

14:2

TANISAKA, ISAMU

1948 - 1963

78/177
C

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

TO MR. WAYNE M. COLLINS:

The undersigned ISAMU. TANISAKA wishes
to be included in the mass suit to restore my United States
citizenship.

Isamu Tanisaka
Signature

ACTIVE LIST

Name ISAMU. TANISAKA
Present address 9 BANCHI. 2 CHOME OTEMACHI. CHIYODAKU, TOKYO. JAPAN
Date of birth MAY 1 1908
Month day year
Place of birth MUKILTEO WASHINGTON
Township State
Place of citizenship renouncement TULE LAKE

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

yes I Received a letter of approval
on citizenship renunciation from the
attorney general

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



BUILD YOUR FUTURE
WISELY. SAFELY
U.S. SAVINGS BONDS

RETURN TO SENDER
REASON FOR NON DELIVERY CHECKED
UNCLAIMED ☒ UNKNOWN
DECEASED ☐ INSUFFICIENT ADDRESS
MOVED LEFT NO ADDRESS ☐ REFUSED
NO SUCH STREETNUMBER ☐ OUT OF BUSINESS
NO SUCH POST OFFICE ☐
DO NOT RE-MAIL UNDER THIS COVER

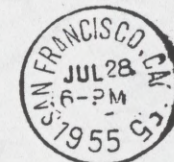
Isamu Tanisaka
9 Banchi, 2 chome, Otomachi,
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan

大分町 2-9
15 枚 封

住所不明

Filed 8/3/48 ACTIVE LIST

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



SAVE THE EASY WAY
BUY U.S. BONDS
PAYROLL SAVINGS

大分町 2-9
7-11 封

Mr. Isamu Tanisaka
~~9 Banchi, 2 chome, Otomachi,~~
~~Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan~~

Sep

振 919
子 15

RETOUR
INCONNU
NON RECLAME

RECEIVED
NOV 17 1955



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL,
6, Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku,
Yokohama, Japan.

May 2, 1957.

Mr. Isamu Tanisaka,
#12, Shimosoyagi,
Yamato-cho, Koza-gun,
Kanagawa Pref., Japan.

Sir:

The Consulate General refers to your passport application executed at this office on October 22, 1956, which was sent to the Department of State, Washington, D. C., for approval.

A communication has just been received indicating you were not actually coerced into renouncing your citizenship, and your passport application is therefore disapproved.

Very truly yours,

For the Consul:

Joseph P. Bandoni
American Vice Consul

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

October 23, 1957

Mr. Isamu Tanisaka
#12, Shimosayagi
Yamato-cho, Koza-gun
Kanagawa Ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Tanisaka:

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

Very truly yours,

WMC
Enc.

WAYNE M. COLLINS

ATTORNEY AT LAW
MILLS TOWER, 220 BUSH STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA

TELEPHONE GARFIELD 1-1218

October 23, 1957

Mr. Isamu Tanisaka
#12, Shimosayagi
Yamato-cho, Koza-gun
Kanagawa Ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Tanisaka:

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.

ISAMU. TANISAKA.

CHANGED SPELL

- 7 (A) BENTON MARKET ^{to} (BONTON)
8 (B) TAHARA (TOHARA)
8 (F) " "
9 (A) " "
10 (A) 7 CHILDREN (6 CHILDREN)
12. SERIAL NUMBER RA-10814913

corrections
made on
all copies —
dwt

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

Telephone GARfield 1-5827

November 26, 1957

Mrs. Fumiko Tanisaka
Mr. Isamu Tanisaka
12 Shimosoyagi, Yamato-cho,
Koza-gun, Kanagawa-ken, Japan

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Tanisaka:

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

Re: Tanisaka, Isamu

First Reject 6/19/58

WMC: Answer him: go to the U.S. Consul

(Ask WMC if he wishes to tell him
that he has a chance for clearance)

6/19/58 on
Tanisaka, Isamu was Justice reject 11/26/57 processing
wife, Fumiko T. was F.J. 7/2/58; she has applied for
passport and ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ believes it will take about
three months.

The husband thinks he would like to come back on a
non-quota, but he does not have Japanese nationality
having cancelled it in 1933, and not having
re-registered in Japan. What is the procedure to take?

Handwritten Japanese text, likely a letter or report, covering the middle section of the document.

917 WEST 11th PLACE
LOS ANGELES 15 CALIF

U.S. Address: 917 West 11th Place
Los Angeles 15, Calif.

TANISAKA, ISAMU

wife = Fumiko T.
F-J 6/19/58

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

TANISAKI ISAMU
12 SHIMOSAYA, YAMATOCHO
KEZAGUO, KANAGAWA KEN
JAPAN



PAR AVION
航空

Mr. M. COLLINS
Mills Tower 220 Bush Street
SAN FRANCISCO (4) CALIF
U. S. A.

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
Mills Tower, 220 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, California
Telephone: GARfield 1-5827

July 21, 1958

(VIA AIRLETTER)

Mr. Isamu Tanisaka
12 Shimosoya, Yamato-cho
Koza-gun, Kanagawa-ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Tanisaka:

I received your airmail letter Friday. On July 11, 1958, I sent you an airmail letter notifying you that on June 19, 1958, the Justice Department had denied you administrative clearance for the reasons stated in my letter to you of July 11, 1958.

If the U.S. Consul issues a passport to your wife and you then desire to come back to the United States on a "non-quota immigrant" visa, you should go to the nearest U.S. Consul and explain that you are a renunciant and that the Justice Department will not agree to cancellation of your renunciation and, therefore, you would have to return to the United States for a trial by a court to see whether the renunciation was valid or void and that such a procedure might take a year or more. You should notify him that you are willing to return to the United States on a "non-quota immigrant" visa but that you do not have Japanese nationality because your Japanese nationality was cancelled in August of 1933 at the Japanese consulate in Los Angeles, California, and that you have not re-registered in Japan. If your citizenship is not restored, you would fall into the classification of a "stateless" person. It may be that the U.S. Consul will permit you to return to the United States as a "stateless" person, but I am not sure of this.

If the U.S. Consul or the State Department refuse to permit you to return as a "non-quota immigrant" or otherwise, then the only way I believe that you could return to the United States on a "non-quota immigrant" visa would be by applying in Japan for Japanese citizenship and if you became a naturalized citizen of Japan I believe that you would then be entitled to the issuance of a non-quota immigrant visa.

The best advice I can give to you is that you should go to the nearest U.S. Consul and explain your situation and ask his advice. However, you should not apply for naturalization as a Japanese national unless the U.S. Consul assures you that the non-quota immigrant visa will be issued to you upon your wife's application for it. The reason I suggest this to you is that if the U.S. Consul should refuse to permit you to return as a "non-quota immigrant" or otherwise, thereafter it would be possible to continue the administrative processing of your case or to have you return to the United States on a Certificate of Identity for trial purposes provided you have not committed another act of expatriation by applying for Japanese nationality.

Very truly yours,

WMC:fd



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

gfv

Repet Japan

JUN 19 1958

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

GCD:OC

146-54-1013

93-1-1320

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

Re: Isamu Tanisaka

Rogers et al.

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

Dear Mr. Burke:

This is in response to your letter of November 27, 1957,
enclosing affidavit for a determination as to whether the case
of the above-named subject 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 in the event of litigation involving an
issue of the validity of the subject renunciation, this Department
would be unable either to stipulate that the affidavit be accepted
as evidence in lieu of testimony, or to concede that said case comes
within the coverage of the above decision. The reasons for the
Department's position in this respect, among others, are:

7 This subject was born May 1, 1908, in the United States and resided
in Japan from 1911 to 1926, where he received his education. Pertinent
records of the War Relocation Authority indicate that this subject gave
negative answers to questions 27 and 28 of the Army-WRA Registration Form.
6 He applied for repatriation on April 29, 1943, April 11, 1945, and October 1,
1945. In this last mentioned application, subject stated that he desired to
return to Japan unconditionally and without qualification, notwithstanding
the fact that he had a wife and six small children in the United States.
8 This subject was a member of the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-Dan. He applied for
9 renunciation at a relatively early date. He stated at his renunciation
hearing that his loyalty was entirely to Japan and expressed his desire to
9B return to that country. On February 26, 1945, he requested approval by
9C

9C the Attorney General of his renunciation. In an interview on April 26, 1945, with an Immigration and Naturalization Patrol Inspector, subject affirmed that his loyalty was to Japan and expressed his desire to return and assist that country against the United States.

In view of the above facts, the expressed reasons for renunciation, as set forth in subject's affidavit, are not persuasive and we are of the opinion that his case may not be considered as coming within the coverage of the decision in the Murakami case.

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

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By:

Enoch B. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enc: Original and 3
copies of Affidavit

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

October 31, 1958

(VIA AIRLETTER)

Mr. Isamu Tanisaka
12 Shimosoya, Yamato-cho
Koza-gun, Kanagawa-ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Tanisaka:

I would thank you to inform me whether or not the issuance to you of a "non-quota immigrant visa" to enter the United States as an alien for permanent residence purposes has been approved.

As I heretofore advised you, I believe that by preparing a new affidavit going into more details that you yet may recover your citizenship. If you wish to continue the administrative processing of your case I would thank you to notify me promptly and send me your detailed answers to the questions I put to you in my letter of July 11, 1958, so that I may prepare a new and amplified affidavit for administrative processing.

