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ADDRESSED FORM LETTERS TO RENUNCIANTS

1948-1952

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TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

ROOM 302, 117 NORTH SAN PEDRO STREET
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA
MICHIGAN 9376

November 1, 1948

Dear

Michiko Katayoshi

At this time we wish to bring forth to each and everyone of more than 5,000 parties plaintiff in consolidated suit No. 25294, filed December 13, 1945, in the U. S. District Court in San Francisco, the accomplishments that were realized through the untiring effort of our attorney, Wayne M. Collins of San Francisco.

As you may already be aware of, U. S. District Judge Louis E. Goodman on April 29, 1948, filed his written opinion in the case cancelling the renunciations and restoring citizenship to all the Nisei plaintiffs on the ground they were caused by duress. However, the defendants were given 120 days within which, in good faith, they may designate any particular plaintiffs against whom they might wish to present additional evidence, if they can, but placed the burden of proof upon the defendants to demonstrate the renunciations of any such designated persons were free and voluntary and in no wise the product of the duress in which they were held and to which they were subjected.

The accomplishment as cited above cannot merely be expressed in words, but it was a tough uphill battle for three years, and waged single-handedly by Mr. Collins.

The committee has been brought aware of the situation where the original fund collected at Tule Lake has just about been expended. The long battle, which has already consumed more than three years, not only has been a difficult one, but a costly one. Although Mr. Collins has unselfishly devoted his full time to our cause, he has not received a single penny for his own welfare from this fund.

Also, we are aware of the situation where the government may at their decision designate some or many of the persons within the prescribed limit of 120 days. We also are aware of the situation where the government may appeal the decision to the higher courts. Under such circumstances we shall be terribly handicapped by the lack of fund. Therefore, being aware of such a situation we have reactivated the original Defense Committee to raise the additional fund in order to meet any future events.

The Defense Committee in their recent meeting decided that all renunciants in this suit should fulfill their original pledge of \$100.00. The post-camp days have materially improved the economic status of each renunciant, and we feel it is only fair and just that each be assessed the similar amount. The collection of this fund will assure us the protection of our victory, as well as finding some way of remunerating our attorney for services heretofore rendered.

Inasmuch as the labor and expense involved to collect the fund will be prohibitive, we appeal to you by mail so that you may respond by mailing your remittances to our office at Room 302, 117 N. San Pedro Street, Los Angeles 12, California. We ask your cooperation in this matter by mailing all remittances payable to Wayne M. Collins.

By way of reminder your total contribution heretofore has been \$.....leaving a total balance of \$.....
100

Very truly yours,

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

ROOM 302, 117 NORTH SAN PEDRO STREET
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA

Michigan 4728

COMMITTEE
Y. HONDA
Y. KAKU
T. KONO
J. KIMURA
Y. KIYOHIRO
K. MATSUOKA
I. NAMEKAWA
T. NAKAMURA
H. OKITA
T. OBATAKE
M. SAKAKI
Y. SHIBATA
I. SHIMIZU
H. TAKETAYA
P. TSUETAKE
H. TAKEUCHI
H. UCHIDA
M. YAMAICHI

November 22, 1948

Hoshiko Yamaguchi

On November 1st, we mailed in your care a letter of appeal for payment of your fee toward the defense fund. Inasmuch as three weeks has already past, we have not received any word from you. We feel this is a negligence on your part, which should be rectified at once.

We wish to close our drive for this fund as soon as possible, and desire to receive some form of response from you. We feel it is your duty to come to our office if you are residing within the environ of Los Angeles or communicate with us by any other means if outside of this city. In our previous letter we did not list all the names of the members of the defense committee and some of you doubted our sincere appeal. Also in view of the great number of letters it was mailed unsigned. However we have corrected this situation, and we desire that you heed this letter.

At present we are in a haze as to what may happen on January 29th, but if many should be designated it will mean an expenditure of great sums of money. If your lack of interest in this case should result in the failure of this suit, we will be compelled to resort to drastic action. We will dismiss all plaintiffs from this suit who will not give us any response to this letter.

Although we do not wish to remind you too fully the past history of this case we wish to point out the original 1,100 persons in Tule Lake bore the brunt of attack, and made great sacrifices to prevent your deportation to Japan and have your citizenship restored. It was on account of the late comers that this whole proceeding was delayed and extended till January 29th. Therefore we feel it is your duty to show some form of appreciation for what has already been done by paying for your own legal expense.

We must remind you again that we will not tolerate any form of irresponsibility. It should also be fully understood by you that nobody but yourself will profit by making this case a success.

May we remind you finally that this is our final appeal, and we wish to hear from you within the next few days.

Very truly yours,

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

T. Nakamura
T. NAKAMURA

*Check
enclosed
for
11-30-48 pd in full*

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

ROOM 302, 117 NORTH SAN PEDRO STREET
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA

Michigan 4728

COMMITTEE

Y. HONDA
Y. KAKU
T. KONO
J. KIMURA
Y. KIYOHRO
K. MATSUOKA
I. NAMEKAWA
T. NAKAMURA
H. OKITA
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November 22, 1948

Eisaku Yamaguchi

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TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

T. Nakamura
T. NAKAMURA

*Check
inclosed
for both 48
11-30-48
Pd. in full*

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November 22, 1948

Yoshi Ken Nakata

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TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

T. Nakamura
T. NAKAMURA

P.S.

Due to difficulties on financial part I won't be able to pay the balance until sometime before Jan 29 however in the

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Michigan 4728

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November 22, 1948

Charles Kazuyuki Yoshikawa

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TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

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T. NAKAMURA

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H. OKITA

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

ROOM 302, 117 NORTH SAN PEDRO STREET
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA
MICHIGAN ~~9376~~ 4728

COMMITTEE

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M. SAKAKI
Y. SHIBATA
I. SHIMIZU
H. TAKETAYA
P. TSUETAKE
H. TAKEUCHI
H. UCHIDA
M. YAMAICHI

January 3, 1949

November 1, 1948

Dear

Frank Yoshio Tsuchiya

At this time we wish to bring forth to each and everyone of more than 5,000 parties plaintiff in consolidated suit No. 25294, filed December 13, 1945, in the U. S. District Court in San Francisco, the accomplishments that were realized through the untiring effort of our attorney, Wayne M. Collins of San Francisco.

As you may already be aware of, U. S. District Judge Louis E. Goodman on April 29, 1948, filed his written opinion in the case cancelling the renunciations and restoring citizenship to all the Nisei plaintiffs on the ground they were caused by duress. However, the defendants were given 120 days within which, in good faith, they may designate any particular plaintiffs against whom they might wish to present additional evidence, if they can, but placed the burden of proof upon the defendants to demonstrate the renunciations of any such designated persons were free and voluntary and in no wise the product of the duress in which they were held and to which they were subjected.

The accomplishment as cited above cannot merely be expressed in words, but it was a tough uphill battle for three years, and waged single-handedly by Mr. Collins.

The committee has been brought aware of the situation where the original fund collected at Tule Lake has just about been expended. The long battle, which has already consumed more than three years, not only has been a difficult one, but a costly one. Although Mr. Collins has unselfishly devoted his full time to our cause, he has not received a single penny for his own welfare from this fund.

Also, we are aware of the situation where the government may at their decision designate some or many of the persons within the prescribed limit of 120 days. We also are aware of the situation where the government may appeal the decision to the higher courts. Under such circumstances we shall be terribly handicapped by the lack of fund. Therefore, being aware of such a situation we have reactivated the original Defense Committee to raise the additional fund in order to meet any future events.

