

99

HOKI, TAKAO

1946-1960

78/177

c

T 2 B
Alien Internment Camp
Crystal City, Texas

August 27, 1946

Mr. Wayne Collins
Mills Tower
220 Bush St.,
San Francisco 4, Calif.

Re: Petition for Pardon and
Release
ISAO TOKOSHIMA (Husband)
MATSUYO TOKOSHIMA (Wife)

Sauk P

Dear Mr. Collins:

For your information, I am enclosing a copy of my appeal to Hon.
Thomas M. Cooley.

Please examine and file the same accordingly.

Truly yours,

Isao Tokoshima
Isao Tokoshima

Matsuyo Tokoshima
Matsuyo Tokoshima

COPY

T - 2 - B
Alien Internment Camp
Crystal City, Texas

August 27, 1946

Hon. Thomas M Cooley II Jr.
Director, Alien Enemy Control Unit
Dept. of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Re: Appeal for Reconsideration
of Case

ISAO TOKOSHIMA (husband)

MATSUYO TOKOSHIMA (wife)

Honorable Sir:

Undersigned, Isao Tokoshima 41, husband of Matsuyo Tokoshima, and Matsuyo Tokoshima, 35, wife of Isao Tokoshima, both renunciants of U. S. citizenship, presently detained at Alien Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas, respectfully petition Your Honor for re-examination of our cases and appeal for a grant of release, and in support thereof we submit following individual statements, to wit:

ISAO TOKOSHIMA

1. Pre-war Personal History

I was born in Alameda, Alameda County, California on May 17, 1905. I was sent to Japan by my parents in care of a relative when I was but one year old and was raised in Fukuoka until I was 18 years of age. I returned to the United States with my father and my father was not permitted into this country on account of trachoma of his eyes and was sent back to Japan. I was permitted to the U. S. and went to Berkeley, California and attended schools working as a part time gardener. I married Matsuyo Hagatsuyu, an U. S. citizen, at Berkeley, Calif; in 1928. We lived in Berkeley until the evacuation. Meantime in May 1941 I sent our children ages 8 and 6 then for a visit to Japan with my Uncle to satisfy my aged mother. Before my children could return to this country the war broke out.

2. Movement Since The War Broke Out

Soon after the outbreak of the war, we evacuated to Walnut Grove, California and from there we entered Merced Assembly Center, and thence to Granada Center in Amache, Colorado. On August 18, 1943, we were segregated to Tule Lake Center. In January 1945 I was separated from my wife to Santa Fe Detention Station, while my wife remained in Tule Lake. On April 19, 1946 I joined my wife at Crystal City Internment Camp.

3. Loyalty Questionnaire

The sense of my parental duty and love over my young children and our worry over them in war time Japan with the uncertain future drove us desperate and in confusion I answered question 27 and 28 in Negative, in 1943.

4. Repatriation

Soon after that, when civilian exchange was announced I and my wife applied for repatriation for the same reason cited in paragraph 3.

5. Renunciation Of U. S. Citizenship

While we were in Tule Lake Center, believing the prevalent rumor to the effect that the U. S. Citizenship renunciants will be given priority for exchange ship, I and my wife simultaneously waived our citizen's rights, only for the sole purpose of an early repatriation to Japan so that we may look after the welfare of my children. At that instance we have not had the least thought of our decision to be considered as disloyal to the United States.

6. Our Children and Our Misjudgement

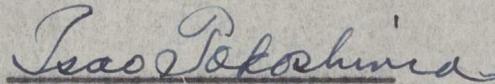
A score of days prior to the cessation of hostilities in 1945 my wife received a message from Japan through International Red Cross, which assured us by the younger sister of my wife in Fukuoka that my children are safe and need no anxiety for their future. The return of peace and resultant ease of mind and also disclosure of truth about the war, promptly awakened us from our past misjudgement and repented it. In November, we signed for non-repatriation documents followed by our petition to cancel our renunciation.

7. Loyalty

Firmarily, our marriage was done with the firm determination to live and establish ourselves in this country. I was taught in Americanization Classes for two years, because I wanted to be Americans. I pledge alligiance to the United States and will perform any branch of service for this country. I now clearly understand and appreciate the far-reaching plans of Gen. McArthur and the U. S. government. We always maintained our children to return to their native country to be educated in America. It is our final plan now to call my children back to this country in due time, and to raise them under the democratic principle.

