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PRINTED & FORM LETTERS

1954

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1954

FORM LETTER -- Asking for receipts. WMC's Personal Accounts

Gentlemen:

Enclosed find my check in the sum of \$ _____.
I would thank you to send me a receipt for the said sum.

Very truly yours,

1954

Re: Porter Estate
Administration Expenses

Gentlemen:

Enclosed find check in the sum of
\$ _____. Please send receipt to
Wayne M. Collins, executor, Estate of
Bruce Porter, deceased, in the enclosed
self-addressed envelope.

Very truly yours,

Enc.

Printed Letter re Program
for administrative Relief.

WAYNE M. COLLINS Sent to Japan Renunciants.
Attorney-at-Law (Encloses Affidavit forms;
MILLS TOWER, 220 BUSH STREET Outline; Memo)
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA
TELEPHONE: GARFIELD 1-1218

January _____, 1954.

Dear Plaintiff-Renunciator:

After prolonged negotiations with the Justice Department a program for administrative relief has been decided upon to be followed by the plaintiffs in the mass class equity suits Nos. 25294-5 pending in the U. S. District Court in San Francisco before resorting to individual court hearings. This program will enable you to return to the United States either on (1) a Passport or (2) upon a Certificate of Identity, as hereinafter explained.

Enclosed find a printed set of five (5) identical forms of an "Affidavit" to be used by you as a plaintiff in said suits. The extra white sheets of paper enclosed are for your use in case there is insufficient space on the affidavit forms for your answers.

Fill out these forms fully and truthfully, *in your own words*, either in typewriting or in ink, preferably in typewriting. Each is to be signed by you but *only the original one of them* is to be sworn to by you before a U. S. Consular Officer in Japan or before a Japanese officer in your locality who, by the law of Japan, is authorized to administer oaths. If you swear to it before such a Japanese officer you then must send it to the nearest U. S. Consular Office in Japan requesting that the authority of the Japanese officer to administer the oath be certified by the U. S. Consul and that it be returned to you.

Thereafter, you should send to me as promptly as possible the original and three copies of the Affidavit in the envelope which is enclosed and addressed to me. (Write your name and address on the envelope in the spaces provided.) *You are to keep one copy of the Affidavit in your possession for future reference.* I will examine the affidavits and if I find them to be in proper order I shall file the original affidavit and three copies with the U. S. Attorney in San Francisco for processing through the Justice Department and the State Department in Washington, D. C., and keep one copy in my files.

How You Can Return On a U. S. Passport.

Thereafter, if the Justice Department is satisfied with the affidavit and is convinced that you renounced U. S. citizenship as a result of duress or coercion and that you were not disloyal to the U. S. it will withdraw the offer of proof it made against you in the mass suits. Thereupon it will send a letter to the State Department (Passport Division), Washington, D. C., clearing you and will send me a copy of it which I will forward to you. Thereupon you should promptly present the copy of such transmittal letter to a U. S. Consul in Japan along with an application which you can obtain from his office for a U. S. passport. Thereafter you will be issued a U. S. passport by the Consul (provided you have not committed an act of expatriation while in Japan) and thereupon you can return to the U. S. without being required to fill out the special affidavit the State Department heretofore has required of renunciators. (If a U. S. passport is granted you can bring your children with you to the U. S. even if they were born in Japan because they will be deemed to be U. S. citizens. In the event your spouse is an alien he or she can come to the U. S. on a "non-quota immigrant visa" which can be obtained by applying to a U. S. Consul.)

If you are cleared by the Justice Department through the procedure above-outlined a judgment can be entered in the mass suits in your favor declaring you to be a U. S. citizen and cancelling your renunciation. If

you are not cleared in the above-described manner by the Justice Department the affidavits I file on your behalf will be returned to me and you will be required to have an individual court trial. In such an event the affidavits will not be used against you at your trial.

How You Can Return On a Certificate of Identity.

If you are in a hurry to return to the U. S. you do not have to wait for clearance by the Justice Department and you do not have to wait for the issuance of a U. S. passport. You can apply immediately to a U. S. Consul in Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe or Fukuoka for a "Certificate of Identity" to enable you to return to the U. S. for your individual trial. You can apply for such a certificate even if a U. S. Consul heretofore has refused to issue you a U. S. passport. However, if you return to the U. S. on such a certificate and the Justice Department does not finally clear you and the Court decides against you in your individual trial by holding that your renunciation of U. S. citizenship was voluntary and was not caused by duress or coercion you would be deemed to be an alien or resident of Japan and would have to return to Japan. (It is doubtful that the issuance of such a certificate to you would enable you to bring an alien spouse or a Japan born child with you to the U. S. You can consult the Consul's office as to this.)

The Justice Department has certified your name as a plaintiff in the mass equity suits to the State Department (Passport Division), Washington, D. C. Copies of the lists containing the names of the plaintiffs in Japan, including yours, have been forwarded to the U. S. Consuls in Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe and Fukuoka. In consequence, if you file an application for a "Certificate of Identity" your application can be acted upon promptly.)

A *Certificate of Identity* will be issued to you if the investigation conducted by the consular service convinces the State Department that you contend in good faith in the mass equity suits that you renounced U. S. citizenship as a result of duress or coercion. However, the U. S. Consul will refuse to issue a Certificate of Identity to you if, while in Japan, you have committed a voluntary act other than renunciation which, according to U. S. law, would deprive you of U. S. citizenship. For example, voting in a Japanese election, working for the Japanese government in a position for which only nationals of Japan were eligible, registering in the Koseki if you thereby intended to become a Japanese citizen, keeping or obtaining employment by the Japanese government from or since December 24, 1952, when the Walter-McCarran Act (Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952) became effective, etc., are acts by which a person loses U. S. citizenship.

If you have committed what appears to be a voluntary act of expatriation other than renunciation but can prove to the Consul that such act was an involuntary act which was caused by duress (coercion, undue influence) such as by fear induced in you by a threat of being deprived of a ration card which deprivation you feared would have resulted in your starvation unless you did so, or because you were ordered to do so by our military authorities in Japan which order you feared to disobey, etc., the Consul will issue you a "Certificate of Identity".

What You Can Do If You Are Refused Both a Passport and a Certificate of Identity.

