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PRINTED & FORM LETTERS

1952

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COMMITTEE

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L. KATAOKA
J. KIMURA
Y. KIYOHIO
T. KONO
T. KOSUGI
M. MATSUMOTO
K. MATSUOKA
K. MORISHIGE
T. NAKAMURA
I. NAMEKAWA
R. NARIMATSU
T. OBATAKE
H. OKITA

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

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

COMMITTEE

M. SASAKI
Y. SHIBATA
I. SHIMIZU
R. SHIRAISHI
T. SHONO
K. TAKAHASHI
M. YEGO
H. TAKETAYA
H. TAKEUCHI
M. TOYOTA
G. TSUETAKE
H. UCHIDA
B. WATANABE
M. YAMAICHI
T. YAMAMOTO
M. UEDA
K. UYENO

_____, 1952

TO TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE:

The undersigned, who was heretofore one of the party plaintiff in the mass Consolidated Suit No. 25294 and No. 25295, hereby releases the Tule Lake Defense Committee from any furthur responsibilities in connection with the proceedings to have their individual citizenship status determined.

(Signature of renunciant)

Sent: January 30, 1952

Form ltr sent to certain
renunciants on Judgment List
requesting birthdate, birth
place -- in connection with
clearing status preparatory to
entering judgment.

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

Telephone: Garfield 1-1218

According to my records you were born in

_____ on _____.

The records of the Justice Department apparently
show your birth date to be _____.

IT IS IMPORTANT IN ORDER TO CLEAR YOUR CITIZENSHIP
STATUS THAT YOU NOTIFY ME IMMEDIATELY by returning
this letter filled out below with the correct date and
place of your birth and your name as shown on your
birth certificate.

NAME _____

BIRTH DATE _____

BIRTH PLACE _____

Very truly yours,

FORM LETTER TO CERTAIN
JUDGMENT LIST RENUNCIANTS
RE BIRTHDATE, ETC.

January 30, 1952

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

Telephone: Garfield 1-1218

According to my records you were born in

_____ on _____.

The records of the Justice Department apparently
show your birth date to be _____.

IT IS IMPORTANT IN ORDER TO CLEAR YOUR CITIZENSHIP
STATUS THAT YOU NOTIFY ME IMMEDIATELY by returning
this letter filled out below with the correct date and
place of your birth and your name as shown on your
birth certificate.

NAME _____

BIRTH DATE _____

BIRTH PLACE _____

Very truly yours,

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

Please return to me within the next three days, if possible, the original of your affidavit, properly signed by and verified by a notary public.

If you have any question causing a delay in the return of your affidavit to me, or if you wish your case put off for any reason, you should notify me promptly. Enclosed is a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Very truly yours,

COMMITTEE

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

April 7, 1952

Dear

On or about November 17, 1951, our office wrote to you concerning the outcome of the case to cancel the renunciation of the United States citizenship. This was followed by Mr. Collins' letter furnishing to you the information relative to the procedure that must be fulfilled to obtain the final judgment.

To this date our office nor that of Mr. Collins has received any response from you in connection with your desire to have your name inscribed within the judgment list.

Our office wishes to inform you of the importance of having this procedure accomplished. Unless this final step is undertaken, your citizenship right is not fully restored. You will not receive the benefit of the favorable judgment rendered by the court.

Many of the plaintiffs have a mistaken concept that an issuance of a United States passport by the State Department serves to restore their citizenship. However, this is not so. The passport would merely serve as a favorable document for the plaintiff in the course of their trial to have their citizenship restored. It is only the judicial branch of the government, that has the power to set aside the renunciation accepted by the executive branch of the government. Also in point, the passport becomes ineffective by the lapse of time. The discretion to reissue or renew the passport is left to the discretion of the State Department, and they may act contrary to the present ruling. However, by having your name inscribed within the judgment list, all this uncertainty will vanish. Also the passport will not assist you in clearing the matters pertaining to your privileges of voting, ownership of real estate within California, taking of governmental position, and other acts, which requires the U. S. citizenship.

The Tule Lake Defense Committee has been called upon to assist Mr. Collins in connection with the obtaining of the names of those persons who desire to have their names inscribed within the judgment list. Therefore we urge that you indicate your intention to us immediately. Upon receipt of your intention, we shall take steps to have your name entered. When this proper step has been accomplished the certified copy of the record of your judgment will be obtained from the court by Mr. Collins, and mailed to you. This will serve as a final and conclusive document that your citizenship has been fully restored.

The difficult task of setting aside your renunciation was made possible by the valiant effort of Mr. Wayne M. Collins. He worked tenaciously for more than 6 long years to accomplish this difficult legal work. As one of the renunciants, you owe Mr. Collins a debt of a lifetime for his great work.

Inasmuch as the most difficult part of the work has already been accomplished by Mr. Collins, you must pay your proper share of the attorney fee to Mr. Collins. The remaining balance you owe him is \$..... We ask that you remit your balance to our office, making your checks payable to Wayne M. Collins.

Enclosed also is the Japanese translation of this letter.

Very truly yours,

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE

Y. HONDA
Y. KAKU
T. KONO
J. KIMURA
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H. TAKEUCHI
H. UCHIDA
M. YAMAICHI

April 21, 1952

Dear Fellow Renunciants:

On April 7, 1952 our office has written to you in regards to your case. To this date we have not received any response from you.

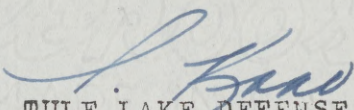
Inasmuch as it is essential that you indicate your intentions to inscribe your name in the judgment list immediately, we ask that you contact our office today.

If you are residing in the Fresno area, we would thank you to contact Mr. Harry Takeuchi, Rt. 9 Box 557-A, Fresno, California--Telephone Fresno 6-7596; Placer County area--Mr. Hike Yego, P. O. Box 218, Penryn, California; Coastal Peninsular area--Mr. Masaru Yamaichi, Rt. 2 Box 208, San Jose, California; Chicago area--Mr. Roger Narimatsu, 5509 S. Blackstone, Chicago, Illinois.

The above described persons will explain to you in detail any problems, which is very difficult to comprehend.

For the persons residing in other areas, please contact our office by mail or by personal interview at once.

Very truly yours,


TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE

Y. HONDA
Y. KAKU
T. KONO
J. KIMURA
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G. TSUETAKE
H. TAKEUCHI
H. UCHIDA
M. YAMAICHI

April 26, 1952

Dear

....., 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 \$.....

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
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J. KIMURA
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M. MATSUMOTO
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G. TSUETAKE
H. TAKEUCHI
H. UCHIDA
M. YAMAICHI

May 1, 1952

Dear

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 \$..... 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,

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

御 通 知

一九五一年の十一月十七日前後に、私共は、あなたの市民権回復に就て報告しました。續いて、カリンス弁護士から、あなた達の裁判に就て詳しい説明書が送られました。それと同時に、私共は、この訴訟に必要なあなたの分擔金を拂い込まれるようお願いしました。併し、今日まで、カリンス氏の事務所にも、私共のところにもまだ連絡をとつて居られない方があります。

市民権回復訴訟に就て、経過がよくわかつていない人もあるようですから、これまでの概略を書いて説明させよう。

この訴訟は、サンフランシスコの連邦地方裁判所で、衡平法と人身保護法に基いて裁判が起された時に始まります。その時、政府に對して二千七百名の原告による衡平法に基いた裁判で、地方裁判所のグッドマン判事が、總ての原告に有利な裁定を下しました。そして、その後、この訴訟に参加する者が増えて多數の名前が追加され、全部で四千三百三十六名になつたのであります。

その後政府側は、巡回控訴院に上告しました。この法院では、市民権を抛棄したとき未成年者であつた者に關しては、グッドマン判事の裁定が認められましたが、成人の場合は、個人裁判によらなければ市民権回復は不可能な、とされました。それからまた三百二名の場合は、人身保護法の適用が拒絶されました。

そこで私共は、離脱したとき成人であつた人々と、人身保護法の適用を拒否された人々のために、米國大審院へ上告しました。他方、政府の方も、未成年者に關する控訴院の裁定に満足せず、同じく大審院に上告しました。しかし、米國大審院は、この裁判に含まれた政治的な意味を意識し、政府にも、私共にも、双方に訴訟移轉命令を拒否しました。

この大審院の措置によつて、約千二百二十八名（大部分が未成年者であつた者）の市民権は、カリンス氏がその人たちの名前を裁定書に書き込むことによつて回復されることになつたのです。だが、人身保護法の適用を拒否された三百二名は日本送還に直面したのでした。しかし、カリンス氏は、對日講和條約によつてその人たちに有利になるよう努力していましたところ、講和條約が批准されたので、敵性外人法によつて市民権抛棄者を送還する権限が司法省になくなりました。

あなたは、個人別のヒアリングによつてのみ市民権が回復されることになつている三千百八名中の一人です。しかし、こう云つたからとて、悲觀する必要はないのです。カリンス弁護士は、あなたの市民権抛棄が強制によるものだということを證明できると信じているからです。

私共は、大部分の人々について司法省が讓歩するだろうとみています。そして、原告たち總ての證言や宣誓書をとる必要はないだろうと信ずるのであります。また、成人抛棄者中多數の人々の市民権回復訴訟が今年中に満足に解決するだろうという自信を持つてあります。

然しながら、ヒアリングを受けねばならぬかも知れない少數の人々のために、あなた方一人一人が、それ／＼自分に割當てられた費用を分け持たねばならないのです。というのは、個人裁判になつた者のケースを米國大審院へ持ち出すのには一人三千弗以上を必要とするからです。

この訴訟は色々な難關に會つてきました。カリンス弁護士は六カ年以上かゝつて現在の結果を収めたのです。カリンス弁護士はこの困難な裁判を、立派にやり通してこゝまで來ました。私共は、そのカリンス氏の手によつて一人残らず勝訴となることを信じています。

ツールレーク・デイツェンス・コミッティーは、あなた方を勇氣づけて、この訴訟に協力を得るように依頼を受けたのです。最後の目的を達するために、このケースに入つている者の一人一人の支持が必要なのであります。各人が夫々、自分自身の分け前である手数料と入費を拂つて頂きたいのです。そうした責任を回避する人や、協力しない人々を私共は援助する譯には行かないのです。

この訴訟が始められた時に、デイツェンス・コミッティーは、カリンス弁護士に、費用や手数料を拂うことを約束しました。そして最初に拂われた一人當り百弗は、豫約辯護料として受け取られたのであります。

このような事實はすべて、米國及び日本に在住の抛棄者に當てはまるのです。あなたの分擔額が支拂われるまでは、最大の保護は得られないことになりました。

これから數カ月の中に、日本にいる抛棄者にも、ヒアリングのために米國へ歸る機會が與えられる筈です。だから、日本在住の抛棄者は、ツールレーク・デイツェンス・コミッティーと連絡をとつて分擔費支拂いの方法を議すべきです。

私共は、あなたがこのケースを諦めないで最後まで續けることが大切であると、特に申し上げたいのです。カリンス氏の大きい努力によつて、政府の方を受け身の立場に置いてあります。このケースで徹底的に勝利を得るためには、現在の有利な立場を捨てずに押し通さねばなりません。あなた達一人一人のために、この裁判で勝つことによつて、戦争中に、ツールレークの市民権抛棄者の多數に押された不忠誠の烙印を消すことが出来るのです。即ち、今後長い間、あなたの個人的な資格を完全にすることが出来るのです。

市民権抛棄者の中にも、米國の軍隊に入營した者が幾人もあるとの報告があります。國家のために入營したことは、その人の裁判に當つて有利な證據とはなりますが、しかし必ずしもその人の市民権が完全に回復されたことにはなりません。そのような人々の歸化できる法律があればよいのですが、現在のところ、そんな法律はありません。

また、最近マツカラ法案が議會を通過し、それを大審院が認めたので、若しこんどはつきりしなかつたら、後にマツカラ法の影響を受ける者がいるかも知れないということも注意すべきでせう。

原告者中には、國務省によつてパスポート（旅券）が出されたら、市民権が回復されたことを意味するのだと誤つた考えを持つた人々もあるようです。旅券を與えられても、それはたゞ、裁判のために有利な書類となるのみです。市民権を抛棄したことを無効にし得るのは、政府の裁判權を持つ部門（法院）だけです。その上、旅券は、二カ年で無効となることも考えなければなりません。即ち、二年毎に新しく出して貰わねばならぬ譯です。それを二回目も出すか出さないかは國務省の解釋によつてどうにでもなります。

そうした疑惑は、この訴訟に参加して、決定的な裁定を法院に入れてもらうことによつて消えるのです。

いまのところあなたは、選舉に参加することも、シヴィル・サービスによつて政府の仕事をすることも出来ず、その他米國の市民権を必要とする行爲をとれないのです。あなたの一生涯の中には、市民権がないために苦勞をした第一世のような目に合ねばならないことが起るかも知れません。だから、私共は、あなたが協力してこの訴訟を終えるためカリンス氏を援助されるよう、おすすめてします。

全部であなたから三百弗援助して貰えば、この訴訟に加わつている者で、同額を拂つたすべての人々に疑いなく充分の法律上の保護が得られるのです。だから、あなたも、同封の英文の御通知に記入されているあなたの未拂いの額を

Wayne M. Collins, 124 S. San Pedro Street, Los Angeles 12, Calif.

宛送つて頂ければ幸いです。又疑問の點がありましたら遠慮なく問い合せて下さい。

以上

ツールレーク・デイツェンス・コミッティー

Tule Lake Defense Committee

124 So. San Pedro St. L. A. 12, Calif. Tel. MIchigan 4728

御 通 知

一九五一年十一月下旬に、私どもは、あなたに直接関係の深い市民権回復訴訟の経過について報告しました。續いて、カリンス辯護士より、市民権回復に必要な最後の手続きについてお知らせがあつた筈です。

併し、私どものところにも、カリンス辯護士の事務所にも、今日まで、最後の手続きにあなたの名前を入れることを希望していただけるかどうかについて、御返事が届いておりません。だから、私たちはいま、この最後の手続きが極めて重要であることをお伝えるために、あなたにこの御通知を送つております。あなたの名前を記入して、最後の手続きが法廷でとられなければ、市民権が確實に回復されたことにはならないのです。法廷で先に、あなたたちのために有利な裁定が下されたのも、この最後の手続きが終るまではあなたにとって充分に役に立たない譯です。

カリンス辯護士の手を通して裁判に加わつている人々の間にも、國務省からパスポート(旅券)を下附されたら、それが市民権を回復されたのと同じだという誤つた考えを持つてられる人々があるようです。パスポートはたゞ、市民権回復の裁判に當つて原告に有利な書類となるだけです。政府の行政部門(司法省や國務省)で受諾された市民権離脱を否定する権限を持つてゐるのは、裁判権を持つ部門(法廷)だけです。また、パスポートの有効期間には制限があります。再びパスポート下附の願ひを出しても、この次に下附してもらえるかどうかは國務省の考えによるもので、現在の判断とは異つた措置がとられるかも知れません。

だが若しあなたの名前を最後の判決文に加えて置いて、最後の手続きをとつて置けば、そのような曖昧さが全然なくなるわけです。パスポートは、投票や、加州に於ける不動産の所有や、政府の仕事につく場合に必要な、あなたの市民権の有無をはつきりさせる役には立ちません。

『ツールレイク デイフエンス コミッテイー』は、最後の判決書に名前を入れることを希望する人々の姓名を集めるように依頼を受けています故、この御通知を受けとられましたら、すぐに御意向を知らせて頂きたいのです。判決文にあなたの名前を記入して、最後の判決が得られたら、あなたの判決記録のサーティファイドされた(認ぜずみの)寫しを法廷からとつて、カリンス氏からあなたの許に送ることになつていきます。それがあなたの市民権が最後的に又決定的に回復されたという證據になるのです。

あなたの市民権抛棄を取消すための困難な仕事は、ウェイン・M・カリンス氏の有難い努力によつてなされたのであります。カリンス辯護士は六年以上もこの困難な法律上の仕事を完成するために忍耐強く働いてくれました。この點、市民権抛棄者の一人一人がカリンス氏に負うところ大きいと思うのであります。

なお、この裁判の費用について申しますが、この裁判の最も困難な部分はカリンス氏によつて既に完成されたのでありますし、あなたにもその分擔金を負擔して頂かねばならないのです。同封の英文の御通知に記入してある、あなたの未拂ひの額を

Wayne M. Collins

124 S. San Pedro Street, Los Angeles 12, Calif.

宛送つて頂ければ幸いです。又疑問の點がありましたら御遠慮なく問い合せて下さい。

以上

一九五二年四月七日

ツールレイク デイフエンス コミッテイー

Tule Lake Defense Committee

124 S. San Pedro St. Los Angeles 12, Calif.

Telephone MIchigan 4728

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

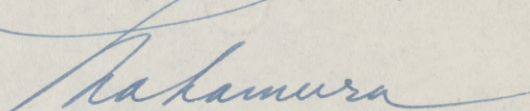
Dear Miwako Hayato:

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
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J. KIMURA
Y. KIYOHIRO
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H. TAKEUCHI
H. UCHIDA
M. YAMAICHI

May 7, 1952

Dear

This is to inform you that the Tule Lake Defense Committee requests your presence to a special meeting, which shall be held in your district. Mr. Masaru Yamaichi, who is the committeemen in your district, has made a reservation of the conference room of the San Jose Buddhist Church on May 15, 1952, Thursday evening, at 8: 00 P.M.

Inasmuch as this meeting is of vital importance to each and everyone of you, we ask that you make special efforts to attend this meeting.

At the meeting we shall attempt to clarify many of the points, which you may have a doubt in connection with your case to have your United States citizenship restored.

We thank you for your cooperation on this matter.

Very truly yours,

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Form Letter to Renunciants
under Removal Orders -

WAYNE M. COLLINS

May 9, 1952

ATTORNEY AT LAW
MILLS TOWER, 220 BUSH STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA
TELEPHONE GARFIELD 1-1218

Sent to 302 renunciants on
Removal Order, except those
Mail Returns, no add., and
Judgment People.

Enclosed find the original order of the Acting Attorney General dated April 30, 1952, which should prove to be of special interest to you personally. It cancels the individual removal order of the Attorney General which, in 1946, under a claim of authority of the Alien Enemy Act, following the blanket removal orders issued in 1945, ordered you removed to Japan because our Government deemed you to be an alien enemy dangerous to the security of the United States.

On November 13, 1945, mass habeas corpus proceedings on behalf of the interned renunciants were filed by me in proceedings Nos. 25296 and 25297 on the U.S. District Court at San Francisco, California, to prevent their removal to Japan. Concurrently I filed in the same court mass suits in equity to cancel their renunciations of U.S. nationality and citizenship. After these suits had been filed and the removal proceedings thereby halted the Attorney General gave the internees "mitigation hearings" as a result of which several thousand were released from the internments camps at Tule Lake, Bismarck, Santa Fe, and Crystal City.

Thereafter, in the habeas corpus proceedings, U.S. District Judge Louis E. Goodman, decided that the renunciants were not subject to the provisions of the Alien Enemy Act and, in consequence, issued a writ of habeas corpus and ordered the interned Nisei released from internment.

The Government appealed from Judge Goodman's decision to the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. Pending a final determination of the causes by the appellate courts, by an agreement I entered into with lawyers for the Justice Department on September 6, 1947, all the renunciants then interned who were in the habeas corpus suits were released into my custody and returned to their homes and those who were not petitioners in those suits but were plaintiffs in the mass equity suits and, therefore, protected from removal by those suits, were paroled into my custody and returned to their homes.

The Court of Appeals set aside Judge Goodman's decision in the habeas corpus proceedings and ordered the causes reopened insofar as it affected the remaining 302 renunciants against whom the Attorney General refused to cancel the removal orders. The U.S. Supreme Court declined to review the Court of Appeals' decision. In consequence, it was essential for me, if at all possible, to make certain that none of the 302 renunciants ever could be removed to Japan under the removal orders. I took the steps I deemed necessary, under the circumstances, to prevent any of the 302 from such a removal. The policy I pursued has proved successful for them. It gave you the maximum protection possible.

The Alien Enemy Act became inoperative on April 28, 1952, when the treaty between Japan and the United States and a majority of the Allied Powers became binding and effective. Thereupon the removal orders of the Attorney General became inoperative. On April 30, 1952, Philip B. Perlman, as Acting Attorney General, signed individual orders cancelling each of the 302 outstanding removal orders. The original cancelling orders were forwarded to me. The enclosed "order" is the original order of the Acting Attorney General which cancels the removal order which previously had issued against you personally.

I am delighted to be able to report to you that the Government effectively has been prevented from removing the victims of its displeasure to Japan. You no longer are in danger of being removed to Japan under the provisions of the Alien Enemy Act. I am terminating the mass habeas corpus proceedings. My custody over you likewise comes to an end. You are finally freed from any restraint, actual and technical, upon your liberty by the U.S. Government and its agents.

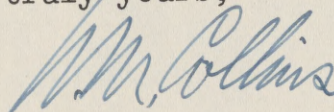
Your renunciation, however, has not yet been cancelled. This matter is yet to be decided by the Courts in the mass equity suits which the Court of Appeals ordered reopened as to some 3,000 renunciants. I am negotiating with the Justice Department lawyers concerning a final disposition of these cases. It may be that the Attorney General, by agreement, may consent that a conclusive judgment may be entered cancelling the renunciation of a great number of these. It also is likely that he may insist on individual hearings for many of them.

All those in the mass equity suits whose renunciations have been set aside should contribute their proportion of the costs, fees and expenses necessary to carry on the cases to conclusion. All those whose individual cases have not yet been finished must pay their part. The Tule Lake Defense Committee has asked all of them to pay their respective share. Many of them are negligent and delay making payment. It is essential that all pay their share promptly to help themselves and also to help others who have not yet been fortunate enough to have had their renunciations cancelled and their citizenship restored.

I wish again to inform you that the JACL, its officers and attorneys are not your friends. They have done you much harm in the past—and much of that harm is irreparable. You must not place any confidence in their statements, especially in the pronouncements they make in various Japanese-language papers. You should not rely upon, believe or be alarmed by any announcements appearing in newspapers concerning the renunciation cases. Most of the information that has been published about these cases is erroneous—some of it is deliberately distorted—much of it is nothing but cheap publicity for the JACL, its leaders and attorneys. You will be informed by me direct concerning the cases when anything of importance actually occurs. Do not rely upon anybody else for information about these cases.

I am pleased that the removal order against you has been cancelled. You should keep the cancellation order which is enclosed as a memento of the ordeal you have undergone at the hands of the Government.

Very truly yours,



Committee

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

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

124 SOUTH SAN PEDRO STREET, ROOM 215

LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA

TELEPHONE: MICHIGAN 4728

Committee

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G. TSUETAKE
H. TAKEUCHI
H. UCHIDA
M. YAMAICHI
T. YAMAMOTO

May 15, 1951

Dear Fellow Renunciant:

It is a long time since we were evacuated and then were interned at the Tule Lake Center where our renunciations of U.S. citizenship were taken. All of us, and members of our families, too, would have been removed to Japan by the Attorney General if our attorney, Wayne M. Collins of San Francisco had not represented us. He sued to liberate us from internment and to prevent our removal to Japan.

Mr. Collins succeeded in forcing the authorities to release every renunciant at Tule Lake, Bismarck, Santa Fe, Crystal City and Bridgeton from internment. He prevented our removal to Japan. In addition, he won our cases for us in the District Court in San Francisco. Judgments cancelling the renunciations of every one of the 4354 plaintiffs were entered in that Court.

The Attorney General appealed from those judgments. The Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit affirmed the judgments as to 899 renunciants who were under 21 years of age at the time of renunciation and also as to 58 adult persons. It ordered the cases reopened as to the rest, that is to say, as to some 3397 adult renunciants.