Very truly yours,

WMC:fd

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

July 11, 1958

(VIA AIRLETTER)

Mr. Isamu Tanisaka
12 Shimosoyagi, Yamato-cho
Koza-gun, Kanagawa-ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Tanisaka:

On June 19, 1958, the Department of Justice rejected your affidavits and denied you administrative clearance because it reached a conclusion that your renunciation of U.S. citizenship was not caused by fear, coercion or duress. It states that the reasons for its refusal to give you administrative clearance are as follows:

"This subject was born May 1, 1908, in the United States and resided in Japan from 1911 to 1926, where he received his education. Pertinent records of the War Relocation Authority indicate that this subject gave negative answers to questions 27 and 28 of the Army-WRA Registration Form. He applied for repatriation on April 29, 1943, April 11, 1945, and October 1, 1945. In this last mentioned application, subject stated that he desired to return to Japan unconditionally and without qualification, notwithstanding the fact that he had a wife and six small children in the United States. This subject was a member of the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-Dan. He applied for renunciation at a relatively early date. He stated at his renunciation hearing that his loyalty was entirely to Japan and expressed his desire to return to that country. On February 26, 1945, he requested approval by the Attorney General of his renunciation. In an interview on April 26, 1945, with an Immigration and Naturalization Patrol Inspector, subject affirmed that his loyalty was to Japan and expressed his desire to return and assist that country against the United States."

I believe that by preparing a new affidavit going into more details that you yet may receive administrative clearance. In order to enable me to prepare another affidavit for you I would thank you to answer the following questions fully and to the best of your ability and send your answers to me promptly by airmail.

1. What were your reasons for giving negative answers to questions 27 and 28 of the Army-WRA Registration Form?
2. What were your reasons for applying for repatriation on April 29, 1943 in the Heart Mountain Relocation Center?
3. What were your reasons for applying for repatriation on April 11, 1945, in the alien internment camp at Santa Fe, New Mex.?
4. What were your reasons for applying for repatriation on October 1, 1945, after the end of the war?
5. What were your reasons for stating in your application of Oct. 1, 1945, that you wished to return to Japan unconditionally and without qualification whether or not your wife and six small children could accompany you?
6. What were your reasons for becoming a member of the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-Dan and why did you not resign?
7. When did you apply for renunciation?
8. What were your reasons for applying for renunciation at a relatively early date?

Isamu Tanisaka

-2-

July 11, 1958

9. What were your reasons for stating at your renunciation hearing that your loyalty was entirely to Japan and that you desired to return to that country?
10. What were your reasons for requesting approval on February 26, 1945, by the Attorney General of your renunciation?
11. What were your reasons for stating in an interview on April 26, 1945, with an Immigration and Naturalization officer that your loyalty was to Japan and that you wished to return to Japan and assist that country against the United States?

As soon as you send me full answers and explanations to the above questions, I will prepare an amplified affidavit which may enable you to obtain administrative clearance.

Very truly yours

WMC:fd

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

(VIA AIRLETTER)

March 25, 1959

Mr. Isamu Tanisaka
12 Shimosoyagi, Yamato-cho
Koza-gun, Kanagawa-ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Tanisaka:

I have previously notified you that it will be necessary for me to have further information before I will be able to prepare another affidavit on your behalf. Therefore, I would thank you to send me your answers to the following questions:

1. What were your reasons for giving negative answers to questions 27 and 28 of the Army-WRA Registration Form?
2. What were your reasons for applying for repatriation on April 29, 1943, in the Heart Mountain Relocation Center?
3. What were your reasons for applying for repatriation on April 11, 1945, in the alien internment camp at Santa Fe, New Mexico?
4. What were your reasons for applying for repatriation on October 1, 1945, after the end of the war?
5. What were your reasons for stating in your application of Oct. 1, 1945, that you wished to return to Japan unconditionally and without qualification whether or not your wife and six small children could accompany you?
6. What were your reasons for becoming a member of the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-dan and why did you not resign?
7. When did you apply for renunciation?
8. What were your reasons for applying for renunciation at a relatively early date?
9. What were your reasons for stating at your renunciation hearing that your loyalty was entirely to Japan and that you desired to return to that country?
10. What were your reasons for requesting approval on February 26, 1945, by the Attorney General of your renunciation?
11. What were your reasons for stating in an interview on April 26, 1945, with an Immigration and Naturalization Officer that your loyalty was to Japan and that you wished to return to Japan and assist that country against the United States?

Please do not hesitate to give full, true and correct answers and to mention names. Your answers and explanations to the above-mentioned questions should be written out in detail to the best of your ability and recollection. I would thank you to send your answers to me immediately via airmail.

WMC:ss cc: Kono

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

May 22, 1959

(VIA AIRLETTER)

Mr. Isamu Tanisaka
12 Shimosoyagi, Yamato-cho
Koza-gun, Kanagawa-ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Tanisaka:

Please answer the questions I asked you to answer
in my letter to you of March 25, 1959.

It is urgent that you send the answers to me immediately because the Justice Department wishes to end the administrative procedure cases on June 1, 1959.

It is urgent that you answer those questions immediately so that I can prepare another affidavit for you and submit the same to the Justice Department by June 1 or soon after that date as possible. Otherwise, the Justice Department will refuse to consider your case and the only alternative then would be for you to proceed to a court trial if you wish to recover your citizenship.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss

June 25, 1959

Mr. Tetsuo Hashimoto
124 South San Pedro Street
Los Angeles 12, California

Dear Mr. Hashimoto:

Mr. Isamu Tanisaka, 12 Shimosoyagi, Yamato-cho, Koza-gun, Kanagawa-ken, Japan, was rejected by the Justice Department. He thereafter decided to apply for a "nonquota immigrant visa". His wife, Fumiko Tanisaka, had a final judgment on July 2, 1958.

I believe Isamu Tanisaka and his wife returned to the United States but I am not sure. I would thank you to telephone or communicate with Yaeko Miyamura, the sister-in-law of Isamu Tanisaka, at 3319 Montclair, Los Angeles. Osamu and Koji Tanisaka, the sons of Isamu and Fumiko Tanisaka, apparently live at 917 West 11th Place, Los Angeles. Please ascertain if Isamu Tanisaka and his wife have returned to the United States and if so, whether Isamu Tanisaka returned on a "nonquota immigrant visa" or on a U.S. passport.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss

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

October 13, 1960

Mr. Isamu Tanisaka
1807 S. Bonnie Brae
Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Mr. Tanisaka:

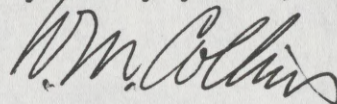
It is time that you paid your obligation to me for legal services rendered to you and for which on August 17, 1957, you signed promissory notes to pay \$800.00 plus interest at the rate of 6% per year. Your obligation to me is long overdue.

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

If you will remit to me the sum of \$ 800.00 on or by December 13, 1960, I will accept that sum in lieu of the sum due on the notes upon which interest has accumulated and thereupon cancel the notes.

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

Very truly yours,



Enc: env.

Will try to pay a
little each month.

和歌山県 和歌山市
 和歌山県 和歌山市 東歌山町 和歌山市
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11/11/61

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Red 3/21/61

No.

Isamu + Fumiko Tanusaka
 1807 S. Bonnie Brae St
 La 6, Calif

[Aug. 3, 1961]

No.

前日

誠に申訳や、去月盲腸を手術し、
下りやす様や、今日分は仰見、
八月三日

コリンズ様

大坂お殿

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

FEB 1 1962

Mr. Isamu Tanisaka
Mrs. Fumiko Tanisaka
1807 S. Bonnie Brae
Los Angeles, Calif.

FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

BALANCE \$550 each

L. F. Janniaka
1807 S. Bonnie Brae
Los Angeles 6 Calif



WAYNE M. COLLINS

ATTORNEY AT LAW

MILLS TOWER, 220 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA

1.1 班

1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2

He wants us to wait until end of this month to make his payments. He's out of work. Every year around this time he is out of work. Will begin payments after he obtains work.

胡也

海仁 弘子 阿山 五重 禮失 第一 中 張

~~Handwritten scribbles~~

11-1-11

10/11/2019

red in 2nd spec 7/28/03
Isamu Iamuraka
1807 S. Bonnie Brae
La

OHSSIN

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 Isamu Tanisaka		Date of Birth May 1, 1908 ✓	
2. If born prior to December 1, 1924	(A) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality? Yes	When Aug. 1933	Where Los Angeles Consulate
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		
1912	Mar. 1926	I came to Japan with my mother at age of 4 and my brother called me to U. S. when I was 18.	
Feb. 1939	June 1939	To visit father.	
Dec. 1945	---	Repatriated.	
5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:			
School		Period of Attendance	
Wabuka Elementary School		From 1914	To 1922
Shingu Commercial School		1922	1926
Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary).			
Normal Japanese Elementary and Commercial School course as set by Japanese Ministry.			
6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan? Yes If so, give date 1945 , and your reasons for so applying:			
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. See attached sheet		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:			
If I had been inducted into the Army before we were evacuated I would have been willing to swear unqualified allegiance and do my duty as a soldier but after being forced into camp and fearing relocation and possible separation from my family I was not willing.			

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

I do not recall being told we would be sent to a segregation center at Tule Lake.

