

13:5

TAKAI, Yuzo

1948-1960

78/177

C

June 9, 1948

To: Mr. Wayne M. Collins

The undersigned YUZO TAKAI wishes to be included in the mass suit to restore my United States Citizenship.

Signed

Yuzo Takai

ACTIVE LIST

Name:

YUZO TAKAI

Present Address: 204 Kubo-cho Onomichi-shi Hiroshima-ken Japan.

Date of Birth: May 1, 1919.

Place of Birth: Montebello, California.

Place of citizenship renouncement:

Tule Lake, California

I have received a letter of approval on citizenship renunciation from the Attorney General.

June 9, 1948

Mr. Wayne M. Collins
220 Bush Street
San Francisco, California

Dear Sir,

Attached hereto are applications to be included in the mass suit to restore my United States Citizenship in respect of myself.

We appricate very much all that you are doing for us.
Thank you.

Respectfully yours,

.....*Yuzo Takai*.....

Mr Wayne M Collins
Attorney At Law
San Francisco, Calif.
U.S.A.

*all
same*

Yuzo Takai
204 Kubo Cho, Onomichi Shi
Hiroshima Ken, Japan

2 September 1954

Dear Mr Collins,

I want to thank you very much for your great
and constant efforts extended to the mass suits.

Delay in submission, and inconvenience caused
is regretted.

Sincerely yours,

Yuzo Takai

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

March 20, 1957

Mr. Yuzo Takai
204 Kubo Cho, Onomichi Shi
Hiroshima Ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Takai:

As the Justice Department has liberalized its administrative remedy the affidavit you heretofore sent to me is being processed.

As soon as the Justice Department advises me of its decision in your case I shall write and let you know.

Very truly yours,

Reject

da

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

CCD:CMR
146-54-56
93-1-1320

MAY 2 1957

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

Re: Yuzo Takai

Your ref: Abo et al v. Brownell et al. Furuya et al
v. Brownell et al. (Consolidated actions - Civil Nos.
25294 and 25295). Renunciation of Citizenship, Title
8 USC 801(4).

Dear Mr. Burke:

This is in response to your letter of March 28, 1957, enclosing affidavit of the above-named subject for a determination as to whether his case may be considered as coming within the coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the case of Acheson v. Murakami, 176 F. 2d, 953, in accordance with a letter from this Department dated September 21, 1953, to Mr. Wayne M. Collins.

You are advised that in the event of litigation involving an issue of the validity of subject's renunciation, this Department would be unable either to stipulate that his affidavit be accepted as evidence in lieu of oral testimony, or to concede that his case comes within the coverage of the above decision. The reasons for the Department's position in this respect, among others, are:

This subject was born May 1, 1919, in the United States and resided in Japan from 1922 to 1938. He received all of his education in Japan. The pertinent records of the War Relocation Authority reflect that he gave a negative answer to Questions 27 and 28 of the Army-WRA repatriation form. He applied for repatriation on June 1, 1943, January 23, 1945 and again on September 27, 1945, after the cessation of hostilities. In the latter application he states that his loyalty has always been to Japan and that he has no intention of changing it in the future. He was a member of both the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-Dan and the Hokoku Seinen Dan, was among the first to apply for renunciation and among the first group to renounce citizenship at the Tule Lake Center. During an interview

9C [with an officer of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, on April 20, 1945, he said he "expatriated voluntarily because he wanted to return to Japan." He now attributes his renunciation to duress and coercion.]

In view of the facts above recited, we are of the opinion that this subject's case may not be considered as coming within the coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the above case.

In accordance with our 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 LOUS
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By: Enoch E. Ellisen
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enc: No. 14823
Affidavit and 3 copies

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

May 8, 1957



Mr. Yuzo Takai
204 Kubo Cho
Onomichi Shi, Hiroshima - Ken
Japan

Dear Mr. Takai:

On ~~May 2, 1957~~, the Department of Justice rejected your affidavits and denied your 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, 1919, in the United States and resided in Japan from 1922 to 1938. He received all of his education in Japan. The pertinent records of the War Relocation Authority reflect that he gave a negative answer to Questions 27 and 28 of the Army-WRA repatriation form. He applied for repatriation on June 1, 1943, January 23, 1945 and again on September 27, 1945, after the cessation of hostilities. In the latter application he states that his loyalty has always been to Japan and that he has no intention of changing it in the future. He was a member of both the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-Dan and the Hokoku Seinen Dan, was among the first to apply for renunciation and among the first group to renounce citizenship at the Tule Lake Center. During an interview with an officer of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, on April 20, 1945, he said he "expatriated voluntarily because he wanted to return to Japan," He now attributes his renunciation to duress and coercion."

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

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

Very truly yours,

P.S. If your wife (or husband) or your father (or mother) is or becomes a U.S. citizen (or is a renunciant whose U.S. citizenship has been or becomes restored or who obtains a U.S. passport) your citizen wife (or husband) or citizen father (or mother) can make an application to a U.S. Consul in Japan or to the U.S. Immigration Service in the U.S. to allow you to enter the U.S. for permanent residence purposes as an alien on a "nonquota immigrant visa". If you obtain such a "nonquota immigrant visa" and return to the U.S. as an alien for permanent residence purposes you would, in due course of time, become eligible for naturalization as a U.S. citizen. If such a visa is to issue to you from a U.S. Consul in Japan it is likely the Consul will inform you that you must withdraw from the mass class equity suits before it is delivered to you and ask you to obtain a copy of a dismissal order from me before the "nonquota immigration visa" will be delivered to you.

Mr. Tetsujiro Nakamura
Suite 215
125 S. San Pedro St.
Los Angeles 12, Calif

YUZO TAKAI
1167 TAKEURA
FUNAKOSHI-CHO
AKI-GUN, HIROSHIMA-KEN
JAPAN

29 April 1958

Dear Sir:

As I have not received any letter from Mr. Collins since June 57, I am writing to see if anything happens on my case.

The most of my friends here have received a drafted Affidavit from Mr. Collins and a quite number of them has already went back to the States.

As for my part, I did not receive any drafted Affidavit nor letter pertaining to it since last June, after I met you at Hiroshima Hotel.

I wondering if I am the only one who has not received a drafted affidavit or should my case is the worse one that has very little hope to get clear from the Department of Justice. If so, Please let me know it soon so as to I could determin something of my future. I shall be very pleased if you are kind enough to give me more detailed information on my case.

I want to thank you very much for your kindness.

Sincerely Yours

Juzo Takai

P.S. I hereby report you of
my change of address:

New address: 1167 TAKEURA, FUNAKOSHI-CHO, AKI-GUN,
HIROSHIMA-KEN, JAPAN.

Old address: 204 KUBO-OMIYA-CHO, ONOMICHI-SHI,
HIROSHIMA-KEN, JAPAN.

Processed
3/27/57
Rept 5/57

6/20/57-questionnaire

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



MR. TERUJIRO NAKAMURA
SUITE 215
125 S. SAN PEDRO ST.
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIF
U. S. A.

PAR AVION
航空

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

Yuzo TAKAI
1167 TAKEURA
FUNAKOSHI-City
AKI-gun, HIROSHIMA-KEN

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.

折込線

折込線

COMMITTEE

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T. OBATAKE
H. OKITA

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Room 215, 124 South San Pedro Street
Los Angeles 12, California
Michigan 4728

May 4, 1958

COMMITTEE

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K. UYENO

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

Re: Yuzo Takai--Japan

Dear Mr. Collins:

Enclosed please find an air letter from the above named renunciant.

Mr. Takai states he has not received a new affidavit from your office. I note in my record that he was processed on March 27, 1957 and rejected on May, 1957. Subsequent to this date on June 20, 1957 I obtained another questionnaire from him at Hiroshima-shi, Japan.

I shall thank you to examine his file, and ascertain whether his case may be reprocessed with a new affidavit.

Very truly yours,

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

BY: 

May 17, 1958

Mr. Yuzo Takai
204 Kubo-cho
Onomichi-shi
Hiroshima-Ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Takai:

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,

Enc.

May 17, 1958

Mr. Yuzo Takai
204 Kubo-cho
Onomich-shi
Hiroshima-Ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Takai:

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,

Enc.

Yuzo Takai
1167, Takeura,
Funakoshi-cho, Aki-gun,
Hiroshima-ken, Japan.

May 29, 1958.

Mr. W.M. Collins
San Francisco
California

Dear Sir:

In compliance with your letter of May 17, 1958, I am so glad returning herewith via air mail the completed affidavit signed by U.S. Consul in Kobe and myself for your further processing. It is strongly hoped that this affidavit will meet the most favorable considerations by the U.S. authorities as I am very eager to get clearance and wish to go back to the States at an earliest possible date.

It seems not so important though there is one correction in the item #5, Formal education in Japan, of the affidavit, as I attended the Onomichi Business Commercial School for 3 (three) years from April 1932 to March 1935. If you think it worth correcting, please do so, otherwise leave as it is.

Corrected in all copies CW
I would like to take this opportunity to fill my report for change of address as follows;

Previous Address:- 204, Kubo-cho, Onomichi-shi, Hiroshima-ken, Japan.

New Address :- 1167, Takeura, Funakoshi-cho, Aki-gun,
Hiroshima-ken, Japan. *W. Paul*

(this was already reported to Mr. Nakamura, of Los Angeles, in April this year).

Please accept my humble appreciation for all you have been doing for us for such a long periods.

Sincerely yours,

Yuzo Takai

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

June 17, 1958

Mr. Yuzo Takai
1167, Takeura, Funakoshi-cho
Aki Gun, Hiroshima Ken
Japan

Dear Mr. Takai:

The Affidavit forms you recently sent to me have been examined and compared with the records in my office. The forms appear 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.

As soon as the Justice Department informs me of its decision I shall let you know. Because of the fairly large number of affidavits of other renunciants also being processed it probably will take several months before a final decision in your case is made by the Justice Department.

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

If the Justice Department clears you by this administrative method I shall send you a copy of the letter it transmits to the State Department so that you can file the copy of that letter with the U.S. Consul at the time you make an application to him for a U.S. passport. If the passport then issues you will be able to return to the United States as a U.S. citizen.

If the Justice Department does not clear you for passport purposes you, nevertheless, then can apply to a U.S. Consul in Japan for a "Certificate of Identity" and I will set your trial for hearing in court and send to you or to the Consul a statement from the Clerk of the Court showing that your individual hearing will be held within six months. You then can return to the U.S. on that certificate for your trial.

Very truly yours,

(VIA AIRLETTER)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

grr

Reject Japan

JUL 24 1958

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

GSL:OC

146-54-56

93-1-1320

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

Re: Yuzo Takai 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 June 25, 1958,
enclosing an affidavit for a determination as to whether the case
of the above-named renunciant may be considered as coming within the
coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the case of Acheson
v. Murakami, 176 F. 2d 953, in accordance with a letter from this
Department dated September 21, 1953, to Mr. Wayne M. Collins.

In accordance with your request, we have reexamined the affidavit,
together with the pertinent Governmental files, and you are advised that
we adhere to our views as expressed in our letter of May 2, 1957,
that this subject's case may not be considered as coming within the
coverage of the decision in the Murakami case.

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

Yours very truly,

GEO. S. LEONARD
Acting Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By:
Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enclosures: 3
Original and
copies of affidavit.

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

August 29, 1958

Mr. Yuzo Takai
1167, Takeura, Funakoshi-cho
Aki-gun, Hiroshima-ken, Japan

(VIA AIRLETTER)

Dear Mr. Takai:

On July 24, 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:

"...we have reexamined the affidavit, together with the pertinent Governmental files, and you are advised that we adhere to our views as expressed in our letter of May 2, 1957. ..."

I believe that by preparing a new affidavit going into more details that you yet may receive administrative clearance. Therefore I would thank you to answer the following questions fully and to the best of your ability and return it to me promptly by airmail.

1. What were your reasons for replying in the negative to Questions 27 and 28 of the Army-WRA Registration Form?
2. What were your reasons for applying for repatriation to Japan on June 1, 1943?
3. What were your reasons for applying for repatriation to Japan on January 23, 1945?
4. What were your reasons for applying for repatriation to Japan on September 27, 1945, after the end of the war?
5. Please give your reasons for stating in your application of September 27, 1945, that your loyalty had always been with Japan and that you had no intention of changing it in the future?
6. What were your reasons for becoming a member of the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan? Why did you not resign?
7. What were your reasons for becoming a member of the Hokoku Seinen Dan? Why did you not resign?
8. When did you apply for forms upon which to renounce citizenship?
9. When did you actually renounce?
10. What were your reasons for being one of the first to apply for renunciation and among the first group to renounce citizenship at Tule Lake?
11. Why, in an interview with an Immigration and Naturalization Service officer on April 20, 1945, did you state that you "expatriated voluntarily" because you wanted to return to Japan?

(over)

Please do not hesitate to give full, true and correct answers and to mention names. The giving of names will assist me and will not do any harm either to you or the persons you name.

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:ss

Mr. Wayne M. Collins
San Francisco 4, Calif.

Justice 2nd Regent
Yuzo Takai
1167 Takeura,
Funakoshi-cho,
Aki-gun, Hirishima-ken
Japan
6 September 1958

Dear Mr. Collins:

I want to thank you very much for your letter of Aug 29, '58, requesting additional explanations regarding my affidavit in order to enable me to obtain administrative clearance. Your thoughtful and continuous efforts and kind assistance that have been made to us are deeply gratitude by all.

