

16:24

YASUDA, TAKASHI

1957-1959

78 / 177

c

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR STRANDEES

*Was a renunciant
who rec'd final
judgment
in 1952*

Please read this questionnaire carefully and then print, type or write your answers legibly to the following questions.

- a. State your fully name. Takashi Yamada
- b. Male? ☒ Female? ☐ Maiden Name? _____
- c. Birth place? Sacramento, California Birth date? April 5, 1925
- d. Was your name ever registered with a Japanese Consulate for the purpose of reserving your Japanese nationality? none
When? _____ Where? _____
- e. Have you ever renounced Japanese Nationality? no. When? _____
Where? _____

1. What schools did you attend in Japan? none
Where? _____

State the years you attended those schools. _____

2. State the periods you visited Japan and the purposes of each visit. _____

December 25, 1945 - accompanied my family.

When did you last return to Japan? Dec 25, 1945

Why did you return to Japan? Renounced US citizenship at Lake
Lake - interned at Breunach 2/11/45 - judgment setting
aside renunciation entered by US Dist Ct - May, 1952

3. Did you have a U.S. Passport at the time you last went to Japan? none

Have you that passport now? none What became of it? _____

What other documents did you then have to establish your identity as a U.S. citizen? certified copy of birth & judgment - order setting
aside renunciation

Do you have those documents now? no What became of them? _____

Birth cert. at Consulate Tokyo. Did you then have a visa from a Japanese consul? none Have you that vise now? _____

What became of it? _____

4. Did you then have a Japanese passport? none Do you have it now? _____

What became of it? _____

5. Why were you in Japan when the war started on Dec. 7, 1941? _____

repatriated after 12/25/45

What was your occupation in Japan when the war started on Dec. 7, 1941? _____

Where were you then living in Japan? _____

6. Are you married or single? yes What is the name of your spouse
(wife or husband)? Yukiko Yasuda Where does your
spouse (wife or husband) live? 40 Numata, 326 chome, Aoyama
Kita-machi, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan
When were you married? May 1957 Where were you married?
Aza-ike, Kikuchigun What is the citizenship of your spouse
(wife or husband)? Japanese national Where was your spouse
(wife or husband) born? Tetsurei, Manchuria
Name and address of your father? Gen Naitoku Yasuda - Aza-
Aike, Kikuchigun, Nishigoshi-mura, Kumamoto-ken, Japan
Of what country is he a citizen? Japanese national
Name and address of your mother? Shizuka
Yasuda - same address as father Of what country is
she a citizen? Japanese national
7. Names, birthdates and birthplaces of each of your children? _____
Mariko Yasuda - September 21, 1952 at Kumamoto
ken, Japan.

RE: VOTING

8. Since returning to Japan have you voted in any elections? none
Where? _____ Years you voted? _____
In what elections? _____
Why did you vote in those elections? _____
9. Did you receive any instructions to vote? _____ From what sources?
_____ Were the instructions printed?
_____ What Allied military officers told you to vote? _____
_____ Did you vote because of
printed instructions of the Army of occupation? _____
What were you told would happen to you if you didn't vote? _____
_____ What did you believe would happen to you if you didn't vote? _____

10. What Japanese officials instructed you to vote? _____
_____ Were those instructions
printed ones? _____ Verbal? _____
11. State the names and addresses of the neighbors who told you to vote _____

What did they tell you would happen to you if you didn't vote? _____

12. What did you believe or fear would happen to you if you didn't vote? _____
_____ (Lose ration card? _____)

RE: KOSEKI REGISTRATION

13. Was your name registered in a family Koseki in Japan? yes.
When? July 6, 1946 Where? Aza-riku, Kikuchi By whom? _____
my father Yamamoto Ken, Japan
Did you personally apply to be registered
ed in a Koseki? none When? _____ Where? _____
Where did you go to apply to be registered? _____
When? _____ Why did you apply to be registered? _____
14. If someone other than you personally registered your name in a
Koseki state who it was who registered you. Keitoku Yamada
What relation is that person to you? father
Why were you registered in a Koseki? my father registered my name
as my sister (Shiruko) was married to Samu Tanyuki - & Tanyuki
had a child. This meant my sister, eldest in the family, would
be transferred from our family register. That father probably
decided that I be registered so I could take care of him - as
15. Were you registered in a Koseki since your last return to Japan because
food ration was very scarce at this time
if you were not registered you would not have been given a ration card?
yes. or would not have been given an address to receive
mail? no. or would have been punished, and, if so, by whom?
no. and why? _____
- Were you registered because of fear that if you weren't you would suffer
in some form? yes. such as would not be issued a ration card?

