

12:2

Koizumi, HIROSHI

1945-1969

78/177  
C



Received May 1, 1945



NOTICE OF APPROVAL OF RENUNCIATION OF UNITED STATES NATIONALITY

To: Hiroshi Koizumi  
(born July 1, 1919, Brawley, California)  
7112-A  
Tule Lake Center  
Newell, California

You are hereby notified that, pursuant to Section 401(i) of the Nationality Act of 1940, as Amended, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, your renunciation of United States nationality has been approved by the Attorney General as not contrary to the interests of national defense. Accordingly you are no longer a citizen of the United States of America nor are you entitled to any of the rights and privileges of such citizenship.

Date: December 23, 1944

Herbert Wechsler  
Assistant Attorney General  
War Division





Almond, Robert  
Room 501, 1910, Broadway, California  
TWO Lake Street  
Hawaii, California

RECEIVED  
APR 23 1945  
U. S. I. AND N. S. DETENTION STATION  
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE  
INTERMENT CAMP  
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

*Feb. 10. 1945*

February 9, 1945

HIROSHI KOIZUMI

You are hereby advised that on February 1, 1945,  
the Attorney General of the United States ordered  
that you are interned.

*Ivan Williams*

IVAN WILLIAMS  
Officer in Charge



92-1 Bancho  
Hatsukaichi - Machi  
Saiki - Gun  
Hiroshima - Gen, Japan  
May 27, 1948

Mr. Wayne M. Collins  
Attorney-at-law  
Milk Tower 220 Bush St.  
San Francisco, California U. S. A.

Dear Sir:

Recently I have heard from my friends that my wife and I should get in contact with you in order to put in our request of desiring to return to the United States. Like many former Kiseis, we, too, are renouncers, who regret for the steps we had to take at that time.

I had come to Japan as I had lost both of my parents  
and had a younger brother and a sister to look after.  
Upon reaching Japan I found my brother dead and  
my sister married. I am no longer needed here and if I can regain my wife's and my citizenships once more, we are returning to America for permanent stay.

We also have a minor child who is already recognized by the American Government as an American citizen.

Please add our names to your list of renouncers now wishing the return to America. The following is the information which you may be needing.



ACTIVE LIST

→ HIROSHI KOIZUMI (HUSBAND)  
 AGE. 28  
 BIRTHDAY JULY 1, 1919.  
 BIRTHPLACE BRAWLEY, CALIF.  
 RENUNCIATION APPROVED  
 BY JUSTICE DEPT.  
 RENOUNCED U.S. CITIZENSHIP  
 AT TULE LAKE SEG. CTR.

ACTIVE LIST

KIYOKO KOIZUMI (WIFE)  
 AGE. 28  
 BIRTHDAY JANUARY 12, 1920  
 BIRTHPLACE STOCKTON, CALIF.  
 RENUNCIATION APPROVED  
 BY JUSTICE DEPT.  
 RENOUNCED U.S. CITIZENSHIP  
 AT TULE LAKE SEG. CTR.

Our mailing address is

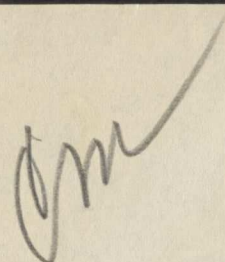
HIROSHI KOIZUMI  
 92-1 BANCHI  
 HATSUKAICHI - MIACHI  
 SAIKI - GUN  
 HIROSHIMA-KEN, JAPAN.

If there should be other steps we should take,  
 please notify us. All expenses which we cause you,  
 I expect to take care of it at the end by having  
 my wife's parents in St. Louis pay in dollars.

Praying that your endless effort may enable us  
 to regain our citizenship for return to the U.S. I  
 sincerely remain

Very truly yours,  
Hiroshi Koizumi



  
TO MR. WAYNE M. COLLINS

ACTIVE LIST

THE UNDERSIGNED HIROSHI KOIZUMI  
WISHES TO BE INCLUDED IN THE MASS SUIT TO  
RESTOR MY U. S. CITIZENSHIP

Hiroschi Koizumi  
✓

NAME HIROSHI KOIZUMI

ADDRESS (PRESENT) 92-1 BANCHI HATSUKAICHI-MACHI  
SAIKI-GUN HIROSHIMA-KEN JAPAN

DATE OF BIRTH BRAWLEY, CALIFORNIA

PLACE OF BIRTH JULY 1, 1919

PLACE OF CITIZENSHIP RENOUNCEMENT

TULE LAKE CENTER, NEWELL, CALIFORNIA

NOTE: STATE WHETHER OR NOT RECEIVED  
A LETTER OF APPROVAL ON CITIZENSHIP  
RENUNCIATION FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

I HAVE RECEIVED THE LETTER OF APPROVAL ON  
CITIZENSHIP RENUNCIATION FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.



*Rec'd Sept. 4, 1952*

THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Consulate General,  
24 Kyo-machi, Ikuta Ku, Kobe,  
September 2, 1952.

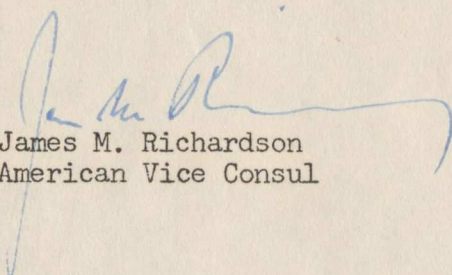
Mr. Hiroshi Koizumi,  
92-1 Hatsukaichi-machi,  
Saiki-gun, Hiroshima Ken.

Sir:

In reviewing your case the Department of State has held  
that you were not actually coerced into renouncing your American  
citizenship, and your application for passport \* of  
October 11, 1950 has been disapproved.

Very truly yours,

For the Consul General:

  
James M. Richardson  
American Vice Consul

\* including wife, Kiyoko.



*check my wife*  
1900 Semple Ave.  
St. Louis 12, Missouri  
April 29, 1954

Mr. Wayne M. Collins  
Attorney-at-law  
Mills Tower, 220 Bush St.  
San Francisco 4, California

Dear Mr. Collins:

I have heard from my husband, Hiroshi Koizumi, in regards to the "Outline of Events Leading to Renunciation" of Citizenship", "Memorandum", and affidavit which he has received from you recently.

I am more than happy your long and patient negotiations with the Justice Department has finally come this far. Thank you very much for your untiring efforts. My husband, myself, and the family are deeply grateful to you.

In the way of making payment for your utmost services, to my husband, my father has paid one hundred dollars few years back, and upon arrival of my husband in San Francisco (which I hope to be in the very near future) I will promptly pay the balance of \$200.00 directly to you.

Thank you again for your past services, and may I look forward to your continued aid in the future in order to enable my husband's return to the United States.

Very sincerely yours,

*Mrs. Kiyoko Koizumi*

Mrs. Kiyoko Koizumi

*Insert in Japan file*



Aug. 4, 1954

Re: Hiroshi KOIZUMI  
Japan

Wife of this renunciant writes that he will send us affidavit forms before Sept. 1.

The wife writes as a U.S. citizen. Her name is KIYOKO KOIZUMI and she is on our INACTIVE LIST because suit was filed for her by another attorney.

She wants to know whether her husband could return as a non-quota immigrant, as the husband of a U.S. citizen, should his trial be unsuccessful. Wishes to know costs.

DP

The wife, originally listed on our Japan list, writes from a U.S. address.