The Consul will refuse to issue you a Certificate of Identity if the consular investigation convinces him that you committed such other act voluntarily and not by reason of any such fear or fears. In such circumstance it will prove difficult, to say the least, to enable you to return to the United States. In such an event, you could take an appeal to the Secretary of State from such a denial. If the Secretary of State refused to reverse the Consul's denial of such a certificate and the Court refused to issue an order directing the Secretary of State to issue such a certificate or the Secretary of State refused to obey a Court order commanding him to issue such a certificate there probably would be no way you could return to the United States for permanent residence here except (1) as an alien on a nonquota immigrant visa issued to you if you are a child or spouse of a U. S. citizen or (2) as an alien entitled to a quota immigrant status because you are a parent of a U. S. citizen or the spouse or child of an alien lawfully admitted to the U. S. or (3) as an alien entitled to a preference because you are a brother, sister, son or daughter of a U. S. citizen, all as provided by Sections 205(a) and 205(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, or (4) as an alien visitor to the U. S. (A U. S. Consul can advise you of your possibilities of entry by the specified methods.) It is possible that if you entered the U. S. through any of

said methods, you might be able to assert U. S. citizenship, at your own expense, either in the pending mass suits or in independent legal proceedings to be commenced here after your arrival.

You will be notified by me when the Justice Department clears you or refuses to clear you. If it refuses to clear you while you still are in Japan you should decide whether or not you wish to return to the U. S. on a Certificate of Identity or whether you wish to remain in Japan and be or become a Japanese citizen. You should write and let me know your decision on this matter.

If you obtain a *Certificate of Identity* it is essential that you should return promptly to the United States for trial purposes. This is very important. If the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit on a new test appeal initiated by the defendants (Attorney General and other defendants) in the mass suits were to declare that your case had become moot by reason that the war formally has ended, that you no longer are in detention, that no controversy exists at the present time between you and the defendants and that none of the defendants presently is denying you any right of citizenship or depriving you of citizenship and that, therefore, the District Court no longer has jurisdiction of the cause except to dismiss the case and the U. S. Supreme Court thereafter failed to decide otherwise there then would be no other method by which you could be authorized to return to the U. S. on a Certificate of Identity unless Congress amends the McCarran Act (Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952) to authorize you to return to the U. S.

If you return to the United States on a Certificate of Identity and the mass suits thereafter, for any reason, were to be dismissed by an appellate court before your individual trial had been decided the Attorney General might order you excluded from the United States. In such an event, you might be able, at your own expense, to institute an individual habeas corpus proceeding in a U. S. District Court in the United States to review the Attorney General's exclusion order as provided by Section 360 (c) of the McCarran Act, or a suit for a declaratory judgment against the Attorney General in the District of Columbia to have your rights determined or request the Attorney General for a certificate of citizenship and a hearing and ruling thereon.

You should let me know by letter of the address to which you intend to return in the U. S. and of any change of your address. You should also let me know if you are to return on a U. S. passport or on a Certificate of Identity or whether you intend to remain in Japan and be or become a Japanese citizen.

I am enclosing also an "Outline of Events Leading to Renunciation of Citizenship" which may refresh your recollection of dates and events which may have had a bearing on your renunciation and which may aid you in filling out the Affidavits. You should keep the "Outline" for future reference.

I am enclosing also for your use "Memorandum" informing you of the matters which the Justice Department offered to prove against you in the mass class suits. It mentions the matters which the Justice Department asserts indicates that you were either loyal to Japan or disloyal to the United States. It also states the reason why the Justice Department asserts you were segregated at the Tule Lake Segregation Center. This memorandum may refresh your recollection of past events. (You are to keep it also for future reference.) In filling out the Affidavit forms you should bear in mind the nature of the evidence the Justice Department claims it holds against you. Your answers to the questions contained in the Affidavit forms should be full, true and correct to the best of your knowledge, memory and belief and *should be stated in your own words.*

If you have not already made provision concerning payment of fees to me for my services you should do so or, if you desire the services of another attorney to represent you either in the pending litigation now or upon your return to the United States for trial purposes or in other litigation to be instituted by you in the future, you should make arrangements for the same and notify me of the fact.

Very truly yours,

Wayne M. Collins

Printed Letter of 1-11-54.
Re: Aff., etc., at Tule Lake
Defense Com., to be filled
out.

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

Sent to U.S. Active Unpaid
Group

January 11, 1954.

Dear Plaintiff-Renunciant:

A final effort will be made to cancel your renunciation of U. S. citizenship administratively, through an arrangement I have made with the Justice Department (Attorney General of the United States), before it becomes necessary to resort to an individual court trial for you in the mass class equity suits.

I have had printed the Affidavit forms, an Outline of Events Leading to Renunciation of Citizenship, a Letter of Instructions and a Memorandum informing you of the nature of the evidence which the Justice Department asserts it holds against you and which it asserts indicates you were disloyal to the United States and the evidence which it asserts indicates that your renunciation was voluntary. By means of these documents which I have sent to the Tule Lake Defense Committee, 124 South San Pedro Street, Room 215, Los Angeles 12, California, telephone MICHIGAN 4728, it may be possible to clear you administratively so that you may not be required to have an individual court trial.

You should get in touch with your Tule Lake Defense Committee immediately so that you can obtain the forms you are to fill out and also to learn the nature of the evidence the Justice Department asserts it has which indicates that you renounced U. S. citizenship voluntarily and which it asserts also indicates that you were not loyal to the United States. It is essential that you obtain that information in order to be able to fill out the Affidavit forms fully and truthfully in an effort to convince the Justice Department that your renunciation was not voluntary but was the product of duress or coercion and to prove that you were not disloyal to the United States.

The new alien registration law (Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, also called the Walter-McCarran Act) requires every alien in the United States to notify the Attorney General of the United States, in writing, within 30 days from January 1, 1954, that is to say *on or before January 31, 1954*, and within the same period of time in each succeeding year, *of his current address* and also to supply him with such additional information as he may require. This notification is to be made on a form called an "Annual Address Report Card", Form I-53.

For your own protection, because your citizenship status still is in doubt, you must give him such a notice. You must go to the nearest Post Office, ask for such a form, and there fill it out and deliver it to the postal authorities. You cannot mail this notice—you are required to deliver it in person there to the postal authorities on or before January 31, 1954.

Further, 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 "Change of Address", Form AR-11, from the Post Office 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 which 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.

Very truly yours,

Wayne M. Collins

File copy: Printed letter of Jan., 12,
1954. Re: Filing "Annual
Address Report Card"

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

Sent to all Active U.S. Paid
Mailed 1/13/54

January 12, 1954

Dear Plaintiff-Renunciant:

A program for administrative relief has been decided upon to be followed by the plaintiffs in the mass class equity suits Nos. 25294-5 pending in the U. S. District Court in San Francisco before a resort to individual court hearings is rendered necessary.

Within one week I shall forward to you the documents and instructions necessary to follow out this procedure.