Answers and explanations to your questions are as follows:

For question #1:

✓
An executive officers of Gila Youngmen and Women's Association (GILA DANJO SEINEN DAN), such as Mr. Yamashiro, Maruyama, Kaya, Nakano, Chogyoji and others, often came to my residence in Gila and persuade me that all of KIBEI must give negative answers to Army-WRA Questionnaire, otherwise, my name would go on the black-list which was prepared by the SEINEN DAN and to be handed over a certain Jap diplomat who was waiting for an exchange ship in the same Center. They threaten me that if my name goes to Jap Govt it would be an object of severe punishment by Jap Govt for not only myself but also a whole members of my family in Japan, including a close relative of mine. They also threaten me with saying that the WRA officials revealed the fact that those who answered in positive to the Questionnaire would forcibly be relocated and drafted in the US Army where a hostility and insecurity were existed. I was so feared about coercive relocation because I had enough experience of hostility showed by the outside people while I was in Calif. until the time of our evacuation. I also feared for punishment, because of my activity in the Center, by the Jap Govt against my parents, brother and sisters in Japan. These SEINEN DAN officials took every measures, by force into compliance or persuasion, in order to lead all KIBEI to give negative answers to the Questionnaire.

For question #2:

✓
As I explained in my answer to your question #1 above, an influential members of the Gila SEINEN DAN again threaten me to apply for repatriation. They said to me that the repatriation is the inseparable matter for those who gave the negative answers to the Questionnaire. If one who replied in the negative to Questionnaire and fail to apply for repatriation, he would be an object of punishment for more than 30 years imprisonment by the US Govt because he is regarded as a man evading military service.

They told me that this was the opinion of WRA higher officials and lawyers. They strongly emphasized that the names who fail to apply to repatriation would go on a black-list and to be notified to Jap Govt same as the one who gave a positive answers to the Questionnaire.

For question #3:-

My room-mate, Mr Yoshinaga, Shimazaki, Kawamoto were a powerful members of the HOKOKU SEINEN DAN in Tule Lake and they often asked me if I had already applied for repatriation. I told them that I 'd done while I was in Gila but they won't believed it. Later, Mr. Akashi, Bingo, Obata, Hamamoto, Inoue, Hinoki, Uchida and Yukawa were pertinaciously asked me why I have not apply for repatriation. They said if I did not do so, something tradegy might happended on me and my family in Japan. They always told me that every one in the Tule must follows the SEINEN DAN's policies such as to apply for repatriation, renounce of citizenship, to join the DAN and all other activities that designata by the DAN, otherwise, to be punished or thrown out of the Center.

For question #4:-

Yet I could not escaped from those ferocious watching eyes of the members of the DAN. Those powerful officers of the DAN, Mr Yoshinaga, Inoue, Uchida, Hinoki, Kiso, Obata, Hamamoto, Saika, Hashimoto, and others kept their eyes on me all the time because I was suspected as 'INU' while I was assigned to Block Manager. Since I had received a letter from Attorney General in about May 1945 pertaining to my renunciation of US citizenship, I had to realized that my citizenship has lost, and this was enough for me to abandon myself to despair, and I did not know that I should do after the end of the war. These agitators around me are still threaten me with saying that if I changed my mind and cancelled my repatriation I would be beaten up. I also feared if the US Govt would take some action on me because I had once already expressed my intention as disloyal to the US, Moreover, these prople said to me that upon their return to Japan they would call on my parents, both were in pretty well of age, and do something on them as a punishment for myself. I lost all my sense and became desperate, and I had to follow that those people said to me or ordered to me. It was great petty, if I had more courages to do things with my own will or intention, things had not been worse like it.

For question #5:-

I do not remembered what I stated in my application of Sep 1945, however, I myself of those days was just like a puppet, vapid doll that pulled the strings from the behind. Those agitators as I mentioned in my answer to your question #4 above, gave me every instructions when I go to an interview or to fill some applications. I knew a quite few people were beaten up when they would not followed their instruction. There were 2 or 3 person went into mad at Santa Fe because they could not express their own intention as long as these agitators were in the same camp. All of us were told by the DAN's leaders as to what answers should given to the US officials or what should rote down in

any applications.

For question #6:-

I do not remembered which was organized first, SOKUJI KIKOKU HOSHI DAN or HOKOKU SEINEN DAN, however, I had no interesting in both. I was lived in Ward #7, known as the most active branch of the DAN, as many active members were lived, namely, Akashi, Bingo, Yukawa, Obata, Okada, Hasegawa, all were Issei, and Yoshinaga, Inoue, Hamamoto, Nakamura, Shimazaki, Kawamoto, all were Kibei. Yoshinaga, Chief of the Ward 7 branch and my room-mate, forcibly put my name in the DAN. He said it is common sense that everyone in the Center must join the DAN. If there is anyone who against the DAN's policy he would received severe punishment not only for himself but also for his family in Japan. He also said he would take action on the people who do not want to join the DAN, by the name of the DAN and Jap Govt.

I tried to resign with an excuse such as physical reason or my mission as a block manager, but it was not accepted. Since that time I ought to know that I was suspected as 'white Jap' and I was placed under their special watch. One day, Mr Akashi, Obata, Inoue and Yukawa came to my office and told me that I was in the category of 'Dangerous Character' of the black-list. They warned me to resign from block manager's position, otherwise, there is much possibility of attaching by young members of the DAN. They persuaded me to take part of the DAN's activities. I did not resigned Block manager until the last day, so these people often came to my office and watched my movements. I heard that some of them opened personal mail at my office while I was absent from there. They deprived me of all my freedom, and I was threaten with them all the time.

For question #7:-

Please see my answer to your question #6 above, as the circumstances were same as above all the time.

For question #8:-

I do not remembered exactory when it was but it was possibly be around May or June 1944. Every necessary formalities was prepared by Akashi, Obata, Yoshinaga, Inoue, Hamamoto and others, it was not by individuals. I was forcibly asked sign for it.

For question #9:-

On or about May 1945 (I had received letter from Attorney General)

For question #10:-

✓ Please see my answer to your question #8 above. Repatriation and renunciation proceedings were prepared by Mr. Akashi, Obata, Yoshinaga, Inoue, Hamamoto, and others, regardless of my own intention. I was not allowed to say a word because I was in a "Gangerous Character" and under their watch.

For question #11:-

✓ Please see my answer to your question #5. I was forced by those agitators to be answered like it, otherwise, I could not maintained safety and security of myself and the rest of my family in Japan.

I sincerely hope that the statement above would meet the most favorable consideration by the Department of Justice and enable me to obtain administrative clearance this time.

I again want to thank you very much for your great help and assistance on my case.

Very truly yours,

Yuzo Takagi

OCT 7 1958

Mr. Yuzo Takai
1167 Takeura, Funakoshi-cho
Aki-gun, Hiroshima-ken
Japan

Dear Mr. Takai:

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,

Enc.

OCT 7 1958

Mr. Yuzo Takai
1167 Takeura, Funakoshi-cho
Aki-gun, Hiroshima-ken
Japan

Dear Mr. Takai:

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,

Enc.

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

Yuzo Takai
1167, Takeura, Funakoshi Cho
Aki Gun, Hiroshima Ken,
Japan.

October 17, 1958

Dear Mr. Collins:

I am returning herewith via air mail the original of the affidavit which I have received from you on 13 October 1958 and I have sworn to it before the U.S. Consul in Kobe, Japan, for your necessary actions.

There are some corrections in my affidavit, as follows;

a. For Item 10 (A), page 4.

"I believed everyone in interment camp was deportable and it was better to go to Japan in voluntary way because of how it would appear on record when we arrived in Japan. This way I would not be taking risks being regarded suspiciously upon arrival"

TO READ

"I believed everyone in interment camp was deportable and it was better to go to Japan in voluntary way because of how it would appear on record in the U.S. Immigration Office as I believed a word of "Deportation" would means the worst record for any immigrant. This way I would not taking risks being regarded as deportee by the U.S. Government."

b. For Item 10 (B), page 4.

ADDED

Hqs, U.S. Army Garrison, Camp Kure; 1957 to date.

If you think the above are worth corrections, please do so, otherwise, just leave the items as they are now.

I wish to express my deep gratitudes for verything you have done for me, and I do hope that the affidavit enclosing herewith is to meet the most favorable considerations by the U.S. Government and to obtain administrative clearance as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Yuzo Takai

also statement
added
per memo
but

added

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

October 23, 1958

(VIA AIRLETTER)

Mr. Yuzo Takai
1167, Takeura, Funakoshi-cho
Aki-gun, Hiroshima-ken
Japan

Dear Mr. Takai:

The Affidavit forms you recently sent to me have been examined and compared with the records in my office. The forms appear 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.

As soon as the Justice Department informs me of its decision I shall let you know. Because of the fairly large number of affidavits of other renunciants also being processed it probably will take several months before a final decision in your case is made by the Justice Department.

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

If the Justice Department clears you by this administrative method I shall send you a copy of the letter it transmits to the State Department so that you can file the copy of that letter with the U.S. Consul at the time you make an application to him for a U.S. passport. If the passport then issues you will be able to return to the United States as a U.S. citizen.

If the Justice Department does not clear you for passport purposes you, nevertheless, then can apply to a U.S. Consul in Japan for a "Certificate of Identity" and I will set your trial for hearing in court and send to you or to the Consul a statement from the Clerk of the Court showing that your individual hearing will be held within six months. You then can return to the U.S. on that certificate for your trial.

Very truly yours,

YUZO TAKAI
1167, TAKEURA,
FUNAKOSHI-CHO, AKI-GUN
HIROSHIMA-KEN, JAPAN

Mr. Wayne M. Collins
220 Bush Street
San Francisco, Calif.

~~same~~ Feb. 7, 1959

Dear Mr. Collins:

I want to thank you very much for your every efforts that have been made on our case, and I shall be very pleased if you are kind enough to answer for my inquiries as follow:

I have sent you my third affidavit form on 18 Oct. 58 and I have received your reply on 23 Oct. 58, informing me that the affidavit was delivered to the U.S. Attorney's Office for processing, and I have been eagerly waiting for word from you as to what decision it was made in my case. But, a friend of mine who sent you his third affidavit in early December 58 had received administrative clearance from you ^{any} about a week ago while I have not yet heard from you. In consequence, I wondering if anything held up in my case, or if the Justice Department does not clear me. If so, please advise me as to what step I must take, as I do hope to go back to the U.S. as soon as possible.

I thank you very much for your kind assistance and advise.

Sincerely, yours

Yuzo Takai

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

PAR AVION
航空

MR. WAYNE M. COLLINS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
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

YUZO TAKAI
1167, TAKEURA,
FUNAKOSHI-CHO, AKI-GUN
HIROSHIMA-KEN
JAPAN

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

March 11, 1959

Mr. Yuzo Takai
1167, Takeura, Funakoshi-cho
Aki-Gun
Hiroshima Ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Takai:

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

~~Such a judgment was entered for you on March 10, 1959. As soon as a large enough number of persons have been cleared administratively such a judgment will be entered for you. When the judgment is entered I shall let you know by letter.~~

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

Wagne M. Collins

Enc.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

rk

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

~~January 19, 1959~~

JAN 30 1959

1146-54-
93-1-1320

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

Attention: Miss Frances Knight
Director, Passport Office

Re: ~~Imm. Matter~~
Your ref: ~~7-135~~

Dear Sirs:

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

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

Yours very truly,

Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By:
Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enclosures:
Copy of affidavit
Copy of letter to
United States Attorney
Northern District of California.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

*Approved
Japan*

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

~~January 19, 1959~~

146-54-
93-1-1320

JAN 30 1959

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

Re: Yuzo Takai

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

Dear Mr. Schnacke:

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

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

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

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

Yours very truly,

Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By:
Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

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

DATA SHEET

Name: TAKAI, Yuzo

Judgment: 3/10/59 Aff. Japan
(Date & kind)

Address: _____

Card: _____

Folder: ✓ _____

*W. Yoshiko (alien)
Bef E-Venture*

Address Information:
(Phone bk., C/D, etc.)

L.A. return to U.S. 9/59

Id ID JUN 29 1960

sister

*Mrs Toshige Doi
3834 West Lexington St.
Chicago, Ill*

Letters, contact, judgment
order, etc.:

Payment information, billing:

Cross reference:

*Q US add -
friend*

*Kimio Nagatani - not in J/D Rg cov
L.A. " " ph/bk Larrie.*

*Sister: Toshige Doi
3438 West Lexington St.
Chicago, Ill.*

*8/10 -
3834 for Samu Doi*

NOTED
JUL 11 1960

Mr. Yuzo Takai

40 VALLEY ST

PASADENA, CALIF

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

JUN 29 1960

Mrs. Toshiye Doi
3834 West Lexington St.
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Doi:

I would thank you to let me know the present address
of Mr. Yuzo Takai
so that final papers concerning his citizenship status
may be transmitted to him. Please use the enclosed card
and self-addressed envelope for your reply to me.

Very truly yours,

W.M. Collins

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

Garfield 1-5827

October 12, 1960

NOV 30 1960
NO ANS

Paying

Mr. Yuzo Takai
40 Valley St.
Pasadena, Calif.

Dear Mr. Takai:

It is time that you paid your obligation to me for legal services rendered to you and for which on June 20, 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 \$ 775.00 on or by December 12, 1960, I will accept that sum in lieu of the sum due on the notes upon which interest has accumulated and thereupon cancel the notes.

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

Very truly yours,

W. M. Collins

Enc: env.

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 Yuzo Takai		Date of Birth May 1, 1919	
2. If born prior to December 1, 1924	(A) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality? No	When	Where
3. If born since December 1, 1924	(A) Was your name ever registered with a Japanese Consulate for the purpose of reserving your Japanese nationality?		
If so, did you thereafter renounce your Japanese nationality?	When	Where	
4. State periods of visits to Japan and purpose of each visit:			
Date		Purpose	
From	To		
1922	1938	Schooling	
5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:			
School		Period of Attendance	
Kubo Primary School, Onomichi-shi		From Apr 1926	To March 1932
Onomichi Business Commercial School		Apr 1932	March 1936
Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary).			
N/A			
6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan? Yes If so, give date May 1943 , and your reasons for so applying:			
1. I simply wished to join my parents who were living in Japan at that time.			
2. Since my answer a "neutral" to Army Questions No 27 & No 28 was rejected by army representatives, in May 1943, I decided to apply for repatriation because I was told by WRA officials that I might be subject to be punished to 20 to 30 years for imprisonment if I showed any desloyal to the U.S.			
7. (A) Have you ever expressly indicated that you would not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States? I am uncertain		Have you ever declined to answer when asked whether you would swear unqualified allegiance? Yes	
Or have you ever given a qualified answer to such question asked at War Relocation Centers? Uncertain 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? No If so, state when you changed your mind and your reasons therefor:			

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

I was hoping that I would be sent to Tule Lake and I believed it had been scheduled by the Government to be sent to Japan.

