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PRINTED & FORM LETTERS

1955

78/177

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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

January 7, 1955

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 Renunciant:

During the past several years your Committee has written to your on numerous occasions. However, you have not favored us with a response to our letters. Perhaps you are indifferent because of irresponsible rumors you may have heard to the effect that you might not have a chance of having your U.S. citizenship restored.

Your Committee wishes you to understand that a fair number of the persons in the mass class lawsuits are receiving administrative clearance through affidavits which results in a restoration of their citizenship.

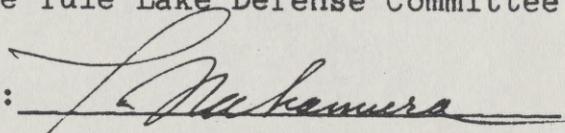
The Committee wishes to inform you that preliminary figures indicate that approximately 80% of those whose cases have been administratively processed through the Justice Department have been successful, while some 12% were asked for additional statements and only 8% were rejected. These percentage figures may vary from time to time as the processing continues.

Inasmuch as you originally joined the mass class suits at your own request your Committee believes you still desire to recover your citizenship. We believe you may have been misled by hearing various rumors from irresponsible persons into forgetting about trying to recover your citizenship. Even though you have delayed the Committee believes our attorney will continue his efforts on your behalf if you will but indicate a desire to have him continue his work and efforts. We suggest that you notify the Committee immediately that you desire him to continue his efforts on your behalf.

To prevent our attorney from being handicapped through lack of funds necessary to carry on you should pay your remaining obligation which amounts to \$ _____. This should be made payable to our attorney, Wayne M. Collins, and should be mailed to this office. As soon as you do this the Committee will see that our attorney sends you the necessary papers, forms and instructions to enable you to proceed for administrative clearance of your citizenship status.

Very truly yours,

The Tule Lake Defense Committee

BY: 

Printed Letter of Jan. 11, 1955.
Re: Filing "Annual Add. 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
and Renunciants who have ret.
to U.S. on "C.I."

Mailed: 1-13-55

January 11, 1955

Dear Plaintiff-Renunciant:

The 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, 1955, that is to say *on or before January 31, 1955*, 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 Form I-53, which is captioned "1955 Address Report Card".

For your own protection, because your citizenship status still is in doubt, you must give him such a notice. You should obtain the form from the nearest Post Office, 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, 1955*. (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

NOTE: Letter sent to successful renunciant who voted in a political election (Japan)

VIA AIR MAIL

January 14, 1955

~~Miss Shizue Ike
#32 Kyu-Yanagi-Machi
Fukuoka, Japan~~

Dear ~~Miss Ike:~~

You have been successful in the administrative remedy pursued in your case. The Justice Department has reached the conclusion that you personally renounced U.S. citizenship because of fear, coercion and duress.

I am enclosing for you to present immediately to the U.S. Consul at Fukuoka a copy of the transmittal letter dated January 5, 1955, of the Justice Department to the State Department. Inasmuch as you voted in a political election in Japan and thereby lost U.S. citizenship the copy of the transmittal letter now enables you to apply to the U.S. Consul there for naturalization as a U.S. citizen under the provisions of Public Law 515 which was enacted by Congress and approved July 20, 1954. You must go to the U.S. Consul immediately and he will administer to you the oath of allegiance of citizenship. Thereupon you should apply to him for a U.S. passport which will issue to you and that passport will show on its face that you are a U.S. citizen.

① When you have been naturalized as a U.S. citizen and you receive the U.S. passport you can make your own arrangement to return to the United States. You should write to me and let me know your U.S. address and the time you expect to return to the U.S.

② 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.

③ If you have a husband who is an alien such a person can enter the U.S. as a "nonquota immigrant" after you become naturalized as a U.S. citizen. An application can be made to the nearest U.S. Consul in Japan for a nonquota immigrant visa for an alien husband of a U.S. citizen.

④ If your husband is a renunciant who does not recover citizenship but becomes an alien who returns to the United States as a nonquota immigrant he 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

cut

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.)

5 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.

6 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.

Please notify me immediately if you have any child or children born in Japan since your return there in 1946.

Kindly notify me immediately by air-mail so soon as you have been naturalized as a U.S. citizen by the U.S. Consul. Thereupon I shall dismiss you from the suit here because the naturalization proceeding will re-establish your U.S. citizenship.

Very truly yours,

Enc.

FORM LETTER: Supplemental Affidavit
Per Justice Dept.

U.S. and Japan

3/10/55

*142- (1) file copy
(1) Tex's copy*

Dear

The Justice Department has informed me by letter that it desires additional information from you amplifying certain answers you gave in the Affidavits which you sent to me and which were forwarded to that Department for processing. The letter from that Department states, as follows:

(Quote letter from Justice Dept. marked
in pencil by Mr. Collins)

I suggest that you type or write out on separate sheets of paper your proposed answers to the precise questions the Justice Department wishes you to answer. You should answer the questions specifically and more fully than on the Affidavits you sent to me. (You have a copy of the Affidavits in your possession for reference purposes.) Full and complete explanations will help you and will not cause anyone else any harm even if you give the names of persons, whether a parent, spouse, family member or strangers, who exerted pressure on you or threatened you or caused you to have fears.

When you have typed or written out your proposed answers to the questions you should send them to me to examine. If the answers appear to me to be satisfactory I shall let you know. Then the answers can be put into final form in "Supplemental Affidavits" which then can be sworn to and be sent to me for forwarding to the Department for processing. The sooner you do this the sooner your case will be processed by that Department.

