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SUZUKI, KIN

1952 - 1955

78/177

C

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

April 3, 1952

The Commissioner of Immigration
Washington, D. C.

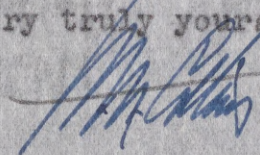
Dear Sir:

In re: Mrs. Kin Suzuki and Family
Chicago, Illinois

Enclosed find three each of original application forms to reopen cause for the purpose of enabling the following Peruvian-Japanese to apply for a suspension of deportation, together with accompanying affidavits of merits and notices of appearance: Mrs. Kin Suzuki and her alien dependent minor children, Felicia Masumi and Rosalia Chieko Suzuki; Kane Suzuki, Angelica Atsumi Suzuki, Olimpia Suzuko and Jose Antonio Manabu Suzuki. An original application form for each is also being sent to the District Director, USI&NS, Chicago, Illinois, inasmuch as the Suzuki family resides at 229 West Scott St., Chicago, Illinois. Notices of appearance had been forwarded previously to the Immigration Office at Chicago.

If the matter is not now pending before you, I would thank you to transmit the enclosed applications for suspension of deportation to the Board of Immigration Appeals if the cause is pending before that Board.

Very truly yours,



Copy to:
USI&NS, Chicago, Ill.

April 3, 1952

District Director
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Post Office Bldg., Van Buren & Canal Sts.
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sir:

Re: Mrs. Kin Suzuki and Family
Chicago, Illinois

Enclosed find copies of applications to
reopen cause and to enable the applicants
to apply for a suspension of deportation,
the originals of which were this date forwarded
to the Commissioner of Immigration, Washington,
D. C.

Very truly yours,

BEFORE THE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS

BEFORE THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION

In the Matter of

No. _____

KIN SUZUKI

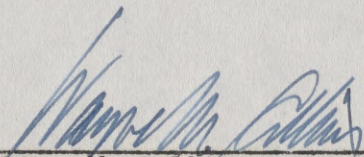
APPLICATION TO REOPEN CAUSE FOR A SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION

KIN SUZUKI

hereby requests

that the deportation proceeding heretofore instituted against her be reopened for the purpose of enabling her to apply for a suspension of deportation under the provisions of Title 8 USCA, Sec. 155 (c) effective as at July 1, 1948, (Public Law No. 863), on the ground that she is and has been, for a period of time in excess of five years, a person of good moral character and that she has resided continuously in the United States for seven years or more and now so resides and was so residing on July 1, 1948, the effective date of said Act.

WHEREFORE, applicant requests that said cause be reopened for the aforesaid purposes to enable applicant to introduce oral and documentary evidence of her eligibility to apply for and to receive the benefits afforded by the provisions of Title 8 USCA, Sec. 155 (c), and regulations thereunder and for the grant of said application for suspension of deportation.


Wayne M. Collins
1701 Mills Tower
San Francisco 4, Calif.

Attorney for Applicant

AFFIDAVIT OF MERITS

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,)
)
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.) SS.
-----)

Wayne M. Collins of said City and County and State, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: that he is the attorney for _____
KIN SUZUKI, the applicant in the foregoing application named; that he is informed and believes and therefore alleges upon such information and belief that the applicant is and has been a person of good moral character for a period of time in excess of five years and has resided continuously in the United States for seven years or more and now so resides and was so residing on July 1, 1948, when Title 8, USCA, Sec. 155 (c), as amended, became effective; that applicant desires to have her deportation proceeding reopened to enable her to apply for a suspension of deportation under the provisions of Title 8 USCA, Sec. 155 (c), by reason thereof, and is ready, willing and able to submit at such reopened hearing oral and documentary evidence demonstrating her said eligibility to apply for and to be granted such suspension of deportation.

Wayne M. Collins
1701 Mills Tower
San Francisco 4, Calif.

Attorney for Applicant.

Subscribed and sworn to before me

this 2nd day of April, 1952.

Notary Public in and for the City and
County of San Francisco, State of California.

My Commission Expires
December 23, 1972

BEFORE THE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS
BEFORE THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION

In the Matter of

ANGELICA ATSUMI
SUZUKI

No. _____

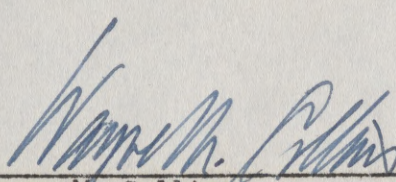
APPLICATION TO REOPEN CAUSE FOR A SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION

ANGELICA ATSUMI SUZUKI

hereby requests

that the deportation proceeding heretofore instituted against her
be reopened for the purpose of enabling her to apply for a sus-
pension of deportation under the provisions of Title 8 USCA, Sec. 155
(c) effective as at July 1, 1948, (Public Law No. 863), on the ground
that she is and has been, for a period of time in excess of five
years, a person of good moral character and that she has resided
continuously in the United States for seven years or more and now so
resides and was so residing on July 1, 1948, the effective date of said
Act.

WHEREFORE, applicant requests that said cause be reopened for the
aforesaid purposes to enable applicant to introduce oral and documentary
evidence of her eligibility to apply for and to receive the benefits
afforded by the provisions of Title 8 USCA, Sec. 155 (c), and regula-
tions thereunder and for the grant of said application for suspension
of deportation.



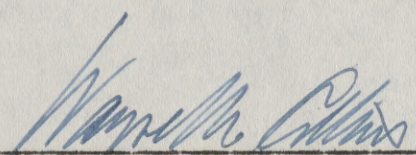
Wayne M. Collins
1701 Mills Tower
San Francisco 4, Calif.

Attorney for Applicant

AFFIDAVIT OF MERITS

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,)
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.) SS.
-----)

Wayne M. Collins of said City and County and State, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: that he is the attorney for _____ ANGELICA ATTUMI SUZUKI, the applicant in the foregoing application named; that he is informed and believes and therefore alleges upon such information and belief that the applicant is and has been a person of good moral character for a period of time in excess of five years and has resided continuously in the United States for seven years or more and now so resides and was so residing on July 1, 1948, when Title 8, USCA, Sec. 155 (c) as amended, became effective; that applicant desires to have her deportation proceeding reopened to enable her to apply for a suspension of deportation under the provisions of Title 8 USCA, Sec. 155 (c), by reason thereof, and is ready, willing and able to submit at such reopened hearing oral and documentary evidence demonstrating her said eligibility to apply for and to be granted such suspension of deportation.

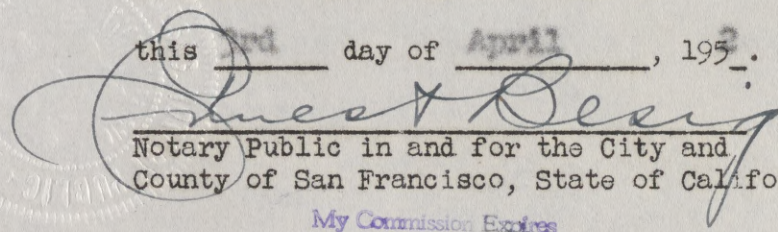


Wayne M. Collins
1701 Mills Tower
San Francisco 4, Calif.

Attorney for Applicant.

Subscribed and sworn to before me

this 2nd day of April, 1952.



Notary Public in and for the City and
County of San Francisco, State of California.

My Commission Expires
December 23, 1952

BEFORE THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION

No.

OLIMPIA SUZUKO SUZUKI

hereby requests

that the deportation proceeding heretofore instituted against her
be reopened for the purpose of enabling her to apply for a sus-
pension of deportation under the provisions of Title 8 USCA, Sec. 145
(c) effective as at July 1, 1948, (Public Law No. 863), on the ground
that she is and has been, for a period of time in excess of five
years, a person of good moral character and that she has resided
continuously in the United States for seven years or more and now so
resides and was so residing on July 1, 1948, the effective date of said
Act.

WHEREFORE, applicant requests that said cause be reopened for the aforesaid purposes to enable applicant to introduce oral and documentary evidence of her eligibility to apply for and to receive the benefits afforded by the provisions of Title 8 USCA, Sec. 155 (c), and regulations thereunder and for the grant of said application for suspension of deportation.

Wayne M. Collins
1701 Mills Tower
San Francisco 4, Calif.

Attorney for Applicant

AFFIDAVIT OF MERITS

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,)
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.) SS.
-----)

Wayne M. Collins of said City and County and State, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: that he is the attorney for OLIMPIA SUZUKO SUZUKI, the applicant in the foregoing application named; that he is informed and believes and therefore alleges upon such information and belief that the applicant is and has been a person of good moral character for a period of time in excess of five years and has resided continuously in the United States for seven years or more and now so resides and was so residing on July 1, 1948, when Title 8, USCA, Sec. 155 (c) as amended, became effective; that applicant desires to have her deportation proceeding reopened to enable her to apply for a suspension of deportation under the provisions of Title 8 USCA, Sec. 155 (c), by reason thereof, and is ready, willing and able to submit at such reopened hearing oral and documentary evidence demonstrating her said eligibility to apply for and to be granted such suspension of deportation.

Wayne M. Collins
1701 Mills Tower
San Francisco 4, Calif.

Attorney for Applicant.

Subscribed and sworn to before me

this 3rd day of April, 1952.

Notary Public in and for the City and
County of San Francisco, State of California.