The merits thereof in view, I beseech Your Honor for my early release, so that I may prepare ourselves to send for my children from Japan, when it becomes possible. I sincerely pray Your Honor's kind consideration on my appeal.

Respectfully yours,


ISAO TOKOSHIMA

MATSUYO TOKOSHIMA (WIFE)

Undersigned, Matsuyo Tokoshima 35, is the house wife of Isao Tokoshima and the mother of Koichi (son) age 13, and Yasuyuki (son) age 11. I respectfully petition Your Honor for reconsideration of my case on the ground set forth as follows:

1. PRE-WAR HISTORY

I was born in Berkeley, California on February 18, 1911 and was taken to Japan by my parents when I was 6 years-of-age. In 1928 I returned to the United States with the brother of my husband and married Isao Tokoshima. In 1934 I paid a visit to Japan with my son Koichi and gave birth in Japan to my second son Yasuyuki. I returned to the United States with my children in 1937 and lived in Berkeley with my husband. At the occasion of my uncle's visit to Japan in May 1941, we sent our children to Fukuoka, Japan, for a short visit in compliance to the request of my aged mother. Unfortunately, my children's return to us was prevented by the outbreak of the war.

2. POST- EVACUATION HISTORY

I evacuated to Merced Assembly Center with my husband and was with him in Granada Center and Tule Lake Center until my husband was sent to Santa Fe Detention Station in January 1945. I joined my husband in Crystal City Camp in April 1946.

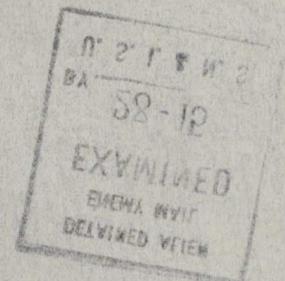
3. REPATRIATION, RENUNCIATION AND LOYALTY

I took the same actions and decisions as my husband did with only thought of going to Japan in behalf of our children. I love America and intended to make America my home. I sent my children to Japan for a visit just to please my mother and my relatives. I am in full accord with my husband to offer his service for the United States.

Therefore, I hereby beseech Your Honor jointly with my husband for our release. Your kind reconsideration will be much appreciated by both of us.

Respectfully yours,

Matsuyo Tokoshima
Matsuyo Tokoshima



DETAINED ALIEN
ENEMY MAIL
EXAMINED
BY 28-15
U. S. I. & N. S.

[Handwritten signature]

[Faint, illegible text]

Dear Sir:

I am (Mr) Takao Hooiki was born on March 28, 1919 at Los Angeles California.

I am writing this letter to you, because I had renewed my American citizenships in sometime May 1945 during the year of war at Tule Lake relocation center U. S. A. I came to Japan with my parents when I was small boy and I went back to U. S. A. September 16, 1935 and I was working at Los Angeles until before war and I relocat to Santa Anita Assembly Center at March, 14/1942. I was there about 6 months. and I went to Rohower N. R. A. Project - Rohower, Arkansas. on September 20/1943 and on September, 1943. I went to Tule Lake relocation center and I repatriat to come back to Japan.

My wife Tsuyako Hooiki was born on Dec. 11/1921 at Marysville, California. she is citizen of the United States.

Daughter Yook Hooiki was born on July 26/1940 at Hiroshima, Japan. I and my wife came to Japan by one of the U. S. Army repatriation ship on January 1946.

My wife, before marysville name was Tsuyako Auye. she was born on Dec. 11/1921 at District #10 Marysville California. she came to Japan when she was 7 years old with her parents. and she went back to U. S. A. April, 12/1941 and she was working at Berkeley, California. and she relocat to Sanforan Assembly Center

San Bruno California on May, 1/1942. and she went to
Tropic Utah. U.S.A. on September 30, 1942 on September
1942 she went to Tule Lake relocation center.

We got married on Aug. 25/1945 at Tule Lake
Center. and we came back to Japan.

After we Nisei had come to Japan, that we found
out we did make great big mistake coming back here.

It was a great mistake that I renounced my
U.S. nationality too.

After all I realized that I rather stayed and
live in U.S.A.

I and my wife wishes to be on of the members
who wants to withdraw U.S. nationality, so
please put our name on your list and please
help send us one of your application form.

I am very much happy if we could be an
American as before soon.