Very truly yours,

Note: Send this letter to Japan air mail and then
send mimeographed letter concerning filling out
the Questionnaire form regular mail

Extra Copy

C
O
P
Y

From

March 15, 1955

VIA AIR MAIL

~~Mr. Yoshio Kiyama
c/o Mr. R. Oguma
#18, Higashi Sokunin-cho,
Fukuoka City, Japan~~

Dear Mr. Kiyama:

I am returning herewith the affidavit form and answers thereto which I have prepared from your answers to my questionnaire. I would thank you to read the answers therein and if you find them to be true, they should be written out on six (6) affidavit forms either in typewriting or in ink. If there is insufficient space in the affidavit form in which to write out your answers, you can use extra sheets of paper.

When you have completed the affidavits you should take them to a U.S. Consul in Japan and there sign and swear to them. The copies should be stamped by the consular officer. Thereupon I would thank you to return the original and four copies to me. You may keep one copy in your possession.

In your answer to Question 10(B) of the affidavit form you sent me you gave the answer, "Yes. Regained Japanese citizenship by process known as "Fukuseki" because it was the most critical period in food situation after the war in Japan and we were afraid we could not get the ration staple food by which we were barely thriving at the time."

It is my understanding that you are in error in terming the process "fukuseki". According to my information that is a process whereby a person who is a Japanese woman citizen who is married and whose marriage is dissolved by divorce wishes to have her name taken out of her husband's Koseki and restored to her own family Koseki or is a person who was adopted by another family and wants his name transferred from his own family's Koseki to the Koseki of the adopting family's name. The method of transferring such names back to the Koseki of such a person's own family name or to the adopting family name apparently is done simply by notifying the municipal office of the fact of the dissolution of the marriage or of the fact of adoption. Neither of these constitutes an act whereby a person resumes or acquires Japanese citizenship.

The only other methods whereby a person can be registered

in a Koseki are as follows: (1) a Japanese born in Japan or a U.S. born Japanese who was born before Dec. 1, 1924, and who has never renounced Japanese citizenship and is, therefore, a dual citizen, can have his name registered any time after his birth in his family Koseki simply by having his parent or the head of his family notify the Koseki registry office. (This can be done because such persons are deemed to be Japanese citizens by Japanese law); (2) a U.S. born Japanese who has been born since Dec. 1, 1924, and whose birth was registered with a Japanese Consulate in the U.S. within two weeks of his birth for the purpose of preserving his Japanese citizenship (such a person also being, therefore, a dual citizen), is registered in his family Koseki.. Such a registration constitutes his naturalization as a Japanese citizen. The Japanese Consulate reports the fact of naturalization to the Attorney General of Japan who reports the fact to the municipal registry (Koseki gakari) which enters his name in the family Koseki.

However, a U.S. born Japanese born since Dec. 1, 1924, who was not registered within two weeks of his birth with a Japanese Consulate for the purpose of preserving his Japanese citizenship is not a dual citizen. He cannot become a Japanese citizen unless he becomes naturalized as a Japanese citizen. To do this he must first file a written application to establish Japanese citizenship (to become naturalized as a Japanese citizen) with the Attorney General of Japan (Homu Daijin) who approves it in writing and thereafter has it registered in the "Koseki Gakari" (family census registry office) in your city, town or village where it would be entered under the family name and therein under the name of the head of the family.

My impression, therefore, is that you did not do anything either to acquire or resume Japanese nationality. You were a dual citizen because you were born before Dec. 1, 1924, and have never renounced Japanese citizenship. If your name had never been entered in your family Koseki before your return there in 1946 but your father had it entered after you returned to Japan in 1946, you can answer Question 10.(B) as follows:

"10.(B) No. My father asked the family census office to enter my name as a member of the family so that it would have my address and could have a ration card issued to me so that I could get ration staple food because it was the most critical food period after the war and we were barely thriving for lack of food at the time."

However, if your name was in the family Koseki before you returned in 1946 (as it seems to me it must have been) then your answer should be as follows:

"10(B) No. My father notified the local municipal office by means of the "Kiryu Todoke" now called "Jumin Toroku" of the fact of my living in Japan in order to make me eligible for a ration card so I could get ration staple food because it was the most critical food period after the war and we were barely thriving for lack of food at the time."

Very truly yours,

Encs.

F O R M

Japan Renunciants

March 15, 1955

use one which is applicable

→ (from your answers to my questionnaire)

→ (from the affidavit you sent me)

I am returning herewith an original and a copy of the affidavit which I have prepared for you (after examining your files.) I would thank you to read the answers therein and if you find them to be true, you should take the original to a U.S. Consul in Japan and there sign and swear to it. Thereupon you should return it to me promptly for processing to the Justice Department. You may keep the copy in your possession.

If you have worked for the U.S. Army of Occupation or any of the Allied Powers, I think you should make a statement of that fact under Question 7.(B) of the Affidavit form.

(If applicable):

In the event that you do not receive administrative clearance you will be able to return to the United States as a non-quota immigrant for permanent residence purposes because your wife is a U.S. citizen. (husband)

Very truly yours,

(If applicable):

(wife)
Inasmuch as your husband already had obtained administrative clearance, it is likely that you now will obtain a like administrative clearance.

~~xxxx~~
Encs.

Encs.

add (If you should make any additions or corrections in the affidavit please inform me of the changes in a letter enclosed with the affidavit.)

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

TELEPHONE: GARFIELD 1-1218

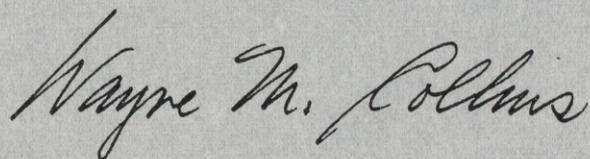
Dear

The affidavit forms you sent to me for administrative processing are inadequate in some respects.

I am enclosing a questionnaire for you to read carefully, then write legible answers to the questions therein and then return to me as soon as possible. If there is not room enough for any of the answers you can write them on the extra blank sheets of paper enclosed. (The questionnaire is for my own use and is confidential so do not hesitate to give true and correct answers and to mention names. The giving of names may help you to recover your citizenship and will not harm the persons whose names you supply in the questionnaire.)