My Commission Expires
December 23, 1972

BEFORE THE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS
BEFORE THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION

In the Matter of
JOSE ANTONIO
MANABU SUZUKI

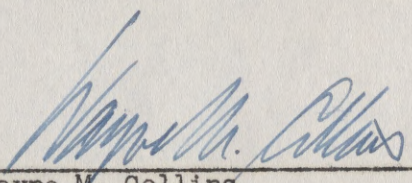
No. _____

APPLICATION TO REOPEN CAUSE FOR A SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION

- JOSE ANTONIO MANABU SUZUKI hereby requests

that the deportation proceeding heretofore instituted against him be reopened for the purpose of enabling him to apply for a suspension of deportation under the provisions of Title 8 USCA, Sec. 155 (c) effective as at July 1, 1948, (Public Law No. 863), on the ground that he is and has been, for a period of time in excess of five years, a person of good moral character and that he has resided continuously in the United States for seven years or more and now so resides and was so residing on July 1, 1948, the effective date of said Act.

WHEREFORE, applicant requests that said cause be reopened for the aforesaid purposes to enable applicant to introduce oral and documentary evidence of his eligibility to apply for and to receive the benefits afforded by the provisions of Title 8 USCA, Sec. 155 (c), and regulations thereunder and for the grant of said application for suspension of deportation.

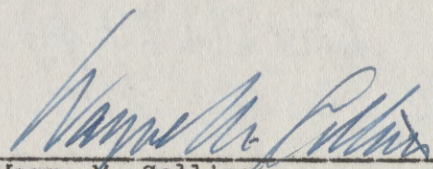

Wayne M. Collins
1701 Mills Tower
San Francisco 4, Calif.

Attorney for Applicant

AFFIDAVIT OF MERITS

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,)
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.) SS.
-----)

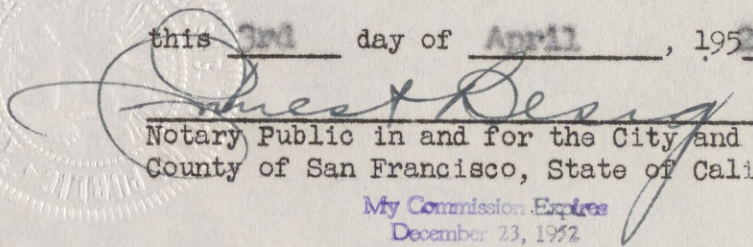
Wayne M. Collins of said City and County and State, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: that he is the attorney for JOSE ANTONIO MANABU SUZUKI, the applicant in the foregoing application names; that he is informed and believes and therefore alleges upon such information and belief that the applicant is and has been a person of good moral character for a period of time in excess of five years and has resided continuously in the United States for seven years or more and now so resides and was so residing on July 1, 1948, when Title 8, USCA, Sec. 155 (c) as amended, became effective; that applicant desires to have him deportation proceeding reopened to enable him to apply for a suspension of deportation under the provisions of Title 8 USCA, Sec. 155 (c), by reason thereof, and is ready, willing and able to submit at such reopened hearing oral and documentary evidence demonstrating him said eligibility to apply for and to be granted such suspension of deportation.


Wayne M. Collins
1701 Mills Tower
San Francisco 4, Calif.

Attorney for Applicant.

Subscribed and sworn to before me

this 3rd day of April, 1952.


Notary Public in and for the City and
County of San Francisco, State of California.

My Commission Expires
December 23, 1952

BEFORE THE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS
BEFORE THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION

In the Matter of

FELICIA MASUMI SUZUKI

No. _____

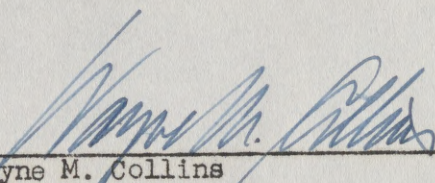
APPLICATION TO REOPEN CAUSE FOR A SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION

FELICIA MASUMI SUZUKI

hereby requests

that the deportation proceeding heretofore instituted against her be reopened for the purpose of enabling her to apply for a suspension of deportation under the provisions of Title 8 USCA, Sec. 155 (c) effective as at July 1, 1948, (Public Law No. 863), on the ground that she is and has been, for a period of time in excess of five years, a person of good moral character and that she has resided continuously in the United States for seven years or more and now so resides and was so residing on July 1, 1948, the effective date of said Act.

WHEREFORE, applicant requests that said cause be reopened for the aforesaid purposes to enable applicant to introduce oral and documentary evidence of her eligibility to apply for and to receive the benefits afforded by the provisions of Title 8 USCA, Sec. 155 (c), and regulations thereunder and for the grant of said application for suspension of deportation.

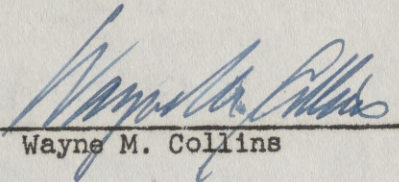

Wayne M. Collins
1701 Mills Tower
San Francisco 4, Calif.

Attorney for Applicant

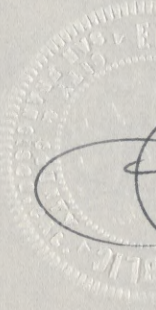
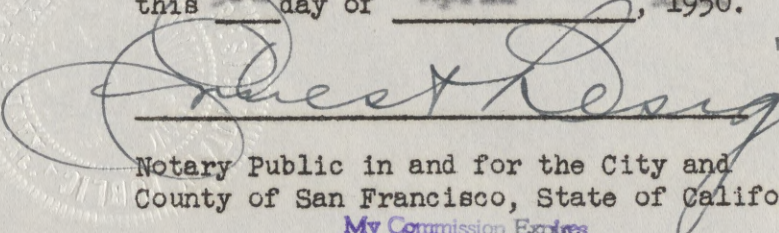
AFFIDAVIT OF MERITS

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,)
)
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.) SS.
-----)

Wayne M. Collins of said City and County and State, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: that he is the attorney for FELICIA MASUMI SUZUKI, the applicant in the foregoing application named; that he is informed and believes and therefore alleges upon such information and belief that the applicant is an alien dependent minor child of KIN SUZUKI, alien parents, ^{who,} each of whom, together with applicant, is eligible to apply for and is applying for a suspension of deportation under the provisions of Title 8 USCA, Sec. 155 (c), on the grounds ^{she} each is and has been a person of good moral character for a period of time in excess of five years and has resided continuously in the United States for seven years or more and now so resides and did so reside when 8 USCA, Sec. 155 (c), as amended July 1, 1948, became effective; that applicant desires to have said cause reopened for the purpose of enabling applicant to submit oral and documentary evidence demonstrating said eligibility to apply for and to be granted a suspension of deportation.


Wayne M. Collins

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 2nd day of April, 1952, 1950.



Notary Public in and for the City and
County of San Francisco, State of California

My Commission Expires
December 23, 1952

BEFORE THE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS
BEFORE THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION

In the Matter of

ROSALIA CHIEKO
SUZUKI

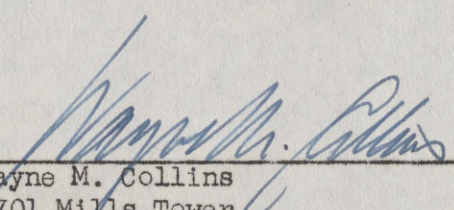
No. _____

APPLICATION TO REOPEN CAUSE FOR A SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION

ROSALIA CHIEKO SUZUKI hereby requests

that the deportation proceeding heretofore instituted against her be reopened for the purpose of enabling her to apply for a suspension of deportation under the provisions of Title 8 USCA, Sec. 155 (c) effective as at July 1, 1948, (Public Law No. 863), on the ground that she is and has been, for a period of time in excess of five years, a person of good moral character and that she has resided continuously in the United States for seven years or more and now so resides and was so residing on July 1, 1948, the effective date of said Act.

WHEREFORE, applicant requests that said cause be reopened for the aforesaid purposes to enable applicant to introduce oral and documentary evidence of her eligibility to apply for and to receive the benefits afforded by the provisions of Title 8 USCA, Sec. 155 (c), and regulations thereunder and for the grant of said application for suspension of deportation.

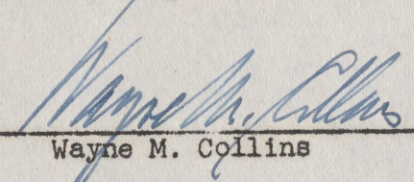

Wayne M. Collins
1701 Mills Tower
San Francisco 4, Calif.

Attorney for Applicant

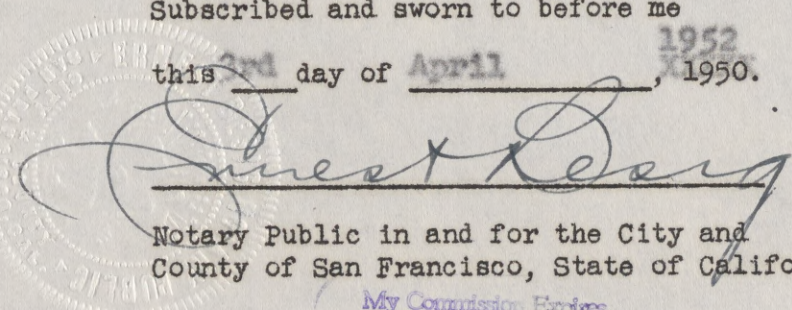
AFFIDAVIT OF MERITS

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,)
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.) SS.
-----)

Wayne M. Collins of said City and County and State, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: that he is the attorney for ROSALIA CHIEKO SUZUKI, the applicant in the foregoing application named; that he is informed and believes and therefore alleges upon such information and belief that the applicant is an alien dependent minor child of KIN SUZUKI ^{who,} alien parents, each of whom, together with applicant, is eligible to apply for and is applying for a suspension of deportation under the provisions of Title 8 USCA, Sec. 155 (c), on the grounds ^{she} each is and has been a person of good moral character for a period of time in excess of five years and has resided continuously in the United States for seven years or more and now so resides and did so reside when 8 USCA, Sec. 155 (c), as amended July 1, 1948, became effective; that applicant desires to have said cause reopened for the purpose of enabling applicant to submit oral and documentary evidence demonstrating said eligibility to apply for and to be granted a suspension of deportation.