The new alien registration law (Immigration and Nationality Act of 1942, also called the Walter-McCarran Act) requires every alien in the United States to notify the Attorney General of the United States, in writing, within 30 days from January 1, 1954, that is to say *on or before January 31, 1954*, and within the same period of time in each succeeding year, of *his current address* and also to supply him with such additional information as he may require. This notification is to be made on a form called an "Annual Address Report Card", Form I-53.

For your own protection, because your citizenship status still is in doubt, you must give him such a notice. You must go to the nearest Post Office, ask for such a form, and there fill it out and deliver it to the postal authorities. You cannot mail this notice. You are required to deliver it or to have it delivered to the postal authorities *on or before January 31, 1954*. (On that form you can show that you are a "Permanent Resident" of the U. S. and you should write thereon, in answering the question concerning your citizenship, the following words, "*I claim to be a U. S. citizen*".)

Further, 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 "Change of Address", Form AR-11, from the Post Office 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 which 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.

Very truly yours,

Wayne M. Collins

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

Copy for

February 12, 1954

Dear Committeemen:

We are in the process of mailing out to all the renunciants in the U.S. who are in the mass class suits and who are on the active "paid" list or extreme "hardship" list the papers necessary for them to pursue the administrative remedy we are using before resort to individual court trials is rendered necessary.

Concurrently, we are mailing to the Japan "active paid" list like papers to enable them to clear either for passports in Japan or, if such be denied or already have been denied to them, for "certificates of identity" to enable them to return for court trial purposes. Shortly thereafter, all those in Japan on the active "unpaid" list also will receive like papers. (These will be given such consideration because most of them are not in a position to pay their own way because of slender earnings in Japan and especially because if they are denied passports those who have not while in Japan committed an act of expatriation nevertheless can return to the U.S. on certificates of identity only because they are plaintiffs in the mass class suits. (No renunciant in Japan who is not in our suits is now able to file an independent suit to test his citizenship - the McCarran Act bars any such suit. However, renunciants there still can join in our suits and thereupon become eligible for certificates of identity to return to the U.S. for trial purposes.)

Affidavit forms, an outline of Events Leading to Renunciation of Citizenship, letters of instructions, and memoranda applying to each, special notices, where required, and copies of questionnaires made out for my use years ago and copies of pertinent correspondence all of which had to be copied from my files, are being sent on to each person. These matters involved checking no less than some 360,000 separate items and also involved a huge printing and labor expense. However, the expense is warranted and is unavoidable because the administrative remedy presents a good chance to clear up the status of a substantial number of the plaintiffs before resort to individual court trials for the remainder is necessitated.

I am enclosing for your own use the particular information and documents which apply to your own case for you to study and prepare at your own convenience.

As the affidavit forms from each plaintiff are sent to me I shall compare them with my records and examine them closely for consistency and, if satisfied with them, will process them through the U. S. Attorney's office and the Justice Department. I will process them in large groups only and will withhold entering any judgment in court for those who clear successfully except when the number is substantial because I am unwilling to give the Justice Department a premature opportunity to initiate any appeals from any judgment which might result in aborting the cases before those in Japan can return to this country.

Because of the bulk of necessary material being sent to each plaintiff it is likely that numbers of them, particularly the Kibei who read little or no English, will have some difficulty in preparing the affidavit forms. However, we are unable to solve this problem at the present time unless we were willing to incur a prohibitive expense. The material should prove to be of assistance to each person in filling out the questionnaires and may require concentrated study by each person in filling out the forms. Each plaintiff's case differs from the others - this meant preparing different printed memoranda to cover each person - and also supplementary typewritten information in a large number of cases.

The answers to the questions in the Affidavit forms must not be stereotyped or verbatim copies of reasons which are stated in my Outline and Memoranda to the plaintiffs. It is essential that each answer the questions in his or her own words, however well or badly expressed, and that the answers be truthful.

Very truly yours,

Letter sent to:

Arata Hayashida
Yas Honda
Sam Iseri
Roger Narimatsu
Harry Takeuchi
Harry Uchida
Ben Watanabe
Masaru Yamaichi
Tak Yamamoto
M. Yego

WAYNE M. COLLINS

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

TELEPHONE GARFIELD 1-1218

February 16, 1954

Mrs. Sadako Amemiya
Yamanashi Ken, Higashi Yatsushiro Gun
Ichi Miya Mura, Aza Sagido
Japan

Dear Mrs. Amemiya:

On February 12th I mailed to you a letter bearing date of January ____ 1954, and enclosed therein affidavit forms, outline and memorandum.

In the memorandum bearing the words on the upper left hand corner "Des. Class IV" contained three paragraphs of material, the second of which is erroneous. I am enclosing herewith the proper memoranda "Des. Class IV" which you should substitute for the one you received in that letter. Please tear up the erroneous one.

Very truly yours,

WAYNE M. COLLINS

Attorney-at-Law

MILLS TOWER, 220 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA

TELEPHONE: GARFIELD 1-1218

UNITED STATES

Printed Letter re:

Administrative Relief,
enclosing Aff. forms
& requesting completion
and return.

February 23, 1954

Encloses Outline & Memo
Sent to U.S. Active Paid
Undated: Mailed 2-23-54
& thereafter.

Note: corrected about
8-54 as to number
of copies, and notary
stamp.

Dear Plaintiff-Renunciant:

After months of negotiation with the Justice Department a program for administrative relief has been decided upon to be followed by the plaintiffs in the mass class equity suits Nos. 25294-5 pending in the U. S. District Court in San Francisco before a resort to individual court hearings is rendered necessary.

Enclosed you will find a printed set of four (4) identical forms of an "Affidavit" to be used by you as a plaintiff in said suits. The extra sheets of white paper enclosed are for your use in case there is insufficient space on the affidavit forms for your answers.

Fill out these forms fully and truthfully, *in your own words*, either in typewriting or in ink, preferably in typewriting. Each is to be signed by you *but only the original one of them is to be sworn to by you before a notary public*.

Thereafter you should send to me as promptly as possible the original and two copies of the Affidavit in the envelope which is enclosed and addressed to me. (Write your name and address on the envelope in the space provided.) (You are to keep one copy of the Affidavit in your possession for future reference.) I will examine the affidavits and if I find them to be in proper order I shall file the original and one copy with the U. S. Attorney in San Francisco for processing through the Justice Department in Washington, D. C., and keep the other copy in my files.