The Solicitor General is going to petition the U. S. Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari in an effort to have the Court of Appeals' decision in favor of the 899 minors and the 58 adults set aside. Mr. Collins will oppose that petition. If he is successful the citizenship of the 899 minors and 58 adults will be established conclusively. It is going to take money for him to fight against the government's efforts to set aside the judgments in favor of the 899 minors and the 58 adults.

By May 28, 1951, Mr. Collins is going to petition the U.S. Supreme Court for writs of certiorari in an effort to get that Court to hear the causes and set aside the part of the Court of Appeals' decision which ordered the cases of 3397 adult renunciants reopened for further evidence and individual hearings on the question of factual duress. If he is successful the citizenship of these also will be established conclusively.

There is a good chance that the Supreme Court will take jurisdiction of our applications for certiorari and may hear the causes on their merits. If it does there is a good chance that it will cancel all the renunciations on the grounds the renunciation statute was unconstitutional for being

applied only to interned Nisei to the exclusion of persons of other types of ancestry. There is also a good chance that it may hold that each renunciation was proved to be the product of governmental duress, as held by Judge Louis E. Goodman. If it does, the renunciations of all will be ordered cancelled for having been caused by governmental duress.

To carry on these appeals takes thousands of dollars just to get the bulky records in the cases printed and filed in the Supreme Court. It costs money to carry on these important appeals to the Supreme Court. It is expensive litigation because it involves so many renunciants. However, if each renunciant in the cases will bear his or her proportionate share the financial burden on each will be comparatively light.

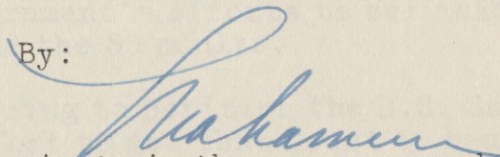
Mr. Collins has carried on this fight for us single handed for almost six years. We have not given him adequate financial help. Many of us have failed to appreciate what he has done and is doing for us. We couldn't pay much when we were detained in camps because we had no income to speak of. However, all of us now are gainfully employed. Each of us now can afford to pay our share. We must do so. It is necessary to carry on the struggle to vindicate each renunciant in the cases, to prevent the Attorney General from removing to Japan the 302 renunciants against whom removal orders still are outstanding, to prevent removal orders being reissued against any of the rest of us, to establish our U.S. citizenship, and to make certain that we regain all our citizenship rights such as the right to vote, to hold civil service positions and public office, to own land and to travel abroad and to return to the United States. These are important matters to each one of us.

Mr. Collins has labored for the best interests of each of us for almost six years. He has done everything possible for us. He will not let us down. We should not let him down. Each of us must do our part to carry on this long fight for our rights. The only way we can do this is to pay our proportionate share.

In a short time you will receive a letter from Mr. Collins notifying you of what your share of the expense is. When he does you should pay him promptly.

Very truly yours,
The Tule Lake Defense Committee

By:



P.S.--Enclosed is a list of renunciants in the mass cases who have moved and have not notified us of their new addresses. If you know the present address of any on the list please notify our attorney, Wayne M. Collins, Mills Tower, San Francisco 4, California, by letter or postcard.

ADDRESSES NEEDED

ADACHI, Fumiko Rose
 ARAKI, David William
 ARIYOSHI, Itsuki
 ARIYOSHI, Takashi
 ARIZUMI, Yoshiko

CHUMAN, Toshiko

EGO, James Haruo

FUJIOKA, Tadashi
 FUJITA, Saburo
 FUKAWA, Yoshitaka
 FUKUNAGA, Miyoko
 FURUTA, Geo. Shigeru
 FURUYA, Mary Kaname
 FURUYA, Takashi

HAMAGUCHI, Yoshiaki
 HAMASAKI, Tomiko
 HARA, Motoko Mrs.
 HARA, Masao William
 HARADA, Chiyeke
 HARADA, Haruto
 HARATANI, Jimmy Kazumi
 HASHIMOTO, Hiroshi
 HASHIMOTO, Masaru
 HASHIMOTO, Masuno
 (Neé Kawamoto)

HASHIMOTO, Yaeko Mrs.

HATAYE, Masami
 HIDAKA, Kiyoshi
 HIGA, Jisho

HIGASHI, Hisako
 (Neé Umemoto)

HISATOMI, Setsuo
 HONDA, Asao
 HONDA, Kazuo
 HOSHINO, Hisao
 HORITA, Norimasa

ICHINOSE, Mitsuo
 ICHINOSE, Toshio
 IKEDA, Kaoru
 IKEDA, Michiye
 IKEMOTO, Tadashi
 IMAMURA, Jimmie Iwao
 INOUE, Tokio
 INOUE, Tokiye
 IRIYAMA, Masao
 ISERI, Fujio
 ISHIDA, Jack T.
 ISHIDA, Jack Toshio
 ISHIDA, Kiyoe
 ISHIDA, Mack Chuichiro
 ISHIDA, Shizuye
 ISHIDA, Tsutomu
 ISHIIHARA, Kei (Kay)
 ISHIIHARA, Sumio
 ISHIIHARA, Tomoye Mrs.
 ISHII, William Takeo
 ISHIKAWA, Kimiye
 ITANI, Tasma
 ITO, Yayoi Tom
 IWASAKI, Tatsumi Obelle
 IZUHARA, Shizuye

KADOYA, Jiro
 KAKIGI, Masaru
 KAMADA, Makoto
 KAMETA, Kiyoshi
 KAMINAKA, Fumio
 KANEKO, Hiroshi
 KANEKO, Hisashi
 KANEKO, Kimiko
 KANEKO, Yoshinori
 KARIYA, Michiko Susie
 KASHIWAGI, Eiko
 KASHIWAGI, Hiroshi
 KASHIWAGI, Ryo
 KATAOKA, Eve Kusumi
 KATAOKA, Fred Teruki
 KATO, Hanako
 (Neé Kameta)

KATO, Kieko
 KATO, Keizo
 KATO, Kenji
 KATO, Tetsuichi
 KAWAGUCHI, Tamotsu
 KAWAHARA, Atsuko Mary
 KAWAHARA, Emiko
 KAWAHARA, Yoshinori
 KAWAMOTO, Ellen Kiyoko
 KAWANA, Richard Takao
 KAWASAKI, Hideko
 KAWASAKI, Tazuko
 KIKUCHI, Hideo Bill
 KIMURA, Keiichi
 KINOSHITA, Masaru
 KISHISHITA, Yuriko
 KITAGAWA, Reo

KIYOTA, Minoru
 KOBATA, Mitsuye Mrs.
 KOBATA, Yurao
 KOICHI, Toshio
 KOKAWA, Kiyomi
 KOKEN, Aiko
 KONISHI, Hideo
 KOSAKA, Iwao
 KOTOW, Kichiya
 KOYANAGI, Mickey Masuo
 KOYANAGI, Shizue Ruth Mrs.
 KUBO, Harry Teiichi
 KUBO, Mae Naoye
 KUBO, Yasugi
 KUBOTA, Genji
 KUBOTA, Toshiyuki Bob
 KUMASAKI, Tamotsu
 KUNIHARA, Kenji
 KUNIMURA, Yoshito
 KUNISHIGE, Toshio
 KURASHIGE, Kiyoshi
 KUMAI, Fumiyo
 KURODA, Masatoshi
 KURODA, Shigeru
 KUROSAKI, Bob Tsuyoshi
 KUSUDA, Masanao
 KUWABARA, Shizuo Frank

MARUYAMA, Lilly Katsuko
 MASUDA, Hiroshi
 MASUDA, Takao
 MASUDA, Yaeko
 (Neé Uyeno)

MASUMOTO, Hideo
 MASUOKA, Fumio Edward
 MASUOKA, Yaeko
 MATSUMOTO, Haruye
 MATSUMOTO, Masami
 MATSUMOTO, Niye
 (Yokomizo)
 MATSUMOTO, Tsutomu Ben
 MATSUMOTO, Tsuyako
 (Neé Sato)

MATSUNAMI, Hiroshi
 MATSUNAMI, Sachiko
 MATSUSHITA, Masaru
 MAYEKAWA, George Shizuo
 MISAKI, Yoshiko
 (Shimokaji)

MITA, Yutaka
 MITO, Matsuko
 MITO, Paul M.
 MIYAHARA, Mitsunobu
 MIYAJI, Umeko
 MIYAMOTO, Masaye Mary
 MIYAMOTO, Roy Hideo
 MIYAMOTO, Yoshio Johnny
 MIYASAKI, Ben T.
 MIYASAKI, Chihiro Carroll
 MIYASAKI, Kizuku
 MIYATA, Tetsuo
 MIYATA, Umeko
 MIYATA, Yoshito Skippy
 MIZUNO, Michio
 MIZUNO, Tadao Ray
 MOCHIZUKI, Minoru
 MORI, Kiyoshi
 MORI, Shigeke Rose Mary
 MORI, Shizu
 MORIHARA, Ayako
 MORIHARA, Yoshihito
 MORIMOTO, Tadao
 MORINAKA, Hideo
 MORINAGA, Masato
 MORIOKA, Eiro
 MORISHIGE, Toshiko
 MORITA, Haruo
 MORIUCHI, Fusaye
 MUNEKIYO, Toshio
 MURAKAMI, Yoshichika
 MURANO, Chiyoeko Doris
 MURAOKA, Shigeru
 MURAOKA, Tamie Mrs.
 MURATA, George

NAGATA, Yoshiye
 NAITO, Toshiko
 NAKADA, Fujiko June
 NAKAGAWA, Hayao
 NAKAMICHI, Hifumi
 NAKAMURA, Masashi
 NAKAMURA, Mieke Anne
 NAKAMURA, Motoi
 NAKAMURA, Noriaki
 NAKAMURA, Yukio
 NAKANISHI, Shigeo
 NAKANISHI, Yasuto
 NAKANISHI, Yukie
 NAKANO, George

NAKANO, Jane Sumiko
 NAKANO, Katsumi Frank
 NAKANO, Miyoko
 (Yoshimoto)
 NAKANO, Tsuneo
 NAKAO, Kiyoto
 NAKASAKO, Haruo
 NAKASAKO, Itsuo
 NAKASHIMA, Fujiye Helen
 (Neé Takahashi)
 NAKASHIMA, Kaji
 NAKAYAMA, Eichi Richard
 NAKAYAMA, Kenji
 NAKAYAMA, Toshiro
 NAKAZONO, Takeo
 NAKAZONO, Yoshiko
 NAMBA, Sakae
 NAMIKI, Isao
 NARAHARA, Minoru
 NARAHARA, Toshiko
 NAMIKI, Tokuye Mrs.
 NEGI, Yoshio
 NII, Haruo
 NIMOTO, Tetsuo
 NISHI, Shizuko
 NISHIGUCHI, Sugio
 NISHIO, Shizuko
 NISHIO, Yoshito
 NISHIOKA, Masa
 NISHITANI, Toshio
 NOGAWA, Yoshio
 NOJIMA, Tsukara
 NOMURA, James Susumu

OBANA, Tadashi
 ODA, Minoru
 ODA, Nobuo
 OHARA, Namio
 OHARA, Tsutomu George
 OHARA, Yukie Mrs.
 OKADA, Haruyo
 OKADA, Yoshio
 OKAMOTO, Eijiro
 OKAMOTO, Sadako Mrs.
 (Neé Yamaguchi)
 OKAMOTO, Takumi
 OKAMURA, Akira
 OKAWA, Shigeru
 OKINO, Shizuko
 OKUBO, Hirotaka
 OKUSAKO, Kaoru
 OMI, Hirao Henry
 OMI, Mamoru
 ORIEUCHI, Norio
 OSHIRO, Florence
 OSHIRO, Mary
 OSHIRO, Shigeru
 OSHITA, Den
 OTA, Hiroshi
 OTA, Sakaye
 OTA, Tokuo

SAITO, Sachiko
 SAITO, Takashi
 SAKAHARA, Takeo
 SAKAMOTO, Yoneo
 SAKATA, Elsie Shizuko
 SAKATA, Haruko
 SAKATA, Ted Atsushi
 SAKUMA, Toshiko
 (Neé Omoto)
 SASAKI, Kaname
 SASAKI, Margaret Yo
 SASAKI, Minoru
 SASAKI, Seiji
 SASAKI, Yukio
 SASANO, Akira
 SASANO, Kiyoshi
 SATO, Hideo
 SAWADA, Tomihiro
 SEKO, Mary
 SEKI, Kiyoko
 SESOKO, Masaichi
 SHIBATA, Iwao George
 SHIBATA, Shizuko
 SHIGEI, Toshiye
 SHIMADA, Frank
 SHIMADA, George Saburo
 SHIMADA, Jack
 SHIMAKAWA, Tadayoshi
 SHIMAZU, Yoshio
 SHIMIZU, Fumiko
 SHINTO, Masaji
 SHIRAI, Mary
 SHIRAISHI, Kojiro Paul
 SHIROMA, Yoshihide Charlie
 SHOJI, Masatsugu
 SUGAI, Mitsuru
 SUMIDA, Jack Toshio

SUMISAKI, Kazuyoshi
 SUTO, Hifumi
 SUZUKI, Kiyoshi
 SUZUKI, Sakaye May

TABATA, Yoshio
 TABUCHI, Mary
 TAIRA, Kotaro
 TAKAKI, Shigeru
 TAKATA, Kentaro
 TAKEDA, Senichiro
 TAKEMOTO, Tsugio
 TAKEOKA, Kay
 TAKEOKA, Mune
 TAKETAYA, May Chitori
 TAKETAYA, Hideshi Jim
 TAKEUCHI, Matsuye
 TAKEUCHI, Kazuto Kenneth
 TAKIGAWA, Yoshio
 TAMURA, George Masanobu
 TAMURA, Jimmie Hiromitsu
 TAMURA, Richard Yoshimitsu
 TAMURA, Sumiko (Nakano) Mrs.
 TANAKA, Masatsuki
 TANAKA, Michiko
 TANJI, Yukio
 TATSUKAWA, Frank Jiro
 TATSUKAWA, Tsuneko
 TERAMOTO, Hiroshi
 TERAU, (Ochimi) Takatoshi
 TOKOSHIMA, Isao
 TOKOSHIMA, Matsuyo Mrs.
 TOYODA, Shoichiro
 TOYAMA, Dianne Sumiko
 TOYAMA, Tetsutaro (Robert)
 TSUCHIDA, Tamotsu
 TSUCHIHASHI, Ami
 TSUNESHIGE, Kaoru
 TSURUI, Yonetaro John
 TSURUTOME, Tsuyuko
 TSURUTOME, Yutaka

UMEMOTO, Seiichi
 UNO, Masaharu
 UNO, Toyoko
 UYEDA, Tadao
 UYEHARA, Masao
 UYEKAWA, George
 UYEMOTO, Tetsuji
 UYENO, Yukio

WADA, Joe
 WAKABAYASHI, Namiye
 WAKABAYASHI, Nobuki
 WASHIO, Kintaro
 WATANABE, Hiroshi
 WATANABE, Tomi

YAGI, Geo. Yoshinori
 YAGI, Frank Yoshikazu
 YAGI, Kikuko
 YAGI, Toyoki
 (Neé Hayashi)
 YAMABE, Yoshio
 YAMADA, Ben
 YAMADA, Hiroshi
 YAMADA, Sagi
 YAMADA, Takashi
 YAMADA, Yoshiye
 YAMAGUCHI, Takeshi
 YAMAMOTO, Dorothy Sachiko Mrs.
 YAMAMOTO, Harold Masayuki
 YAMAMOTO, Tatsumi
 YAMAMOTO, Tatsuya
 YAMAMOTO, Teruko Mary
 (Nagura)
 YAMAMOTO, Yoshikiyo
 YAMANOUYE, Kazuko
 YAMANOUYE, Takeharu
 YAMASAKI, Takeo
 YAMASAKI, Hiroshi
 YAMASHITA, Gekishi
 YAMAUCHI, Kimiko
 YAMAUCHI, Mineo
 YAMAUCHI, Shigeo
 YAMAUCHI, Toshikazu
 YASUI, Akira
 YASUI, Masako
 YASUZAWA, Susumu
 YOKOTAKE, Kiyoshi
 YOMOGIDA, Tetsuo
 YONEMOTO, Tokio
 YOSHIKAWA, Masato
 YOSHIMURA, Arata
 YOSHIMURA, Toshi
 YOSHINAGA, Etsuko
 YOSHIOKA, Morihiro
 YOSHIOKA, Muneo
 YUGAWA, Sanami
 YUOKA, Tayeko

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

Dear

This is to inform you that the Tule Lake Defense Committee requests your presence to a special meeting, which shall be held in your district.

Mr. _____, who is the committeemen in your district, has made a reservation of the _____ on _____ 1952, _____ evening at _____ P.M.

Inasmuch as this meeting is of vital importance to each and everyone of you, we ask that you make special efforts to attend this meeting.

At the meeting I shall represent the committee from Los Angeles, and we shall attempt to clarify many of the points which you may have in doubt in connection with your case to have the United States citizenship restored.

We thank you for your cooperation in attending this special meeting.

Very truly yours,

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

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Y. KAKU
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G. TSUETAKE
H. TAKEUCHI
H. UCHIDA
M. YAMAICHI

May 17, 1952

Dear Sir:

This is to inform you that the Tule Lake Defense Committee requests your presence to a special meeting which shall be held in your district.

Mr. Mike Yogo, who is the committeemen in your district, has made a reservation of the JACL office on May 22nd, 1952, Thursday evening from 8:30 P.M. at Pearyn, California.

Inasmuch as this meeting is of vital importance to each and everyone of you, we ask that you make special efforts to attend this meeting.

At the meeting I shall represent the committee from Los Angeles, and we shall attempt to clarify many of the points which you may have in doubt relative to your case to have your United States citizenship restored.

We thank you for your cooperation in attending this special meeting.

Very truly yours,

Nakamura
TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE

Y. HONDA
Y. KAKU
T. KONO
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TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

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G. TSUETAKE
H. TAKEUCHI
H. UCHIDA
M. YAMAICHI

June 3, 1952

Dear

This is to inform you that the Tule Lake Defense Committee requests your presence to a special meeting, which shall be held in your district.

Messrs. Frank Kosugi, Ben Watanabe and Arata Haya-shida of Stockton, California and Mr. Kameichi Ikeda of Lodi, California, who are the committeemen in your district, has made a reservation of the 'shako shitsu' of the Stockton Buddhist Church Kaikan Hall, 148 W. Washington St., Stockton, California on June 18, 1952, Wednesday evening at 8:30 P.M.

Inasmuch as this meeting is of vital importance to each and everyone of you, we ask that you make special efforts to attend this meeting.

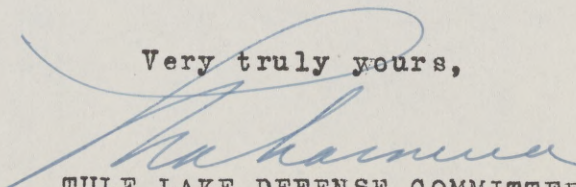
At this meeting I shall represent the committee from Los Angeles, and I shall try to clarify many of the points which you may have in doubt in connection with your case to have the U.S. citizenship restored.

There has been many malicious rumors made by unauthorized sources in your community, and I would like to clear this matter up for everyone of you. Also this meeting is strictly confidential, and it shall only be opened to the persons included in the suit. Therefore you may rest assured that this matter will not be a public meeting. Also your presence will not be divulged to outside sources.

Therefore you may rest assured that your presence will be held in strict confidence.

I would therefore thank you to cooperate with the committee by attending this special meeting.

Very truly yours,


TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE

Y. HONDA
Y. KAKU
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J. KIMURA
Y. KIYOHRO
M. MATSUMOTO
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H. OKITA

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Room 215, 124 South San Pedro Street
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Michigan 4728

July 3, 1952

COMMITTEE

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

Dear Sir:

This is to inform you that the Tule Lake Defense Committee requests your presence to a special meeting, which shall be held in your district.

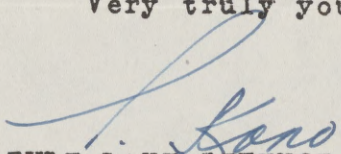
Mr. Harry Takeuchi, who is the committeemen in your district, has made a reservation of the YBA ROOM at the Fresno Buddhist Church on July 16, 1952, Wednesday evening at 8:30 P.M.

Inasmuch as this meeting is of vital importance to each and everyone of you, we ask that you make special efforts to attend this meeting.

At the meeting I shall represent the committee from Los Angeles, and we shall attempt to clarify many of the points which you may have in doubt in connection with your case to have the United States citizenship restored.

We thank you for your cooperation in attending this special meeting.

Very truly yours,


TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

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H. UCHIDA
M. YAMAICHI

May 21, 1952
May 1, 1952

Dear Andy Kanjiro Haimoto:

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 renunciant 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 show or not to let a passport be issued is completely vested by the State Department. All those doubts and uncertainties are completely erased by obtaining a conclusive judgment entered in the court.

P. S. On or about February, 1950, we asked you through our Tokyo representative to sign a promissory note payable to Mr. Collins. For one reason or another you have failed to show your good intention. Needless to say we have expended a great sum of money on your case, and it is now imperative that you pay your proper share of cost, fees and expense. You should therefore arrange immediately with your friends or relative in U. S. to pay the requested sum. Otherwise it shall be impossible for the group to have you brought back to the U. S. for trial purpose.

we ask that you pay your remaining balance of \$3,300.00. 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,

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE
Y. HONDA
Y. KAKU
T. KONO
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M. YAMAICHI

May 21, 1952
~~May 1, 1952~~

Dear **Andy Kanjiro Haimoto:**

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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.