My birth address is R.F.D. 2 Box 452 Laguna
Las Angeles, California

My Japanese address is 住 豊 島 郡
Takaas Hooki 西 條 町 五 一 号
Like, Saijo Machi 住 豊 島 郡
Kamo Gun. Hiroshima Gun. 作 老 寺 町 五 一 号
Japan.

We are waiting to hear from you.

I thank you very very much.

Sincerely yours.
Takaas Hooki.

Oct. 28, 1947
Sike, Saijō Machi,
Bamo Ken,
Hiroshima, Japan.

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

11/21/47
can't see man
Patterson
myself
I'm afraid
of how much
more of Hooki
that takes a real
stroke is right.
from
Saito
12/21/47

Dear Sir:

I am Takao Hooki was born on March 28, 1917 at
Los Angeles, California. I am writing this letter to you, because
I had renounced my American citizenship in sometime May, 1945
during the year of war at Tule Lake relocation center, U.S.A.

My wife Tsuyuko Hooki was born on Dec. 11, 1921 at
Marysville, California, she is citizen of the United States.

Daughter Yoko was born on July 28, 1946 at Hiroshima
Japan. I and my wife came to Japan by one of the U.S.
Army repatriation ship on January, 1946. After we

visiting had come to Japan, that we found out we did make
great big mistake coming back here. It was a great mistake
that I renounced my U.S. Nationality too.

After all I realized that we rather stayed and live in U.S.A.
I and my wife wishes to be one of the members who want to
rethdraw U.S. Nationality. so please put our name on your list
and please help send as one of your application form.

We are very much happy if we could be an American
as before soon. and we are waiting to hear from you.

I thank you very very much.

Yours truly,
Takao Hooki
Tsuyuko Hooki,
Yoko Hooki.

P.S. My address is
廣島縣賀茂郡西條田下寺家
伯耆高夫

Sise, Saiju Hoshi,
Kametsu Hiroshima
Jan. 14/1949,

Dear Sir:

How do you do? Hoping that you are in best of health.
We are just fine and waiting when we can go back to U.S.A.

The last letter we wrote to you that if we will be able
to go back to good old U.S.A. we like to go to Los Angeles
California. but one of my sister wrote to us to come over to
her place. Mrs. Ayako Miyasaki, 2228 McKinley Ave,
Apt. 1, Berkeley, California. so we decide to go to Berkeley
California, so we let you to know about it.

We want to go back to U.S.A. so much. so please
help us out for going back.

We would be awfal glad if you could let us know
when we can go back. Thank you very much.

Please excuse my poor English.

Yours truly

Takao Hoshi:

Sayuko Hoshi:

Yoko Hoshi:

11/12/47

Sike, Saijo Muchi,
Kamo Ken, Hiroshima
Japan.
11/15/1949

Dear Sir:

How do you do?, Hoping that you are in best of health.
I thank you very much for the letter. I am very glad
to hear from you and to know about the citizenship and we
could be return to the U.S.A.

I and my wife Tsuyuko and daughter Yoko would like
to go back to good old U.S.A. as soon as we can. so I let you
to know where we like to go. We like to go Los Angeles, because
my wife sister at Los Angeles. so we are going to my wife sister
place. Mr. & Mrs. Takio Hinomiya, 310 S. Evergreen Ave,
Los Angeles 33, California.

We are waiting to hear when we can go back to U.S.A.
We appreciated very much for your kindness.

Sincerely Yours.
(Mr.) Takao Hoochi,
(Mrs.) Tsuyuko Hoochi. — citizen
Yoko Hoochi. — minor
child

Bike, Saijo maschi
Kano-jun, Hiroshima, Japan
January 8, ~~1949~~ 1950

Mr. Wayne M. Collins - attorney-at-law
220 Bush Street
San Francisco, Calif.

Sent Form letter J-H
1/13/50

Dear sir:

I am a party plaintiff in your Equity suit no. 25294
I received an notification of appointment date to appear
at Kobe Consular on Feb. 10, 1950 for passport application.
I also received an form called "Supplemental Affidavit
to be submitted with Passport Application of Japanese
"Renunciants" to be filled and present it when
I appear at Kobe Consular

Yesterday, I heard that you have written to
Mr. Samuel Isaris in Northwest Airlines, acting as
committee man for the renunciants in this case, that

2.

we should not under any circumstances fill any such affidavits before any consular. If this is true, and we should not fill such forms, please let me know immediately. Please let me know what I should say at Kobe, when I am forced to do so. I know you are very busy, but please give me your kind information in time before my appointment, many of us are in puzzled condition, so please let us know. Thank you.