8. (A) WERE YOU EVER AT ANY TIME A MEMBER OF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS:	Answer		Period of Membership
	Yes	No	
Black Dragon Society (Kokuryu Kai)			
Central Japanese Association (Beikoku Chuo Nipponjin Kai)			
Central Japanese Association of Southern California			
Dai Nippon Butoku Kai (Military Virtue Society of Japan or Military Art Society of Japan) (Hokubei Kai)			
Heimuska Kai, also known as Hokubei Heieki Gimusha Kai Zaibei Nihonjin, Heiyaku Gimusha Kai, and			
Zaibei Heimusha Kai (Japanese residing in American Military Conscripts Assoc.) Heimusha Kai			
Hinode Kai (Imperial Japanese Reservists)			
Hinomaru Kai (Rising Sun Flag Society—a Group of Japanese War Veterans)			
Hokubei Zaigo Shoko Dan (North American Reserve Officers Association)			
Japanese Association of America (Zaibei Nihonjin Kai)			
Japanese Overseas Central Society (Kaigai Dobo Chuo Kai)			
Japanese Overseas Convention, Tokyo, Japan, 1940			
Japanese Protective Association (Recruiting Organization)			
Jikyoku Iin Kai (Current Affairs Association)			
Kibei Seinen Kai (Association of U. S. Citizens of Japanese Ancestry who have returned to America after studying in Japan)			
Nanka Teikoku Gunyudan (Imperial Military Friends Group or Southern California War Veterans)			
Nichibei Kogyo Kaisha (The Great Fujii Theatre)			
Northwest Japanese Association			
Sakura Kai (Patriotic Society or Cherry Association—composed of Veterans of Russo-Japanese War) (Cherry Blossom Society)			
Shinto Temples			
Sokoku Kai (Fatherland Society)			
Suiko Sha (Reserve Officers Association Los Angeles)			
Hokoku Seinen-Dan			
Hokoku Joshi Seinen-Dan			
Sokoku Kenkyu Seinen-Dan			
Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-Dan	Yes		3-4 months

(B) Give reasons for becoming a member:

See attached sheet

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

See attached sheet

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

See attached sheet

7(A) continued:
6:

In Santa Fe, New Mexico, where I was interned I made the request for repatriation about September, 1945, and my wife made the request about that time in the Tule Lake Center where she was with our 6 children. It was the only way our family could be reunited. All the people around me in Santa Fe convinced me that it was the only way our family could be reunited. I had renounced and was sent to Santa Fe where everyone said I would be deported as I had renounced. Heisaburo Hamaguchi, Shunichi Shishido, Shimada, Tahara, Morodomi, Tsutomu Higashi, Isamu Uchida, Masao Sakamoto, all of whom were in Santa Fe, said I would be deported and that I must request repatriation or I'd never see my family again and that I better do it and go along with the group. I was afraid to resist them and also I did believe that there was no other way for me to be reunited with my family so I had to request to be repatriated.

7(A):

Before the war I lived in Los Angeles with my wife and 4 children and we were expecting the birth of our 5th child, Emi, who was born on Sept. 10, 1942, in the Santa Anita Assembly Center. Our 6th child, Saburo, was born in the Tule Lake Center on June 12, 1944. I was supporting my family and operated a fruit and vegetable stand at the Bonton Market near the Amy McPherson Church on Sunset Japan Boulevard in Los Angeles. Because of being ordered to evacuate I lost the business which was valued between \$14,000 and \$15,000 and was able to salvage only a little over \$3,000. My mother was dead and my elderly father and older brother were living in Japan. We had to go into the Pomona Assembly Center on May 10, 1942, and to the Santa Anita Assembly Center in August of 1942 because our 5th baby was expected and was born there on Sept. 10, 1942. Afterward we were sent to the Heart Mountain Relocation Center. I was in the organization to January 26, 1945, when I was sent to Santa Fe, New Mexico. I had registered for the draft in Los Angeles in October of 1940 and was placed in Class 3-A because of having 5 dependents. The fact that I had been willing to serve if drafted didn't seem to make any difference to the Government because we were confined to camp like aliens were and our citizenship rights weren't recognized and there was a lot of publicity against us because of our ancestry. As a member I went out twice to morning exercises and to two lectures. We were told that we could stay in the center for the duration of the war because of the hostility of Caucasians and that we would be secure from harm by staying in camp. But the Government's policy was changed and we were asked to sign a questionnaire for the WRA and Army at Heart Mountain containing questions 27 and 28. There was a lot of alarm and worry over the meaning of the questionnaire and why only citizens of our ancestry had to answer it and what the results of the answers were going to mean to us. All our neighbors in Block 6 whether aliens or Nisei said it was very unfair of the Government to ask citizens to volunteer for the Army when it would mean they would be taken away from camp while their families would be held in camp and might sometime be deported.

I didn't wish to volunteer for the Army as I had my wife and 5 young children to look after and if I was accepted by the Army and got killed there wouldn't be anyone to take care of my family and they would be left stranded and without money and without help. Also was nearly all our neighbors and practically everyone who spoke to us said that a Yes answer to question 28 about swearing unqualified'd be thrown into jail or a concentration camp if I got sent to Japan and my family would be under suspicion and would be disgraced or punished.

6:

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7(A) continued:

allegiance would mean that I would have to relocate to a different community which would be decided on by the WRA authorities. With such a large family and the public having been aroused against Japanese by reason that Japan started the war by the attack on Pearl Harbor and General DeWitt having branded us as not real citizens and a lot of publicity of a harmful nature appearing against people of our ancestry my wife and I were too fearful of being relocated with 5 children. It was understood that if we answered No to the questions we could stay in the safety of the camp with our children and if we both answered No we would not be separated. Kawata who was a Kibei and many others whose names I don't remember now assured us that No answers would assure us of the right to remain in the center for the duration. So I answered No and so did my wife.

8(B):

We were in Block 49 in the Tule Lake Segregation Center. I was asked by Masao Sakamoto of Block 50 to join as a member of the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan, and also by Y. Miyamoto of Block 54 and by Mr. Morodomi of Block 51 and Mr. Tahara of Block 51 and by Rev. Fujio of Block 54. They did not tell me the details of its purposes but they told me it was for my own good as those who had been segregated to the Tule Lake Center would be deported to Japan because the Government considered the alien segregees as undesirable and citizen segregees as being disloyal and therefore members would be sent to Japan in a group and would not be discriminated against in Japan. Also they told me that I and my family would be ostracized completely in the block and ward where their membership was nearly complete. They also said membership would mean that my family and I would be repatriated earlier than non-members. I became a member near the end of October of 1944 and was in the organization to January 26, 1945, when I was sent to Santa Fe, New Mexico, and after that the organization didn't function any more.

8(C):

As a member I went out twice to morning exercises and to two lectures where Tachibana and Wakayama gave speeches and talked about how shamefully we were treated by the U. S. I was not an officer. I didn't have much time for their activities as I worked from 8 to 4 in the meat department of the block warehouse and my wife and I had 5 children and a baby to take care of. Just before I was sent to Santa Fe, the block manager, Terada who could not write Japanese asked me to translate some Japanese for him and because I could write Japanese he said he would put me on the large committee of workers in the block but it didn't mean anything.

8(D):

When I heard the speeches by Tachibana and Wakayama and didn't like what they said and the Dan groups started to march and blew bugles early in the morning I decided to discontinue and I told Tahara of Block 51 and Masao Sakamoto of Block 50 who were leaders that I was quitting and they told me I'd be beaten if I resigned and that my name would be given to the Japanese Government by the Dan and I'd be thrown into jail or a concentration camp if I got sent to Japan and my family would be under suspicion and would be disgraced or punished.

8(F):

After I had told Tohara and Sakamoto I was quitting and they had told me what would happen to me and my family, I didn't dare say anything further. One man was beaten by a group of Kai's followers and I didn't want to get harmed or have my family ostracized and if we were branded as inus my family and I would be subject to every sort of abuse and mistreatment from the neighbors and their children.

9(A):

I am not certain of the date but it was in the latter part of December of 1944 when the Dan leaders were agitating for renunciation and the WRA had made an announcement that it was going out of business and the Centers it was operating were going to be closed. Everybody was worried and alarmed during this period and the Dan leaders were spreading all kinds of rumors and scaring us about what was going to happen to us.

My wife and I were terribly worried that we would be forced to leave the Center with 6 children and be sent to relocate where we wouldn't have a chance to work and support the family and would meet all sorts of obstacles and be discriminated against and risk being harmed by individuals and mobs who had no use for Japanese and wouldn't give us a chance to work in peace or live in safety. There were reports of violence to Japanese in many places in California, Utah, Colorado and in other states. People in camp received letters from the outside advising against Japanese returning because the temper of the people was hostile to us. The newspapers and the camp paper reported various incidents and we were just too scared to risk our children and ourselves outside.

Dan leaders Masao Sakamoto, Tohara, Miyamoto of Block 54 and Kanegawa and many others said citizens would have to renounce and be classed as aliens and be interned with the Isseis who were to be repatriated if we didn't want to be forced to leave the center and be relocated to a hostile area and we would be kept in the center until repatriation time. The citizen husband and wives both must renounce or it would mean relocation for the one that didn't and permanent separation from the family. Also they said that I was a Dan member and if I didn't renounce I would be treated like a kokuzoku (traitor) by the members and was sure to be harmed and also that I'd be blacklisted and my name given to the Japanese government and if I got deported to Japan I'd be beaten to death by the kempei or be thrown into prison or a concentration camp and my wife and children would be ostracized by the Japanese people and be disgraced and my father in Japan would be humiliated and shunned by his friends and neighbors for having such a son. My wife and I didn't wish to be separated and we were not able to relocate in our condition with 6 children and were too afraid of public hostility and couldn't have made a living for such a large family if we were forced out of camp. I was afraid of opposing the Dan leaders and getting harmed and if anything happened to me, my family would be very insecure and in terrible distress. There was nothing that we could do but renounce our citizenship for our family security.

9(B):

I was told to say I was disloyal to the U. S. and was loyal to Japan and that the emperor was a god and that I was a Dan member.

9(B) continued:

I wouldn't have dared to tell about pressure being put on me as word would get to the Dan leaders and also I didn't wish to relocate from the center with my large family as I was too worried thinking how we could live in safety and how I could support my family.

10(A):

I was sent to internment at Santa Fe on January 26, 1945, and my wife and 6 children were in the Tule Lake Center. Because of all the talk and rumors I had heard in Tule Lake and at Santa Fe convinced me that I would be deported to Japan and that it was impossible to remain after I renounced and was classed as an alien enemy, repatriation was the only way I could be reunited with my family. We met again in Japan on Jan. 13, 1946. During 1946 I worked in Haneda for the U. S. Army.

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:

See explanation in my answer to question 8(B).

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

See attached sheet

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

See attached sheet

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

See attached sheet

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

It was fear of relocating with my wife and 6 children, and fear of harm from the Dan leaders and fear of punishment if we were sent to Japan like I have explained in full in my answer to questions 9(A) and 8(B) and (C). The Dan leaders were in control not only of our block but of the whole camp at this time and it was dangerous for anyone to go against what they wanted and the WRA didn't seem to care what was going on and what was happening to all of us. Kanegawa, Terada, Takahashi, Okada, Yoshida, Watanabe and many others were active and I didn't want to run any risks and be accused and punished for going against the Dan leaders' orders.