RECEIVED  
AUG 2 1954

1900 Semple Ave.  
St. Louis 12, Missouri  
July 30, 1954

*Wife's add.  
Noted on  
husband's card  
8/2/54*

Mr. Wayne M. Collins  
Mills Tower  
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Collins:

I have read your kind letter of June 23, 1954 addressed to my husband, Hiroshi Koizumi, 92-1 Banchi, Hatsukaichi Machi, Saiki Gun, Hiroshima Ken, Japan with great interest and concern.

My husband was delayed in returning the necessary affidavit forms to you earlier due to various reasons, but he has now decided to act upon it immediately. Before the deadline of September 1, 1954, he will air-mail the necessary affidavit forms to you. I am sincerely hoping for encouraging outcome although he has been denied the U. S. passport over two years ago through the American Consul at Kobe.

In regards to my husband's individual court trial, I am deeply concerned that it is successful, but on the other hand, if the trial's outcome is negative to our hope, would it be possible for me as an U. S. citizen to retain him as the husband of a citizen, in other words, a non-quota immigrant? Or will he be deported regardless, in case I am unable to maintain another lawsuit at my own expense? Then too, may I inquire about the expense for the individual court trial as well as about posting a bond?

As this case involves quite a bit of expense no matter how I look at it, I would very much appreciate if you are able to give me the approximate length of time it would take my husband - the waiting period - before he is issued his Certificate of Identity. This, of course, is assuming that his affidavit forms will be in your hands by September 1, 1954.

I am earnestly looking forward to your advice by return mail.

I thank you very much.

Yours very truly,

*Kiyoko Koizumi (WIFE)  
(Inactive)*

*V - KOIZUMI, HIROSHI  
BALANCE - \$200*



August 11, 1954

Mrs. Kiyoko Koizumi  
1900 Semple Ave.  
St. Louis 12, Missouri

Dear Mrs. Koizumi:

In re: Mr. Hiroshi Koizumi

Replying to Mrs. Kiyoko Koizumi's letter of July 30, 1954, I wish to advise Mr. Hiroshi Koizumi that if he prepares the affidavits I sent to him and he is thereafter cleared by the Justice Department, a judgment will be entered in his favor. A passport also would issue to him showing him to be a U. S. citizen and he could return as a citizen. Inasmuch as Mrs. Kiyoko Koizumi has been cleared and is a citizen of the United States and has returned to the United States on a U.S. passport showing her to be a U.S. citizen, Mr. Hiroshi Koizumi becomes eligible to return to the United States on a "non-quota immigrant visa" for which he could apply to a U.S. Consul in Japan inasmuch as he is the husband of a U.S. citizen.

Very truly yours,

Copy: Mr. Hiroshi Koizumi



August 11, 1954

Mrs. Kiyoko Koizumi  
1900 Semple Ave.  
St. Louis 12, Missouri

Dear Mrs. Koizumi:

I would thank you to let me know whether a judgment was entered in your individual suit cancelling your renunciation and restoring your citizenship or whether you were cleared administratively by affidavit only, and if by a court judgment, kindly let me know when judgment was entered in your favor.

Very truly yours,



September 16, 1954

Mrs. Kiyoko Koizumi  
1900 Semple Avenue  
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mrs. Koizumi:

Mr. Hiroshi Koizumi should send in his affidavits to me as promptly as possible so that it can be ascertained whether or not his status can be cleared administratively. If the Justice Department refuses to clear him it will be necessary for him to stand trial if he wishes to recover his citizenship, and in such a case he then could return to the United States on a certificate of identity. In the event that he does not wish to stand trial, he could make his election to consider himself an alien and apply for a non-quota immigrant visa which would enable him to enter the U. S. within a reasonable period of time for permanent residence purposes as an alien.

Under the existing law, if your husband returned on a certificate of identity and lost his trial, he would be required to return to Japan and then make application for a non-quota immigrant visa.

Very truly yours,

Copy: (air letter)  
Mr. Hiroshi Koizumi



To add to

9(A)

OR

Primer

by  
B



CROSS-REFERENCE

October 6 1954

FILE OF: KOIZUMI, Hiroshi

CLASSIFICATION: Japan Active

\_\_\_\_\_

REFER TO FILE: KOIZUMI, Kiyoko (Wife)

To Be Dismissed

CLASSIFICATION: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



**ENCLOSURE**

**Nº 103599**

**FROM**

**Department of Justice**



JDG:CMR  
146-54-49  
93-1-1320

CS

JUL 13 1955

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

Re: Hiroshi Kizumi,  
Your ref: Abo, et al v. Brownell, et al.  
Furuya, et al. Brownell, et al. (Consolidated  
actions - Civil Nos. 25294 and 25295).  
Renunciation of Citizenship, Title 8 USC 801(1).

Dear Mr. Burke:

This is in response to your letter of December 17, 1954, enclosing affidavit of the above-named subject for a determination as to whether his case may be considered as coming within the coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the case of Acheson v. Murakami, 176 F. 2d, 953, in accordance with a letter from this Department dated September 21, 1953, to Mr. Wayne M. Collins.

You are advised that an affidavit of this subject was previously submitted to this Department by the Department of State with a similar request for our views. On November 21, 1951, we advised that Department that in the event of litigation involving an issue of the validity of subject's renunciation, this Department would be unable either to stipulate that his affidavit be accepted as evidence in lieu of oral testimony, or to concede that his case comes within the coverage of the above decision. The reasons for the Department's position in this respect, among others, are:

7  
6  
This subject was born July 1, 1919, in the United States and resided in Japan from 1920 to 1937 where he received his education. Pertinent records of the War Relocation Authority reflect that he gave negative answers to questions 27 and 28 of the Army-NRA registration form. He applied for repatriation on March 16, 1943, January 22, 1945, and September 27, 1945. In his last mentioned application, filed after the cessation of hostilities, he stated that he desired repatriation unconditionally and without qualification, and, further, that he had



File No. 146-54-49  
93-1-1320

✓ always been loyal to Japan and intended so to remain. He was  
8 ✓ a member of the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan and a member and officer  
of Nokoku Seinen Dan. He requested the forms upon which to  
renounce his citizenship at the comparatively early date of  
September 18, 1944 and was one of the first group to renounce  
9 ✓ when such action became possible. At his renunciation hearing  
he affirmed that his loyalty was to Japan and stated that he  
9B ✓ hoped Japan would win the war. In a subsequent interview with  
an officer of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, on  
9C ✓ April 4, 1945, subject stated that his renunciation had been  
voluntary and that no coercion was exerted upon him to renounce.  
At this same interview he, again, stated that his loyalty was  
to Japan.

The reasons for renunciation as set forth in the subject's affidavit attached to your letter, fail to counterbalance the facts above-recited, and we therefore adhere to our position as set forth in our letter to the Department of State, that this subject's case may not be considered as coming within the coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the Murakami case.

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

Yours very truly,

JOSEPH D. GUILFOYLE  
Acting Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Division

By:

Enoch E. Ellison  
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Encl. No. 103599

Affidavit and 3 copies.



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

*resubmit*  
*Reject*

JUL 29 1957

GSL:CMR  
146-54-49  
93-1-1320

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

Re: Hiroshi Koizumi

Your ref: Abo et al v. Brownell et al. Furuya  
et al v. Brownell et al. (Consolidated actions -  
Civil Nos. 25294 & 25295). Renunciation of  
Citizenship, Former Title 8 U.S.C. 801(1).