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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 \$~~300.00~~ 300.00. 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,

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

御 通 知

一九五一年の十一月十七日前後に、私共は、あなたの市民権回復に就て報告しました。續いて、カリンス辯護士から、あなた達の裁判に就て詳しい説明書が送られました。それと同時に、私共は、この訴訟に必要なあなたの分擔金を拂い込ませるようお願いしました。併し、今日まで、カリンス氏の事務所にも、私共のところにもまだ連絡をとつて居られない方があります。

市民権回復訴訟に就て、経過がよくわかつていない人もあるようですから、これまでの概略を書いて説明させよう。

この訴訟は、サンフランシスコの連邦地方裁判所で、衡平法と人身保護法に基づいて裁判が起された時に始まります。その時、政府に對して二千七百名の原告による衡平法に基づいた裁判で、地方裁判所のグッドマン判事が、總ての原告に有利な裁定を下しました。そして、その後、この訴訟に参加する者が増えて多數の名前が追加され、全部で四千三百三十六名になつたのであります。

その後政府側は、巡回控訴院に上告しました。この法廷では、市民権を抛棄したとき未成年者であつた者に関しては、グッドマン判事の裁定が認められましたが、成人の場合は、個人裁判によらなければ市民権回復は不可能だ、とされました。それからまた三百二名の場合は、人身保護法の適用が拒絶されました。

そこで私共は、離脱したとき成人であつた人々と、人身保護法の適用を拒否された人々のために、米國大審院へ上告しました。他方、政府の方も、未成年者に関する控訴院の裁定に満足せず、同じく大審院に上告しました。しかし、米國大審院は、この裁判に含まれた政治的な意味を意識し、政府にも、私共にも、双方に訴訟移轉命令を拒否しました。

この大審院の措置によつて、約千二百二十八名（大部分が未成年者であつた者）の市民権は、カリンス氏がその人たちの名前を裁定書に書き込むことによつて回復されることになつたのです。だが、人身保護法の適用を拒否された三百二名は日本送還に直面したのです。しかし、カリンス氏は、對日講和條約によつてその人たちに有利になるよう努力していましたが、講和條約が批准されたので、敵性外人法によつて市民権抛棄者を送還する権限が司法省になくなりました。

あなたは、個人別のヒヤリングによつてのみ市民権が回復されることになつてゐる三千百八名中の一人です。しかし、こう云つたからとて、悲觀する必要はないのです。カリンス辯護士は、あなたの市民権抛棄が強制によるものだということを證明できると信じているからです。

私共は、大部分の人々について司法省が譲歩するだろうとみています。そして、原告たち總ての證言や宣誓書をとる必要はないだろうと信ずるのであります。また、成人抛棄者中多數の人々の市民権回復訴訟が今年中に満足に解決するだろうという自信を持つてあります。

然しながら、ヒヤリングを受けねばならぬかも知れない少數の人々のために、あなた方一人一人が、それ／＼自分に割當てられた費用を分け持たねばならないのです。というのは、個人裁判になつた者のケースを米國大審院へ持ち出すのには一人三千弗以上を必要とするからです。

この訴訟は色々な難關に會つてきました。カリンス辯護士は六カ年以上かゝつて現在の結果を収めたのです。カリンス辯護士はこの困難な裁判を、立派にやり通してここまで來ました。私共は、そのカリンス氏の手によつて一人残らず勝訴となることを信じています。

ツールレーク・ディフェンス・コミッティーは、あなた方を勇氣づけて、この訴訟に協力を得るように依頼を受けたのです。最後の目的を達するために、このケースに入つてゐる者の一人一人の支持が必要なのであります。各人が夫々、自分自身の分け前である手数料と入費を拂つて頂きたいのです。そうした責任を回避する人や、協力しない人々を私共は援助する譯には行かないのです。

この訴訟が始められた時に、ディフェンス・コミッティーは、カリンス辯護士に、費用や手数料を拂うことを約束しました。そして最初に拂われた一人當り百弗は、豫約辯護料として受け取られたのであります。

このような事實はすべて、米國及び日本に在住の抛棄者に當てはまるのです。あなたの分擔額が支拂われるまでは、最大の保護は得られないことになりました。

これから數カ月の中に、日本にいる抛棄者にも、ヒヤリングのために米國へ歸る機會が與えられる筈です。だから、日本在住の抛棄者は、ツールレーク・ディフェンス・コミッティーと連絡をとつて分擔費支拂いの方法を講ずべきです。

私共は、あなたがこのケースを諦めないで最後まで續けることが大切であると、特に申し上げたいのです。カリンス氏の大きい努力によつて、政府の方を受け身の立場に置いてあります。このケースで徹底的に勝利を得るためには、現在の有利な立場を捨てずに押し通さねばなりません。あなた達一人一人のために、この裁判で勝つことによつて、戦争中に、ツールレークの市民権抛棄者の多數に押された不忠誠の烙印を消すことが出来るのです。即ち、今後長い間、あなたの個人的な資格を完全にすることが出来るのです。

市民権抛棄者の中にも、米國の軍隊に入營した者が幾人もあるとの報告があります。國家のために入營したことは、その人の裁判に當つて有利な證據とはなりませんが、しかし必ずしもその人の市民権が完全に回復されたことにはなりません。そのような人々の歸化できる法律があればよいのですが、現在のところ、そんな法律はありません。

また、最近マツカラ法が議會を通過し、それを大審院が認めたので、若しこんどはつきりしなかつたら、後にマツカラ法の影響を受ける者がいるかも知れないということも注意すべきでせう。

原告者中には、國務省によつてパスポート（旅券）が出されたら、市民権が回復されたことを意味するのだと誤つた考をもつた人々もあるようです。旅券を與えられても、それはたゞ、裁判のために有利な書類となるのみです。市民権を抛棄したことを無効にし得るのは、政府の裁判權を持つ部門（法廷）だけです。その上、旅券は、二カ年で無効となることも考へなければなりません。即ち、二年毎に新しく出して貰わねばならぬ譯です。それを二回目も出すか出さないかは國務省の解釋によつてどうにでもなります。

そうした疑惑は、この訴訟に参加して、決定的な裁定を法廷に入れてもらうことによつて消えるのです。

いふのところあなたは、選舉に参加することも、シビイル・サーヴィスによつて政府の仕事を得ることも出來ず、その他米國の市民権を必要とする行爲をとれないのです。あなたの一生涯の中には、市民権がないために苦勞をした第一世のような目に合わねばならないことが起るかも知れません。だから、私共は、あなたが協力してこの訴訟を終えるためカリンス氏を援助されるよう、おすすめてします。

全部であなたから三百弗援助して貰えば、この訴訟に加わつてゐる者で、同額を拂つたすべての人々に疑いなく充分の法律上の保護が得られるのです。だから、あなたも、同封の英文の御通知に記入されているあなたの未拂いの額を

Wayne M. Collins, 124 S. San Pedro Street, Los Angeles 12, Calif.

宛送つて頂ければ幸いです。又疑問の點がありましたら遠慮なく問い合せて下さい。

以 上

ツールレーク・ディフェンス・コミッティー

Tule Lake Defense Committee

124 So. San Pedro St. L. A. 12, Calif. Tel. MIchigan 4728

Wayne M. Collins
1701 Mills Tower
San Francisco 4, Calif.
GARfield 1-1218
Attorney for Plaintiffs

ORIGINAL
FILED
May 29, 1952
Clerk, U.S. Dist. Court
San Francisco

IN THE SOUTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

TADAYASU ABO, et al., etc.,

Plaintiffs,

-vs-

JAMES P. McGRANERY, as Attorney General
of the United States, etc., et al.,

Defendants.

No. 25294

Cons. No. 25294

ORDER, JUDGMENT AND DECREE EXECUTING MANDATE
OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

In compliance with the Mandate of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit entered in this cause on October 17, 1951,

(A) It is Ordered that the Final Order, Judgment and Decree of this Court entered in this cause on April 12, 1949, and modified by an order of this Court entered in this cause on May 2, 1949, insofar as it pertained to the following named defendants sued in their representative capacities herein, to-wit, Dean Acheson, as Secretary of State, John W. Snyder, as the Secretary of the Treasury, Julius A. Krug, as the Secretary of the Interior, Dillon S. Myer, as Director, War Relocation Authority, and Raymond R. Best, as Project Director, Tule Lake Center, be and the same hereby is set aside.

(B) It is Further Ordered that the Final Order, Judgment and Decree of this Court, entered in this cause on April 12, 1949, and modified by an Order of this Court entered in this cause on May 2, 1949, be, and the same hereby is amended to read as follows:

"IT IS ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED as and for a final order, judgment and decree against the defendants herein, excepting those

1 specified in paragraph (A) hereinabove, and in favor of each and
2 all of the One Thousand Four (1,004) specifically named plaintiffs
3 listed and set forth in the following thirty-two (32) pages and
4 of whom 985 are plaintiffs in proceeding No. 25294 herein and of
5 whom 19, indicated by an asterisk following their respective names,
6 are plaintiffs in proceeding No. 25295 herein, consolidated there-
7 with, to-wit:-

8 NAME

9 BIRTHDATE

10 as follows:

11 1. The application for renunciation of United States nation-
12 ality and citizenship heretofore executed by each of the plaintiffs
13 hereinabove specifically named in paragraph (B) hereof in 1944
14 or 1945, the renunciation of his or her United States nationality
15 and citizenship and the order of the defendant Attorney General
16 approving each such application and renunciation are, and each of
17 said things is, wholly illegal, contrary to law and public policy,
18 null and void ab initio, and they are, and each of said things is,
19 hereby cancelled and set aside.

20 2. Each of the plaintiffs hereinabove specifically named in
21 paragraph (B) hereof at birth and ever since then has been and now
22 is a native born national and citizen of the United States of
23 America and domiciled therein and each is entitled to the full
24 and complete exercise and enjoyment of all his or her rights,
25 privileges, liberty and immunities of United States nationality
26 and citizenship.

27 3. The remaining defendants, other than those hereinabove
28 specifically named in paragraph (A) hereof, are, and each of them
29 is, and their agents, servants, employees and representatives are,
30 and each of them is, hereby permanently enjoined from detaining,
31 imprisoning or interning the plaintiffs whose names are listed in
32 paragraph (B) hereof or any of them and from restraining them
or any of them of liberty and from removing them or any of them
to Japan or elsewhere and from interfering with their freedom of
movement within the United States and right of access to their
homes in the United States from abroad and from interfering with
their full and complete exercise and enjoyment of each and all
of their rights, privileges and immunities of United States
nationality and citizenship."

33 (C) It is Further Ordered that as to the Plaintiffs in this
34 cause excepting those hereinabove specifically listed by name
35 in paragraph (B) hereof, the Order, Judgment and Decree of this
36 Court entered on April 12, 1949, hereby is set aside and that, as
37 to such remaining plaintiffs in this cause, further proceedings
38 be had in this cause in accordance with the said Mandate of the
39 said United States Court of Appeals entered in this cause on
40 October 17, 1951.

41 Done in Open Court this 29th day of May, 1952.

42 LOUIS E. GOODMAN,
43 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

44 Approved as to form:
45 (S) Edgar R. Bonsall
46 Asst. U.S. Atty.

United States District Court
For the Northern District of California, Southern Division

TADAYASU ABO, et al., etc.,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

JAMES P. McGRANERY, as Attorney General of
the United States, etc., et al.,

Defendants.

No. 25294

Cons. No. 25294

CERTIFICATE OF CLERK.

I, C. W. CALBREATH, Clerk of the United States District Court in and for the Northern District of California, do hereby certify that the annexed and foregoing is a true and full copy of the original ORDER, JUDGMENT AND DECREE EXECUTING MANDATE OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT made and filed in the above-entitled cause on May 29, 1952, and entered June 2, 1952, with the exception of the listing of the names of the plaintiffs in paragraph (B) thereof other than.....

.....
now remaining among the records of the said Court in my office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the aforesaid Court at San Francisco, California, this.....day of June, A. D. 1952.

C. W. CALBREATH,
Clerk,

By.....
Deputy Clerk.

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
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H. TAKEUCHI
H. UCHIDA
M. YAMAICHI

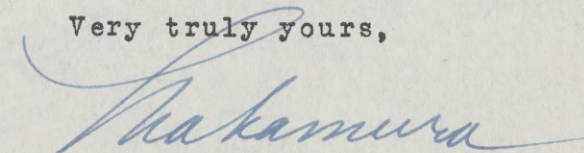
Dear

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 _____, 1952 at ____ 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

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H. UCHIDA
M. YAMAICHI

June 12, 1952

Dear Sir:

On or about November 17, 1951, our office wrote to you concerning the outcome of the case to cancel the renunciation of the United States citizenship. This was followed by Mr. Collins' letter furnishing to you the information relative to the procedure that must be fulfilled to obtain the final judgment.

To this date our office nor that of Mr. Collins has received any response from you, and we would appreciate your responding to this letter at once.

You are one of the fortunate individual, who came within the favorable judgment granted on April 12, 1949 and affirmed by the Court of Appeals. As you may know the defendant petition to the U.S. Supreme Court for certiorari was denied. Therefore the judgment of the Circuit Court is now conclusive.

Inasmuch as you have requested to be represented by Mr. Collins, he has undertaken to give you a maximum of protection. He has filed a conclusive judgment on your behalf on May 29, 1952, which was signed by Judge Goodman. This was entered into the judgment in docket by the Clerk on June 2, 1952.

In view of the fact that this case was a group problem, the committee desires to ask you to communicate with us immediately so that we could furnish you with the certified copy of the judgment. This document when in your possession will indicate conclusively to the whole world that your citizenship has been fully restored. If you have not made an application to the American Consulate to date for a passport, the committee suggest that you contact our office and obtain this necessary document before your appear at their office. Upon due presentation of this document, the Consulate must issue you a passport to return to the United States.

Many of the renunciants returning to the U.S. benefitting from this judgment has been very uncooperative. This is a distinct black mark against the whole group now in Japan. The committee and Mr. Collins unselfishly undertook this thankless task to protect the rights of the unfortunate individuals in Japan. However, to this date it has not been greatly appreciated by many of your group. Common sense and ethic should dictate any reasonable man that the least they could do to show their appreciation of such undertaking is to indicate their appreciation to Mr. Collins upon their safe arrival into the Port of San Francisco. It has been a very discouraging thing as a group to find so many of you are now biting the lending land that assisted you in the time of distress.

Needless to say the cost of this litigation has been very expensive. This was made even more so by the addition of you into this suit. The plaintiffs in Japan has been a constant drain on the resource of the group, and the committee now feels that it is proper that you share your burden of expense. Through our Tokyo representatives, we asked that you indicate your good faith by signing of the note. Very few have complied. Therefore we ask that each of you contact your friends or relative in the United States to pay for your respective cost, fees, and expenses.

Upon the receipt of the sum indicated below, we shall forward to you the proper document that should be held by all the renunciants benefitting from this suit.

The mere issuance of the passport is not a conclusive indication that your citizenship has been fully clarified. The certified record of the judgment issued by the Clerk of the Court is the only conclusive indication that your citizenship has been restored. It indicates that your renunciation was taken under the product of duress, and the court has set aside such renunciation. Therefore you will become a United States citizen as of the time of your birth.

Thus the persons not included in this suit will not receive the benefit of this judgment. They must file a separate suit to set aside their renunciation, and receive a favorable judgment from the court.

If you have changed your addresses, we ask that you contact us immediately, and notify us your new address.

Your remaining balance due to Mr. Collins is \$ _____. We ask that you remit your balance to this office, making your checks payable to WAYNE M. COLLINS.

Very truly yours,

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE

Y. HONDA
Y. KAKU
T. KONO
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H. TAKEUCHI
H. UCHIDA
M. YAMAICHI

June 14, 1952

Dear

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.

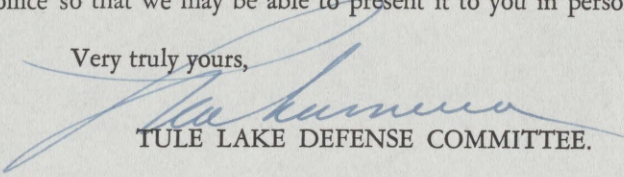
Mr. Collins has prepared on your behalf an individual ORDER, JUDGMENT AND DECREE EXECUTING MANDATE OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT, and this document has been properly certified by C. W. Calbreath, Clerk of the United States District Court. It has been properly signed by the 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.

June 18, 1952

*For Form
Judgment*

Mrs. Misako Ruth Tanaka
2100 - 6th Street
Sacramento 18, California

Dear Mrs. Tanaka:

Enclosed find a copy of the conclusive "ORDER, JUDGMENT AND DECREE EXECUTING MANDATE OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT" in mass equity suit entitled Abo, et al., etc., v. McGranery, etc., et al., Consolidated Number 25294, in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California, Southern Division, which forever cancels your renunciation and declares you to be a native born citizen of the United States.

The original judgment of the district court was in your favor. The defendants appealed but the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit affirmed the decision in your favor on January 17, 1951. The defendants' petition to the U.S. Supreme Court to review and reverse the judgment as to you was denied on October 8, 1951. In consequence, the Mandate of the Court of Appeals was handed down on Oct. 17, 1951. Thereafter, on May 29, 1952, U.S. District Judge Louis E. Goodman signed the conclusive judgment in your favor.

The entry of the conclusive judgment brought to an end the litigation I commenced on your behalf to cancel your renunciation and to have you declared to be a native born citizen of the United States. The judgment cancels your renunciation ab initio, that is to say, from the beginning. This means your renunciation was void from the time it was made and, in consequence, you always have been and still are a U.S. citizen.

The conclusive judgment is against the Attorney General of the United States, the U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of California, the Commissioner of Immigration, and the District Director of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service for the Northern District of California. It prohibits them and their agents, servants, employees and representatives from interfering with your rights, privileges and immunities of U.S. citizenship.

You are free to exercise and enjoy all the rights, privileges and immunities of United States citizenship. You now may register as a voter and vote at elections. You can purchase and lease land and buildings, hold public office, obtain civil service positions and

public employment on the same basis as any other citizen. You cannot be classed or treated as an alien. You cannot be required to register as an alien or to apply for an alien registration card.

You now can obtain a California fishing license and all other licenses on the same basis and at the same rates as other citizens. You can obtain a U.S. passport to travel abroad and to re-enter the United States without filling out the special affidavit form which is required of renunciants whose status has not yet been completely determined. In California and other States where old age pension laws provide pensions only for citizens you will, in course of time, become eligible for such old age pensions because you are a citizen of the United States. You cannot be subjected to the payment of taxes which are imposed upon nonresident aliens. You can be taxed only on the same basis as other citizens. If you are in Japan and are of draft age you should notify your local draft board in the United States of your address.

If the Alien Property Custodian office seized and vested your property you should promptly make claim for the return of that property if you have not already done so. You can file your claim within two years from the date the property is vested. Claim forms can be procured from the Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. Even if the property was vested and has been disposed of and you failed to make claim for it in time it finally may be possible for you to have a bill introduced in Congress by a Senator or Representative to restore the property or its value to you.

If the Attorney General of California commenced escheat proceedings against you under the California Alien Land Law and you lost your land or if you settled the Suit you can ask the Assemblyman or State Senator for your district to introduce a bill in the State Legislature to repay you the value of the land lost or the amount of money you paid to settle the suit.

The only organization which was friendly to the renunciants and tried to help them was the American Civil Liberties Union of Northern California of which Ernest Besig is director. Its office is situated at 503 Market Street, San Francisco, California. This organization steadily gave favorable publicity to the cause of the renunciants and gave the mass lawsuits its moral support. If you wish to show your appreciation for what it did you can become one of its members or a subscriber to its publication.

You should not be ashamed of the fact that you once renounced citizenship. You did so because the government took advantage of you while you were held in duress by the government and were deprived of practically all the rights of citizenship and had no opportunity to make a free choice in the matter. Inasmuch as your renunciation is

declared by the conclusive judgment to have been void ab initio, that is to say, from the beginning, you do not have to reveal to anyone that you once renounced citizenship. The records of your voided renunciation in possession of the Attorney General of the U.S. are not open to public inspection. My records are confidential and are not subject to examination by anyone. The only other records of your renunciation are those of the Court and these consist chiefly of pleadings.

I am delighted that this litigation has terminated successfully for you. It is my hope that finally all those still in the mass suits likewise may have their renunciations cancelled by court judgment and their citizenship recovered.

You should keep the enclosed certified copy of the conclusive judgment in your favor as a memento of the ordeal you have undergone and also as a document which demonstrates that you are a citizen of the United States.

Very truly yours,

COMMITTEE

A. HAYASHIDA
Y. HONDA
K. IKEDA
Y. KAKU
L. KATAOKA
J. KIMURA
Y. KIYOHIO
T. KONO
T. KOSUGI
M. MATSUMOTO
K. MATSUOKA
K. MORISHIGE
T. NAKAMURA
I. NAMEKAWA
R. NARIMATSU
T. OBATAKE

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

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

July 15, 1952

COMMITTEE

H. OKITA
M. SASAKI
Y. SHIBATA
I. SHIMIZU
R. SHIRAISHI
T. SHONO
K. TAKAHASHI
M. YEGO
H. TAKETAYA
H. TAKEUCHI
M. TOYOTA
G. TSUETAKE
H. UCHIDA
B. WATANABE
M. YAMAICHI
T. YAMAMOTO

THIS LETTER SENT TO ALL COMMITTEEMEN

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find letter dated July 16, 1952, which was mailed from this office to the persons on the judgment list. This will be the final letter from the Committee. I shall thank you to contact your respective committeemen within your district and finish the rounds of the persons on the judgment list within the next two weeks.

A letter for the persons on the active list is now being prepared and it will be mailed within the next two weeks.

Thanking you for your past cooperation,
I remain

Yours very truly,

T. Nakamura

TN:ty
Encl

COMMITTEE

A. HAYASHIDA
Y. HONDA
K. IKEDA
Y. KAKU
L. KATAOKA
J. KIMURA
Y. KIYOHRO
T. KONO
T. KOSUGI
M. MATSUMOTO
K. MATSUOKA
K. MORISHIGE
T. NAKAMURA
I. NAMEKAWA
R. NARIMATSU
T. OBATAKE

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

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

July 16, 1952

COMMITTEE

H. OKITA
M. SASAKI
Y. SHIBATA
I. SHIMIZU
R. SHIRAIISHI
T. SHONO
K. TAKAHASHI
M. YEGO
H. TAKETAYA
H. TAKEUCHI
M. TOYOTA
G. TSUETAKE
H. UCHIDA
B. WATANABE
M. YAMAICHI
T. YAMAMOTO

Dear Sir:

It has now become our painful duty to write this letter to you. Heretofore, on many occasions we have written to you the whole history of this litigation and the accomplishments of this case, due to the concerted action of the group.

As explained in our previous letters, you were one of the most fortunate individuals within this group, to have received the maximum of benefit from the concerted action of the group.

On June 14, 1952, we have written to you that the ORDER, JUDGMENT AND DECREE EXECUTING MANDATE OF THE U. S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT, in the case of TADAYASU ABO, et al., etc., Plaintiffs, vs. JAMES P. McGRANERY, was filed by Mr. Collins with the Clerk of the U. S. District Court on your behalf. We have indicated to you that your individual ORDER has been prepared. These ORDERS are now in the custody of the respective committeemen in your district. We ask that you contact the list of the committeemen in your respective district and receive your individual ORDER at once. This document, when held in your possession is conclusive evidence that your citizenship has been restored.

The committee requests that you pay your remaining balance owed to this group at once. It was through the concerted action of this group that you received this direct benefit. We wish to impress upon you that this will be your FINAL opportunity to cooperate with the group. Although we do not wish to exert any form of pressure upon you, you must indicate your good faith in this matter at once.

You will be given a period of 10 days from the mailing of this letter to cooperate with the committee. Henceforth, we will presume that you do not wish to cooperate with the group. In such an event, your case will be handled individually by Mr. Collins. He shall deal with you personally from the periods of days set above.

The committee always asked for your cooperation, and it has a right to ask you to do the proper thing at the proper time. If you are residing in the Los Angeles area, you should take the time from your employment and appear at our office at once. For the benefit of those persons residing in other districts, you should contact the following committeemen at once:

FRESNO and CENTRAL CALIFORNIA DISTRICT: Mr. Harry Takeuchi, Rt. 9, Box 557-A, Fresno, California, Tel. 6-7596;

STOCKTON, TRACY, LODI DISTRICTS: Mr. Ben Watanabe, Rt. 6, Box 326, Stockton, California, Tel. 3-7008; Mr. Arata Hayashida, Rt. 6, Box 283, Stockton, California, Tel. 3-4030; Mr. Takeshi Kosugi, Rt. 2, Box 86, Tracy, California; Mr. Kameichi Ikeda, 123 N. Sacramento St., Lodi, California, Tel. 8-0783;

SACRAMENTO and vicinity: Mr. Yasuo Honda, 1027 Yale St., Sacramento, California, Tel. GILbert 3-1246; Mr. Kats Morishige, 2013 8th St., Sacramento, California;

ISLETON, WALNUT GROVE and Delta region: Mr. Mikio Toyota, P. O. Box 634, Isleton, California; Mr. Tom Akune, Rt. 1, Box 155, Walnut Grove, California;

PLACER COUNTY: Mr. Hike Yego, P. O. Box 218, Penryn, California, Tel. 2981; Mr. Koichi Uyeno, Rt. 2, Box 489, Loomis, California;

SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION: Mr. Iwao Namekawa, c/o Nichibei Times, 1375 Eddy St., San Francisco, California, Tel. WALnut 6821; Mr. Iwao Shimizu, c/o Hokubei Mainichi, 1737 Sutter St., San Francisco, California, Tel. JOrdon 7-7324;

CHICAGO AREA: Mr. Roger Narimatsu, 5509 S. Blackstone, Chicago, Illinois, Tel. MUseum 4-2756;

COAST DISTRICT: Mr. Masaru Yamaichi, Rt. 6, Box 208, San Jose, California, Tel. CL. 8-2125.