Thereafter, if the Justice Department is satisfied with the Affidavit and is convinced that you renounced U. S. citizenship as a result of duress or coercion and that you were not disloyal to the U. S. it will withdraw the offer of proof it made against you in the mass suits. If you are cleared by the Justice Department through the above-outlined procedure it will notify me and thereupon a judgment can be entered in the mass suits in your favor declaring you to be a U. S. citizen and cancelling your renunciation. If you are not cleared in the above-described manner by the Justice Department the Affidavits I file on your behalf will be returned to me and you will be required to have an individual court trial. In such an event the Affidavits will not be used against you at such a trial.

I am enclosing also an "Outline of Events Leading to Renunciation of Citizenship" which may refresh your recollection of dates and events which may have had a bearing on your renunciation and which may aid you in filling out the Affidavits. (You should keep this "Outline" for future reference.)

I am enclosing also for your use "Memorandum" informing you of the nature of the evidence which the Justice Department offered to prove against you in the mass class suits and which it asserts indicates your renunciation was voluntary. It also mentions the nature of the evidence which the Justice Department asserts indicates that you were either loyal to Japan or disloyal to the United States. It also states the reasons why the

Justice Department asserts you were segregated at the Tule Lake Segregation Center. This memorandum may refresh your recollection of past events. (You are to keep it also for future reference.)

In filling out the Affidavit forms you should bear in mind the nature of the evidence the Justice Department claims it holds against you. Your answers to the questions contained in the Affidavit forms should be full, true and correct to the best of your knowledge, memory and belief and *should be stated in your own words.*

The "*Memoranda*" and the "*Outline of Events Leading to Renunciation of Citizenship*" are intended simply to refresh your recollection of the times, places and events which had a bearing on the mass renunciations of U. S. citizenship. They may help you to recall the time, places, reasons and fears which may have caused you to renounce your citizenship.

However, it is important that you should give your own particular and personal answers to the questions contained in the Affidavit forms and that you should state your own reasons and fears truthfully and in your own words. You should not copy the language or quote verbatim the reasons and fears which are stated in the "Memoranda" or in the "Outline of Events Leading to Renunciation of Citizenship". If you do new Affidavit forms will have to be sent to you to fill out.

It is important, too, that you keep the "*Memoranda*" and the "*Outline of Events Leading to Renunciation of Citizenship*" in your own possession for future use and reference, especially in the event that it finally becomes necessary for you to have an individual court trial.

(If you are not now in the United States but are in Japan you should write and let me know so that I can send special instructions to you explaining how you can return to the U. S. either on a passport or on a certificate of identity.)

If you are in the United States and, for any reason, desire to obtain a passport to visit Japan or any other foreign country write and let me know. In such an event an additional copy of the Affidavit form will be required.

Very truly yours,

Wayne M. Collins

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

April 10, 1954

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

Dear Plaintiff-Renunciant:

The committee ask your cooperation by requesting your attendance at the general meeting of renunciant plaintiffs within the ABOscase on April 17th, 1954, Saturday, 7:30 P.M. at the Nishi Hongwanji Temple, 119 N. Central Ave., Los Angeles, California.

At the meeting we shall attempt to clarify the instructions furnished to your by our attorney in filling of your individual affidavit forms. For this reason we shall thank you to bring your individual instructions with scrap papers and pencils to jot down all the pertinent informations.

We hope this meeting will be a profitable one and enable you to fill the affidavits with less difficulty.

Very truly yours,

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

BY:

T. Nakamura

Mr. Wayne M. Collins
1701 Mills Tower
220 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, Calif.

Dear Sir:

Please enter my name into the list of party plaintiff
within the mass suit No. 25294-Abo v. U.S.A.

The following are the pertinent informations relative
to my case:

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

DATE OF BIRTH: _____

PLACE OF BIRTH: _____

WHERE DID YOU RENOUNCE YOUR CITIZENSHIP? _____

DATE OF RENUNCIATION? _____ DATE OF APPROVAL? _____

DID YOU REQUEST FOR REPATRIATION TO JAPAN? _____

IF SO, DID YOU REQUEST THE CANCELLATION FOR REPATRIATION? _____

DATE IN WHICH YOU REQUESTED FOR CANCELLATION? _____

Very truly yours,

Name

Dated: _____, 1953

Address

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

April 26, 1954

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:

We are informed that our attorney has recently mailed in your care, a detail instruction to fill the affidavit form. This affidavit will be utilized for the purpose of concluding your case on an administrative manner.

The preparation of these individual instructions and the final processing of these affidavit on an administrative process will cost a great sum of money. For this reason we ask that you make your payment of your remaining balance owed to the group at your earliest convenience.

Although by technicality it was necessary for you to make the full payment before you were entitled to receive these instructions, our attorney felt that you will not let the whole group down. For this reason we are asking you to remit your remaining balance of \$_____ payable to WAYNE M. COLLINS to our office.

Very truly yours,

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE:

BY: J. Nakamura

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

May 17, 1954

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

Kazuko Yamanoye;

Dear Sir:

On May 29, 1952, our attorney Wayne M. Collins entered your individual name within the list of party plaintiff, and received from the court the ORDER, JUDGMENT and DECREE executing MANDATE of the court which restored your United States citizenship.

This certified order of the court was obtained by our attorney and delivered to your address.

Although more than 2 years has elapsed from the above occasion, you have not shown your feeling of gratitude for the tremendous undertaking. It was solely due to the concerted efforts of our attorney and all the plaintiff within the group, that your case turned out in a favorable manner. In effect you have received the benefit from the group action.

The remaining members on the Active group are still faced with the tremendous problem of winding their case on an administrative basis. You were one of the fortunate individual, and we feel that you owe a moral as well as a legal duty to pay your remaining balance.

Needless to say your obligation to your attorney will not be extinguished until you have made your payments. We are still in a position whereby your obligation can be settled in an amicable manner, and we feel certain that you would not care to subject yourself to legal action. Also we feel confident that you do not wish to be branded among your fellow members as having repudiated the group.

We therefore shall thank you to attend to this matter at once. Your remaining balance owed to the group is \$ 200.00. Please mail your checks payable to Wayne M. Collins to this office.

Very truly yours,

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

BY: *M. Yamuro*

May 18, 1954

FORM LETTER
FOR RENUNCIANTS
IN JAPAN

Dear

You should fill out the affidavit forms in accordance with my instructions to you in my letter which enclosed the forms. In so doing you will enable me to attempt to have you cleared for a passport on which you can return to the U. S. By this method it is possible that you may be cleared for a passport while you are in Japan and before you return to the U. S. on a certificate of identity.