Dear Mr. Burke:

On December 17, 1954, you forwarded an affidavit of the above-captioned renunciant for a determination as to whether his case may be considered as coming within the coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the case of Acheson v. Murakami, 176 F.2d, 953, in accordance with a letter from this Department dated September 21, 1953, to Wayne M. Collins, Esquire. Thereafter, on July 13, 1955, we advised you that in the event of litigation involving an issue of the validity of the subject's renunciation, we would be unable either to stipulate that his affidavit be accepted in lieu of oral testimony, or to concede that his case came within the coverage of the Murakami decision. Our letter sets forth the reasons for our views in this respect. On April 10, 1957, you resubmitted the subject's affidavit for reconsideration under the newly liberalized standards.

In accordance with your request, we have reexamined the affidavit, together with the pertinent files in this case and you are advised that we find we must adhere to our views as set forth in our above-referred to letter of July 13, 1955, that this subject's case may not be considered as coming within the coverage of the decision in the Murakami case.



- 2 -

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

Yours very truly,

GEO. S. LEONARD  
Acting Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Division

By:

Enoch E. Ellison  
Chief, Japanese Claims Section



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

July 20, 1955

Mr. Hiroshi Koizumi  
92-1 Banchi, Hatsuokaichi Machi  
Saiki Gun, Hiroshima Ken, Japan

Dear Mr. Koizumi:

On July 13, 1955, the Department of Justice rejected your affidavits and denied you administrative clearance because it reached a conclusion that your renunciation of U.S. citizenship was not caused by fear, coercion or duress. It states that the reasons for its refusal to give you administrative clearance are as follows:

"You are advised that an affidavit of this subject was previously submitted to this Department by the Department of State with a similar request for our views. On November 21, 1951, we advised that Department that in the event of litigation involving an issue of the validity of subject's renunciation, this Department would be unable either to stipulate that his affidavit be accepted as evidence in lieu of oral testimony, or to concede that his case comes within the coverage of the above decision. The reasons for the Department's position in this respect, among others, are:

"This subject was born July 1, 1919, in the United States and resided in Japan from 1920 to 1937 where he received his education. Pertinent records of the War Relocation Authority reflect that he gave negative answers to questions 27 and 28 of the Army-WRA registration form. He applied for repatriation on March 16, 1943, January 22, 1945, and September 27, 1945. In his last mentioned application, filed after the cessation of hostilities, he stated that he desired repatriation unconditionally and without qualification, and, further, that he had always been loyal to Japan and intended so to remain. He was a member of the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan and a member and officer of Hokoku Seinen Dan. He requested the forms upon which to renounce his citizenship at the comparatively early date of September 18, 1944 and was one of the first group to renounce when such action became possible. At his renunciation hearing he affirmed that his loyalty was to Japan and stated that he hoped Japan would win the war. In a subsequent interview with an officer of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, on April 4, 1945, subject states that his renunciation had been voluntary and that no coercion was exerted upon him to renounce. At this same interview he, again, stated that his loyalty was to Japan."

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

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

Very truly yours,

P.S. If your wife is a U.S. citizen or a renunciant whose citizenship has been restored or who obtains a U.S. passport you thereby become eligible to apply to a U.S. Consul in Japan as an alien for a "non quota immigrant visa" and, if it is issued to you by the Consul, you thereupon would be able to return to the United States as an alien for permanent residence purposes provided you withdrew from the pending mass class equity suits. If you were to obtain a "non quota immigrant visa" and return to the U.S. as an alien for permanent residence purposes you would become eligible for naturalization as a citizen.



August 3, 1955

Mrs. Kiyoko Koizumi  
1900 Semple Avenue  
St. Louis 12, Missouri

Dear Mrs. Koizumi:

In reply to your letter of August 1, 1955, I wish to inform you that on July 13, 1955, the Department of Justice refused to grant you husband, Hiroshi Koizumi, administrative clearance. Your husband was informed by me by air mail letter of the rejection on July 20, 1955, and advised therein of the best procedure for him to follow henceforth. For your information, the Justice Department informs me that on November 21, 1951, it advised the State Department that it rejected the affidavits that he previously had filed in connection with his application for a passport, and the State Department refused to issue him a passport. The reason for the Justice Department's refusal on November 21, 1951 and its recent refusal on July 13, 1955 to grant your husband administrative clearance was for the following reasons, among others, namely:

"This subject was born July 1, 1919, in the United States and resided in Japan from 1920 to 1937 where he received his education. Pertinent records of the War Relocation Authority reflect that he gave negative answers to questions 27 and 28 of the Army-WRA registration form. He applied for repatriation on March 16, 1943, January 22, 1945, and September 27, 1945. In his last mentioned application, filed after the cessation of hostilities, he stated that he desired repatriation unconditionally and without qualification, and further, that he had always been loyal to Japan and intended so to remain. He was a member of the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan and a member and officer of Hokoku Seinen Dan. He requested the forms upon which to renounce his citizenship at the comparatively early date of September 18, 1944, and was one of the first group to renounce when such action became possible. At his renunciation hearing he affirmed that his loyalty was to Japan and stated that he hoped Japan would win the war. In a subsequent interview with an officer of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, on April 4, 1945, subject states that his renunciation had been voluntary and that no coercion was exerted upon him to renounce. At this same interview he, again, stated that his loyalty was to Japan."

In view of the foregoing facts, I informed your husband that inasmuch as you have obtained a passport, that the best method for your husband to return to the U.S. is to apply or have you apply for him to a U.S. Consul in Japan for a nonquota immigrant visa for your husband to enter the U.S. as the husband of a U.S. citizen.



WAYNE M. COLLINS

ATTORNEY AT LAW

If the U.S. Consul issues him a nonquota immigrant visa he will be eligible to enter the U.S. as an alien for permanent residence purposes and in due course of time he would be eligible for naturalization as a U.S. citizen.

It seems to me that in view of the evidence the Justice Department holds against your husband, as stated in the above quoted paragraph, it is difficult to conceive that he would win in the event that he returned to the U.S. solely for purposes of a trial. In addition thereto, he would be bound by the contents of the affidavits he filed with a U.S. Consul in Japan in 1951 and which also could be used as evidence against him.

It is my belief therefore that you or your husband should make application immediately for a nonquota immigrant visa to a U.S. Consul in Japan for the purposes of enabling your husband to return to the U.S. as an alien because he is the husband of a U.S. citizen. Your husband can obtain the forms at a U.S. Consulate in Japan or you can obtain the forms from the U.S. Immigration Service in St. Louis. A fair number of persons who were members of organizations at Tule Lake, etc., and who have been denied administrative clearance but whose wives have received clearance or a U.S. passport have been granted a nonquota immigrant visa and have returned to the U.S.

Your husband or you should inform me whether or not such an application will be made.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ko

cc: Hiroshi Koizumi



1900 Semple Avenue  
St. Louis 12, Missouri  
August 1, 1955

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

Dear Mr. Collins:

I am very anxious in obtaining some information and therefore, I am taking this means in writing to you and asking you if you will kindly advise me or aid me.

I know my husband, Hiroshi Koizumi, at the present time resident at 92-1 Banchi, Hatsuokaichi-machi, Saiki-gun, Hiroshima, Japan, has sent in his affidavit to you in November of 1954. Some nine months have elapsed without the State Department's positive or negative reply to my husband's clearance in hopes to obtain his U. S. passport for his return to the States. I am wondering, if by any chance, my husband's case was overlooked or whether his affidavit has been misplaced. Would it be possible for you to check into this matter for us? I really would appreciate if you will take us into your consideration and look into this matter.