The Defense Committee in their recent meeting decided that all renunciants in this suit should fulfill their original pledge of \$100.00. The post-camp days have materially improved the economic status of each renunciant, and we feel it is only fair and just that each be assessed the similar amount. The collection of this fund will assure us the protection of our victory, as well as finding some way of remunerating our attorney for services heretofore rendered.

Inasmuch as the labor and expense involved to collect the fund will be prohibitive, we appeal to you by mail so that you may respond by mailing your remittances to our office at Room 302, 117 N. San Pedro Street, Los Angeles 12, California. We ask your cooperation in this matter by mailing all remittances payable to Wayne M. Collins.

By way of reminder your total contribution heretofore has been \$ 75.00 leaving a total balance of \$ 25.00

Very truly yours,

T. Nakamura
TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

P.S. We are unable to locate the individual pledge received at the Bismark Internment Camp. We shall appreciate your informing us of your contribution and remitting to us whatever balance due from the original pledge of \$100.00.

T. Nakamura
T. Nakamura

COMMITTEE

Y. HONDA
Y. KAKU
T. KONO
J. KIMURA
Y. KIYOHRO
K. MATSUOKA
I. NAMEKAWA
T. NAKAMURA
H. OKITA

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

ROOM 302, 117 NORTH SAN PEDRO STREET
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MICHIGAN 9376-4728

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M. YAMAICHI

JAN 3 1949

November 1, 1948

Dear

Ben Hara

At this time we wish to bring forth to each and everyone of more than 5,000 parties plaintiff in consolidated suit No. 25294, filed December 13, 1945, in the U. S. District Court in San Francisco, the accomplishments that were realized through the untiring effort of our attorney, Wayne M. Collins of San Francisco.

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By way of reminder your total contribution heretofore has been \$ 5.00 leaving a total balance of \$ 95.00

Very truly yours,

T. Nakamura
TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE*(over!!)*

95⁰⁰ / 29 / 48
Pd in full

Ben Hara
590 Darien Way
San Francisco, Calif
28 January 1948

P. L. Defense Committee
117 North San Pedro St.
L. A. 12, Calif.

Sirs:

Your January 3rd letter came to me several days ago after going to distant points.

Enclosed please find \$95⁰⁰ money order for Mr. Wayne M. Collins.

If possible I shall appreciate a reply from you upon receipt receiving the check.

Yours truly,
Ben Hara

P.S. Your list for unknown addresses of plaintiffs carry two persons whose corresponding address is as follows:

✓ George Ishikawa ✓
✓ Kimiye Ishikawa ✓
P.O. Box 546
Penryn, California

COMMITTEE

Y. HONDA
Y. KIKU
T. KONO
J. KIMURA
Y. KIYOHIRO
K. MATSUOKA
I. NAMEKAWA
T. NAKAMURA
H. OKITA

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

ROOM 302, 117 NORTH SAN PEDRO STREET
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA
MICHIGAN ~~9376~~ 4728

COMMITTEE

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H. TAKETAYA
P. TSUETAKE
H. TAKEUCHI
H. UCHIDA
M. YAMAICHI

JAN 7 1949

JAN 3 1949

November 1, 1948

Dear

Chiyeko Nakasaka

At this time we wish to bring forth to each and everyone of more than 5,000 parties plaintiff in consolidated suit No. 25294, filed December 13, 1945, in the U. S. District Court in San Francisco, the accomplishments that were realized through the untiring effort of our attorney, Wayne M. Collins of San Francisco.

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By way of reminder your total contribution heretofore has been \$ 15.00 leaving a total balance of \$ 85.00

Very truly yours,

Wayne M. Collins
TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

WAYNE M. COLLINS

ATTORNEY AT LAW

MILLS TOWER, 220 BUSH STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA

TELEPHONE GARFIELD 1-1218

July 1, 1949

Mrs Violet Hatsuko Yasuda
P. O. Box 204
Cayote, California

Mrs. Yasuda;

On April 12, 1949, a final judgment was entered in the Tule Lake mass renunciation suit cancelling your renunciation, declaring you to be a native-born U. S. citizen ever since your birth and prohibiting the defendants Attorney General, the Secretary of State and his consular agents and other defendants from depriving you or any other plaintiff of your rights, liberties, privileges and immunities of U. S. citizenship. The defendants took an appeal from the judgments but, nevertheless, you are and will remain a citizen of the U. S. unless and until that judgment is reversed by a higher court.

The proceedings have taken 3½ years but have been successful so far. The appeal may be determined during the latter part of 1949 or the early part of 1950.

Mass proceedings involving the rights of 5,000 renunciants involve a long period of time. It first was necessary to obtain the release of each renunciant from detention at Tule Lake, Bismarck, Santa Fe, Crystal City and Bridgeton in habeas corpus proceedings before it could be expected that the renunciations could be ordered cancelled.

The releases from internment and cancellation of the renunciations were made possible only because of the efforts and interest of the Tule Lake Defense Committee which raised sufficient funds to start these suits. Had it not been for the efforts of that Committee it would have been impossible to carry on the long and expensive litigation.

A majority of the persons who are in the suits and who joined long after the suits were commenced have received the maximum benefits of the work done and the limited funds supplied by those who originally made the initial contributions to the committee fund to carry on these suits. It is unfair for those who entered the suits late, which added greatly to the cost of the litigation, to receive the benefits at the expense of the original contributors. The expenses should be shared equally by all those benefited.

The Tule Lake Defense Committee which maintains its office at 117 No. San Pedro St., (Room 302), Los Angeles, California, informs me that the balance of your contribution in the sum of \$ has not been received. I suggest, therefore, that you forward your contribution direct to the Committee to enable the suits to be carried on to a final conclusion.

Very truly yours,

WAYNE M. COLLINS

ATTORNEY AT LAW

MILLS TOWER, 220 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA

TELEPHONE GARFIELD 1-1218

July 31, 1949

Mr. Hitoshige Sakaki
936 55th Street
Oakland 8, California

Dear Mr. Sakaki:

On April 12, 1949, a final judgment was entered in the Tule Lake mass renunciation suit cancelling your renunciation, declaring you to be a native-born U. S. citizen ever since your birth and prohibiting the defendants Attorney General, the Secretary of State and his consular agents and other defendants from depriving you or any other plaintiff of your rights, liberties, privileges and immunities of U. S. citizenship. The defendants took an appeal from the judgments but, nevertheless, you are and will remain a citizen of the U. S. unless and until that judgment is reversed by a higher court.

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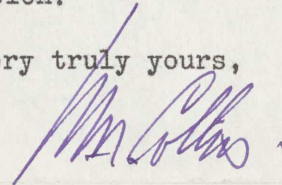
Mass proceedings involving the rights of 5,000 renunciants involve a long period of time. It first was necessary to obtain the release of each renunciant from detention at Tule Lake, Bismarck, Santa Fe, Crystal City and Bridgeton in habeas corpus proceedings before it could be expected that the renunciations could be ordered cancelled.

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The Tule Lake Defense Committee which maintains its office at 117 No. San Pedro St., (Room 302), Los Angeles, California, informs me that the balance of your contribution in the sum of \$ 60.00 has not been received. I suggest, therefore, that you forward your contribution direct to the Committee to enable the suits to be carried on to a final conclusion.

Very truly yours,



Enclosed my check for \$2000.