Concurrently with sending the affidavit forms to me you can apply to a U. S. Consul for your certificate of identity (as you appear already to have done). If the Consul clears you for the certificate you can return to the U. S. for your trial without waiting to learn whether a passport will or will not be issued to you by a U. S. Consul in Japan. If the Justice and State Departments clear you for a passport either before you return on a certificate of identity or after you return on a certificate of identity you will not have to stand trial. If the Justice Department does not clear you, however, you will have to appear in court and testify on your own behalf in an individual hearing.

The U. S. Consuls in Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe and Fukuoka have been notified that you are one of the plaintiffs in the consolidated mass class suits, Abo, et al., plaintiffs, vs. Brownell, et al., defendants, Nos. 25294-5, to determine your nationality and citizenship and to cancel your renunciation. Lists of the names of the plaintiffs were prepared by me and, pursuant to an agreement with the Justice and State Departments, the names of the plaintiffs were certified by the Justice Department to the Passport Division of the State Department as plaintiffs in Japan who are in the mass suits which already have been partially tried. The purpose of those certified lists which have been forwarded by the Passport Division to the said U. S. Consuls was to inform those consuls of the names of the plaintiffs in said suit to enable them to expedite the issuance

to them of passports, if they are cleared by the Justice and State Departments, and for certificates of identity to be issued to them by our consuls to return for trial purposes whether or not they first are cleared by the Justice Department. The U. S. Consuls have been notified by the Passport Division of the State Department that said mass class suits are pending in the U. S. District Court and they also have knowledge that said suits have been partially tried and that the only evidence that remains to be given in the cases is the testimony of each plaintiff in Japan.

Each of the persons in the consolidated mass suits who has to stand trial will have to give testimony in said suits. Because of the large number of plaintiffs in the suits it is impossible to state with accuracy that each person will have his or her hearing within six months from the date a certificate of identity issues. The cases which are not cleared for passports will be tried in rotation. Every plaintiff in Japan who is not cleared for a passport while he is in Japan must return to the U. S. on a certificate of identity to give his own evidence in person in court. The consuls in Japan know this.

A fair number of plaintiffs in the mass class suits already have returned from Japan on certificates of identity for trial purposes. They have not been requested by the consuls to present any statements from a clerk of the court that their hearings will be held within six months from the dates their certificates of identity issued. They have not been requested to present a court order or statement of a judge stating that the person is a necessary witness. (A consul knows that in such cases a party plaintiff is a necessary witness.) The instructions sent to the Consuls by the State Department along with the certified lists of the names of the plaintiffs who are in Japan make these matters clear to our consuls in Japan.

I am writing to the Consul General of the United States at Kobe apprising that office of the foregoing matters. A copy of my letter is enclosed.

Very truly yours,

Enc.

1954

John Miller

WAYNE M. COLLINS

ATTORNEY AT LAW

MILLS TOWER, 220 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA

TELEPHONE GARFIELD 1-1218

Japanese Consulate General
346 California Street
San Francisco, California

Gentlemen:

On May 29, 1952, a final judgment was entered in the U.S. District Court in favor of _____ and _____ cancelling their renunciations and declaring them to be U.S. citizens by birth. Said judgment has become final and conclusive.

This statement is made to you at the request of said persons who appear desirous of denouncing Japanese nationality.

Very truly yours,

BOND
RAG CONTENT

FILE COPY

Dated: June 23, 1954 (08)

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

Letter requests completion
& return of aff. forms by
Sept. 1, 1954. Sent to
renunciants in Japan
whose aff. were not
completed & returned as
of 6-24-54 June 23, 1954.

DEAR RENUNCIANT-PLAINTIFF:

Earlier this year I sent to you a letter requesting you to fill out five Affidavit forms and to have the original sworn to before a U.S. Consul in Japan or other officer, as therein explained, and thereupon promptly to *return the original and three copies to me for processing* through the Justice Department and the State Department. You have not yet done this. You should fill out the Affidavit forms without delay even if you heretofore were denied a passport or certificate of identity by a U.S. Consul because, as a result of my negotiations with the Justice Department, a previous denial of such a passport or certificate no longer is controlling in your case.

I notified you in that letter that *if you first were cleared by the Justice Department* through such a procedure it would send me a copy of its letter to the State Department which I would forward to you so that you could file it with a U.S. Consul in Japan at the time you apply to a Consul for a U.S. Passport. *The passport then would issue to you showing you to be a U.S. citizen and you could return to the U.S. as a citizen or stay in Japan as a U.S. citizen.* The Justice Department then would consent that a judgment be entered in the lawsuits cancelling your renunciation and declaring you to be a U.S. citizen. This would mean that you would not be required to appear here in person to testify in court.

I informed you in that letter also that you did not have to wait for such clearance for a passport in order to return to the United States because you could apply to a U.S. Consul in Japan for a "Certificate of Identity" to enable you to return to the U.S. for trial purposes. *However, the State Department recently has changed its policy concerning the issuance of Certificates of Identity.* It has instructed the U.S. Consuls in Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe and Fukuoka not to issue a "Certificate of Identity" to you unless and until the Consul receives a statement by the Clerk of the Court showing that your individual hearing will be held within six (6) months. Therefore, *I will not set your individual case down for court trial until after you first have filled out the Affidavit forms I sent to you and you return them to me and they have been processed through the Justice Department.* Therefore, **DO NOT DELAY.** Send them to me promptly and before September 1, 1954.

If the Justice Department does not clear you for a passport I will notify you. Thereupon you can apply to a U.S. Consul in Japan for a "Certificate of Identity". Then I will have a letter from the Clerk of the Court forwarded to the Consul showing that your individual court trial is scheduled for hearing within a period of six months. Then the Consul will issue a Certificate of Identity to you and you can return to the U.S. for your trial. If you win at your trial your renunciation will be cancelled and you will be declared to be a U.S. citizen and can stay in the U.S. If you lose at your trial in the District Court or you are unsuccessful in any appeal you may take at your own expense from an adverse judgment of that Court or in the event the lawsuits are dismissed for any reason, as pointed out to you in my earlier letter of this year, you will be subject to being deported to Japan as though you were an alien unless you are able to maintain, at your own expense, another lawsuit to prevent your return or deportation to Japan or unless you succeed in having Congress pass a special law to allow you to remain here. (In the event you are required to have a court trial you must make arrangements to pay the necessary expenses, court costs and attorney's fees unless you already have made such arrangements.)

(If you return to the U.S. on a Certificate of Identity it is possible that the U.S. Immigration Service might require you to post a bond before you are allowed to land here. It already has required this of one renunciant who has returned but it has not required a bond of others who have returned. If such a condition is imposed in your case you will have to make arrangements to post such a bond at your own expense.)