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

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

I didn't know that there was anything I could do about my renunciation until after we had been repatriated to Japan and learned that we could join in the lawsuit in San Francisco.

(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.

See attached sheet

(B) If you are in Japan, have you since you returned to Japan taken any action to reacquire 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 Branch of Service

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

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

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

(D) If you were rejected for military or naval service by the Selective Training and 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 the serial number of such person:

Son
Relationship

Osamu Tanisaka
Name

U. S. Army
Branch of Service

RA-10814913
Serial Number

JAPAN
CITY OF YOKOHAMA
CONSULATE GENERAL
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(Signature in full of applicant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of November, 1957.

Joseph P. Bandoni
Vice Consul of the United States of America

Service No. 14339

Tariff No. 45

Fee Paid: U.S. \$ 2.50

Local Cy. equiv. Y 905.-

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

Typed 10/22/57 AS
Read of

1. Isamu Tanisaka May 1, 1908.
2, 4, 5 copy affidavit.
6. Yes. 1945

7(A) Yes No

No.

Before the war I lived in Los Angeles with my wife and 4 children and we were expecting the birth of my our 5th child Emi who was born on Sept. 10, 1942 in Arcadia, Cal. Our the Santa Anita Assembly Center. (Our 6th child Saburo was born in the Tule Lake Center on June 12, 1944.) I was supporting my family and operated a fruit and vegetable stand at the Benton Market near the Amy McPherson Church on Sunset Boulevard in Los Angeles. Because of being ordered to evacuate I lost the business which was valued between \$14,000 and \$15,000 and was able to salvage only a little over \$3,000. My mother was dead and my elderly father was living in Japan and older brother were living in Japan. We had to go into the Santa Anita Assembly Center and the Pomono Assembly Center on May 10, 1942, while my wife was sent to the Santa Anita Assembly Center in August of 1942 because our 5th baby was expected and was born there on Sept. 10, 1942. Afterward we were sent to the Heart Mountain Relocation Center. In October 1943 we were transferred to the Tule Lake Segregation Center because of my answering Non Relocation Center.

I had registered for the draft in Los Angeles in October of 1940 and was placed in Class 3-A because of having 5 dependents. The fact that I had been willing to serve if drafted didn't seem to make any difference to the Government because we were confined to camp like aliens and our citizenship rights weren't recognized and there was a lot of publicity against us because of our ancestry.

We were told that we could stay in the center for the duration of the war because of the hostility of Caucasians and that we would be secure from harm by staying in camp. But the Government's policy was changed

and we were asked to sign a questionnaire for the WRA and Army at Heart Mountain containing questions 27 and 28. ~~And then~~

There was a lot of alarm and worry over the meaning of the questionnaire and why only citizens of our ancestry had to answer it and what the results of the answers were going to mean to us. All our neighbors in Block 6 whether aliens or Nisei said ~~that~~ it was very unfair of the Government to ask citizens to volunteer for the Army when it would mean they would be taken away from camp while their families would be held in camp and might sometime be deported. ~~And they~~

~~believed that my wife and I believed that~~

I didn't wish to volunteer for the Army as I had my wife and 5 young children to look after and if I was accepted by the Army and ~~and~~ and got killed there wouldn't be anyone to take care of my family and they would be left stranded and without money and without help. Also ~~many~~ nearly all our neighbors and practically everyone who spoke to us said that a Yes answer to question 28 about swearing unqualified allegiance would mean that I would have to relocate to a different community which would be decided on by the WRA authorities. With such a large family and ~~having~~ the public having been aroused against Japanese by reason that Japan started the war by the attack on Pearl Harbor and General DeWitt having branded us as not real citizens and a lot of publicity of a harmful nature appearing against people of our ancestry my wife and I were too fearful of being relocated with 5 children. It was understood that if we answered No to the questions we ~~we~~ could stay in the safety of the camp with our children and if we both answered No we would not be separated. Kawata who was a Kibei and many other whose names I don't remember now ~~said~~ assured us that No answers would assure ~~me~~ us of the right to remain in the center for the duration. So I answered No and so did my wife.

7(B) Yes.

If I had been ~~inducted~~ inducted into the Army before we were evacuated I would have been willing to swear unqualified allegiance and do my duty as a soldier but after being forced into camp and fearing relocation and possible separation from my family I was not willing.

7(C) I do not recall being told we would be sent to a segregation center at Tule Lake.

8(A) ~~Yes, to Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan~~ (3-4 months.
Yes to Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan)

8(B) We were in Block 49 in the Tule Lake Segregation Center.

I was asked by Masao Sakamoto of Block 50 to join as a member of the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan, and also by Y. Miyamoto of Block 54 and by Mr. Morodomi of Block 51 and Mr. Tahara of Block 51 and by Rev. Fujio ~~mummi~~ of Block 54. They did not tell me the details of its purposes but they told ~~me~~ me it was for my own good as those who had been segregated to the Tule Lake Center would be deported to Japan because the Government considered the alien segregees as undesirables and citizen segregees as being disloyal and therefore members would be sent to Japan in a group and would not be discriminated against in Japan. Also they told me that I and my family would be ostracized completely in the block and ward where their membership was nearly complete. They also said membership would mean that my family and I would be repatriated earlier than non-members.

I became a member near the end of October of 1944, and was in the organization until January 26, 1945 when I was sent to Santa Fe New Mexico, and after that the organization didn't function any more.

8(C) As ~~member~~ a member I went out twice to morning exercises and to two lectures where Tachibana and Wakayama gave speeches and talked about how shamefully we were treated by the U.S. I was not an officer. I didn't have much time for their activities as I worked from 8 to 4 in the meat department ~~mmmm~~ of the block ~~manahouse~~ were house and ~~had~~ my wife and I had 5 young children and a baby to take care of.

8(D) When I heard the speeches by Tachibana ~~mmmm~~ and Wakayama an didn't like what they said and the Dan groups started to march and blew bugles early in the morning I decided to discontinue and I told Tahara of Block 51/ Masao Sakamoto of Block 50 and ~~Mr. Miyamoto~~ ~~Block 51~~ who were leaders that I was quitting and they told me I'd be beaten if I resigned and that my name would be given to the Japanese Government by the Dan and I'd be ~~treated as a spy~~ thrown into a jail or a concentration camp ~~if~~ I got sent to Japan and my family would be under suspicion and ~~mm~~ would be disgraced ~~mm~~ or punished.

8(E) See explanation in my answer to question ~~mm~~ 8(B).

8(F) After I had told Tahara and Sakamoto I was quitting and they had told me what would happen to me and my family. I didn't dare say anything further. ~~One man~~ was beaten by a group of Kai's followers and I didn't want to get harmed or have my family ostracized and if we were branded as inus my family and I would be subject to every sort of abuse and mistreatment from the neighbors and their children.

Just before
I was sent
to the block
manager
Tachibana
who could
not with
Japanese
asked me
to translate
some
Japanese
for him and
because I
could
with
Japanese
he said he
would put me
on the
large
committee
of workers
in the
block
but it
didn't
mean
anything.

same
-OTC

9(A) I am not certain of the date but it was in the latter part of December of 1944 when the Dan leaders were agitating for renunciation and the WRA had made an announcement that it was going out of business and the ~~camp~~ Centers it was operating were going to be closed. Everybody was worried and alarmed during this period and the Dan leaders ~~were~~ were spreading all kinds of rumors and scaring us about what was going to happen to us.

My wife and I were terribly worried that we would be forced to leave the Center with 6 children and be sent to relocate where we wouldn't have a chance to work and support the family and would meet all sorts of obstacles and be discriminated against and risk being harmed by individuals and mobs who had no use for Japanese and wouldn't ~~have~~ give us a chance to ~~live~~ work in peace or live in safety. There were reports of violence to Japanese in ~~many~~ many places in California, Utah, Colorado and in other States. People in camp received letters from the outside advising ~~against~~ against Japanese returning because the temper of the people was hostile to us. The newspapers and the camp paper reports various incidents and we were just too scared to risk our children and ourselves outside, ~~neighbors~~ ~~said~~ Dan leaders Masao Sakamoto, ~~Miyamoto~~ Miyamoto, and Tahara ~~said~~ said that citizens would have to

Dan leaders Masao Sakamoto, and Tahara, Miyamoto of Block 54 and Kanegawa ~~said~~ *and many others said* citizens would have to renounce and be classed as aliens ~~and~~ and be interned with the Isseis who were to be repatriated if we didn't want to be forced to leave the center and be relocated to a hostile area and we would be kept in the center until repatriation time. They ~~said~~ citizen husband and wives both must renounce or the one that didn't it would mean ~~relocation~~ relocation for one/and separation from ~~the family~~ and permanent separation from the family. Also they said that

I was a Dan member and if I didn't renounce I would be treated like a kokuzoku (traitor) by the members and was sure to be harmed and ^{also that} I'd be ~~black~~ blacklisted and my name given to the Japanese government and ~~if~~ ^{should} I got to Japan I'd be beaten to death by the kempei or be thrown into prison or a concentration camp and my wife and children would be ostracized ~~and~~ by the Japanese people and be ~~disgraced~~ disgraced and my father in Japan would be humiliated and shunned by his friends and neighbors for having ~~such~~ such a son. My wife and I didn't wish to be separated and we were not able to relocate in our condition with 6 children and were too afraid of public hostility and couldn't have made a living for such a large family if we were forced out of camp. I was afraid of opposing the Dan leaders and getting harmed and if anything happened to me my family would be very insecure and in terrible distress. There was nothing that we could do but renounce our citizenship for our family security.