Yrth aqade

To: Tule Lake Defense Committee

Please check payment. Mr. Maeda came in and said he had previously paid \$100.00 in 1945.

Secretary to Mr. Collins

WAYNE M. COLLINS

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

TELEPHONE GARFIELD 1-1218

July 31, 1949

Mr. Rutaro Maeda
1 Sandringham Road
Piedmont, California

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The proceedings have taken $3\frac{1}{2}$ years but have been successful so far. The appeal may be determined during the latter part of 1949 or the early part of 1950.

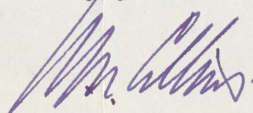
Mass proceedings involving the rights of 5,000 renunciants involve a long period of time. It first was necessary to obtain the release of each renunciant from detention at Tule Lake, Bismarck, Santa Fe, Crystal City and Bridgeton in habeas corpus proceedings before it could be expected that the renunciations could be ordered cancelled.

The releases from internment and cancellation of the renunciations were made possible only because of the efforts and interest of the Tule Lake Defense Committee which raised sufficient funds to start these suits. Had it not been for the efforts of that Committee it would have been impossible to carry on the long and expensive litigation.

A majority of the persons who are in the suits and who joined long after the suits were commenced have received the maximum benefits of the work done and the limited funds supplied by those who originally made the initial contributions to the committee fund to carry on these suits. It is unfair for those who entered the suits late, which added greatly to the cost of the litigation, to receive the benefits at the expense of the original contributors. The expenses should be shared equally by all those benefited.

The Tule Lake Defense Committee which maintains its office at 117 No. San Pedro St., (Room 302), Los Angeles, California, informs me that the balance of your contribution in the sum of \$ 100.00 has not been received. I suggest, therefore, that you forward your contribution direct to the Committee to enable the suits to be carried on to a final conclusion.

Very truly yours,



WAYNE M. COLLINS

ATTORNEY AT LAW

MILLS TOWER, 220 BUSH STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA

TELEPHONE GARFIELD 1-1218

June 1, 1951

Dear Miss Yuriko Yoshimi Nakamura:

On March 19, 1951, I sent you an up-to-date printed report on the mass habeas corpus proceedings and mass equity cases brought on behalf of some 4354 renunciants. Therein I explained to you that it was imperative for me to take appeals to the United States Supreme Court on behalf of 3397 renunciants whose cases the Court of Appeals ordered sent back to the District Court for the introduction of additional evidence.

The Solicitor General, on behalf of the Attorney General, intends to petition the Supreme Court to review and set aside the part of the Court of Appeals' decision which was in favor of the 899 minors and 58 adults. I shall oppose his petitions for certiorari as also his appeals on the merits if the Supreme Court takes jurisdiction of his appeals. This necessarily costs money.

In that printed letter I pointed out the dangers inherent in the cases to a substantial number of the renunciants. The importance of prosecuting appeals to the Supreme Court in an endeavor to obtain from that Court a conclusive settlement of the legal questions in favor of the 3397 renunciants whose cases the Court of Appeals ordered reopened also was stressed in that letter.

If I am successful in the Supreme Court a large savings in expense will be possible which otherwise would fall as a disproportionate financial burden on each person in the cases who would have to have an individual hearing in the District Court. The trifling amounts paid to me to date by persons in the cases is insufficient to carry on the appeals to a conclusion, much less to prosecute to finality any substantial number of individual hearings that might be required. Therefore, it is essential that each person in the cases pay his or her proportionate share of the costs, fees and expenses.

It is essential to speed along the appeals to the Supreme Court on behalf of the 3397 adult renunciants. It is also essential to defend the 899 minors and 58 adults against the appeals the Solicitor General is taking to that court for the Attorney General. This necessarily involves considerable expense in connection with printing the complete record of the proceedings and the necessary briefs.

If individual hearings finally have to be held for any substantial number of renunciants the expenses will rise sharply. It is necessary for me to have funds in reserve to meet such a contingency.

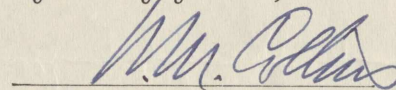
It is important to carry on this fight for the vindication of every renunciant in the mass cases. It is vitally important to each one of them to establish his or her U.S. citizenship conclusively. The right of a renunciant to vote, to hold a civil service position, to hold public office, to own land in California, to travel abroad and to be able to return to this country and many other rights and privileges depend upon the establishment of his or her citizenship. The appeals are of extreme importance to the 302 renunciants who still are under removal orders although they are in my custody. The Attorney General is persistent in his efforts to remove them to Japan.

It is also important to try to obtain a declaration from the Supreme Court to the effect that the Alien Enemy Act, which authorizes the seizure and removal of persons to Japan, has expired or is not applicable to renunciants. Unless a peace treaty with Japan is entered into or the President or Congress formally declare the declared state of war with Japan to be ended or the Supreme Court holds renunciants are not subject to seizure and removal under the Alien Enemy Act the Attorney General has the power to seize renunciants, issue removal orders against them and remove them to Japan.

It is practically impossible for me to continue to represent renunciants who are not willing to pay their share of the costs, fees and expenses of carrying on this difficult struggle for the vindication of the renunciants and to establish the U.S. citizenship of each.

It is estimated that each renunciant in the cases should pay the sum of \$ 300.00 as his or her proportion of the costs, fees and expenses necessitated by the lawsuits. My records reveal that you have paid either direct to me or to the Tule Lake Defense Committee for delivery to me the sum of \$ 100.00 . In consequence, you should forward direct to me, as soon as possible, the balance of \$ 200.00 to enable me to carry on these cases. You should make your remittance by check, cashier's check, money order or postal money order, payable to me and mail direct to me at my office.

Very truly yours,



Wayne M. Collins

P.S.--If the sum you have already paid on account as above shown is incorrect I would thank you to write and let me know the correct amount you paid, the date you paid and to whom that payment was made or sent.

COMMITTEE

Y. HONDA
Y. KAKU
T. KONO
J. KIMURA
Y. KIYOHIRO
M. MATSUMOTO
K. MATSUOKA
I. NAMEKAWA
T. NAKAMURA
R. NARIMATSU
H. OKITA

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Room 302, 117 North San Pedro Street
Los Angeles 12, California

Michigan 4728

November 30, 1949

COMMITTEE

T. OBATAKE
M. SASAKI
T. SHONO
Y. SHIBATA
I. SHIMIZU
H. TAKETAYA
G. TSUETAKE
H. TAKEUCHI
H. UCHIDA
M. YAMAICHI

2500
12/10/49

Mr. Atsushi Matsumoto
1201 W. Chicago Ave.,
Chicago 22, Illinois

Dear Mr. Matsumoto:

During the past year we have endeavored to impress upon you the fact that all individual plaintiffs in Consolidated Suit No. 25294 must fulfill their original pledge of \$100.

As previously mentioned in our letters, the mass proceedings involving the rights of 5,000 renunciants involves a long period of time as well as it being a very expensive proceeding.

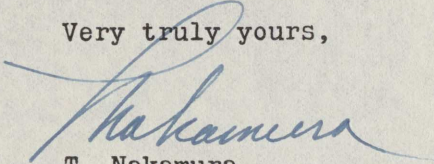
We feel that you fully understand the efforts of the committee member to conclude this long litigation as soon as possible. Therefore we are seeking your cooperation to realize this end.

To facilitate this end we have sought a medium whereby a minimum of hardship will be borne by you. We are enclosing herewith 1 checks totaling in the sum of \$25.00 dollars, which is the total amount due this date. For your convenience we are also enclosing a stamped, self-addressed envelope for reply.

