giving "yes" answers meant relocation during wartime and danger from hostile Caucasians, and that if we were drafted, we would be used as cannon fodder because of our ancestry. Feeling was strong against persons who showed loyalty to the U.S. and they were considered "inu." Professor Obata was attacked and another fellow was cut, and people threw dirt inside of his quarters.

9(A) I was in Block 34 at Tule Lake, and I believed that the camp would be closed out soon and I would be in danger of being forced outside where conditions were very bad for persons of our race. There had been all kinds of situations of attacks and shootings and persecution and I believed I could not get work and would be in danger from mob violence. Japanese school teacher, the Hawaii group and Manzanar group said that by getting form and renouncing we would be interned longer and not have to relocate until the danger outside died down.

I thought of the long confinement over many years and then the only thing that would happen was likely to be deportation eventually. There was no protection for us from the violence in camp and persons had been beaten and attacked by fanatics. I was afraid of the activities of the dan groups and that if I did not conform I would be beaten as I was a Kibei. Fellows like Kenbo had been beaten for not doing what the pressure gang groups wanted, and a fellow came to my quarters and told me to cooperate, that all Kibei must renounce. I cannot recall names very well, but a number of men asked me if I had renounced, some had nicknames or names like "John," and "Frank." I heard that the names of persons who did not renounce were taken down as there was an Issei group saying they were like Black Dragon Group.

I believed that since I would be sent to Japan eventually that if I did not renounce I would get in serious trouble there, and the Issei men talked to me about this, like Mr. Yasuda; and also Mr. Sakaguchi, Kibei, said so. My mother, brother and sister were then in Japan and I was afraid that they also would be treated badly by the Kempeitai and Japanese police.

Groups congregated at the mess hall, at mah-jong and "Stinky" games, Iwakachi said I had to renounce. Everybody said if I did not renounce, I would be reported to Japan, that we will be deported and if not renounced, would not be accepted in Japan. The Hoshi dan group - Mr. Takeuchi or Mr. Take-shita, and Mr. Sakamoto said there was a black-list to report persons who did not renounce, and there would be trouble when I arrived.

10(B) continued:

In 1947 I voted in Kurume-shi, Fukuoka Ken. Reason I did was that a Japanese police officer came and told me to vote. He said everybody of age who was a resident had to vote and that I had to do it as I was a resident or else I'd be punished. My mother said I had to vote or I would be severely punished. If I didn't my food rations would be cut off & a heavy punishment would be given me & a fine. Also SCAP had announced all residents should vote. I voted for fear of these things & disclosed this to U.S. Consulate in 1956 so it was set aside.

C
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HEADQUARTERS
6160th AIR BASE WING
OFFICE OF THE WING COMMUNICATION OFFICER
APO 929

C
O
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Y

17 February 1951

SUBJECT: Certificate of Employment and Character Reference

TO: Whom This May Concern

1. This is to certify that the below indicated individual is now, and has been, employed by this Headquarters since 1 September 1948. The information listed below is extracted from records available at this office.

- a. Name; Mitsuaki, (Mickey), Takagi
- b. Date and place of birth; 31 July 1921, 546 Divisadero St, San Francisco, California.
- c. Residence in Japan; 146-4 Hiyoshi-Machi, Kurume City, Fukuoka-Ken, Kyushu.

2. Mr. Takagi in his employment as an interpreter with this office has proven to be honest, loyal, diligent in all our experiences with him. At times he has been asked to obtain information for the OSI, (Office of Special Investigation), relative to subversive activities in and around Kurume. He volunteered and obtained valuable information on his own time and without remuneration. His loyalty to the United States Government has been displayed through his sincere attitude in all respects concerning the Occupation and with our Present Activities in Korea.