Thank you very much, and I am anxiously awaiting your advise.

Yours very truly,

*Etsu K. Koizumi*



Hiroshi Koizumi rejected;  
letter informing him of such  
sent 7-20-55. Wife Kiyoko  
dismissed by you on 12-14-54;  
regained her citizenship through  
individual suit filed by Wirin;  
returned to U.S.



1900 Semple Avenue  
St. Louis 12, Missouri  
August 9, 1955

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

Dear Mr. Collins:

I acknowledged receipt of your air mailed letter of August 3, 1955, in reply to my letter. Thank you very much. The big mystery of my husband's case has now been brought into the light with the information you supplied me. It was much to my grief that the outcome of our patient and long-awaited administrative clearance was denied my husband. It also made me very sad to know that all your untiring effort to clear my husband ended in this unsuccessful manner. But I do sincerely appreciate and am humbly grateful for all that was done by you in the case, though fruitless it was.

In regards to your kind suggestion that my husband enter U. S. legally via a "non-quota immigrant visa", I had hoped I would not have to use this method for some reasons; therefore I counted so much on the administrative clearance. But, as you suggest, if this is quite the only possible way to re-enter U. S., my husband and I would have to re-consider the matter. As you have requested our decision as to whether or not application for "non-quota immigrant visa" will be made or not, I will notify you as soon as I have consulted my husband by mail. In due time when my husband lands in San Francisco, we will see that we pay in full the balance of \$200.00.

When you informed me about the difficulties involved in trying to win the individual trial of my husband, does that mean that he stands no chance? In case, although we likely will not, we decided to take the chance at this individual trial regardless, would you continue to fight for my husband's clearance if we appealed to you? In such event, what would the approximate cost be? If you would kindly reply my above questions, maybe it would aid us in deciding which step to take in the very near future.

In the meantime, if you will generously keep us advised if there is anything we should know further, we will greatly appreciate.

Thank you again for your long and patient efforts.

Yours very truly,

*Mrs. Kiyoko Laigunas*



August 15, 1955

Mrs. Kiyoko Koizumi  
1900 Semple Avenue  
St. Louis 12, Missouri

Dear Mrs. Koizumi:

In reply to your letter of August 9, 1955, in reviewing your husband's file, it appears to me that the reason you probably were given clearance for passport is because the Justice Department was of the opinion that your renunciation was caused by your husband. In view of the fact that your husband applied for repatriation as late as September 27, 1945 after the cessation of hostilities and made other statements recited in the letter of the Justice Department, a portion of which I quoted to you in my letter of August 3, it seems to me that your husband would have a difficult if not impossible time attempting to prove that his renunciation was not voluntary and that therefore the odds would be against him at a trial to cancel his renunciation. For those reasons, I suggested to you and to him in my letter that he should seriously consider applying for a nonquota immigrant visa. If he applies for the same, the U.S. Consul in Japan will notify him in the event that it is to be issued that he first must be dismissed as a plaintiff in *Abo v. Brownell, et al.*, proceeding 25294 and at that time, if he will write to me, I will dismiss his case and send him a copy of the dismissal so that the nonquota immigrant visa will issue to him.

If your husband does not wish to return on a nonquota immigrant visa or in the event that a nonquota immigrant visa will not issue to him, he would be able to return to the U.S. for a trial on a Certificate of Identity at a later date. However, it is probable that he would not be able to return until sometime in 1956 on a Certificate of Identity and in the event he lost his trial, he would have to return to Japan. Also, in the event that at the trial, a finding were to be made that he was a member of a subversive organization at Tule Lake, he might thereafter be barred from ever entering the U.S. again pursuant to the provisions of the McCarran Act. Therefore, your husband should give serious consideration to making application for a nonquota immigrant visa.

Very truly yours,

cc: Hiroshi Koizumi



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

MAR 22 1957

Dear Plaintiff-Renunciant:

Pursuant to an agreement with lawyers for the Justice Department the affidavits you heretofore sent to me for administrative processing and upon which that Department denied you administrative clearance are being returned to that Department for review and for reconsideration.

This new chance for you to obtain administrative clearance and, perhaps, to recover your citizenship may take a few months time for a final determination. The Department of Justice is acting with more speed in the processing of affidavits and has adopted a new and more liberalized policy towards renunciants and, in consequence, there is a good chance that it will grant you clearance.

Therefore, you should wait patiently until you learn from me of the decision of the Justice Department as to whether it will agree that your renunciation of U.S. citizenship will be cancelled. You will be notified by me promptly when the Justice Department informs me of its decision in your case.

Very truly yours,



1900 Semple Ave.  
St. Louis 12, Mo.  
November 18, 1957

*Same*

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

*Second Reject.  
\$ 100.00 Paid 4/20/49*

RE: Hiroshi Koizumi  
92-1 Hatsukaichi-machi  
Saiki-gun  
Hiroshima, Japan

Dear Mr. Collins:

I have just received a letter from my husband in which he stated his opportunity of talking with your Mr. Nakamura in Hiroshima City, Japan and being able to fill out the necessary form to have his case presented in the final court hearing in order to have his U. S. citizenship restored. I am deeply indebted to you for your continued service to enable a man in my husband's situation to be able to return back to his normal life in the United States.

According to my husband's letter, Mr. Nakamura has informed him that all cases concerning restoration of U. S. citizenship would be brought to a closing by the end of 1957. As the end of the year draws near, my husband and I are anxiously awaiting your favorable report of his outcome from day to day. I am puzzled as to whether the case is to be closed by the year-end, and if so, I would very much appreciate your up-to-date information in regards to this matter.

Once more, may I take this method and opportunity to express our sincere gratitude in aiding us thus far and for future guidance.

Very truly yours,

*Mrs. K. Koizumi* Paid 3/100  
*INES* 4/20/49  
*KOIZUMI, Kiyoko* No not  
*Dismissed 12/14/54* sent letter

*Suit filed by Wirin  
Judgment entered in individual  
suit 9/1953 & returned to U.S.*



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

November 20, 1957

VIA AIRLETTER

Mr. Hiroshi Koizumi  
92-1 Banchi, Hatsuokaichi-machi,  
Saiki-gun, Hiroshima-ken,  
Japan

Dear Mr. Koizumi:

The Justice Department upon reprocessing your affidavit again has denied you administrative clearance.

Inasmuch as your wife's, Kiyoko Koizumi's, citizenship has been restored and she is presently in the United States you should consider immediately whether you wish to apply to the nearest U. S. Consul for a "non-quota immigrant" visa to return to the United States as an alien for permanent residence purposes. Your wife will be able to obtain a "non-quota immigrant" visa for you because she is now a United States citizen. This would enable you to return to the United States. Your son, Masahiro, having been born at Tule Lake is a U. S. citizen.

In the event that you do not wish to apply for a "non-quota immigrant" visa I will prepare another affidavit for you and endeavor to obtain administrative clearance for you although the odds are against the Justice Department's granting you administrative clearance. Please advise me by return airmail whether you intend to apply for a non-quota immigrant visa or not.

Very truly yours,

WMC:fd

Copy to Mrs. Kiyoko Koizumi  
1900 Semple Ave.  
St. Louis 12, Mo.



WAYNE M. COLLINS

ATTORNEY AT LAW

MILLS TOWER, 220 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA

TELEPHONE GARFIELD 1-1218

November 20, 1957

VIA AIRMAIL

Mr. Hiroshi Kojima  
2-1 Banchi, Hachikuni-machi,  
Saitama-gun, Hiroshima-ken,  
Japan

Dear Mr. Kojima:

The Justice Department upon re-examining your affidavit  
again has denied you administrative clearance.