8. (A)

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

Answer

Yes

No

Period of Membership

Black Dragon Society (Kokuryu Kai)

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

(B) Give reasons for becoming a member:

1. I believed the Hokoku Seinen-Dan was formed for lawful purposes and it was not organized for illegal activities as it was the organization authorised by W.R.A.
2. It was necessary for me to join it for security reasons.
3. I thought that participating in it's activities might help me to prepare for my future life on arrival to Japan following my deportation.

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

I was selected as an officer for a certain office, I could not remembered what sort of office it was, for a short period without my consent.

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

I was stopped taking part in it's activities because I was elected to Block Manager in 1944, soon after the organization formed.

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

1. I believed it was necessary to join it so that I would avoid being harmed by it's members.
2. I also believed it was necessary to join it so that on arrival in Japan following my deportation the Japanese Government and it's people would not finished me.

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

I was failed to discontinue membership because it obviously would prevented me from doing so by the officers of the organization. I simply stopped participating in it's activities by the reasons of "health condition" or "be fully occupied with my own business as Block Manager.

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

I am uncertain, but at around June 1944.

Reasons:-

1. As I was told by WRA officials that I already lost my US citizenship at the moment I signed for Application for Repatriation at relocation center in 1943 I was innocent regarding to renunciation when I was persuading to filled out for "To ask for permission to renounce citizenship" by the members of the organization.
2. I also feared if I did not renounce citizenship I might be punished or subjected to reprisals by the Japanese Government or it's people when I arrived in Japan.
3. Combination of fears arising out of the abnormal condition at Tule Lake Camp at that time.

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

I do not remember what reasons I stated at the hearing, but only I could remembered the reasons I stated before the Hearing Officer was a dictation from the words I was given by the organization officers.

(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:

A movement of Hokoku Seinen-Dan had become an active as they had proceeded individual check to find out whether he had a real intention of renunciation or not. If anyone found failed to filled out application for renunciation he might expelled from resegregation group and his name would be on a Black List, that is to say, the name list who's suspected as desloyal to Japanese Government and it was said that it would be sent to Japanese Government prior to deportation.

(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:

I did not do so because I was interned soon after the date of my hearing completed, and there was no hope withdrawing application in the internment camp.

(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 believed it was not proper thing to do since I joined the mass suits. It was the matter of difficult writing such letter to Attorney General from a person living in Japan.

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

1. I was not desloyal to the United States as I had registered in 1940 for the draft and willing to serve in the armed forces though it was refused by the Government and they classified me as an alien enemy.
2. I also believed that our evacuation and confinement to camp was a rejection by US Governemtn of our American citizenship and we never again would be accepted as citizen, in consequence, I feared I would be kept in confinement for an indefinite period. At the end of the war I would have no place to go except Japan, and in consequence, I believed I had to renounce US citizenship, so that I would avoid being punished or subjected to reprisals by the Japanese Government on arrival in Japan following my deportaion.
3. Answer to Army Questionnaire No 27 & 28 was compulsory, and I was told by WRA officials that if I refused answering for it I might be punished to 20 to 30 years for inprisonment.
4. There were no hope, chance or expectation of being relocated in the U.S. with safety to myself.

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

I have had no place to go except Japan since my renunciation was approved by Attorney General.

As I believed everyone in internment camp was going to be sent to Japan any way I prefered to voluntary-retruning to Japan to avoid deportation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

N/A

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

N/A

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

N/A

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

N/A

Relationship

Name

Branch of Service

Serial Number

Japan

Prefecture of Hyogo

City of Kobe

American Consulate General

SS:

(Signature in full of applicant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of September, 19 54

Service No. 4211

No Fee Prescribed

William A. Mitchell
American Vice Consul

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

AFFIDAVIT

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF AFFIDAVIT

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

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

1. Name Yuzo Takai		Date of Birth May 1, 1919	
2. If born prior to December 1, 1924	(A) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality? No	When	Where
3. If born since December 1, 1924	(A) Was your name ever registered with a Japanese Consulate for the purpose of reserving your Japanese nationality?		
If so, did you thereafter renounce your Japanese nationality?	When	Where	
4. State periods of visits to Japan and purpose of each visit:			
Date		Purpose	
From	To		
1922	1938	Taken as a child.	
1945	Present	See answer to question 10(A).	
5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:			
School		Period of Attendance	
Kubo Primary School, Onomichi-shi		From April 1926	To March 1932
Onomichi Business Commercial School		April 1932	March 1935
Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary). General lower school courses + business classes.			
6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan? Yes If so, give date June 1943 & 1945 , and your reasons for so applying: See attached sheet			
7. (A) Have you ever expressly indicated that you would not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States? Yes, see attached sheet		Have you ever declined to answer when asked whether you would swear unqualified allegiance? No	
Or have you ever given a qualified answer to such question asked at War Relocation Centers?.....If so, give your reasons: Insert from attached sheet			
(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: See attached sheet			

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

I believed I knew about Tule Lake. My reasons are explained in answer to Question 7(A).

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

- (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:

6:

I was evacuated with my sister, Toshiye, from Ventura, California. (My parents were in Japan and also brother and two sisters.) My sister's husband was sick and in the hospital in Gila Camp for over six months.

At Gila Camp, I made request for repatriation. I thought that as a Kibei, with my parents in Japan, I was considered a deportable person, just like an alien. There were all kinds of rumors going around about the hardships that might occur if request were not made. Some men said that there may be a relocation and this meant discrimination and hostility because of the way the public felt about persons of our race.

A relative of mine wrote us about how in 1942, in Colorado, they could not get any job, could not rent anywhere for farming purposes and so they had to live in a small hut in the mountain side. There were other cases of different kinds of discrimination to show the public did not want us around. When Minoru Tsukahara came back to Tule Lake, he told about discrimination while in Ohio in 1943.

At Gila Camp, George Yamashiro, Kibei, Mr. Muruyama, Kibei, Mr. Chogyoji, Kibei and Kaya, Kibei, told me I should make the request. George Yamashiro was president of Gila Seinen Dan. They said that if I did not sign "no" to the army questions and make request for repatriation to Japan that there would be a report made which would get in the hands of Japanese agents, that I would be on a black list and my parents in Japan would be punished by the authorities.

As I remember about the application, an application was made up and submitted through the Gila Young Men and Women's Association.

When later request was made, Mr. S. Akashi, Issei, Adviser of the Hoshi Dan group, said the request should be made, and if I did not do so, I would get in trouble with the Japanese Government - not only myself but members of my family. I was afraid that this would happen and since I felt I could not control the ultimate deportation of myself, if the U.S. Government should decide it was necessary, I was worried to cause my family great punishment.

7(A):

Because of the pressure and confusion of camp life, it has been hard for me to remember about the answers and I believed I changed my answers a few times. ~~At first I said neutral and this was accepted. Then a few days later I was called by an Army representative and was told that my answers would not be accepted and I tried to explain my difficulties. I then gave "yes" answers.~~

There was some meeting about the questionnaire and W.R.A. officials attended. It appeared that the persons who gave "yes" answers would be drafted soon or be freed from camp; those who gave negative answers would be sent to another place because they already lost status and there might be some action taken against them; and repatriation could not be made for persons who gave positive answers.

~~At the same time,~~ The committee of the Gila Young Men & Women's Association decided that its members should give negative answers and the forms would be submitted through the Ass'n., and then I should apply for repatriation. The names of such persons to be sent to the Japanese Government through a person said to be waiting for an exchange ship.

7(A) continued:

As a result of this meeting I ^{put} changed my answers to ~~answer~~ the questions ^{as} "no" - otherwise I had no rights to form for repatriation.

I was worried that if I didn't give "no" answers ~~to one of the ques-~~ it would mean army service and my parents in Japan would get in trouble. George Yamashiro and others like Kaya, Chogyoji and Fukuoka used to come around to my place and they told me that they were checking the persons and how they were conducting themselves and there would be a report made on a list for a resident in camp who was waiting for an exchange ship and the report would show anybody on a black list and such persons would be punished by Japanese agents upon arrival. George Yamashiro and others in the association said giving negative answers was the most safe, reliable way to protect myself and members of my family.

I was afraid of relocation and being sent somewhere to live where it would be dangerous because of the intense public bad feeling against persons of our race. There were also rumors and talk about being drafted which simply meant being persecuted in the armed forces.

I had registered for the draft at Ventura, Calif., in Oct. 1940 and had 3-B classification; later at camp I received a 4-C classification.

7(B):

I would have been willing to do so if I had the chance to be free but under the circumstances ~~of my case~~ (see answer to Question 7(A)), I believed I had to go along as I did because of the peril I was in.

8(B):

I do not have any clear recollection of the time I was in because for one thing as to when I became a member, it was K. Yoshinaga who put my name in. I lived in block 72 where there were a number of active dan leaders. There were leaders such as Mr. Kazuyuki Yoshinaga, Keiji Obata, Mr. Okada and others.

There were several men who said things to make it look bad for me if I did not join - K. Yoshinaga, Sanae Akashi, Issei, block 74, Saburo Bingo, Issei, block 73, Daizo Inouye, block 74. They said I should join, that I was not enough Japanese, and those who do not join will be put on a list that Akashi had and he said my family in Japan might be killed by the kempei-tai. There were a lot of tough men in Ward 7 and I was afraid of a violent reaction if I did not go along with them. Otherwise I could not stay in camp securely unless I became a member and I had nowhere to go if they threw me out of camp. They changed the name of the organization too.

8(C):

Once I was told by George Yoshinaga and M. Shimazaki, roommates and powerful members of the Ward 7 Branch of the Seinen Dan, that I was elected as an officer for a certain department of the Branch office but I refused to accept it because I was holding a position as a block manager of block 72.

Since my refusal of their offer I was called by them as "White Jap" etc., but I never attended its meeting, though they often asked me to appear

8(C) continued:

as officer. I was approached by a few dan members, probably sent by its headquarters, to persuade me to resign from my post as block manager and to accept their offer to become an officer of the branch office. I refused. I realized that they were keeping tab on my activities and I was afraid of an attack so I decided to cut my hair short. I knew I was suspected in the eyes of the dan because I did not resign from the manager's post which was a position they thought of as spy to the W.R.A. and I never attended morning exercises but obtained a medical certificate to avoid them.

I was very surprised when I was later sent to Santa Fe because I could not see any reason to be considered as an active member of the Seinen Dan. However, the fact that I was in the same room with G. Yoshinaga, leading member of the branch, may have had something to do with it.

8(F):

I was scared to stop membership outright. I just didn't participate in activities for reasons like "health condition" or "fully occupied with my own business as block manager".

Men like Obata, Bingo, Akashi and others, Issei in blocks 72, 73 and 74, warned me about dropping out and said my family in Japan would suffer. I believe it was Mr. Sato, Issei, who tried to quit and he was attacked twice. Mr. Kurihara was also mistreated.

9(A):

The influence and pressure of the dan leaders and their powerful ring was too much to get away from altogether. This was the case throughout my camp life. (See answers to prior questions). I believe it was Akashi and his group that got my name on a list for getting form.

There were all kinds of rumors going about, just as when repatriation request was made. A group in the dan talked about the dangers outside of camp for persons of our race, that by getting the form and renouncing it would mean staying safely in camp and avoiding any possible risk of outside persecution. There had been many incidents of bad treatment by the public against persons of our ancestry and such demonstrations showed that the public did not want us in their midst.

My father, mother, brother and sisters were in Japan and it was drummed into my head that if I didn't act enough like a Japanese in camp - repatriate, renounce, etc., - that my family would suffer the consequences. I had heard that because of my status, I had little chance to remain in this country, regardless of what I might do and that I was deportable and when I arrived in Japan my family and myself would be the subjects of Japanese courts and get severe punishment, imprisoned or executed. Mr. Obata of block 72 and his followers talked about the perils ahead of me if I did not renounce.

Mr. George Yoshinaga, block 72, truckdriver, and Mr. S. Bingo, block 74, kitchen worker said my name would be on a list and notification would be made to the Japanese Government. Mr. Akashi, Mr. Uchida and many others talked in this same way.

I was scared of the power of the dan leaders and the way they could make trouble, (see answer to Question 8), of the Hokoku Seinen Dan, the Hoshi Dan and the Manzanar Group. The men connected with these

9(A) continued:

groups were always keeping their eyes on me, especially after I was elected block manager for block 72. They were men such as Mr. Akashi, Mr. Obata, Mr. Bingo, Mr. Uchida, Mr. Sasaki, and others. These men said I was to do as they wanted - otherwise I had to risk my life staying in the camp. I heard about others who had received rough treatment in camp for disobeying dan instructions. I had been called "White Jap," "traitor," and "kokuzoku," and I was afraid that with so much suspicion of me that I could not hold up against the fanatics.

It was a difficult block I lived in because of the strong dan influence and propaganda. Mr. Hamamoto, Kibei, block 72, came daily to the office and checked who renounced. During a meeting, three members from Manzanar came around saying I did not attend and I was not loyal to the cause. I was scared I would be beaten. Yoshinaga and Inouye were judo experts. I was called "Inu" by some Manzanar gang as I did not go out on exercises and failed to attend the meeting. All of Yoshinaga's friends came to my barracks and asked me about renouncing. Mr. Obata, Issei, did some checking about and snooping around and took down my name.