I filed ~~an~~ a suit against the Japanese Government based under this Korehi registration at the Kumamoto ~~prefecture~~ District court.

Showa 24 year Jan, 1954 - ~~a decision~~ was rendered ~~by a court~~ in adverse decision was rendered & the gist of the decision was that I should have been apprised of this registration when I was living in the same household with my family. Matter of Nishiyu a food ration were alleged, but no consideration was given to this fact.

This ~~case~~ ~~was~~ ~~reopened~~ case was again reopened at Kumamoto with different Judges. January, 1957 - and they denied my petition.

There was no new evidence submitted ~~alleging~~ ~~that~~ I did not understand the proceedings of the first court.

I was asked to submit new evidence.

(will get transcripts in translated form of the court proceeding). - end -

Cumulate is aware of the first proceeding as the Japanese court has submitted this to the State Dept. officials.

Nanda was the attorney - in Kumamoto City, Japan

Takahima - atty in Tokyo ~~appe~~ petitioned for hearing & Hunda argued this case.

Mamomouchi Reky. - Tokyo, Japan

44 State what other reasons caused you to register. I never did
current nor sign any document showing I was counted
in this registration. I did not possess any real material
benefited by my father for the purpose of placing my name
in the ~~Dojo~~ family record.

RE: CONSCRIPTION

16. Nation - critical - clothing, rice, fish, oil, fat, salt,
Were you conscripted in the Japanese armed forces? none
we receive ration ticket at yakuba -
When? _____ In what branch of service? _____

What was your address at the time you were conscripted? _____

_____ With whom were you then
living? _____

What was your occupation at that time? _____

Name and address of your employer at that time? _____

Place where you then were working _____

If you were attending school at that time state the name of the school

_____ State type of school _____

Were you then single? _____ Married? _____

17. What was the first notice you received that you had to register for the
draft under the Japanese draft law? _____

Was it a written notice? _____ Verbal notice? _____

What was the date of that notice? _____ Have you that
notice? (If so, attach it to this questionnaire). What did
that notice instruct you to do? _____

18. Where did you report to the draft authorities? _____

Were those draft authorities civilians? _____ or Japanese military
authorities? _____ Were you given a medical examination by the draft
authorities? _____ Where? _____ When? _____

What other notices did you receive from the draft authorities? _____

State whether you received those notices by mail or whether they were
personally delivered to you. _____

19. Did you inform the Japanese civilian draft authorities that you were a
U.S. citizen? _____ When? _____ Where? _____

Who was present? _____

I was in Keenawate from Jan, 1946 till April, 1947;

& I went Aomori on April, 1947 till 1949.

I first became aware of my registration in 1949
when I was preparing documents to submit to the
Consulate

My parents told me I was registered

They took care of family rationes -

at Aomori I did not need my rationes in Aomori
as my employer - Japanese Const. Co - took care of it.

If you told that personally to a civilian draft officer state the name of the officer and his title _____

What is his present address? _____

What did he say to you when you stated you were a U.S. citizen? _____

Will he be willing to give you an affidavit stating those facts? _____

20. Did you inform the Japanese military draft authorities that you were a U.S. citizen? _____ When? _____ Where? _____

If you told that personally to a Japanese military draft officer state the name of the officer and his grade or rank, _____

What is the present address of that officer? _____

Will he be willing to give you an affidavit stating those facts? _____

21. If you didn't tell the civilian or military draft officers that you were a U.S. citizen why didn't you do so? _____

What did you fear would happen to you if you told him (or them) you were a U.S. citizen? _____

Were you afraid to tell the conscripting civilian officers -- or military officers -- that you were a U.S. citizen? _____ Why? _____

22. Did you tell the civilian conscripting officers that you did not wish to serve in the Japanese armed forces? _____ When? _____ Where? _____

To what officers did you tell that? _____

_____ State their names and addresses _____

Will they be willing to give you affidavits stating that fact? _____

23. Did you tell the military authorities -- or civil authorities -- that you did not wish to serve in the Japanese armed forces? _____

When? _____ Where? _____

To what officers? _____

_____ State their names and present addresses _____

Who was present at the time? _____

Will any of them be willing to give you an affidavit stating the fact you notified those authorities you did not wish to serve in the Japanese armed forces? _____

Did you write any letters to the civilian or military draft authorities stating that you were a U.S. citizen and not subject to conscription in the Japanese forces? _____ Date of letter _____

(If you did, attach a copy of that letter to this questionnaire.)