9(B) I was told to say I was disloyal to the U.S. and was loyal to Japan and that the emperor was a god and that I was a Dan member. I wouldn't have dared to tell about pressure being put on me as word would get to the Dan leaders and also I didn't wish to relocate from the center with my large family as I was ~~too afraid of what would happen to me~~ too worried thinking how we could live in safety and how I could support my family.

9(C) It was fear of relocating with my ~~large family~~ wife and 6 children, and fear of harm from the Dan leaders and fear of punishment if we were sent to Japan like I have explained in full in my answer to questions 9(A) and 8(B) and (C). The Dan leaders were ~~in~~ in control not only of our block but of the whole camp at this time and it was dangerous for anyone to go against what they wanted and the WRA didn't seem to care what ~~was~~ was going on and what was happening to all of us.

mxm9(E)mxmx

Kanegawa, Terada, Takahashi, Okada, Yoshida, Watanabe and many others were active and I ~~couldn't~~ didn't want to run any risks *and he accused and persuaded for going against the San leaders notes.*

9(E) I didn't know that there was anything I could do about my renunciation until after we had been repatriated to Japan and I learned that we could join in the lawsuit in San Francisco.

10(A) I was sent to internment at Santa Fe on January 26, 1945, and my wife and 6 children were in the Tule Lake Center. Because of all the talk and rumors I had heard in Tule Lake and at Santa Fe convinced me that ~~my~~ I would be deported to Japan and that it was impossible to remain after I ~~was~~ renounced and was classed as an alien enemy repatriation was the only way I could be reunited with my family. We met again in Japan on Jan. 13, 1946. During 1946 I worked in ~~Haneda~~ Haneda for the U.S. Army.

10(B) No.

12. Son Osamu Tanisaka U.S. Army

PERSONAL QUESTIONNAIRE

268

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

- a. State your full name. Isamu Tanisaka
- b. Male? yes Female? Maiden Name?
- c. Birth place? Mukilton, Washington Birth date? May 1, 1908
- d. Have you ever renounced Japanese Nationality? yes When? Aug. 1933
Where? Los Angeles Japanese Consulate
- Have you ever visited Japan? yes When? 1912 — March 1926
4/1939 — 6/1939
- Did you attend school in Japan? yes When? 12/1945 to present
- How long? 12 yrs. What Schools? Uakuhaka Elementary
- Period of attendance: School 1914 — 1922
Shinju Commercial School

PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS

1922 — 1926

1. Where did you live before evacuation? Los Angeles, Calif
2. What was your occupation before evacuation? self employed
fruit & vegetable stand
3. Who, if anyone, was wholly or partially dependent upon you for support at the time you were evacuated? wife and 4 children
4. Where did your father and mother reside at the time of evacuation?

Were they aliens? yes

What were their ages at the time of evacuation? father - 68

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?

also my aunt Mrs Ohamoto passed away at Inle - 1943 or 1944

Were you or any other members of your family in ill health while in a WRA Center? yes If so, state who was, and, if hospitalized, state when, for what period of time, and in what Center? wife & child

both child on 2 time & had an appendix removed

5. When and where were you married? 4/15/1933 at Los Angeles
- What is the name of your spouse? Fumiko

Nothing
106: wife -
Fumiko - Q#269

49
34
83
15
68

2
Is your spouse (wife or husband) a U. S. citizen, a renunciant or an alien? renunciant

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

Osamu - 3/20/1935 at L.A.; Kaji - 8/9/1936 at L.A.

7. What members of your family were evacuated with you? (Wife, husband, children, father, mother, brothers, sisters, father-in-law, mother-in-law)
Rumiko - 12/20/1938 at L.A.; June - 6/22/1940 at L.A.
Emi - 9/10/1942 Santa Anita Assembly; Salmo 6/12/1944
at Tule Lake. Araden, Calif.

wife and 4 children. (wife was pregnant)

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

9. Who of them, if any, were U. S. citizens? none

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

11. State what members, if any, of your spouse's family (your father-in-law, mother-in-law, sisters-in-law, brothers-in-law, or step-children) were in Japan during the war and whether they are U. S. citizens or Japanese aliens? mother in law, and father in law,
1 brother in law & 1 sister in law (born in Japan)

12. Did you suffer any property losses by reason of your evacuation? yes. Did you file a claim to recover losses you suffered by reason of your evacuation? yes. For what amount did you file your claim? What was valued - at 14 to 15,000 - I received only about \$3,000 - \$4,000 - at Renton Mkt near Amy McPherson church
1800 Sunset Blvd.
What amount did you receive in settlement of your claims? What amount did they file claims? What amount did they receive in settlement of their claims?

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

my cousin - Kenneth Maeno was approached by FBI
at Santa Maria - it was merely an investigation.

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

he regained his corpse Enla River - during 1942

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

When did you make that application? _____

In what camp were you at that time? _____

Were you denied leave? _____ By whom? _____

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

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

What type of work did you do? _____

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

If so, state the experience. _____

To what Center did you return? _____

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

What happened to them? _____

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

Where did they happen? _____

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

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

my wife could not travel to Heart Mountain
as she was confined in the Santa Anita Assembly

What happened to them? Anton, and gave birth to Emie,

one whole family was then gone confined in Santa

When and where did the occurrences take place? Anton with her.

Re: APPLICATIONS FOR REPATRIATION

17. To what Assembly Center were you evacuated? Pomona Assembly
Center - May 10, 1942; Santa Anita Assembly Center
August, 1942;
18. To what WRA Center were you next transferred? Heart Mountain
Relocation Center 10/1942; Tule Lake Center Oct, 1943
19. In what Block did you live there? HR Mtn Bldg 6; Tule 49
With whom did you share quarters there? only our family at
HR Mtn & Tule; at Pomona with friends.
20. In what Camp were you when you applied for repatriation to Japan? ~~Tule Lake Center~~ Santa Fe, N. Mexico
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? January 1945
Did you personally make that application? yes. If not, who did? _____

Did any of the following persons also make applications for repatriation to Japan? Your husband? _____ Wife? yes father? _____ mother? _____

brothers? _____ sisters? _____ father-in-law? _____ mother-in-law? _____

brothers-in-law? children sisters-in-law? yes When and in what Center were

they at the time they did this? at Tule wife & children made the

Did they then fear that the government intended to deport all request aliens to

Japan? _____; that it intended to deport all Kibei to Japan? yes; 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? I think I made only one

request & made this request at Sfe on 2/1945.

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.

Kiisaburo Hamaguchi - Issei, Shunichi Shubido - Issei, Shimada - Issei, Takara - Issei, Morimoto - Issei, Tadamasa Higashi - Issei, Samu Uchida - Kibei, Y. Miyamoto - Issei, Murao - Issei, Sakamoto - Kibei

If those persons were leaders or members of any organization state the name of the organization. all in Issei from Issei + Leaders +

members of Kyokai-dan + Senjimon-dan. They urged me to repatriate to Japan, & they believed Japan had

What did those persons tell you to get you to apply for repatriation? even the war.

25. What did you then believe would happen to you if you did not make an application for repatriation to Japan? I could not resist the group as

everyone from Issei repatriated & I might be harmed by these fanatical group.

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

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

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

wife & children were in Issei + Issei this was the only way to reunite with the family.

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; that you would be separated from alien members of your family you believed would be deported to Japan? no

27. Did you make application for repatriation because you believed the Government had no use for you and intended to deport you to Japan because you were Kibei? 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? no; and that they wanted you to be with them and not

be separated from them? no

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? Heart Mountain

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 Army

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? no; Question No. 28? no

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? no

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

Did you give a "No" answer to those questions or refuse to answer them because your father? yes mother? no brothers? yes sisters? no or other family members? no were in Japan at the time and you feared they might get in trouble with the Japanese government if you were willing to serve in the U. S. Army? 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? no mother? no brothers? no sisters? no or other family members? yes 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? yes. 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? neighbor and Issei / cannot recall his name he was Latin and about 1941.

What did those persons say to you to get you to give "No" answers to those questions or to refuse to answer those questions? People in the center said the question was unfair as we had been evacuated involuntarily.

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? I felt I would be forced to relocate and exposed to hostility from the Caucasians.

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? They would receive the same treatment as myself as I would have to take them outside.

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

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

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

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

organizations to which they belonged?

Kawata Kibei

38. Did you fear that if you gave "Yes" answers to those questions that you would have to stay in camp and be separated from your parents or other family members who were to be deported to Japan because they were aliens or because they had asked to be sent to Japan and you did not want to be separated from them? none From what parent or family members did you fear separation?

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? Kawata Kibei's many others I cannot recall

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? rumors.

41. Did you fear that if you gave "Yes" answers to those questions that you might be attacked and harmed by groups of Issei, Kibei or Nisei in camp?
no Name the group and its leaders or members from whom you feared this danger?

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

42. Were you, or any member of your family, or any friend or anyone else attacked by members of the pressure groups in that Center for showing loyalty to the U. S.? no or opposition to the pressure groups? no or for giving "Yes" answers to Questions Nos. 27 and 28? ____ If so, state the names of the persons who were attacked.

When were they attacked? ____ By whom were they attacked? ____

43. Did you then believe that if you gave a "No" answer to those questions that you would be allowed to stay in the Center for the duration of the war and in this way you and your family would be free from danger of persecution by Caucasians? yes Who told you this? friends - I cannot

recall their names

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

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

Los Angeles, Calif Oct., 1940

What classification did you first receive? 3-A Did you ever receive a 4-C (alien enemy) classification? none When did you receive that 4-C classification? _____

In what Center were you when you received it? _____

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

47. While you were in any WRA Center did you sign a petition addressed to the Attorney General, the President, the Army, the WRA or other governmental agency or agent stating in substance that if you were freed and returned to your home you would fight for the U. S. and give your life if necessary for this country? none In what Center were you at the time? _____

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

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

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

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

48. Would you have been willing to swear unqualified allegiance to the U. S. while you were in a WRA Center if the Government had allowed you to return to your home as a free citizen? yes Would you have been willing to return to your home alone? yes; 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? no. 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? no. 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? none When? _____
(b) Were you at any time a member of (1) Sokoku Kenkyukai? _____
(2) Sokoku Kenkyo Seinen Dan? _____ (3) Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan? _____

yes. (4) Hokoku Seinen Dan? no. (5) Hokoku Joshi Seinen Dan? _____.