Wayne M. Collins

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 2nd day of April, ¹⁹⁵² 1950.


Ernest Leary
Notary Public in and for the City and
County of San Francisco, State of California

My Commission Expires
December 23, 1952

BEFORE THE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS
BEFORE THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION

In the Matter of

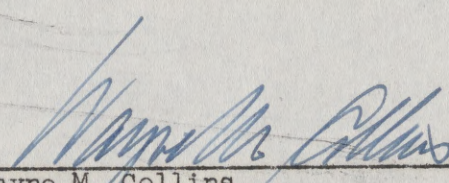
No. _____

KANE SUZUKI

APPLICATION TO REOPEN CAUSE FOR A SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION

KANE SUZUKI hereby requests that the deportation proceeding heretofore instituted against her be reopened for the purpose of enabling her to apply for a suspension of deportation under the provisions of Title 8 USCA, Sec. 155 (c) effective as at July 1, 1948, (Public Law No. 863), on the ground that she is and has been, for a period of time in excess of five years, a person of good moral character and that she has resided continuously in the United States for seven years or more and now so resides and was so residing on July 1, 1948, the effective date of said Act.

WHEREFORE, applicant requests that said cause be reopened for the aforesaid purposes to enable applicant to introduce oral and documentary evidence of her eligibility to apply for and to receive the benefits afforded by the provisions of Title 8 USCA, Sec. 155 (c), and regulations thereunder and for the grant of said application for suspension of deportation.


Wayne M. Collins
1701 Mills Tower
San Francisco 4, Calif.

Attorney for Applicant

AFFIDAVIT OF MERITS

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

SS.

Wayne M. Collins of said City and County and State, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: that he is the attorney for _____, the applicant in the foregoing application named; that he is informed and believes and therefore alleges upon such information and belief that the applicant is and has been a person of good moral character for a period of time in excess of five years and has resided continuously in the United States for seven years or more and now so resides and was so residing on July 1, 1948, when Title 8, USCA, Sec. 155 (c) as amended, became effective; that applicant desires to have her deportation proceeding reopened to enable her to apply for a suspension of deportation under the provisions of Title 8 USCA, Sec. 155 (c), by reason thereof, and is ready, willing and able to submit at such reopened hearing oral and documentary evidence demonstrating her said eligibility to apply for and to be granted such suspension of deportation.

Wayne M. Collins
1701 Mills Tower
San Francisco 4, Calif.

Attorney for Applicant.

Subscribed and sworn to before me

this 3rd day of April, 1952.

Notary Public in and for the City and
County of San Francisco, State of California.

My Commission Expires
December 23, 1952

COPY FOR
HEARING EXAMINER

JUN 24 1952

IN THE MATTER
OF

KAME SUZUKI; HER DAUGHTER, KIN SUZUKI;
AND daughter's children, ATSUKI, SUZUKO,
MAMARU, MASUMI and CHIRAO

FILE NOS: A-6185239 (1100-3569);
A-6161186 (1100-3670);
A-6161187; A-6161188;
A-6161189; A-6161190;
and A-6161191 - San
Antonio

IN DEPORTATION PROCEEDINGS

IN BEHALF OF RESPONDENTS: Wayne M. Collins, Esquire
Mills Tower
220 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, California

These cases relate to a mother, Kame Suzuki and her daughter, Kin Suzuki, natives and citizens of Japan, and the latter's five children, natives and citizens of Peru of Japanese race. These aliens last entered the United States at the port of New Orleans, Louisiana on March 21, 1944, at which time they were brought to this country for internment. Their deportation to Peru was ordered February 19, 1947.

Counsel, on motion requests that the proceedings be reopened for the purpose of permitting the aliens to make application for suspension of deportation. It is alleged that the aliens have resided in the United States for more than seven years and that they were residing here on July 1, 1948.

We have considered the records and the request of counsel. The proceedings will be reopened for the purpose of bringing the records up to date and to permit the aliens to make applications for appropriate relief. At the reopened hearing the aliens should present evidence showing whether or not they will be accepted as returnees to Peru.

ORDER: It is ordered that the outstanding orders and warrants of deportation be withdrawn.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the proceedings be reopened for the purpose of permitting the aliens to make application for appropriate relief.

65 JUN 12 1952

LM/arc

Chairman

RECEIVED

1952 JUL 18 PM 2 26

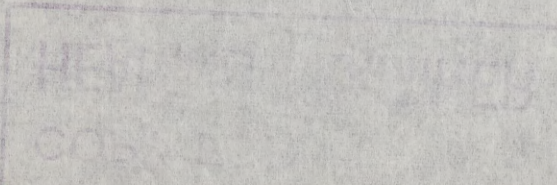
U.S. IMMIGRATION &
NATURALIZATION SERVICE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF

2

2

2

NOV 3 1952



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS

WASHINGTON

Recd 6/30/52

ADDRESS REPLY TO BOARD OF
IMMIGRATION APPEALS AND
REFER TO FILE NUMBER

A-6185239, A-6161486, A-6161487
A-6161489, A-6161488, A-6161491
A-6161490

Suzuki

June 25, 1952

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

My dear Mr. Collins:

Reference is made to your interest in the above case.

For your information, there is enclosed herewith copy of the
decision and order of the Board of Immigration Appeals.

Sincerely yours,

Thos. G. Finucane

Thos. G. Finucane
Chairman

July 1, 1952

Mrs. Kin Suzuki
229 West Scott St.
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Suzuki:

Upon a motion I made your case has been reopened by the Board of Immigration Appeals to enable you and your mother and your children to apply for a suspension of deportation under the provisions of Title 18 USC Sec. 155 (c).

In due course the Immigration authorities will conduct your hearing at its office nearest to your residence. It will not be necessary for me to be present.

The grounds upon which your application for suspension of deportation is made are: (1) that each of you has been a person of good moral character for a period in excess of five years; and (2) that you have resided continuously in the United States for more than seven years.

When your hearing is conducted by an Immigration hearing officer, I suggest that you inform them that I have stated that it is not necessary for me to be present personally but that nevertheless I represent you. You should ask the hearing officer to forward to me a copy of the transcript, together with a copy of the recommendation made in your case.

Very truly yours,

Form 9-214 - Chicago
6-26-52

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Post Office Building
Chicago 7, Ill.
August 25, 1952

File: 0900/47541
" 47542
" 45354

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

Dear Sir:

There is attached copy of the order of the Board
of Immigration Appeals dated, June 24th, 1952,
in the cases of KANE SUZUKI; her daughter KIN SUZUKI; and the
daughter's children ATSUMI; SUZUKO; MANABU; MASUMI; and CHIEKO.

Very truly yours,

Marcus T. Neelly
District Director
Chicago District

F. M. Symmes

By: F. M. Symmes, Acting Chief,
Hearing Section.

~~xxxxxx Davis,~~
~~Chief, Investigation and~~
~~Representation Section~~

August 29, 1952

Mrs. Kin Suzuki
229 West Scott St.
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Suzuki:

My application to reopen your immigration case has been granted. In due course the case will be set down for hearing. It will not be necessary for me to be personally present.

However, you should ask the hearing officer to forward me a copy of the decision he makes in your case.

Very truly yours,

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

New Post Office Building
Chicago, Illinois

0900/47546 CF
0900/47545
0900/47544
0900/47543
0900/47541
0900/47542
0900/45354

File No. _____

Date: July 12, 1954

Chieko Suzuki
Masuni Suzuki
Manabu Suzuki
Suzuko Suzuki
Atsumi Suzuki

→ Kin Suzuki - *MRS.*

Kane Suzuki - *MOTHER*

Kim Suzuki

229 W. Scott St., Chicago, Ill.

Pursuant to the warrant of arrest served on March 30, 1946, you are advised to appear in Room 901 New Post Office Bldg., Van Buren & Canal Sts., Chicago on July 26, 1954, at 9:00 A. M., for a hearing to enable you to show cause why you should not be deported from the United States in conformity with law.

You are charged with being an alien illegally in the United States and subject to deportation upon the following grounds:

The Immigration Act of May 26, 1924, in that, at the time of entry, he was not in possession of a valid immigration visa and not exempted from the presentation thereof by said Act or regulations made thereunder; the Passport Act approved May 22, 1918, as amended, and the Act of February 5, 1917, in that, at the time of entry, he did not present an unexpired passport or official document in the nature of a passport issued by the government of the country to which he owes allegiance or other travel document showing their origin and identity, as required by Executive Order in effect at time of entry.

At the hearing you may be represented by an attorney or other person or organization authorized to practice before the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Such representation shall be without expense to the Government. You should bring to the hearing any documents which you desire to have considered in connection with the case. If any document is in a foreign language you should bring the original and certified translation thereof.

For the District Director

By: *Howard I. Major*

Howard I. Major, Acting Chief
Inquiry Section

✓ CC - Attorney Wayne M. Collins, Mills Tower, 220 Bush St., San Francisco, Cal.

REGISTERED MAIL

July 16, 1954

Mrs. Kin Suzuki
229 W. Scott Street
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Suzuki:

The Immigration Service has sent you, your mother and your children a notice to appear for your hearing on July 26, 1954, at 9:00 A.M. in Room 901, New Post Office Bldg., Van Buren & Canal Sts., Chicago, Illinois.

You should appear there promptly and bring with you any documents which you desire to have considered in connection with the case.

It will not be necessary for me to be personally present. However, you should ask the hearing officer to forward me a copy of the decision he makes in your case.