Inasmuch as your wife, Kiyoko Kojima, citizenship  
has been restored and she is presently in the United States  
you should consider immediately whether you wish to apply  
to the nearest U. S. Consul for a "non-immigrant" visa  
in order to return to the United States as an alien for permanent  
residence purposes. Your wife will be able to obtain a "non-  
immigrant" visa for you because she is now a United  
States citizen. This would enable you to return to the  
United States. Your son, Masahiro, having been born at  
Tokyo, Japan is a U. S. citizen.

In the event that you do not wish to apply for a "non-  
immigrant" visa I will prepare another affidavit for  
you and endeavor to obtain administrative clearance for you  
although the odds are against the Justice Department's  
granting you administrative clearance. Please advise me  
by return airmail whether you intend to apply for a non-  
immigrant visa or not.

Very truly yours,

WMC:K

Copy to Mr. Kiyoko Kojima  
1904 Benthall Ave.  
St. Louis 14, Mo.



WAYNE M. COLLINS  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
MILWAUKEE TOWER AND RUBEN STREIBER  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA  
TELEPHONE 3-0000

November 20, 1957

Mrs. Kiyoko Koizumi  
1900 Semple Avenue  
St. Louis 12, Missouri

Dear Mrs. Koizumi:

Enclosed please find copy of a letter I have sent to your husband. If your husband decides against applying for a "non-quota immigrant" visa at this time I will prepare another affidavit for him and have it processed before the end of the year. There is still a possibility that even if the Justice Department does not grant him clearance on a new affidavit that I yet may be able to negotiate a recovery of his U. S. citizenship. However, it may be that he and you may decide to apply for a "non-quota immigrant" visa for him to return as an alien for permanent residence purposes because such a visa probably would issue to him a number of months before we would know whether he will obtain administrative clearance or not.

Very truly yours,

WMC:fd



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

TELEPHONE GARFIELD 1-1218



1900 Semple Ave.  
St. Louis 12, Missouri  
November 25, 1957

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

Dear Mr. Collins:

Thank you for your kind letter of November 20th with the enclosure of a copy of your letter sent to my husband.

I am very sorry about the outcome of the Justice Department's decision, but I am very grateful for the utmost effort and service you have unselfishly given to my husband. I am writing to my husband at once and will know what his decision will be in a short time, but in the meantime, there is a couple of items I am anxious to make clear to myself before I encourage my husband one way or the other.

In the latter part of August of this year, I noticed an article in the local paper about the Senate passing a bill and awaiting the House's approval which revised many immigration regulations. Among them was one which I took very much interest in as I thought then that it might be a necessity for my husband in the future. It was about allowing aliens with tuberculosis, if they had children or spouses of American citizenship, to enter the U. S. for permanent residence. I have never mentioned to you of this before for I found it unnecessary, but my husband has had minor case of tuberculosis back in 1950. As I understood, all immigrants with a trace of old tuberculosis sign was definitely ineligible for entry to the U. S. I am wondering if this bill ever completely passed and is in effect now. This has been our chief worry for sometimes now. If this is in effect at the present, there will be no worries for us to try any further to regain my husband's citizenship which, like you mention, might require several more months with the possibilities of it being unsuccessful. Of course, I do not know at present what my husband is planning on, and it may be that we will have to ask you for further legal aid. If that be the case, I sincerely hope you will give us your much appreciated aid as in the past.

Also, if my husband should be allowed to enter U. S. as non-quota immigrant, would he in time be eligible for naturalization with his circumstances being what it is.

Thank you very sincerely for all the help you have given us to enable my husband's return to this country.

Yours very truly,

*Kiyoko Kojima*



1900 Semple Ave. */same*  
St. Louis 12, Mo.  
December 16, 1957

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

*KOIZUMI, HIROSHI*

*Paid \$100.00*

*Reprocessed 4/9/57 & Rejected 2nd Time*

Dear Mr. Collins:

Today I am writing to you as my husband has made his decision on what he should do, or rather what he would like to have done by you.

My husband is preferring to have you prepare another affidavit in hopes that you may be able to negotiate the recovery of his U. S. citizenship. Thinking this matter over, I know I will prefer this method also. On November 25, 1957, I wrote to you in reply for your kind letter of November 20, 1957 inquiring about whether the new bill, one that allowed once-tubercular-affected aliens of U. S. citizenship's spouse or parent, is ever effective. As I have not acknowledged your answer to this letter, I take it for granted that this bill was never passed, which would mean that my husband will have to return to the States as a citizen. Further, I understand from my husband's letter that your preparing another affidavit for him would cost an additional \$300.00. You have done such wonderful job for him so far, and at this time, I would very much like to start with some of the payments I owe you as I will not be able to pay you the total cost in one payment. Will you please advise me on this so that I <sup>may</sup> make installment payments, probably from the beginning of the year.

Thank you again for your many services.

Very truly yours,

*Mrs. Kiyoko Koizumi*

Mrs. Kiyoko Koizumi



WAYNE M. COLLINS

ATTORNEY AT LAW

MILLS TOWER, 220 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA

TELEPHONE GARFIELD 1-5827

January 21, 1958

Mrs. Kiyoko Koizumi  
1900 Semple Avenue  
St. Louis 12, Missouri

Dear Mrs. Koizumi:

One of the Tule Lake Defense Committeemen obtained a questionnaire from your husband in Japan in June of 1957. From that I will be able to prepare another affidavit in his behalf for administrative processing.

Inasmuch as the Justice Department upon a re-examination of his case again has denied him administrative clearance it would be necessary for me in preparing a new affidavit for him to have him answer the following questions:

1. What caused him to apply for repatriation on March 16, 1943?

---

2. What caused him to apply for repatriation on January 22, 1945?

---

3. What caused him to apply for repatriation on September 27, 1945 after the cessation of hostilities?

---

4. Why did he state on his application of September 27, 1945 that he desired repatriation unconditionally and without qualification?

---

5. Why did he state in that application for repatriation of September 27, 1945 that he had always been loyal to Japan and intended so to remain?

---

6. Why did he on September 18, 1944 apply for a form upon which to renounce U. S. citizenship at that comparatively early date?

---



Mrs. Kiyoko Koizumi  
January 21, 1958

-page 2-

7. Why, at his renunciation hearing, did he state that his loyalty was to Japan? \_\_\_\_\_

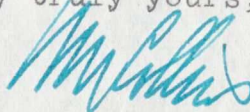
8. Why, at his renunciation hearing, did he also state that he hoped Japan would win the war? \_\_\_\_\_

9. Why, in a subsequent interview with an officer of the Immigration and Naturalization Service on April 4, 1945, did he state that his renunciation had been voluntary and that no coercion was exerted upon him to renounce? \_\_\_\_\_

10. Why, at this interview of April 4, 1945, did he state to the hearing officer that his loyalty was to Japan? \_\_\_\_\_

As soon as I have his answers to said questions I believe I will be able to prepare another affidavit for administrative processing. Although I cannot assert that it will obtain administrative clearance for him I can take a chance thereon.

Very truly yours,



WMC:fd



Went to ask Mrs K. to  
pull out Law John husband  
& I will see if ans are def  
from his



November 3, 1958

Mrs. Kiyoko Koizumi  
1900 Semple Avenue  
St. Louis 12, Missouri

Re: Hiroshi Koizumi

Dear Mrs. Koizumi:

Please send me your answers to the questions  
I put to you in my letter of August 26, 1958,  
so that I may prepare a new affidavit upon which  
you may receive administrative clearance.