Respectfully yours

James
11/17/47

(Takao Hooiki)

P.S. My mailing address:

Gike, Saijo Machi

Komuro - Gun, Hiroshima Ken Japan

Please let me know about ~~when~~ the final decision is + when we can return to U.S. We want to go as soon as possible. Thank you.

Sike, Saijo machi
Kani Gun, Hiroshima Ko, Japan
February 26, 1950

Form letter
note question

Mr. Deyne M. Collins. attorney-at-law.
220 Bush Street
San Francisco, California

Dear sir:

I am a renunciant included in your case No. 25294.
I had renounced my Japanese citizenship in 1936 on my own
will in U.S. When we left U.S. by General Gordon, my wife
was 3 mos. pregnant. Since coming to Japan, I was
countryless and without citizenship because of my renunciation
at Tule Lake, and was wondering what to do. On March
18, 1946, my father acquired my Japanese citizenship on
his own accord without consulting me. He did this
thinking of the coming child, and at that time, if
one did not have no citizenship, we would be punished

by law, and undergo many sufferings.

On Feb. 10, 1950, I went to Kobe consular for passport application, but did not file the affidavit form. However, the vice consul told me that it might be difficult to return on account of this Japanese citizenship. By having this Japanese citizenship which, ^{about} was acquired without my consultation, it was after my 29th birthday, so I wonder if it is hard to return to U.S. It is possible to renounce this Japanese citizenship in court which takes about 6 mos., but it takes quite a fee, which I have no immediate money, and I would like to return to U.S. immediately when the renounce case is cleared at U.S. court in Feb. or March. If it is possible to go right after clearance and take steps to renounce this Japanese citizenship from America, I would

like to do so, and hope to have your letter stating so,
so that I can refer it to the Council. Please let me
know your kind advice and a way to return as soon as
possible after the final decision, immediately. Thank you.

Very truly yours,
Takao Hoshi

11/12/47

April 12, 1950

Dear sir:

I am writing to you again today, to inquire on my letter to you in March. As I have written there, my father acquired my Japanese citizenship without my consultation because of the coming child in 1946. — At present, the consul in Kobe told me it is ^{quite} difficult if I have this citizenship because I was of age. It is possible to renounce this citizenship here but as I have explained in my previous letter, it takes quite an expense and I wish to return as soon as the equity case is cleared.

May I ask again for your advise whether I should take steps now, or to wait until the final decision when there is a final decision, does these things do not matter or concern our return to U.S. since it was done after our return to Japan in 1946? Please give me your kind information immediately. I thank you.

Yours truly,
Takao Hooki) 11/12/47

P.S. I live at the same house as before, but the way to address has changed a little, so please make this change in your record, thank you.

NEW ADDRESS:

TAKAO HOOKI
TERANISHI MURA - AODANI
KAMO GUN, HIROSHIMA KEN, JAPAN

FORMER ADDRESS

GIKE, SAISO MACHI
KAMO GUN, HIROSHIMA KEN, JAPAN

Julius Hooker
Zeranskihura - Adani
Kama Gun, Hiroshima Ken



PAR AVION

AIR LETTER

航空

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

この中には何物も封入できません

折込線

折込線

April 24, 1950

Mr. Tadao Hooki
Teranishi Mura, Aodani
Kamo Gun, Hiroshima Ken
Japan

Dear Mr. Hooki:

If the Circuit Court of Appeals affirms the judgment of District Judge Louis E. Goodman which cancelled your renunciation and declared you to be a native born U.S. citizen that decision will be conclusive.

The registration of a native born U. S. citizen child or adult in a family koseki by an alien parent does not deprive that child of U. S. citizenship.

Japanese law has no extraterritorial effect. A native born U. S. citizen cannot lose U. S. citizenship by operation of any Japanese law.

When and if the Circuit Court of Appeals affirms the judgment you and your child will be able to return to the United States and no consular official will dare to interfere with your rights so to do.

There is no necessity for you to commence any litigation in Japan. The registration in the koseki made by your father is ineffective so far as you are concerned.