When did you become a member? Oct, 1944 when it was organized

How long were you a member? about 3 or 4 months till Jan 24, 1945

When did you stop being a member? never did resign

In what Block did you live at the time you became a member? 49

What was the name of your Block Manager? Terada

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

What organizations were active in that Block? Kishi's dan & Seinen dan

What was the full name of the organization you joined? Sakurui Kikoku

What were the names of the leaders of the organizations in your Block? Kishi's dan

Shigechi Yoshida-Kishi, A. Tabuchi, H. Ohashi, Kanegawa-Issai

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

Shigetani was a leader of Kishi's group & he was the negotiator & later he changed his mind & did not persuade me to join the dan & renounce

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

Joshi Dan? _____

Seinen Dan? _____

Why did they become members? probably because (was in)

In what Blocks were they living? 49

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? Masao Sakamoto, Issei, Blk 50; Y. Miyamoto, Issei, Blk 54; Monodomi, Issei, Blk 57; Tabara, Issei, Blk 51; Kato, Issei, Blk 54

53. What did they tell you to persuade you to become a member? That I could repatriate earlier to Japan.

What did they say would happen to you if you did not become a member? That I am not a Japanese if I did not join, and for what reason why I came to Tule.

54. What did you believe would happen to you if you did not become a member? I would be ostracized completely as this ward was very strong.

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

I was one of the committee members in my block
What duties did you perform? As a committee member -

Reported what was decided by Kido to members in block

How did you become an officer? Mr. Terada - Block mgr could
not write English Japanese so he asked me to help me -

When did you become an officer? just before I was sent to Jpe 1/26/45

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

Mr. Terada & Mr. Yoshida asked me to assist

What duties did you perform as an officer? - I wrote reports received
written report and explained verbally to members.

As a member did you attend any morning calisthenic exercises? Yes Approxi-
mately how often did you join in the calisthenics? once twice

Did you attend any of the organization's lectures? yes Approximately how
many lectures did you attend? 2 What was the nature of those lectures?

Tachibana, Wakayama - talked about bad about US govt

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

Did you attend any other meetings of the organization? yes Where and how
often? Block 54 at Miyamoto or 51 at Takahara

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

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

Who gave you such a warning? (State their names, blocks, where they lived
and whether Issei, Kibei or Nisei) Takahara Issei Block 51;

Murasu Akumoto Issei Block 50; Y. Miyamoto Issei
Block 54

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

Had you learned that anyone who tried to drop membership had been
threatened or had been beaten up for trying to drop membership? no 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? _____

Miyamoto was beaten by Kai's group.

13

57. Were you in fear that you would be attacked and beaten up by members if you tried to drop membership? yes What groups did you fear might do this? Korhi's and Senner's

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? yes Who told you this? Tokura, Sakamoto, Miyamoto Did you fear that if you dropped membership you would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when you were deported to Japan? yes.

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? yes 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? yes.

60. Did you have your hair cut short or shaved? yes When? at SPC Who did it? barber shop Did you wear any insignia of the organization and, if so, what insignia? none

61. If you or any member of your family was placed in the "Stockade" at Tule Lake Center state who was, for what period of time and for what reason

none

62. What was the nature of your employment and where did you work while you were in Tule Lake? meat department

What were your working hours? 8-4 Were you working while you were a member of any organization at Tule? yes In what block? warehouse What were the names of some of your fellow workers? Nakamura's - Bldg 33

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? no Who was? _____

When? _____

By whom? _____

Re: REQUESTS FOR FORMS UPON WHICH

TO RENOUNCE CITIZENSHIP

64. (a) In what Block did you live in the Tule Lake Center? 49
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?
probably December, 1944
64. (c) Where did you get the forms? _____ When? _____
64. (d) In what Center were you at that time? Tule Block
Number: 49

(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? yes or from other persons and, if so, name the persons: _____

69. Did you send the letter to the Justice Department asking for forms upon which to renounce your citizenship because you feared that December 21, 1944, announcement meant that you and the citizen members of your family would be forcibly relocated without money, a home or job in an area where people were hostile to Japanese while the war still was going on unless you renounced your citizenship? yes Were you afraid of being relocated because you had heard that jobs were scarce? yes; that employers did not wish to hire Japanese and that you might not get work to support yourself and your family? yes; that the public was hostile to Japanese and you feared mob violence? yes. If you had been forcibly relocated what members of your family would you then have had to support? wife and 6 children

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? Summer

read in newspaper - cannot recall

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

as someone was attacked by Filipinos on Saturday

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? Myamoto, Tohara,

Marao Inhamato

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? wife

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? wife feared we cannot make

a living as we had 6 children

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

#49

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? no; and, if so, from what alien members?

or from citizen members? yes, and if so, from what citizen members of your family? wife & 6 children

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? wife

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. Kanegawa Issei

Takuchi Kibei, Miyamoto Issei, Sakamoto Issei
Inaba Issei

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

wife and 6 children

What members of your family pressured, threatened or persuaded you to send that letter? none

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? _____, father? _____, mother? _____, children? yes, brothers? _____, sisters? _____, other members of your family? _____.

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

I will be treated like a "Kakuzoku"

State what members of your family told you this. none

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 Tubara, Miyamoto, Sakamoto, etc

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?

yes; citizen children yes; or other citizen members of your family?

yes who were in the Center? _____. Did you fear that if you didn't send

for the forms and renounce citizenship that you eventually would be re-located and then might be drafted into our armed forces and then be separated from your wife? _____, children? _____, other family members? _____

who would have relocated with you? Who told you these things might happen if you didn't renounce your citizenship? same group above

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. Same group

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. wife and children

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? father and brother

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?

Kempeitai will beat me to death

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. none

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

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

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

The Kibei leaders and Blocks where they lived?

The Nisei leaders and Blocks where they lived?

91. Were any groups of leaders or members of the Seinen Dan or Hoshi Dan moved away to Santa Fe before you sent in that letter? 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? Y. Mizumoto, Masao

Sukamoto, Takara

State whether they were Issei, Kibei or Nsei, 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 & Seinen dan

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? They expected me in members

Were any other members of your family in fear of them or their organizations and, if so, state the names of your family members who were in fear of them? wife

93. If you or any member of your family or any friends were attacked by any of the leaders or members of any of the pressure groups for not doing what the pressure group leaders wanted state the names of the persons who were attacked, the time and place where attacked and by whom.

none

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

yes Had any of them threatened you? no. If so, what were their names and state what they said to you.

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

wife and children

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

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

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

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

98. How many persons called on you or spoke to you and asked you if you had sent for the forms upon which to renounce your citizenship? many what were their names? Lezada, Kamegawa, Takushi, Ohada, Takahashi, Sakamoto, Miyamoto

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? did not know. 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? ?. State the names of the persons who did this and whether they were Issei, Kibei or Nisei: _____

99. Were any members of your family or friends attacked, beaten or threatened for not sending for the forms? _____. Name the persons who were attacked or beaten. none

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

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

Re: RENUNCIATION HEARING

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

for 5 days before I left for Spe. I was called in
~~I did not sign any thing~~
 Did you have your hearing before the renunciation of your wife? ____;
only hearing I recall was held at Spe.
 husband? ____; brothers? ____ or sisters? _____. Did you have it on the
It was before we were had evidence
 same day as your wife? ____; husband? _____. On what date did you have
This was the border patrol officer
 your renunciation hearing? January, 1945. Was your hearing officer a
 man? ____; a woman? yes. Did you have an interpreter at your hearing?
 _____. Did you need one? she spoke in Japanese.

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

What, in substance, did you tell the hearing officer as reasons why you wanted to renounce your citizenship? I was asked by Border Patrol whether I wish to renounce & I said yes.
I was told that Japanese Army was committing
crimes at Philippines & they showed me a
photo
 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.

Miyamoto, Sakamoto, etc.

at Tule - 4 or 5 days before interview I was asked whether in Hiroshima. I said I was a member & also on a Red Committee. I said Emperor was a god. This was a lady officer. I was loyal to Japan.

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? *no.* Were you in fear of the hearing officer? *no.* Why? *no.*

Did you fear to tell the hearing officer the real reasons why you were renouncing your citizenship? *yes.* What did you think would happen if you had told him the real reasons? *I will get beaten by law*

104. Did you fear that if you did and your renunciation was not accepted that you would get in trouble with your parents? *no*; other family members? *yes*; who were in Tule Lake? *yes*; or in some other internment camp?

Were you then in fear of being forcibly relocated in a dangerous area? *yes* (If your hearing took place after the January 29, 1945, announcement were you still in fear of eventual relocation in a hostile area? *no*) Were you then in fear of being drafted? *yes*. Were you in fear of separation from members of your family? *yes* From what members? *wife & children*

Were they in Tule Lake? *yes*; or in what other Center? *no* Were they on the WRA "free list" and eligible for relocation at the time? *no*. Had they applied for relocation before the day you had your renunciation hearing? *no*. Were they still expecting to be sent to Japan? *no*. Did they still want to go to Japan? *no*. Had they cancelled their applications to go to Japan? *no*.

105. Were you in fear that if your renunciation was not accepted you would be in danger of harm from any of the leaders or members of any of the pressure groups at the time you had your renunciation hearing? *yes*. Had the leaders or members been removed to other camps at the time you had your hearing? *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? *Kanegawa, Terada, Takahashi, Rhada, Takuchi, Yoshida, Matsumoto, Umechi, Suda, Akaboni*; in your Block? *yes*

Were you in fear of them? *yes*.