Very truly yours,

Smooth-Turnase  
Unionstar  
8-25-2047



August 26, 1958

Mrs. Kiyoko Koizumi  
1900 Semple Avenue  
St. Louis 12, Missouri

Dear Mrs. Koizumi:

Re: Hiroshi Koizumi

On January 21, 1958, I wrote and notified you that the Justice Department had denied your husband, Hiroshi Koizumi, administrative clearance because it reached a conclusion that his renunciation of U.S. citizenship was not caused by fear, coercion or duress. However, I believe that by preparing a new affidavit going into more details that he yet may receive administrative clearance.

If you will send me his answers to the following questions I will prepare an amplified affidavit which may enable him to obtain administrative clearance:

1. What caused him to apply for repatriation on March 16, 1943?
2. What caused him to apply for repatriation on January 22, 1945?
3. What caused him to apply for repatriation on September 27, 1945 after the cessation of hostilities?
4. Why did he state on his application of September 27, 1945, that he desired repatriation unconditionally and without qualification?
5. Why did he state in that application for repatriation of September 27, 1945 that he had always been loyal to Japan and intended so to remain?
6. Why did he on September 18, 1944, apply for a form upon which to renounce U.S. citizenship at that comparatively early date?
7. Why, at his renunciation hearing, did he state that his loyalty was to Japan?
8. Why, at his renunciation hearing, did he also state that he hoped Japan would win the war?
9. Why, in a subsequent interview with an officer of the Immigration and Naturalization Service on April 4, 1945, did he state that his renunciation had been voluntary and that no coercion was exerted upon him to renounce?



Mrs. Kiyoko Koizumi

-2-

10. Why, at this interview of April 4, 1945, did he state to the hearing officer that his loyalty was to Japan?

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

I would thank you to write out the answers and explanations to the above questions in detail to the best of your ability and recollection and send them to me immediately so that I will be able to prepare a new affidavit upon which your husband may recover his citizenship.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss



1900 Semple Ave.  
St. Louis 12, Missouri  
December 29, 1958

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

Dear Mr. Collins:

It has been almost a whole year since you very kindly sent me a set of questions in order that you may further aid my husband, Hiroshi Koizumi, for his administrative clearance from the Justice Department. Then again this fall you thoughtfully requested my husband's replies which I very much regret that you did not receive. In the meantime, I have tried several times to have my husband fill out the questionnaire in order that I may forward them back to you. I know he was very much depressed in Japan and it seemed as though he had lost faith in everything and didn't care a bit as to what would become of himself or us. Finally, I was able to reach him and late as it is now, I managed to get his replies which I am typing and enclosing with this letter. I am acutely aware of the fact that I have caused unnecessary inconveniences for you, and I am deeply ashamed. I am grateful for your great tolerance with my husband. Although in a very small way, I am very sincere about this whole case and I am hoping that you do not think that I am abusing your endless efforts and tolerance by not being able to act as quickly as I very much wish to. I could only give my heartfelt thanks at this time for all you and your staff have done for us so far.

I hope the enclosed answers are satisfactory and in order. Whatever is wrong or insufficient, I will very much appreciate your notifying me so that I may let my husband know just what is the matter. I have begged my husband to be cooperative in the future matters explaining to him how much you have been doing in his behalf for him to regain his lost citizenship.

Thank you very much.

Yours most sincerely,

*Kiyoko Koizumi*



WAYNE M. COLLINS

ATTORNEY AT LAW

MILLS TOWER, 220 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA

GARFIELD 1-5827

February 2, 1959

Mrs. Kiyoko Koizumi  
1900 Semple Avenue  
St. Louis 12, Missouri

Dear Mrs. Koizumi:

Although the Justice Department denied your husband administrative clearance I have almost completed a new and more amplified affidavit for him which may result in his obtaining administrative clearance and cancel his renunciation of U.S. citizenship. However, in order to complete the affidavit I would thank you to answer the following questions for me by airmail:

1. On what date were you and Mr. Koizumi married: *SEPTEMBER 3, 1943*
2. In what camp were you at the time? *ROHWER RELOCATION CENTER IN ARKANSAS*
3. What is the name of your son who was born at the Tule Lake Center. *MASAHIRO KOIZUMI*
4. What was the date of your son's birth? *JULY 24 1944*

If you will answer these for me and send your reply in the enclosed envelope I will forward a new affidavit for your husband for his signature.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss  
Enc.



1900 Jempler Ave.  
St. Louis 12, Mo.  
Feb. 8, 1959.

Dear Mr. Collins,

I acknowledged your letter of Feb. 2, 1959 with heartfelt appreciation.

I have immediately written my answers to the 4 questions in your letter, and am returning it back to you.

I am very grateful to you for all the encouragement you have given me and for your kind consideration at all times. I am very much in hopes that after this affidavit, my husband may be able to return to the U.S.

Thanking you again, I am

Most sincerely,

Mrs. Keyoko Kozumi



March 9, 1959

Mr. Hiroshi Koizumi ✓  
92-1 Banchi, Hatsuokaichi-machi  
Saiki-gun, Hiroshima-ken, Japan

Mrs. Kiyoko Koizumi  
1900 Semple Ave.  
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Koizumi:

A new affidavit has been prepared and has been forwarded to Mr. Hiroshi Koizumi at his Japan address. There is a mere possibility that the Justice Department may grant him administrative clearance on this new affidavit but the odds are against it. In the meantime Mr. Koizumi is eligible to return to the United States as an alien for permanent residence purposes even though he is now or has in the past been afflicted with tuberculosis. He is authorized by Title 8, U.S. Code, Section 1182(c) to apply for a "non-quota immigrant visa" as the spouse of a United States citizen, even though he has tuberculosis. The U.S. Immigration Service, acting in conjunction with the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, would examine him on his arrival in the United States to make sure that he travels to his destination separately so that if he presently has tuberculosis there would be no danger of any other person catching it.

Because there is a strong likelihood that the Attorney General will refuse to grant Mr. Koizumi administrative clearance on his new affidavit, I suggest that he immediately apply to the nearest U.S. Consul in Japan for a "non-quota immigrant visa" under Title 8 of the U.S. Code, Section 1182(c). He should fill out the application form given to him by the U.S. Consul immediately. In addition thereto, Mrs. Koizumi should apply to the nearest U.S. Immigration Office for the application form to have her husband enter the United States as a "non-quota immigrant" because he is the spouse of a United States citizen. She should also notify the U.S. Immigration Service that she is making her application under Section 1182(c) as Mr. Koizumi has or had tuberculosis. She should obtain all of the documents required by the U.S. Immigration Service. In order for Mr. Koizumi to take advantage of this statute, his application must be made immediately and the visa must be issued to him before June 30, 1959. It is urgent that both of you apply immediately for such a visa.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss  
cc: Tule Lake Defense Committee



MAR 11 1959

Mr. Hiroshi Koizumi  
92-1 Banchi, Hatsuokaichi Machi  
Saiki-gun, Hiroshima-ken  
Japan

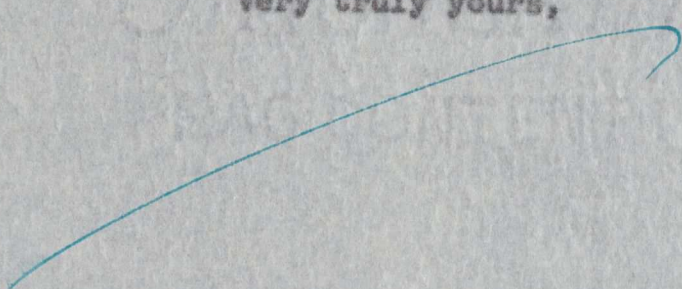
Dear Mr. Koizumi:

I am returning herewith via air mail the original of the affidavit which I have prepared for you from your answers to my questionnaire. I would thank you to read the answers therein and if you find them to be true, you should take the original to a U.S. Consul in Japan and there sign and swear to it. Thereupon you should return it to me promptly by air mail for processing to the Justice Department.