Very truly yours,

Dear sir: Answered with
previous letter

May 26, 1950

I am writing to you again for your information concerning my letter to you in March + April. I received your answer of April 21 stating that when the Circuit Court of Appeals affirms the judgment of District Judge Louis E. Goodman, that decision will be conclusive and that I don't have to commence any litigation in Japan to renounce my present Japanese citizenship. As I have written in March I had dual citizenship while an infant. I had once renounced my Japanese citizenship in 1936 at Los Angeles, Calif., so I only had U.S. citizenship. But I also renounced U.S. citizenship at Subotaka and came back via General Goodman. Since my wife was pregnant then, + the child was born after we came to Japan. I was without citizenship to both countries + had to put up the birth report of the child to the village office. So my father on his own accord thought of the coming child + renounced my Japanese citizenship in March 1946. The Consul at Kobe thinks that even if the equity case is cleared, it will be hard for us to return to U.S. because my father renounced my J. citizenship, since I was over the age of 20. As I have mentioned before, it takes time + quite an expense, and have no immediate money. I wrote to you + received your answer + was relieved and left everything as is. But last week I went to Kobe + they asked me whether I took steps to renounce my Japanese citizenship, + I explained the situation. They told me they still think it's better to renounce Japanese citizenship + should not take too much expense. I came back + asked at certain sources + they say it takes quite an expense. I am puzzled as to what to do, so may I again ask your certain advice? I know you are very busy but please straighten my case out. Is it all right + leave everything as present.

TAKAO HOOKI
Teranishi mura, aodani
Kano Gun, Hiroshima
Japan



AIR LETTER

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

航空

この中には何物も封入できません

Thank you kindly
Very truly yours

Takeo Hooki

TAKAO HOOKI
TERANISHI-MURA-AODANI
KANO-GUN, HIROSHIMA KEN
JAPAN

折込線

折込線

File
Answered with
previous
letter

Zeranski mura. Aodai
Koo gun Hiroshima Ken
July 18, 1950

Mr. Wayne M. Collins
attorney-at-law
225 Mills Tower
San Francisco Calif.

Dear sir:

As I have written to you in March
April and May 26, I have no answer from
you since and 'am inquiring today for your
information and kind advice.

If you think I should renounce my
Japanese citizenship please let me know immediately
so I will take steps to do so since
my father ~~resort~~ ^{resort} my Japanese citizenship after
we came to Japan ~~some~~ ^{on} account we had a baby
so if it's difficult to return to U.S. if
I have this Japanese citizenship, please let
me know, I know you are very busy
but am waiting for your answer of advice
so let me know by return mail. Thank
you kindly.

11/17/50
Respectfully yours
Zakao Hooki

P.S. About when can all us renounce
return to U.S. Has there been a final decision
yet?

2

2 Hooki
Terinakiura Aoki
Kan San Paradise
Japan



AIR LETTER

航空

Mrs. Wayne M. Collins
Attorney at Law
220 Bush Street
Sutter Tower
San Francisco 4 Calif.
U. S. A.

この中には何物も封入できません

折込線

折込線

5/26

Dear sir:

I am writing to you again for your information concerning my letter to you in March & April. I received your answer of April 24 stating that when the Circuit Court of Appeals affirms the judgment of District Judge Louis E. Sordman that decision will be conclusive & that I don't have to commence any litigation in Japan to renounce my present Japanese citizenship. So I have written in March, I had dual citizenship while an infant. I had once renounced my Japanese citizenship in 1936 at Los Angeles, Calif. so I only had U.S. citizenship. But I also renounced U.S. citizenship at Lake Lake and came back via General Gordon ~~cast~~ since my wife was pregnant then & the child was born after we came back to Japan. I had been without citizenship to both countries & had to put up the birth report of the child. So, my father on his own accord thought of the coming child & resumed my Japanese citizenship ^{in March 1946}. The consul at Kobe thinks that even if the case is ruled ^{equally} that will be hard for ~~me~~ to return to U.S. because my ^{tragedy of} father resumed my J. citizenship after ^{since} I was over 20. As I have mentioned before, it takes quite an expense & time & I have no immediate money. I wrote to you & received your answer & was relieved & left everything as is. But last week I went to Kobe ^{and} ~~my~~ wife's they asked me whether I ^{sup} ~~to~~ ^{renounced} my J. citizenship & I ~~explained~~ ^{explained} the situation & they told me that they still think it's better to ~~renounce~~ ^{renounce} J. citizenship & should not take ~~too~~ much expense. I came back & asked at certain sources & ^{by} ^{way} it takes quite an expense. I am puzzled as what to do, ^{so} may I kindly ask your certain advice again. I know you are very busy

but please straighten my case out for me
thank you kindly. Do it all right & leave
everything as present?