We ask that you sign these checks individually, and place the name of your banking institution as well as it's clearing house numbers on the top. All these checks are dated on the 15th of each month, and we appreciate your having funds available on these dates. On the 15th of each month we shall have them deposited for collection.

Thus in this manner we feel we can assist you in the orderly payment of your remaining balance. We ask that you assist us in mailing the enclosed checks at your earliest convenience.

Very truly yours,


T. Nakamura

COMMITTEE

Y. HONDA
Y. KAKU
T. KONO
J. KIMURA
Y. KIYOHRO
M. MATSUMOTO
K. MATSUOKA
I. NAMEKAWA
T. NAKAMURA
R. NARIMATSU
H. OKITA

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

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

COMMITTEE

T. OBATAKE
M. SASAKI
Y. SHIBATA
I. SHIMIZU
T. SHONO
H. TAKETAYA
G. TSUETAKE
H. TAKEUCHI
H. UCHIDA
M. YAMAICHI

April 26, 1952

Dear Sumiko Nakano:

.....Jitsuo Nakano, your brother....., who formerly resided in Japan has furnished your name as references and surety to Mr. Wayne M. Collins, in connection with their case to restore their U. S. citizenship. The above described individual has indicated that you will assume the full responsibility to pay any cost, fee and expenses in connection with the case.

Therefore our office desires to ask your assistance to ascertain whether the above described individual has returned to U. S. or has communicated to you that he or she will return in the near future.

This information is of vital importance to us as it shall require your consent or that of the individual plaintiffs themselves before we will inscribe their names in the final judgment list. We have now come to a point where it shall be absolutely necessary on your part or that of the plaintiffs in the suit to assume their full obligation of the cost, fees and expenses.

Mr. Collins has unselfishly devoted 6 full years of his time to this work to save the unfortunate persons in Japan. Now upon the realization of the completion of this work, many of the renunciants feel that it was their own doings that brought about this result.

Therefore we have finally decided on a firm policy to all individual plaintiffs either in Japan or that of United States. They must make arrangements to pay their respective cost, fees and expenses or we will be disinclined to proceed with this final phase of the work.

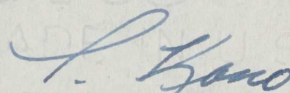
The amount due for the above described individual is \$..300.00.....

We shall appreciate your making arrangements to have the remittances made payable to Mr. Wayne M. Collins, and mailed to our office.

The English and Japanese version of the letter furnishing other informations are also being enclosed. This should serve as an important information to any persons connected with this suit.

We shall appreciate your immediate reply to this letter at once.

Very truly yours,



TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE

Y. HONDA
Y. KAKU
T. KONO
J. KIMURA
Y. KIYOHRO
M. MATSUMOTO
K. MATSUOKA
I. NAMEKAWA
T. NAKAMURA
R. NARIMATSU
H. OKITA

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

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

COMMITTEE

T. OBATAKE
M. SASAKI
Y. SHIBATA
I. SHIMIZU
T. SHONO
H. TAKETAYA
G. TSUETAKE
H. TAKEUCHI
H. UCHIDA
M. YAMAICHI

April 26, 1952

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Masutaro Kagawa:

Toshiko Nakano, your relative, who formerly resided in Japan has furnished your name as references and surety to Mr. Wayne M. Collins, in connection with their case to restore their U. S. citizenship. The above described individual has indicated that you will assume the full responsibility to pay any cost, fee and expenses in connection with the case.

Therefore our office desires to ask your assistance to ascertain whether the above described individual has returned to U. S. or has communicated to you that he or she will return in the near future.

This information is of vital importance to us as it shall require your consent or that of the individual plaintiffs themselves before we will inscribe their names in the final judgment list. We have now come to a point where it shall be absolutely necessary on your part or that of the plaintiffs in the suit to assume their full obligation of the cost, fees and expenses.

Mr. Collins has unselfishly devoted 6 full years of his time to this work to save the unfortunate persons in Japan. Now upon the realization of the completion of this work, many of the renunciants feel that it was their own doings that brought about this result.

Therefore we have finally decided on a firm policy to all individual plaintiffs either in Japan or that of United States. They must make arrangements to pay their respective cost, fees and expenses or we will be disinclined to proceed with this final phase of the work.

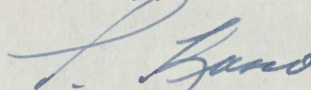
The amount due for the above described individual is \$ 300.00

We shall appreciate your making arrangements to have the remittances made payable to Mr. Wayne M. Collins, and mailed to our office.

The English and Japanese version of the letter furnishing other informations are also being enclosed. This should serve as an important information to any persons connected with this suit.

We shall appreciate your immediate reply to this letter at once.

Very truly yours,



TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE

Y. HONDA
Y. KAKU
T. KONO
J. KIMURA
Y. KIYOHRO
M. MATSUMOTO
K. MATSUOKA
I. NAMEKAWA
T. NAKAMURA
R. NARIMATSU
H. OKITA

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

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

COMMITTEE

T. OBATAKE
M. SASAKI
Y. SHIBATA
I. SHIMIZU
T. SHONO
H. TAKETAYA
G. TSUETAKE
H. TAKEUCHI
H. UCHIDA
M. YAMAICHI

April 26, 1952

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Masutaro Kagawa:

Shigeko Nakano, your relative, who formerly resided in Japan has furnished your name as references and surety to Mr. Wayne M. Collins, in connection with their case to restore their U. S. citizenship. The above described individual has indicated that you will assume the full responsibility to pay any cost, fee and expenses in connection with the case.

Therefore our office desires to ask your assistance to ascertain whether the above described individual has returned to U. S. or has communicated to you that he or she will return in the near future.

This information is of vital importance to us as it shall require your consent or that of the individual plaintiffs themselves before we will inscribe their names in the final judgment list. We have now come to a point where it shall be absolutely necessary on your part or that of the plaintiffs in the suit to assume their full obligation of the cost, fees and expenses.

Mr. Collins has unselfishly devoted 6 full years of his time to this work to save the unfortunate persons in Japan. Now upon the realization of the completion of this work, many of the renunciants feel that it was their own doings that brought about this result.

Therefore we have finally decided on a firm policy to all individual plaintiffs either in Japan or that of United States. They must make arrangements to pay their respective cost, fees and expenses or we will be disinclined to proceed with this final phase of the work.

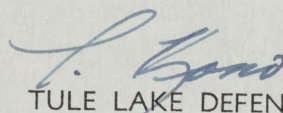
The amount due for the above described individual is \$ 300.00.

We shall appreciate your making arrangements to have the remittances made payable to Mr. Wayne M. Collins, and mailed to our office.

The English and Japanese version of the letter furnishing other informations are also being enclosed. This should serve as an important information to any persons connected with this suit.

We shall appreciate your immediate reply to this letter at once.

Very truly yours,



TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE

Y. HONDA
Y. KAKU
T. KONO
J. KIMURA
Y. KIYOHIO
M. MATSUMOTO
K. MATSUOKA
I. NAMEKAWA
T. NAKAMURA
H. OKITA

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

ROOM 302, 117 NORTH SAN PEDRO STREET
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA

Michigan 4728

COMMITTEE

T. OBATAKE
M. SASAKI
Y. SHIBATA
I. SHIMIZU
H. TAKETAYA
G. TSUETAKE
H. TAKEUCHI
H. UCHIDA
M. YAMAICHI

JAN 17 1949

Mr. Kurshi Yamamoto

Dear Sir:

Recently the Director of the Tule Lake Defense Committee held a special meeting in connection with the present drive to raise enough fund to continue with our case.