In my letter written to you earlier this year I requested you to fill out the Affidavit forms I sent to you, to swear to the original before a U.S. Consul or other officer, as therein explained, and then to send the original and three copies to me for processing. You have not yet done this. *If you wish me to help you try to recover your U.S. citizenship you must send me the Affidavit forms on or by September 1, 1954,* otherwise I must conclude you are not interested in trying to have your U.S. citizenship determined either through the administrative procedure I outlined to you in that letter or in the pending lawsuits. If you do not wish me to carry on my efforts to clear up your citizenship status and you wish to abandon the attempt to recover U.S. citizenship I would thank you to let me know by return mail that you wish to be dismissed from being a plaintiff in the lawsuits.

Very truly yours,

Wayne M. Collins

FOLD SIDES OVER AND THEN FOLD BOTTOM UP
MOISTEN FLAP WELL AND APPLY PRESSURE TO SEAL
NO OTHER ENVELOPE SHOULD BE USED

WAYNE M. COLLINS,
Mills Tower,
San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.

AIR LETTER
AÉROGRAMME



VIA AIR MAIL
PAR AVION

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

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

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

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

July 16, 1954

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

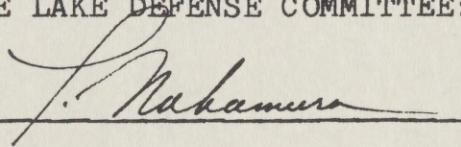
Dear Sir:

Please remit your balance of \$ _____ payable to Wayne M. Collins at your earliest convenience.

Very truly yours,

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE:

BY:



FORM LETTER

Re: Buying property in
Hawaii

July 30, 1954

Dear

The California Supreme Court and the Oregon Supreme Court declared the California and Oregon alien land laws unconstitutional. There is no federal alien land law that would prohibit a resident alien or stateless person from buying a home or farm in the Territory of Hawaii.

You and your wife are free to buy real property (real estate) in your own name even though you are renunciants.

If you are required to state whether or not you are a citizen, an alien or a stateless person you can state that you renounced U.S. citizenship under duress and that a suit is pending in the U.S. District Court at San Francisco to determine your nationality and that you claim to be a U.S. citizen.

Very truly yours,

09 Letter

Mailed to U.S. group who
have not completed aff.

Dated: Oct. 1, 1954

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

October 1, 1954

DEAR RENUNCIANT-PLAINTIFF:

Earlier this year I sent to you a letter requesting you to fill out the four Affidavit forms I enclosed and to have the original sworn to before a notary public and thereupon to return them to me for processing through the Justice Department. You have not yet done this.

I am enclosing two more Affidavit forms so that you will have a total of six in your possession. (You can use one of them as a sample.) In addition I am enclosing two more sheets of white paper for your use.

I now request that you fill out five (5) of the affidavit forms. Then please have the original one sworn to before a notary public. Then send the original and three (3) copies to me. (You are to keep a copy in your possession for future use.) PLEASE DO THIS IMMEDIATELY. DO NOT DELAY.

If you think your answers are unsatisfactory or you believe they are not complete enough you can fill out one of the Affidavit forms as a sample and send it to me for examination and comment before you fill out the original and the rest of the copies. If I believe the sample form you send to me is satisfactory I will return it to you with a letter to that effect. If I believe it is inadequate I shall return it to you with a letter suggesting additional matter to be included in your answers. *Thereupon you can fill out five (5) of the Affidavit forms, have the original sworn to before a notary public and then return the original and three (3) copies to me for processing and you should keep a copy for yourself for future use. (The notary public should stamp the copies.)*

If the Justice Department clears you a judgment thereafter can be entered in the mass class equity suits in your favor cancelling your renunciation of U.S. citizenship and declaring you to be a U.S. citizen. I shall notify you when the Justice Department makes a decision affecting you.

If the Justice Department does not clear you it then will become necessary for you to decide whether you thereafter will be willing to appear in court and have an individual trial.

If you wish me to continue to try to cancel your renunciation and to have you declared to be a U.S. citizen you must assist me in my endeavors to clear you administratively through the medium of the Affidavit forms to be processed through the Justice Department. Therefore, *if you wish me to do this you must send me the completed Affidavit forms on or by December 1, 1954*, otherwise I shall conclude you are not interested in trying to have your U.S. citizenship determined through the administrative procedure I outlined to you in my earlier letter of this year or in the pending mass class equity lawsuits.

If you do not wish me to carry on my efforts to clear up your citizenship status and you wish me to abandon the attempt to cancel your renunciation and to recover your U.S. citizenship I would thank you to let me know by return mail that you wish to be dismissed from being a plaintiff in the lawsuits.

Very truly yours,

Wayne M. Collins

October 6, 1954

Wayne M. Collins
Attorney at Law
Mills Tower, 220 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, California
- - -
Telephone: Garfield 1-1218

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

As soon as a large enough number of persons have been cleared administratively such a judgment will be entered for you. When the judgment is entered I shall let you know by letter and I shall send you a certified copy of the judgment. However, until you receive such a letter from me you should neither attempt to claim that you are a citizen nor attempt to exercise any of the rights that are peculiar and exclusive to citizens. It may take a month or so before the judgment is entered.

Very truly yours,

RE: FOR JUDGMENT

MIMEOGRAPHED: OCTOBER 6, 1954

Sent to U.S. renunciants whose affidavits were processed through the Justice Department and cleared.

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

October 8, 1954

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:

Heretofore, we were unable to inform you the progress of the suit, as you had failed to furnish us with your change of residence. Ever since the filing of the suit on November 13, 1945, our attorney, Wayne M. Collins, has successfully carried our suit to restore your U.S. citizenship.

Approximately a year ago, our attorney was successful in negotiating an arrangement with the Justice Department attorney, whereby most of our cases may be determined on an administrative basis. That is to say, you will be asked by our attorney to fill out an affidavit, which will show the real reason why you renounced your U.S. citizenship. The government attorney will evaluate this information, and if they so believe that your renunciation was caused by duress, coercion, or fear, the government attorney has agreed to withdraw the offer of proof outstanding against you.

Thereupon our attorney will enter a motion to set aside your renunciation in the District Court. Whereupon you will be furnished a certificate of judgment certified by the Clerk of the U.S. District Court. We wish to point out to you that this procedure is different from the process of obtaining a U.S. passport. As the mere issuance of the passport is not a conclusive proof that your renunciation has been set aside.