Yours very truly
Zakao Bush

Joined
11/12/47.

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

2801-B E. Manoa Rd.

Honolulu 15, T.H.

August 17, 1950

Mr. Wayne M. Collins

220 Bush Street

Mills Tower

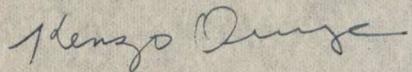
San Francisco 4, California

Dear Sir:

I would like to have an answer to this letter.

Yours very truly

Kenzo Ouye



Sept. 20, 1950

Mr. Takao Hooki
c/o Mr. Kenzo Ouye
2801-B E. Manoa Rd.
Honolulu 15, T. H.

Dear Mr. Hooki:

For your information a person born in the United States has only a single nationality, to-wit, U. S. nationality and citizenship.

The District Court judgment in the mass renunciation cases cancelled the renunciation of each party plaintiff. In consequence each renunciant in that suit is and will remain a U. S. citizen unless and until a higher court sets that judgment aside. I am waiting from day to day for a conclusive decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals. If it affirms the judgment of the District Court there will be no question whatever but that you are a U. S. citizen and are entitled to return to the U. S. If the judgment of the Circuit Court of Appeals affirms the judgment of the District Court you are and will remain a citizen of the United States and in consequence if your child was born in Japan that child will still be a U. S. citizen.

If your father has gone to the trouble to re-register you in the Koseki that act is not binding upon you because you had nothing to do with that registration. Your father cannot change your American citizenship by any act upon his part. It is not necessary for you to go to any trouble to cancel the registration made by your father. In my opinion you should await the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals and if that decision affirms the judgment you and your child will be able to return to the United States.

Very truly yours,

Review
Folder

Aotani Teruaki mura
Kame Gen Hiroaki Jyo
Sept. 3, 1951

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

address
OK

Dear attorney Collins:

I received a letter from the
Kobe consul concerning my passport application
made there on Feb. 10, 1950. It said that the
office was informed from the Dept. of Justice
that it believes I was not actually coerced
into renouncing, and in view of this, the Dept.
of State is of the opinion that my case do
not come within the scope of "Murakami"
decision, and consequently, my passport
application is disapproved. Furthermore
it said that I am a party to the "Abe" case
and suggested that I make inquiry to my
lawyer in U.S.

So, I am now making this inquiry to you
Please attend to this, and let me know your
information. When the peace treaty is signed
on the 7th in San Francisco, will it be
possible to return as soon as possible?
Please let me know. I wish to return
as soon as possible.

11-12-47
In Japan.

Yours truly
A.L. Takao Hooki

HOOKI, TAKAO

100 - no payments

J. Hooki
Aodani, Teravishi mura
Kansu Gun, Hiroshima
Japan
AIR LETTER



PAR AVION

航空

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

この中には何物も封入できません

折込線

折込線

7-111
WAYNE M. COLLINS
Attorney at Law
Mills Tower, 220 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, California

September 16, 1952

Mr. Takao Hooki
Aodani, Teranishi mura
Kamo Gun,
Hiroshima, Japan

Dear Mr. Takao Hooki:

I am presently negotiating with the Attorney General's office (the Justice Department) with a view to a disposition of your case. This matter should be decided upon within a reasonable period of time. You will be informed by letter from me of the results of these negotiations.

Inasmuch as the U.S. Consul in Japan has denied you a passport it is best that you wait until I have concluded my negotiations with the Justice Department concerning a cancellation of your renunciation. If the Attorney General refuses to agree to a cancellation of your renunciation your individual case will be set down for a hearing and thereupon the Consul will issue you a certificate of identity enabling you to return to the United States for your hearing.

Very truly yours,

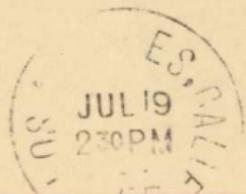
July 19 1954

The present address of Takao Hooki

is as follows: 2129 Channing Way Apt I
Berkeley 4, Calif.

I do not know the address _____ (Please check here
if you do not
know the address)

Mrs. I. S. Ninomiya



BOYLE STA

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



RECEIVED
JUL 20 1955

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

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

Telephone GARfield 1-1218

July 18, 1955

Mr. and Mrs. Takio Ninomiya
310 S. Evergreen Avenue A 310
Los Angeles 33, California

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Ninomiya:

I would thank you to inform me of the present
address of Takao Hooki,

whose last address known to me was as follows:

Aodori, Teranishi mura, Kamo Gun, Hiroshima, Japan

Mail sent to that address, however, has been returned
to me.