As repeatedly explained in our previous letters, our committee was reactivated for the sole purpose of protecting the whole group so that the burden of financing the individual trial will not fall on any individual person. Mr. Collins has stated that in event any person should be designated it will cost approximately \$1,500.00 each.

After more than two months of an intensive campaign, we find that we have not to this date arrived near the required one-quarter. We appreciate the response you have given us to date, but we beg of you to remit to our office the remaining balance as soon as possible.

Our committee finds it very difficult to impose on Mr. Collins to continue with the case unless we have an ample fund to do so. In order to be fair to everyone in the suit, the pledge was set at \$100.00 each, and we appreciate your fulfilling it at once.

By way of reminder your total contribution heretofore has been \$ 50- leaving a total balance of \$ 50-.

Yours very truly,

T. Nakamura

T. Nakamura

Tule Lake Defense Committee

COMMITTEE

Y. HONDA
Y. KAKU
T. KONO
J. KIMURA
Y. KIOHIO
K. MATSUOKA
I. NAMEKAWA
T. NAKAMURA
H. OKITA

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

ROOM 302, 117 NORTH SAN PEDRO STREET
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA

MICHIGAN 9376 4728

January 6, 1949

COMMITTEE

T. OBATAKE
M. SAKAKI
Y. SHIBATA
I. SHIMIZU
H. TAKETAYA
P. TSUETAKE
H. TAKEUCHI
H. UCHIDA
M. YAMAICHI

Mr. Kiyoshi Sasano
34 N. Eldorado St.,
San Mateo, Calif.

Dear Sir:

Recently the Director of the Tule Lake Defense Committee held a special meeting to determine the future policy of the whole group in connection with those renunciant who have not rendered us any response to our appeals. The board determined that a thorough study be made on each individual case for the reason of their non-cooperation.

The Tule Lake Defense Committee was reactivated for the sole purpose of protecting the whole group so that the burden of financing the individual trial will not fall on any individual person. We were confronted with a situation where the original fund collected at Tule Lake was dissipated. Mr. Collins stated that in event any person should be designated it will cost approximately \$1,500.00 each.

We felt that very few person would be able to pay such a sum, but we felt sure that we should have sufficient persons interested in the suit to contribute \$100.00 each to assure everyone a full protection. With this purpose in mind we made an appeal for contribution. However, we regret to state that very few have responded, and we have not to this date reached near the required one-quarter.

We are rather amazed at your impassiveness, as we presumed that you were very much concerned about your citizenship status when you made your individual request to be included in the suit. We shall appreciate your responding to this letter as the group possibly cannot afford to provide you a \$1,500.00 protection without any form of contribution at all.

In order to assure the safe delivery of this mail, we are mailing it by registered mail return receipt requested.

The committee has decided that individual contribution should be \$100.00 each, and we hope that you will not impose on the group continuously by responding at once.

Very truly yours,

T. Nakamura

Tule Lake Defense Committee

P.S. I have responded in your last letter. In fact I got Receipt already. your registered mail # 559945

I don't know what this means.

COMMITTEE

Y. HONDA
Y. KAKU
T. KONO
J. KIMURA
Y. KIYOHRO
M. MATSUMOTO
K. MATSUOKA
I. NAMEKAWA
T. NAKAMURA
R. NARIMATSU
H. OKITA

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

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

May 2, 1952

COMMITTEE

T. OBATAKE
M. SASAKI
Y. SHIBATA
I. SHIMIZU
T. SHONO
H. TAKETAYA
G. TSUETAKE
H. TAKEUCHI
H. UCHIDA
M. YAMAICHI

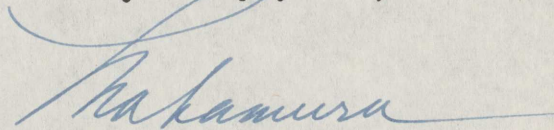
Dear Yoshiko Ishibashi:

Although we have written to you on numerous occasions, you have not furnished us with any response on our inquiry. Inasmuch as it is essential that your case be conclusively entered in the judgment list at once, we ask that you take your time to come to our office. For the conveniences of those persons working during the day, we have decided to open our office during the evening hours.

For the sake of expediency we ask that you come to our office on May 8, 1952 at 7:30 P.M. If it is impossible for you to appear on such date, please inform our office by phone of this fact.

By appearing on your appointed time, we hope we can clear up any misunderstanding you may have on the case. We ask that you furnish us with the cooperation on this matter at once.

Very truly yours,


TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE

Y. HONDA
Y. KAKU
T. KONO
J. KIMURA
Y. KIYOHRO
M. MATSUMOTO
K. MATSUOKA
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H. OKITA

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

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

COMMITTEE

T. OBATAKE
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I. SHIMIZU
T. SHONO
H. TAKETAYA
G. TSUETAKE
H. TAKEUCHI
H. UCHIDA
M. YAMAICHI

June 14, 1952

Dear Mrs. Kiyoko Nakagawa,

On May 29, 1952, the original ORDER, JUDGMENT AND DECREE EXECUTING MANDATE OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT, in the case of TADAYASU ABO, et al., etc., Plaintiffs vs. JAMES P. McGRANERY, as Attorney General of the United States, etc., et al., Defendants under Cons. Suit No. 25294, No. 25295, was filed by Mr. Wayne M. Collins, with the Clerk of the U. S. District Court in and for the Northern District of California.

This order pertains to the favorable judgment rendered on your behalf on April 12, 1949, and modified by the order of the District Court entered on May 2, 1949. You are one of the fortunate persons coming within this favorable judgment.

Inasmuch as you have requested to be represented by Mr. Wayne M. Collins, he has undertook to give you a maximum of protection. He has now filed a conclusive judgment on your behalf within the above described document. This was signed by Judge Goodman, and entered into the judgment in docket by the Clerk of the U.S. District Court on June 2, 1952.

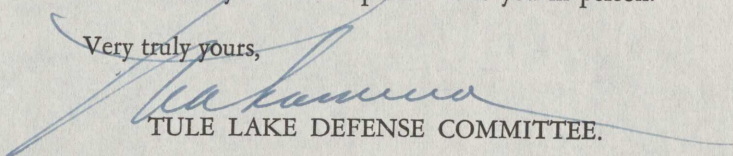
Mr. Collins has prepared on your behalf an individual ORDER, JUDGMENT AND DECREE EXECUTING MANDATE OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT, and this document has been properly certified by C. W. Calbreath, Clerk of the United States District Court. It has been properly signed by the Clerk and carries with it the Seal of the Clerk. This document when held in your possession will be a conclusive indication that your citizenship has now been fully restored.

Inasmuch as this case was a group problem, the committee desires to furnish this document to you. We shall therefore appreciate your communicating with our office as your document is now available at this office.

The committee desires to impress upon you individually that it was through the unselfish effort of Mr. Collins that your citizenship has been fully restored. He is now undertaking the negotiation of some 3,108 persons on the Active List. At this time we wish to indicate to you that those persons not a party plaintiff within this suit have not been fully restored their U.S. citizenship. This is due to the fact that the renunciation statute was not declared unconstitutional. Each individual renunciants must file an individual suit to set aside their renunciation. They must indicate that it was obtained due to the product of governmental duress. This difficult work was performed on your behalf by Mr. Collins. Contrary to the reports made by irresponsible parties in Japanese newspapers, your citizenship cannot be fully restored by the mere issuance of a U.S. passport. The courts are the only governmental body that could set aside your renunciation.