Your remaining balance owed to the group for this litigation is \$ _____. All checks and money orders should be made payable to WAYNE M. COLLINS, and paid either to the respective committeemen or to this office at once.

Very truly yours,

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

July 16, 1952

WAYNE M. COLLINS
Attorney at Law
1701 Mills Tower
220 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, California
Telephone GARfiled 1-1218

The Tule Lake Defense Committee has delivered to you a copy of the conclusive "ORDER, JUDGMENT AND DECREE EXECUTING MANDATE OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT" in mass equity suit entitled Abo, et al., etc., v. McGranery, etc., et al., Consolidated Number 25294, in the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of California, Southern Division, which forever cancels your renunciation and declares you to be a native born citizen of the United States.

The original judgment of the district court was in your favor. The defendants appealed but the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit affirmed the decision in your favor on January 17, 1951. The defendants' petition to the U. S. Supreme Court to review and reverse the judgment as to you was denied on October 8, 1951. In consequence, the Mandate of the Court of Appeals was handed down on Oct. 17, 1951. Thereafter, on May 29, 1952, U. S. District Judge Louis E. Goodman signed the conclusive judgment in your favor.

The entry of the conclusive judgment brought to an end the litigation I commenced on your behalf to cancel your renunciation and to have you declared to be a native born citizen of the United States. The judgment cancels your renunciation ab initio, that is to say, from the beginning. This means your renunciation was void from the time it was made and, in consequence, you always have been and still are a U. S. citizen.

The conclusive judgment is against the Attorney General of the United States, the U. S. Attorney for the Northern District of California, the Commissioner of Immigration, and the District Director of the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service for the Northern District of California. It prohibits them and their agents, servants, employees and representatives from interfering with your rights, privileges and immunities of U. S. citizenship.

You are free to exercise and enjoy all the rights, privileges and immunities of United States citizenship. You now may register as a voter and vote at elections. You can purchase and lease land and buildings, hold public office, obtain civil service positions and public employment on the same basis as any other citizen. You cannot be classed or treated as an alien. You cannot be required to register as an alien or to apply for an alien registration card.

You now can obtain a California fishing license and all other licenses on the same basis and at the same rates as other citizens. You can obtain a U. S. passport to travel abroad and to re-enter the United States without filling out the special affidavit form which is required of renunciants whose status has not yet been completely determined. In California and other States where old age pension laws provide pensions only for citizens you will, in course of time, become

eligible for such old age pensions because you are a citizen of the United States. You cannot be subjected to the payment of taxes which are imposed upon nonresident aliens. You can be taxed only on the same basis as other citizens. If you are in Japan and are of draft age you should notify your local draft board in the United States of your address.

If the Alien Property Custodian office seized and vested your property you should promptly make claim for the return of that property if you have not already done so. You can file your claim within two years from the date the property is vested. Claim forms can be procured from the Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. Even if the property was vested and has been disposed of and you failed to make claim for it in time it finally may be possible for you to have a bill introduced in Congress by a Senator or Representative to restore the property or its value to you.

If the Attorney General of California commenced escheat proceedings against you under the California Alien Land Law and you lost your land or if you settled the suit you can ask the Assemblyman or State Senator for your district to introduce a bill in the State Legislature to repay you the value of the land lost or the amount of money you paid to settle the suit.

The Japanese American Citizens League, Mike Masaoka, Saburo Kido and Joe Masaoka who were among its officers, and A. L. Wirin, Fred Okrand and Frank Chuman, who are supposed to be attorneys at law practicing in Los Angeles, the newspaper "Pacific Citizen", Roger Baldwin, the American Civil Liberties Union of New York of which he was the head and its branch office in Los Angeles were unfriendly to renunciants from the very beginning of the renunciation program. Those persons and organizations not only refused to help the renunciants but did much to endanger and injure the mass lawsuits and thereby occasioned a great number of renunciants a great deal of harm.

Tetsuo Frank Kawakami was one of the plaintiffs in the mass suits who, either through being ill-advised or through being contemptible, appeared to be willing to jeopardize the outcome of the mass suits by allowing A. L. Wirin to appear separately as an attorney for him on the appeal to the Court of Appeals. (You will recall that Wirin is the Los Angeles attorney who testified in 1945 before the Dickstein Congressional Committee that all renunciants should be deported to Japan.). Likewise, Don Date, Toshiko Ichikawa, Yoshio Kawato and Yoshiko Yokoi also somehow had been prevailed upon to allow Wirin to file separate suits for them. Those interferences presented a real danger to the success of the mass lawsuits. However, believing these unfortunate persons to have been the victims of bad advice from unscrupulous persons who were seeking publicity for themselves I gave them the benefit of the doubt and included them in the judgment list so that their citizenship has been restored. Whether or not they actually deserved to have been included in the judgment is a different question.

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Tadao Adachi, Yukiko Adachi, Hajime Kariya, Norio Kiyama, Miyoko Kiyama, Michiko Takikawa (Takigawa), Harry Masao Hamachi, Iwao Shigei and Gentaro Yamashita also were prevailed upon to allow Wirin either to file separate suits or surreptitiously to file purported dismissals for them in the mass suits. Because of this there was no longer any good reason why they should receive the benefits flowing from the mass suits which they also appeared willing to endanger. In consequence, they have been treated as though they had withdrawn from the active case and have been dismissed from the mass suits.

Kunihiko Seki and Betty Chiyeko Seki apparently were prevailed upon somehow to try to have Aiso, Chuman and McKibbin who are supposed to be attorneys practicing in Los Angeles interfere in the mass suits by having the Sekis file improper substitutions in the mass cases without notice and without court permission and by then attempting to substitute that firm as attorneys for the Sekis. The purported substitutions were improper, ineffective and too late. The conclusive judgment already was in their favor. Had the Sekis attempted to engage in such a cunning undertaking before the conclusive judgment had been entered they also would have been dismissed from the suit.

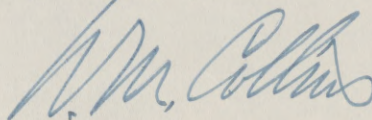
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You should not be ashamed of the fact that you once renounced citizenship. You did so because the government took advantage of you while you were held in duress by the government and were deprived of practically all the rights of citizenship and had no opportunity to make a free choice in the matter. Inasmuch as your renunciation is declared by the conclusive judgment to have been void ab initio, that is to say, from the beginning, you do not have to reveal to anyone that you once renounced citizenship. The records of your voided renunciation in possession of the Attorney General of the U. S. are not open to public inspection. My records are confidential and are not subject to examination by anyone. The only other records of your renunciation are those of the Court and these consist chiefly of pleadings.

I am delighted that this litigation has terminated successfully for you. It is my hope that finally all those still in the mass suits likewise may have their renunciations cancelled by court judgment and their citizenship recovered.

You should keep the certified copy of the conclusive judgment in your favor as a memento of the ordeal you have undergone and also as a document which demonstrates that you are a citizen of the United States.

Very truly yours,



COMMITTEE

T. AKUNE
A. HAYASHIDA
Y. HONDA
K. IKEDA
Y. KAKU
L. KATAOKA
J. KIMURA
Y. KIYOHIRO
T. KONO
T. KOSUGI
M. MATSUMOTO
K. MATSUOKA
K. MORISHIGE
T. NAKAMURA
I. NAMEKAWA
R. NARIMATSU
T. OBATAKE
H. OKITA

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

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

COMMITTEE

M. SASAKI
Y. SHIBATA
I. SHIMIZU
R. SHIRAIISHI
T. SHONO
K. TAKAHASHI
M. YEGO
H. TAKETAYA
H. TAKEUCHI
M. TOYOTA
G. TSUETAKE
H. UCHIDA
B. WATANABE
M. YAMAICHI
T. YAMAMOTO
M. UEDA
K. UYENO

July 25, 1952

Dear Sir:

On May 1st of this year, our office furnished to you detailed letters pertaining to your case in English and Japanese. We feel that this letter was very informative, and it should have clarified most of the doubtful points you may have had.

The committee made further attempts to clarify the status of this case by conducting special meetings in the following districts: Placer County; Coast and Peninsular District; Sacramento Valley; San Joaquin Valley; and the Central California District.

Although we have made these various attempts to clarify this case, you have not furnished us with any response as to whether you desire to continue with your individual case. It has now become absolutely necessary for you to furnish the committee with your individual intention. If your decision cannot be formulated at this time due to other circumstances, you should communicate with us immediately. You may contact any of the following committeemen in your respective district to receive any information on the case.

FRESNO and CENTRAL CALIFORNIA DISTRICT: Mr. Harry Takeuchi, Rt. 9, Box 557-A, Fresno, California, Tel. 6-7596;

STOCKTON, TRACY, LODI DISTRICTS: Mr. Ben Watanabe, Rt. 6, Box 326, Stockton, California, Tel. 3-7008; Mr. Arata Hayashida, Rt. 6, Box 283, Stockton, California, Tel. 3-4030; Mr. Takeshi Kosugi, Rt. 2, Box 86, Tracy, California; Mr. Kameichi Ikeda, 123 N. Sacramento St., Lodi, California, Tel. 8-0783;

SACRAMENTO and VICINITY: Mr. Yasuo Honda, 1027 Yale St., Sacramento, California, Tel. Gilbert 3-1246; Mr. Kats Morishige, 2013 8th St., Sacramento, California;

ISLETON, WALNUT GROVE and DELTA REGION: Mr. Mikio Toyota, P. O. Box 634, Isleton, California; Mr. Tom Akune, Rt. 1, Box 155, Walnut Grove, California;

PLACER COUNTY: Mr. Hike Yego, P. O. Box 218, Penryn, California, Tel. 2981; Mr. Koichi Uyeno, Rt. 2, Box 489, Loomis, California;

SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION: Mr. Iwao Namekawa, c/o Nichibei Times, 1375 Eddy St., San Francisco, California, Tel. Walnut 6821; Mr. Iwao Shimizu, c/o Hokubei Mainichi, 1737 Sutter St., San Francisco, California, Tel. Jordan 7-7324;

CHICAGO AREA: Mr. Roger Narimatsu, 5509 S. Blackstone, Chicago, Illinois, Tel. MUsem 4-2756;

COAST DISTRICT: Mr. Masaru Yamaichi, Rt. 6, Box 208, San Jose, California, Tel. Cl. 8-2125.

The committee again desires to impress upon you the necessity of continuing with your case. Although the Alien Land Law was declared unconstitutional by the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in the Fujii and Masaoka cases, there still remain various obstacles which would make it extremely difficult for you to reside in this country and enjoy all the full rights and privileges of a United States citizen. As mentioned previously, you cannot take any active part in the public election. Nor can you take any public office. Also you cannot accept any civil service position, which requires U.S. citizenship. Also various business licenses absolutely requires that you possess a citizenship. Also your travel to countries abroad must be curtailed. In this point the issuance of U.S. passport by the State Department will not restore your citizenship. The passport merely serves as a favorable document for the plaintiff in the course of his trial. 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. In California it will also be impossible for you to become eligible for a state old age pension benefit.

Although the McCarran Walter bill was recently passed by Congress when the enacting body overrode the Presidential veto, such bill will not be applicable to the renunciants. This law will not permit renunciants to become a naturalized citizen, because it applies only to foreign born aliens and not to native born who have relinquished their citizenship.

Therefore the only manner in which your citizenship status can be clarified is by remaining in this suit as a party plaintiff. It shall be necessary for us to prove to the court that your renunciation was taken by the government under a condition arising from governmental duress. If the court should set aside your renunciation, your citizenship will be reestablished from the beginning. The courts are the only governmental bodies that can set aside all the documents pertaining to your renunciation which are now being held by the Justice Department.

As to the matter of dual citizenship, the U.S. Supreme Court declared in the Kawakita case, that a mere registry of one's name in a family Koseki will not automatically preclude oneself to be a Japanese subject. For this reason it shall be unnecessary and ill advisable for anyone to take any formal steps to have your name withdrawn from the Koseki.

Inasmuch as the case arose from hardship conditions, the committee always recognized the necessity of doing the best they can to protect all the individual litigants who made their request for assistance. Although the load was extremely heavy, the committee and Mr. Collins furnished to each person in the suit the maximum of protection. Therefore the duty is now incumbent upon you to indicate your good faith by showing your fullest cooperation to the committee.

As an individual plaintiff within this suit, you should not make it unnecessarily cumbersome for us to protect your respective rights, as you will be the only direct recipient of the benefit flowing from this protection. Therefore you must respond to this communication at once. The committeemen in your districts are made available for the purpose of clarifying any questions you may have.

If you should fail to furnish us with this cooperation, we shall be compelled to contact your individually to ascertain your intentions. Inasmuch as this approach must be performed by the member of the committee, who will be compelled to devote his own time and services gratuitously, we ask that you conduct yourself accordingly to obviate the necessity of such action. The committee fully recognizes the responsibilities that has been imposed upon them as a group to protect each individual litigant. Therefore we shall do everything we possibly can to protect your right. As a final recourse we shall be compelled to ask you to furnish us with a written release to the committee so that you cannot complain in the future when your right has not been adequately protected.

Although more than 5 years have elapsed from the inception of this case, you have not indicated your good intention toward the sharing of the burden of the cost, fee and expense. Our record indicates that you have contributed _____ toward the fund. It is therefore absolutely imperative that you furnish to us the balance of \$ _____ at once. Otherwise we must assume that you do not wish to remain in this litigation any longer. All checks should be made payable to Wayne M. Collins, and mailed to this office at once.

Very truly yours,

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE

T. AKUNE
A. HAYASHIDA
Y. HONDA
K. IKEDA
Y. KAKU
L. KATAOKA
J. KIMURA
Y. KIYOHRO
T. KONO
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H. OKITA

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

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

Michigan 4728

July 31, 1952

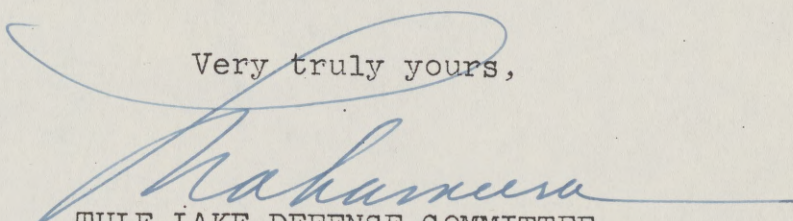
COMMITTEE

M. SASAKI
Y. SHIBATA
I. SHIMIZU
R. SHIRAISHI
T. SHONO
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M. YEGO
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M. TOYOTA
G. TSUETAKE
H. UCHIDA
B. WATANABE
M. YAMAICHI
T. YAMAMOTO
M. UEDA
K. UYENO

Dear Sir:

Please pay your remaining balance of
\$_____ owed to the group for your share
of the cost, fee and expense in the case of
TADAYASU ABO, et al., etc., Plaintiffs, vs.
JAMES P. McGRANERY, as Attorney General of
the U. S., etc., No. 25294.

Very truly yours,


TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE

T. AKUNE
A. HAYASHIDA
Y. HONDA
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Room 215, 124 South San Pedro Street
Los Angeles 12, California
Michigan 4728

July 31, 1952

COMMITTEE

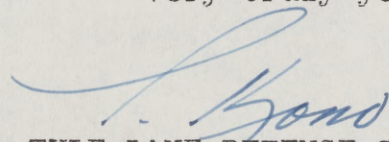
M. SASAKI
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of the cost, fee and expense in the case of
TADAYASU ABO, et al., etc., Plaintiffs, vs.
JAMES P. McGRANERY, as Attorney General of
the U. S., etc., No. 25294.

Enclosed please find a supplementary
letter, which furnishes additional informa-
tion of this case.

Very truly yours,



TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

August 5, 1952

Dear Sir:

The following letters both in English and Japanese were mailed to all the person on the ACTIVE list.

I shall thank you to furnish any informations to those renunciants in your district that shall make an inquiry about the case.

I am also enclosing a sample of the written release that shall be procured from each of the renunciants who does not desire to remain in the litigation.

Very truly yours,

T. Nakamura

*mailed to committeemen
with enclosures*

COMMITTEE

T. AKUNE
A. HAYASHIDA
Y. HONDA
K. IKEDA
Y. KAKU
L. KATAOKA
J. KIMURA
Y. KIYOHIO
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MONTHLY STATEMENT

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

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

Michigan 4728

August 31, 1952

COMMITTEE

M. SASAKI
Y. SHIBATA
I. SHIMIZU
R. SHIRAISHI
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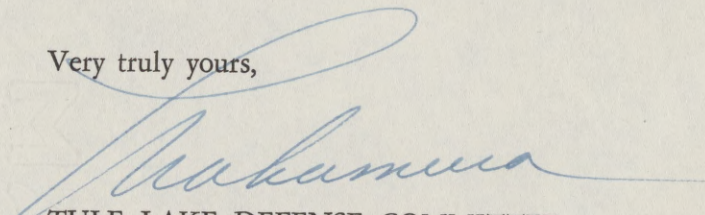
•
Teiso Itamura
Adrian F.S. A., Rt. 2
Nyssa, Oregon

Dear Sir:

Your remaining balance owed to this group for your continued participation in Consolidated Suit No. 25294-5 is \$ 200.00.

Please make your remittances payable to Wayne M. Collins, and mail it to this office.

Very truly yours,


TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Sep. 41 1952 -- Judgment
order sent together with letter to
those having paid or paying in
installment

September 1952

WAYNE M. COLLINS
Attorney at Law
1701 Mills Tower
220 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, California
Telephone GARfield 1-1218

Enclosed find a copy of the conclusive "ORDER, JUDGMENT AND DECREE EXECUTING MANDATE OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT" in mass equity suit entitled Abo, et al., etc., v. McGranery, etc., et al., Consolidated Number 25294, in the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of California, Southern Division, which forever cancels your renunciation and declares you to be a native born citizen of the United States.

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The only organization which was friendly to the renunciants and tried to help them was the American Civil Liberties Union of Northern California of which Ernest Besig is director. Its office is situated at 503 Market Street, San Francisco, California. This organization steadily gave favorable publicity to the cause of the renunciants and gave the mass lawsuits its moral support. If you wish to show your appreciation for what it did you can become one of its members or a subscriber to its publication.

You should not be ashamed of the fact that you once renounced citizenship. You did so because the government took advantage of you while you were held in duress by the government and were deprived of practically all the rights of citizenship and had no opportunity to make a free choice in the matter. Inasmuch as your renunciation is declared by the conclusive judgment to have been void ab initio, that is to say, from the beginning, you do not have to reveal to anyone that you once renounced citizenship. The records of your voided renunciation in possession of the Attorney General of the U. S. are not open to public inspection. My records are confidential and are not subject to examination by anyone. The only other records of your renunciation are those of the Court and these consist chiefly of pleadings.

I am delighted that this litigation has terminated successfully for you. It is my hope that finally all those still in the mass suits likewise may have their renunciations cancelled by court judgment and their citizenship recovered.

You should keep the enclosed certified copy of the conclusive judgment in your favor as a memento of the ordeal you have undergone and also as a document which demonstrates that you are a citizen of the United States.

Very truly yours,

September 1952 (Sep. 42 1952)

WAYNE M. COLLINS
Attorney at Law
1701 Mills Tower
220 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, California
Telephone GARfield 1-1218

Enclosed find a copy of the conclusive "ORDER, JUDGMENT AND DECREE EXECUTING MANDATE OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT" in mass equity suit entitled Abo, et al., etc., v. McGranery, etc., et al., Consolidated Number 25294, in the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of California, Southern Division, which forever cancels your renunciation and declares you to be a native born citizen of the United States.

The original judgment of the district court was in your favor. The defendants appealed but the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit affirmed the decision in your favor on January 17, 1951. The defendants' petition to the U. S. Supreme Court to review and reverse the judgment as to you was denied on October 8, 1951. In consequence, the Mandate of the Court of Appeals was handed down on Oct. 17, 1951. Thereafter, on May 29, 1952, U. S. District Judge Louis E. Goodman signed the conclusive judgment in your favor.

The entry of the conclusive judgment brought to an end the litigation I commenced on your behalf to cancel your renunciation and to have you declared to be a native born citizen of the United States. The judgment cancels your renunciation ab initio, that is to say, from the beginning. This means your renunciation was void from the time it was made and, in consequence, you always have been and still are a U. S. citizen.

The conclusive judgment is against the Attorney General of the United States, the U. S. Attorney for the Northern District of California, the Commissioner of Immigration, and the District Director of the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service for the Northern District of California. It prohibits them and their agents, servants, employees and representatives from interfering with your rights, privileges and immunities of U. S. citizenship.

You are free to exercise and enjoy all the rights, privileges and immunities of United States citizenship. You now may register as a voter and vote at elections. You can purchase and lease land and buildings, hold public office, obtain civil service positions and public employment on the same basis as any other citizen. You cannot be classed or treated as an alien. You cannot be required to register as an alien or to apply for an alien registration card.

You now can obtain a California fishing license and all other licenses on the same basis and at the same rates as other citizens. You can obtain a U. S. passport to travel abroad and to re-enter the United States without filling out the special affidavit form which is required of renunciants whose status has not yet been completely determined. In California and other States where old age pension laws provide pensions only for citizens you will, in course of time, become

eligible for such old age pensions because you are a citizen of the United States. You cannot be subjected to the payment of taxes which are imposed upon nonresident aliens. You can be taxed only on the same basis as other citizens. If you are in Japan and are of draft age you should notify your local draft board in the United States of your address.

If you are in Japan you can apply to the nearest U. S. Consul for a U. S. passport. There you can use the enclosed certified copy of the conclusive judgment in your favor to prove your renunciation has been cancelled and that you are a native-born citizen of the United States.

If the Alien Property Custodian office seized and vested your property you should promptly make claim for the return of that property if you have not already done so. You can file your claim within two years from the date the property is vested. Claim forms can be procured from the Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. Even if the property was vested and has been disposed of and you failed to make claim for it in time it finally may be possible for you to have a bill introduced in Congress by a Senator or Representative to restore the property or its value to you.

If the Attorney General of California commenced escheat proceedings against you under the California Alien Land Law and you lost your land or if you settled the suit you can ask the Assemblyman or State Senator for your district to introduce a bill in the State Legislature to repay you the value of the land lost or the amount of money you paid to settle the suit.

The Japanese American Citizens League, Mike Masaoka, Saburo Kido and Joe Masaoka who were among its officers, and A. L. Wirin, Fred Okrand and Frank Chuman, who are supposed to be attorneys at law practicing in Los Angeles, the newspaper "Pacific Citizen", Roger Baldwin, the American Civil Liberties Union of New York of which he was the head and its branch office in Los Angeles were unfriendly to renunciants from the very beginning of the renunciation program. Those persons and organizations not only refused to help the renunciants but did much to endanger and injure the mass lawsuits and thereby occasioned a great number of renunciants a great deal of harm. You will recall that Wirin was the attorney who testified in 1945 before the Dickstein Congressional Committee that all renunciants should be deported to Japan.

The only organization which was friendly to the renunciants and tried to help them was the American Civil Liberties Union of Northern California of which Ernest Besig is director. Its office is situated at 503 Market Street, San Francisco, California. This organization steadily gave favorable publicity to the cause of the renunciants and gave the mass lawsuits its moral support. If you wish to show your appreciation for what it did you can become one of its members or a subscriber to its publication.

You need not be ashamed of the fact that you once renounced citizenship. You did so because the government took advantage of you while you were held in duress by the government and were deprived of practically all the rights of citizenship and had no opportunity to make a free choice in the matter. Inasmuch as your renunciation is declared by the conclusive judgment to have been void ab initio, that is to say, from the beginning, you do not have to reveal to anyone that you once renounced citizenship. The records of your voided renunciation in possession of the Attorney General of the U. S. are

not open to public inspection. My records are confidential and are not subject to examination by anyone. The only other records of your renunciation are those of the Court and these consist chiefly of pleadings.