Upon receiving the questionnaire from you I shall correct your answers and then send them to you to read. If you find the new answers to be true and correct new affidavits then can be prepared, be sworn to before a notary public and be returned to me. When I receive the corrected affidavit forms from you I shall have them processed through the offices of the U. S. Attorney and the Justice Department.

Very truly yours,



WMC/
Encs.

US-Q-R

April 4, 1955. Form letter enclosing questionnaire to renunciants in U.S. whose affidavits were inadequate and rejected by WMC. Also for use for Justice Rejects.

Enc: Questionnaire
Blank sheets (2)
Self-addressed envelope (no stamp)

April 4, 1955

J-Q-R

Form letter (enc. ques.) to
renun. in JAPAN whose aff.
were inadequate and rejected
by WMC. Also for use for
Justice Rejects.

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

Send air mail to Paid group
Send reg. mail to Unpaid gr.

TELEPHONE: GARFIELD 1-1218

Dear

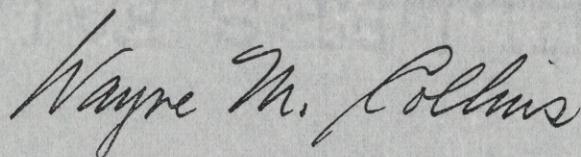
The affidavit forms you sent to me for administrative processing are inadequate in some respects.

In consequence, I am enclosing a questionnaire for you to read carefully, then write legible answers to the questions therein and then return to me as soon as possible. If there is not room enough for any of the answers you can write them on the extra blank sheets of paper enclosed. (The questionnaire is for my own use and is confidential so do not hesitate to give true and correct answers and to mention names. The giving of names may help you to recover your citizenship and will not harm the persons whose names you supply in the questionnaire.)

Upon receiving the questionnaire from you I shall prepare a new affidavit which I shall send to you to read. If you find the new affidavit to be true and correct you must take it to the nearest U. S. Consul and there sign and swear to it and have him affix the seal of his office and then you can send it to me promptly. (I shall send you a copy of the affidavit which you are to keep for future use.) When I receive the original form from you I shall have copies of it prepared and then process the original and copies through the offices of the U. S. Attorney and the Justice Department.

If you already have applied to a U. S. Consul for a U. S. passport and your application has been denied or has not yet been acted upon I would thank you to send me a copy of the special affidavit you filled out and gave to the Consul at the time you filed your application for a passport.

Very truly yours,



WMC/
Encs.

Questionnaire

Blank sheets - 2

Self-addressed envelope - Japan stamps

COMMITTEE

T. AKUNE
 A. HAYASHIDA
 Y. HONDA
 K. IKEDA
 Y. KAKU
 L. KATAOKA
 J. KIMURA
 Y. KIYOHIRO
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 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. 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 Plaintiff-Renunciator:

The committee ask your cooperation by requesting your attendance at the general meeting of renunciant plaintiffs within the ABO case 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

Printed:
April 11, 1955

U.S. -Q-I

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

Letter asks if still
INTERESTED

For renunciants in U.S. who
have not returned affidavit
to us.

TELEPHONE: GARFIELD 1-1218

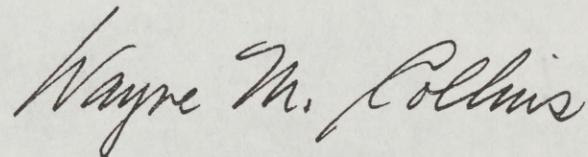
Dear Plaintiff-Renunciant:

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

If you still are interested in recovering your U.S. citizenship or in trying to do this kindly fill out one of the affidavit forms I sent to you to the best of your ability. Use it as a sample and send it me promptly. Do not delay.

To help me ascertain whether the sample affidavit form you send to me is satisfactory enough on its face to be processed administratively or needs correction I am enclosing a "Questionnaire" for you to answer for me. Please answer the questions in ink or pencil and send it back to me promptly along with a sample affidavit form containing your proposed answers to the affidavit questions. In this way I shall be able to ascertain whether your answers in the affidavit sample appear to be satisfactory or need correction. Then I shall let you know and then a set of the affidavit forms can be prepared and be processed administratively.

Very truly yours,



Enc.

Questionnaire
Self-addressed envelope (no stamp)

Undated
Printing date:
April 11, 1955

US-I-D

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

TELEPHONE: GARFIELD 1-1218

U.S.
Ltr. asks if: INTERESTED
or wish DISMISSAL

Enc. Dismissal form ltr.
Stamped return envelope

For renunciants in U.S.
who never rec'd aff.
from us. Requests ans.
by July 1, 1955

Dear Plaintiff-Renunciator:

In 1954 the Tule Lake Defense Committee and I also wrote and informed you that I had entered into an arrangement with lawyers for the Justice Department whereby the remaining plaintiffs in the mass class equity suits entitled Abo et al., v. Brownell, etc., et al., Nos. 25294-5 pending in the U.S. District Court at San Francisco, California, whose citizenship then had not been recovered would have an opportunity first to try to clear up their citizenship status administratively and, in the event any were not successful in so doing, then such persons would be given the opportunity of having their citizenship status determined by individual trials in that court. (A large number already have been cleared administratively in addition to the large number who were successful by court decision.)

You were informed by me and also by your Committee that you should notify me or your Committee of your decision whether or not you wished me to proceed to have your citizenship status determined administratively and, in the event that failed, to have your citizenship status determined by a personal individual court hearing in the mass class suits now pending in said Court. To date, however, you have not notified either me or your Committee whether you wish me to proceed any further on your behalf in having your citizenship status determined.