What did you fear would happen to you if you refused to be conscripted?

24. Did you fear you would be punished by the Japanese civil authorities for refusing to obey the draft law? _____ What penalty or punishment did you fear you would be subjected to if you refused? _____

25. Did you fear also that the Japanese military authorities would punish you if you refused to be conscripted? _____ What punishment did you fear they would subject you to? _____

26. Did you apply for a deferment, postponement or delay of your conscription? _____
_____ When? _____ Where? _____
To what office? _____ Did you do this verbally? _____
_____ in writing? _____ (If in writing attach a copy of that letter or memorandum to this questionnaire.) If you haven't a copy state the language and contents of that letter or memorandum _____

Were you afraid to apply for a deferment, postponement or delay in your conscription? _____ Why? _____

What did you fear would happen to you if you did? _____

What answer were you given to this request? _____

Was it a verbal answer? _____ Was it a written answer? _____

(Attach a copy of your written answer to this questionnaire.) If you haven't a copy state the substance of that answer _____

27. Did you make a second request for deferment, postponement or delay? _____

When? _____ Where? _____

To whom and to what office? _____

What answer did you receive? _____

Was this answer verbal? _____ written? _____ (Attach the letter or copy of the answer you received.)

28. What date were you conscripted (drafted) into the Japanese armed forces? _____

Where were you conscripted? _____

What was your first rank or grade in the armed forces of Japan? _____

29. Were you required to take an oath of allegiance to Japan at the time of conscription? _____

Where did you serve in the Japanese armed forces? _____

Did you receive any promotions in the Japanese armed forces? _____ When? _____

To what rank or grade? _____

Did you take an oath of allegiance to Japan at the time of promotion? _____

How long did you serve in the Japanese armed forces? _____

When were you released from services in the Japanese armed forces? _____

While in the service did you participate in any skirmish or battle against the U.S. armed forces? _____

Against what other Allied armed forces did you participate in any skirmish or battle? _____

Where? _____

In what battles? _____

Did you surrender and were you a prisoner of war? _____

When? _____ Where? _____

To what U.S. or Allied troops? _____
When were you released from detention? _____
Where were you when released? _____

RE: APPLICATION TO RETURN TO U.S.

30. Before or after war first broke out on Dec. 7, 1941, did you apply to a U.S. Consul or the U.S. Embassy in Japan to return to the U.S.? _____
When? _____ Where? not applicable
To what consulate or embassy? _____
Did you apply to the Swiss, Swedish or other consular or diplomatic office to send you back to the U.S.? _____ When? _____
Where? _____ To what office? _____
What answer did you receive? _____
31. Before war broke out on Dec. 7, 1941, or afterward, did you apply for boat passage to return to the U.S.? _____ When? _____
Where? _____ To what company or office did you apply for transportation to return to the U.S.? _____
Did you make that application orally? _____ Did you make it in writing? _____ (If it was in writing attach a copy of your letter or application for such passage to the U.S.) Did you receive booking on any boat that was to take you to the U.S.? _____
On what date were you to sail? _____ From what port? _____ Name of ship? _____
If you didn't apply for passage to return to the U.S. state why you didn't do so. _____

RE: APPLICATION FOR INTERNMENT

32. Did you apply to the Japanese authorities during the war to be interned as a U.S. citizen? _____ When? _____
Where? _____ To what office did he apply? _____

What answer did you receive to your request? _____

Was the answer a verbal one? _____ Was it in writing? _____

(If in writing, attach the letter or memorandum to this questionnaire.)