Very truly yours,

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Chicago, Illinois

OCT 12 1954

FILE: 0900-47542, A-6 161 491 and 0900-47541, A-6 185 239 and
0900-47545, A-6 161 487 and 0900-47544, A-6 161 488

IN RE: Kin Suzuki
Kame Suzuki
Masumi Felicia Hamahashi nee Suzuki
Chieko Rosalie Suzuki

IN DEPORTATION PROCEEDINGS

IN BEHALF OF RESPONDENTS: Wayne M. Collins, Attorney at Law
220 Bush Street, San Francisco, California

CHARGES:

Warrant: Act of 1924 - No immigration visa
Act of 1917 and 1918 - No passport

Lodged: None

APPLICATION: Suspension of deportation - seven years residence

DETENTION STATUS: Released upon conditional parole

WARRANTS OF ARREST SERVED: March 30, 1946

DISCUSSION AS TO DEPORTABILITY: This record relates to a 53 year old widowed female, her 72 year old widowed mother, her 20 year old married daughter, and her 17 year old single daughter. The two first named aliens are natives and citizens of Japan and the remaining two are natives and citizens of Peru. All are of the Japanese race. The only entry of these aliens into the United States occurred at New Orleans, Louisiana on March 21, 1944, when they were brought to the United States from Peru by the government for war-time internment in this country as enemy aliens. At the time of entry the aliens were not accorded the status of nonimmigrants and they were not in possession of valid immigration visas and/or unexpired passports which documents were required by law of aliens coming as immigrants. On September 6, 1946 they were released from internment but remained in the United States. It is concluded that all four aliens are amenable to deportation on both charges stated in the respective warrants of arrest.

FINDINGS OF FACT: Upon the basis of all the evidence presented it is found:

- (1) That the respondents are aliens, two being natives and citizens of Japan and two being natives and citizens of Peru;
- (2) That the respondents only entry into the United States occurred at New Orleans, Louisiana on March 21, 1944 when they were brought to this country for war-time internment as enemy aliens;

- (3) That none of the aliens was accorded a nonimmigrant status upon entry;
- (4) That they were not in possession of valid immigration visas and/or unexpired passports;

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW: Upon the basis of the foregoing findings of fact it is concluded:

- (1) That under Section 13 and 14 of the Immigration Act of 1924 the respondents are subject to deportation on the ground that at the time of entry they were immigrants not in possession of valid immigration visas and not exempt from the presentation thereof by said Act or regulations made thereunder.
- (2) That under Section 19 of the Act of February 5, 1917, and the Passport Act approved May 22, 1918, as amended, the respondents are subject to deportation on the ground that at the time of entry they did not present unexpired passports or official documents in the nature of a passport issued by the government of the country to which they owe allegiance or other travel documents showing their origin and identity as required by Executive Order in effect at time of entry.

DISCUSSION AS TO ELIGIBILITY FOR SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION: All four aliens reside together as a family group. Included in this group is the married alien's husband. The oldest, and the youngest a high-school student, are unemployed and have no assets. The married alien is childless and is employed together with her United States citizen husband at a total weekly salary at approximately \$84.00. They have assets of \$1300 in cash and contribute one half of the household expenses. The remaining alien is employed as a bakery worker at a weekly wage of approximately \$55.00 and she receives as a dependency payment \$70.00 per month from her alien son who is now an enlisted member of the United States Army. She has assets of approximately \$450.00 in cash and furniture valued at approximately \$700.00. All four aliens have been under the constant and close supervision of this Service since their entry into the United States either as internees or parolees. Hence, it is conclusively shown that all have resided in the United States in excess of seven years and were so residing on July 1, 1948. It is established that they have met the residence requirements for suspension of deportation under Section 19(c)(2)(b) of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended.

As the married alien is a nonquota immigrant under the provisions of Section 101(a)(27) (A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, she could readily adjust her immigration status to that of a lawful permanent resident through voluntary departure with pre-examination. However, the quota to which the remaining three aliens are chargeable is oversubscribed except in the first preference category for which classification none of these aliens are apparently eligible. Consequently, they could not readily obtain immigrant visas if granted voluntary departure and preexamination. The married alien testified that there is nothing to preclude her return to Peru the country of her nativity and citizenship; the youngest testified that she is unaware as to whether she would be subject to persecution should she so return, and the two older aliens stated that they could return to Peru where they resided for thirty years prior to their entry into the United States without fear of persecution, but expressed some doubt as to whether they would be acceptable to that country as returnees.

-3-

A check of the appropriate local and federal records has failed to reveal an arrest or criminal record in the case of any of these respondents. Inquiry has disclosed that they have no connection with any subversive groups. Witnesses have been produced to establish that they have been persons of good moral character for the preceding five years. On the record, the respondents have established their eligibility for suspension of deportation.

ORDER: IT IS ORDERED that the deportation of the aliens be suspended under the provisions of Section 19(c)(2)(b) of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that if the Congress approves the suspension of the aliens' deportation the proceedings be cancelled and the aliens, if quota immigrants at the time of entry and not then charged to the appropriate quota, be so charged as provided by law.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that these cases be certified to the Regional Commissioner, St. Paul, Minnesota, for review.

Carl F. Brasek

CARL F. BRASEK, Special Inquiry Officer

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Chicago, Illinois

OCT 12 1954

FILE: 0900-45354 and A-6 161 490

IN RE: Atsuni Angelica Ozawa nee Suzuki

IN DEPORTATION PROCEEDINGS

IN BEHALF OF RESPONDENT: Wayne M. Collins, Attorney at Law
220 Bush Street, San Francisco, California

CHARGES:

Warrant: Act of 1924 - No immigration visa
Act of 1917 and 1918 - No passport

Lodged: None

APPLICATION: Suspension of deportation - seven years residence

DETENTION STATUS: Released upon conditional parole

WARRANT OF ARREST SERVED: March 30, 1946

DISCUSSION AS TO DEPORTABILITY: This record relates to a 26 year old married female, a native and citizen of Peru of the Japanese race. The respondent's only entry into the United States occurred at New Orleans, Louisiana on March 21, 1944, at which time she was brought to the United States by the government for internment as an alien enemy from Peru. That entry has been verified. At the time of entry the respondent was not accorded the status of a nonimmigrant and she was not in possession of a valid immigration visa and/or an unexpired passport which documents were required by law of aliens entering as immigrants. On September 6, 1946, she was released from internment and has remained in the United States. It is concluded that the respondent is amenable to deportation on both charges stated in the warrant of arrest.

FINDINGS OF FACT: Upon the basis of all evidence presented it is found:

- (1) That the respondent is an alien, a native and citizen of Peru;
- (2) That the respondent's only entry into the United States occurred at New Orleans, Louisiana on March 21, 1944 at which time she was brought to the United States from Peru for internment as an enemy alien;
- (3) That the respondent was not accorded the status of the nonimmigrant at the time of entry;
- (4) That the respondent did not have an immigration visa and a passport;

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW: Upon the basis of the foregoing findings of fact it is concluded:

- (1) That under Sections 13 and 14 of the Immigration Act of May 26, 1924, the respondent is subject to deportation on the ground that at the time of entry she was an immigrant not in possession of a valid immigration visa and not exempt from the presentation thereof by said Act or regulations made thereunder.
- (2) That under Section 19 of the Act of February 5, 1917, and the Passport Act approved May 22, 1918, as amended, the respondent is subject to deportation on the ground that at the time of entry she did not present an unexpired passport or official document in the nature of a passport issued by the government of the country to which she owes allegiance or other travel document showing her origin and identity as required by Executive Order in effect at time of entry.

DISCUSSION AS TO ELIGIBILITY FOR SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION: The respondent testified that on June 25, 1950 she married a native born citizen of the United States and they have two minor citizen children. The respondent is not employed and is together with the two children completely dependent upon her husband for support. Her husband is employed as a die-setter and storekeeper at a total income of approximately \$117.00 per week. Their total assets consist of approximately \$500.00 in cash, furniture valued at approximately \$1,000.00 and an automobile valued at approximately \$1,800.00. The respondent has been under the constant and close supervision of this Service either as an internee or as a parolee since her entry into the United States on March 21, 1944. Consequently it is concluded that the respondent has resided in the United States in excess of seven years and was so residing on July 1, 1948. It is established that she has met the residence requirements for suspension of deportation under Section 19(c)(2)(b) of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended.

As she is a nonquota immigrant under the provisions of Section 101(a)(27)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act she could readily obtain an immigrant visa if granted the privilege of voluntary departure with preexamination. In this connection she testified that there is nothing to preclude her return to Para, the country of her nativity and nationality.

A check of the appropriate local and federal records has failed to reveal an arrest or criminal record. Inquiry has disclosed that the respondent has no connection with any subversive groups. Witnesses have been produced to establish that she has been a person of good moral character for the preceding five years. On the record, the respondent has established her eligibility for suspension of deportation.

ORDER: IT IS ORDERED that the deportation of the alien be suspended under the provisions of Section 19(c)(2)(b) of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that if the Congress approves the suspension of the alien's deportation, the proceedings be cancelled and the alien, if a quota immigrant at the time of entry and not then charged to the appropriate quota, be so charged as provided by law.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this case be certified to the Regional Commissioner, St. Paul, Minnesota, for review.

Carl F. Brasek
CARL F. BRASEK, Special Inquiry Officer

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Chicago, Illinois

OCT 15 1954

FILE: 0900-47543 and A-6 161 499 (Chicago)

IN RE: Sumiko YOSHIZAKA nee SUZUKI

IN DEPORTATION PROCEEDINGS

IN BEHALF OF RESPONDENT: Wayne M. Collins, Attorney at Law
220 Bush Street, San Francisco, California

CHARGES:

Warrants: Act of 1924 -- No immigration visa
Act of 1918 and 1917 -- No passport

Lodged: None

APPLICATION: Suspension of deportation -- seven years residence

DETENTION STATUS: Released upon conditional parole

WARRANT OF ARREST SERVED: March 30, 1946

DISCUSSION AS TO DEPORTABILITY: This record relates to a 24 year old married female, a native and citizen of Peru and of the Japanese race whose only entry into the United States occurred at New Orleans, Louisiana on March 21, 1944, at which time she was brought to this country from Peru for internment as an alien enemy. That entry has been verified. The respondent was not accorded a nonimmigrant status at the time of entry and she was not in possession of a valid immigration visa and/or an unexpired passport, documents which were required of aliens entering as immigrants. On September 6, 1946, the respondent was released from internment but has remained in the United States. It is concluded that she is deportable on both charges stated in the warrant of arrest.