By your silence and neglect in notifying me or your Committee of your choice to have me proceed on your behalf administratively and by court hearing to determine your citizenship status and your failure to cooperate in the efforts to have it determined my office, your Committee and the plaintiffs in the cases who have advanced their share of the costs, expenses and fees involved have been put to a considerable expense of time, work and money in communicating with you and in keeping you as a plaintiff in the mass class equity proceedings to preserve to you the right in the lawsuits to have the chance of clearing your citizenship status administratively and by individual court hearing. The progress of this litigation has reached such a point that any further waste of time, work or money on those plaintiffs who do not cooperate in the effort to have a final conclusion as to them reached in this litigation no longer can be afforded.

If you still are interested in recovering your U.S. citizenship or in trying to recover it in these mass class equity proceedings and wish me to continue my efforts on your behalf to such an end you must notify me in writing (letter, postcard or other written notice) at my office, Mills Tower, 220 Bush Street, San Francisco 4, California, or your Tule Lake Defense Committee, 124 South San Pedro Street, Room 215, Los Angeles 12, California, on or before July 1, 1955, of your decision to have me continue to represent you, otherwise I shall not be able to

proceed further on your behalf to have your citizenship status determined. If you wish me to continue on your behalf you must make arrangements with my office or your Committee to defray your proportion of the costs, expenses and fees such representation has involved and still involves.

If you no longer are interested in recovering your U.S. citizenship or in trying to recover it in the said lawsuits, either administratively or by an individual court trial, and do not wish me to proceed further or wish to be dismissed from said lawsuits I would thank you to inform me of your decision by filling out, signing and mailing the enclosed letter to me in the enclosed stamped envelope so that your name can be dropped from the list of plaintiffs in the mass class equity suits and you can be dismissed as a plaintiff from said lawsuits.

If neither your Committee nor I receive from you on or by July 1, 1955, either a letter, postcard or other written notice from you stating that you wish me to continue my efforts to regain your citizenship I shall conclude from your inaction and silence that you do not wish me to try further to recover your U.S. citizenship. I will treat a failure on your part to give me or your Committee such a notice as a request from you to dismiss you from being a plaintiff in the lawsuits. I will be compelled to do this because if your individual case is set down for trial a judgment on the merits or of dismissal could be entered against you. Thereafter if you wished to proceed independently to have your U.S. citizenship determined you could engage the services of another attorney who can proceed to have your status determined administratively or under such law as he or you may deem necessary, expedient or advisable.

Very truly yours,

Wayne M. Collins

Enc.

(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:

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

Dated:

My name is:
(Please sign your full name)

My birthdate is:

My address is:

.....
.....

J-I-D

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

TELEPHONE: GARFIELD 1-1218

APR 15 1955

JAPAN Ltr. asks if: INTERESTED
or wish DISMISSAL

Enc. Japan air-mail letter

For renun. in Japan who have
not returned aff. to us.

Requests ans. by July 1, '55

Dear Plaintiff-Renunciant:

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

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

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

Wayne M. Collins

Enc.

Air-Letter enclosed
with J-I-D Letter.

April 15, 1955

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:.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Dated:.....

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

My birthdate is:.....

My address is:.....

.....

.....

This space is also for correspondence.

このにも通信文を記載することができます

Post Office
Mills Tower, 220 Bush St.
San Francisco 4, California
U.S.A.

Post Office

折込線



AEROGramme

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

PAR AVION
航空

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

折込線

このにも通信文を記載することができます

This space is also for correspondence.

WAYNE M. COLLINS

ATTORNEY AT LAW

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

TELEPHONE GARFIELD 1-1218

Our letter of April 20, 1955, informing you of the inadequacy of your affidavits was inadvertently sent to you. The enclosed letter was intended for you inasmuch as you have not yet returned your affidavits to us.

Very truly yours,

April 25, 1955

AIR MAIL

~~Miss Hisako Miyata
Higashi Hama Kainan Shi
Wakayama Ken, Japan~~

Dear Miss Miyata:

Enclosed please find copy of the transmittal letter of the Justice Department which was sent to the Department of State (Passport Office). You should take the copy promptly to the United States Consul in Japan nearest you in making your application for a U.S. passport, as explained in my air mail letter to you of April 7, 1955.

Very truly yours,

Enc.

Mimeographed: April 20, 1955
Form letter enclosing questionnaires
to Rejects and Supplementals

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

Telephone GARfield 1-1218

Enclosed find a Questionnaire form which I would thank you to fill out in pencil or ink and return to me as promptly as possible. This Questionnaire is for my own personal use and is confidential so do not hesitate to give full, true and correct answers and to mention names. The giving of names will assist me and will not do any harm either to you or the persons you name.

The answers you give to the Questionnaire will enable me to judge the sufficiency of the answers you propose to make to the supplemental affidavit forms for administrative processing.

Very truly yours,

(for couple)

May 24, 1955

Mr. and Mrs. Shigeo Okamoto
Nishi Tsuboi Market
Kumamoto shi, Japan

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Okamoto:

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

Copies for both of you to keep for future reference are being sent via regular mail.

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

Very truly yours,

Encs.

May 26, 1954

Mr. Tex Nakamura
c/o Tule Lake Defense Committee
124 South San Pedro Street
Room 215
Los Angeles 12, California

Dear Tex:

In re: Yoshiko Matsuoka

If ~~Mrs. Yoshiko Matsuoka~~ goes to Japan before she is cleared by the Justice Department she will be in danger of not being able to return to the United States from Japan. It is expected that it will take several months before the affidavits can be processed through the Justice and State Departments. ~~Mrs. Matsuoka~~ should wait until we ascertain whether she can be cleared. If she is cleared she will be able to go to Japan on a U.S. passport. If she is not cleared it will be necessary for her to go to trial here.