If you are acquainted with said person's present
address, I would thank you to fill in the enclosed
post card and mail it back to me promptly.

Very truly yours,

WAYNE M. COLLINS
Attorney at Law
MILLS TOWER, 220 BUSH STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA

TELEPHONE: GARFIELD 1-1218

APR 15 1955

Resent July 20, 1955

Dear Plaintiff-Renunciant:

In 1954 I sent to you certain affidavit forms, memoranda and a letter relating thereto. You were requested to fill out the affidavit forms, have the original sworn to before a U.S. Consul and then return the affidavits to me. You were instructed that I would have them processed through the Justice Department. You were informed by me that if the Justice Department, after reviewing the affidavits and its own records, became convinced your renunciation of U.S. citizenship was caused by fear, coercion or duress it would clear you so that you could obtain in Japan a U.S. passport from a U.S. Consul and thereafter return to the U.S. as a U.S. citizen. I informed you also that if you received such clearance a judgment thereafter could be entered in your favor declaring you to be a U.S. citizen and cancelling your renunciation. You also were informed by me that if you were not successful in being cleared through this administrative procedure that your case then could be set down for an individual court trial in the U.S. District Court in San Francisco to have your citizenship status determined and that, to enable you to return to the U.S. for such a trial, you thereafter could obtain a Certificate of Identity from a U.S. Consul to return to the U.S. for such purpose.

To date, however, you have not sent the affidavits to me and you have not communicated with me. In consequence, it appears that you no longer are interested in recovering your U.S. citizenship or in trying to recover it. If you are not interested in regaining your citizenship or in trying to regain it in these mass class equity lawsuits, administratively or by court trial, and you wish me to discontinue my efforts on your behalf I would thank you to inform me of your decision by filling out and signing the enclosed Japan air-mail letter and mailing it to me so that your name can be dropped from the list of plaintiffs in the mass class equity suits and you can be dismissed as a plaintiff from said lawsuits.

However, if you still are interested in recovering your U.S. citizenship or in trying to do this in these mass class equity lawsuits kindly fill out one of the affidavit forms I sent to you, typing or writing in the answers you propose to give. Use it as a sample, send it to me promptly so that I shall receive it before ~~July 1, 1955~~ ^{September}. If I find that the proposed answers you give in the sample affidavit form appear to be satisfactory or that they need correction I will let you know and thereafter a set of the affidavit forms can be prepared for administrative processing.

If I do not receive from you by ~~July 1, 1955~~ ^{September}, either the affidavit forms I sent to you or one of them as a sample containing your proposed answers or a letter, postcard or other written notice from you stating that you wish me to continue my efforts to regain your citizenship I shall conclude from your inaction and silence that you do not wish me to try further to recover your U.S. citizenship. I will treat a failure on your part to send me such a notice as a request from you to dismiss you from being a plaintiff in these lawsuits. I will be compelled to do this because if your individual case is set down for trial and you were not to appear in person or by counsel at the court trial a judgment would be entered against you by default or your individual case then be dismissed.

Therefore, if you do not wish me to dismiss you from being a plaintiff in these lawsuits I must receive from you either the affidavit forms filled out and signed by you or one of them filled out as a sample with your proposed answers or a letter, postcard or other written notice from you by ~~July 1, 1955~~ ^{September}, stating that you do not wish to be dismissed from these lawsuits.

Very truly yours,

Wayne M. Collins

Enc.

DEC 8 1955

DEAR RENUNCIANT:

As you are a plaintiff in the mass class equity suits the State and Justice Departments agree that the oath and residence requirements of Section 350 of the U.S. Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, as amended, (Walters-McCarran Act) have no application to you. Therefore, you do *not* have to take an oath of allegiance before a U.S. Consul by December 24, 1955, and you do *not* have to leave Japan by that date.

The reasons you do not have to take the oath or leave Japan before December 24, 1955, are that the new law does not apply to plaintiffs who joined the lawsuits long before the new law became effective and because your present residence in Japan is an involuntary residence caused by the U.S. Government which sent you there after your renunciation of U.S. citizenship.