FINDINGS OF FACT: Upon the basis of all evidence presented it is found:

- (1) That the Respondent is an alien, native and citizen of Peru;
- (2) That the respondent last entered the United States at New Orleans, Louisiana, on March 21, 1944, at which time she was brought to this country from Peru for internment as an alien enemy;
- (3) That the respondent was not accorded a nonimmigrant status at the time of entry;

- (4) That the respondent did not have a valid immigration visa and/or an unexpired passport;

CONCLUSION OF LAW: Upon the basis of the foregoing findings of fact, it is concluded:

- (1) That under Sections 13 and 14 of the Immigration Act of May 26, 1924, the respondent is subject to deportation on the ground that at the time of entry she was an immigrant not in possession of a valid immigration visa not exempt from the presentation thereof by said Act or regulations made thereunder.
- (2) That under Section 19 of the Act of February 5, 1917, and the Passport Act approved May 22, 1918, as amended, the respondent is subject to deportation on the ground that at the time of entry she did not present an unexpired passport or official document in the nature of a passport issued by the government of the country to which she owes allegiance or other travel document showing her origin and identity as required by Executive Order in effect at time of entry.

DISCUSSION AS TO ELIGIBILITY FOR SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION: The respondent testified that on June 10, 1951, she was married to a native born citizen of the United States, and they have one minor citizen child. The respondent is not employed and is dependent upon her husband for support. He is self-employed as an automobile body mechanic at a net income of approximately \$90.00 per week. Their total assets consist of about \$400.00 in cash, furniture valued at about \$800.00, an automobile valued at approximately \$400.00 and a \$2400.00 equity in their home which is valued at approximately \$17,500.00. The respondent has been under the constant and close supervision of this Service since her entry into this country on March 21, 1944. It is concluded that she has resided in the United States in excess of seven years and was so residing on July 1, 1948. It is established that she has met the residence requirements for suspension of deportation under Section 19(c)(2)(b) of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended.

As she is a renegade immigrant under the provisions of Section 1(a)(2)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, she could readily obtain an immigrant visa if accorded the privilege of voluntary departure with preexamination. She stated that she is unaware as to whether or not she could at this time return to Peru, the country of her nativity and nationality, without fear of persecution.

A check of the appropriate local and federal records has failed to reveal an arrest or criminal record. Inquiry has disclosed that the respondent has no connection with any subversive groups. Witnesses have been produced to establish that she has been a person of good moral character for the preceding five years. On the record she has established her eligibility for suspension of deportation.

ORDER: IT IS ORDERED that the deportation of the alien be suspended under the provisions of Section 19(c)(2)(b) of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that if the Congress approves the suspension of the alien's deportation the proceedings be cancelled and the alien, if a quota immigrant at the time of entry and not then charged to the appropriate quota, be so charged as provided by law.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this case be certified to the Regional Commissioner, St. Paul, Minnesota, for review.

Carl F. Brasek

CARL F. BRASEK, Special Inquiry Officer

February 28, 1955

Mrs. Suzuko Yoshimura, nee Suzuki
229 West Scott Street
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Yoshimura:

The Special Inquiry Officer of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, at Chicago, Illinois, has recommended that your suspension of deportation be granted and your case reported to Congress. He has further ordered that your case be certified to the Regional Commissioner, St. Paul, Minnesota, for review.

In consequence, if Congress likewise approves the suspension you will be given permanent residence status in this country. In due course of time the Immigration Service will inform you whether or not Congress grants your suspension.

Very truly yours,

February 28, 1955

Mrs. Atsumi Angelica Ozawa, nee Suzuki
229 West Scott Street
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Ozawa:

The Special Inquiry Officer of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, at Chicago, Illinois, has recommended that your suspension of deportation be granted and your case reported to Congress. He has further ordered that your case be certified to the Regional Commissioner, St. Paul, Minnesota, for review.

In consequence, if Congress likewise approves the suspension you will be given permanent residence status in this country. In due course of time the Immigration Service will inform you whether or not Congress grants your suspension.

Very truly yours,

February 28, 1955

Mrs. Kin Suzuki
Mrs. Kane Suzuki
Mrs. Masumi Felicia Hamahashi, nee Suzuki
Miss Chieko Rosalie Suzuki
229 West Scott Street
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mesdames Suzuki and Hamahashi
and Miss Suzuki:

The Special Inquiry Officer of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, at Chicago, Illinois, has recommended that your suspension of deportation be granted and your cases reported to Congress. He has further ordered that your cases be certified to the Regional Commissioner, St. Paul, Minnesota, for review.

In consequence, if Congress likewise approves the suspension you will be given permanent residence status in this country. In due course of time the Immigration Service will inform you whether or not Congress grants you suspension.

Very truly yours,

April 1, 1955

A6 161 486 EAB

Mr. Joe M. Suzuki
229 W. Scott Street
Chicago 10, Illinois

(Jose Antonio Manabu Suzuki, son of
Mrs Kin Suzuki)

Dear Sir:

A hearing has been scheduled in your deportation case for April 29, 1955, at 9:00 A.M. in Room 901, New Post Office Building, 433 W. Van Buren Street, Chicago 7, Illinois, before Special Inquiry Officer E. A. Berman.

At the hearing you may be represented by an attorney or other person or organization authorized to practice before the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Such representation shall be without expense to the Government. You should bring to the hearing any documents which you desire to have considered in connection with the case. If any documents are in a foreign language you should bring the original and certified translation thereof.

Very truly yours,

✓ CC: Wayne M. Collins
1701 Mills Tower
220 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, Calif.

John A. Lannan
John A. Lannan
Chief, Inquiry Section
Chicago District

April 5, 1955

Mr. Joe M. Suzuki
(Jose Antonio Manabu Suzuki)
229 W. Scott Street
Chicago 10, Illinois

Dear Mr. Suzuki:

The Immigration Service has sent you a notice to appear for your hearing on April 29, 1955, at 9:00 A.M. in Room 901, New Post Office Building, 433 W. Van Buren Street, Chicago 7, Illinois, before Special Inquiry Officer E. A. Berman.

You should appear there promptly and bring with you any documents which you desire to have considered in connection with the case and any documents the Immigration office may require of you to produce.

It will not be necessary for me to be personally present. However, you should ask the hearing officer to forward me a copy of the decision he makes in your case.

Very truly yours,

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
New Post Office Building
NOTICE OF CERTIFICATION
Chicago 7, Illinois

IN THE MATTER
OF

Suzuko Yoshimura nee Suzuki

FILE NO. A6 161 489 and
0900-47543

DATE: April 21, 1955

TO: Wayne M. Collins, Atty.

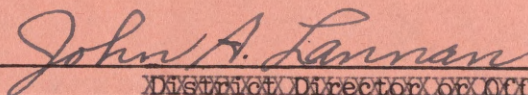
220 Bush Street

(Address)

San Francisco, California

Please take notice that the above entitled matter has been certified to the Board of Immigration Appeals for review.

You may submit to this office within ten days after receipt of this notice a brief or other written statement for consideration by the Board of Immigration Appeals. If you desire to present oral argument before the Board of Immigration Appeals at its office at Washington, D. C., your request for such oral argument must be made promptly by letter addressed to the Board of Immigration Appeals.



~~Director of Office in Charge~~

John A. Lannan, Chief, Inquiry Section

Registered Mail
Return Receipt Requested

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
New Post Office Building
NOTICE OF CERTIFICATION
Chicago 7, Illinois

IN THE MATTER
OF

FILE NO. A6 161 490 and
0900-45354 IS
DATE:

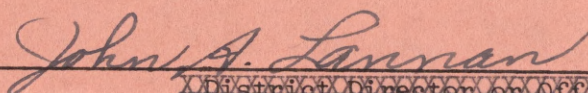
ANGELICA OZAWA ATSUMI, nee SUZUKI

TO: Wayne M. Collins, Atty.

220 Bush Street
(Address)
San Francisco, California

Please take notice that the above entitled matter has been certified to the Board of Immigration Appeals for review.

You may submit to this office within ten days after receipt of this notice a brief or other written statement for consideration by the Board of Immigration Appeals. If you desire to present oral argument before the Board of Immigration Appeals at its office at Washington, D. C., your request for such oral argument must be made promptly by letter addressed to the Board of Immigration Appeals.



~~District Director or Officer in Charge~~
John A. Lannan, Chief, Inquiry Section

Registered Mail
Return Receipt Requested

Jose M Suzuki

142
Admit
Under Return
Admit

On May 11, 1955, E. A. Berman, the Special Inquiry Officer of the U.S. Immigration Service at Chicago entered an order in your case granting you voluntary departure from the U.S. with the right of pre-examination *so that you can obtain a nonquota immigrant visa.*

The quickest and easiest way, therefore, for you to be granted permanent resident status in the U.S. is to apply to ~~the U.S. Consulate in~~ the U.S. Consul in Windsor, Canada, for a "non-quota immigrant visa". ~~The Consul~~ You should write to him and inform him that you are the husband of a U.S. citizen and that you wish to apply for a "non-quota immigrant visa" to enter the U.S. legally as the husband of a U.S. citizen. He will send you a letter informing you of the documents which you must present. When the documents are ready ~~they must be sent to the~~ *they must* ~~U.S. Consul in Windsor~~ *who, if he finds them to be in order,* ~~U.S. Consul in Windsor~~ *will inform you of the date you should* proceed to Windsor. Before you leave the U.S., however, you ~~must present your documents to~~

must go to the U.S. Immigration Service in Chicago and have your pre-examination *and have all your documents prepared and approved*

(Yoshinaga Furuya, Peruvian-Japanese, of 6431 S. Normal Blvd., Chicago, was granted voluntary departure with right of pre-examination, went to Canada and returned ~~with~~ on a nonquota immigrant visa last February.)