However, it is possible that ~~Mrs. Matsuoka~~ could apply to the U.S. Immigration Service for a re-entry permit which might enable her to go to Japan and return therefrom. She should disclose that she renounced U.S. citizenship (and she is not a dual national). It might be that the Immigration office would view her as a legally resident alien and therefore entitled to a re-entry permit.

Very truly yours,

Faron
Fr Penn wants who
inquire about visiting
Japan

*Form letter - Japan
Enclosing answers on
yellow sheet - aff. to
be prepared by recipient*

June 1, 1955

Mrs. Kiyoko Santohigashi
23 Shin Sakai Cho
Wakayama Shi, Japan

Dear Mrs. Santohigashi:

I am returning herewith your original affidavit form. The answers thereon to Questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 (A), 8 (C), 10 (B), 11, and 12 are satisfactory and should be recopied on new affidavit forms.

I am also enclosing typewritten answers to Questions 6, 7 (A), 7 (B), 7 (C), 8 (B), 8 (D), 8 (E), 8 (F), 9 (A), 9 (B), 9 (C), 9 (D), 10 (A) which I have prepared from your answers to my questionnaire. I would thank you to read the answers therein and if you find them to be true, they should be written out on six (6) affidavit forms either in type-writing or in ink. If there is insufficient space in the affidavit form in which to write out your answers, you can use extra sheets of paper.

When you have completed the affidavits you should take the original copy to a U.S. Consul in Japan and there sign and swear to it. The copies should be stamped by the consular officer. Thereupon, I would thank you to return the original and four copies to me. You may keep one copy in your possession for future reference.

If there were any other persons besides Wakayama who threatened either you father or you, I believe you should state their names in the answer to Question 9 (A). If you should make any additions or corrections in the affidavit, please inform me of the changes in a letter enclosing the affidavit.

For your information, if you are cleared administratively, your husband Masao would be able to return to the U.S. on a nonquota immigrant visa because he would be the husband of a U.S. citizen if you recover your citizenship.

Very truly yours,

Omit

FORM LETTER U.S.

WAYNE M. COLLINS

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

TELEPHONE GARFIELD 1-1218

Aff. to be prepared
by renunciants from
answers typed on
yellow sheets

Enc. 5 blank aff.
and orig. aff.
typed yellow sheets

1955

Mr.....

Dear _____:

I am returning herewith your original affidavit form. The answers thereon to Questions _____ are satisfactory and should be recopied on new affidavit forms.

I am also enclosing proposed answers to Questions _____ which I have prepared from your answers to my questionnaire. I would thank you to read the proposed answers therein and if you find them to be true, they should be written out on five (5) affidavit forms either in typewriting or in ink, preferably in typewriting. You may make any corrections therein that are necessary to make the answers true and correct. You also may revise the answers and state them in your own language if you wish. If there is insufficient space in the affidavit form in which to write out your answers, you can use extra sheets of paper.

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 should 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 for future reference. I suggest that you prepare these affidavits immediately.

Very truly yours,

Encs.

✓

WAYNE M. COLLINS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
MILLS TOWER, 220 BUSH STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIF.
TELEPHONE GARFIELD 1-1218

FORM LETTER TO: JID REPLIES;
those who are still interested
Enc. affidavit (sample)
questionnaire
return envelope
blank sheets

June 3, 1955

Dear

In response to your letter of recent date indicating that you are still interested in regaining your U.S. citizenship despite your financial condition, I am enclosing a questionnaire for you to read carefully, then write legible answers to the questions therein and then return to me as soon as possible. If there is not room enough for any of the answers you can write them on the extra blank sheets of paper enclosed. (The questionnaire is for my own use and is confidential so do not hesitate to give true and correct answers and to mention names. The giving of names may help you to recover your citizenship and will not harm the persons whose names you supply in the questionnaire.)

I am also enclosing a sample affidavit form, which you should fill out to the best of your ability and return to me together with your completed questionnaire form. (Affidavit forms and instructions which you should find helpful in filling out the forms were sent to you some time ago.)

The sooner you complete and return to me the enclosed forms, the sooner I can prepare your affidavits for processing through the offices of the U.S. Attorney and the Justice Department.

Very truly yours,

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

June 8, 1955

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 Sir:

We have been informed by Mr. Collins that you have indicated your desire to continue with your suit.

To pursue with your request we must ask you to make the payment of contribution to the group. Our record indicates that you have a remaining balance of \$_____.

We appreciate the difficulties many of you may have in making this payment, and if you desire to make the payment by instalments We shall appreciate your mailing the sum of \$_____ per month.

All payments should be addressed to the Committee's office payable to Wayne M. Collins. Upon receipt of your remittance, we shall be very glad to instruct our attorney to furnish the necessary instructions to corralde your respective case.

Very truly yours,

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

By: _____

Form letter for those on
"For Judgment" who inquire
re status.

June 8, 1955

Mrs. Kuniko Okumura Sato
2639 So. Genesee Avenue
Los Angeles 16, California

Dear Mrs. Sato:

I am accumulating the names of the successful persons whose citizenship status has been determined favorably. When the judgment is entered, it will be entered for a large number of successful persons and you will be notified thereof and receive a special certified copy for your own records.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ko

Form

June 14, 1955

Miss Fumiye Oriba
Hiroshima Ken, Asa Gun
Miiri Mura, Shimomachiya
Honshu, Japan

Dear Miss Oriba:

I have examined the affidavit form which you sent to me and in my opinion it is in good order to be processed for administrative clearance.

In consequence, the answers you gave therein should be re-copied by you on new affidavit forms. They should be written out on six (6) affidavit forms either in type-writing or in ink. If there is insufficient space in the affidavit form in which to write out your answers, you can use extra sheets of paper.

When you have completed the affidavits you should take the original copy to a U.S. Consul in Japan and there sign and swear to it. The copies should be stamped by the consular officer. Thereupon I would thank you to return the original and four copies to me. You may keep one copy in your possession for future reference.