3. It is highly recommended that full consideration be given Mr. Takagi so he can regain his United States Citizenship.

/s/Herbert Herman
HERBERT HERMAN
Major, USAF
Wing Communications Officer

22 February 1951

SUBJECT: Certification of Loyalty

TO: Whom it May Concern

1. During the past three (3) years I have been assigned to a Communications Section in which Mitsuaki (Mickey) Takagi was employed as an interpreter. Consequently, I have seen and worked with him practically day by day. Mitsuaki (Mickey) Takagi has always proven himself worth and capable to accomplish any task assigned him. His trustworthiness is beyond reproach and he has constantly proven his loyalty to the United States. If and when he does regain his American Citizenship I sincerely believe Mitsuaki (Mickey) Takagi will continue to be a loyal and upright citizen of which I have known him to be and an asset to any Community in which he may reside.

/s/ Hershhal M. Farrow
HERSHAL M. FARROW
S/Sgt., USAF
AF - 14209112

C
O
P
Y

26 February 1951

SUBJECT: Certification of Loyalty

TO: Whom it may concern

1. For the last 10 months I have been assigned to a Communications Section as Wire Chief. Mitsuaki (Mickey) Takagi has been employed as my Interpreter.
2. The length of time he has worked for me he has always proved to be a very good worker and loyal in all respects.
3. It is believed that if Mitsuaki (Mickey) Takagi regain his American Citizenship that he will continue to be loyal to the United States.

/s/ John C. Gugenheim
JOHN C. GUGENHEIM
M/Sgt., USAF
AF - 20913126

23 FEBRUARY 1951

SUBJECT: CERTIFICATION OF LOYALTY

TO: WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

1. FOR THE LAST TWO YEARS I HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO A COMMUNICATIONS SECTION IN WHICH MITSUAKI (MICKEY) TAKAGI WAS EMPLOYED AS AN INTERPRETER.

2. I HAVE WORKED WITH HIM DAY BY DAY AND HAVE ALWAYS FOUND HIM TO BE A HARD WORKER AND LOYAL IN ALL RESPECTS.

3. IT IS BELIEVED THAT IF AND WHEN MITSUAKI (MICKEY) TAKAGI REGAINS HIS AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP THAT HE WILL CONTINUE TO BE LOYAL TO THE UNITED STATES.

/s/ Roger S. Jones

ROGER S. JONES
M SGT., USAF
AF - 6376085

Smooth-Erase
Onionskin
NO CONTENT

(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:

Uncertain

See Attached Sheet

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

I was afraid of the hearing officer, of the power the officer had and if I spoke up about conditions, I might be put in jail or shipped elsewhere during wartime. I was afraid that if renunciation were not accepted, I would be getting into trouble in camp with the dan groups.

(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 situation was as explained in answer to Question 9(A), and I had no hope at the time of hearing that the Government would give me protection or recognize and accept me as a real citizen.

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

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

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

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

After long confinement and always feeling unaccepted by the Government, and my renunciation over with I felt like an alien, without assurance of anything better in this country. My mother was in Japan and I thought I could help with her support and see how she was getting along.

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

If you have, state nature of action taken and reasons therefor. I have worked for U.S. Army & Air Force as interpreter since 1946, at Furume, Fukuoka and at present Itaguke Air Base. Attached are statements about character by Major Herbert Herman, S/Sgt Marshal M. Farrow, M/Sgt. John C. Gugenheim & M/Sgt. Roger S. Jones. (cont'd on attached sheet)

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. March 1949, ITAFB, Japan APO 929

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

Over age limit

(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/ Mitsuki Takagi

(Signature in full of applicant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of September, 197

U.S. Consulate Seal
Fukuoka, Japan

/s/ Wm. Dixon
American Vice Consul

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. Mitsuaki Takagi
- b. Male? ☒ Female? ☐ Maiden Name? _____
- c. Birth place? San Francisco, Calif Birth date? July 31, 1921
- d. Have you ever renounced Japanese Nationality? no When? _____
Where? _____
- Have you ever visited Japan? yes When? 1925 — 1937
Dec, 1945 to present
- Did you attend school in Japan? yes When? _____
- How long? 8 yrs. What Schools? Grammar School
- Period of attendance: 1927 — 1935