If you were single the U.S. Immigration Service would have granted your application for suspension of deportation, However, your marriage to a U.S. citizen made you eligible for a nonquota immigrant visa and through this method ~~you can~~ ~~admission to the U.S. without being legalized~~ ~~you~~

(by pre-examination and going to Canada to obtain your nonquota immigrant visa) you can make a legal entry into ~~the U.S.~~ ^{The United States} Because you are eligible to obtain a nonquota immigrant visa Congress probably would not approve the grant of a suspension ^{of} of deportation to you. Therefore, you should ~~make immediate arrangements to write to~~ ^{write} the U.S. Consul at Windsor ~~and request of him~~ ^{information as to} ~~of~~ the documents you must ~~obtain~~ present to obtain a nonquota immigrant visa. Do not delay.

There is a ~~remote~~ chance that the Board of Immigration Appeals might grant you a suspension of deportation if an appeal is taken from the order granting voluntary departure ~~and~~ with the right of preexamination ^{There is} and also a chance that Congress might approve a suspension of deportation for you. ^{It is} ~~although it is likely~~ ^{known that} Congress would refuse to approve a suspension because you can ~~legalize your status by~~ clear your status ~~by~~ by the method of obtaining a nonquota immigrant visa.)

^{If you wish me to take an appeal} you must let me know immediately because the order of appeal must be filed in Chicago ^{no later than} before May 26, 1955. The US to US.

~~My advice to you is~~ requires a \$25 fee to be paid if an appeal ~~is taken~~

is filed.

Therefore, kindly notify me immediately by air-mail whether you wish me to take an appeal or whether you wish to apply for the nonquota immigrant visa.

V. A. M.

Via Air Mail

May 16, 1955

Mr. Joe M. Suzuki
(Jose Antonio Manabu Suzuki)
229 W. Scott Street
Chicago 10, Illinois

Dear Mr. Suzuki:

On May 11, 1955, E. A. Berman, the Special Inquiry Officer of the U.S. Immigration Service at Chicago entered an order in your case granting you voluntary departure from the U.S. with the right of pre-examination so that you can obtain a nonquota immigrant visa.

The quickest and easiest way, therefore, for you to be granted permanent resident status in the U.S. is to apply to the U.S. Consul in Windsor, Canada, for a "nonquota immigrant visa". You should write to him and inform him that you are the husband of a U.S. citizen and that you wish to apply for a "non-quota immigrant visa" to enter the U.S. legally as the husband of a U.S. citizen. He will send you a letter informing you of the documents which you must present. When the documents are ready they must be sent to the U.S. Consul who, if he finds them to be in order, will inform you of the date you should proceed to Windsor. Before you leave the U.S., however, you must go to the U.S. Immigration Service in Chicago and have your pre-examination and have all your documents examined and approved.

(Yoshinaga Furuya, Peruvian-Japanese, of 6431 S. Normal Blvd., Chicago, was granted voluntary departure with right of pre-examination, went to Canada and returned on a nonquota immigrant visa last February.)

If you were single the U.S. Immigration Service would have granted your application for suspension of deportation. However, your marriage to a U.S. citizen made you eligible for a nonquota immigrant visa and through this method (by pre-examination and going to Canada to obtain your nonquota immigrant visa) you can make a legal entry into the United States. Because you are eligible to obtain a nonquota immigrant visa Congress probably would not approve the grant of a suspension of deportation to you. Therefore, you should immediately write to the U.S. Consul at Windsor and request of him information as to the documents you must present to obtain a nonquota immigrant visa. Do not delay.

Mr. Joe M. Suzuki
Page 2

There is a chance that because you have served in the Army, the Board of Immigration Appeals might grant you a suspension of deportation if an appeal is taken from the order granting voluntary departure with the right of pre-examination. There is also a chance that Congress might approve a suspension of deportation for you. (It is likely, however, that Congress would refuse to approve a suspension because you can clear your status by the method of obtaining a nonquota immigrant visa.) If you wish me to take an appeal you must let me know immediately because the notice of appeal must be filed in Chicago on or before May 26, 1955. The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service requires a \$25.00 fee to be paid if an appeal is filed.

Therefore, kindly notify me immediately by air-mail whether you wish me to take an appeal or whether you wish to apply for the nonquota immigrant visa.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ko
Enc

Aug ~~3~~ 9/10/52 & 9/9/54

Receipts for maintenance ? when ?

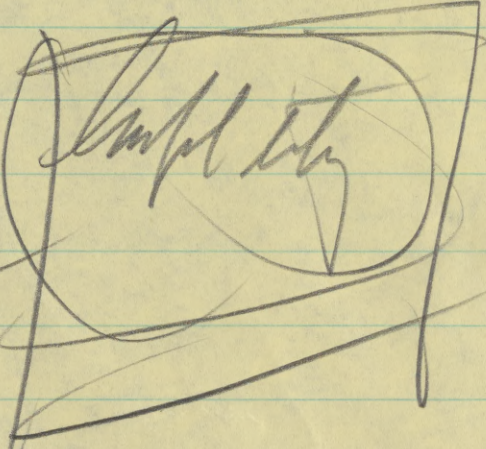
6/1/53 Black camp Receipts for maintenance

134 6/24/50 -

7/1/58

Receipts for rent

Out by 5/31/55

after 

MAY 19, 1955

Dear Sir:

Received your letter of recent date,
Thank you very much for your
information.

My decision is to apply for
the "NONQUOTA IMMIGRANT VISA".

As I would like very much
to have my Citizen Ship right-
away.

I will make plans to
go to Windsor Canada, as soon
as I'm informed.

Thank you very much for
the information

Very Truly Yours

Joe M. Lupule

NOTICE OF APPEAL TO THE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

**(To Be Filed Only With the Local Office of the Immigration
and Naturalization Service Having Administrative
Jurisdiction Over the Case.)**

IN THE MATTER
OF

JOSE MANABU SUZUKI

FILE No.: A6 161 486

DATE:

I hereby appeal from the decision in the above entitled case dated May 11, 1955,
and received by me on _____
(Date)

*[If an appeal is taken in a DEPORTATION PROCEEDING, it is not perfected unless the
form on the reverse of this notice is executed.]*

☐ I am filing herewith (or will file within the time set by the appropriate
local immigration officer) written brief or other statement for considera-
tion by the Board of Immigration Appeals.

I _____ desire oral argument before the Board of Immigration
(Do) (Do not)
Appeals in Washington, D. C.

Oral argument in any one case should not extend beyond fifteen (15)
minutes, unless arrangements are made in advance of the hearing for
additional time.

**AN APPEAL does not lie to the Board of Immigration Appeals from that part of a decision
of a Special Inquiry Officer denying voluntary departure (or preexamination) as a matter
of discretion where the alien was in the United States less than 5 years at the time of the
service of the warrant of arrest and the Special Inquiry Officer found the alien statutorily
eligible for such relief. (8 C. F. R. 242.61(f).)**

(Signature of appellant or representative)

(Address)

NOTE.—If the appellant is in detention or has been denied admission to the United States at the Canadian or Mexican border, he will not be released from detention nor permitted to enter the country to present oral argument to the Board. In such cases, if representation is desired, the appellant should arrange for someone to present his case to the Board of Immigration Appeals. Unless such arrangement is made at the time the appeal is taken, where representation is desired, the Board of Immigration Appeals will not calendar the case for argument.

**TO BE EXECUTED IN ALL APPEALS IN
DEPORTATION PROCEEDINGS**

If deportability is contested, specify by number findings of fact and conclusions of law to which exception is taken.

Findings of fact

Conclusions of law

If appeal is based (in whole or in part) on the denial of an application for discretionary relief, indicate briefly the specific relief requested:

State briefly the reasons for this appeal:

**NOTICE OF APPEAL TO THE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.**

**(To Be Filed Only With the Local Office of the Immigration
and Naturalization Service Having Administrative
Jurisdiction Over the Case.)**

IN THE MATTER
OF

JOSE MANABU SUZUKI

FILE No.: **A6 161 486**

DATE:

I hereby appeal from the decision in the above entitled case dated May 11, 1955,
and received by me on _____
(Date)

*[If an appeal is taken in a DEPORTATION PROCEEDING, it is not perfected unless the
form on the reverse of this notice is executed.]*

☐ I am filing herewith (or will file within the time set by the appropriate
local immigration officer) written brief or other statement for considera-
tion by the Board of Immigration Appeals.

I _____ desire oral argument before the Board of Immigration
(Do) (Do not)
Appeals in Washington, D. C.

Oral argument in any one case should not extend beyond fifteen (15)
minutes, unless arrangements are made in advance of the hearing for
additional time.

**AN APPEAL does not lie to the Board of Immigration Appeals from that part of a decision
of a Special Inquiry Officer denying voluntary departure (or preexamination) as a matter
of discretion where the alien was in the United States less than 5 years at the time of the
service of the warrant of arrest and the Special Inquiry Officer found the alien statutorily
eligible for such relief. (8 C. F. R. 242.61(f).)**

(Signature of appellant or representative)

(Address)

NOTE.—If the appellant is in detention or has been denied admission to the United States at the Canadian or Mexican border, he will not be released from detention nor permitted to enter the country to present oral argument to the Board. In such cases, if representation is desired, the appellant should arrange for someone to present his case to the Board of Immigration Appeals. Unless such arrangement is made at the time the appeal is taken, where representation is desired, the Board of Immigration Appeals will not calendar the case for argument.