The sooner you return the completed affidavits to me the sooner I can process them through the offices of the U.S. Attorney here and the Justice Department.

Very truly yours,

Encs.

WAYNE M. COLLINS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
MILLS TOWER, 220 BUSH STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIF.
TELEPHONE GARFIELD 1-1218

June 27, 1955

FORM LETTER JAPAN
Yellow sheets enclosed:
Aff. to be prepared by
renunciants.

Enc: yellow sheets
6 affidavits
return envelope
orig. aff. if necessary

I am returning herewith your original affidavit form. The answers thereon to Questions _____ appear to me to be satisfactory and should be recopied on the new affidavit forms. From the sample affidavit answers and the answers to the questionnaire which you sent to me I have prepared proposed answers to questions _____.

I would thank you to read the proposed answers and if you find them to be true, they should be written out on six (6) affidavit forms, either in typewriting or in ink. You may make any corrections therein that are necessary to make the answers true and correct. You also may revise the answers and state them in your own language if you wish. If there is insufficient space in the affidavit form in which to write out your answers, you can use extra sheets of paper.

and copies
the original When you have completed the affidavits you should take the original to a U.S. Consul in Japan and there sign and swear to ~~it~~. The copies should be stamped by the consular officer. Thereupon, I would thank you to return the original and four copies to me. You may keep one copy in your possession for future reference.

P.S. A U.S. Consul should not charge for fees for taking your oath to the affidavits. If a consular officer asks you for a fee, you should inform him that you have been *informed* instructed that no fee has been prescribed by regulation for the execution of such affidavits.

Note: If WMC has changed most of the answers on orig. aff., omit reference to return of original affidavit form, and do not enclose. Start letter with line commencing "From the sample affidavit....." and omit reference to "answers to questions"

FORM LETTER JAPAN
Yellow sheets enclosed:
Aff. to be prepared by
renunciants.

WAYNE M. COLLINS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
MILLS TOWER, 220 BUSH STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIF.
TELEPHONE GARFIELD 1-1218

Enc: yellow sheets
6 affidavits
return envelope
(orig. aff. if necessary)

June 27, 1955

I am returning herewith your original affidavit form. The answers thereon to Questions _____ appear to me to be satisfactory and should be recopied on the new affidavit forms. From the sample affidavit answers and the answers to the questionnaire which you sent to me I have prepared proposed answers* to questions _____

I would thank you to read the proposed answers and if you find them to be true, they should be written out on six (6) affidavit forms, either in typewriting or in ink. You may make any corrections therein that are necessary to make the answers true and correct. You also may revise the answers and state them in your own language if you wish. If there is insufficient space in the affidavit form in which to write out your answers, you can use extra sheets of paper.

When you have completed the affidavits you should take the original to a U.S. Consul in Japan and there sign and swear to it. The copies should be stamped by the consular officer. Thereupon, I would thank you to return the original and four copies to me. You may keep one copy in your possession for future reference.

* for your new affidavit forms

Replies to April, 1955
mailing:
Use this form for Japan
"Interested" Replies

June 30, 1955

Dear

In response to your letter of recent date indicating that you are still interested in regaining your U.S. citizenship despite your financial condition, I am enclosing a questionnaire for you to read carefully, then write legible answers to the questions therein and then return to me as soon as possible. If there is not room enough for any of the answers you can write them on the extra blank sheets of paper enclosed. (The questionnaire is for my own use and is confidential so do not hesitate to give true and correct answers and to mention names. The giving of names may help you to recover your citizenship and will not harm the persons whose names you supply in the questionnaire.)

I am also enclosing a sample affidavit form, which you should fill out to the best of your ability and return to me together with your completed questionnaire form. (Affidavit forms and instructions which you should find helpful in filling out the forms were sent to you some time ago.)

The sooner you complete and return to me the enclosed forms, the sooner I can prepare your affidavits for processing through the offices of the U.S. Attorney and the Justice Department.

Very truly yours,

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

TELEPHONE: GARFIELD 1-1218

Dear Plaintiff-Renunciator:

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

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

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

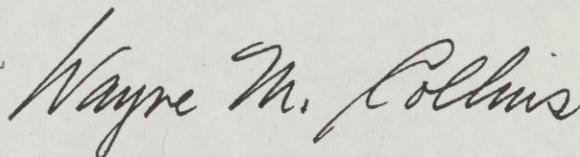
JAPAN

J-I-D

Ltr. asks if INTERESTED or wish DISMISSAL
Requests ans. by July 1, 1955
For renunciants in JAPAN who have not
returned affidavits to us.

Enc.

Japan air letter



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

July 2, 1955

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 have been informed by Mr. Collins that you have indicated your desire to continue with your suit.

To pursue with your request we must ask you to make the payment of contribution to the group. Our record indicates that you have a remaining balance of \$_____.

We appreciate the difficulties many of you may have in making this payment, and if you desire to make the payment by instalments we shall appreciate your mailing the sum of \$_____ at this time and the balance \$_____ per month.

All payments should be addressed to the Committee's office payable to Wayne M. Collins. Upon receipt of your remittance, we shall be very glad to instruct our attorney to furnish the necessary instructions to conclude your respective case.

Very truly yours,

Tule Lake Defense Committee

By: W. Kono

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

Telephone Garfield 1-1218

Dear Renunciant-Plaintiff:

You are a plaintiff in mass class equity suit No. 25294 in the United States District Court in San Francisco which is a lawsuit to cancel your renunciation and have you declared to be a United States citizen.

Letters which I previously sent to you in Japan were returned to me undelivered. It is possible that you did not receive my letters because you had changed your address or for some other reason unknown to me.

If you wish me to proceed in my attempt to cancel your renunciation and to recover your U.S. citizenship, I would thank you to let me know of your decision in this matter by air mail immediately.