I saw no point in standing up to the numbers against me. If I refused they would have found out about it and I would have been in danger of any sudden fanatic movement against me. And I thought that it would do no good anyway because with my status the way it was and parents and family in Japan, I believed the U.S. Government and the public viewed me and treated me as an alien, a deportable person at the convenience of the Government agents. My mind was filled with thoughts of danger to myself, my parents and the little prospect I had in the future to live in safety.

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

I believed the Hokoku Seinen Dan was formed for lawful purposes and it was not organized for illegal activities as it was the organization authorized by W.R.A.

- (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? **Uncertain**
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:

The reasons I gave to the officer were the reasons the organization dictated by the organization officers which they told us to say and I was afraid not to say them. I was picked up and sent to Santa Fe in Dec. 1944.

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

My answer to Question 9(A) covers period while I was at Tule Lake - before being sent to Santa Fe.

2 2 1

- (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:

I was interned and there was no hope of withdrawing application while in internment camp.

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

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

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

I believed everyone in internment camp was deportable and it was better to go to Japan in voluntary way because of how it would appear on record when we arrived in Japan. This way I would not be taking risks being regarded suspiciously upon arrival.

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

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

I have worked for Australian and British authorities at Kure; 1946-1957.

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

I enlisted (or was drafted) on _____ in the _____; my Serial number is _____;
State the date State the Branch of Service
I still am in such service _____; I was released from active duty on _____ and received my Discharge
Answer Yes or No
on _____

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

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

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

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

Relationship	Name
Branch of Service	Serial Number

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

/s/ Yuzo Takai

(Signature in full of applicant)

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

Service No.
Tariff No. 58(a)
Fee Paid: Gratis

/s/ Howard B. Crottinger
Vice Consul of the United States of America

U.S. Consulate General Seal
Kobe-Osaka, Japan

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

AFFIDAVIT

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF AFFIDAVIT

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

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

1. Name Yuzo Takai		Date of Birth May 1, 1919	
2. If born prior to December 1, 1924	(A) Have you ever renounced Japanese nationality? NO	When	Where
3. If born since December 1, 1924	(A) Was your name ever registered with a Japanese Consulate for the purpose of reserving your Japanese nationality?		
If so, did you thereafter renounce your Japanese nationality?	When	Where	
4. State periods of visits to Japan and purpose of each visit:			
Date		Purpose	
From	To		
1922	1938	Taken as a child.	
1945	Present	See answer to Question 10(A).	
5. Give details concerning any formal education in Japan:			
School		Period of Attendance	
Kubo Primary School, Onomichi-shi		From April 1926	To March 1932
Onomichi Business Commercial School		April 1932	March 1935
Specify subjects studied (attach additional sheet if necessary).			
6. Have you ever made application for repatriation to Japan?.....If so, give date... June 1943 & 1945 , and your reasons for so applying: See attached sheet			
7. (A) Have you ever expressly indicated that you would not swear unqualified allegiance to the United States? Yes, see attached sheet		Have you ever declined to answer when asked whether you would swear unqualified allegiance? No	
Or have you ever given a qualified answer to such question asked at War Relocation Centers?..... NoIf so, give your reasons:			
(B) If your answer to any of the questions in (A) is affirmative, then did you ever subsequently change your mind and express your willingness to swear an unqualified allegiance or would you have been willing to do so if an opportunity had been afforded you?..... YesIf so, state when you changed your mind and your reasons therefor: See attached sheet			

WRA
FBI

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

I believed I knew about Tule Lake. My reasons are explained in answer to Question 7(A).

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

(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:

6:

7(A) continued:

I was evacuated with my sister, Toshiye, from Ventura, California. (My parents were in Japan and also brother and two sisters.) My sister's husband was sick and in the hospital in Gila Camp for over six months.

I was worried that if I didn't give "no" answer to one of the ques- At Gila Camp, I made request for repatriation. I thought that as a Kibei, with my parents in Japan, I was considered a deportable person, just like an alien. There were all kinds of rumors going around about the hardships that might occur if request were not made. Some men said that there may be a relocation and this meant discrimination and hostility because of the way the public felt about persons of our race.

A relative of mine wrote us about how in 1942, in Colorado, they could not get any job, could not rent anywhere for farming purposes and so they had to live in a small hut in the mountain side. There were other cases of different kinds of discrimination to show the public did not want us around. When Minoru Tsukahara came back to Tule Lake, he told about discrimination while in Ohio in 1943.

At Gila Camp, George Yamashiro, Kibei, Mr. Muruyama, Kibei, Mr. Chogyoji, Kibei and Kaya, Kibei, told me I should make the request. George Yamashiro was president of Gila Seinen Dan. They said that if I did not sign "no" to the army questions and make request for re-patriation to Japan that there would be a report made which would get in the hands of Japanese agents, that I would be on a black list and my parents in Japan would be punished by the authorities.

As I remember about the application, an application was made up and submitted through the Gila Young Men and Women's Association.

When later request was made, Mr. S. Akashi, Issei, Adviser of the Hoshi Dan group, said the request should be made, and if I did not do so, I would get in trouble with the Japanese Government - not only myself but members of my family. I was afraid that this would happen and since I felt I could not control the ultimate deportation of myself, if the U.S. Government should decide it was necessary, I was worried to cause my family great punishment.

7(A):

Because of the pressure and confusion of camp life, it has been hard for me to remember about the answers and I believed I changed my answers a few times. At first I said - neutral and this was accepted. Then a few days later I was called by an Army representative and was told that my answers would not be accepted and I tried to explain my difficulties. I then gave "yes" answers.

There was some meeting about the questionnaire and W.R.A. officials attended. It appeared that the persons who gave "yes" answers would be drafted soon or be freed from camp; those who gave negative answers would be sent to another place because they already lost status and there might be some action taken against them; and repatriation could not be made for persons who gave positive answers.

Afterwards, the committee of the Gila Young Men & Women's Association decided that its members should give negative answers and the forms would be submitted through the Ass'n., and then I should apply for repatriation. The names of such persons to be sent to the Japanese Government through a person said to be waiting for an exchange ship.

7(A) continued:

As a result of this meeting I changed my answers to one of the questions to "no" - otherwise I had no rights to form for repatriation.

I was worried that if I didn't give "no" answer to one of the questions, it would mean army service and my parents in Japan would get in trouble. George Yamashiro and others like Kaya, Chogyoji and Fukuoka used to come around to my place and they told me that they were checking the persons and how they were conducting themselves and there would be a report made on a list for a resident in camp who was waiting for an exchange ship and the report would show anybody on a black list and such persons would be punished by Japanese agents upon arrival. George Yamashiro and others in the association said giving negative answers was the most safe, reliable way to protect myself and members of my family.

I was afraid of relocation and being sent somewhere to live where it would be dangerous because of the intense public bad feeling against persons of our race. There were also rumors and talk about being drafted which simply meant being persecuted in the armed forces.

I had registered for the draft at Ventura, Calif., in Oct. 1940 and had 3-B classification; later at camp I received a 4-C classification.

7(B):

I would have been willing to do so if I had the chance to be free but under the circumstances of my case (see answer to Question 7(A)). I believed I had to go along as I did because of the peril I was in.

The influence and pressure of the dan leaders and their powerful ring was too much to get away from altogether. This was the case throughout my camp life. (See answers to prior questions). I believe it

8(B):

I do not have any clear recollection of the time I was in because for one thing as to when I became a member, it was K. Yoshinaga who put my name in. I lived in block 72 where there were a number of active dan leaders. There were leaders such as Mr. Kazuyuki Yoshinaga, Keiji Obata, Mr. Okada and others.

There were several men who said things to make it look bad for me if I did not join - K. Yoshinaga, Sanae Akashi, Issei, block 74, Saburo Bingo, Issei, block 73, Daizo Inouye, block 74. They said I should join, that I was not enough Japanese, and those who do not join will be put on a list that Akashi had and he said my family in Japan might be killed by the kempei-tai. There were a lot of tough men in Ward 7 and I was afraid of a violent reaction if I did not go along with them. Otherwise I could not stay in camp securely unless I became a member and I had nowhere to go if they threw me out of camp. They changed the name of the organization too.

There had been many incidents of bad treatment, imprisoned or executed. Mr. Obata of block 72 and his followers talked about the perils ahead of me if I did not renounce.

8(C):

Once I was told by George Yoshinaga and M. Shimazaki, roommates and powerful members of the Ward 7 Branch of the Seinen Dan, that I was elected as an officer for a certain department of the Branch office but I refused to accept it because I was holding a position as a block manager of block 72.

Since my refusal of their offer I was called by them as "White Jap" etc., but I never attended its meeting, though they often asked me to appear

8(C) continued:

9(A) continued:

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I was very surprised when I was later sent to Santa Fe because I could not see any reason to be considered as an active member of the Seinen Dan. However, the fact that I was in the same room with G. Yoshinaga, leading member of the branch, may have had something to do with it.

I was not loyal to the cause. I was scared I would be beaten.

Yoshinaga and Inouye were judo experts. I was called "Inu" by some

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Yuzo Takai

Page 4

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

My answer to Question 9(A) covers period while I was at Tule Lake - before being sent to Santa Fe.

(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:

I was interned and there was no hope of withdrawing application while in internment camp.

(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:

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:

I believed the Hokoku Seinen Dan was formed for lawful purposes and it was not organized for illegal activities as it was the organization authorized by W.R.A.

(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? Uncertain
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:

The reasons I gave to the officer were the reasons the organization dictated by the organization officers which they told us to say and I was afraid not to say them. I was picked up and sent to Santa Fe in Dec. 1944.

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

My answer to Question 9(A) covers period while I was at Tule Lake - before being sent to Santa Fe.

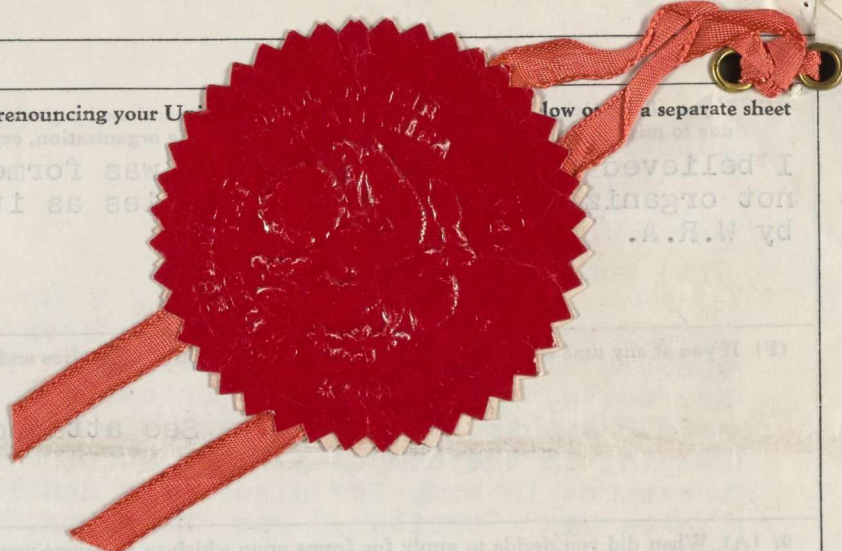
(D) If the fear did not extend from the date of application to the date of approval by the Attorney General, you should state whether you made any effort to withdraw your application, and if not, explain fully:

I was interned and there was no hope of withdrawing application while in internment camp.

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

(F) If there are any other facts which influenced your action in renouncing your U.S. citizenship, explain fully, if necessary.

low on a separate sheet



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

I believed everyone in internment camp was deportable and it was better to go to Japan in voluntary way because of how it would appear on record when we arrived in Japan. This way I would not be taking risks being regarded suspiciously upon arrival.

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

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

I have worked for Australian and British authorities at Kure;
1946-1957.

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

Enlisted (or was drafted) on _____ in the _____; my Serial number is _____;
State the date State the Branch of Service
I still am in such service _____; I was released from active duty on _____ and received my Discharge
Answer Yes or No
on _____

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

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

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

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

Relationship	Name
Branch of Service	Serial Number

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

(Signature in full of applicant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of May, 19 58.

Service No. _____

Tariff No. 58(A)

Fee Paid: U.S. \$ guthi

Local Cy. equiv. ¥ _____

HOWARD B. CROTINGER
Vice Consul of the
United States of America

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

PERSONAL QUESTIONNAIRE

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

- a. State your full name. Yuzo Takai
- b. Male? ☒ Female? ☐ Maiden Name? None
- c. Birth place? Montebello, California Birth date? May 1, 1919
- d. Present address: 204, Kubo-cho, Onomichi-shi, Hiroshima-ken, Japan.

PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS

1. Where did you live before evacuation? Rt 1 Box 20, Ventura, California.
2. What was your occupation before evacuation? Employed as labour in Ventura Citrus Association, Ventura, Calif.
3. Who, if anyone, was wholly or partially dependent upon you for support at the time you were evacuated? No
4. Where did your father and mother reside at the time of evacuation? Japan

Were they aliens? Yes

What were their ages at the time of evacuation? Mother - 52, Father - 64.

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? N.A.

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? Brother-in-law (my sister's husband), suffering from a local disease in Gila Camp, Arizona, stayed in hospital in the Camp over 6 months, from May 1943 to Nov 1943.