**TO BE EXECUTED IN ALL APPEALS IN
DEPORTATION PROCEEDINGS**

If deportability is contested, specify by number findings of fact and conclusions of law to which exception is taken.

Findings of fact

Conclusions of law

If appeal is based (in whole or in part) on the denial of an application for discretionary relief, indicate briefly the specific relief requested:

State briefly the reasons for this appeal:

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Oral argument in any one case should not extend beyond fifteen (15) minutes, unless arrangements are made in advance of the hearing for additional time.

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(Signature of appellant or representative)

(Address)

NOTE.—If the appellant is in detention or has been denied admission to the United States at the Canadian or Mexican border, he will not be released from detention nor permitted to enter the country to present oral argument to the Board. In such cases, if representation is desired, the appellant should arrange for someone to present his case to the Board of Immigration Appeals. Unless such arrangement is made at the time the appeal is taken, where representation is desired, the Board of Immigration Appeals will not calendar the case for argument.

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If deportability is contested, specify by number findings of fact and conclusions of law to which exception is taken.

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Conclusions of law

If appeal is based (in whole or in part) on the denial of an application for discretionary relief, indicate briefly the specific relief requested:

State briefly the reasons for this appeal:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Post Office Building
Chicago 7, Illinois

File: A6 161 486

May 11, 1955

In re: JOSE MANABU SUZUKI

IN DEPORTATION PROCEEDINGS

IN BEHALF OF RESPONDENT: Wayne M. Collins, Attorney at Law
Mills Tower, 220 Bush Street
San Francisco, California

CHARGES:

Warrant: Act of 1924 - No immigration visa
Act of 1917 and 1918 - No passport

Lodged: None

APPLICATION: Suspension of deportation, seven years' residence, or
voluntary departure and preexamination in the alternative

DETENTION STATUS: Released on conditional parole

WARRANT OF ARREST SERVED: March 30, 1946

ORAL DECISION OF SPECIAL INQUIRY OFFICER ENTERED ON APRIL 29, 1955

DISCUSSION: The respondent is a twenty-three year old married male, a native and citizen of Peru. His only entry into the United States was at New Orleans, Louisiana, on March 21, 1944, when he was brought to the United States from Peru by the Government for internment as an alien enemy. At the time of entry the respondent did not have an immigration visa or a valid passport. On September 6, 1946, he was released from internment but has remained in the United States. It is concluded that he is subject to deportation on the charges contained in the warrant of arrest.

The respondent has waived findings of fact and conclusions of law as to deportability.

The respondent is married to a native United States citizen. They have no children. His wife is attending school and is not employed. She is entirely dependent upon him for support. He is employed as a presser

in a cleaning plant earning \$70.00 a week. He stated that he has no cash resources or property of any kind. He testified that he served in the United States Army, and he presented documents establishing that he served honorably from September 10, 1952, to September 9, 1954, when he was discharged and transferred to the United States Army Reserve. He stated that he has never been arrested at any time, aside from his arrest in the present proceeding, and that he has never been connected with any subversive group.

This hearing was reopened pursuant to an order of the Board of Immigration Appeals dated June 24, 1952, based on the motion of respondent's counsel to reopen the hearing to apply for suspension of deportation. The respondent stated that he desired to proceed with his application for suspension, or that in the alternative he would like to go to Windsor, Canada, to obtain an immigrant visa. Inasmuch as his application for suspension was pending on June 27, 1952, it may be regarded as an application for preexamination. As the respondent is the spouse of a United States citizen he is a nonquota immigrant, and it appears that he will be able to adjust his immigration status if granted voluntary departure and preexamination. In view of the foregoing, it is concluded that voluntary departure and preexamination is the maximum relief which should be authorized. He specified Peru as the country to which he would want to go if his deportation were ordered.

ORDERED: IT IS ORDERED that the respondent be granted voluntary departure at his own expense in lieu of deportation within such period of time or authorized extensions thereof and under such conditions as the district director or officer in charge having administrative jurisdiction of the office in which the case is pending shall direct. The additional privilege of preexamination is also authorized.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that if the respondent fails to depart when and as required, the privileges of voluntary departure and of preexamination shall be withdrawn without further notice or proceedings and the respondent deported from the United States in the manner provided by law on the charges contained in the warrant of arrest.

I certify the foregoing to be a true and correct transcript of my shorthand notes of the oral decision.

Thelma Lore
Thelma Lore, Stenographer

I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief this record is a true report of my oral decision stated in the record of hearing.

E. A. Berman
E. A. Berman, Special Inquiry Officer

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Chicago 7, Illinois

May 12, 1955

Please address reply to
and refer to this
File No. A6 161 486

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

The attached is a copy of the decision and order of _____
Special Inquiry Officer E. A. Berman in the case of
JOSE MANABU SUZUKI.

This order is final unless an appeal is taken to the Board of Immigration Appeals in Washington, D. C. and notice of appeal is filed within ten (10) days (not including Sundays and holidays) after receipt of this notice.

If an appeal is desired, the Notice of Appeal on Form I-290A, copies of which are enclosed, should be executed in triplicate and filed with this office. A brief or other written statement in support of your appeal may be submitted with the Notice of Appeal.

You may also request oral argument before the Board of Immigration Appeals. However, an alien who is in detention or who has been denied admission at the Canadian or Mexican border will not be released from detention nor permitted to enter the country to present oral argument to the Board. Such an alien desiring representation must arrange to have someone appear on his behalf before the Board. Unless the name and address of the representative is forwarded with the Notice of Appeal, the Board of Immigration Appeals will not calendar the case for argument.

Any question which you may have will be answered by the local immigration office nearest your residence or at the address shown in the heading of this letter.

Sincerely yours,

For the District Director,

John A. Lannan

By: John A. Lannan, Chief
Inquiry Section

Enclosures

June 1, 1955

Mr. Joe M. Suzuki
(Jose Manabu Suzuki)
229 W. Scott Street
Chicago 10, Illinois

Dear Mr. Suzuki:

I have received your letter of May 19, informing me that you wish to apply for a nonquota immigrant visa. I believe you have made a very wise choice because had we proceeded to appeal on the question of deportation and even if the suspension of deportation had been granted, it would probably have taken a period of several years before Congress approved it.

You should immediately write to the U.S. Consul at Windsor for instructions concerning the documents necessary for you to present to him in order to obtain the nonquota immigrant visa. You should follow out the procedure I outlined for you in my letter of May 16. You must not leave the United States until such time after the U.S. Immigration Service at Chicago has approved all your documents and has given you a pre-examination.

Inasmuch as you have been granted voluntary departure, the Immigration Service at Chicago will inform you of the time in which you must depart from the U.S. to Canada. In the event you do not have all of the documents required by the U.S. Consul at Windsor by the time fixed for your departure, you must make a written request to the Immigration Service at Chicago for an extension of time sufficient to enable you to obtain the documents for forwarding to the U.S. Consul. I would thank you to keep me advised as to the progress you make in this matter.

Inasmuch as you served in the U.S. Army, you are eligible for naturalization as a U.S. citizen immediately after you return to the U.S. from Windsor on a nonquota immigrant visa. The date that you enter the U.S. from Windsor will be the date of your legal entry into the U.S. The day after you enter the U.S., you should apply to the U.S. Immigration Service at Chicago for naturalization as a U.S. citizen. Your petition for naturalization will be based on the fact that you served in the U.S. Army between June 24, 1950 and July 1, 1955. Your petition for naturalization must be filed before December 31, 1955 in order to enable you to become naturalized as a U.S. citizen by reason of your Army service.

Very truly yours,

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
New Post Office Building
Chicago 7, Illinois
June 13, 1955

File No. A6 161 486
(#11) DDP

Mr. Joe M. Suzuki
229 West Scott Street
Chicago 10, Illinois

Dear Sir:

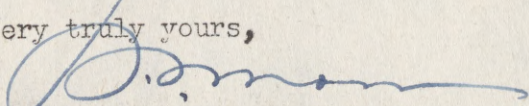
Reference is made to your pending immigration case and in connection therewith there is attached a copy of an order which has been entered in your case and is now considered to be final.

Under the terms of the above order, you are granted a period of time until September 12, 1955 within which to effect departure from the United States. You are however, required to present at this office, Room 907, New Post Office Building, Canal and Van Buren Streets, Chicago, Illinois, not later than September 1, 1955 a valid travel document and a reservation covering your transportation from the United States.

You are also informed that it is necessary to call at this office at least five (5) days in advance of your departure for the purpose of obtaining a letter to facilitate such departure from the United States. At that time you should present a ticket covering your transportation as well as the necessary documents required for your entry into the country to which you expect to proceed.

Unless you depart from the United States within the period of time allotted you are to surrender at this office, Room 907 for deportation on September 13, 1955.

Very truly yours,


William F. Moss, Chief
Detention, Deportation &
Parole Section
Chicago District

cc: Wayne M. Collins
Attorney at Law

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
New Post Office Building
Chicago 7, Illinois

June 17, 1955

File No. A-6161486 (ED2)

Mr. Joe M. Suzuki
229 West Scott Street
Chicago 10, Illinois

Dear Sir or Madam:

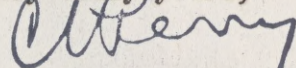
This office has today authorized your preexamination for the purpose of facilitating your entry into Canada to secure an immigrant visa with which to reenter the United States lawfully for permanent residence. You will be allowed a period of time until **September 12, 1955** in which to complete your preexamination and depart from the United States.

You may not be preexamined until you have presented written assurance from a United States Consular Officer in Canada that a visa will be promptly available if, upon personal examination by the Consul, you are found to be eligible for a visa. It is therefore important that you write the Consul immediately to apply for your visa and promptly comply with the Consul's request for various documents required in support of your visa application. If the documents submitted by you are satisfactory, you may receive from the Consul the written assurance required by this office and an appointment to appear at the Consulate in Canada on a specified date.