The litigation has been in progress for more than 9 years, and we have asked each member to contribute the total sum of \$300.00. Inasmuch as we were unable to contact you, we shall appreciate your cooperation in furnishing the remaining balance of \$_____. It should be made payable to Wayne M. Collins and mailed to this office.

Upon receipt of this balance, we shall inform our attorney that a proper instructions and forms be mailed to you. However, if your intentions are such that you no longer desire to pursue your suit, we shall appreciate receiving this information.

Very truly yours,

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

BY: _____

Letter sent to List of Successful
Applicants in Japan - Oct. 8, 1954,
via air mail

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

As soon as a large enough number of persons have been cleared administratively such a judgment will be entered for you. When the judgment is entered I shall let you know by letter and I shall send you a certified copy of the judgment which you can keep for future use.

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

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

If you have children born in Japan such children are U.S. citizens and you will be able to bring them back to the United States with you.

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

If your spouse (wife or husband) is a renunciant who does not recover U.S. citizenship administratively through the Justice Department or by court trial, or does not wish further to try to recover U.S. citizenship, such a spouse, nevertheless, can elect to be an alien and can obtain a nonquota immigrant visa from the nearest U.S. Consul and can return to the U.S. because he or she is the spouse of a U.S. citizen.

If your spouse is an alien or a renunciant who does not recover citizenship but becomes an alien who returns to the United States as a nonquota immigrant he or she here becomes eligible to apply to an office of the U.S. Immigration Service to become naturalized, that is to say, to become a U.S. citizen by naturalization.

If the Alien Property Custodian or the Attorney General, under the Trading With The Enemy Act, has barred you from transferring or has seized any real or personal property (that is to say, any land, buildings, bank accounts, or other assets) belonging to you or has vested such property you can engage the services of an attorney in the United States to represent you in an attempt to recover such property or its value. A new law allows such claims to be prepared and filed even if previous claims made for such property or its value were turned down. Therefore, if you have a claim for such property, you should immediately make a written request for claim forms direct to Tom C. Creighton, Jr., Chief, Claims Section, Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice, 101 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Washington 25, D.C. Such claim forms must be prepared and filed in the Office of Alien Property in Washington, D.C., by February 9, 1955. Because you have recovered your citizenship you should be able to succeed in recovering any such property you may have lost. (It is my conclusion that in due course of time Congress will enact a law authorizing the return of property or its approximate value to aliens whose property was seized and confiscated during the war under the provisions of that Act).

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

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

Very truly yours,

11/4/54

FORM

Form letter where renunciant
has been in and affidavits
gone over - now to complete.

Dear

I am returning herewith the affidavit form that you filled out. The answers you gave thereon to Questions _____ are satisfactory and should be re-copied by you on new affidavit forms. I am enclosing the typewritten answers which you gave to me in my office recently, covering answers to questions

Start You should write out those answers on five (5) affidavit forms, either in typewriting or in ink, preferably in typewriting. If there is insufficient space in the affidavit form in which to write your answers, you can use extra sheets of paper. (You will find enclosed extra sheets of paper for you to use.)

When you have completed the affidavits, you should take them to a notary public and there sign the original and swear to it. The notary public will stamp in the copies for you. Thereupon, I would thank you to return the original and three copies to me. You may keep one copy in your possession. I suggest that you prepare these affidavits immediately.

Very truly yours,

Note when typing this letter:

Fill in blanks according to individual case.
Enclose affidavits and white sheets as needed
in particular case.

12/3/54

Form letter where
WMC has approved
sample - and renunciant
is now asked to complete
affidavits forms.

FORM

which is enclosed herewith,

I have examined your proposed affidavit form, and I believe it to contain a true statement of the essential facts. Therefore I suggest that the answers ~~on the enclosed affidavit form~~ be re-copied by you on new affidavit forms. You should write out those answers on five (5) affidavit forms, either in typewriting or in ink, preferably in typewriting. If there is insufficient space in the affidavit form in which to write your answers, you can use extra sheets of paper. (You will find enclosed extra sheets of paper for you to use).

When you have completed the affidavits, you should take them to a notary public and there sign the original and swear to it. The notary public will stamp in the copies for you. Thereupon, I would thank you to return the original and three copies to me. You may keep one copy in your possession. I suggest that you prepare these affidavits immediately.

Very truly yours,

Note when typing this letter:

Enclose affidavits and white sheets of paper as needed in the particular case.

COMMITTEE

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

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

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

December 27, 1954

COMMITTEE

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

Dear Renunciant:

For the past several years, our office has written to you on numerous occasions. On each instance you have indicated your indifference by not responding to our letter.

This might have been induced by your feeling that our mass suit had not attained the result you desired. In this respect I wish to furnish you conclusive proof that those person, who have undertaken to continue their respective suit, are getting their citizenship reestablished.

We are now in the midst of clearing all the cases on an administrative basis with the government. Upon proper clearance with the Justice Department, the government's attorney have agreed to concede the case and withdraw the offer of proof outstanding against you in the District Court. Whereupon our attorney will enter a final judgment restoring your U.S. citizenship.

Our preliminary figure indicates that 80% of the persons have been successful to this date. 12% were asked to furnish additional details in their supplemental affidavit. Only 8% were rejected. Even had there been a rejection, it is still possible to try the matter in the court on an individual basis.

Since you have originally indicated your desire to join the mass suit, we feel that this desire is still with you. We feel that it was partially due to your skepticism and hearing of various rumors from irresponsible sources that compelled you to forgive the idea.

For this reason the Committee wish that you will give due consideration to our suggestion and conclude your case with the rest of the litigants. Although it is quite late in the suit to continue hereon, we feel that we could indulge upon our attorney to continue with your suit. We wish to point out that when the last of the group had been cleared, it would be too late in the program to attain a favorable result. Therefore we suggest that you act immediately, if you desire to regain your respective citizenship.

To qualify for the benefit with the group, it is essential that you pay your remaining obligation to the group which totals \$ _____. This should be made payable to our attorney, Wayne M. Collins, and mailed to this office. We will thereupon have proper instructions and forms made available to you.

Very truly yours,

T. Nakamura

WAYNE M. COLLINS

ATTORNEY AT LAW

MILLS TOWER, 220 BUSH STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIF.

TELEPHONE GARFIELD 1-1218

Dear Renunciant-Plaintiff:

Enclosed you will find six (6) forms of Affidavit. These forms are sent to you for you to fill out by answering the questions therein, which may be done either in typewriting or in ink. (Extra sheets of paper may be used if there is insufficient space on the affidavit forms for your answers.)