5. When and where were you married? In Japan. October 1947.

What is the name of your spouse? (wife) Yoshiko Takai

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

6. What are the names, birthdates and birthplaces of your children?
Daughter - Junko Takai, born June 20, 1948 at Kaitaichi-machi, Hiroshima-ken Japan.
Daughter - Mari Takai, born Aug 22, 1950 at " " " " "

7. What members of your family were evacuated with you? With my sister

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

9. Who of them, if any, were U. S. citizens? My eldest sister
10. Did any of them serve in the Japanese armed forces? No
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? N.A.
12. Did you suffer any property losses by reason of your evacuation? No Did you file a claim to recover losses you suffered by reason of your evacuation? No For what amount did you file your claim? What amount did you receive in settlement of your claims? Did your parents suffer any property losses by reason of evacuation? No If so, for what amount did they file claims? What amount did they receive in settlement of their claims?
13. State whether your husband, father or any other member of your family was interned as an alien enemy after the outbreak of war in an Alien Enemy Internment Camp, for removal to Japan, and, if so, in what camp? No
- When and where were you reunited with such member of your family? N.A.

Re: LEAVES

14. Did you apply for "short term", "seasonal work", "indefinite leave", "student's leave" or "relocation" while you were in a WRA Center? No
- When did you make that application? N.A.
- In what camp were you at that time? N.A.
- Were you denied leave? N.A. By whom? N.A.
- What reasons were given to you for denying your application? N.A.
15. Did you go out for seasonal work or on any leave clearance? No When and where did you go and for what period of time? N.A.
- What type of work did you do? N.A.
- Did you experience any discrimination or persecution while on leave? N.A. If so, state the experience.
- To what Center did you return? N.A.

16. State the names of any members of your family or any of your friends who went out on leave or relocation and experienced discrimination or persecution.

What happened to them? They could not get any job, could not rent anywhere for farming purpose, consequently, they had to lived in a small hut in the mountain-side.

When and where did the occurrences take place? 1942, in Colorado.

From whom or what sources did you hear or learn those things? They, a distant relative of mine, wrote us all about it.

Did you know or learn of any other persons on leave having been subjected to discrimination or persecution? What were their names? Though I heard some other cases I do not remembered any particulars

What happened to them?

When and where did the occurrences take place?

Re: APPLICATIONS FOR REPATRIATION

17. To what Assembly Center were you evacuated? Tulare Assembly Center, California.

18. To what WRA Center were you next transferred? Butte Camp (or No 2 Camp) Gila, Arizona.

19. In what Block did you live there? Block 48.
With whom did you share quarters there? With my sister, her husband and thier child.

20. In what Camp were you when you applied for repatriation to Japan? No 2 Camp ,Gila, Arizona.

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? Exact date not certain but about May 1943.

Did you personally make that application? No If not, who did? An application was made up and submitted through the Gila Young Men & Womens' Association

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

Your husband? No wife? No father? No mother? No brothers? No sisters? No father-in-law? No mother-in-law? No brothers-in-law? No sisters-in-law? No When and in what Center were they at the time they did this?

Did they then fear that the government intended to deport all aliens to Japan?; that it intended to deport all Kibei to Japan?; that it intended to deport all Nisei to Japan?

22. Did you make more than one application for repatriation to Japan, and, if so, when and where did you do so? I made the second one at Tule Lake Center.
Probably an early 1944.
23. What members of your family pressured you into applying for repatriation to Japan?
N.A.
What did they say to you to get you to apply for repatriation? N.A.
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. At the Gila Camp, George Yamashiro, ^{Kibei} President of Gila Young Men & Women's Assn.,
At Tule Lake, S. Akashi, Issei, Adviser of the Hoshidan group.
If those persons were leaders or members of any organization state the name of the organization. As above.
What did those persons tell you to get you to apply for repatriation? If I did not do so my name will be on a black-list and get in trouble with Jap govt not only myself but all members of my family who were in Japan at the time.
25. What did you then believe would happen to you if you did not make an application for repatriation to Japan? All the member of my family may killed or sentenced to a long term imprisonment by the Japanese government.
Were you fearful that if you did not apply for repatriation you would be separated from your husband? N.A. wife? N.A. children? N.A. mother? N.A. father? NA. brothers? N.A. sisters? N.A. or other persons? _____
Were those persons in the same Center with you at the time you applied for repatriation? _____
If any of them were not, state who was not and where they were at the time.
N.A.
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? Yes; that you would be separated from alien members of your family you believed would be deported to Japan? _____
27. Did you make application for repatriation because you believed the Government had no use for you and intended to deport you to Japan because you were a Kibei? Yes; or that it intended to deport you to Japan because your parents were there? Yes; or because your parents were aliens here and that it intended to deport them on an exchange ship to Japan simply because they were aliens? _____; and that they wanted you to be with them and not be separated from them? _____

Re: QUESTIONS 27 AND 28

28. In what WRA Center were you at the time you answered the Army Questionnaire containing Questions Nos. 27 and 28? No 2 Camp Gila, Arizona.
Was the Questionnaire you answered the Army Questionnaire or the WRA Application for Leave Clearance, if you remember? I do not remembered.

29. Did you give a negative answer to Question No. 27? Yes; to Question No. 28? Yes.
Did you refuse to answer Question No. 27? _____; Question No. 28? _____ (Please see the attached paper)
30. Did any members of your family pressure you or threaten you into giving a "No" answer to Questions Nos. 27 and 28 or into refusing to answer those questions? No Who were the family members who did this? _____

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

Did you give a "No" answer to those questions or refuse to answer them because your father? Yes mother? Yes brothers? Yes sisters? Yes or other family members? _____ were in Japan at the time and you feared they might get in trouble with the Japanese government if you were 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? _____ mother? _____ brothers? _____ sisters? _____ or other family members? _____ were in the U. S. but you believed they were to be deported to Japan and that they would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when they arrived there if you had answered "Yes" to those questions? _____ Did you give a "No" answer to those questions because you believed that eventually you would be deported to Japan and you feared that if you gave a "Yes" answer to those questions you would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when you arrived in Japan? Yes

31. Did any other persons pressure or threaten you into giving "No" answers to those questions or into refusing to answer those questions? Yes What are the names of those persons and state whether they were Issei, Kibei, or Nisei and the Blocks in which they lived and the organization, if any, of which they were members? _____

George Yamashiro, Kibei, the president of Gila Young Men & Womens' Association., and 2 or 3 powerful members of the a/m Assn but names & particulars are not known.

What did those persons say to you to get you to give "No" answers to those questions or to refuse to answer those questions? I was told by them that giving a negative answer to the questions is the most safe, reasonable and remarkable way of protecting myself and the whole members of my family.

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? Please see the attached paper.

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? _____

N.A.

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? Yes..... Did you fear that if you were to be drafted you would be discriminated against and be persecuted in the armed forces? Yes..... Did you fear that if you were drafted? Yes..... or relocated? Yes..... you would be permanently separated from members of your family who were to be repatriated to Japan?; from what family members did you fear to be separated?

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

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

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?
George Yamashiro & other powerfull members of the Gila Young Men & Womens' Assn.

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? Not certain.....

41. Did you fear that if you gave "Yes" answers to those questions that you might be attacked and harmed by groups of Issei, Kibei or Nisei in camp? Name the group and its leaders or members from whom you feared this danger? Not certain.....

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.? or opposition to the pressure groups? or for giving "Yes" answers to Questions Nos. 27 and 28? If so, state the names of the persons who were attacked.....
Not remembered

When were they attacked? By whom were they attacked?

43. Did you then believe that if you gave a "No" answer to those questions that you would be allowed to stay in the Center for the duration of the war and in this way you and your

family would be free from danger of persecution by Caucasians? Who told you this?

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

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

46. When and where did you first register for the draft?
April 1941, at Ventura California.

What classification did you first receive? 3-A Did you ever receive a 4-C (alien enemy) classification? Yes When did you receive that 4-C classification?
Feb. or March 1945 (if my memory is not correct)mp

In what Center were you when you received it? Fata Fe, New Mexico.
 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*? Afterward

47. While you were in any WRA Center did you sign a petition addressed to the Attorney General, the President, the Army, the WRA or other governmental agency or agent stating in substance that if you were freed and returned to your home you would fight for the U. S. and give your life if necessary for this country? In what Center were you at the time? I do not remembered

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

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

48. Would you have been willing to swear unqualified allegiance to the U. S. while you were in a WRA Center if the Government had allowed you to return to your home as a free citizen? Would you have been willing to return to your home alone?; without the citizen members of your family likewise being freed from detention?; without the alien members of your family also being freed? Would you have been willing only if the Government would assure you that you would be relocated safe from harm from

Caucasians? Yes; that the citizen members of your family would be relocated safe from harm?; and that the alien members of your family would be relocated safely? Were the alien members of your family willing to return to their homes during the war if the Government would allow them? Were they willing to be relocated elsewhere in the U. S.?

49. Did you keep in touch with your Local Draft Board while you were in a WRA Center? Yes. Did you report to your Draft Board after you were released from camp? N.A.
 To what Draft Board? N.A.
 What draft classification did you finally receive? N.A.
 After your release from camp did you volunteer for service in our armed forces? N.A.
 Were you drafted into the armed forces? No. When; into what branch?; what period of time did you serve?; where did you serve?; what was your Serial Number? Have you received an Honorable Discharge from such service?; what is the date of that Discharge?

Re: MEMBERSHIP IN ORGANIZATIONS

50. Were you at any time a member of the Hoshi Dan?; Seinen Dan? Yes; or Joshi Dan?; at the Tule Lake Center? Yes. When did you become a member? 1944
 How long were you a member? Not certain - about 6 or 7 months
 When did you stop being a member? Dec 1944
 In what Block did you live at the time you became a member? Block 72
 What was the name of your Block Manager? (First name unknown) Surname was OBATA
 With whom did you share living quarters at the Tule Lake Center? With 4 bachelors; Thier names were, George Yoshinaga, Frank Kawamoto & Masaru Shimasaki.
 What organizations were active in that Block? Ward 7 Branch of the HOKOKU SEINENDAN.
 What were the names of the leaders of the organizations in your Block? Gorge Yoshinaga, Head of the Ward 7 Branch. Mr Obata, adviser of the HOSHIDAN.
51. Was your father? or mother? a member of any organizations? No
 Did they persuade you to become a member? No. What did they say to you to persuade you to become a member?
 What other members of your family were members of the Hoshi Dan? N.A.
 Joshi Dan? N.A.
 Seinen Dan? N.A.
 Why did they become members? N.A.
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? George Yoshinaga, Kibei. S. Akashi, Issei. Obata, Issei, S. Bingo, Isei, Uchida, Kibei. T. Hashimoto, Kibei.

53. What did they tell you to persuade you to become a member?
 To be notified to the Jap government as a traitor.
- What did they say would happen to you if you did not become a member?
 To be endangered my life, and the whole members of my family as well.
54. What did you believe would happen to you if you did not become a member? I believed that I could not stay in Camp securely unless I became a member. I had no where to go if they trown me out of the camp.
55. What office, if any, did you hold in the organization? General member
- What duties did you perform? None (Please see the attached paper)
- How did you become an officer? N.A.
- When did you become an officer? N.A.
- From whom did you receive notice that you were an officer? N.A.
- What duties did you perform as an officer? N.A.
- As a member did you attend any morning calisthenic exercises? Yes Approximately how often did you join in the calisthenics? Just a week or so
- Did you attend any of the organization's lectures? Yes Approximately how many lectures did you attend? once or twice What was the nature of those lectures? I do not remembered
- Did you participate in any of their marching demonstrations? If so, how many?
I do not remembered
- Did you attend any other meetings of the organization? No Where and how often?
56. Did you tell anyone you wanted to drop membership? State the names of the persons you told you wanted to drop membership. I do not remembered
- Did anybody warn you that you could not withdraw from membership? Who gave you such a warning? Not certain
- What did they tell you would happen if you dropped your membership or tried to drop membership? To be on a black-list which was said to submit to the Jap government. by an earliest Exchange Ship.
- Had you learned that anyone who tried to drop membership had been threatened or had been beaten up for trying to drop membership? Yes Who, if you know, was beaten for trying to do it? I heard a quite few cases like it but I don't remebered any particula
- What group did you hear was responsible for beating persons who tried to withdraw from membership? I believed it was done by the member of HOSHIDAN & SEINENDAN.
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?
HOSHIDAN, SEINENDAN and other unknown groups.

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? OBATA, BINGO, AKASHI & OHNO, an advisers group which was said to be an element body that holdings a 'blacklist' 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? Who told you this? N.A.
- Did you fear that if you dropped membership your parents who were to be sent to Japan would get in trouble there? N.A.
60. Did you have your hair cut short or shaved? Yes Did you wear any insignia of the organization and, if so, what insignia? Rising-sun, if my memory is correct.
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 No
62. What was the nature of your employment and where did you work while you were in Tule Lake? 1). Coal crew
2). Block-manager of Block 72.
- What were your working hours? unknown Were you working while you were a member of any organization at Tule? Yes What were the names of some of your fellow workers?
1). When I was in Coal Crew - George Yoshinaga. (truckdriver)
2). While I was Block-manager - Miss Setsuko Okada (secretary)
63. Were you, or any member of your family, or any friend attacked by any members of any of the pressure groups at Tule Lake? Who was? Not certain
- When? By whom?

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

64. When did you send a letter to the Attorney General or the Justice Department asking for forms upon which to renounce your citizenship? (Month is not certain) Maybe Aug 1944

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

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

65. Did you send that letter to the Attorney General or to the Justice Department *before* that December 21, 1944 announcement that all the WRA Centers will be closed within a year?

No Did you send it *between* December 21, 1944 and January 29, 1945? No

66. Did you send it *after* the announcement of January 29, 1945, that the Tule Lake Center would be kept open? No

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?

N.A.

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

N.A.

(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.

N.A.

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

being separated from *citizen members* of your family, such as your wife? husband? children? who you believed would have to relocate in the U. S.? or who you believed would be deported to Japan?; (c) fear of being deported yourself because you had given negative answers to Questions Nos. 27 or 28 and were considered a disloyal person?; (d) fear of threat or harm to yourself? or your wife? or husband? or children? or mother? or father? or other members? of your family from gangs in the Center?; (e) fear of mistreatment or physical harm from the Government or its agents?