When you receive the appointment letter from the Consul you should promptly furnish this office with a copy of the letter, to be retained in our file, and arrangements will then be made for your examination by a medical officer of the United States Public Health Service and for your preexamination by this Service.

NOTE: If your wife has not already done so she should promptly execute and submit to this office a visa petition, Form I-133 in your behalf in order that you may be accorded nonquota status in the issuance of an immigrant visa.

Very truly yours,



C. V. Perry, Acting Chief

Entry and Departure Section
Chicago District

OFFICIAL CARBON COPIES:

AMERICAN CONSULATE, Windsor, Ontario, Canada

Applicant born January 24, 1932 at Huancayo, Peru

cc: Wayne M. Collins, Attorney

June 21, 1955

Mr. Joe M. Suzuki
229 West Scott Street
Chicago 10, Illinois

Dear Mr. Suzuki:

On June 17, 1955, the U.S. Immigration Service at Chicago sent you a letter authorizing your pre-examination in order to enable you to apply for a nonquota immigrant visa, and allowing you until September 12, 1955 to obtain the necessary papers to present to the U.S. Consul at Windsor. Your wife should immediately obtain from the U.S. Immigration Service a visa petition, form no. I-133 and fill out the same and file it with the U.S. Immigration Service at Chicago.

As soon as you have your papers prepared, I will thank you to notify me.

If by any chance all the documents required by the U.S. Consul are not obtained by you before September 12, 1955, you must apply to the U.S. Immigration Service before that date for a further extension of time.

Very truly yours,

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS
WASHINGTON
June 24, 1955

ADDRESS REPLY TO BOARD OF
IMMIGRATION APPEALS AND
REFER TO FILE NUMBER

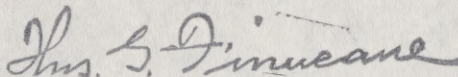
A-6161490
Ozawa

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

Reference is made to your interest in the above case.

For your information, there is enclosed herewith copy of the
decision and order of the Board of Immigration Appeals.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Thos. G. Finucane".

Thos. G. Finucane
Chairman

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS

JUN 24 1955

File: A-6161490 - Chicago - 0900

In re: ATSUMI ANGELICA OZAWA nee SUZUKI

IN DEPORTATION PROCEEDINGS

IN BEHALF OF RESPONDENT: Wayne M. Collins, Esq.
220 Bush Street
San Francisco, California

CHARGES:

Warrant: Act of 1924 - No immigrant visa
Executive Order 8766 - No passport

Lodged: None

APPLICATION: Suspension of deportation - seven years' residence,
under Section 19(c)(2)(b) of the Immigration Act of
February 5, 1917, as amended.

DETENTION STATUS: Released on conditional parole.

On October 12, 1954 the special inquiry officer entered appropriate orders granting suspension of deportation in this case under the provisions of Section 19(c)(2)(b) of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917, as amended. Pursuant to Title 8 CFR 7.1(b) the case was certified to the Regional Commissioner, St. Paul, Minnesota for review. On April 14, 1955, the Regional Commissioner, with a memorandum in which certain pertinent factors relating to the alien's eligibility for voluntary departure and preexamination were discussed certified the case to the Board of Immigration Appeals pursuant to 8 CFR 6.1(c). The Regional Commissioner has emphasized that this respondent, who has lived in the United States since March 21, 1944, was married to a United States citizen on June 25, 1950 and has the status of a non-quota immigrant alien pursuant to Section 101(a)(27)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; that she can readily depart to Canada and obtain a visa if granted voluntary departure and preexamination; and that the evidence in the record does not establish that her departure would result in a serious economic detriment.

We have carefully noted the factors emphasized by the Regional Commissioner. We have carefully reviewed the evidence relating to the application for maximum discretionary relief. The alien, a native and citizen of Peru has lived in the United States since March 21, 1944,

and is the mother of two minor United States citizen children by her marriage to a native-born citizen on June 29, 1950. She is unemployed and she and her children are dependent on her husband for financial support and maintenance. [We note that four members of respondent's family who came to this country with her have had affirmative action taken on their applications for maximum relief.] Undoubtedly some hardship would result to respondent's husband and children if she were required to depart to apply for a visa. In view of the family situation and all the circumstances in the case, it is our decision that the action taken by the special inquiry officer should be affirmed.

Upon consideration of the entire record the findings of fact, conclusions of law and order of the special inquiry officer dated October 12, 1954 are hereby affirmed.

ORDER: It is ordered that the deportation of the alien be suspended under the provisions of Section 19(c)(2)(b) of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that if the Congress approves the suspension of the alien's deportation, the proceedings be cancelled and the alien, if a quota immigrant at the time of entry and not then charged to the appropriate quota, be so charged as provided by law.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that in the event Congress fails to take action approving suspension of the alien's deportation, the alien shall be granted the privilege of voluntary departure at his own expense in lieu of deportation and that if the alien, after notification, fails to depart when and as required, the privilege of voluntary departure shall be withdrawn without further notice or proceedings and the alien shall be deported from the United States in the manner provided by law on the charge contained in the warrant of arrest.

Chairman

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS
WASHINGTON

June 24, 1955

ADDRESS REPLY TO BOARD OF
IMMIGRATION APPEALS AND
REFER TO FILE NUMBER

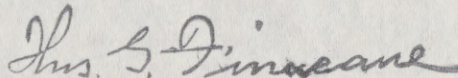
6161489
Yoshimura

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

Reference is made to your interest in the above case.

For your information, there is enclosed herewith copy of the
decision and order of the Board of Immigration Appeals.

Sincerely yours,



Thos. G. Finucane
Chairman

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS

JUN 24 1955

File: A-6161489 - Chicago (0900-47543)

In re: SUZUKO YOSHIMURA nee SUZUKI

IN DEPORTATION PROCEEDINGS

IN BEHALF OF RESPONDENT: Wayne M. Collins, Esq.
220 Bush Street
San Francisco, California

CHARGES:

Warrant: Act of 1924 - No immigrant visa
Executive Order 8766 - No passport

Lodged: None

APPLICATION: Suspension of deportation - seven years' residence -
under the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917, as
amended.

DETENTION STATUS: Released on conditional parole.

On October 15, 1954 the special inquiry officer entered an order granting respondent suspension of deportation under the provisions of Section 19(c)(2)(b) of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended. Pursuant to Title 8 CFR 7.1(b) the case was certified to the Regional Commissioner, St. Paul, Minnesota for review. On April 14, 1955 the Regional Commissioner certified the case to the Board of Immigration Appeals pursuant to the provisions of 8 CFR 6.1(c). The Regional Commissioner in a memorandum has set forth certain factors, namely, that the subject is married to a United States citizen; that she has the status of a non-quota immigrant under Section 101(a)(27)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; that she could readily obtain an immigrant visa if granted the privilege of preexamination; and that the evidence shows no economic detriment would result should she be required to depart to Canada to apply for a visa thus indicating that he believes voluntary departure and preexamination should be the maximum relief granted to the alien.

We have carefully noted the factors emphasized by the Regional Commissioner in his memorandum certifying the case to us. We have also reviewed the evidence in the record relating to the application for

maximum discretionary relief. The respondent, a native and citizen of Peru, has resided in this country continuously since March 21, 1944. She was married to a United States citizen on June 10, 1951 who is self-employed as an automobile mechanic and she and her United States citizen minor child, the issue of the marriage, are dependent on him for support. Notwithstanding the fact that the alien has a non-quota immigrant status and could obtain an appropriate document should she depart to Canada for that purpose, it is our conclusion that departure would result in some hardship to her husband and minor child. [We also note that affirmative action has been taken relative to four members of respondent's family who came to the United States with her and applied for maximum relief.] Since statutory eligibility for maximum discretionary relief has been established and in view of the family situation and circumstances, it is our decision that the action of the special inquiry officer should be affirmed.

Upon consideration of the entire record the findings of fact, conclusions of law and order of the special inquiry officer dated October 15, 1954 are hereby affirmed.

ORDER: It is ordered that deportation of the alien be suspended under the provisions of Section 19(c)(2)(b) of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that if the Congress approves the suspension of the alien's deportation, the proceedings be cancelled and the alien, if a quota immigrant at the time of entry and not then charged to the appropriate quota, be so charged as provided by law.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that in the event Congress fails to take action approving suspension of the alien's deportation, the alien shall be granted the privilege of voluntary departure at his own expense in lieu of deportation and that if the alien, after notification, fails to depart when and as required, the privilege of voluntary departure shall be withdrawn without further notice or proceedings and the alien shall be deported from the United States in the manner provided by law on the charge contained in the warrant of arrest.

Chairman

June 27, 1955

Mrs. Atsumi Angelica Ozawa, nee Suzuki
229 West Scott Street
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Ozawa:

By order dated June 24, 1955, the Board of Immigration Appeals ordered that your application for suspension of deportation be granted. In consequence, if Congress likewise approves that application for suspension, you will be granted permanent residence status in the U.S. and thereafter will become eligible for naturalization as a U.S. citizen.

In the meantime, you must not depart under any circumstances from the U.S. as that would destroy your status.

Very truly yours,

June 28, 1955

Mrs. Suzuko Yoshimura, nee Suzuki
229 West Scott Street
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Yoshimura:

By order dated June 24, 1955, the Board of Immigration Appeals ordered that your application for suspension of deportation be granted. In consequence, if Congress likewise approves that application for suspension, you will be granted permanent residence status in the U.S. and thereafter will become eligible for naturalization as a U.S. citizen.

In the meantime, you must not depart under any circumstances from the U.S. as that would destroy your status.

Very truly yours,