Voting - 1947
106 none

PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS

1. Where did you live before evacuation? Oakland, California
2. What was your occupation before evacuation? Laundry - shirt press operation
3. Who, if anyone, was wholly or partially dependent upon you for support at the time you were evacuated? none
4. Where did your father and mother reside at the time of evacuation? mother in Japan - father deceased
- Were they aliens? yes
- What were their ages at the time of evacuation? mother - 55 yrs
- Were your parents both evacuated also? no 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? appendicitis - tonsil operation -
5. When and where were you married? 1947 at Japan
- What is the name of your spouse? Kimiko Akiyoshi

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

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

When did you make that application? _____

In what camp were you at that time? _____

Were you denied leave? _____ By whom? _____

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

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

What type of work did you do? _____

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

If so, state the experience. _____

To what Center did you return? _____

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

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? Tanforan

Assembly May, 1942

18. To what WRA Center were you next transferred? Japan Relocation

Tule Lake Center Sept, 1943

19. In what Block did you live there? Japan Bldg 6-5E; Tule 3402-C

With whom did you share quarters there? Japan - Brothers & sisters

with friends; Tule - by myself

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

Tule Lake Center

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

When did you make that application? September, 1945

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

wrote to Spanish Consul.

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? only one application

23. What members of your family pressured you into applying for repatriation to Japan? none

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.

Mostly Hawaii Boys in the center - (was an actor + accountant
the center in Ward 7 + Ward 8 - Sakaguchi of East Asia Language
school)

If those persons were leaders or members of any organization state the name of the organization. They said since we had signed No, No,

we will be constantly watched by the US govt. The

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

Kept in camp indefinitely as I would be better to repatriate

25. What did you then believe would happen to you if you did not make an application for repatriation to Japan? I was afraid I might be kept in

camp indefinitely as we were against US govt -

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

father? _____ brothers? _____ sisters? _____ or other persons? _____

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

they were at the time. none

26. Did you believe that if you didn't apply for repatriation to Japan that sooner or later you would be forced to relocate in the U. S.? yes; in an

area hostile to Japanese? yes; that you might be drafted into the armed

forces? no; as I was rejected as I could not speak English - 45

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 Govern-

ment had no use for you and intended to deport you to Japan because you

were Kibei? yes; of that it intended to deport you to Japan because your

parents were there? yes; or because your parents were aliens here and

that it intended to deport them on an exchange ship to Japan simply because

they were aliens? _____; 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? Forney

In what Block were you living in that Center at that time? 6

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

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

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

Did you give a "No" answer to those questions or refuse to answer them because your father? _____ mother? yes brothers? yes sisters? yes 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? yes or were willing to swear allegiance to the U. S.? yes 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?

yes.

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

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

Communist - Unless I signed No, No, you are being ridiculed

What did those persons say to you to get you to give "No" answers to

those questions or to refuse to answer those questions? Evening you signed

"Yes" - they will fool us + treatment would not be good. If I signed No -

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? Unless I signed

"No" - I would be attacked by the people inside the camp.

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? parent + mother + sister might be attacked +

will have a hard time. I heard there were Japanese spy contacting

34. Did you refuse to answer those questions because you already had applied

for repatriation to Japan and you understood that if you already had

applied for repatriation you did not have to answer those questions? No.

35. Did you give "No" answers to those questions or refuse to answer them

because you resented being evacuated, confined to a WRA Center and treated like an alien? Yes.