68. Did the announcement of December 21, 1944, that all the WRA Centers would be closed within a year cause you to send that letter to the Justice Department? No. Did you read that announcement in the Newell Star? Yes; from a bulletin board?; or learn about it from the Block Manager?; or from other persons and, if so, name the persons:

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

Had you heard of any relocated persons being discriminated against?; refused work? 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? Not certain

What were the names of the persons who had been mistreated and state what it was that happened to them. Not certain

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?
An advisers group of the HOSHIDAN

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?
N.A.

72. Were any members of your family in fear of what might happen to you or to them if you did not send such a letter and, if so, state of what or of whom they were in fear?
N.A.

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

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

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

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. N.A.

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

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

 What did they fear or say to you to get you to send that letter? N.A.

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

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

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

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? N.A.

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. N.A.
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?, husband?, father? Yes, mother? Yes, children?, brothers? Yes, sisters? Yes, other members of your family? (who were in Japan at that time)
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? Whole member of my family & myself would be on the subject of Jap Court and may get severe punishments
- State what members of your family told you this. N.A.

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? Mr OBATA, Issei, lived in Block 72, an adviser to the HOSHIDAN & SEINENDAN.

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

N.A.

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?

N.A.

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.

N.A.

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.

N.A.

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. OBATA & S. Akashi, Block 72 & 74, an adviser to HOSHIDAN & SEINENDAN.

George Yoshinaga, Block 72, an active member of the SEINENDAN.

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.

N.A.

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, Mother, Brother and Sisters.

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? Yes; Kempeitai? Yes; Army? Yes; Neighborhood Associations? Yes; other agencies?

What did you fear would happen to you or to them? To be on a subject of the Jap court and would get a severe punishment.

Did you believe that you or they would be put in prison? Yes; internment camp?; be forced to work as slave laborers? Yes; 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. George Yoshinaga, Block 72, Kibei, truckdriver.

S. Bingo, Block 74, Issei, Kitchen worker.

What did they tell you would happen to you if you didn't send that letter? My name will be on a 'black-list' and notify to the Jap government.

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

Who were the Issei leaders of those organizations? Not certain.

The Kibei leaders? I do not remembered who was a headman of the HQ of the SEINENDAN, but I remembered that a headman of the Ward 7 Branch was
The Nisei leaders? George Yoshinaga.

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? George Yoshinaga, Mr. OBATA, Mr. AKASHI, Mr. BINGO, Mr. UCHIDA and many others

Were you in fear of the leaders of any of the organizations at Tule? Yes. Were you in fear of the members of any of the organizations? Yes. Of what organizations were you in fear? The HOKOKU SEINEN DAN, The HOSHI DAN & The Manzanar Group

of what leaders were you in fear? For the HOSHI DAN - AKASHI, OBATA, BINGO, OHNO. For the SEINEN DAN - G.Yoshinaga, INOUE, UCHIDA & others.

of what members were you in fear? Mr. Sasaki & Mr. Saika - they were, I am not certain but one of the members of Manzanar Group.

Why were you in fear? Because they were always keeping thier eyes on me, especially after I was elected as a Block-manager for Block 72.

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? N.A.

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. Though I heard such a case but I do not remembered all particulars.

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? If so, what were their names and state what they said to you. Names are as stated in para 92 in this sheet. They said to me that just do what they wanted; otherwise, I had to risk my life staying in the camp.

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. N.A.

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? Yes; Seinen Dan? Yes; Joshi Dan?; Manzanar gang? Yes; 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. Hoshi Dan, Seinen Dan & Manzanar gang.

97. While you were in Tule were you ever called an inu?; a spy?; a stooge?; an informer?; a White Jap?; a traitor?; kokuzoku?; or other names?, for not doing what the organizations wanted you to do? What names were you called? White Jap, traitor & Kokuzoku.

Were you in fear of being called such names? Yes. What were the names of the persons who called you such names? Names are not certain, but, a several youngmen, they were likely the member of the Seinen Dan, who came to my office, Block-manager's office in Block 72, called me as a traitor, White Jap etc when I refused thier offer of leaving my position as a Block-manager.

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? What were their names?
A many times. OBATA, AKASHI, BINGO, OHNO, UCHIDA, YOSHINAGA and others.

Did anyone check up on your mail in the block manager's office to see whether or not you had sent such a letter or had received an answering letter from the Justice Department?

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

No one could check the mail because I was the Block-manager.

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

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.
I do not remember

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?
I do not remember

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

Re: RENUNCIATION HEARING

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

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

Was your hearing officer a man? Yes; a woman? Did you have an interpreter at your hearing? No Did you need one? No

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

U. S.? What, in substance, did you tell the hearing officer as reasons why you wanted to renounce your citizenship? As far as I remembered I did not give him any reason for renunciation. If my memory is correct, I was told by the hearing officer to sign the documents, without questioning me.

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. Mr OBATA & Akashi, both were Issei, gave me some idea for answering at the hearing but I could not cared of it.

103. Did the hearing officer tell you that you did not have to renounce your citizenship in order to go to Japan? No. Did you believe this? Were you in fear of the hearing officer? Why?

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? If I told him the truth my renunciation would be cancelled, and then, soon or later, the matter should be known by the HOSHI DAN and SEINEN DAN.

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

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

105. Were you in fear that if your renunciation was not accepted you would be in danger of harm from any of the leaders or members of any of the pressure groups at the time you had your renunciation hearing? Yes. Had the leaders or members been removed to other camps at the time you had your hearing? No. Were some leaders and members still in camp at the time you had your hearing? What were the names of those who were still in camp? Complete members of both HOSHI DAN & SEINEN DAN.

.....; in your Block? Both HOSHI DAN & SEINEN DAN Branches. Were you in fear of them? Yes

106. Were you removed from Tule Lake Center to Bismarck?; Santa Fe? Yes; When?; with what groups: the 1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th groups? the 1st. What members of your family remained at Tule Lake? N.A.

What other members of your family were removed from Tule Lake Center to Bismarck? N.A.; 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? **N.A.**

State when and where you were re-united with them? **N.A.**

Name the other members of your family who renounced citizenship.

N.A.

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? **N.A.** Did you fear that those family members would be deported to Japan and that if you gave such answers you would be re-united with them and be deported along with them?

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

Re: MITIGATION HEARING

109. Did you have a "mitigation hearing" between December, 1945, and April, 1946? **No**. 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. **N.A.**

Were the members of your family with you in the same Center at the time of this hearing? From what members of your family were you then separated?

N.A.

Where were those members of your family at the time of your mitigation hearing? **N.A.**

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? **N.A.**

When and where were you re-united with them? **N.A.**

When were you released from detention? November 1945 In what camp
 were you when you were released from detention? Santa Fe 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 the family accompanied them to Japan? N.A.

When were you placed on the "free list"? N.A. If your parents,
 spouse or other family members were placed on the free list, state when they were placed on
 that list and the camp from which they relocated.

Date: August 30, 1950,

Yuzo Sakai
 Signature

204 Kubo Cho, Onomichi Shi
Hiroshima Ken, Japan

Address

Telephone Number

(An additional statement to the question No 29)

I could not remembered whether or not I gave a negative answer to both Questions No 27 and 28 as I changed my mind for three or four times, as follows;

- 1). Firstly I gave a "Strict Neutrality" answers to both two Questions, and was accepted.
- 2). A few days later I was called up by an Army representative and was told that my answers would not be accepted, then I had tried all my best explaining them that the answers I stated was very truly one as I would not have any intention to against any of countries during the war time and asked them to allow me to stand neuter. They said to me that I could stand neuter regardless of whether or not I gave a positives answers to those Questions. Then I gave a positive answers to both No 27 and No 28 Questions on the spot.
- 3). Of those days, I attended a discusion meeting regarding to the Army Questionnaire, sponsered by the Gila Young Men & Womens' Association, (or Gila DANJO SEINEN DAN) of No 1 Camp Gila, Arizona. The W.R.A. officials who attended this meeting were revealed the following observations:
 - a). Those who gave a positive answers to the questions would be drafted soon or later, or be freed from the camp.
 - b). Those who gave a negative answers to the questions would possibly be sent to another place because he already lost his citizenship of the U.S. at the moment he gave a negative answers to the questions. The WRA official also revealed his opinin that there is much possibility that the US government would take some actions on those who considered as desloyal to the US.
 - c). Those who gave a negative answers should apply for repatriation because they are completely a alien.
 - d). Repatriation can not be applied by the person who gave a positive answers to the questions.
- 4). After this meeting ended, the following were adopted by the committee of the Association:-
 - a). Whole members of the Assoc should give a negative answers to both two questions, then apply for repatriation immediately.
 - b). Repatriation forms will be submitted through the Association
 - c). The names who applied for repatriation would be sent to Japanese government through a person who was said a one of Japanese diplomatic body living in Gila camp and waiting for an Exchange ship.
- 5). As a result of this meeting I changed my mind again and I gave a negative answer to one of them, I could not remember whether it was the Question No 27 or No 28, in order to obtain a form for repatriation, otherwise, I have no rights to apply for it.

(An additional statement to the question No 32)

- 1). If I did'nt give 'No' answer to one of the two questions I have to serve the army during the war time, and whole member of my family in Japan would get in trouble with the Japanese government.
- 2). George Yamashiro, president of the Gila Young Men & Womens' Association and other executive members; namely Kaya, Chogyoji and Fukuoka, used to came around to my place and they told me that they are checking the people who acting against the Jap government by a request of a certain resident in the camp who is said to be one of Japanese government diplomatic body and waiting for an exchange ship. If any one on his black-list would get sever punishment by the Jap government not only himself but also all the member of his family.

(An additional statement to the question No. 55)

I once was told by George Yoshinaga and M. Shimazaki, a room mates and a powerfull members of the Ward 7 Branch of the SEINEN Dan, that I was elected as an officer for a certain department of the Branch office but I refused to accept it because I was holding a position as a blockmanager of Block 72.

Since my refusal of thier offer I was called by them as "White Jap" etc but I never attended its meeting, though they often asked me to appear the meeting as officer of the branch office.

I was threaten by the active members of the SEINEN DAN, names not known, who likely sent by its Headquarters, to persuade me to resign from my post as blockmanager and to accept thier offer to become an officer of the branch office. I of course refused it too. Since then I ought to realized the fact that a many of thier eyes have been keeping on my activities and I was in fear of attacking by them, so I determind myself to cut my hair short, wearing a insignia with a purpose of camouflaging thier eyes.

I knew I was the one of very suspicious man by the eyes of the SEINEN DAN, because I did not resign from a managers post dispite of thier strong warnings, which is the position they think of a spy to the W.R.A. and I never attend to morning exercise by obtaining a medical certificate.

I was very surprised when I was sent to Santa Fe Camp by the first group because I could not see any reasons to be considered as an active member of the SEINEN DAN, however, the fact that I was in the same room with G.Yoshinaga, leading member of the branch, was the only reason that I can think of it, or my name as an officer could be still left in the record of the branch office documents though I never accepted nor participate any activities of the SEINEN DAN.

Processed 3/27/57 - Regelt #57

PERSONAL QUESTIONNAIRE

72

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

- a. State your full name. YUZO TAKAI
- b. Male? ☒ Female? ☐ Maiden Name?
- c. Birth place? Montebello, Calif. Birth date? May 1, 1919
- d. Have you ever renounced Japanese Nationality? No. When?
Where?
- Have you ever visited Japan? yes When? 1922 - 1938
Dec, 1945 to present
- Did you attend school in Japan? yes When? 1928 - 1937
- How long? 9 years What Schools? Grammar School - 6 yrs
- Period of attendance: Commercial School 3 years

PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS

1. Where did you live before evacuation? Ventura, California
2. What was your occupation before evacuation? citrus association worker
3. Who, if anyone, was wholly or partially dependent upon you for support at the time you were evacuated? none
4. Where did your father and mother reside at the time of evacuation? Japan
- Were they aliens? yes
- What were their ages at the time of evacuation? father 66; mother 54
- Were your parents both evacuated also? no Was either of them in ill health while in a WRA Center? Was either of them hospitalized while in a WRA Center? If so, when and in what Center?
- Were you or any other members of your family in ill health while in a WRA Center? no If so, state who was, and, if hospitalized, state when, for what period of time, and in what Center?
5. When and where were you married? 1947 at Japan
- What is the name of your spouse? Yoshiko

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

6. What are the names, birthdates and birthplaces of your children? Junko - 1948 at Japan; Mari - 1950 at Japan
7. What members of your family were evacuated with you? (Wife, husband, children, father, mother, brothers, sisters, father-in-law, mother-in-law) my sister - Toshige Dai.
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, mother, 1 Bros & 2 sisters
9. Who of them, if any, were U. S. citizens? 1 sister
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? _____
12. Did you suffer any property losses by reason of your evacuation? no Did you file a claim to recover losses you suffered by reason of your evacuation? _____ For what amount did you file your claim? _____ What amount did you receive in settlement of your claims? _____ Did your parents suffer any property losses by reason of evacuation? _____ If so, for what amount did they file claims? _____ What amount did they receive in settlement of their claims? _____
13. State whether your husband, father or any other member of your family was interned as an alien enemy after the outbreak of war in an Alien Enemy Internment Camp, for removal to Japan, and, if so, in what camp? none

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

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

When did you make that application? _____

In what camp were you at that time? _____

Were you denied leave? _____ By whom? _____

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

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

What type of work did you do? _____

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

If so, state the experience. _____

To what Center did you return? _____

16. State the names of any members of your family or any of your friends who went out on leave or relocation and experienced discrimination or persecution. Minoru Tsuchihara

What happened to them? he went to Ohio - & I heard he was discriminated

When did the occurrences take place? Ohio, Year 1943 Month _____

Where did they happen? ?