If you do not have a copy of the letter or memorandum, state in substance what the writing stated. _____

RE: REGISTRATION AS ALIEN IN JAPAN

33. Before, during or since the war have you been registered as a U.S. alien in Japan? none When? _____ Where? _____
- Were you registered with a U.S. Consul or U.S. Embassy in Japan as a U.S. citizen? _____ When? _____ Where? _____
- Were you required to report to the Japanese police? _____
- When? _____ Where? _____ How often? _____
- Did the police visit you? _____ When? _____
- Where? _____ How often? _____

RE: EXPATRIATING ACTIONS

34. Have you ever filed with any office in Japan any affidavit or statement claiming or stating that you were a Japanese citizen? none
- When? _____ Where? _____
- For what purpose did you file that? _____
- Have you ever applied for or received any benefit or right in Japan that is granted only to Japanese citizens? none When? _____
- Where? _____ What was the right or benefit you were applying for? _____ Did you receive that right or benefit? _____ When? _____
35. Have you ever applied to a Japanese government office or officer for a Japanese passport? none When? _____
- Where? _____ Did you receive it? _____

When? _____ For what purpose did you use it? _____

What became of that Japanese passport? _____

36. Have you, since returning to Japan in 1946 been naturalized as a Japanese citizen? none If so, what steps did you take to become naturalized as a Japanese citizen? _____

To what office did you make that application? _____

When? _____ Where? _____

Were you naturalized? _____ When? _____

What document did you receive showing you were naturalized? _____

Date of that document? _____

37. Have you, since returning to Japan been employed by the Japanese Government or any agency of the Japanese Government? none

If so, name the office by which you were employed and the dates of your employment _____

RE: SERVICE TO U.S.

38. Have you worked for the United States Government or Allied Military authorities while in Japan? yes For what service? US Army

In what capacity? interpreter & mechanic Where did you perform your work? Kumamoto and Hiroko

Dates of your employment 1946-1947; 1949-2/1950

39. Have you ever served in the armed forces of the U.S.? 4/1950 - 5/1951 at Hiroko

In what branch? 10/1952 - 5/1955 When? _____

Period of service _____

Where did you serve? _____

Date you received an Honorable Discharge _____

Serial No. _____ What other members of your family (father, children, brothers, or sisters) served in the armed forces of the U.S.? none

40. State their names, relationship and branch of the armed forces in which they served or are serving _____

RE: OTHER DATA

41. What is your occupation now? service manager for garage
Where do you work? General auto service
What property do you own in Japan? none
Nature of that property? _____
Estimated valuation of that property? _____

42. Name of your nearest relative in the U.S. and address _____
mother - Shiroko Tsuyoshi
sister - Haruko Uyeno - RV 2 Box 2322, Loomis, Calif
To what address do you intend to return to in the U.S.? _____
Uyenos - Loomis, California

43. Have you filed an application with a U.S. Consul in Japan for a U.S. passport? yes When did you file it? 1950, 1951
With what U.S. Consul did you file it? 1951 - in Fukuoka - special affidavit about remuneration
(Attach a copy of the application you filed with the U.S. Consul)
What reasons did the U.S. Consul give you for refusing to issue you a passport? Invited after 1952 to Fukuoka - & has informed to wait till I get a reply from the State Dept - Thomas W. Amworth stating I should expatriate myself by obtaining naturalization in Japan on July 15, 1946 - evidence from Japanese Atty General
(Attach the letter of refusal the U.S. Consul sent to you.)
44. Did you take an appeal from the Consul's refusal? yes - did appeal
affidavit dated 8/26/1950 - (unreliable source)
When? _____ (Attach a copy of that appeal to this questionnaire.) What decision was made on that appeal? _____

(Attach a copy of that decision to this questionnaire.)

Date: August 15, 1957

Signature

Takashi Yamada
90 Numata, 32, 6 chome,
Aoyama Kita-machi,
Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan
none
Telephone Number

This father placed for name in Koseki

He himself didn't sign a consent.

He filed action in Kumamoto, the court lost.

Consent lost

Loma cant tell against him

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

November 13, 1957

Mr. Takashi Yasuda
c/o Numata, 32, 6 chome,
Aoyama Kita-machi,
Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan

Dear

Mr. Yasuda:

The U.S. Supreme Court in Washington, D.C., recently heard re-arguments it had ordered to be made in three cases pending before it testing the law passed by Congress which provided that service by a U.S. citizen in a foreign army was an act of expatriation costing such persons loss of U.S. citizenship. A final decision and opinion probably will be handed down by the Supreme Court within the next three months time.

It is possible that the Supreme Court may decide in those cases that the U.S. law which provides that service in a foreign Army costs a U.S. citizen his U.S. citizenship may be void on its face or as applied for being contrary to the U.S. Constitution. It is also possible that it may decide that a U.S. citizen who was drafted into the armed forces of Japan during the war did not obey voluntarily but only under the compulsion and duress of the draft law of Japan which provided for punishment for violations of that draft law.