Inasmuch as we desire to furnish you with this memento of your complete victory in this suit, we desire that you communicate with our office at once. If you should be residing within the Los Angeles area, we shall appreciate your coming to our office so that we may be able to present it to you in person.

Very truly yours,


TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE.

COMMITTEE

Y. HONDA
Y. KAKU
T. KONO
J. KIMURA
Y. KIYOHIRO
M. MATSUMOTO
K. MATSUOKA
I. NAMEKAWA
T. NAKAMURA
R. NARIMATSU
H. OKITA

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

ROOM 302, 117 NORTH SAN PEDRO STREET
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA

Michigan 4728

1000 3/21/49
Balance 8000

COMMITTEE

T. OBATAKE
M. SASAKI
T. SHONO
Y. SHIBATA
I. SHIMIZU
H. TAKETAYA
G. TSUETAKE
H. TAKEUCHI
H. UCHIDA
M. YAMAICHI

March 12, 1949

Hitoshige Sakaki:

Dear Sir:

We wish to inform you that on February 25th the government filed a list of designations in 22 separate categories including all the plaintiffs within the suit. It was the intention of the government to try a representative person from each group. However, Mr. Collins objected to this very vigorously and contended that he will try the whole 5,500 cases individually. The court suggested to Mr. Collins, that in view of the fact that the designation was nothing comparable to what the judge instructed, the plaintiffs should file order to show cause why the designations should not be stricken from the record and summary judgment requested. This order was to have been heard on the 7th of March. However, Judge Goodman was called to Washington, D. C. on a special mission to testify before the Senate Judiciary Committee. He is expected to return by the 21st of March, and the case is scheduled to be heard on that date.

In respect to your contribution we shall appreciate your cooperation in fulfilling your pledge as every bit will assist us in the cause tremendously.

Very truly yours,

T Nakamura by SK

T. NAKAMURA

Tule Lake Defense Committee

Enclosed \$1000

[Signature]

WAYNE M. COLLINS

ATTORNEY AT LAW

MILLS TOWER, 220 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA

GARFIELD 1-5827

November 17, 1965

Mrs. Yoshiko Mayekawa
2715 E 1st Street
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mrs. Mayekawa:

In reply to your letter of November 11, 1965, I wish to inform you that I do not have available one of the abbreviated forms of the final and conclusive judgment of May 29, 1952, in equity proceeding No. 25294-5 (Consolidated No. 25294) entitled Abo et al. v. James P. McGranery, as Attorney General, et al., in the Southern Division of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California at San Francisco, California, which said judgment was entitled "Order, Judgment And Decree Executing Mandate Of The United States Court Of Appeals For The Ninth Circuit" which said judgment cancelled your purported renunciation of U.S. citizenship and which declared you to be a citizen of the United States. Your name appears on page 14 of that judgment on line 9 which shows your birthdate to be July 20, 1924.

Certified copies of that judgment were delivered to the U.S. Attorney's office in San Francisco, to the Attorney General in Washington, D.C., to the State Department in Washington, D.C. and to the U.S. Immigration & Naturalization Service in Washington D.C. and also in San Francisco. In consequence, the Immigration office in Los Angeles can check the records if it desires to verify the fact that your renunciation was cancelled and that you are a U.S. citizen by birth and by virtue of that final and conclusive judgment.

Inasmuch as you are a U.S. citizen by birth your daughter also is a U.S. citizen if she was born in Japan inasmuch as she would derive citizenship from you.

If it is essential that you receive a certified copy of that judgment you may write to the Clerk of the U.S. District Court, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, and request a copy. Inasmuch as the judgment contains a great many names of persons whose renunciations were cancelled and who were declared not to have lost citizenship by virtue of that void renunciation it will probably cost a sum in excess of \$25.00 for a certified copy.

Very truly yours,

November 11 1965

Mr Wayne Collins, Attorney
300 Mills Tower
San Francisco, California

re: Resumption of US Citizenship

Dear Sir:

I am now processing my daughter's application for her U.S. Citizenship through me, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Los Angeles is in need of my proof of resumption of United States Citizenship.

Mr Tets Nakamura has given me your name and said perhaps you can help me. My date of birth is July 20, 1924, and I am one whom you helped in the mass suit.

May I have a certified copy of Judgement filed in San Francisco which threw out renunciation clause for those who repatriated to Japan. I am afraid I have misplaced and lost my copy. I will appreciate a copy showing my name Yoshiko Mayekawa.

As my daughter's college entrance is just before me, I will appreciate your earliest attention regarding above. Any fee and cost will be promptly paid upon notification to me.

Thanking you in advance for your generous time and help regarding this matter, I sincerely remain

Yours very truly,

Mrs Yoshiko Mayekawa
Yoshiko Mayekawa
2715 E 1st Street
Los Angeles California

PS: My maiden and married name stayed as Yoshiko Mayekawa.

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April 24, 1958

Mr. Kiyoshi Nakasuji
#188, Izumi-dori, 6-chome
Nada-ku, Kobe-shi, Japan

Dear Mr. Nakasuji:

On March 31, 1958, the U.S. Supreme Court held in the case of Nishikawa v. Dulles that a U.S. citizen who served in the Japanese armed forces did not lose U.S. citizenship unless he was inducted voluntarily. It also held that the U.S. Government must prove by "clear, convincing and unequivocal evidence" that his induction into the Japanese armed forces was voluntary in order for him to lose his U.S. citizenship.

Because you feared disobedience to the Japanese conscription laws would subject you to imprisonment for violating those laws you were compelled to obey the draft order, report for induction and be inducted. Therefore, your induction into and service in the Japanese armed forces was not voluntary but was coerced. You submitted to induction only because you feared if you complained, resisted or disobeyed you would be sent to prison and also be mistreated by the Japanese military authorities and also by the Japanese people.

If the U.S. Consul and the State Department can be convinced that you were inducted only because of your fear of punishment for failure to obey the Japanese draft laws they will reach the conclusion that you acted involuntarily and will issue you a U.S. Passport. It will be necessary to convince them, however, that you acted under coercion and that you did not voluntarily submit to induction. They may be convinced that you acted involuntarily by your own statement and the affidavits of others who may be acquainted with the facts relating to your induction.

I am sending you a questionnaire by regular mail which I would thank you to fill out and return to me so that I can prepare a statement for you to file along with your application for a U.S. passport or to be filed on an appeal to the Passport Review Board in Washington, D.C.

Also I would thank you to send to me a copy of the original application you made for a passport, together with any supporting statements and affidavits you filed with the U.S. Consul and also any letters you have received from the U.S. Consul relating to your application and to any denial of your application and also the "Certificate of Loss of U.S. Nationality" the Consul sent to you.

In the meantime, inasmuch as you are in Kobe, I suggest that you call at the Consulate office and ask whether the U.S. Consul

Kiyoshi Nakasuji

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will accept and entertain a new application for a U.S. Passport for you or whether it will require you to take an appeal from the Consulate's refusal to issue you a passport in 1950. I suggest, however, that you should not file a new application there unless and until you receive advice from me to do so.