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

from himself after he came back to Dulles Lake

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

What happened to them? _____

When and where did the occurrences take place? _____

Re: APPLICATIONS FOR REPATRIATION

17. To what Assembly Center were you evacuated? Inland Assembly Center - May, 1942.
18. To what WRA Center were you next transferred? Inland Center - Sept, 1942, Inland Center - October, 1943
19. In what Block did you live there? Inland Bldg - 48; Inland - 72
 With whom did you share quarters there? Inland - Toriyama Dai & her husband; Inland - Genzo Yoshinaga, M. Shimazaki, and Frank Kawamoto
20. In what Camp were you when you applied for repatriation to Japan? Inland Center
21. Did you make that application before or after you answered the Army Questionnaire in February or March, 1943? after
 When did you make that application? June 1, 1943
 Did you personally make that application? yes If not, who did? _____
- Did any of the following persons also make applications for repatriation to Japan? Your husband? _____ Wife? _____ father? _____ mother? _____ brothers? _____ sisters? no father-in-law? _____ mother-in-law? _____ brothers-in-law? _____ sisters-in-law? _____ When and in what Center were they at the time they did this? _____
- Did they then fear that the government intended to deport all aliens to Japan? _____; that it intended to deport all Kibei to Japan? _____; that it intended to deport all Nisei to Japan? _____.
22. Did you make more than one application for repatriation to Japan, and, if so, when and where did you do so? Jan 23, 1945 at Spe, N. Mexico
Sept 27, 1945 at Spe, N. M.

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.

at Inla - Genge Yamachiro - Kibei Bkk, Makunagawa - Kibei,
Chogyoji - Kibei, Kaya - Kibei

If those persons were leaders or members of any organization state the name of the organization. Genge Yamachiro was president of

Inla Seinen Dan.

What did those persons tell you to get you to apply for repatriation? They said that if I did not sign no and make a request for repatriation to Japan such request will be given to the diplomats stationed

25. What did you then believe would happen to you if you did not make an application for repatriation to Japan? That I will be put on the Blacklist and my parents in Japan will be punished by the authorities. - I expected this to be true.

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

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

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

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? yes; that you would be separated from alien members of your family you believed would be deported to Japan? _____

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

be separated from them? _____.

Re: QUESTIONS 27 AND 28

28. In what WRA Center were you at the time you answered the Army Questionnaire containing Questions Nos. 27 and 28? Gila
In what Block were you living in that Center at that time? 48
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? _____; Question No. 28? _____
30. Did any members of your family pressure you or threaten you into giving a "No" answer to Questions Nos. 27 and 28 or into refusing to answer those questions? no Who were the family members who did this? _____
What did they say to you to get you to answer "No" to those questions or to refuse to answer those questions? _____
Did you give a "No" answer to those questions or refuse to answer them because your father? yes mother? yes brothers? yes sisters? yes or other family members? _____ were in Japan at the time and you feared they might get in trouble with the Japanese government if you were 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? _____ mother? _____ brothers? _____ sisters? _____ or other family members? _____ were in the U. S. but you believed they were to be deported to Japan and that they would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when they arrived there if you had answered "Yes" to those questions? _____. Did you give a "No" answer to those questions because you believed that eventually you would be deported to Japan and you feared that if you gave a "Yes" answer to those questions you would get in trouble with the Japanese Government when you arrived in Japan? yes.
31. Did any other persons pressure or threaten you into giving "No" answers

to those questions or into refusing to answer those questions? Yes. What are the names of those persons and state whether they were Issei, Kibei, or Nisei and the Blocks in which they lived and the organization, if any, of which they were members? Yamashiro, Kaya, Chogyaji, & Maruyama - cabinet officers of Iwata Seimudan

What did those persons say to you to get you to give "No" answers to those questions or to refuse to answer those questions? They said same thing as request for repatriation; that I be placed on the blacklist.

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 fear we would be regarded as neutral & official asked us to sign either No or Yes. The Iwata Seimudan had a meeting, and all the Kibei were asked to sign No.

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? I feared the consequences outlined by the above leaders.
I feared my parents, Bros & Sisters in Japan might be mistreated.

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

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

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

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

organizations to which they belonged? _____

38. Did you fear that if you gave "Yes" answers to those questions that you would have to stay in camp and be separated from your parents or other family members who were to be deported to Japan because they were aliens or because they had asked to be sent to Japan and you did not want to be separated from them? no 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? WPA official

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? summers

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? _____ 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? Rumors

44. Did you give "No" answers to Question Nos. 27 and 28 or refuse to answer those questions because you had been informed by the WRA or understood that because you already had applied for repatriation to Japan that you did not have to answer those questions? Yes. Who told you this? 1st time neutral; 2nd #27 No #28 YES #3- No, NO.

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

46. When and where did you first register for the draft? Ventura, Calif. Oct, 1940.

What classification did you first receive? 3-B Did you ever receive a 4-C (alien enemy) classification? Yes. When did you receive that 4-C classification? 1945

In what Center were you when you received it? Spe

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? after

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

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

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

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

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

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

Re: MEMBERSHIP IN ORGANIZATIONS

50. (a) Did you ever sign a petition for resegregation (Saikakuri Seigan) while in Tule Lake? yes. When? August
(b) Were you at any time a member of (1) Sokoku Kenkyukai? _____
(2) Sokoku Kenkyu Seinen Dan? yes (3) Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan? _____

Yes (4) Hokoku Seinen Dan? Yes (5) Hokoku Joshi Seinen Dan?

When did you become a member?

How long were you a member?

When did you stop being a member?

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

What was the name of your Block Manager?

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

Gengo Yoshinaga, Shimazaki and Kawamoto

What organizations were active in that Block?

What was the full name of the organization you joined?

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

Kazuyuki Yoshinaga, Nasegawa, Keiji Abata, Akada,

51. Were your father? none or mother? none or brothers? none or sisters?

or father-in-law? none or mother-in-law? none a member of any organiza-

tion? none Did they persuade you to become a member? none What did they

say to you to persuade you to become a member?

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

Joshi Dan?

Seinen Dan?

Why did they become members?

In what Blocks were they living?

52. What are the names of the persons other than members of your family who persuaded or threatened you into becoming a member and state whether such persons were Issei, Kibei or Nisei and state the Blocks in which they lived.

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

If you come to Tule you are a Japanese, and you should be loyal to Japan, and those who do not join are not

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

loyal to Japan. Those who do not join will put on the blacklist & Akashi had it. He said my family in Japan might be killed by the Kempeitai. I feared I might be beaten or might be killed - as there were many English people in Camp 7.

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

I do not know what it was. I heard I was appointed
What duties did you perform? *In this part. I would not participate*
many. Bare activities as was a Bk. Mgr.

How did you become an officer? *probably Koguzuki*
Yoshinaga.

When did you become an officer? *I do not know.*

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

Yoshinaga told me so - & he told me to go to the
What duties did you perform as an officer? *offered meeting. I did not attend any meeting.*
I did not perform any activities at all.

As a member did you attend any morning calisthenic exercises? *No* approxi-
mately how often did you join in the calisthenics?

Did you attend any of the organization's lectures? *Yes* Approximately how
many lectures did you attend? *One or twice* What was the nature of those lectures?

Akashi - probably Nippon Seishin (spirit)

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?

56. Did you tell anyone you wanted to drop membership? *yes* State the names
of the persons you told you wanted to drop membership. *I was scared.*

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) *Ohata, Ohada, Hasegawa,*
Muro, Akashi - all Issei in 72. + 74

What did they tell you would happen if you dropped your membership or
tried to drop membership? *They said my family in Japan be*
killed - & also I will be killed.

Had you learned that anyone who tried to drop membership had been

threatened or had been beaten up for trying to drop membership? *yes* Who,
if you know, was beaten for trying to do it? *Mr. Sato - Issei - he tried*

to quit & he was attack twice
What group did you hear was responsible for beating persons who tried to
withdraw from membership? *?*

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

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? Sanae Akachi. 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 ^{who} when they ^{were in} 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) Sanae Akachi - Issei Block 74.

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? Jan, 1945. Who did it? Shimazaki or Katsunaka. Did you wear any insignia of the organization and, if so, what insignia? Hokoku Seinen dan on sweat shirt.

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? Blush inge - 72

What were your working hours? daily Were you working while you were a member of any organization at Tule? yes In what block? 72 What were the names of some of your fellow workers? Setsuko Akada

Secretary

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

Mr. Sato, Mr. Kurikara,
When? ? By whom? Hokoku Seimu Dan

Re: REQUESTS FOR FORMS UPON WHICH
TO RENOUNCE CITIZENSHIP

64. (a) In what Block did you live in the Tule Lake Center? 72

64. (b) When did you send a letter to the Attorney General or the Justice Department asking for forms upon which to renounce your citizenship?

64. (c) *was 1st group to apply - I cannot recall - Yohmaga*
Chachi + their group put my name into the list,
Where did you get the forms? *and mailed it to the Justice Dept* When? _____

64. (d) In what Center were you at that time? Tule Block _____

Number: 72

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

none

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

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

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

75. Name other persons, not members of your family, who told you that you would be separated from your family if you did not send for the forms and renounce your citizenship and state whether they were Issei, Kibei or Nisei and the Blocks where they lived. _____

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Kempeis were tough in Japan - he imagined if
State what members of your family told you this. Lucy otherwise
he killed

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. all the same people above

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

84. Did you fear that if you didn't send for the forms and renounce your citizenship that you eventually might be drafted into the army while you were in the Center or after you were forcibly relocated which would result in separating you from alien members of your family who were to be sent to Japan because they had asked for repatriation to Japan and wanted to go there? _____ 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 people

87. Name the other members of your family whom you believed would get in trouble there if you didn't renounce your citizenship and state whether they were in the Center with you. none

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

parents, Mrs. & Sister

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

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

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

possibly killed

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

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

Kebu Block 42

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

he came daily to the office checked who renounced - it was a very difficult block

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

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? Sanae Akashi Ben Akh 74

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? yes.
 Were you in fear of the members of any of the organizations? _____. OF
 what organizations were you in fear? Hohoku Seinen dan

of what leaders were you in fear? (State the blocks where they lived)

Yoshinaga⁷², Inouye⁷⁴, Akashi⁷⁴, Buzgo⁷⁴; Obata⁷²,

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

during meeting 3 members from Manzanar came saying
I did not attend & I was not loyal to the cause
 Why were you in fear? I feared I would be beaten

& Yoshinaga & Inouye were judo experts.

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? none

93. If you or any member of your family or any friends were attacked by any of the leaders or members of any of the pressure groups for not doing what the pressure group leaders wanted state the names of the persons who were attacked, the time and place where attacked and by whom. 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? yes. If so, what were their names and state what they said to you. Yoshinaga, Inouye, Akashi,
Obata, Buzgo, Edmamoto came daily and they said
they will harm me if I did not renounce

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. none

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

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

97. While you were in Tule were you ever called an inu? yes; a spy? _____; a stooge? _____; an informer? _____; a White Jap? _____; a traitor? _____; kokuzoku? _____; or other names? _____, for not doing what the organiza-

tions wanted you to do? _____. What names were you called? I was called

"inu" by 3 from the Mayanuma gang-as I did not

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

of the persons who called you such names? go out on experience

failed to attend the meeting.

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? Everyone What

were their names? all the Yoshinaga's lived same family house

& asked me - leaders listed above

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? yes. State the names of the persons

who checked up on you in this manner. Obata Issai

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? yes. State the names of

the persons who did this and whether they were Issei, Kibei or Nisei: _____

Obata Issai & Hamamoto Kibei

99. Were any members of your family or friends attacked, beaten or threatened

for not sending for the forms? yes. Name the persons who were attacked

or beaten. all the people in my block by Yoshinaga, Obata,

Hamamoto, & Ohada.

Were you ostracized for not sending in such a letter promptly? no Did

friends shun or avoid you or refuse to talk to you because you had not

sent for the forms? no. Was your spouse? _____; your children? _____;

or other members of your family? _____ mistreated for your delay in sending

such a letter? _____. What mistreatment did they suffer and from whom?

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

Re: RENUNCIATION HEARING

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

Did you have your hearing before the renunciation of your wife? _____; husband? _____; brothers? _____ or sisters? _____. Did you have it on the same day as your wife? _____; husband? _____. On what date did you have your renunciation hearing? 1st group, in 1945 Was your hearing officer a man? _____; a woman? _____. Did you have an interpreter at your hearing?

had a renunciation hearing. Signed [unclear] picked up by police and sent to SPE.
102. At your renunciation hearing did you tell the hearing officer that you wanted to renounce because you were loyal to Japan, or that you wanted Japan to win the war, or that you were against the U. S. or make other statements indicating loyalty to Japan or disloyalty to the U. S.? _____. What, in substance, did you tell the hearing officer as reasons why you wanted to renounce your citizenship? _____

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

103. Did the hearing officer tell you that you did not have to renounce your citizenship in order to go to Japan? _____. Did you believe this? _____.

Were you in fear of the hearing officer? No hearing

Did you fear to tell the hearing officer the real reasons why you were renouncing your citizenship? _____. What did you think would happen if you had told him the real reasons? _____

104. Did you fear that if you did and your renunciation was not accepted that you would get in trouble with your parents? _____; other family members? _____; who were in Tule Lake? _____; or in some other internment camp? _____

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

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

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

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

_____; in your Block? _____

Were you in fear of them? _____.