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

When? 1/26/45; with what groups: the 1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th groups? 2nd group. What members of your family remained at Tule Lake? wife & 6 children

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. _____

at Japan on January 13, 1946

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

wife Fumiko

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? no. 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? no

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. _____

Oceanic - US Army

State the relationship of such person to you *son*

State the Serial Number of such person _____

Has such person received an Honorable Discharge? *yes*

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

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

Year _____ Month _____

Where were you at the time? _____

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Why did you vote in those elections? _____

What Allied military officers told you to vote? _____

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

What Japanese officials told you to vote? _____

What neighborhood association told you to vote? _____

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

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

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

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

Where? _____

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

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

Why did you go to be registered? _____

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

What relation is that person to you? _____

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

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

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

_____ or would not have been given an address to

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

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

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

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

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

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

In what capacity? interpreter Where did you perform your
work? Tokyo/Kaneda 808 Battalion Dates of your employment? _____

6/1946 — 12/1946
What is your occupation now? unemployed Where? _____

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. _____

sister in law — Yaeiko Miyamura 3319 Montclair
To what address do you intend to return to in the U. S. Los Angeles, Calif

son — Osamu & Koji — 917 W. 11th Place, Los Angeles, Calif

(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? 10/22/1952

(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? was not here to discuss

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

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

every 3 yrs. Where? Yokohama City,

Yamato, Kanagawa Ken

Date: Aug 17, 1957

Isamu Tanaka

Signature

#12, Shimoyayagi

Yamato-cho, Koga-gun,

Address

Kanagawa-ken, Japan

none

Telephone Number

Is

Noted

QUESTIONNAIRE

This form should be executed in triplicate by any person who claims that he is or was a native or naturalized national of the United States from whom any officer of the Foreign Service desires to obtain information additional to that contained in an application for a passport or in any other form used in connection with the determination of the nationality status of such person.

1. During your foreign residence, have you prior to this visit appeared at an American consular office for the purpose of applying for a passport or to be registered as a national of the United States, or for any other purpose?

YES

(yes or no)

If so, give date of each appearance, place of such office and purpose of appearance.

2. If you were accompanied by anyone during any such appearance, give name, relationship, and address of each such person and place and date of appearance.

3. Are you known or considered in your community to be a national of Japan?

NO

(yes or no)

4. Have you ever been registered as a national of Japan or any other foreign country, or obtained a passport, certificate, card or other document therefrom in which you were described as a national of a country other than the United States?

NO

(yes or no)

If so, give date and place of registration and/or date and place of issue and description of any such document and a statement of circumstances under which you were registered or obtained any such document.

5. Have you ever informed any local or national official of Japan or any other foreign state that you are a national of the United States?

NO

OF JAPAN

(yes or no)

and address of such official and date when he was so informed.

I HAVE NOT INFORMED ANY OFFICIALS OF JAPAN THAT I AM AN AMERICAN CITIZEN BUT I HAVE STATED MANY TIMES THAT I WAS BORN IN THE UNITED STATES BECAUSE MY NAME IS DELETED FROM MY FAMILY KOSEKI TOTHON and I DO NOT POSSESS JAPANESE NATIONALITY

6. Have you ever been a member of any Japanese or other foreign political party, organization, association, faction or group?

NO

(yes or no)

If so, give details of joining each, address of headquarters, period of membership

and purpose of becoming a member. _____

A. Military Service.

1. Have you ever entered or served in the armed forces of Japan or any other foreign state? no.
(yes or no)

If so, give dates and places of service. _____

2. If you entered or served in the armed forces of Japan or another foreign state, did you, in connection therewith, take an oath or make an affirmation or other formal declaration of allegiance to such state? _____
(yes or no). If so, give place and date when such oath, affirmation or declaration was made. _____

3. Did you protest against entry into or service in such armed forces? _____
(yes or no)

4. If your answer to question 3 is "yes", answer questions a to e, inclusive.

- a. Was protest written or oral? _____.
- b. Give date of protest. _____.
- c. Give name, title and address of person to whom protest was made. _____.
- d. Give names and addresses of any persons who were present when protest was made. _____.
- e. Give reason for protest against performance of military service. _____.

B. Employment by a Foreign Government.

1. Have you ever accepted or performed the duties of any office, post or employment under the government of Japan or any other foreign state or political subdivision

thereof? No. If so, give place and
(yes or no)
period of employment, title of position held by you,
and name of your superior officer. _____

_____.

2. Was office, post or employment held by you one
for which only nationals of Japan or other foreign
state were eligible to hold? _____
(yes or no)

3. Did you, in connection with your employment, take
an oath or make an affirmation or other formal decla-
ration of allegiance to Japan or another foreign state?
_____. If so, give date when oath, affir-
(yes or no)
mation or declaration was made. _____.

4. When accepting or performing duties of office, did
you represent yourself to be a citizen of the United
States or a national of the foreign state by which you
were employed? _____. Explain your answer.

_____.

C. Voting in a Foreign Country.

1. Have you ever voted in a political election in
Japan or any other foreign state or participated in
an election or plebiscite to determine sovereignty
over foreign territory? No. If so,
(yes or no)
give date and place of voting and nature of each such
election or plebiscite. _____

_____.

2. Prior to voting, did you make a claim to citizen-
ship of the United States to any local or national
official? _____.
(yes or no)

3. Did you request exemption from voting? _____.
(yes or no)
If so, give name and address of each official to whom
you made request to be exempted. _____

_____.

4. Were you urged, advised, or coerced to vote by any
official or other person? _____. If so, state
(yes or no)

name and address of each such official or person and give detailed statement of the circumstances surrounding such urging, advising, or coercing. _____

_____.

5. If your answer to question 2, 3, or 4 is "yes", give names and addresses of any persons who were present at time of event. _____

_____.

6. In connection with voting, did you ever consult an American foreign service officer concerning an effort to influence you to vote? _____.

(yes or no)

If so, give date, name and address of such officer.

_____.

7. Give detailed statement of your reason for voting.

_____.

I solemnly swear that the foregoing answers, statements and explanations are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signature of applicant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this _____ day of _____ 19____.

_____ of the United States of America
at _____.

SUPPLEMENT TO FORM 213 OR 213a

(THIS FORM MUST BE FILLED OUT COMPLETELY AND PRESENTED AT THE TIME OF APPOINTMENT)

1. Last name TANISAKA First name ISAMU Middle name _____

2. Honseki PAST MUKILTED WASHINGTON U.S.A.
(hanchi) (chome) (Mura, Machi, or Shi) (Gun) (Ken)

3. Height 5 feet 8 in Weight 140 lbs Color of eyes Brown Color of hair Black

4. Date of birth MAY 1. 1908 Place of birth MUKILTED WASHINGTON

5. Date of last entry into Japan DEC 1945

6. Places of residence since January 1941, including present address.
(Give complete addresses.)

(hanchi)	(chome)	(Mura, Machi, or Shi)	(Ken)	From	Dates	To
		2888 WABUKA KUSIMOTO CHO	NISHIMUROGUN WAKAYAMA KEN	JAN 1946	MAR 1947	
		626-1 CHOME MARUKO DORI	KAWASAKI SHI KANAGAWA KEN	MAR 1947	JUN 5-1952	
		12. SHIMOSOYARI KOZAGUN YAMATO CHO	KANAGAWA KEN	JUN 6-1952		

7. Complete record of all activities since reaching the age of 18; this need not include activities in the United States. Give complete names and addresses, and inclusive dates, for all schools, places where employed, and other activities, whether full or part-time. In the case of employment, give also the name of your position. If this employment occurred during the war, give the name and address of your foreman or co-worker. If you were unemployed at any time, so indicate. Additional sheets may be used if necessary.

Position	Full name and address of employer or school	From	Dates	To
INTERPRETOR	HAZAMA GUMI 1 BANCHI 1 CHOME MINAMIMACHI AOYAMA AKASAKA AOYAMAMI TOKYO MINATOKU			
SUPERVISOR	NIPPON EXPRESS CO LTD			
CLERK	9 BANCHI 3 CHOME KAGANDORI NAKAKU YOKOHAMA			

8. I (~~have~~) (have never) been employed under a foreign government or political subdivision thereof; if so employed I give below the full and exact details of the position held, and I present evidence to show whether having the nationality of such country was a requirement for the position I held.

私は外国政府又はその政治的分課に勤務したことが(有ります)(有りません)。

有る場合は一私は下記の通り私の執つた職務について詳細を記述し且つ私はその国の国籍を持つては居りますがそれは上述の職務とは何等の関係もないことを証明する書類を茲に提出します。

9. I (~~do~~) (do not) possess Japanese nationality; the following are all the pertinent facts relating to my possession of Japanese nationality.

私は日本の国籍を持つて(居ます)(居ません)。次の分白に国籍に関する事項を詳細に記入すること。

10. I (~~have~~) (have never) served in the Japanese armed forces, as evidence of which I present the following documents.

私は茲に提出する証拠書類の通り日本の軍務に服したことが(有ります)(有りません)。

11. I (~~have~~) (have never) voted in a political election in Japan.

私は日本に於て政治上の選挙に投票したことが(有ります)(有りません)。

12. Give the names and addresses of five people in Japan, preferably employers or relatives, who know you well and can testify to your character and activities.

	<u>Full name</u>	<u>Full address</u>
1.	ICHIMURA GORO	9 BANCHI 3 chome KAIKANDORI, NAKAKU YOKOHAMA. TEL 2-2611
2.	ISHIKAWA, IZO	WABUKA, KUSHIMOTO CHO, NISHIMUROGUN, WAKAYAMAKEN
3.	SAKI CHOTARO	" " "
4.	TAKAHARA, GENJIRO	" " "
5.	HAGIHARA, HARUTO	626-1chome MARUKODORI KAWASAKISHI, KANAGAWAKEN.

I solemnly swear that the foregoing answers are voluntarily made, and are true, correct, and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signature of applicant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____.