A copy for you to keep for future reference is being sent via regular mail.

If you should make any additions or corrections in the affidavit, please inform me of the changes in a letter enclosing the affidavit.

Very truly yours,



Enc.



Smooth-tops  
Onion-skin  
MAR 11 1959

Mr. Hiroshi Koizumi  
92-1 Banchi, Hatsuokaichi Machi  
Saiki-gun, Hiroshima-ken  
Japan

Dear Mr. Koizumi:

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

Very truly yours,

Enc.



(VIA AIRLETTER)

March 12, 1959

Mr. Hiroshi Koizumi ✓  
92-1 Banchi, Hatsuokaichi-machi  
Saiki-gun, Hiroshima-ken  
Japan

Dear Mr. Koizumi:

On March 9, 1959, I wrote to you and informed you that even though you may have had a history of tuberculosis you are eligible to enter the United States as an alien on a "non-quota immigrant visa" under the provisions of Title 8, U.S. Code, Section 1182(c), provided that the visa is issued to you before June 30, 1959.

If you intend to apply for such a visa you should do so immediately. However, you must not apply for a Japanese passport before that date unless and until the U.S. Consul notifies you that the "non-quota immigrant visa" will be delivered to you.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss

cc: Tule Lake Defense Committee ✓  
Mrs. Kiyoko Koizumi



1900 Sample Ave.  
St. Louis 12. Mo.  
March 15, 1959

Dear Mr. Wayne,

I have gratefully received your very thoughtful letter of March 9, 1959. At the moment, I have no way of expressing my feelings but only to thank you for everything you have done for us to date. Please accept my humble gratitude.

The valuable time and effort you have spent in preparing the new affidavit to be presented to the Justice Dept. is deeply appreciated. It is with deep regret that my husband's administrative clearance will have a very slim chance, but I am very thankful for the alternative that he may still enter the U.S. as a permanent resident. Thank you for this valuable information which I am sure has enlivened my husband's spirits. He has been in such depressed mood and feelings for number of years.

I will apply to the local Immigration Office for the necessary documents in order that my husband will be issued the visa before the closing date.

I will keep in touch with you until all matters are settled.

Thank you very much.

Yours very truly,  
Mrs. Kiyoko Kaizumi



(VIA AIRLETTER)

*File*

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

May 19, 1959

Mr. Hiroshi Koizumi  
92-1 Banchi, Hatsuokaichi-machi  
Saiki-gun, Hiroshima-ken  
Japan

Dear Mr. Koizumi:

On March 11, 1959, I sent you another affidavit requesting you to take it immediately to the U.S. Consul and there sign and swear to it and return it to me for processing. On March 9 also I wrote you and Mrs. Koizumi that you should make an immediate application for a non-quota immigrant visa. In order for you to obtain that non-quota immigrant visa the visa itself must actually be issued to you before June 30, 1959. Therefore, it is urgent for you to speed the issuance of that non-quota immigrant visa under Title 8, U.S. Code, Sec. 1182(c).

Even if the non-quota immigrant visa issues to you, you should still take the affidavit I sent to you to the nearest U.S. Consul and sign and swear to it and return to me because it is still possible that the Attorney General may grant you administrative clearance before your non-quota immigrant visa is granted. If you are cleared before the non-quota immigrant visa is delivered to you, then it will not be necessary for you to apply for a Japanese passport to enter the United States as a Japanese alien because your renunciation would be cancelled.

Therefore, it is urgent that you return the affidavit, signed and sworn to, by airmail and it is also urgent that the non-quota immigrant visa be issued. (You should not apply for a Japanese passport until it becomes necessary for you to do so). If you obtain administrative clearance before applying for a Japanese passport you will be a U.S. citizen.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss  
cc: Mrs. Koizumi  
Tex Nakamura



Letter to  
Kojima

Y  
Heiko Nakamura

Must apply & record  
and by  
Y

To make application



May 27, 1959

Mrs. Kiyoko Koizumi  
1900 Semple Avenue  
St. Louis 12, Missouri

Dear Mrs. Koizumi:

Your husband's affidavits have been received. He made the correction thereon changing the reference to Pennsylvania to Missouri. It will not be necessary for him to make the addition that he worked for the U.S. Army at Yokohama.

I trust the application for a non-quota immigrant visa for your husband has been made. As soon as that is granted I would thank you to let me know by airmail. Your husband should not apply for a Japanese passport until the last moment, because if he obtains administrative clearance on his affidavit he will be able to obtain a U.S. passport. However, the non-quota immigrant visa must be issued before the deadline date.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss



1900 Semple Ave.  
St. Louis 12, Mo.  
May 25, 1959

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

Re: Hiroshi Koizumi

Dear Mr. Collins:

I gratefully acknowledge receipt of your kind letter of  
May 19, 1959.

I have at once written to my husband about the urgency  
on his part to enable his return to the U.S. I am in deep regret  
that he has not as yet returned the new affidavit you had sent  
to him in March. I remember in his more recent letter that he  
found written in error on the affidavit for question 10-B that  
my residence was in Pennsylvania instead of in Missouri.  
He also mentioned about working for the British & Australian  
Army under the British Commonwealth Force while he was in Korea,  
Japan. In Yokohama, he worked for the U.S. Army. Whereabouts  
in the affidavit the above information belongs. I do not know.  
My husband was rather concerned whether the error made any  
difference in swearing to it. I have asked my husband to  
have the affidavit sworn in and return it to you at once.

I am in prayers and in hopes that my husband will speed  
along with all of the necessary arrangements so that he may  
be cleared one way or the other.

In the meantime many thanks again for all you have  
done for us so unselfishly.

Yours very truly,  
Mrs. Liyoko Koizumi



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

May 21, 1959

Mr. Hiroshi Koizumi  
92-1 Banchi, Hatsuokaichi-machi  
Saiki-gun, Hiroshima-ken  
Japan

Dear Mr. Koizumi:

The Justice Department wishes to bring to an end the administrative processing of its cases on June 1, 1959.

Therefore, please take your affidavit immediately to the nearest U.S. Consul and there sign and swear to it. Then return the affidavit to me by airmail so that I can process it by June 1 or shortly thereafter. This is the last chance that you probably will have to obtain administrative clearance which may cancel your renunciation.

Do not write to the Consul or wait for an appointment. It is best that you go immediately to the nearest U.S. Consul and there sign and swear to the affidavit before the U.S. Consul. Then return it to me immediately by airmail.

Very truly yours,

WMC:SS



1900 Semple Ave.  
St. Louis 12. Mo.  
June 1, 1959

File

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

Dear Mr. Collins:-

I very much appreciated your letter of May 27, 1959.

As mentioned in your letter, I will let you know when my husband's non-quota immigrant visa is granted.

I am very anxious that my husband will be able to obtain the administrative clearance after all you have done for him.