Each form is to be signed by you but only the original one is to be sworn to by you before a U.S. Consular Officer in Japan, or before a Japanese officer in your locality who is authorized to administer oaths. (The copies should be stamped at the time the original is notarized.)

Thereafter, you should send to me as promptly as possible the original and four copies of the affidavits. You are to keep one copy in your possession for future reference. I will examine the affidavits and if I find them to be in proper order I shall file them with the U.S. Attorney in San Francisco for processing through the Justice Department, and the State Department in Washington, D.C.

I am enclosing an "Outline of Events Leading to Renunciation of Citizenship" which may refresh your recollection of dates and events and which may aid you in filling out the Affidavits. I am enclosing also for your use "Memorandum" informing you of the matters which the Justice Department offered to prove against you in the mass class suits. This memorandum may refresh your recollection of past events.

Your answers to the questions contained in the Affidavit forms should be full, true and correct to the best of your knowledge, memory and belief and should be stated in your own words.

If you think your answers are unsatisfactory or you believe they are not complete enough, you can fill out one of the Affidavit forms as a sample and send it to me for examination and comment before you fill out the original and the rest of the copies. If I believe the sample form you send to me is satisfactory I will return it to you with a letter to that effect. If I believe it is inadequate I shall return it to you with a letter suggesting additional matter to be included in your answer. Thereupon you can fill out the Affidavit forms. You should prepare the sample affidavit immediately and send it to me promptly.

In the event the Justice Department concludes from your affidavits that your renunciation was caused by fear it will withdraw the offers of proof it made against you in the mass class suits whereupon a judgment can be entered in your favor. In addition thereto, you will then become immediately eligible to apply for a passport and thereupon return to the United States as a United States citizen. In the event the Justice Department refuses to give you clearance you thereupon will become eligible to apply to a U.S. Consul for a certificate of identity to enable you to come to the United States for trial purposes.

Very truly yours,

(IF YOU DO NOT WISH ME TO PROCEED FURTHER WITH MY EFFORTS
IN TRYING TO CANCEL YOUR RENUNCIATION AND RECOVER YOUR
UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP AND YOU WISH TO BE DISMISSED FROM
THE LAWSUITS, PLEASE FILL OUT THE REQUEST BELOW, SIGN AND
DATE IT AND MAIL TO ME IN THE STAMPED ENVELOPE WHICH IS
ENCLOSED.)

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

Dear Sir:

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

My reasons for this are as follows:

.....
.....
.....
.....
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.....
.....

Dated:

My name is:
(Please sign your full name)

My birthdate is:

My address is:

.....
.....

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

Telephone GARfield 1-1218

I would thank you to inform me of the present
address of _____.

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

Very truly yours,

_____ 1954

The present address of _____

is as follows: _____

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

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



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

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

Dear Plaintiff-Renunciant:

After months of negotiation with the Justice Department a program for administrative relief has been decided upon to be followed by the plaintiffs in the mass class equity suits Nos. 25294-5 pending in the U. S. District Court in San Francisco before a resort to individual court hearings is rendered necessary.

Enclosed you will find a printed set of four (4) identical forms of an "Affidavit" to be used by you as a plaintiff in said suits. The extra sheets of white paper enclosed are for your use in case there is insufficient space on the affidavit forms for your answers.

Fill out these forms fully and truthfully, *in your own words*, either in typewriting or in ink, preferably in typewriting. Each is to be signed by you *but only the original one of them is to be sworn to by you before a notary public*.

Thereafter you should send to me as promptly as possible the original and two copies of the Affidavit in the envelope which is enclosed and addressed to me. (Write your name and address on the envelope in the space provided.) (You are to keep one copy of the Affidavit in your possession for future reference.) I will examine the affidavits and if I find them to be in proper order I shall file the original and one copy with the U. S. Attorney in San Francisco for processing through the Justice Department in Washington, D. C., and keep the other copy in my files.

Thereafter, if the Justice Department is satisfied with the Affidavit and is convinced that you renounced U. S. citizenship as a result of duress or coercion and that you were not disloyal to the U. S. it will withdraw the offer of proof it made against you in the mass suits. If you are cleared by the Justice Department through the above-outlined procedure it will notify me and thereupon a judgment can be entered in the mass suits in your favor declaring you to be a U. S. citizen and cancelling your renunciation. If you are not cleared in the above-described manner by the Justice Department the Affidavits I file on your behalf will be returned to me and you will be required to have an individual court trial. In such an event the Affidavits will not be used against you at such a trial.

I am enclosing also an "Outline of Events Leading to Renunciation of Citizenship" which may refresh your recollection of dates and events which may have had a bearing on your renunciation and which may aid you in filling out the Affidavits. (You should keep this "Outline" for future reference.)

I am enclosing also for your use "Memorandum" informing you of the nature of the evidence which the Justice Department offered to prove against you in the mass class suits and which it asserts indicates your renunciation was voluntary. It also mentions the nature of the evidence which the Justice Department asserts indicates that you were either loyal to Japan or disloyal to the United States. It also states the reasons why the

Justice Department asserts you were segregated at the Tule Lake Segregation Center. This memorandum may refresh your recollection of past events. (You are to keep it also for future reference.)

In filling out the Affidavit forms you should bear in mind the nature of the evidence the Justice Department claims it holds against you. Your answers to the questions contained in the Affidavit forms should be full, true and correct to the best of your knowledge, memory and belief and *should be stated in your own words*.

The "*Memoranda*" and the "*Outline of Events Leading to Renunciation of Citizenship*" are intended simply to refresh your recollection of the times, places and events which had a bearing on the mass renunciations of U. S. citizenship. They may help you to recall the time, places, reasons and fears which may have caused you to renounce your citizenship.

However, it is important that you should give your own particular and personal answers to the questions contained in the Affidavit forms and that you should state your own reasons and fears truthfully and in your own words. You should not copy the language or quote verbatim the reasons and fears which are stated in the "Memoranda" or in the "Outline of Events Leading to Renunciation of Citizenship". If you do new Affidavit forms will have to be sent to you to fill out.

It is important, too, that you keep the "*Memoranda*" and the "*Outline of Events Leading to Renunciation of Citizenship*" in your own possession for future use and reference, especially in the event that it finally becomes necessary for you to have an individual court trial.

(If you are not now in the United States but are in Japan you should write and let me know so that I can send special instructions to you explaining how you can return to the U. S. either on a passport or on a certificate of identity.)

If you are in the United States and, for any reason, desire to obtain a passport to visit Japan or any other foreign country write and let me know. In such an event an additional copy of the Affidavit form will be required.

Very truly yours,

Wayne M. Collins