American Vice Consul

SUPPLEMENTAL AFFIDAVIT TO BE SUBMITTED WITH
PASSPORT APPLICATIONS OF JAPANESE "RENUNCIANTS".

Instructions for the Preparation of Affidavit.

Submit affidavit in DUPLICATE. The affidavit should be specifically addressed to the circumstances of your particular case and should not consist of generalities. Although you should so state when you are uncertain as to matters related in your affidavit, normal inaccuracies of memory will not necessarily cause it to be disregarded. 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 ISAMU TANISAKA Date of Birth MAY 1, 1908
2. If born prior to December 1, 1924.
 - (a) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality? YES
When AUG 1933 Where LOS ANGELES CONSULATE
3. If born after December 1, 1924.
 - (a) Did your parents cause your name to be registered with a Japanese Consulate for the purpose of conserving 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 <u>1912</u> To <u>MAR 1926</u>	<u>I CAME TO JAPAN WITH MY MOTHER AT AGE OF 4 AND MY BROTHER CALLED ME TO U.S. WHEN CAME TO JAPAN WHILE CHILD WAS 18.</u>
<u>FEB 1939</u> <u>JUNE 1939</u> To <u>VISIT FATHER</u>	
<u>DEC 1945</u> — <u>REPATRIATED</u>	
5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:

School	Period of Attendance
<u>WABUKA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL</u>	<u>1914 - 1922</u>
<u>SHINGU COMMERCIAL SCHOOL</u>	<u>1922 - 1926</u>

Subjects Studied NORMAL - JAPANESE ELEMENTARY AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL COURSE AS SET BY JAPANESE MINISTRY
6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan? I AM UNCERTAIN
If so give your reasons for so applying: _____

7. (a) Have you ever expressly indicated that you would not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States? YES
 Have you ever declined to answer when asked whether you would swear unqualified allegiance? NO Or
 have you ever given a qualified answer to such question asked at War Relocation Centers? YES If so, give your reasons:

WHILE PERSONS OF CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS, WERE SEENED UNJUST AND THE SENTIMENT OF THE CAMP WERE SUCH THAT
AT THE TIME THE QUESTIONS WERE ASKED I FELT THAT I WAS EVACUATED FROM OUR HOME AND FORCIBLY THROWN AND DETAINED IN THE BARBED-WIRE-ENCLOSED CAMP AND DEPRIVED OF ALL OUR CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS. GERMAN AND ITALIAN NATIONALITY WERE NOT DEPRIVED OF THEIR

- (b) If your answer to any of the questions in (a) is affirmative, I would NOT then did you ever subsequently change your mind and express your ~~SWEAR THAT~~ willingness to swear an unqualified allegiance or would you have UNQUALIFIED been willing to do so if an opportunity had been afforded you? ALLEGIANCE
NO If so, state when you changed your mind and your reasons TO THE UNITED therefor: I WAS ~~NOT~~ ASKED BY MASAO SAKAMOTO OF BLACK 50 TO JOIN AS A MEMBER OF HOSHIDAN AND WITHOUT ANY DETAILED KNOWLEDGE OF ITS FUNCTIONS I DID SO 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 answers knowing that by so doing you would be sent to the WRA Segregation Center at Tule Lake? NO

NO If so, give reasons I DID NOT TAKE
ANY ACTIVE PART OR DID NOT HOLD ANY OFFICE,
ALTHOUGH I WAS INVITED TO MORNING EXERCISE
AND OCCASIONAL LECTURE

8. (a) Were you ever at any time a member of any of the following organizations:

Answer Yes or No	Period of Membership
<u>NO</u>	Black Dragon Society (Kokuryu Kai)
<u>NO</u>	Central Japanese Association (Beikoku Nipponjin Kai)
<u>NO</u>	Central Japanese Association of Southern California
<u>NO</u>	Dai Nippon Butoku Kai (Military Virtue Society of Japan or Military Art Society of Japan) (Hokubei Kai)
<u>NO</u>	Heimusha Kai, also known as Hokubei Heieki Gimusha Kai Zaihei Nihonjin, Heiyaku Gimusha Kai, and Zaihei Heimusha Kai (Japanese residing in America Military Conscripts Association) Heimusha Kai.

24
(a)

At the time the questions were asked I felt that I was evacuated from our home and forcibly thrown ~~and~~ and detained in the barbed-wire-enclosed camp and deprived of all our citizenship rights, while persons of German and Italian Nationality were not deprived of their citizenship rights, ~~and~~ were seemed unjust and the sentiment of the camp were such that I answered that I would not swear unqualified ~~to the United States~~ allegiance to the United States.

Answer
Yes or No

Period of
Membership

<u>NO</u>	Hinode Kai (Imperial Japanese Reservists)	
<u>NO</u>	Hinomaru Kai (Rising Sun Flag Society - a group of Japanese War Veterans)	
<u>1</u>	Hokubei Zaigo Shoke Dan (North American Reserve Officers Association)	
	Japanese Overseas Central Society (Kaigai Nihonjin Kai)	
	Japanese Overseas Central Society (Kaigai Doho Chuo Kai)	
	Japanese Overseas Convention, Tokyo, Japan, 1940	
	Japanese Protective Association (Recruiting Organization)	
	Jikyoku Iin Kai (Current Affairs Association)	
	Kibei Seinen Kai (Association of U. S. Citizens of Japanese Ancestry who have returned to America after studying in Japan).	
	Nanka Teikoku Ganyudan (Imperial Military Friends Group or Southern California War Veterans)	
	Nichibei Kogyo Kaisha (The Great Fujii Theater)	
	Northwest Japanese Association	
	Sakura Kai (Patriotic Society or Cherry Association - composed of veterans of Russo-Japanese War) (Cherry Blossom Society)	
	Shinto Temples	
	Sokoku Kai (Fatherland Society)	
	Suiko Sha (Reserve Officers Association Los Angeles)	
	Hokoku Seinen-dan	
	Hokoku Joshi Seinen-dan	
	Sokoku Kenkyu Seinen-dan	
<u>YES</u>	Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-dan	

OCT 1944 - FEB 1945

(b) Give reasons for becoming a member:

I was asked by Masao Sakamoto of Black 50 to join as a member of HOSHI-DAN and without any detailed knowledge of its functions I did so

(c) State nature of activity and offices held:

I did not take any active part or did not hold any office, although I was invited to morning exercise and occasional lectures,

- (d) If you voluntarily discontinued membership in any of the above-mentioned organizations, give approximate date and reasons for so doing:

NO

- (e) If you claim that your membership in any of the above-mentioned organizations, your activities therein, or acceptance of an office was due to misunderstanding of the purpose or nature of the organization, or if you at any time wished to discontinue membership, activity, or office and were prevented from so doing, explain fully:

NOT APPLICABLE

9. (a) When did you decide to apply for forms upon which to renounce your United States citizenship? I DO NOT REMEMBER

Give reasons for so doing:

THE EVACUATION, UNREASONABLE DETENTION IN CAMP, LIFE BEHIND BARBED WIRE ENCLOSURE, ECONOMIC HARDSHIP DUE TO LOSS OF ALL ASSETS HAVE MADE ME LOOSE ALL HOPES FOR LIFE IN U.S. and as many others did at that time HAVE applied the FORMS UPON WHICH TO RENOUNCE CITIZENSHIP AS HOSHI-DAN LEADERS TOLD US TO DO

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

NOT APPLICABLE

- (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:

NOT APPLICABLE

- (d) If the fear did not extend from the date of application to the date of approval, you should state whether you made any effort to withdraw your application, and if not explain fully: *No*

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

NOT APPLICABLE

FOREIGN APPLICATIONS

10. Give your reasons for returning to Japan:

STATED PREVIOUSLY IN QUESTION 9 (a)

11. Have you since your return to Japan taken any action to resume or acquire Japanese citizenship? NO
If so, state nature of action taken and reasons therefor:

(Signature in full of applicant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this _____ day of _____, 19 .

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

TCF-N-1.VI 54,300

March 25, 1959

Memorandum to Chiyo

Subject: Isamu Tanisaka
Japan-Reject

I believe we should attach a short note on our copy to Mr. Kono about the non-quota immigrant visa matter. The note can be stapled on our copy to Mr. Kono when you mail the group of letters to him.

DP

3/20/59 Isamu Janisaka
A 11/4/57 WMC
(9 8/17/57)

J 6/19/58

dictated ltr. -

March 25, 1959

Memorandum to Mr. Kono

Subject: Isamu Tanisaka
Japan-Reject

We are awaiting answer to our letter of October 31, 1958, from Mr. Tanisaka asking him if there had been issued to him a "non-quota immigrant visa" to enter the United States as an alien for permanent residence purposes. Please find out if the visa was issued to Mr. Tanisaka

5/28/59
WM C - will write
to sister for
above info

2/26/60
dw

RE: TANISAKA, Isamu *Returned to U.S. 6/59*

Hashimoto's letter of July 6, 1959 indicates above
subject returned to the U.S. on a Japanese passport.

no payments

Note #268 8/57 (\$500?)

NEW ADDRESS

18702 NEW HAMPSHIRE
GARDEN. CALIF

Isamu Tanaka
Fumiko Tanaka

11/13/63

THOMAS A. EDISON INDUSTRIES, MCGRAW-EDISON COMPANY, WEST ORANGE, N. J., U. S. A.

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FILE REF.—

DATE—

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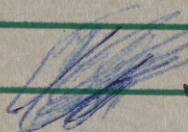
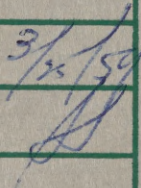
ADDRESSEE OR CONTENT

A / B

ADDRESSEE OR CONTENT

Hideo Matsumura ltr 3/20/59
Jimmy Iwasaki Matsumura ltr "
Form letter
Shiges Nishimura ltr.
memo re Takes Otsuji
Ramon Jansaki

KEYMATIC INDEX

 Typed 3/2/59


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