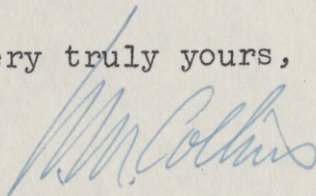
I am delighted that this litigation has terminated successfully for you. It is my hope that finally all those still in the mass suits likewise may have their renunciations cancelled by court judgment and their citizenship recovered.

You should keep the enclosed certified copy of the conclusive judgment in your favor as a memento of the ordeal you have undergone and also as a document which demonstrates that you are a citizen of the United States.

The Tule Lake Defense Committee repeatedly has requested you to pay your share of the costs, fees and expenses involved in carrying on this difficult litigation through the District Court, the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court. Especially do you owe thanks to Committee members Tetsujiro Nakamura, Toraichi Kono, Harry T. Takeuchi, Hiroyuki Taketaya, Roger Narimatsu, Harry Uchida, Masaru Yamaichi and the other hard-working members of the Committee. If it had not been for the complete devotion and splendid work of the Committee your case could not have been brought to a successful conclusion.

You have received the benefits of the Committee's efforts and unselfish devotion. However, to date you have not cooperated with your Committee by meeting your share of the financial obligation. You should cooperate with the Committee by paying your share promptly. In so doing you will meet your burden and also help the other renunciants in the mass suits who have not yet been as lucky as you have been in having your renunciation cancelled and your citizenship restored. You should remember that those who have borne their share of the costs, fees and expenses thereby made it possible to bring your case to a successful conclusion.

Very truly yours,



WAYNE M. COLLINS
Attorney at Law
1701 Mills Tower
220 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, California
Telephone GARfiled 1-1218

The Tule Lake Defense Committee has delivered to you a copy of the conclusive "ORDER, JUDGMENT AND DECREE EXECUTING MANDATE OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT" in mass equity suit entitled Abo, et al., etc., v. McGranery, etc., et al., Consolidated Number 25294, in the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of California, Southern Division, which forever cancels your renunciation and declares you to be a native born citizen of the United States.

The original judgment of the district court was in your favor. The defendants appealed but the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit affirmed the decision in your favor on January 17, 1951. The defendants' petition to the U. S. Supreme Court to review and reverse the judgment as to you was denied on October 8, 1951. In consequence, the Mandate of the Court of Appeals was handed down on Oct. 17, 1951. Thereafter, on May 29, 1952, U. S. District Judge Louis E. Goodman signed the conclusive judgment in your favor.

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The conclusive judgment is against the Attorney General of the United States, the U. S. Attorney for the Northern District of California, the Commissioner of Immigration, and the District Director of the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service for the Northern District of California. It prohibits them and their agents, servants, employees and representatives from interfering with your rights, privileges and immunities of U. S. citizenship.

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The Japanese American Citizens League, Mike Masaoka, Saburo Kido and Joe Masaoka who were among its officers, and A. L. Wirin, Fred Okrand and Frank Chuman, who are supposed to be attorneys at law practicing in Los Angeles, the newspaper "Pacific Citizen", Roger Baldwin, the American Civil Liberties Union of New York of which he was the head and its branch office in Los Angeles were unfriendly to renunciants from the very beginning of the renunciation program. Those persons and organizations not only refused to help the renunciants but did much to endanger and injure the mass lawsuits and thereby occasioned a great number of renunciants a great deal of harm.

Tetsuo Frank Kawakami was one of the plaintiffs in the mass suits who, either through being ill-advised or through being contemptible, appeared to be willing to jeopardize the outcome of the mass suits by allowing A. L. Wirin to appear separately as an attorney for him on the appeal to the Court of Appeals. (You will recall that Wirin is the Los Angeles attorney who testified in 1945 before the Dickstein Congressional Committee that all renunciants should be deported to Japan.). Likewise, Don Date, Toshiko Ichikawa, Yoshio Kawato and Yoshiko Yokoi also somehow had been prevailed upon to allow Wirin to file separate suits for them. Those interferences presented a real danger to the success of the mass lawsuits. However, believing these unfortunate persons to have been the victims of bad advice from unscrupulous persons who were seeking publicity for themselves I gave them the benefit of the doubt and included them in the judgment list so that their citizenship has been restored. Whether or not they actually deserved to have been included in the judgment is a different question.

Yemiko Hamaji, Yukiko Nakanishi and Akira Tanaka apparently were prevailed upon to allow Wirin surreptitiously to interfere with the mass suits by filing purported dismissals for them in the mass suits without notice to me or to the government attorneys, without making motions therefore in court, without presenting such purported dismissals to the U. S. district judge and without court orders thereon. In consequence they were dropped from the mass equity suits and their names are not included in the judgment list. There was no longer any reason for them to receive the benefits flowing from the mass suits which they knowingly or unwittingly endangered by their actions.

Tadao Adachi, Yukiko Adachi, Hajime Kariya, Norio Kiyama, Miyoko Kiyama, Michiko Takikawa (Takigawa), Harry Masao Hamachi, Iwao Shigei and Gentaro Yamashita also were prevailed upon to allow Wirin either to file separate suits or surreptitiously to file purported dismissals for them in the mass suits. Because of this there was no longer any good reason why they should receive the benefits flowing from the mass suits which they also appeared willing to endanger. In consequence, they have been treated as though they had withdrawn from the active case and have been dismissed from the mass suits.

Kunihiko Seki and Betty Chiyeko Seki apparently were prevailed upon somehow to try to have Aiso, Chuman and McKibbin who are supposed to be attorneys practicing in Los Angeles interfere in the mass suits by having the Sekis file improper substitutions in the mass cases without notice and without court permission and by then attempting to substitute that firm as attorneys for the Sekis. The purported substitutions were improper, ineffective and too late. The conclusive judgment already was in their favor. Had the Sekis attempted to engage in such a cunning undertaking before the conclusive judgment had been entered they also would have been dismissed from the suit.

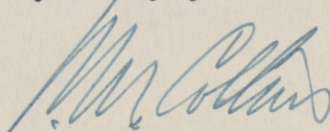
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I am delighted that this litigation has terminated successfully for you. It is my hope that finally all those still in the mass suits likewise may have their renunciations cancelled by court judgment and their citizenship recovered.

You should keep the certified copy of the conclusive judgment in your favor as a memento of the ordeal you have undergone and also as a document which demonstrates that you are a citizen of the United States.

Very truly yours,



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

Enclosed find a certified copy of the "Final Order, Judgment And Decree" in mass equity suit entitled Abo, et al., etc., v. Brownell, etc., et al., Consolidated Number 25294, in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California, Southern Division, which forever cancels your renunciation and declares you to be a native born citizen of the United States.

The original judgment of the district court was in your favor. The defendants appealed and the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit ordered the case re-opened as to you and certain other plaintiffs. My appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court to review and affirm the district court's decision as to you was denied on October 8, 1951. Thereafter, pursuant to an agreement I entered into with lawyers for the Justice Department, an administrative procedure was agreed upon which provided that in the event you were successful therein a final judgment as to you could be entered in your favor in the U.S. District Court. Inasmuch as you were successful in the administrative procedure the lawyers for the Justice Department and defendants, pursuant to the said agreement, stipulated that a final judgment be entered in court in your favor.

The entry of this conclusive judgment brings to an end the litigation I commenced on your behalf to cancel your renunciation and to have you declared to be a native born citizen of the United States. The judgment cancels your renunciation from the beginning. This means your renunciation was void from the time it was made and, in consequence, you always have been and still are a U.S. citizen.

The conclusive judgment is against the Attorney General of the United States, the U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of California, the Commissioner of Immigration, and the District Director of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service for the Northern District of California.

You now are free to exercise and enjoy all the rights, privileges and immunities of United States citizenship. You now may register as a voter and vote at elections. You can purchase and lease land and buildings, hold public office, obtain civil service positions and public employment on the same basis as any other citizen. You now can obtain licenses on the same basis and at the same rates as other citizens. You now can obtain a U.S. passport to travel abroad and to re-enter the United States without filling out the special affidavit form which is required of renunciants whose status has not yet been completely determined. In States where old age pension laws provide pensions only for citizens you will, in course of time, become eligible for such old age pensions because you are a citizen of the United States. You can be taxed only on the same basis as other citizens. You cannot be classed or treated as an alien. You cannot be required to register as an alien or to apply for an alien registration card.

If you are in Japan you can apply to the nearest U.S. Consul for a U.S. passport. There you can use the enclosed certified copy of the conclusive judgment in your favor to prove your renunciation has been cancelled and that you are a native-born citizen of the United States.

If your spouse (wife or husband) is an alien or is a renunciant in Japan who has not recovered or does not recover U.S. citizenship such spouse, nevertheless, is eligible to enter the U.S. for permanent residence purposes on a "nonquota immigrant visa", which can be obtained from the nearest U.S. Consul in Japan, and after returning to the U.S. will become eligible for naturalization as a U.S. citizen in due course of time.

If you are in Japan you should take care that you do not commit any act of expatriation whereby you might lose your U.S. citizenship. Section 349 of the U.S. Immigration & Nationality Act of 1952, (Title 8 U.S. Code, Section 1481) as amended, specifies that a U.S. citizen loses U.S. nationality by any of the following acts, viz: (1) obtaining naturalization in a foreign country; (2) taking an oath or making an affirmation or other formal declaration of allegiance to a foreign state; (3) entering or serving in the armed forces of a foreign state unless first authorized in writing by the U.S. Secretary of State; (4) accepting, serving in, or performing any of the duties of any office, post or employment under the government of a foreign state if he has or acquires the nationality of such foreign state or if such office, post or employment requires an oath, affirmation or declaration of allegiance to such state; (5) voting in a political election in a foreign state; (6) making a formal renunciation of U.S. nationality before a U.S. diplomatic or consular officer in a foreign state; (7) making a formal written renunciation of U.S. nationality in the U.S. during time of war in such form as may be prescribed by the U.S. Attorney General; (8) deserting the armed forces of the U.S. in time of war if convicted thereof by a court martial and is dismissed from such service; (9) committing any act of treason against the U.S. or attempting by force to overthrow or bear arms against the U.S. if and when convicted thereof by a court martial or by a court of competent jurisdiction and (10) departing from or remaining outside the U.S. in time of war or national emergency for the purpose of evading or avoiding training or service in the armed forces of the U.S.

For your information you are deemed to be a dual citizen (i.e. a citizen of both Japan and the U.S.) if you were born in the U.S. before Dec. 1, 1924, and you never thereafter renounced Japanese nationality. You are also deemed to be a dual citizen if you were born in the U.S. since Dec. 1, 1924, if your name was registered with a Japanese Consulate within 14 days of your birth for the purpose of giving or reserving Japanese nationality for you.

Therefore, if you are a dual citizen and you now are in the U.S. I suggest that you communicate with the office of the Japanese Consulate nearest you and there sign a document relinquishing (renouncing) Japanese nationality so that in the future no question of dual citizenship may arise as to you.

If you are a dual citizen and you now are in Japan I suggest that you communicate with the Japanese Foreign Office in Tokyo or one of its regional offices in the Prefectural Office Building nearest you and there sign a document relinquishing (renouncing) Japanese nationality so that in the future no question of dual citizenship may arise as to you.

If you are in Japan I wish to advise you against having your name registered in a family Koseki and against doing anything else that might cause you to lose your U.S. citizenship or to raise a question as to your U.S. citizenship.

Further, if you are a dual citizen and you are in Japan and while there you voluntarily seek or claim benefits of Japanese nationality you will lose your U.S. Citizenship unless you take an oath of allegiance to the U.S. before a U.S. diplomatic or consular officer and also have your residence in the United States, within the 3 year period prescribed by Section 350 of the U.S. Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 (McCarran Act), (Title 8 U.S. Code Section 1482), which provides that:

A person who acquired at birth the nationality of the United States and of a foreign state and who has voluntarily sought or claimed benefits of the nationality of any foreign state shall lose his United States nationality by hereafter (after Dec. 24, 1952) having a continuous residence for three years in the foreign state of which he is a national by birth at any time after attaining the age of 22 years unless he shall -

(1) prior to the expiration of such three-year period, take an oath of allegiance to the United States before a United States diplomatic or consular officer in a manner prescribed by the Secretary of State; and
(2) has given up his residence in Japan and resides in the U.S. (There are certain exemptions as to this residence requirement about which you may make inquiry to the nearest U.S. Consul in Japan.)

I do not know precisely just what benefits of Japanese nationality that Act refers to which, if voluntarily sought or claimed by a dual national while in Japan, would deprive him of U.S. citizenship if he does not take the oath of allegiance to the U.S. and does not reside in the U.S. before the 3 year period expires. Therefore, if you are in Japan and if you are considered to be a dual citizen you must not voluntarily seek or claim any benefits of Japanese nationality in the future. This means you must not take or perform any affirmative act whatsoever in Japan with the intent or purpose of obtaining, enjoying or fulfilling some right, privilege, immunity, advantage or profit of a Japanese citizen. For example, you must not apply for a Japanese passport or identity card or register as a Japanese national or hold real property (land or buildings) in a zone where only Japanese citizens are authorized to hold such property; you must not seek a scholarship available only to Japanese citizens; you must not register in a family Koseki or do anything to obtain a benefit reserved for Japanese citizens; and you must not claim exemption from taxes on foreigners or foreigners property in Japan on the ground that you are a Japanese citizen. If you are a dual citizen and do any such voluntary act in the future you thereby may lose U.S. citizenship. In any event, if you are a dual citizen by birth and you are in Japan and intend to remain there for a period of time you should consult the nearest U.S. Consul in Japan for information and advice as to what steps you must take to avoid losing U.S. citizenship under this law.

The only organization which was friendly to the renunciants and tried to help them was the American Civil Liberties Union of Northern California of which Ernest Besig is director. Its office is situated at 503 Market Street, San Francisco, California. This organization steadily gave favorable publicity to the cause of the renunciants and gave the mass lawsuits its moral support. If you wish to show your appreciation for what it did you can become one of its members or a subscriber to its publication.

All the renunciants owe a debt of gratitude to your Tule Lake Defense Committee and its members Harry Uchida, Tetsujiro Nakamura, George Tsuetaki, Eddie Masuoka, Hiroyuki Taketaya, Harry T. Takeuchi, Yas Honda, Yoshiro Kaku, Toraichi Kono, Roger Narimatsu, Masaru Yamaichi, Sam Iseri, Ben Watanabe, Roy Shiraishi, Takeo Yamamoto, Arata Hayashida and other hard-working members of the Committee. If it had not been for the complete devotion and splendid work of your Committee your case probably could not have been brought to a successful conclusion. It was your Committee that fixed the amount of individual contributions and raised and sustained the common defense fund of the renunciants and transmitted the funds to me in trust to defray all the costs and expenses necessitated such as stenographers, postage, printing, stationery and travel expenses and legal fees to me for my services. It was your

Committee that made it possible for the cases to be prosecuted in the District Court, to defend against the appeals to the Circuit Court, to appeal to the Supreme Court, for everyone to take advantage of the administrative remedy that is resulting in the cancellation of so many renunciations and to make some provision for individual court hearings to bring the remaining causes to conclusion.

You need not be ashamed of the fact that you once renounced citizenship. You did so because the government took advantage of you while it held you in duress and deprived you of practically all the rights of citizenship. You had no opportunity to make a free choice in the matter. Inasmuch as your renunciation is declared by the conclusive judgment to have been void you do not have to reveal to anyone that you once renounced citizenship. The records of your voided renunciation in possession of the Attorney General of the U.S. are not open to public inspection. My records are confidential and are not subject to examination. The only other records of your renunciation are those of the Court and consist chiefly of pleadings.

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Very truly yours,

Wayne M. Collins

P.S. An alien child of a U.S. citizen also is entitled to enter the United States for permanent residence purposes on a "nonquota immigrant visa" which can be applied for at the nearest U.S. Consul's office in Japan or the U.S. Immigration Service office in the U.S. and, after coming to the U.S. and residing here for the required period of time, becomes eligible to apply for naturalization as a U.S. citizen.

Dated: October 20, 1952

WAYNE M. COLLINS
Attorney at Law
1701 Mills Tower
220 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, California
Telephone GARfield 1-1218

October 20, 1952

You are listed among those whose cases were ordered reopened by the Court of Appeals. That temporary setback does not mean that you would lose. On the contrary, you have a decided advantage in the case because the Court of Appeals declared the evidence which was introduced created a legal presumption that your renunciation was caused by coercion. In consequence, the government attorneys will experience considerable difficulty in trying to produce evidence to meet or overcome that presumption in your favor. Even if they were able to produce any such evidence we may be able to overcome that proof by contrary evidence and recover your citizenship provided, however, that you are ready and willing to cooperate with me and help yourself.

In the Tomoya Kawakita treason case the U.S. Supreme Court declared that a child born in the United States of Japanese parents is a Japanese citizen according to the basic law of Japan. This means that unless you or your parents took steps to renounce and renounced and repudiated Japanese citizenship in a legal manner and form recognized by Japanese law you had Japanese citizenship as well as U.S. citizenship at the time of your renunciation of U.S. citizenship, that is to say, you then had dual nationality. In consequence, if your Japanese citizenship had not been renounced before your renunciation of U.S. citizenship was approved, and provided it is not finally invalidated by a court judgment, you then lost U.S. nationality but retained your Japanese nationality. Thereupon you became a Japanese national who then had a permanent residence in the United States. In consequence, you became classified under U.S. law as an "alien enemy" until the peace treaty with Japan was entered into and ratified in 1952 and since then as an "alien" or "stateless" person and you lost your right to permanent residence here when you went to Japan.

The Walter-McCarran Act, a new law passed by Congress, which goes into effect at the commencement of 1953, provides that every dual national who has sought or claimed the benefits of the nationality of Japan loses U.S. nationality by thereafter residing in Japan continuously for three (3) years after attaining twenty-two (22) years of age unless during that period he takes an oath of allegiance to the U.S. before a U.S. diplomatic or consular officer. Therefore, if you remain in Japan and claim U.S. citizenship you should take such an oath within that time if you ever sought or claimed the benefits of Japanese nationality.

That new Act also provides that if a person is denied any claimed right or privilege of U.S. citizenship in Japan by a U.S. governmental agency or officer, such as being refused a U.S. passport, he can request the agency or consul to issue him a certificate of identity to enable him to travel to the U.S. to apply for admission. If the

agency or consul refuses to issue such a certificate he can appeal to the Secretary of State. If the certificate issues but the Attorney General finally determines he is not entitled to admission that decision is subject to review by a U.S. District Court only in habeas corpus proceedings. (This new law does not apply to the mass equity suits I commenced and which entitle you to return to U.S. for trial purposes under existing law applicable thereto -- but it would apply thereafter if you dropped out of the mass suits or were dismissed from them).

Regardless of what you may have said or done in the past or while interned or at your renunciation or mitigation hearing, and regardless of what others may have said about you, and regardless of whether you are a Kibei, or were a member of the Hoshi Dan, Seinen Dan or Joshi Dan, and regardless whether or not you once asked to be sent to Japan and regardless whether you once were viewed as a trouble maker in camp and were interned at Bismarck, Santa Fe or Crystal City, and regardless whether you remained in the U.S. or went to Japan you still stand a good chance of having your renunciation cancelled and of recovering U.S. citizenship by court judgment. Don't listen to any rumors or gossip to the contrary.

I am negotiating with Justice Department lawyers for a final disposition of your case. You stand a good chance of recovering your citizenship through these negotiations. If I were not successful for you in these negotiations you still will have the right to an individual court hearing which could be determined on affidavits and depositions without you appearing personally in court or, if you wish, by you appearing personally and with witnesses and giving testimony. Even in a court hearing you would have the advantage of the legal presumption that your renunciation was caused by coercion. If it proves to be necessary or desirable for you to have a court hearing in person, arrangements can be made for a U.S. consul in Japan to issue you a certificate of identity to enable you to return to the U.S. for such purpose. In the meantime, if Japanese law requires aliens in Japan to register you should register there as an alien who claims to be a U.S. citizen.

The Tule Lake Defense Committee has expressed to me its concern over the fact that you have not been cooperating with it. I must remind you that the Committee has labored unselfishly for your best interests for over six years. It has done everything possible it could do to help you from the time I first filed the mass equity and habeas corpus suits to liberate the renunciants from internment, to prevent their removal to Japan and to recover their U.S. citizenship. It devoted its time and attention to these causes without profit. It did these things for you because it believed the renunciants had been mistreated by the Government without just cause.

The Committee has kept in touch with you, informed you of the progress of the cases and of your chance of recovering citizenship. It has asked for your cooperation to the end that your citizenship and the citizenship of all might be recovered. You and every renunciant in the mass suits forever will be indebted to the Committee and especially to Tetsujiro Nakamura, Toraichi Kono, Harry T. Takeuchi, Sam Iseri, Hiroyuki Taketaya, Roger Narimatso, Harry Uchida, Yasu Honda, Takeo Yamamoto, Masaru Yamaichi and the other hard-working and devoted members who have given unselfishly of their time and attention, at expense to themselves, just that you might benefit from the cases. You must never forget these things.

If you value U.S. citizenship it seems to me that you should be willing to do something about it while you still have the chance.

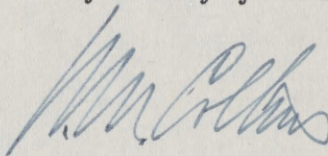
If you think the opportunity to recover your citizenship is not worth the trifling sum the Committee has asked you to contribute to the cause it is your privilege to view it in that light. It is a matter of indifference to me whether you do or do not value citizenship. Your request for inclusion in the case, however, led me to believe that you regarded its recovery as being very important to you. If you do not proceed to have your renunciation cancelled it is likely that the stigma of disloyalty arising from that renunciation will remain with you and you will not be able to exercise the rights and privileges of U.S. citizenship.

If your suit were to be dismissed it is possible you might never be able to maintain another suit because the government could raise the defense of "laches" to any such suit. This means that such a suit could fail simply because it had not been filed within the permissible period of time after your renunciation was made, your detention ceased and you no longer were held in duress by the government or deprived of any rights by it. In such an event, however, you still might try to have your right to U.S. citizenship determined under the provisions of the Walter-McCarran Act, in manner as hereinabove-outlined, even if the government urged the defense of "laches" thereto.

Those who contributed funds to this cause made it possible for you to have the chance of recovering your citizenship. You have received the benefits but so far have not borne your financial burden. The Committee has suggested that if you value U.S. citizenship that you should do something about it while you still have the chance. The Committee has informed me that it intends to discontinue its help to you unless you are willing to cooperate with it and bear your part of the financial burden which so far has been carried by others and which has brought the mass suits to their present state and from which you have derived advantages and benefits and may derive more. You can arrange to have relatives or friends in the U.S. help you if you haven't enough funds available to you in Japan.

I do not believe that you wish to shirk your responsibility to the other renunciants in the mass cases. I do not believe you would want the rest of the renunciants in the suits who have contributed funds to learn that you have not contributed your share. You may have too much personal pride and a sense of justice to attempt to evade your obligation. I believe, therefore, that you should cooperate with the Tule Lake Defense Committee and thereby help yourself. The little it has asked you to contribute is a measly sum for the chance of recovering your U.S. citizenship.