36. Did you give "No" answers to those questions or refuse to answer them

because you already had applied for repatriation and believed that if you

gave "Yes" answers your application for repatriation would be cancelled and you might be drafted into the armed forces? _____; or be forcibly re-

located in the U. S. while the war still was going on? _____. Did you

fear that if you were to be drafted you would be discriminated against

and be persecuted in the armed forces? _____. Did you fear that if you

were drafted? _____ or relocated? _____ you would be permanently separated

from members of your family who were to be repatriated to Japan? _____;

from what family members did you fear to be separated? _____

37. Did anyone else, not a member of your family, pressure or threaten you

into giving "No" answers to those questions? None What were their names

and state whether they were Issei, Kibei or Nisei and the names of the

organizations to which they belonged? _____

*Gutoku - said if I signed no one will be all Japanese
& there will be no camp*

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

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

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

41. Did you fear that if you gave "Yes" answers to those questions that you might be attacked and harmed by groups of Issei, Kibei or Nisei in camp?

yes Name the group and its leaders or members from whom you feared this danger? Kibei group & Hawaii group

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

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

another people was cut, & people threw out members of the group
When were they attacked? _____ By whom were they attacked? _____

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

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

45. Did you ever give a "Yes" answer to Question No. 27? no; to Question No. 28? no; Did you change your answer to Question No. 27 or 28 to "No" at any time? _____. Did you change your answer to Questions Nos. 27 and 28 to "No" or refuse to give "Yes" answers to those questions by July 31, 1943 because you knew that "No" answers or a refusal to answer those questions would mean that you would be sent to Tule Lake or be segregated there with alien members of your family from whom you did not want to be separated? no. - only 30 days later

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

Oakland - 1942
What classification did you first receive? ? Later Did you ever receive a 4-C (alien enemy) classification? Yes. When did you receive that 4-C classification? Franklin recall - after 30 days in center

In what Center were you when you received it? San Francisco
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? before

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

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

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

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

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

48. Would you have been willing to swear unqualified allegiance to the U. S. while you were in a WRA Center if the Government had allowed you to return to your home as a free citizen? yes *you transferred* Would you have been willing to return to your home alone? yes *not so after put into Japan*; without the citizen members of your family likewise being freed from detention? yes; 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? yes When? _____
- (b) Were you at any time a member of (1) Sokoku Kenkyukai? _____
(2) Sokoku Kenkyo Seinen Dan? _____ (3) Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan? _____

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

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? Approxi-
mately 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 _____
62. What was the nature of your employment and where did you work while you were in Tule Lake? _____
- What were your working hours? _____ Were you working while you were a member of any organization at Tule? _____ In what block? _____ What were the names of some of your fellow workers? _____

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

When? _____ By whom? _____

Re: REQUESTS FOR FORMS UPON WHICH
TO RENOUNCE CITIZENSHIP

18th Rel 70

64. (a) In what Block did you live in the Tule Lake Center? 34
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?
During winter when snow was falling.
64. (c) Where did you get the forms? _____ When? _____
64. (d) In what Center were you at that time? Tule Block
Number: 34

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

none

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

in Chicago some people were beaten

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

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

Hawaii Group & Maryanne group.

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? none

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? none

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

new file

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. _____

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? _____

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

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? Yes; that you feared that you might be confined to camp until the war ended? Yes; which might take many years? Yes or that if the war did not come to an end you would be kept in camp forever? Yes or that when and

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

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

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

See paragraph in Japanese
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 Imperial War Museum under the center

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? yes. Name the persons who told you these things, the Blocks where they lived and the organizations to which they belonged, and whether they were Issei, Kibei or Nisei. Suhaguchi-Kibei; Yanda-Issei

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. none

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

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? _____

changed - immediately - "anagasa"
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. "Stinky" Iwakachi,

group congregated at mess hall, at mak jong, where
Miki + Hawaii group congregated
What did they tell you would happen to you if you didn't send that letter?