I wish to inform you that whether or not you are a dual citizen you must not do any of the following voluntary acts or things: (1) become naturalized as a Japanese citizen by formal naturalization proceedings or registration in a family Koseki; (2) take an oath of allegiance or make a formal declaration of allegiance to Japan; (3) enter the armed forces of Japan; (4) accept or perform any office, position or work for the Japanese Government; or (5) vote in any Japanese Political elections. Any such voluntary act on your part would cause you to lose U.S. citizenship and would prevent you from recovering U.S. citizenship in the mass class equity lawsuits.

Further, I must warn you that you are considered to be a dual citizen: (1) if you were born in the U.S. before December 1, 1924, and never have renounced Japanese nationality; or (2) if you were born in the U.S. since December 1, 1924, and your birth was recorded with the Japanese Government, or a Japanese Consular or diplomatic officer within two weeks of your birth for the purpose of preserving Japanese citizenship and you never have renounced your Japanese nationality.

If you are considered to be a dual citizen you must not voluntarily seek or claim any benefits of Japanese nationality in the future. This means you must not take or perform any *affirmative* act whatsoever in Japan with the intent or purpose of obtaining, enjoying or fulfilling some right, privilege, advantage or profit of a Japanese citizen. For example, you must not apply for a Japanese passport or identity card or register as a Japanese national or hold real property (land or buildings) in a zone where only Japanese citizens are authorized to hold such property; you must not seek a scholarship available only to Japanese citizens; you must not register in a family Koseki to obtain a benefit reserved for Japanese citizens; you must not claim exemption from taxes on foreigners or foreigners' property in Japan on the ground that you are a Japanese citizen. If you are a dual citizen and do any such voluntary act in the future you may thereby lose U.S. citizenship.

If your affidavits already have been forwarded to me they are being processed by the Justice Department and you will be notified as soon as its decision thereon is reached. If you have not sent to me a sample affidavit and the questionnaire form which I asked you to fill out, you should do so immediately if you still are interested in trying to recover your U.S. citizenship.

Very truly yours,

Wayne M. Collins

FOLD SIDES OVER AND THEN
MOISTEN FLAP WELL AND ADH
NO OTHER ENVELOPE

FOLD UP
APPLY PRESSURE TO SEAL
ENVELOPE SHOULD BE USED

WOLLOP

WAYNE M. COLLINS
MILLS TOWER
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIF.

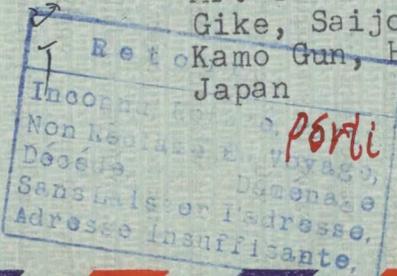


**AIR LETTER
AÉROGRAMME**

**RECEIVED VIA AIR MAIL
PAR AVION**

Mr. Takao Hooki
Gike, Saijo Machi,
Kamo Gun, Hiroshima Ken,
Japan

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MESSAGE MUST APPEAR ON INNER SIDE ONLY
NO TAPE OR STICKER MAY BE ATTACHED

IF ANYTHING IS ENCLOSED, THIS LETTER
WILL BE SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL



FIRST FOLD

SECOND FOLD

DEC 9 1955

April 22. 68

Hooki, T. Kao. 2129. Channing way Bank.
His wife U. S. Citizen and
returned to the U. S. on a Nonquota
immigrant Visa. Then he received
Notices that if you not answer will
be dropped from the suit and he
refuses to make any payments.

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

Dear Sir:

I do not wish you to proceed further to have my U. S. citizenship status determined either administratively or by court decision. Therefore, I authorize you to drop my name from the list of plaintiffs in Abo, et al., v. Brownell, etc., et al., lawsuit Numbers 25294-5, now pending in the U. S. District Court in San Francisco, California, and to dismiss me from being a plaintiff in said mass class lawsuits.

My reasons for this are as follows:.....

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.....

Dated:.....

My name is:.....
(Please sign your full name)

My birthdate is:.....

My address is:.....
.....
.....

This space is also for correspondence.

このにも通信文を記載することができます

折込線

Three horizontal lines for an address.



AEROGRAMME

WAYNE M. COLLINS
Attorney at Law
Mills Tower, 220 Bush St.
San Francisco 4, California, U.S.A.

PAR AVION
航空

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

折込線

このにも通信文を記載することができます

This space is also for correspondence.