After my husband was able to speak to your representative in Hiroshima, Mr. Takano, he seemed quite joyous as his future in returning to the States seemed more promising. For quite sometime, my husband was deeply depressed and had me worried. Thank you for everything. And I am indeed indebted to you.

Yours very truly,  
Kiyoko Kojima

P.S. Sometimes in August, I am moving to the outskirts of St. Louis city and I will notify you of the change at that time.



(VIA AIRMAIL)

June 19, 1959

Mrs. Kiyoko Koizumi  
1900 Semple Avenue  
St. Louis 12, Missouri

Dear Mrs. Koizumi:

I suggest that you write to Mr. Koizumi and ask him to apply immediately for a U.S. passport at the nearest U.S. Consul. He can cancel his application for a nonquota immigrant visa and he must not apply for a Japanese passport.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss  
Enc.



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

(VIA AIRMAIL)

June 19, 1959

Mr. Hiroshi Koizumi  
92-1 Banchi, Hatsuokaichi-machi  
Saiki-gun, Hiroshima-ken  
Japan

Dear Mr. Koizumi:

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

As soon as a large enough number of persons have been cleared administratively such a judgment will be entered for you. When the judgment is entered I shall let you know by letter.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

Enc.

cc. Mrs. Kiyoko Koizumi

P.S. Please go immediately to the nearest U.S. Consul, deliver the transmittal letter and fill out your application for a U.S. passport. It no longer will be necessary for you to apply for a nonquota immigrant visa. You must not apply for a Japanese passport because if you do that will constitute an act that may cost you your U.S. citizenship. You are to fill out an application only for a U.S. passport. Please do so immediately.



1900 Simple Ave.  
St. Louis 12. Mo.  
June 22, 1959

Mrs. Wayne M. Collins  
Mills Tower - 220 Bush St.  
San Francisco 4, Calif.

Re: Hiroshi Kaigumi  
Hiroshima, Japan

Dear Mr. Collins,

Today I gratefully and humbly acknowledged your ever thoughtful and sincere letter via air mail.

My prayer for the past six years has been answered, and I just wanted to thank you for the patience, time, utmost effort, selflessness, etc. on your part that made possible for my husband, Hiroshi Kaigumi, to return to his native land as a citizen. I can picture my husband's overjoyous face. I am very, very happy too and filled with gratitude to you. Your sincere guidance kept my faith and confidence which in turn brought out my husband from deep depressed feeling to a point where he wished to try again. On behalf of my husband and myself, Thank you very very much. I am deeply indebted to you.

I will write tonight to my husband so that he may apply for a U. S. passport.

I fully realize of the financial matter with you and in due time I will take care of this. In the meantime I am having to move from the above address in latter part of August to St. Louis suburb, and I will inform you of my new address as soon as everything is more definite.

Again, I want to thank you from the bottom of my heart.

Yours gratefully,  
Mrs. Lijoko Kaigumi





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

*Approved*  
*efr*  
*Japan*

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

GCD:CMR

146-54- 49

93-1-1320

JUN 12 1959

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

Re: Hiroshi Koizumi

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

Dear Mr. Schnacke:

This is in response to your letter of May 29, 1959, enclosing  
supplemental affidavit for a determination as to whether the case of the  
above-named renunciant may be considered as coming within the coverage  
of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the case of Acheson v. Murakami,  
176 F. 2d 953, in accordance with a letter from this Department dated  
September 21, 1953, to Mr. Wayne M. Collins.

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

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



-2-

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

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB

Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Division

By:

Enoch E. Ellison  
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enclosures:

Original and copy  
of affidavit dated May 22, 1959

Three copies of letter  
to Department of State.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ejf

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

GCD:CMR

146-54-49  
93-1-1320

JUN 12 1959

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

Attention: Miss Frances Knight  
Director, Passport Office

Re: Hiroshi Koizumi (Born: July 1, 1919  
Your ref: F130 in Brawley, California)

Dear Sirs:

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

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

Yours very truly,  
GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Division

By:  
Enoch E. Ellison  
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enclosures:

Copy of affidavit dated May 22, 1959.  
Copy of letter to Robert H. Schnacke, Esquire  
United States Attorney  
Northern District of California.



July 26, 1959

Memorandum to Mr. Collins

Subject: Affidavit of Hiroshi Koizumi - Japan

I have rewritten the affidavit for Mr. Koizumi. Since much of the material that was supplied to us was not very useful, you may wish to read the affidavit carefully, giving particular attention to the answers to questions 9(B) and (C).

~~Mrs.~~ Mrs. Koizumi was a plaintiff in a suit filed by Wirin where judgment was entered in 1953 and she has returned to the United States. You have a note in file about answers to questions and looking them over.

DP



78 7/29/59

3740 Salome  
St. Louis 20, Mo.  
November 22, 1959

File

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

RE: HIROSHI KOIZUMI

Dear Mr. Collins,

I am in receipt of your October 1, 1959 and November 1, 1959 statements in the amount of \$700.00 covering your services to my husband in restoring his U.S. citizenship, for which I feel very much indebted and humbly grateful to you.

I have mentioned before in my letters to you that much as I wish to make the full payment, I am incapable at the present time with myself working to support my son. My husband has written to me from Japan that he is with the understanding that payments will be made to you after he returns to the U. S. A. The first reservation I was able to obtain for my husband is January 9th sailing from Yokohama on board S. S. Pres. Cleveland. When my husband's employment is secured, we will commence his payments at once. I am in great hopes you will take this matter into your consideration.

*noted* In the future, please write to me at my new address: 3740 Salome, Pine Lawn 20, Missouri.

Thank you very much.

Yours very truly,  
Mrs. Kujoko Koizumi



3740 Salome  
Pine Lawn 20, Mo.  
March 25, '960

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

Dear Mr. Collins,

Enclosed please find my check for \$50.00 as part of our payment for your long and kind services to my husband, HIROSHI KOIZUMI. Thanks to you, he finally was able to return to the U.S. I sincerely hope to keep up our payments to you til we clear ourselves of our \$700.00 debt to you.

In the past, I have asked you to change our address from 1900 Semple Ave., St. Louis 12, Missouri to 3740 Salome, Pine Lawn 20, Mo. May I ask you once again to make this change on your records? Thank you very much.

Always with deep appreciation, I sincerely remain

Very truly yours,  
Mrs. K. Koizumi



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

GARfield 1-5827

October 10, 1960

*no answer 10/10  
HSC*

Mr. Hiroshi Koizumi  
3740 Salome  
Pine Lawn 20, Missouri

Dear Mr. Koizumi:

It is time that you paid your obligation to me for legal services rendered to you and for which on June 12, 1957, you signed promissory notes to pay \$~~800.00~~<sup>100.00</sup> plus interest at the rate of 6% per year. Your obligation to me is long overdue.

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

If you will remit to me the sum of \$ 650.00 on or by December 10, 1960, I will accept that sum in lieu of the sum due on the notes upon which interest has accumulated and thereupon cancel the notes.

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

Very truly yours,

*W. M. Collins*

Enc: env.



September 1, 1969

Mr. Hiroshi Koizumi  
3740 Salome  
Pine Lawn  
Missouri 63121

Dear Mr. Koizumi:

Enclosed find certified copy of the judgment which was entered in your favor on July 29, 1959, and which declares that you are and ever have been a native born citizen of the United States and are entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities of U.S. citizenship.

I am treating your account as having been full paid and, in consequence, you need not make any further remittances to me.

Very truly yours,

WMC/W