A Japan air letter form is enclosed for you to use to inform me if you wish me to continue to try to cancel your renunciation and recover your U.S. citizenship. You should also notify me of your present address in Japan at which I can communicate with you.

If you wish me to proceed you must notify me on or before Sept. 1, 1955, so that I can send to you the forms necessary for you to fill out for me to help me to recover your citizenship administratively through an agreement I have entered into with the Justice Department.

Please communicate with me immediately.

Very truly yours,

Letter to Japan Mail Returns asking if
still interested or wish dismissal

Answer by Sept. 1, 1955
Mailed: July 28, 1955

Search letter re address of
renunciant

Mimeographed: July 1955

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 _____,
whose last address known to me was as follows:

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

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

Very truly yours,

Aff. to be prepared by
renunciant, enc. yellow
sheets

For Supplemental Aff.

September 28, 1955

Mr. Ichiro Uyekubo
Ishiuchi, Hiro cho
Kure Shi, Hiroshima Ken
Japan

Dear Mr. Uyekubo:

From the additional information you have supplied me with and the answers to the questionnaire which you sent to me I have prepared proposed answers to the supplemental affidavit forms. I would thank you to read the proposed answers and if you find them to be true, they should be written out on six (6) affidavit forms, either in typewriting or in ink. You may make any corrections therein that are necessary to make the answers true and correct. You also may revise the answers and state them in your own language if you wish. If there is insufficient space in the affidavit form in which to write out your answers, you can use extra sheets of paper.

When you have completed the affidavits you should take the original to a U.S. Consul in Japan and there sign and swear to it. The copies should be stamped by the consular officer. (A U.S. Consul should not charge for fees for taking your oath to the affidavits. If a consular officer asks you for a fee, you should inform him that you have been informed that no fee has been prescribed by regulation for the execution of such affidavits.) Thereupon, I would thank you to return the original and four copies to me. You may keep one copy in your possession for future reference.

Very truly yours,

P.S. In your answer to question 10 (B) you should state the years in which you voted in an election in Japan.

I would thank you to ask your wife, Toshiko Ruby Uyekubo to notify me immediately that she has appeared before a U.S. Consul in Japan and taken her oath of allegiance to the U.S. and thereby become renaturalized as a U.S. citizen so that I may dismiss her from the case.

Printed air-letter sent to
Japan Active Renunciants re
Sec. 350 of McCarran Act.

Printing date: Dec. 2, 1955
Mailing date: Dec. 8, 1955

DEAR RENUNCIANT:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

Wayne M. Collins

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



**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

Handwritten scribbles in the top left corner.

Faint, illegible text visible through the paper from the reverse side.

Supplementing the information contained in my letter to you of, I wish to inform you that if you apply to a U.S. Consul in Japan for a "non-quota immigrant visa" to enable you to return to the U.S. as a "Japanese alien" for "permanent residence purposes" I believe it is essential that you first apply to the U.S. Consul and fill out the necessary papers and have the assurance of the U.S. Consul that such a "nonquota immigrant" visa will issue to you before you apply to a Japanese government office for a Japanese passport.

I advise you of this because in the event that for some reason unknown to me, the Consul or State Department were to refuse to issue you such a visa, your right to claim U.S. citizenship in the pending cases would be preserved. (The issuance to you of a Japanese passport upon your application being made therefore would be evidence that you had elected to become a Japanese citizen and such probably would prevent you thereafter from asserting that you were an American citizen or entitled to claim American citizenship.)

Therefore, it is important to you to make sure that the "non-quota immigrant visa" issues to you before you actually apply for a Japanese passport.

Very truly yours,

SAMPLE FORM LETTER FOR THOSE APPLYING FOR NON-QUOTA IMMIGRANT
VISA - RE: JAPANESE PASSPORT

Dec. 9, 1955

WAYNE M. COLLINS

ATTORNEY AT LAW

MILLS TOWER, 220 BUSH STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA

TELEPHONE GARFIELD 1-1218

December 16, 1955

Because the administrative processing of the renunciation cases in due course will be completed the Tule Lake Defense Committee has decided to close the Los Angeles office and have its phone disconnected forthwith in order to save expenses.

The Committee is sending out to each of the renunciants in the U.S. a notification of the closing of its office. It is also sending a letter to the renunciants in Japan whose cases have not yet been completed. Copies of said letters are enclosed for your records. They are self-explanatory.

Very truly yours,

Letter to renunciants in Japan

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

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

DEC 21 1955

Dear Renunciant:

The Tule Lake Defense Committee wishes to announce that your committeemen have decided to close the Los Angeles office which has been maintained for a number of years at Room 215 at 124 South San Pedro Street, Los Angeles 12, California, and also to suspend operations for an indefinite period of time.

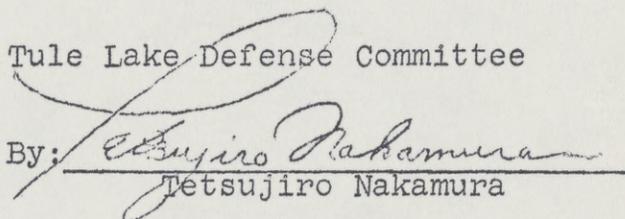
This course has been decided upon because the expense of maintaining a committee office no longer appears to be necessary in view of the progress made in the administrative procedure program for the remaining renunciants in the mass class equity suits which was agreed upon by attorney Wayne M. Collins and lawyers for the Justice Department. Within a few months it appears likely that all the active cases of renunciants in *Abo et al., v. Brownell*, (mass class equity suits) will have been processed and have been decided administratively and that, thereafter, only those renunciants who may be unsuccessful administratively will be required to undergo individual court hearings to determine whether or not their renunciations of U. S. citizenship will be cancelled by court trials.