'Stinky' Iwakachi said I had to renounce. - Everyone said
if I did not renounce I will be deported to Japan. we will be
deported - & if renounced be accepted in Japan
Were those persons leaders or members of any of the organizations in Tule Lake, and, if so, state the names of the organizations. loyal to Japan

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

The Kibei leaders and Blocks where they lived? _____

The Nisei leaders and Blocks where they lived? _____

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

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

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

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

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

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

Were you in fear of the members of any of the organizations? no. OF
what organizations were you in fear? Hoshi dan &

Hawanan group, Seinen dan - Manzanar Jail
of what leaders were you in fear? (State the blocks where they lived)

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

Why were you in fear? I did something different I will be
beaten as I was a Kibei - I was in Ward 7 & went to Rth
34 & got up dancing Seinen -
Were any other members of your family in fear of them or their organizat-
ions and, if so, state the names of your family members who were in fear
of them? none

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.

many but I do not recall names - one Kibei was beaten.

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

Yes Had any of them threatened you? none If so, what were their names
and state what they said to you. but if I did not renounce I am
not a Japanese - & all the Kibei must renounce - one fellow
came to my quarters & I was told to cooperate

95. Were you in fear that members of your family might be attacked and physi-
cally harmed if you did not send that letter, and, if so, state what
members of your family you feared might be harmed by them. none

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

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

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

if I did not renounce I would be called such names

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

98. How many persons called on you or spoke to you and asked you if you had sent for the forms upon which to renounce your citizenship? 7 or 8. What were their names? I cannot recall names - Frank,

John - all nicknames.

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. _____

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? might be so. State the names of the persons who did this and whether they were Issei, Kibei or Nisei: _____

Shirada butler as there was an Inu group saying they were part of Black Dragon group.

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

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

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

Re: RENUNCIATION HEARING

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

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

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

What, in substance, did you tell the hearing officer as reasons why you wanted to renounce your citizenship? I have my mother in Japan

& told about having to go back to take care of my parent

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.

none

103. Did the hearing officer tell you that you did not have to renounce your citizenship in order to go to Japan? no. Did you believe this? _____. Were you in fear of the hearing officer? yes. Why? I did not know what to do. Did you fear to tell the hearing officer the real reasons why you were renouncing your citizenship? yes. What did you think would happen if you had told him the real reasons? Might be kept in jail or shipped to some other place and was waiting.
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? Manganui & Hawaiian groups as they beat & cut people up freely _____; in your Block? in Tule _____ Were you in fear of them? yes.
106. Were you removed from Tule Lake Center to Bismarck? no; Santa Fe? no;

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

What other members of your family were removed from Tule Lake Center to Bismarck? _____; 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? _____ When? _____ In what Center were you living when you wrote that letter? _____

Re: MITIGATION HEARING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

State the relation ship 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, _____

I disclosed this to the American Consulate at Fukuoka

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

once. Where? Kurume-shi, Fukuoka Pref. Years you
voted? 1947 What elections? mayor of city - Japan

Why did you vote in those elections? When I came back to Japan -
police man came & said I will be punished heavily.

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? Japanese police officer
told me to vote about 8/ or 9/ 1947 - or I will be punished

What neighborhood association told you to vote? neighborhood assn
all have to vote or we will be severely punished.

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?
I will be cut food ration & heavy punishment such as fine

Since returning to Japan in 1946 has your name been registered in any
family Koseki? yes 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 _____

State/over disappointed - had no election at Kurume at Consulate 1946.

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

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

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

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

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

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

In what capacity? interpreter Where did you perform your
work? Kumamoto, Fukuoka Dates of your employment? _____

Hagube 1/1946 till present
What is your occupation now? interpreter Where? Hagube, Air Base

What property do you own in Japan? none

Nature of property? _____

Estimated valuation of that property? _____

Name of your nearest relative in the U. S. and address. 416 E. 10th St. DL-1-9913

brother - Satsuki Takagi - 2329 No Clifton, Chicago, Illinois

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

I do not know - rely on friend or brother

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

Have you filed an application with a U. S. Consul in Japan for a U. S.
Passport? yes. When did you file it? 1947