Very truly yours,



辯護士 ウェイン・M・カリンス

(英文書簡も同封致します)

冠 省

米國控訴院で再開される控訴審ケースのうちに、あなたの名前が含まれています。この一時的な法的措置は敗訴を意味するものではなく、控訴院では法廷の證言で、あなたが強壓によつて市民権を放棄したという法的假定を釐成するに至つたと言明しているため、かえつて條件が一段と有利になつていきます。ですから檢事側では、このあなたに有利な假定をくつがえすに十分な證據を見出すうえに非常な困難に直面することとせう。たとえ證據があつてもこれを反論して市民権を回復し得る可能性がありますが、これにはあなたの積極的な協力が必要なのです。

川北友彌反逆事件で米國入審院は、日本人を両親として米國で生れたものは法律の定めるところによつて米國市民であると同時に日本の基本的法則に従つて日本の國民となるということを宣言しました。これは、あなた、またはあなたの両親が日本の法律に照して日本の國籍を放棄しない限り、あなたは米國の市民権を放棄した當時日米兩國の國籍を有していたことを意味します。換言すれば、あなたは米國の市民権放棄當時に二重國籍を有していたこととなります。故にあなたが米國市民権の放棄を認められて、これが最後の法廷で無効化される前に日本の國籍を離脱しなかつたならば、あなたは米國の市民権を失つたが、日本の國籍を有しているということになります。ですから、あなたは、當時米國において永住権を認められた日本の國民となり、その結果、米國の法律によつて一九五二年に對日平和條約が發効するまで、『敵國外人』の部類に入れられ、講和發効後は、『外國人』または『無國籍』となり、日本に行つたとき米國永住権を失つたわけです。

米國議會を通過して一九五三年の初めに効力を發するウォルター・マツカーラン法は、米國の出先外交當局または領事館で米國に忠誠を宣誓しない限り、二十二才以上になつて日本に連續三カ年滞在することによつて日本の國籍の恩典に浴したすべての二重國籍所有者は米國の

市民権を失うと規定しています。ですからもし、あなたが日本に住みながら米國の市民権を主張し、その間日本の國籍を有してその恩典に浴したのであれば、米國に忠誠を宣誓しなければなりません。

また、この新しい法律は、もし日本で米國の出先官憲によつて米國旅券下付の拒否などの如く米國市民としての權利を否定された場合、該當者は米當局者または領事に入國許可申請のため米國まで旅行するうに必要身分證明書の下付を要請することができると規定しています。もし米國當局者または領事が身分證明書の下付を拒否すれば、直接米國國務長官にこれを訴えることができます。もし身分證明書が下付されても司法長官が入國を拒否すれば、裁定權は人身保護法の手順によつてのみ米國地方裁判所で検討されることになつていきます。(この新しい法律は私が開始した集團訴訟に適用せず、従つて出廷目的のためあなたが歸米することは可能ですが、もし、あなたが集團訴訟から落脱するか、または離脱された場合には新法律の適用を受けることになります。)

あなたの抑留中の言行、市民権放棄または復権に關する聽聞會、その他過去における言行が如何なるものであろうとも、あなたのことについて他のものが如何なることをいつたにしても、またあなたが歸米であろうとも、奉仕團、青年團あるいは女子團の會員であつたとしてもまた日本に送還されるように要請したことがあつたり、ビスマーク、サンタ・フェーまたはクリスタル・シティに過激分子として抑留されたことがあつても、またあなたが日本に行つたとしても、米國にとつまつたとしても、法廷の判決によつてあなたの市民権放棄を取消して米國の市民権を取戻す可能性は非常に大きいのです。ですから悲觀的なデマやゴシップに耳をかさないようにしなさい。

私はあなたのケースの最後の處置について目下司法省の當局者たちと交渉しています。交渉を通じてあなたの市民権を取戻す見込みは非常に大きいのです。交渉を通じて、たとえば、私が失敗しても、あなたが出廷すること

なくして口供書または證言で個別的に法廷で查問會を行
う權利を認められ、また望むとあれば自ら證人とともに
出廷して證言を陳述することもできます。個別的に提訴し
たとしても、あなたは強壓によつて市民權を放棄したと
いう法的假定を味方にし得るのです。自ら出廷しようと
思えば、在日米國領事館で身分證明書を手手して出廷目
的のために米國に歸るための手續きをとることができま
す。なお日本の法律によつて在日外人が登録しなければ
ならないとあれば、米國の市民權を主張する外國人とし
てあなたも登録すべきです。

ツール・レーク・デフェンス委員會では、あなたが同
委員會に協力していないと私のところへ報告して来てい
ます。同委員會では過去六年余にわたつて犠牲的にあな
たがたのために努力して来たことを私はこゝで強調した
いのです。同委員會では私が初めて市民權放棄者の抑留
を解き、日本送還を停止して市民權を回復するため集團
提訴と人身保護法に基く訴訟を起こして以來あなたがた
を援助するために献身的に活動をつづけ、目的完遂のた
めに無報酬で働いたのであります。同委員會は市民權を
放棄したものは政府によつて不公正に遇せられたと信じ
ているからこそ、あなたがたのために盡して来たのです
同委員會はあなたがたと接觸してケースの進展や市民
權回復の見込みを通告し市民權放棄者全部の市民權を回
復するためにあなたの協力を求めたはずで、あなたがたを
はじめ集團提訴に参加した市民權放棄者のすべては、デ
フェンス委員會に恩があり、特にあなたがたのために利
害を無視して懸命の努力を捧げた中村鐵次郎、河野虎一
武内・T・ハリー、井芹サム、竹田谷弘幸、成松ロージ
ヤ、打田ハリー、本田ヤス、山本武雄、山一優、(何
れも音譯)その他の人々に負うところ大であります。こ
の事實を忘れてはなりません。

あなたがもし米國市民權を尊重するとあれば、チャン
スのあるうちに何とかすべく試みるべきではないでせう
か。市民權を回復することはデフェンス委員會がお願ひ
した僅ばかりの献金に値いしないと考えことはあなた
の御勝手、あなたが市民權を大切にしようがしまいが
私には關係のないことです。しかし市民權回復ケースに
名前を入れてもらいたいというあなたの要請に接して私
はあなたが市民權の回復を非常に重視しているものと考
えています。もしあなたが市民權放棄の取消し手続きを

すゝめなければ、市民權放棄によつて生じた不忠誠の汚
名を拂拭することは難しく、米國市民の權利と特權を行
使することができないのであります。

もしあなたが訴訟を撤回すれば、政府は如何なる訴訟
に對しても『怠慢』の理由でこれを却下することができ
るため再提訴することが殆ど不可能になります。つまり
あなたが市民權を放棄し、抑留期間が終り、政府の強壓
に拘束されず、政府によつて如何なる權利も奪われな
いようになつた後に提訴すれば、許された期間内に提訴し
なかつたという理由だけで訴訟が成立しないかも知れな
いのです。しかし、このような場合には、たとへ政府が
『怠慢』の理由を主張しても、前述のウォルター・マツ
カーラン法の規定のもとに米國市民權の可否決定を試み
ることができるかも知れません。

いずれにしても市民權回復ケースに献金した人たちは
あなたがたに市民權回復の機会をもたしたもので、あなた
はその恩恵に浴しています。あなたは現在までのところ
財政的負擔を果していません。デフェンス委員會
では、もしあなたが米國の市民權を重視するのでしたら
いまのうちに財政的義務を果すように提示したはずで、
集團提訴を現任の段階まで漕ぎつけそれによつてあなた
が利益を蒙り、さらに將來も恩恵を受けることのできるの
は他の人々のお蔭で可能となつていますが、もしあなたが
が財政的負擔を拒否して協力しないのであれば、同委員會
ではあなたがたに對する援助を停止するつもりだと私に申入
れています。もし日本に十分な資金がないのでしたら在
米の親類または友人に援助を願うように取計らうことも
できます。

この集團提訴ケースで、他の市民權放棄者にだけ責任
を負わせようとあなたが考えているものとは思いません
すでに献金した市民權放棄者に對してあなたがまだ財政
的負擔を果していないということを知らせるに忍びない
と思います。責任の回避はあなたの誇りと良心が許さな
いと存じます。ツール・レーク・デフェンス委員
會に協力することによつてあなたは自らを助けるべきだ
と私は信じます。右の委員會があなたにお願いした金額
は米國の市民權を回復する機会を與へられることに比べ
ると僅なものです。

敬具

一九五二年十月二十日

ウェイン・M・カリンズ

Wayne M. Collins

WAYNE M. COLLINS
Attorney at Law
1701 Mills Tower
220 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, California
Telephone GARfield 1-1218

OCTOBER 20, 1952

You are listed among those whose cases were ordered reopened by the Court of Appeals. That temporary setback does not mean that you would lose. On the contrary, you have a decided advantage in the case because the Court of Appeals declared the evidence which was introduced created a legal presumption that your renunciation was caused by coercion. In consequence, the government attorney will experience considerable difficulty in trying to produce evidence to meet or overcome that presumption in your favor. Even if they were able to produce any such evidence we may be able to overcome that proof by contrary evidence and recover your citizenship provided, however, that you are ready and willing to cooperate with me and help yourself.

In the Tomoya Kawakita treason case the U.S. Supreme Court declared that a child born in the United States of Japanese parents is a U.S. citizen by our law and also is a Japanese citizen according to the basic law of Japan. This means that unless you or your parents took steps to renounce and renounced and repudicated Japanese citizenship in a legal manner and form recognized by Japanese law, you had Japanese citizenship as well as U.S. citizenship at the time of your renunciation of U.S. citizenship, that is to say, you then had dual nationality. In consequence, if your Japanese citizenship had not been renounced before your renunciation of U.S. citizenship was approved, and provided it is not finally invalidated by a court judgment, you then lost U.S. nationality

but retained your Japanese nationality. Thereupon you became a Japanese national who then had a permanent residence in the United States. In consequence, you became classified under U.S. law as an "alien enemy" until the peace treaty with Japan was entered into and ratified in 1952 and since then as an "alien" or "stateless" person and you lost your right to permanent residence here when you went to Japan.

The Walter-McCarran Act, a new law passed by Congress, which goes into effect at the commencement of 1953, provides that every dual national who has sought or claimed the benefits of the nationality of Japan loses U.S. nationality by thereafter residing in Japan continuously for three (3) years after attaining twenty-two (22) years of age unless during that period he takes an oath of allegiance to the U.S. before a U.S. diplomatic or consular officer. Therefore, if you remain in Japan and claim U.S. citizenship you should take such an oath within that time if you ever sought or claimed the benefits of Japanese nationality.

That new Act also provides that if a person is denied any claimed right or privilege of U.S. citizenship in Japan by a U.S. governmental agency or officer, such as being refused a U.S. passport, he can request the agency or consul to issue him a certificate of identity to enable him to travel to the U.S. to apply for admission. If the agency or consul refuses to issue such a certificate he can appeal to the Secretary of State. If the certificate issues but the Attorney General finally determines he is not entitled to admission that decision is subject to review by a U.S. District Court only in habeas corpus proceedings. (This new law does not apply to the mass equity suits I commenced and which entitle you to return to U.S. for trial purposes under existing law applicable thereto -- but it would apply thereafter if you dropped out of the mass

suits or were dismissed from them).

Regardless of what you may have said or done in the past or while interned or at your renunciation or mitigation hearing, and regardless of what others may have said about you, and regardless of whether you are a Kibei, or were a member of the Hoshi Dan, Seinen Dan or Joshi Dan, and regardless whether or not you once asked to be sent to Japan and regardless whether you once were viewed as a trouble maker in camp and were interned at Bismarck, Santa Fe or Crystal City, and regardless whether you remained in the U.S. or went to Japan you still stand a good chance of having your renunciation cancelled and of recovering U.S. citizenship by court judgment. Don't listen to any rumors or gossip to the contrary.

I am negotiating with Justice Department lawyers for a final disposition of your case. You stand a good chance of recovering your citizenship through these negotiations. If I were not successful for you in these negotiation you still will have the right to an individual court hearing which could be determined on affidavits and depositions without you appearing personally in court or, if you wish, by you appearing personally and with witnesses and giving testimony. Even in a court hearing you would have the advantage of the legal presumption that your renunciation was caused by coercion. If it proves to be necessary or desirable for you to have a court hearing in person, arrangements can be made for a U.S. consul in Japan to issue you a certificate of identity to enable you to return to the U.S. for such purpose. In the meantime, if Japanese law requires aliens in Japan to register you should register there as an alien who claims to be a U.S. citizen.

The Tule Lake Defense Committee has expressed to me its concern over the fact that you have not been cooperating with it. I must remind you that the Committee has labored unselfishly for your best interests for over six years. It has done everything possible it could do to help you from the time I first

filed the mass equity and habeas corpus suits to liberate the renunciants from internment, to prevent their removal to Japan and to recover their U.S. citizenship. It devoted its time and attention to these causes without profit. It did these things for you because it believed the renunciants had been mistreated by the Government without just cause.

The Committee has kept in touch with you, informed you of the progress of the cases and of your chance of recovering citizenship. It has asked for your cooperation to the end that your citizenship and the citizenship of all might be recovered. You and every renunciant in the mass suits forever will be indebted to the Committee and especially to Tetsujiro Nakamura, Toraichi Kono, Harry T. Takeuchi, Sam Iseri, Hiroyuki Taketaya, Roger Narimatsu, Harry Uchida, Yasu Honda, Takeo Yamamoto, Masaru Yamaichi and the other hard-working and devoted members who have given unselfishly of their time and attention, at expense to themselves, just that you might benefit from the cases. You must never forget these things.

If you value U.S. citizenship it seems to me that you should be willing to do something about it while you still have the chance. If you think the opportunity to recover your citizenship is not worth the trifling sum the Committee has asked you to contribute to the cause it is your privilege to view it in that light. It is a matter of indifference to me whether you do or do not value citizenship. Your request for inclusion in the case, however, led me to believe that you regarded its recovery as being very important to you. If you do not proceed to have your renunciation cancelled it is likely that the stigma of disloyalty arising from that renunciation will remain with you and you will not be able to exercise the rights and privileges of U.S. citizenship.

If your suit were to be dismissed it is possible you

might never be able to maintain another suit because the government could raise the defense of "laches" to any such suit.

This means that such a suit could fail simply because it had not been filed within the permissible period of time after your renunciation was made, your detention ceased and you no longer were held in duress by the government or deprived of any rights by it. In such an event, however, you still might try to have your right to U.S. citizenship ^{determined} under the provisions of the Walter-McCarran Act, in manner as hereinabove-outlined, even if the government urged the defense of "laches" thereto.

Those who contributed funds to this cause made it possible for you to have the chance of recovering your citizenship. You have received the benefits but so far have not borne your financial burden. The Committee has suggested that if you value U.S. citizenship that you should do something about it while you still have the chance. The Committee has informed me that it intends to discontinue its help to you unless you are willing to cooperate with it and bear your part of the financial burden which so far has been carried by others and which has brought the mass suits to their present state and from which you have derived advantages and benefits and may derive more. You can arrange to have relatives or friends in the U.S. help you if you haven't enough funds available to you in Japan.

I do not believe that you wish to shirk your responsibility to the other renunciants in the mass cases. I do not believe you would want the rest of the renunciants in the suits who have contributed funds to learn that you have not contributed your share. You may have too much personal pride and a sense of justice to attempt to evade your obligation. I believe, therefore, that you should cooperate with the Tule Lake Defense Committee and thereby help yourself. The little it has asked you to contribute is a measly sum for the chance of recovering your U.S. citizenship.

Very truly yours,

might have the right to refuse to pay the government
until they raise the defense of "insanity" to any such case.
This means that such a right would be a right to pay
for the first time the money which would otherwise be paid
to the government. It is a right which would be paid to you no longer
with the money which the government is entitled to pay to you
by it. In such a case, however, the government would try to have
your right to it. It is a right which would be paid to you
either by the government or by the government as a result of the
it is the government which would be paid to you. It is a right which
those who are entitled to it. It is a right which is possible
for you to have the chance of receiving the money which is
have received the money which is no longer paid to you. It is a
chief reason. The Committee has suggested that it is a value
U.S. citizens that you should be entitled to it. It is a value
you still have the chance. The Committee has suggested that it is a value
it intends to discontinue its help to you. It is a value which
to cooperate with it and with you. It is a value which is
which is not paid to you. It is a value which is not paid to you
the most serious to the government which is not paid to you. It is a value
derived from the government and the government. It is a value which
arrange to have a right to it. It is a value which is not paid to you.
you have a right to it. It is a value which is not paid to you.
I do not believe that you are entitled to it. It is a value which
to the other responsibility in the case. It is a value which
you would want the right of it. It is a value which is not paid to you.
have contributed funds to it. It is a value which is not paid to you.
your share. It is a value which is not paid to you. It is a value
at least to attempt to give you a right. It is a value which
therefore, that you should cooperate with the government. It is a value
the right to it. It is a value which is not paid to you.
you to contribute to it. It is a value which is not paid to you.
your right. It is a value which is not paid to you.

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Dated: October 20, 1952

WAYNE M. COLLINS
Attorney at Law
1701 Mills Tower
220 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, California
Telephone GARfield 1-1218

October 20, 1952

You are listed among those whose cases were ordered reopened by the Court of Appeals. That temporary setback does not mean that you would lose. On the contrary, you have a decided advantage in the case because the Court of Appeals declared the evidence which was introduced created a legal presumption that your renunciation was **caused** by coercion. In consequence, the government attorneys will experience considerable difficulty in trying to produce evidence to meet or overcome that presumption in your favor. Even if they were able to produce any such evidence we may be able to overcome that proof by contrary evidence and recover your citizenship provided, however, that you are ready and willing to cooperate with me and help yourself.

In the Tomoya Kawakita treason case the U.S. Supreme Court declared that a child born in the United States of Japanese parents is a U.S. citizen by our law and also is a Japanese citizen according to the basic law of Japan. This means that unless you or your parents took steps to renounce and renounced and repudiated Japanese citizenship in a legal manner and form recognized by Japanese law you had Japanese citizenship as well as U.S. citizenship at the time of your renunciation of U.S. citizenship, that is to say, you then had dual nationality. In consequence, if your Japanese citizenship had not been renounced before your renunciation of U.S. citizenship was approved, and provided it is not finally invalidated by a court judgment, you then lost U.S. nationality but retained your Japanese nationality. Thereupon you became a Japanese national who had a permanent residence in the United States. In consequence, you became classified as an "alien enemy" until the peace treaty with Japan was entered into and ratified in 1952 and since then as an "alien" or "stateless" person entitled to permanent residence here. Even if you never had Japanese nationality or that nationality had been renounced you became a legally resident "alien" or "stateless" person in the U.S.

When the Walter-McCarran Act goes into effect on the first of the coming year all aliens in the United States who have not been registered and fingerprinted under the Alien Registration Act of 1940 must register and be fingerprinted within 30 days, must report to the nearest Immigration Service office and there be placed on parole, be kept under surveillance and probably be required to report periodically to that Service. If your U.S. citizenship is not restored you must register, be fingerprinted and report to that Service for parole, surveillance and restriction purposes. If you claim U.S. citizenship you then can be registered and fingerprinted under protest by stating and asserting verbally and in writing at that time that you claim to be a U.S. citizen and that you register and submit to fingerprinting under protest.

Regardless of what you may have said or done in the past or while interned or at your renunciation or mitigation hearing, and regardless of what others may have said about you, and regardless of whether you are a Kibei, or were a member of the Hoshi Dan, Seinen Dan or Joshi Dan, and regardless of whether or not you once asked to be sent to Japan and regardless whether you once were viewed as a trouble maker in camp and were interned at Bismarck, Santa Fe or Crystal City, and regardless whether you remained in the U.S. or went to Japan you still stand a good chance of having your renunciation cancelled and of recovering U.S. citizenship by court judgment. Don't listen to any rumors or gossip to the contrary.

I am negotiating with Justice Department lawyers for a final disposition of your case. You stand a good chance of recovering your citizenship through these negotiations. If I were not successful for you in these negotiations you still will have the right to an individual court hearing which could be determined on affidavits and depositions without you appearing personally in court or, if you wish, by you appearing personally and with witnesses and giving testimony. Even in a court hearing you would have the advantage of the legal presumption that your renunciation was caused by coercion.

The Tule Lake Defense Committee has expressed to me its concern over the fact that you have not been cooperating with it. I must remind you that the Committee has labored unselfishly for your best interests for over six years. It has done everything possible it could do to help you from the time I first filed the mass equity and habeas corpus suits to liberate the renunciants from internment, to prevent their removal to Japan and to recover their U.S. citizenship. It devoted its time and attention to these causes without profit. It did these things for you because it believed the renunciants had been mistreated by the Government without just cause.

The Committee has kept in touch with you, informed you of the progress of the cases and of your chance of recovering citizenship. It has asked for your cooperation to the end that your citizenship and the citizenship of all might be recovered. You and every renunciant in the mass suits forever will be indebted to the Committee and especially to Tetsujiro Nakamura, Toraichi Kono, Harry T. Takeuchi, Sam Iseri, Hiroyuki Taketaya, Roger Narimatsu, Harry Uchida, Yasu Honda, Takeo Yamamoto, Masaru Yamaichi and the other hard-working and devoted members who have given unselfishly of their time and attention, at expense to themselves, just that you might benefit from the cases. You must never forget these things.

If you value U.S. citizenship it seems to me that you should be willing to do something about it while you still have the chance. If you think the opportunity to recover your citizenship is not worth the trifling sum the Committee has asked you to contribute to the cause it is your privilege to view it in that light. It is a matter of indifference to me whether you do or do not value citizenship. Your request for inclusion in the case, however, led me to believe that you regarded its recovery as being very important to you. If you do not proceed to have your renunciation cancelled it is likely that the stigma of disloyalty arising from that renunciation will remain with you and you will not be able to exercise the rights and privileges of U.S. citizenship.

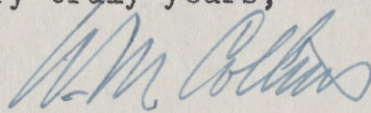
If your suit were to be dismissed it is possible you might never be able to maintain another suit because the government could raise the defense of "laches" to any such suit. This means that such a suit could fail simply because it had not been filed within the permissible

period of time after your renunciation was made, your detention ceased and you no longer were held in duress by the government or deprived of any rights by it.

Those who contributed funds to this cause made it possible for you to have the chance of recovering your citizenship. You have received the benefits but so far have not borne your financial burden. The Committee has suggested that if you value U.S. citizenship that you should do something about it while you still have the chance. The Committee has informed me that it intends to discontinue its help to you unless you are willing to cooperate with it and bear your part of the financial burden which so far has been carried by others and which has brought the mass suits to their present state and from which you have derived advantages and benefits and may derive more.

I do not believe that you wish to shirk your responsibility to the other renunciants in the mass cases. I do not believe you would want the rest of the renunciants in the suits who have contributed funds to learn that you have not contributed your share. You may have too much personal pride and a sense of justice to attempt to evade your obligation. I believe, therefore, that you should cooperate with the Tule Lake Defense Committee and thereby help yourself. The little it has asked you to contribute is a measly sum for the chance of recovering your U.S. citizenship.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "A. M. Collins". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "A." and last name "Collins" clearly distinguishable.