In any new application for a passport, if that is acceptable to the Consul, or on an appeal a complete statement on your part, under oath, incorporating the contents of your letter to me dated March 7, 1958, the petition dated August 15, 1957, additional material and affidavits of Tomeichi Ono, Masato Kohda, Eiji Kameoka, Koichi Kawaguchi, Iwao Ishihara, with translations into English certified to by an interpreter, etc., used as supporting evidence that your induction and service in the Japanese army was involuntary will be of value. I believe that on such evidence the Consul or the Board of Review will have a U.S. Passport issued to you. However, if they refuse so to do, thereafter an application for a "Certificate of Identity" can be made to enable you to return to the United States to have a Court hearing on the issue of your citizenship.

Very truly yours,

WMC:fd

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Y. HONDA
Y. KAKU
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J. KIMURA
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M. MATSUMOTO
K. MATSUOKA
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Michigan 4728

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H. UCHIDA
M. YAMAICHI

May 1, 1952

Dear **Hiroshi Hayashida;**

On or about November 17, 1951, our office wrote to you the report of the case in connection with the restoration of your U. S. citizenship. This was followed by Mr. Collins' letter furnishing to you in detail the analysis of the case. Also you were informed of the necessity of making your individual payments in connection with your respective case.

To this date our office or that of Mr. Collins has not received any response from you.

In order to clarify many of the problems connected with this case, we shall attempt to furnish you with a brief resume of the suit. The case had its original inception on November 13, 1945, when a mass equity and habeas corpus actions were filed in the Federal District Court of San Francisco. The government was faced with a mass equity suit of 2,700 individual plaintiffs when Judge Goodman rendered the favorable judgment to all the plaintiffs in the suit. Subsequent entrants into the case has swelled the total to 4,336 plaintiffs. The government took the appeal on the case to the Circuit Court of Appeals. The Circuit upheld the judgment as to the minors and remanded the cases of adults for individual hearing. The Circuit Court reversed the habeas corpus actions for the 302 persons. Thereupon we appealed the case of the adults and the habeas corpus action to the U. S. Supreme Court. The government likewise appealed the case of the minors. The Supreme Court realized the political expediency of this case, and refused to grant us nor the government the Writ of Certiorari. This meant that the cases of some 1,228 persons were to become conclusive when Mr. Collins inscribes their respective name in the judgment list. The 302 persons whose Writs were denied were faced with an imminent problem of deportation to Japan. However Mr. Collins exercised his efforts to realize the benefit of the Japanese Peace Treaty. The ratification of the peace treaty terminated the powers vested in the Justice Department to deport any renunciants under the Alien Enemy Act.

You are one of the 3,108 persons whose case has been ordered reopened for an individual hearing. However, you should not become over alarmed. Mr. Collins can overcome the presumption that your renunciation was caused by duress. We feel that a great many of the cases will be conceded by the Justice Department, and it may not necessitate the taking of depositions and affidavits for all the plaintiffs. We are quite confident that many of your cases can be concluded in a satisfactory manner this year. However, for the few of the individuals that must face the individual hearing, it shall be necessary for each of you to share your proper burden of the cost, fees and expense. As the cost of taking each individual case to the Supreme Court of U. S. will be in excess of \$3,000.00 each.

This case was faced with many difficulties, and it took more than 6 long years for Mr. Collins to accomplish the present result. He has handled this difficult case brilliantly, and we are confident that he will win the case for all of us.

The committee has been called upon to rally your support to continue with this suit. It requires each and every one of your support to realize the final end. We cannot and will not assist any slackers and persons who refuse to cooperate. As we have now reached a point where each individual must meet their own expenses, fees and cost. We wish to inform you that when this case was originally begun, the committee and Mr. Collins came to an understanding that we were to meet all cost, fees and expenses. To this date we have been able to meet the minimum of costs. The original sum of \$100.00 requested and received from each of the renunciants was taken as a retainer.

The above described facts are all applicable to those renunciants residing in United States and Japan. We will be unable to furnish you with the maximum of protection unless you make your proper payments.

In the course of the next few months the renunciants in Japan will be given the opportunity to return to the U. S. for their respective hearing. Therefore each renunciant in Japan should take proper steps to arrange a method of payments with the committee.

We wish to impress upon you the importance of continuing with your case. Through Mr. Collins' superb effort, we have been able to place the government on the defensive. That we cannot relinquish this point of vantage if we desire to win the case conclusively. This will require your full support to assist Mr. Collins. By winning this case conclusively for each and every one of you, we could erase all stigma of disloyalty attached to so many of the renunciants at Tule Lake during the war years. In this manner we could perfect your individual status for years to come.

We are also informed that many of the renunciants have served in the U. S. Army since their release from detention. Although such service to the country is a favorable evidence for your trial, it does not necessarily mean that your citizenship has been fully restored. At the most it may confer upon you the rights and privileges of naturalization if such statutes are in existence. At the present date there are no statutes, which the renunciants could utilize.

Also the recent passage of the McCarran Act, and the endorsement by the U. S. Supreme Court will affect some of the renunciants if their case is not fully determined at this time.

Also many of the plaintiffs have a mistaken concept that an issuance of U. S. passport by the State Department serves to restore their citizenship. However, this is not so. The passport merely serves as a favorable document for the plaintiff in the course of their trial. It is only the judicial branch of the government that could set aside your renunciation. Also the passport becomes ineffective by a lapse of 2 years, and it must be continually renewed. The discretion to renew or not is left with the State Department.

All these doubts would be completely erased by participating in the suit and having a conclusive judgment entered in the court.

Presently, you are not privileged to participate in public elections, taking of governmental civil service position, and other acts which require the U. S. citizenship. In the course of your lifetime you will come to realize the many griefs and hardships which the Isseis faced due to the lack of the U. S. citizenship.

Therefore we ask you to cooperate with us and assist Mr. Collins in the accomplishment of this litigation. With proper assistance of your contribution in the total sum of \$300.00, we could undoubtedly furnish a full protection to each and every person who will pay their share. Therefore we ask that you pay your remaining balance of \$200.00..... Your remittances should be made payable to Wayne M. Collins, and mailed to our office.

Enclosed is a Japanese translation of this letter.

Very truly yours,

T. Honda
TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

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May 1, 1952

Dear **Kikuye Hayashida;**

On or about November 17, 1951, our office wrote to you the report of the case in connection with the restoration of your U. S. citizenship. This was followed by Mr. Collins' letter furnishing to you in detail the analysis of the case. Also you were informed of the necessity of making your individual payments in connection with your respective case.

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This case was faced with many difficulties, and it took more than 6 long years for Mr. Collins to accomplish the present result. He has handled this difficult case brilliantly, and we are confident that he will win the case for all of us.

The committee has been called upon to rally your support to continue with this suit. It requires each and every one of your support to realize the final end. We cannot and will not assist any slackers and persons who refuse to cooperate. As we have now reached a point where each individual must meet their own expenses, fees and cost. We wish to inform you that when this case was originally begun, the committee and Mr. Collins came to an understanding that we were to meet all cost, fees and expenses. To this date we have been able to meet the minimum of costs. The original sum of \$100.00 requested and received from each of the renunciants was taken as a retainer.

The above described facts are all applicable to those renunciants residing in United States and Japan. We will be unable to furnish you with the maximum of protection unless you make your proper payments.

In the course of the next few months the renunciants in Japan will be given the opportunity to return to the U. S. for their respective hearing. Therefore each renunciant in Japan should take proper steps to arrange a method of payments with the committee.