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

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

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

Have you registered as an alien in Japan? none When? _____
Where? _____

Date: July 13, 1957

Shinichi Takagi
Signature

Fukuoka Ken, Kauga-machi,
Kauga-ro, Kauga-cho
Address
Shiryo-Room #2.

none 67170
Telephone Number

noted

Typed
8-24-57 gfu

Note & Copy
attached ltr. ~~to~~
affidavit

MITSUAKI (Mickey) Takagi

1 - 5 Aff

6. Yes Sept. 1945

I was evacuated from Oakland, California, with my elder brother, Haruki; mother, brother and sister were in Japan; father deceased. I made application for repatriation while at Tule Lake.

I had been in camp for a long time and my renunciation was over with and I had no hope for a normal life in this country. Hawaii fellows in center, Mr. Sakaguchi of East Asia language school, they all said since I had signed "~~no~~" "no" to army questions, that we would be constantly ^{watched} ~~watched~~ by the U.S. Government and be interned indefinitely so it would be better to repatriate. ~~I felt like~~ I felt I had been treated like an alien and I believed there was hostility to me, that I could not easily be accepted by the public, and that I would ~~prob~~ probably be deported at some later date ~~anwa~~ anyway.

7 A) Yes, see attached sheet

No

No

on attached sheet, type as follows -

I had registered for the draft in 1942, and after short time at camp, ^{Tanforan,} I had 4-C, alien enemy classification.

I believed that because of the evacuation and confinement ~~and Kibei status, and family members in Japan~~ and rejection of me for service, ^{that} the Government had no use for me as a citizen, and would ~~probably~~ deport me to Japan eventually.

My mother, brother and sister were in Japan and since I expected to be sent there, I believed that if I gave "yes" answers, it would mean trouble for all of us at the hands of Japanese agents. A Kibei fellow, ~~who was called~~ ~~a Communist,~~ told me that unless I signed "no", I ~~was~~ ~~we~~ I would be ridiculed, that even if I signed "yes", they would fool us and treatment would be bad; that if I signed "no", they will leave us alone in camp and we had been called "Japs". I was afraid that unless I signed "no" I would be attacked by some of the ~~fanati~~ fanatics in camp.

Mr. Antoku said that if I signed "no", there would be no spying on me,

There was a lot of strong feeling and protest about the questions and many rumors going around all the time, such as that giving "yes" answers meant relocation during wartime and danger from hostile Caucasians, and that if we were drafted, we would be used as cannon fodder because of our ancestry.

Feel^{NG} was strong against persons who showed loyalty to the

U. S. and they were considered "inu"; Professor Obata was attacked and another fellow was cut, and people threw dirt inside of his quarters,

7 B) Yes

I would have been willing to do so if I had opportunity as a free citizen, with protection from harm.

7 C) No

Found out right afterwards.

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

Shinto Temples

8 B) Shinto Temples is my family religion.

8 C) None,

D),E),F) blank

9 A) Uncertain

I was in Block 34 at Tule Lake, and I believed that the camp would be closed out soon and I would be in danger of being forced outside where conditions were very bad for persons of our race. There had all kinds of situations ~~where~~ of attacks and shootings and persecution and I believed I could not get work and would be in danger

from mob violence. Japanese school teacher, the Hawaii group and Manzanar group said that by getting form and renouncing we would be interned longer and not have to relocate until the danger outside died down.