辯護士 ウェイン・M・カリンス

(英文書簡も同封致します)

冠 省

米國控訴院で再開される控訴審ケースのうちに、あなたの名前が含まれています。この一時的な法的措置は敗訴を意味するものではなく、控訴院では法廷の證言で、あなたが強壓によつて市民権を放棄したという法的假定を釐成するに至つたと言明しているため、かえつて條件が一段と有利になつていきます。ですから檢事側では、このあなたに有利な假定をくつがえすに十分な證據を見出すうえに非常な困難に直面することです。たとえ證據があつてもこれを反論して市民権を回復し得る可能性がありますが、これにはあなたの積極的な協力が必要なのです。

川北友彌反逆事件で米國人審院は、日本人を両親として米國で生れたものは法律の定めるところによつて米國市民であると同時に日本の基本的法則に従つて日本の國民となるということを宣言しました。これは、あなた、またはあなたの両親が日本の法律に照して日本の國籍を放棄しない限り、あなたは米國の市民権を放棄した當時日米兩國の國籍を有していたことを意味します。換言すれば、あなたは米國の市民権放棄當時に二重國籍を有していたこととなります。故にあなたが米國市民権の放棄を認められて、これが最後の法廷で無効化される前に日本の國籍を離脱しなかつたならば、あなたは米國の市民権を失つたが、日本の國籍を有しているということになります。ですから、あなたは當時米國において永住権を認められた日本國民となり、一九五二年に對日平和條約が發効するまで『敵國外人』の部類に入れられ、講和發効後は米國において永住権を認められた『外國人』または『無國籍』の人となつたわけです。たとえば、あなたが日本の國籍なく、または日本の國籍を放棄していても、あなたは米國において法的居住権を認められた『外人』または『無國籍』の人となつたのです。

來年の初めにウォルター・マツカーラン法が發効すれ

ば、一九四〇年の外人登録法によつて登録および指紋登録を行つていないすべての在米外人は三十日以内に登録および指紋登録を行わねばならず、最寄りの移民局事務所に出席してパロール(假出所)制によつて監視され、恐らく定期的に移民局の事務所に出席して報告するように要求されることとせう。もし、あなたが市民権を回復していないのでしたら、登録と指名登録を行い、パロール、監視、行動拘束などの目的のために移民局事務所に出席しなければなりません。もし、あなたが米國の市民権を主張するとあれば、あなたは米國市民権を主張し、不承知のうちに登録と指紋登録を行うむね口頭および筆記で異議を申立て、しかるのちに登録および指紋登録を行うことができます。

あなたの抑留中の言行、市民権放棄または復権に関する聽聞會、その他過去における言行が如何なるものであろうとも、あなたのことについて他のものが如何なることをいつたにしても、またあなたが歸米であろうとも、奉仕團、青年團あるいは女子團の會員であつたとしてもまた日本に送還されるように要請したことがあつたり、ビスマーク、サンタ・フェーまたはクリスタル・シティに過激分子として抑留されたことがあつても、またあなたが日本に行つたとしても、米國にとどまつたとしても、法廷の判決によつてあなたの市民権放棄を取消して米國の市民権を回復する可能性は非常に大きいのです。ですから悲觀的なデマやゴシップに耳をかさないようにしなさい。

私はあなたのケースの最後の處置について目下司法省の當局者たちと交渉しています。交渉を通じてあなたの市民権を回復する見込みは非常に大きいのです。交渉を通じて、たとえば、私が失敗しても、あなたが出席することなくして口供書または證言で個別的に法廷で查問會を行う權利を認められ、また望むとあれば自ら證人とともに出席して證言を陳述することもできます。個別的に提訴したとしても、あなたは強壓によつて市民権を放棄したと

いう法的假定を味方にし得るのです。

ツール・レーク・デフェンス委員会では、あなたが同委員会に協力していないと私のところへ報告して來ています。同委員会では過去六年余にわたつて犠牲的にあなたがたのために努力して來たことを私はこゝで強調したいのです。同委員会では私が初めて市民権放棄者の抑留を解き、日本送還を停止して市民権を回復するため集團提訴と人身保護法に基く訴訟を起こして以來あなたがたを援助するために獻身的に活動をつづけ、目的完遂のために無報酬で働いたのであります。同委員会は市民権を放棄したものは政府によつて不公正に遇せられたと信じているからこそ、あなたがたのために盡して來たのです。同委員会はあなたがたと接觸してケースの進展や市民権回復の見込みを通告し市民権放棄者全部の市民権を回復するためにあなたがたの協力を求めたはずです。あなたがたをはじめ集團提訴に参加した市民権放棄者のすべては、デフェンス委員会に恩があり、特にあなたがたのために利害を無視して懸命の努力を捧げた中村鐵次郎、河野虎一、武内・T・ハリー、井芹サム、竹田谷弘幸、成松ロージヤ、打田ハリー、本田ヤス、山本武雄、山一優、(何れも音譯)その他の人々を負うところ大であります。この事實を忘れてはなりません。

あなたがたもし米國市民権を尊重するとあれば、チャンスのあるうちに何とかすべく試みるべきではないでせうか。市民権を回復することはデフェンス委員会がお願いした僅ばかりの献金に値いしないと考えことはあなたがたの御勝手手、あなたがたが市民権を大切にしようがしまいが私には關係のないことです。しかし市民権回復ケースに名前を入れてもらいたいというあなたの要請に接して私はあなたがたが市民権の回復を非常に重視しているものと考えています。もしあなたがたが市民権放棄の取消し手続きをすゝめなければ、市民権放棄によつて生じた不忠誠の汚名を拂拭することは難しく、米國市民の權利と特權を行使することができないのであります。

もしあなたがたが訴訟を撤回すれば、政府は如何なる訴訟に對しても『怠慢』の理由でこれを却下することができるとため再提訴することが殆ど不可能になります。つまりあなたがたが市民権を放棄し、抑留期間が終り、政府の強壓に拘束されず、政府によつて如何なる權利も奪われな

ようになつた後に提訴すれば、許された期間内に提訴しなかつたという理由だけで訴訟が成立しないかも知れないのです。

いずれにしても市民権回復ケースに献金した人たちはあなたがたに市民権回復の機會をもたらしただけで、あなたはその恩恵に浴しています。あなたがたは現在までのところ財政的負擔を果していないのです。デフェンス委員会では、もしあなたがたが米國の市民権を重視するのでしたらいまのうちに財政的義務を果すように提示したはずで、集團提訴を現在の段階まで漕ぎつけそれによつてあなたがたが利益を蒙り、さらに將來も恩恵を受けることができるのは他の人々のお蔭で可能となつていますが、もしあなたがたが財政的負擔を拒否して協力しないとあれば、同委員会ではあなたがたに對する援助を停止するつもりだと私に申入れてあります。

この集團提訴ケースで、他の市民権放棄者にだけ責任を負わせようとあなたがたが考えているものとは思いません。すでに獻金した市民権放棄者に對してあなたがたがまだ財政的負擔を果していないということを知らせるに忍びないと思います。責任の回避はあなたがたの誇りと良心が許さないと存じます。ですからツール・レーク・デフェンス委員会に協力することによつてあなたがたは自らを助けるべきだと私は信じます。右の委員会があなたにお願いした金額は米國の市民権を回復する機會を與へられることに比べると僅なものです。

敬具

一九五二年十月二十日

ウエイン・M・カリンズ

COMMITTEE

T. AKUNE
A. HAYASHIDA
Y. HONDA
K. IKEDA
Y. KAKU
L. KATAOKA
J. KIMURA
Y. KIYOHIRO
T. KONO
T. KOSUGI
M. MATSUMOTO
K. MATSUOKA
K. MORISHIGE
T. NAKAMURA
I. NAMEKAWA
R. NARIMATSU
T. OBATAKE
H. OKITA

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

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

COMMITTEE

M. SASAKI
Y. SHIBATA
I. SHIMIZU
R. SHIRAIISHI
T. SHONO
K. TAKAHASHI
M. YEGO
H. TAKETAYA
H. TAKEUCHI
M. TOYOTA
G. TSUETAKE
H. UCHIDA
B. WATANABE
M. YAMAICHI
T. YAMAMOTO
M. UEDA
K. UYENO

October 28, 1952

Dear Sir:

The Committee has been informed by your attorney Wayne M. Collins that a certified copy of the conclusive "ORDER, JUDGMENT AND DECREE EXECUTING MANDATE OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT" in mass equity suits entitled Abo, et al. and Furuya, et al., versus McGranery, et al., Consolidated No. 25294 in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, Southern Division, which forever cancelled your renunciation and declared you to be a U.S. citizen has been delivered to you.

At your request Mr. Collins worked unceasingly for you and all of the renunciants for six successive years. His efforts were crowned with complete success for you. The renunciants who went to Japan with their parents did so vountarily. Every renunciant who remained in the United States was liberated from detention by him. He prevented the government from sending any of these to Japan. He also succeeded in restoring U.S. citizenship to you. He removed the stigma of disloyalty which attached to your renunciation. Except for him you would still be treated as an alien, be denied all the rights of citizenship, be forced to be fingerprinted and register as an alien and be compelled to report periodically to the immigration authorities. You owe him a debt of gratitude you never can repay.

You expect to be paid for any work you do, any goods you sell or services you render and to be reimbursed for any expenses your own work requires you to lay out. You must realize that your attorney could not afford to render you services without like payment.

The Committee has helped you for the past six years. It had nothing to gain for itself or its members. It worked unceasingly for your best interests without profit to its members. It did this because its members were convinced that all the renunciants had received a raw deal from the government. It advised you and assisted Mr. Collins.

You are one of the few who have not yet paid your share. You have benefited by what others have paid. You cannot expect to take a free ride at their expense. You cannot afford to shirk your financial responsibility. You must pay your way so that the cases of those less fortunate than you can be carried on promptly to conclusion. If you fail to do so you handicap the others who have borne their share of the financial burden. You have no right to profit by what others, less fortunate than you, have paid.

You cannot afford to shirk your financial obligation. You cannot afford to let the other renunciants, your attorney and the Committee down. You owe a duty to the Committee members, to your attorney and to every renunciant in the mass suits to pay your share of the costs, fees and expenses for the extraordinary services rendered by Mr. Collins which have benefited you so much.

If you have any sense of fairness, justice and pride you will pay your share promptly. We feel certain that you do not wish to appear to be ungrateful or to evade a just obligation. You cannot afford to let the rest of the renunciants in the lawsuit know that you haven't paid your share.

The unpaid balance of your contribution to this cause amounts to \$200.00. You should pay this immediately. You should have your check or money order made payable to Wayne M. Collins and send it to the office of the Committee without delay. We wish to point out to you that if you are not willing to meet your share of the financial burden your attorney has the right to compel you to pay not only your part of the costs and expenses laid out for this stupendous litigation but also a reasonable attorney's fee which should be substantial in amount and to sue you to collect it. We believe you will avoid embarrassment to yourself if you make your contribution immediately.

Very truly yours,

Tule Lake Defense Committee

By: _____

COMMITTEE

T. AKUNE
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K. IKEDA
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M. YAMAICHI
T. YAMAMOTO
M. UEDA
K. UYENO

October 28, 1952

Dear Sir:

In the past six months the Tule Lake Defense Committee twice has written to you in English and Japanese and notified you of the status of your suit to cancel your renunciation of U.S. citizenship. It also held a meeting in your district at which you were informed of the progress made and of what still has to be done. Further, a committeeman talked to you personally about the case and asked for your cooperation.

At your request Mr. Collins has worked unselfishly for you and all of the renunciants for six successive years. His efforts have been crowned with considerable success. Every renunciant was liberated from detention by him. You are one of these. Those who went to Japan with their parents did so voluntarily. He prevented the government from sending you and the rest to Japan. He also succeeded in restoring the U.S. citizenship of 1228 renunciants. You owe him a debt of gratitude you never can extinguish.

You are among those whose cases were ordered reopened by the Court of Appeals. He is negotiating with government attorneys for a conclusive disposition of your case and all the reopened cases. You stand a very good chance of recovering your citizenship through his negotiations and, if not, then through an individual hearing. Even in a court hearing you would have the advantage of the Court of Appeals' declared presumption that your renunciation was caused by duress. The Attorney General can try to overcome that presumption by proof that you renounced voluntarily. But, even if the government lawyers introduce any such evidence, Mr. Collins may be able to overcome that proof and restore your citizenship provided you cooperate with him. However, he cannot continue to represent you unless you contribute your share of the costs, fees and expenses. If you wish to be victorious you must do your part. Your chance of recovering your U.S. citizenship through him is excellent.

You expect to be paid for any work you do, any goods you sell or any services you render and to be reimbursed for any expenses your own work requires you to lay out. You must realize that your attorney cannot continue to render you services without like payment.

The Committee also has helped you for the past six years. It has nothing to gain for itself. It has worked for your best interests without profit to its members. It has done this because it was convinced that all the renunciants had received a raw deal from the government. It has advised you and assisted Mr. Collins.

You are one of the few who have not yet paid your share. You have benefited by what others have paid. You cannot expect to take a free ride at their expense. You cannot afford to shirk your financial responsibility. You must pay your way so that these cases can be carried on promptly to conclusion not only for yourself but also for the others who have paid their way. If you fail to do your part you handicap yourself as well as the others who have paid their share from which you already have received benefits. You cannot afford to let the other renunciants, your attorney and the Committee down. You owe a duty to the Committee, your attorney and to every renunciant in the mass suits to pay your share of the costs, fees and expenses.

If you have any sense of fairness, justice and pride you will pay your share promptly. We feel certain that you do not wish to appear to be ungrateful or to evade a just obligation. You cannot afford to let the rest of the renunciants in the lawsuit know that you haven't paid your share.

It has become absolutely necessary for the Committee to discontinue its efforts to assist you in recovering your citizenship unless you are willing to stand your part of the financial obligation. It will be impossible for Mr. Collins to continue to represent you as your attorney unless you pay your part.

If you refuse to pay your share it probably will become necessary for Mr. Collins to stop representing you or to dismiss you from the lawsuit. If you are dismissed you will acquire the status of an alien in the United States. In such an event you will be required to register as an alien with the immigration authorities when the Walter-McCarran Act, already passed by Congress, goes into effect on the first of the coming year and thereafter you will have to be fingerprinted and report periodically to the immigration service and be kept under its surveillance. The stigma of disloyalty arising from your renunciation probably will remain with you if your renunciation is not cancelled and you will not be able to exercise any of the rights and privileges of U.S. citizenship.

This letter is the Committee's final appeal to you and, in consequence, is sent to you by registered mail. If you value U.S. citizenship you should do something about it now while you still have a chance. If you are willing to pay your part you should do so immediately. You owe an unpaid balance of \$ 275.00 on your contribution. You should have a remittance drawn payable to your attorney, Wayne M. Collins, and send it to the Tule Lake Defense Committee's office. However, if you don't value citizenship and are not willing to pay your share of the costs, fees and expenses and you wish the Committee to stop helping you then the Committee suggests that you date and sign the enclosed form and send it to the Committee promptly.

Tule Lake Defense Committee

By: 

御 通 知

(英文書簡も同封致します)

ツール・レイク・ディフエンス・コミッテイーは、過去六ヶ月の間に二回、英語と日本語で書いた通知書をあなたへ送り、市民権回復訴訟について、あなたの立場を知らせました。また、地方別に會合を開いて、経過を報告すると共に、残された仕事について説明しました。その上、委員の人が個人的にこのケースについて説明してあなたの協力を求めました。

カリンス辯護士は、あなたたちの希望によつて、總ての市民権離脱者のために六ヶ年間自分の利益を無視して働いてこられました。その努力が報いられ相當の成果が上つてあります。即ち、カリンス辯護士のお蔭で、離脱者は一人残らず收容所から釋放されました。あなたもその一人です。日本へ行つた人々は自ら選んでそうしたのでした。日本へ行きたくなかつた人々の送還を防ぎ止めたのはカリンス辯護士でした。カリンス氏はまた、千二百廿八名の市民権回復に成功しました。そう云う譯で、あなたもカリンス氏に恩恵を受けている一人であります。

そしてあなたは、控訴院によつて再開を命令されたケースの一人です。カリンス氏はいま、あなたのケースを初め、再開されたすべてのケースの決定的な處理を得るために政府の辯護士たちと交渉しています。あなたは、その交渉の結果、またはそれが駄目だつたら、個人ヒヤリングによつて、市民権をとり戻すよいチャンスと興えられているのです。たとえ法庭でヒアリングにかけられても、あなたの市民権拋棄は威迫によるものであつたという控訴院の推定があるので強味がある譯です。個人ケースになつた場合、検事總長は、あなたは自發的に市民権を拋棄したのだという證明によつて、この推定を覆えそうと試みる事が出来ます。しかし、たとえ政府の法律家たちが證據を持ち出しても、カリンス氏は、あなたの協力があれば、その證據をひつくりかえして、あなたの市民権が回復されるようにすることが出来るでせう。

然しながら、この訴訟の手數料その他の費用の割當額を持つてくれなかつたら、カリンス氏は引續いてあなたの辯護士としてあなたを代表することができないのです。若しこの訴訟に勝利を得たいとお考えでしたら、あなたは担當額を引受けるべきです。というのは、カリンス辯護士を通して市民権を回復できる可能性は大きいからです。

仕事をしたら誰でもその報酬を期待します。また品物を買つたり、他人のために働いたり、費用をかけた場合には、辨濟を受けるのは普通です。あなた

の辯護士もそうした支拂いを受けないであなたのために仕事を續けることはできないのだということを知るべきです。

ディフエンス・コミッテイーも六ヶ年に亘つてあなたたちのために仕事をしてきました。それは、市民権離脱者はすべて、政府から酷い待遇を受けたと信ずるからです。

あなたは、まだ担當額を支拂つていない者の一人です。他の人々が拂つてくれたお蔭で得をしているのです。これから他の人達の費用で只乗りは許されないのです。若しあなたが、割當額を支拂うことを拒否されるようでしたら、カリンス氏はあなたの代辯をすることを辭退し、この訴訟からあなたの名前を削除することになるでせう。この訴訟から除名されたら、あなたは米國で外國人となり、ウォルター・マツカラ新移民歸化法が發効した後は、外人として移民局に登録し、來年から指紋をとられ定期定期に移民局に手續をとらねばならないでせう。そして常に監視されることになるのです。市民権拋棄による不忠誠の烙印は、離脱が取消されない限り何時までも残り、あなたは米國市民権に伴う権利と恩恵を受けることができないでせう。

この通知はディフエンス・コミッテイーの最後の訴えです。だから大事をとつて、書留郵便で送つていきます。若し市民権を價值あるものと考えられるようでしたら、回復の手段を講ずる機會のある中に、適當の措置をとられるよう勸告します。

若しあなたの割當額を拂うことができましたら、羅府南サンビドロ街一二四番のディフエンス・コミッテイーを直ちにお送り下さい。

だが若し、市民権は大切だと思はず、割當額を担當できないと言われるのであれば、同封の英文書式に、日付けと署名を書き入れてすぐ送り返して下さい。なおその英文書式の内容は、『以下に署名の者は、團體訴訟第二五二九四番及び第二五二九五番の原告中の一人であるが、私に關する限り茲に、市民権離脱取消し及び市民権回復に關する手續さについて今後ツール・レイク・ディフエンス・コミッテイーの責任を解除するものである』という意味のものです。

十月廿五日

Room 215, 124 So. San Pedro St.
Los Angeles 12, Calif. MI 4728

ツール・レイク・ディフエンス・コミッテイー

COMMITTEE

T. AKUNE
A. HAYASHIDA
Y. HONDA
K. IKEDA
Y. KAKU
L. KATAOKA
J. KIMURA
Y. KIYOHRO
T. KONO
T. KOSUGI
M. MATSUMOTO
K. MATSUOKA
K. MORISHIGE
T. NAKAMURA
I. NAMEKAWA
R. NARIMATSU
T. OBATAKE
H. OKITA

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

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

COMMITTEE

M. SASAKI
Y. SHIBATA
I. SHIMIZU
R. SHIRAISHI
T. SHONO
K. TAKAHASHI
M. YEGO
H. TAKETAYA
H. TAKEUCHI
M. TOYOTA
G. TSUETAKE
H. UCHIDA
B. WATANABE
M. YAMAICHI
T. YAMAMOTO
M. UEDA
K. UYENO

....., 1952

TO THE TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE:

The undersigned, one of the party plaintiffs in the mass equity Consolidated Suits No. 25294 and No. 25295, hereby releases the Tule Lake Defense Committee from any further responsibilities in connection with the proceeding to have his individual renunciation of U.S. citizenship cancelled and his U.S. citizenship restored.

.....
(Signature of renunciants)

COMMITTEE

A. HAYASHIDA
Y. HONDA
K. IKEDA
Y. KAKU
L. KATAOKA
J. KIMURA
Y. KIYOHIRO
T. KONO
T. KOSUGI
M. MATSUMOTO
K. MATSUOKA
K. MORISHIGE
T. NAKAMURA
I. NAMEKAWA
R. NARIMATSU
T. OBATAKE

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

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

October 29, 1952

COMMITTEE

H. OKITA
M. SASAKI
Y. SHIBATA
I. SHIMIZU
R. SHIRAISHI
T. SHONO
K. TAKAHASHI
M. YEGO
H. TAKETAYA
H. TAKEUCHI
M. TOYOTA
G. TSUETAKE
H. UCHIDA
B. WATANABE
M. YAMAICHI
T. YAMAMOTO

DEAR COMMITTEEMEN:

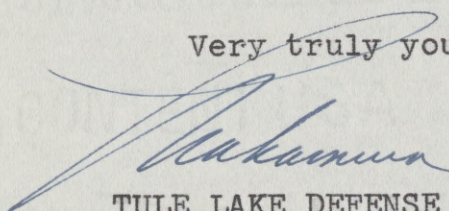
We are enclosing for your references the Japanese and English letters mailed to all the unpaid members within the mass suit.

All the committee's letters were mailed via Registered Mail Return Receipt Requested.

Also there is enclosed the copy of the letters mailed by Mr. Collins.

We are now making the final appeal to the renunciants, and we shall thank you to furnish any informations to the renunciants in your respective district that this is their last opportunity.

Very truly yours,



TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE

T. AKUNE
A. HAYASHIDA
Y. HONDA
K. IKEDA
Y. KAKU
L. KATAOKA
J. KIMURA
Y. KIYOHRO
T. KONO
T. KOSUGI
M. MATSUMOTO
K. MATSUOKA
K. MORISHIGE
T. NAKAMURA
I. NAMEKAWA
R. NARIMATSU
T. OBATAKE
H. OKITA

MONTHLY STATEMENT

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

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

Michigan 4728

October 31, 1952

COMMITTEE

M. SASAKI
Y. SHIBATA
I. SHIMIZU
R. SHIRAISHI
T. SHONO
K. TAKAHASHI
M. YEGO
H. TAKETAYA
H. TAKEUCHI
M. TOYOTA
G. TSUETAKE
H. UCHIDA
B. WATANABE
M. YAMAICHI
T. YAMAMOTO
M. UEDA
K. UYENO

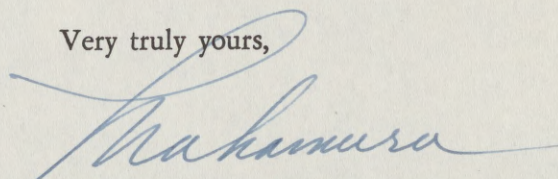
Miyuki Yamamoto
Rt. 3 Box 567
Fresno, Calif.

Dear Sir:

Your remaining balance owed to this group for your continued participation in Consolidated Suit No. 25294-5 is \$ 100.00.

Please make your remittances payable to Wayne M. Collins, and mail it to this office.

Very truly yours,



TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

P.S. Enclosed please find a copy of the letters furnished to all the unpaid members. Inasmuch as we desire to complete the collections by the end of this year, we shall thank you to remit your remaining balance as soon as possible.

COMMITTEE

T. AKUNE
A. HAYASHIDA
Y. HONDA
K. IKEDA
Y. KAKU
L. KATAOKA
J. KIMURA
Y. KIYOHIO
T. KONO
T. KOSUGI
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T. OBATAKE
H. OKITA

COMMITTEE

M. SASAKI
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T. YAMAMOTO
M. UEDA
K. UYENO

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

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

November 5, 1952

On May 22, 1952, the Tule Lake Defense Committee wrote and notified you of the status of your suit to cancel your renunciation of U.S. citizenship. It informed you of the progress made and of what still has to be done. It asked for your prompt cooperation to bring the cases to a successful conclusion.