We wish to impress upon you the importance of continuing with your case. Through Mr. Collins' superb effort, we have been able to place the government on the defensive. That we cannot relinquish this point of vantage if we desire to win the case conclusively. This will require your full support to assist Mr. Collins. By winning this case conclusively for each and every one of you, we could erase all stigma of disloyalty attached to so many of the renunciants at Tule Lake during the war years. In this manner we could perfect your individual status for years to come.

We are also informed that many of the renunciants have served in the U. S. Army since their release from detention. Although such service to the country is a favorable evidence for your trial, it does not necessarily mean that your citizenship has been fully restored. At the most it may confer upon you the rights and privileges of naturalization if such statutes are in existence. At the present date there are no statutes, which the renunciants could utilize.

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Therefore we ask you to cooperate with us and assist Mr. Collins in the accomplishment of this litigation. With proper assistance of your contribution in the total sum of \$300.00, we could undoubtedly furnish a full protection to each and every person who will pay their share. Therefore we ask that you pay your remaining balance of \$275.00..... Your remittances should be made payable to Wayne M. Collins, and mailed to our office.

Enclosed is a Japanese translation of this letter.

Very truly yours,

J. Kono
TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

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May 1, 1952

Dear Sumiye Kawanishi;

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We are also informed that many of the renunciants have served in the U. S. Army since their release from detention. Although such service to the country is a favorable evidence for your trial, it does not necessarily mean that your citizenship has been fully restored. At the most it may confer upon you the rights and privileges of naturalization if such statutes are in existence. At the present date there are no statutes, which the renunciants could utilize.

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Enclosed is a Japanese translation of this letter.

Very truly yours,

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

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May 1, 1952

Dear **Sakae Kawanishi;**

On or about November 17, 1951, our office wrote to you the report of the case in connection with the restoration of your U. S. citizenship. This was followed by Mr. Collins' letter furnishing to you in detail the analysis of the case. Also you were informed of the necessity of making your individual payments in connection with your respective case.

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Enclosed is a Japanese translation of this letter.

Very truly yours,


TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

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May 1, 1952

Dear **Hiro Hayata;**

On or about November 17, 1951, our office wrote to you the report of the case in connection with the restoration of your U. S. citizenship. This was followed by Mr. Collins' letter furnishing to you in detail the analysis of the case. Also you were informed of the necessity of making your individual payments in connection with your respective case.

To this date our office or that of Mr. Collins has not received any response from you.

In order to clarify many of the problems connected with this case, we shall attempt to furnish you with a brief resume of the suit. The case had its original inception on November 13, 1945, when a mass equity and habeas corpus actions were filed in the Federal District Court of San Francisco. The government was faced with a mass equity suit of 2,700 individual plaintiffs when Judge Goodman rendered the favorable judgment to all the plaintiffs in the suit. Subsequent entrants into the case has swelled the total to 4,336 plaintiffs. The government took the appeal on the case to the Circuit Court of Appeals. The Circuit upheld the judgment as to the minors and remanded the cases of adults for individual hearing. The Circuit Court reversed the habeas corpus actions for the 302 persons. Thereupon we appealed the case of the adults and the habeas corpus action to the U. S. Supreme Court. The government likewise appealed the case of the minors. The Supreme Court realized the political expediency of this case, and refused to grant us nor the government the Writ of Certiorari. This meant that the cases of some 1,228 persons were to become conclusive when Mr. Collins inscribes their respective name in the judgment list. The 302 persons whose Writs were denied were faced with an imminent problem of deportation to Japan. However Mr. Collins exercised his efforts to realize the benefit of the Japanese Peace Treaty. The ratification of the peace treaty terminated the powers vested in the Justice Department to deport any renunciants under the Alien Enemy Act.

You are one of the 3,108 persons whose case has been ordered reopened for an individual hearing. However, you should not become over alarmed. Mr. Collins can overcome the presumption that your renunciation was caused by duress. We feel that a great many of the cases will be conceded by the Justice Department, and it may not necessitate the taking of depositions and affidavits for all the plaintiffs. We are quite confident that many of your cases can be concluded in a satisfactory manner this year. However, for the few of the individuals that must face the individual hearing, it shall be necessary for each of you to share your proper burden of the cost, fees and expense. As the cost of taking each individual case to the Supreme Court of U. S. will be in excess of \$3,000.00 each.

This case was faced with many difficulties, and it took more than 6 long years for Mr. Collins to accomplish the present result. He has handled this difficult case brilliantly, and we are confident that he will win the case for all of us.

The committee has been called upon to rally your support to continue with this suit. It requires each and every one of your support to realize the final end. We cannot and will not assist any slackers and persons who refuse to cooperate. As we have now reached a point where each individual must meet their own expenses, fees and cost. We wish to inform you that when this case was originally begun, the committee and Mr. Collins came to an understanding that we were to meet all cost, fees and expenses. To this date we have been able to meet the minimum of costs. The original sum of \$100.00 requested and received from each of the renunciants was taken as a retainer.

The above described facts are all applicable to those renunciants residing in United States and Japan. We will be unable to furnish you with the maximum of protection unless you make your proper payments.

In the course of the next few months the renunciants in Japan will be given the opportunity to return to the U. S. for their respective hearing. Therefore each renunciant in Japan should take proper steps to arrange a method of payments with the committee.

We wish to impress upon you the importance of continuing with your case. Through Mr. Collins' superb effort, we have been able to place the government on the defensive. That we cannot relinquish this point of vantage if we desire to win the case conclusively. This will require your full support to assist Mr. Collins. By winning this case conclusively for each and every one of you, we could erase all stigma of disloyalty attached to so many of the renunciants at Tule Lake during the war years. In this manner we could perfect your individual status for years to come.

We are also informed that many of the renunciants have served in the U. S. Army since their release from detention. Although such service to the country is a favorable evidence for your trial, it does not necessarily mean that your citizenship has been fully restored. At the most it may confer upon you the rights and privileges of naturalization if such statutes are in existence. At the present date there are no statutes, which the renunciants could utilize.

Also the recent passage of the McCarran Act, and the endorsement by the U. S. Supreme Court will affect some of the renunciants if their case is not fully determined at this time.

Also many of the plaintiffs have a mistaken concept that an issuance of U. S. passport by the State Department serves to restore their citizenship. However, this is not so. The passport merely serves as a favorable document for the plaintiff in the course of their trial. It is only the judicial branch of the government that could set aside your renunciation. Also the passport becomes ineffective by a lapse of 2 years, and it must be continually renewed. The discretion to renew or not is left with the State Department.

All these doubts would be completely erased by participating in the suit and having a conclusive judgment entered in the court.

Presently, you are not privileged to participate in public elections, taking of governmental civil service position, and other acts which require the U. S. citizenship. In the course of your lifetime you will come to realize the many griefs and hardships which the Isseis faced due to the lack of the U. S. citizenship.

Therefore we ask you to cooperate with us and assist Mr. Collins in the accomplishment of this litigation. With proper assistance of your contribution in the total sum of \$300.00, we could undoubtedly furnish a full protection to each and every person who will pay their share. Therefore we ask that you pay your remaining balance of \$ 200.00..... Your remittances should be made payable to Wayne M. Collins, and mailed to our office.

Enclosed is a Japanese translation of this letter.

Very truly yours,

Y. Honda
TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE

Y. HONDA
Y. KAKU
T. KONO
J. KIMURA
Y. KIYOHRO
M. MATSUMOTO
K. MATSUOKA
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R. NARIMATSU
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H. TAKEUCHI
H. UCHIDA
M. YAMAICHI

May 1, 1952

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