I thought of the long confinement over many years and then the only thing that would happen was likely to be deportation ~~anyway~~ eventually. There was no protection for us from the violence in camp and persons had been beaten and attacked by fanatics. I was afraid of the activities of the dan groups and that if I did not conform I would be beaten as I was a Kibei. ~~like~~ like Kenbo ~~had been~~ ~~beaten~~ ~~mistreated~~ for not doing what the pressure gang groups wanted, and ~~I believe~~ a fellow came to my quarters and told me to cooperate, that all Kibei must renounce. I cannot recall names very well, but a number of men ~~told me to~~ asked me if I had renounced, some had nicknames *on names* like "John", and ~~naah~~ *"Frank"*. I heard that the names of persons who did not renounce were taken down as there was an Issei group saying they were ~~part~~ *like* of Black Dragon group,

I believed that since I would be sent to Japan eventually that if I did not renounce I would get in ~~trouble~~ serious trouble there, and the Issei men talked to me about this, like Mr. Yasuda; and also Mr. Sakaguchi, Kibei, said so. My mother, brother and sister were then in Japan and I was afraid that they also would be ~~mistreated~~ badly by the ~~Kempeita~~ Kempeitai and Japanese police.

Groups congregated at the mess hall, at ~~mail~~ ^{mail} jong and "Stinky" ~~in~~ Iwakachi said I had to renounce. Everybody said if I did not renounce, I would be reported to Japan, that we will be deported and if not renounce, would ~~be~~ not be accepted in Japan. The Hoshi dan group - Mr. Takeuchi or Mr. Takeshita, and Mr. Sakamoto said there was a black-list to report persons who did not renounce, and there would be trouble when I arrived.

9 B) I was afraid of the hearing officer, of the power the officer had and if I spoke up about conditions, I might be put in jail or shipped elsewhere during wartime. I was afraid that if renunciation were not accepted, I would be ~~in~~ get into trouble in camp with the dan groups.

9 C) My situation was as explained in answer to Question 9 (A), and I had no hope at the time of hearing that ~~my~~ the Government would give me protection or recognize and accept me as a real citizen.

9 D) blank

9 E) blank

9 F) blank

10 (A) After long confinement and always feeling unaccepted by the Government, and my renunciation over with, I felt like an alien, without assurance of anything better in this country. My mother was in Japan and I thought I could help with her support and see how she was getting along.

VOTING

10 (B)

No

I have worked for U.S. Army and Air Force as interpreter since 1946, at Furume, Fukuoka and at present Itaguke Air Base. Attached are statements about character by Major Herbert Herman, S/Agt. Hershall M. Farrow, M/Sgt. John C. Gugenheim and M/Sgt. Roger S. Jones.

11,

(B) March 1949, 1TAFB, Japan APO 929

(C) Over age limit
12, blank

In 1947 I voted in Kurume-shi, Fukuoka-Ken. Reason I did was that a Japanese police officer came and told me to vote. He said everybody of age who was a resident had to vote and that I had to do it or I was a resident or else I'd be punished. My mother said she had to vote or I would be severely punished. It was if I didn't my food rations would be cut off and a heavy punishment would be given me and a fine. The SCAP had announced all residents shall vote. I voted for fear of these things, not that I believed this to the SCAP. In 1956 it was set aside.

Re: Takagi, Mitsuaki Mickey

no payments

note #151 dated 7/57 (\$500?)

sister: Mrs. Satsuki Iketa

416 E. 10th

Oakland, Calif.

GL 1-9913

3/30/60 does not know whether brother applied; will write to him to notify us directly.

O.W.

~~A/2C DONALD J. BEADLES.~~
~~AF 22824670 8TH COMM. SQ~~
~~BOX 70 APO 929~~
~~SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.~~

Enclosed request affidavit of

TAKAGI, MITSUAKI —
FUKUOKA KEN, KASUGA MACHI
KASUGA 50, KASUGA COURT
C-R.YO, Room #2 —
JAPAN

MR. WAYNE M. COLLINS
MILLS TOWER, 220 BUSH ST.
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA
U. S. A.



Off. Carl L. Keiser

A.F. 43056488

475th Comm Sqn

A.P.O. 929 G.O. N.

San Francisco

Calif.



Mr. Wayne M. Collins

Attorney at Law.

Wells Tower, 220 Bush St.

San Francisco 4.

California
U.S.A.

Via Air Mail