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

When? December 27, 1944 with what groups: the 1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th groups? 1st. What members of your family remained at Tule Lake? none

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

to Santa Fe? _____ When? _____

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

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

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

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

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

108. (b) Did you write a letter to the Attorney General or Justice Department asking to cancel your renunciation? _____ 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? none In what Center did you have this hearing? _____ . Was your hearing officer a man? _____; a woman? _____. At this hearing did you tell the hearing officer that you were loyal to Japan or disloyal to the U. S. or words to such an effect? _____. If you did, state why you did this. _____

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

State the relation ship of such person to you _____

State the Serial Number of such person _____

Has such person received an Honorable Discharge? _____

If, before evacuation, or while you were in an Assembly Center or War Relocation Center any person (Caucasian or other) threatened, warned or advised you against returning to your home or against relocating, state the names of such persons and their addresses? 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? Australian British
In what capacity? interpreter Where did you perform your
work? Kure Dates of your employment? _____

1946 — till 1957 —
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 — Fushige Dai — 3438 West Lexington St. Chicago Ill.

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

Los Angeles — Calif to friends place. Kinzo Nagatani
Los Angeles
(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? none When did you file it? _____

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

What reasons did the U. S. Consul give you for refusing to issue you a passport? none

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

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

Where? _____

Date: June 20, 1957

Yuzo Sakai
Signature

204 Kubo-cho,

Onomichi-shi,

Hiroshima-ken, Japan
Address

none

Telephone Number

9/10/58 Yujo Takai Japan R-2

Q 5/29/58 DP
Q 6/20/57

his ltr 9/6/58

J 5/2/57
7/24/58 R

5/5/8 Yuzo Sakai J.

app 9/54 (his)
8/50)

J. 5/57

Rep. - 3

statement

member

Interview -

statement

New -

Q 6/20/57 Tex

Typed 5/16/58 as
Rush

Chicago -
before typing,
to check names
mentioned for any
plaintiffs.
wmc
says OK

YUZO TAKAI

b. May 1, 1919

2 (A) No

4,

1922 1938

Taken as a child.

1945 PRESENT

See answer to Question 10(A).

5.

Kubo Primary School, Onomichi-shi

April 1926

March 1932

Onomichi Business Commercial School

April 1932

March 1936

6.

June 1943 & 1945

(with my sister, Toshiye.

I was evacuated from Ventura, California. (My parents were in Japan and also brother and two sisters) My sister's husband was sick and in the hospital in Gila Camp for over six months.

At Gila Camp, I made request for repatriation. I thought that as a Kibei, with my parents in Japan, I was ~~considered~~ considered a deportable person, just like an alien. There ~~were~~ were all kinds of rumors going around about the ~~hardships~~ hardships that might occur if request were not made. Some men ~~said~~ said that there may be a relocation ~~in place~~ and this meant ~~discrimination~~ discrimination and hostility because of the way the public felt about ~~persons~~ persons of our race.

A relative of mine wrote us about how in 1942, in Colorado, ~~if~~ they could not get any job, could not rent anywhere for farming purposes and so they had to live in a small hut in the mountain side. There were other cases of different kinds of discrimination to show the public did not want us around. When Minoru Tsubakara came back to Tule Lake, he told about discrimination while in Ohio in 1943.

CHECK
NAMES
FOR ANY
PLAINTIFFS

At Gila Camp, George Yamashiro, Kibei, Mr. Muruyama, Kibei, **MR.** Chogyoji, Kibei and Kaya, Kibei, told me I should make the request. George Yamashiro was president of Gila Seinen Dan. They said that if I did not sign "no" to the army questions and ~~make~~ make request for repatriation to Japan that ^{there} ~~A~~ would be

~~that~~

a report ~~would be~~ made which would get in the hands of Japanese agents, that I would be on a black list and my parents in Japan would be punished by the authorities.

As I remember about the application, ~~a request~~, an application was made up and submitted through the Gila Young Men and Women's Association,

Note
Is there
any need to
any more
about request
in view of
justice
objections?

When later request was made, Mr. S. Akashi, Issei, Adviser of the Hoshi Dan group, said the request should be made, and if I did not do so, I would get in trouble with the Japanese Government - not only myself but members of my family. I was afraid that this would happen and since I felt I could not control the ultimate deportation of myself, if the U.S. Government should decide it was necessary, I was worried to cause my family great punishment.

7 A) Yes, see attached sheet

No

No

on attached sheet -

~~_____~~
Because of the pressure and confusion of camp life, it has been hard ~~for~~ for me to remember about the answers ~~_____~~ ^{and} I believed I changed my answers a few times. At first I said - neutral and this was accepted. Then a few days later I was called by an Army representative and was told that my answers would not be accepted and I tried to explain my difficulties. I then gave "yes" answers, ~~_____~~ and I believe ~~_____~~
~~_____~~
~~_____~~

There was some meeting about the questionnaire and W.R.A. officials attended. It appeared that the persons who gave "yes" answers would be drafted soon or be freed from camp; ~~and~~ those who gave ~~_____~~ negative answers would be sent to another place because ^{they} already lost status and there might be some action taken against them; and repatriation could not be made for persons who gave positive answers.

Afterwards, the committee of the Gila Young Men & Women's Association decided that its members should give negative answers and the forms would be submitted through the Assn., and the ~~names~~ ^{person} should apply for repatriation. The names ~~of~~ of such persons to be sent to the Japanese Government through ~~said~~ ^{person} to be waiting for an exchange ship.

~~As a result of this mee~~

As a result of this meeting I changed my answers to one of ~~the~~ ^{the questions} to "no" - otherwise I had no rights to form for repatriation.

I was worried that if I didn't ~~give~~ give "no" answer to one of the questions, it would mean army service and my ~~parents~~ parents in Japan would get in trouble, George Yamashiro and others like Kaya, Chogyoji and Fukuoka used to come around to my place and they told me that they were checking the persons ~~there~~ and how they were conducting themselves and there ~~would~~ would be a report made on a list for a resident in camp who was waiting for an exchange ship and the report would show anybody on a black list and such persons would be punished by Japanese agents upon arrival. George Yamashiro and others in the association said giving negative answers was the most safe, reliable way to protect myself & members of my family.

~~I registered for the draft in Oct 1943, at Ventura Camp, 4th and was S B classification. I later learned that in my classification~~

I was afraid of relocation and being sent ~~some~~ somewhere to live where it would be dangerous because of the intense public bad feeling against persons of our race. There were also rumors and talk about being drafted which simply ~~meant being used up on the front and~~ ~~being persecuted~~ meant being persecuted in the armed forces.

I had registered for the draft at Ventura, Calif., in Oct. 1940 and had 3-B classification; later at camp I received a 4-C classification.

~~7-2~~

7(B)

Yes

I would have been willing to do so if I had the chance to be free but under the circumstances of my case (see answers to Question 7(A)), I believed ~~that I had to go along as I did~~

I had to go along as I did because of the peril I was in.

7(C)

~~I believed I knew about Tule Lake. ~~My reasons are explained in answer to Question 7(A).~~~~

8 A)

Type "X" down "No" column EXCEPT

✓ Hokoku Seinen Dan

See ~~8~~ (B)

✓ Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan

See ~~8~~ (B)✓ ~~SOKOKU KENKYU SEINEN DAN~~

" "

8 B)

I do not have any clear recollection of the time

I was in because for one thing as to when I became a member, it was K. Yoshinaga who put my name in. I lived in block

72 where there were a number of active dan leaders.

There were leaders such as Mr. Kazuyuki Yoshinaga, Keiji Obata, Mr. Okada and others.

There were several men who said things to make it look ~~bad~~ bad for me if I did not join - K. Yoshinaga; Sanae Akashi, Issei, ~~Issei~~ block 74; Saburo Bingo, Issei, block 73, Daizo Inouye, block 74. They said ~~I~~ I should join, that I was not enough Japanese, and those who do not join will be put on a list that Okashi had and he said my family in Japan might be killed by the ~~the~~ kempei-tai. There were a ~~a~~ lot of tough men in Ward 7 and I was afraid of a violent reaction if I did not go along with them.

Otherwise I could not stay in camp securely unless I became a member and I had no where to go if they threw me out of camp. They changed the name of the organization too.

*NOTE
Distinction
does not
include
this*

8 c)

Once I was told by George Yoshinaga and M. Shimazaki, roommates and powerful members of the Ward 7 Branch of the Seinen Dan, that I was elected as an officer for a certain department of the Branch office but I refused to accept it because I was holding a position as a block ~~in~~ manager of block 72.

Since my refusal of their offer I was called by them as "White Jap" etc., but I never attended its meeting, though they often asked me to appear as officer.

I was approached by a few dan members, probably sent by its headquarters, to persuade me to resign from my post as block manager and to accept their offer to become an officer of the branch office. I refused. ~~Since~~ I realized that they were keeping tab on my activities and I was afraid of an attack so I decided to cut my hair short.

I knew I was suspected in the eyes of the dan because I did not resign from ^{the} manager's post which ~~was~~ was a position they thought of as spy to the W.R.A. and I never attended morning exercises ~~by~~ obtaining a medical certificate. *I avoid them.*

I was very surprised when I was later sent to Santa Fe because I could not see any reason to be considered as an active member of the Seinen Dan. However, the fact that I was in the same room with G. Yoshinaga, leading member of the branch, ~~may~~ may have had something to do with it,

8 (D) blank

8 (E) I believed the Hoboken Seinen Dan was formed for lawful purposes and it was not organized for illegal activities as it was the organization authorized by W. R. A.

8 (F) I was scared to stop membership outright. I just didn't participate in activities for reasons like "health condition" or "fully occupied with my own business as block manager".

Men like Obata, Bingo, Akashi ~~H. and~~ and others, Issai in blocks 72, 73 + 74, warned me about dropping out & said my family in Japan would suffer. I believe it was ~~to~~ Mr. Sato, Issai, who tried to quit and he was attacked twice. Mr. Kurihara was also mistreated.

9 A)

Uncertain

The influence and pressure of the dan leaders *and their* ~~and~~ powerful ~~rich~~ *ring* was too much to get ~~away~~ away from altogether. ~~I believe that it was~~ ~~and~~ this was ~~the~~ the case ~~during~~ throughout my camp life. (See answers to ~~other~~ ~~prior~~ prior questions). I believe it was Akashi and his group ~~that~~ that got my name on a list for ~~getting~~ form.

There were all kinds of rumors going about, just as when repatriation request was made. A group in the dan talked about the dangers outside of camp for persons of our race, that by getting the form and renouncing it would mean staying safely in camp ~~until~~ and avoiding ~~the~~ any possible risk of outside persecution. There had been many incidents of bad treatment by the public against persons of our ancestry ~~which~~ ~~who~~ and such demonstrations showed that the public did not ~~want~~ want us in their ~~camp~~ midst.

My father, mother, brother and sisters were in Japan and it was drummed into my head ~~until~~ that if I didn't act enough like a Japanese in camp - repatriate, renounce, etc., - that my family would suffer the consequences. I had heard that because of my status, I had little chance to remain in ~~this~~ country, regardless of what I might do and that I ~~would~~ was deportable and when I arrived in Japan my family and myself would be the subjects of Japanese courts and get severe punishment, imprisoned or executed, Mr. Obata of block 72 and his followers talked about the perils in ~~ahead~~ ahead of me if I did not renounce.

Mr. George Yoshinaga, block 72, truckdriver, and Mr. S. Bingo, block 74, kitchen worker said my name would be on a list and notification would be made to the Japanese Government. Mr. Akashi, Mr. Uchida and many others talked in this same way,

I was scared of the power of the dan leaders and the way they could make trouble, (See answer to Question 8), of the Hokoku Seinen Dan, the Hoshi Dan and the Manzanar Group. The men connected with these groups were always keeping their eyes on me, especially after I was elected block manager for block 72. They were men such as Mr. Akashi, Mr. Obata, Mr. Bingo, *Mr. Uchida* Mr. Sasaki, ~~Mr. Sasaki~~ and others.

These men said I ~~was~~ was to do as they wanted - otherwise I had to risk my life staying in the camp. I heard about others who had received rough treatment in camp for disobeying dan instructions. I had been called "White Japan", "traitor", and "kokuzoku" and I was afraid that with so much suspicion of me that I could not hold up against the ~~strongest~~ fanatics.

It was a difficult block I lived in because of the strong dan influence and propaganda. Mr. ~~1~~ Hamamoto Kibei, block 72, came daily to the office and checked who renounced. During a meeting, three members from Manzanar came around saying I did not ~~at~~ attend and I was not loyal to the cause. I was scared I would be beaten. Yoshinaga and Inouye were judo experts.

I ~~was~~

I was called "Inu" by some Manzanar gang as I did not go out on exercises and failed to attend the meeting. All of Yoshinaga's friends came to my barracks and asked me about renouncing. Mr. Obata, Issei, did some checking about and snoop[ing] around, and took down my name.

I saw no point in standing up to the numbers against me. If I refused they would have found out about it and I would have been in danger of any sudden fanatic movement against me. And I thought that it would do no good anyway because with my status the way it was and parents and family in Japan, I believed the U.S. Government and the public viewed me and treated me as an alien, a deportable person at the convenience of the Government agents. My mind was filled with thoughts of danger to myself, my parents and the little prospect I had in the future to live in safety.

9(B)

Copy of 4-1-44

I do not remember having a hearing. I was picked up by police and sent to Santa Fe. about Dec. 1944.

but see earlier 9

9(B) The reasons I gave to the officer were the reasons the organization dictated by the organization officers which they told us to say and I was afraid not to say them. I was picked up and sent to Santa Fe in Dec. 1944.

9(C)

My answer to Question 9 (A) covers period while I was at Tule Lake - before being sent to Santa Fe.

9 D)

I was interned and there was no hope of withdrawing application while in internment camp.

9 E) blank

9 F) blank

10 (A)

I believed everyone in internment camp was deportable and it was better to go to Japan ~~in~~ in a voluntary way because ~~it would~~ of ^{how} ~~the way~~ it would appear on ~~our~~ record when we arrived in Japan. This way I would not be taking risks of ~~meeting having~~ being regarded suspiciously upon arrival.

10(B) No

I have worked for Australian & British authorities at Kure; 1946 - 1957.

11, 12 blank

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