At your request Mr. Collins has worked unselfishly for you and all of the renunciants for six successive years. His efforts have been crowned with considerable success. The renunciants who went to Japan with their parents did so voluntarily. Every renunciant who stayed in the United States was liberated from detention by him. He prevented the Government from sending any of them to Japan. He also succeeded in restoring the U.S. citizenship of 1228 renunciants. You owe him a debt of gratitude you never can extinguish.

You are among those whose cases were ordered reopened by the Court of Appeals. He is negotiating with government attorneys for a conclusive disposition of your case and all the reopened ones. You stand a very good chance of recovering your citizenship through his negotiations and, if not, then through an individual court hearing. Even in a court hearing you would have the advantage of the Court of Appeals' declared presumption that your renunciation was caused by duress. The Attorney General can try to overcome that presumption by proof that you renounced voluntarily. But even if the government lawyers can introduce any such evidence Mr. Collins may be able to overcome that proof and restore your citizenship provided you cooperate with him, however, he cannot continue to represent you unless you contribute your share of the costs, fees and expenses. If you wish to prevail you must do your part. Your chance of recovering your U.S. citizenship through him by negotiation or by separate hearing is excellent.

If he is unable to negotiate a cancellation of your renunciation you will be given an opportunity to have a court hearing on affidavits and depositions without appearing personally in court or, if you wish, he will see that you have an opportunity to return to the United States for your hearing. He will see that a U.S. consul issues you a certificate of identity so you can return for such a purpose. In the meantime, if Japanese law requires aliens in Japan to register as aliens you should register yourself there as an alien who claims to be a U.S. citizen.

You expect to be paid for any work you do, any goods you sell or any services you render and to be reimbursed for any expenses your own work requires you to lay out. You must realize that your attorney cannot continue to render you services without like payment.

The Committee has helped you for the past six years. It has nothing to gain for itself. It has worked unceasingly for your interest without profit to its members. It has done this because it was convinced that all the renunciants had received a raw deal from the government. It has advised and assisted Mr. Collins.

You are one of the few who have not yet paid your share. You have benefited by what others have paid. You cannot expect to take a free ride at their expense. You cannot afford to shirk your financial responsibility. You must pay your way so that these cases can be carried on promptly to conclusion not only for yourself but for the others who have paid their way. If you fail to do your part you handicap yourself as well as the others who have paid their share from which you already have received benefits.

You cannot afford to shirk your financial obligation. You cannot afford to let the other renunciants, your attorney and the Committee down. You owe a duty to the Committee members, to your attorney and to every renunciant in the mass suits to pay your share of the costs, fees and expenses.

If you have any sense of fairness, justice and pride you will pay your share promptly. We feel certain that you do not wish to appear to be ungrateful or to evade a just obligation. You cannot afford to let the rest of the renunciants in the lawsuit know that you haven't paid your share.

It has become absolutely necessary for the Committee to discontinue its efforts to assist you in recovering your citizenship unless you are willing to stand your part of the financial obligation. It will be impossible for Mr. Collins to continue to represent you as your attorney unless you pay your part.

If you refuse to pay your share it probably will become necessary for Mr. Collins to stop representing you or to dismiss you from the lawsuit. If you are dismissed you will acquire the status of an alien insofar as U.S. law is concerned. The stigma of disloyalty arising from your renunciation probably will remain with you if your renunciation is not cancelled and you will not be able to exercise any of the rights and privileges of U.S. citizenship.

The Committee appeals to you to act now. If you value U.S. citizenship you should do something about it now while you still have the chance. If you are willing to pay your part you should do so immediately. You now can transmit funds through any bank in Japan. If you haven't enough funds on hand you should contact your relatives or friends in the United States to help pay your share. The unpaid balance you should contribute is \$300.00. All checks and money orders should be made payable to Wayne M. Collins and be mailed to the office of the Committee. Act. Now.

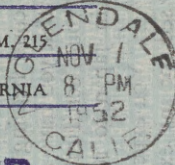
Tule Lake Defense Committee

By: 

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

124 S. SAN PEDRO ST., RM. 215

LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA



AIR LETTER

VIA AIR MAIL

PAR AVION

RETOUR

Tomiko Nakama
10 Shimizu-sho, Tanoura-so
Kagoshima-shi, Japan

INCONNU

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

FIRST FOLD



SECOND FOLD

INCONNU

COMMITTEE

T. AKUNE
A. HAYASHIDA
Y. HONDA
K. IKEDA
Y. KAKU
L. KATAOKA
J. KIMURA
Y. KIYOHIO
T. KONO
T. KOSUGI
M. MATSUMOTO
K. MATSUOKA
K. MORISHIGE
T. NAKAMURA
I. NAMEKAWA
R. NARIMATSU
T. OBATAKE
H. OKITA

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

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

November 18, 1952

COMMITTEE

M. SASAKI
Y. SHIBATA
I. SHIMIZU
R. SHIRAISHI
T. SHONO
K. TAKAHASHI
M. YEGO
H. TAKETAYA
H. TAKEUCHI
M. TOYOTA
G. TSUETAKE
H. UCHIDA
B. WATANABE
M. YAMAICHI
T. YAMAMOTO
M. UEDA
K. UYENO

Dear Sir:

The Committee has been informed by your attorney Wayne M. Collins that a certified copy of the conclusive "ORDER, JUDGMENT AND DECREE EXECUTING MANDATE OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT" in mass equity suits entitled Abo, et al. and Furuya, et al., versus McGranery, et al., Consolidated No. 25294 in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, Southern Division, which forever cancelled your renunciation and declared you to be a U.S. citizen has been delivered to you.

At your request Mr. Collins worked unceasingly for you and all of the renunciants for six successive years. His efforts were crowned with complete success for you. The renunciants who went to Japan with their parents did so vountarily. Every renunciant who remained in the United States was liberated from detention by him. He prevented the government from sending any of these to Japan. He also succeeded in restoring U.S. citizenship to you. He removed the stigma of disloyalty which attached to your renunciation. Except for him you would still be treated as an alien, be denied all the rights of citizenship, be forced to be fingerprinted and register as an alien and be compelled to report periodically to the immigration authorities. You owe him a debt of gratitude you never can repay.

You expect to be paid for any work you do, any goods you sell or services you render and to be reimbursed for any expenses your own work requires you to lay out. You must realize that your attorney could not afford to render you services without like payment.

The Committee has helped you for the past six years. It had nothing to gain for itself or its members. It worked unceasingly for your best interests without profit to its members. It did this because its members were convinced that all the renunciants had received a raw deal from the government. It advised you and assisted Mr. Collins.

You are one of the few who have not yet paid your share. You have benefited by what others have paid. You cannot expect to take a free ride at their expense. You cannot afford to shirk your financial responsibility. You must pay your way so that the cases of those less fortunate than you can be carried on promptly to conclusion. If you fail to do so you handicap the others who have borne their share of the financial burden. You have no right to profit by what others, less fortunate than you, have paid.

You cannot afford to shirk your financial obligation. You cannot afford to let the other renunciants, your attorney and the Committee down. You owe a duty to the Committee members, to your attorney and to every renunciant in the mass suits to pay your share of the costs, fees and expenses for the extraordinary services rendered by Mr. Collins which have benefited you so much.

If you have any sense of fairness, justice and pride you will pay your share promptly. We feel certain that you do not wish to appear to be ungrateful or to evade a just obligation. You cannot afford to let the rest of the renunciants in the lawsuit know that you haven't paid your share.

The unpaid balance of your contribution to this cause amounts to \$300.00. You should pay this immediately. You should have your check or money order made payable to Wayne M. Collins and send it to the office of the Committee without delay. We wish to point out to you that if you are not willing to meet your share of the financial burden your attorney has the right to compel you to pay not only your part of the costs and expenses laid out for this stupendous litigation but also a reasonable attorney's fee which should be substantial in amount and to sue you to collect it. We believe you will avoid embarrassment to yourself if you make your contribution immediately.

Very truly yours,

Tule Lake Defense Committee

By: 

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

124 S. SAN PEDRO ST., RM. 215

LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA

NOV 20
9:30 AM
1952
CALIF



AIR LETTER

FORWARD TO
RET. TO U.S.

VIA AIR MAIL

PAR AVION

Masue Mae Takeda
c/o Mr. James K. Sato
~~Kyoto Fu, C.I.C.~~
APO 301 c/o PM
San Francisco, Calif.

No record
8 Dec 52

No Record
APO 3
7 Dec 52

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

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

FIRST FOLD



SECOND FOLD

COMMITTEE

A. HAYASHIDA
Y. HONDA
K. IKEDA
Y. KAKU
L. KATAOKA
J. KIMURA
Y. KIYOHRO
T. KONO
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I. NAMEKAWA
R. NARIMATSU
T. OBATAKE

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

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

November 18, 1952

COMMITTEE

H. OKITA
M. SASAKI
Y. SHIBATA
I. SHIMIZU
R. SHIRAISHI
T. SHONO
K. TAKAHASHI
M. YEGO
H. TAKETAYA
H. TAKEUCHI
M. TOYOTA
G. TSUETAKE
H. UCHIDA
B. WATANABE
M. YAMAICHI
T. YAMAMOTO

•
Herny Suenari Inami
589 N. 3rd St.
San Jose, Calif.

Dear Sir:

On previous occasions you have signified your desire to pay your remaining balance owed to the group in an installment payments.

Inasmuch as we desire to complete the collections of all the outstanding account during this fiscal year, we shall thank you to remit your remaining balance of \$ 150.00 at your earliest convenience.

Please make your remittances payable to Wayne M. Collins, and mail it to this office.

Very truly yours,

I. Nakamura

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

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

Telephone: Garfield 1-1218

December 23, 1952

Dear Committeemen:

By reason of the Walter-McCarran Act, a new law which has been passed by Congress, and which goes into effect Dec. 24, 1952, it is necessary that all renunciants whose citizenship has not yet been restored must register and be fingerprinted at the nearest or any U.S. Immigration Office for their own protection.

I am enclosing a sample copy of the letter dated Dec. 24, 1952, which I am mailing to each renunciant-plaintiff in the mass suits whose case is still active. This letter explains in detail how each is to register under the new law on or before Jan. 23, 1953, if he has not already registered under the Alien Registration Act of 1940 and is not in possession of an alien registration "T-Number" Certificate, Receipt or Card.

In addition thereto, between Jan. 1, 1953, and Jan. 31, 1953, each renunciant-plaintiff whose case is still active must go to the nearest or any Post Office (or Office of the Immigration Service) and fill out an "Annual Address Report Form I-53". This form must be made out and delivered there. It cannot be mailed.

Thereafter if a renunciant whose case is still active changes his address he must within 10 days of such a change go to the nearest or any Post Office (or Office of the Immigration Service) and fill out a change of address form (Form AR-11), sign it, place a stamp on it and mail it to the Department of Justice.

To facilitate registration under protest I have prepared the printed protest form which is entitled "FORM TO BE ATTACHED AS A SUPPLEMENT TO ALIEN REGISTRATION FORM". I am sending two copies of this protest form to each renunciant whose case still is active. Each of them is to date, sign and insert his or her address thereon and file one of them with the Immigration registration officer at the time he or she registers. This protest form must be filed at the time of registration. The other copy is to be returned to me with a statement written thereon showing the date and place the person registered.

It is essential that each renunciant whose case is still active register under this new law and file the protest form so that the Attorney General will have a record that the registrant claims to be an American citizen and that he registers only for his own protection and under protest.

I am sending you a few extra copies of my letter dated December 24, 1952, and also a few extra copies of the printed protest form for you to have on hand in case any of the renunciant-plaintiffs on the active list who are in your vicinity need extra copies.

Very truly yours,

W.M. Collins

Copy to:

1. Tule Lake Defense Committee
2. Harry Takeuchi
3. Takeshi Kosugi
4. Hike Yego
5. Masaru Yamaichi
6. Roger Narimatsu
7. Arata Hayashida
8. Ben Watanabe
9. Yasu Honda
10. Kamei Ikeda
11. Minoru Matsumoto
12. Mikio Toyota

WAYNE M. COLLINS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
MILLS TOWER, 220 BUSH STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA

AIR MAIL



Tule Lake Defense Committee
124 South San Pedro St. Room 215
Los Angeles 12, California

WAYNE M. COLLINS
Attorney-at-Law
MILLS TOWER, 220 BUSH STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA
TELEPHONE: GARFIELD 1-1218

December 24, 1952

Dear Renunciant-Plaintiff:

YOU ARE REQUIRED TO REGISTER UNDER THE NEW ALIEN
REGISTRATION LAW FOR YOUR OWN PROTECTION.

Inasmuch as your renunciation of U. S. citizenship has not yet been cancelled and your citizenship, therefore, still is in doubt, *you must register and be fingerprinted, under protest, on or before January 23, 1953*, at the office of the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service in the city or town nearest your place of residence *unless you already have done so and already have an alien registration "T-Number" Certificate, Receipt or Card which proves you registered.* (In the smaller towns these offices usually are situated in the Post Office Building).

This step has been necessitated because of the enactment by Congress of the Walter-McCarran Act which became effective at 12:01 A.M. on December 24, 1952. The enactment of this new law was opposed as being bad and oppressive law by President Truman but it was passed by Congress over his veto. The JACL was in favor of its passage.

In order to show and have a record that you register and submit to being fingerprinted as though you were an alien and *to prove that you do so under protest but for your own protection, you must tell the registration officer at the time you register the following facts:—*

(1) *That you do not believe you are subject to registration and fingerprinting as an alien but that, for your own protection, you are registering and being fingerprinted and hereafter will notify the Attorney General, in writing, of your current address and of any change of your address;* (2) *that you deny that you are an alien and* (3) *that you claim to be a U. S. citizen by birth.*

It is important for you to tell the registration officer the above three (3) facts verbally at the time you register and I advise you to do it without fail. He will make a note on the registration form (either on his Form I-94C or AR-2 or I-94-AR) to the effect that you doubt the necessity for your registration but that you register for your own protection. *You should also deliver to him at that time the written protest form I am enclosing for you to fill out and sign which contains a complete explanation why you submit to registration.* It is entitled "Form to Be Attached As A Supplement To Alien Registration Form". He will attach this as a Supplement to your registration form. It may be that he will accept this written protest form from you without requiring you to state your protest verbally.

You may also tell him the following facts, if you wish, but it may not be necessary for you so to do because the written form I am enclosing for you to fill out and deliver to the registration officer contains a complete explanation why you submit to registration. These facts are as follows: (a) that, under coercion and duress, you executed a purported application for renunciation and renounced U. S. nationality, under the provisions of Title 8 U. S. Code, Section 801(i), during the late war while you were illegally detained in a U. S. War Relocation Center and held in duress by authority of the U. S. Government; (b) that you are a party plaintiff in mass class equity suits, Consolidated Nos. 25294-5 entitled Abo et al., versus McGranery, et al., and Furuya, et al., versus McGranery, et al., presently pending in the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of California, Southern Division, at San Francisco, California, brought to have your renunciation application, your purported renunciation and the order of the Attorney General approving your renunciation invalidated and voided as the product of fear induced by coercion and duress and for contravening the U. S. Constitution; (c) that you assert and claim that you did not become, by reason of your said purported renunciation, so made, either an "alien", a "foreigner" or a "stateless" person; (d) that you claim and assert that your renunciation is invalid and void; and (e) that you assert and claim you still are a national and citizen of the United States by birth.

By registering you will prevent any possibility of a charge of a violation of the provisions of this new immigration law being brought against you and thereby prevent any possible criminal penalties from being imposed upon you under this Act.

To make doubly certain that you, under protest, register under this law for your own protection, I am enclosing two forms entitled "Form To Be Attached As A Supplement To Alien Registration Form" for you to sign. You should date, and sign and write your present address on them. *Then deliver one to the registration*

officer at the time you register. Be sure you deliver it to him and leave it with him. You should sign and return the copy to me, fully made up and showing thereon the date and place where you registered so that I shall have a true and correct copy thereof in my files for future reference and record purposes. *Don't delay—Register promptly.*

Next, *within 30 days from January 1, 1953*, that is to say, *on or before January 31, 1953*, you must notify the Attorney General of the United States, in writing, of your current address (and supply him with such additional information as he may require). This notification will be made on a form called an "Annual Address Report Form I-53". You must go to the nearest Post Office (or office of the Immigration Service but preferably the post office), ask for such a form and there fill it out and deliver it to the Post Office agent or Immigration officer. *You cannot mail this notice—you are required to deliver it in person there.* This particular form of notice satisfies the requirements of Section 265 of the Walter-McCarran Act and also a similar requirement under the Internal Security Act of 1950. You must get such a form from the Post Office nearest you, *fill it out there and deliver it there to the postal authorities.* (You may also obtain such a notice from the office of the U. S. Immigration Service nearest to you and there fill it out and deliver it but it is easier for you to obtain it from the Post Office nearest you). Whether you already have registered under the Alien Registration Act of 1940 and now are in possession of an Alien Registration "T-Number" Certificate, Receipt or Card or whether you now register for the first time under this new law, *you must go to the nearest Post Office, fill out, and deliver this "Annual Address Report Form I-53" on or before January 31, 1953.*

Further, thereafter you must notify the Attorney General, in writing, of each change of address you thereafter may have within ten (10) days after you change your address. You can obtain the notification form (Form AR-11) from the Post Office or the office of the U. S. Immigration Service nearest you, and then fill it out, date and sign it, *place a postage stamp on it and mail it* to the Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 19th and East Capitol Streets, NE, Washington 25, D. C., to whom it is addressed. That will constitute notice to the Attorney General who is head of the Department of Justice and also of the Immigration Service of any change in your address.

If you have any doubt as to the time, place or manner of registering and of protesting you can obtain information and assistance from my office, or from a committeeman of the Tule Lake Defense Committee who is nearest your place of residence, viz.:

- (1) TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE, 124 South San Pedro Street, Room 215, Los Angeles 12, California, telephone Michigan 4728;
- (2) HARRY TAKEUCHI, Rt. 9, Box 557-A, Fresno, California, telephone, after 5:00 P.M., Fresno 67596;
- (3) TAKESHI KOSUGI, Rt. 2, Box 86, Tracy, California;
- (4) HIKE YEGO, P.O. Box 218, Penryn, California;
- (5) MASARU YAMAICHI, Rt. 6, Box 208, San Jose, Calif.;
- (6) ROGER NARIMATSU, 5509 So. Blackstone Ave., Chicago 37, Illinois;
- (7) ARATA HAYASHIDA, 1232 S. California St., Stockton, California;
- (8) BEN WATANABE, Route 6, Box 326, Stockton, California;
- (9) YASU HONDA, 1027 Yale Street, Sacramento, California;
- (10) KAMEI IKEDA, 123 N. Sacramento St., Lodi, California;
- (11) MINORU MATSUMOTO, 215 Gregory Lane, Concord, Calif.;
- (12) MIKIO TOYOTA, P.O. Box 634, Isleton, California.

REPORT ON PROGRESS OF LAWSUITS

In the Tomoya Kawakita treason case the U. S. Supreme Court declared that a child born in the United States of Japanese parents is a U. S. citizen by our law and also is a Japanese citizen according to the basic law of Japan. This means that unless you or your parents took steps to renounce and renounced and repudiated Japanese citizenship in a legal manner and form recognized by Japanese law you had Japanese citizenship as well as U. S. citizenship at the time of your renunciation of U. S. citizenship, that is to say, you then had dual nationality. In consequence, if your Japanese citizenship had not been renounced before your renunciation of U. S. citizenship was approved, *and provided it is not finally invalidated by a court judgment*, you then lost U. S. nationality but retained your Japanese nationality. In such an event you thereupon became a Japanese national who had a permanent residence in the United States. In consequence, you were classified by the Attorney General as an "alien enemy" until the peace treaty with Japan was entered into and ratified in 1952 and since then as an "alien" or "stateless" person entitled to permanent residence here. However, if you never had Japanese nationality or that nationality had been renounced you became a legally resident "alien" or "stateless" person in the U. S. unless your renunciation of U. S. nationality is cancelled by a court.

Regardless of what you may have said or done in the past or while interned or at your renunciation or mitigation hearing, and regardless of what others may have said about you, and regardless of whether you are a Kibei, or were a member of the Hoshi Dan, Seinen Dan or Joshi Dan, and regardless whether or not you once asked to be sent to Japan and regardless whether you once were viewed as a trouble maker in camp and were interned at Bismarck, Santa Fe or Crystal City, and regardless of how you answered questions 27 and 28, you still stand a good chance of having your renunciation cancelled and of recovering U. S. citizenship through my negotiations or by court judgment. Don't listen to any gossip or rumors to the contrary.

Ever since the conclusive judgment of May 29, 1952, was entered in the U. S. District Court cancelling some 1228 renunciations and re-opening the causes as to the remainder of the plaintiffs in the mass equity suits I have negotiated with lawyers of the Justice Department with a view to obtaining an agreement as to the methods and means of a final disposition of the active cases. It is my opinion that you stand a good chance of recovering your citizenship through these negotiations. However, if I am not successful for you in these negotiations you still will have the right to an individual court hearing which can be determined on affidavits and depositions without you appearing personally in court or, if you wish, you can appear in court personally and with witnesses and give testimony. Even in a court hearing you will have the advantage of the Court of Appeals' declared legal presumption that your renunciation was caused by coercion. In any event I still am carrying on negotiations which, I hope, eventually may result in the restoration of your citizenship without a court hearing.

During the pendency of these negotiations the government lawyers tried to have the mass equity cases dismissed on motions made by the Attorney General and other defendants. On Nov. 26, 1952, however, U. S. District Judge Louis E. Goodman denied their motions to dismiss the suits and granted my motion to join 160 additional renunciants as parties plaintiff in Abo, et al., v. McGranery, et al., No. 25294. Although they may adopt other tactics in an effort to defeat the cases I believe the Justice Department lawyers now will endeavor to reach some agreement with me on the disposition of the active cases. I will inform you by letter of the final results of these negotiations.

One Japanese language paper has published articles stating that all persons who renounced U. S. citizenship while under 21 years of age automatically had their citizenship restored by reason of the conclusive judgment entered in favor of those specifically named minors who were in our mass equity suits. Such, however, is not true. The written renunciation of a minor is presumed to be valid on its face and is voidable only by a decree of a court of competent jurisdiction. It is likely, however, that neither the Justice Department nor any federal agency again will assert that the renunciation of a person under 21 years of age is valid. The reason for this is that if a person who was a minor at the time of renunciation and who was not a party plaintiff in our suits were to sue the Attorney General independently in a U. S. District Court to cancel his renunciation or to establish his citizenship such a person would win his suit because of the authority and precedent established by the conclusive judgment in our mass suits, provided, however, that the government did not raise the defense of "laches" to his suit. Laches means that a person is barred from suing because he failed to file suit within a reasonable period of time. Such a renunciant, however, still could join our mass equity suits because the order granting a motion to join, under Rule 15 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, probably dates his remedy back to Nov. 13, 1945, the original date of the filing of the mass suits—and this probably deprives the defense of laches of efficacy.

One Japanese language paper also has published articles stating that renunciants are eligible to become naturalized, that is to say, to become citizens through naturalization proceedings. However, the naturalization laws primarily are designed to enable persons who are aliens (not renunciants whose status is undetermined) to become naturalized citizens. Further, the fact that the Attorney General still asserts that you renounced citizenship voluntarily during the war for disloyal reasons and still contests your right to cancel that renunciation is suggestive that he would contest any petition you might file for naturalization, refer the petition to a court and compel you to have a hearing thereon. Further, it is likely the Attorney General would take the view that by applying for naturalization a renunciant thereby admits he renounced voluntarily for disloyal reasons and thereupon became an alien and, therefore, would be more inclined to contest his application for naturalization in a court.

Very truly yours,

Wayne M. Collins

P.S.—A complete translation of this letter in the Japanese language will be mailed to you by me on January 5, 1953.