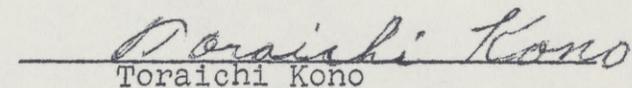
In view of these facts the Tule Lake Defense Committee office at 124 South San Pedro Street, Los Angeles 12, California, will be closed immediately and the telephone will be disconnected.

In the future any information regarding the progress of the cases should be addressed direct to Wayne M. Collins, Esq., Attorney at Law, Mills Tower, 220 Bush Street, San Francisco 4, California, who will keep you posted.

Tule Lake Defense Committee

By:


Tetsujiro Nakamura


Toraichi Kono

Letter to renunciants in U.S.

TULE LAKE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

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

Dear Renunciant:

The Tule Lake Defense Committee wishes to announce that your committeemen have decided to close the Los Angeles office which has been maintained for a number of years at Room 215 at 124 South San Pedro Street, Los Angeles 12, California, and also to suspend operations for an indefinite period of time.

This course has been decided upon because of the expense of maintaining a committee office no longer appears to be necessary in view of the progress made in the administrative procedure program for the remaining renunciants in the mass class equity suits which was agreed upon by attorney Wayne M. Collins and lawyers for the Justice Department. Within a few months it appears likely that all the active cases of renunciants in Abo et al., v. Brownell, (mass class equity suits) will have been processed and have been decided administratively and that, thereafter, only those renunciants who may be unsuccessful administratively will be required to undergo individual court hearings to determine whether or not their renunciations of U. S. citizenship will be cancelled by court trials.

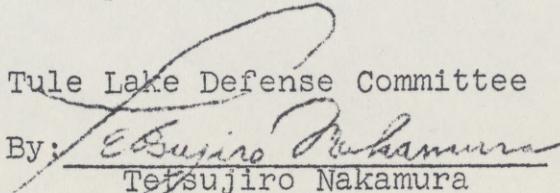
In view of these facts the Tule Lake Defense Committee office at 124 South San Pedro Street, Los Angeles 12, California, will be closed immediately and the telephone will be disconnected.

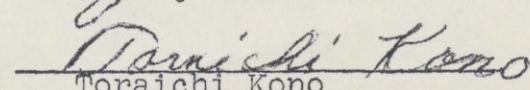
In the future any information regarding the progress of the cases should be addressed direct to Wayne M. Collins, Esq., Attorney at Law, Mills Tower, 220 Bush Street, San Francisco 4, California, who will keep you posted.

As soon as the administrative processing of the cases of the remaining renunciants in the mass class equity suits who still are in Japan is completed, those in Japan who finally may be unsuccessful in their administrative remedy will be supplied by Attorney Collins with statements from the Clerk of the Court notifying them of the time and place scheduled for the hearing in San Francisco of their individual court trials. Thereupon each such person in Japan will be eligible to obtain from a U.S. Consul in Japan a "Certificate of Identity" to enable him or her to return to the United States for his or her individual court trial. It is estimated that notifications will be sent to such persons between June 1, 1956 and July 31, 1956.

In the meantime the renunciants in the mass class equity suits who are in Japan and who may be dual citizens and who, while in Japan since their return there in 1946, voluntarily may have sought or claimed any benefits of Japanese nationality are not affected by the provisions of Section 350 of the U.S. Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, as amended, (Walters-McCarran Act) which requires dual citizens there who voluntarily have sought or claimed any such benefits to take an oath of allegiance to the U.S. before a U.S. Consul or diplomatic officer in Japan and also to give up residence in Japan before December 24, 1955. Mr. Collins has informed your Committee and also each of the renunciants in the cases who are in Japan by special letter that the State Department has ruled that the new law does not apply to them because they joined the mass class equity suits before the new 1952 law was enacted and because the U. S. Government sent them to Japan and, in consequence, their residence in Japan is an involuntary residence.

Tule Lake Defense Committee

By: 
Tetsujiro Nakamura


Toraiichi Kono

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

December 27, 1955

John

Mrs. Namiye Wakabayashi
Rt. 2, 2820'
Sacramento, California

Dear Mrs. Wakabayashi:

The Justice Department has informed me by letter that it desires additional information from you amplifying certain answers you gave in the Affidavits which you sent to me and which were forwarded to that Department for processing. The letter from that Department states, as follows:

"The original affidavit is returned herewith and you will note that the subject states, in answer to questions 9 (A) and (C), that she renounced because she felt her husband should determine the policies of the family and in order to prevent family separation. These statements, as presently phrased, not only lack sufficient specificity to enable this Department to predicate an opinion as to whether her case comes within the scope of the Murakami decision but are at variance with the statement made by her at a hearing, on June 12, 1946, at which time she stated that her father-in-law forced her to renounce.

"In view of these facts, it may be that Mr. Collins will desire to inform Mrs. Wakabayashi that she may have an opportunity to submit a further affidavit setting forth, in detail, the duress or coercion which caused her to renounce. If, as she previously stated, her father-in-law exerted influence upon her to renounce she should of course particularize concerning this matter."

I suggest that you type or write out on separate sheets of paper your proposed answers to the precise questions the Justice Department wishes you to answer. You should answer the questions specifically and more fully than on the Affidavits you sent to me. (You have a copy of the Affidavits in your possession for reference purposes.) Full and complete explanations will help you and will not cause anyone else any harm even if you give the names of persons, whether a parent, spouse, family member or strangers, who exerted pressure on you or threatened you or caused you to have fears.

When you have typed or written out your proposed answers to the questions you should send them to me to examine. If the answers appear to me to be satisfactory I shall let you know.

Mrs. Wakabayashi
Page2

Then the answers can be put into final form in "Supplemental Affidavits" which then can be sworn to and be sent to me for forwarding to the Department for processing. The sooner you do this the sooner your case will be processed by that Department.

Very truly yours,