Therefore, until the U.S. Supreme Court decides the cases now pending before it and which it has taken under submission it is best that no immediate steps be taken by you to obtain a U.S. passport. If the Supreme Court decides the cases favorably it is possible that a U.S. Consul thereafter may issue a U.S. passport to you without further complications. Therefore, I suggest that you wait patiently until the Court decides those cases and I will notify you promptly of its decision and of its effect on your citizenship status and if it then becomes necessary for you to take legal steps to have your U.S. citizenship determined I shall inform you and proceed to take the necessary steps.

Very truly yours,

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

TELEPHONE GARFIELD 1-1218

May 13, 1958

Mr. Takashi Yasuda
c/o Numata, 32, 6 chome
Aoyama Kita-machi,
Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan

Dear Mr. Yasuda:

On March 31, 1958, the U. S. Supreme Court held in the case of Perez v. Brownell that an American citizen who votes in a "political election" in a foreign country loses his U.S. citizenship if he voted voluntarily even though he did not know he would lose his citizenship by so voting. However, if the voting was caused by duress, coercion or undue influence it was involuntary and would not cause him to lose U.S. citizenship.

To prove that your voting was involuntary the State Department will require evidence that you voted under duress, coercion or undue influence. It will require a statement from you, under oath, stating the reasons why you voted. Affidavits from other persons having knowledge of the fact that you were forced to vote and that you voted because of fear of punishment if you didn't can be used to support your statement.

If you voted because you were notified or heard that General MacArthur or SCAP or the U.S. or Allied military officers had ordered all residents in Japan to vote and you believed and feared that if you didn't vote that you would be punished for violating military orders your voting was involuntary. (The State Department also may take the view that voting in Japan while it was occupied by the Allied Powers did not constitute voting in a "political election" in a "foreign state".) If you voted because Japanese municipal officers notified you and you believed and feared that you as a resident must vote or be punished under Japanese law or by order of the Occupation authorities, your voting was involuntary. If you voted because you were notified by the Occupation authorities, or by Japanese civil authorities or by Japanese neighbors that you would be deprived of a ration card if you didn't vote and you believed and feared you would be deprived of a ration card and might starve if you didn't vote your voting was involuntary. If you were notified to vote and you voted because of other fears of what would be done to you or what would happen to you if you failed or refused to vote your voting was involuntary.

If you already have applied to a U.S. Consul in Japan for a U.S. passport or you are about to do so it will be necessary for you to make a complete statement to the Consul, under oath, revealing the reasons why you were compelled to vote. In that statement you must explain the fears that drove you to vote in order to prove to the Consul that you were under threats or mental pressure to vote

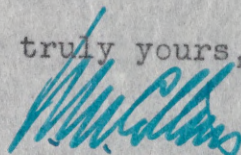
and that your voting was involuntary because it was caused by your fear of some form of punishment being inflicted upon you if you didn't vote, such as punishment by the Occupation military authorities, or by the Japanese police or other civil authorities, or by the loss of some right such as being deprived of a ration card.

You must keep a written copy of any statement you make or have made to the U.S. Consul which explains the reasons why you voted and you should send a copy of it to me.

If the U.S. Consul and the State Department can be convinced by your own statement, under oath, supported if possible by affidavits of other persons acquainted with the facts, that you voted because of your fear of punishment in some form from the Occupation authorities or from the Japanese authorities or your fear of the loss of a ration card the State Department should hold that you did not lose your U.S. citizenship and should issue a U.S. passport to you. (If the State Department denies you a U.S. Passport an application thereafter can be made for a Certificate of Identity to enable you to return to the U.S. to have a U.S. District Court decide whether or not you lost your citizenship by voting in Japan.)

I would thank you to let me know by return mail whether you have applied for a U.S. passport and, if so, what decision the Consul has made on it.

Very truly yours,



WMC:ss

WAYNE M. COLLINS
Attorney at Law
Mills Tower, 220 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, California
Telephone: GARfield 1-5827

July 25, 1958

(VIA AIRLETTER)

Mr. Takashi Yasuda
c/o Numata,
32, 6 chome, Aoyama Kita-machi
Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan

Dear Mr. Yasuda:

I believe that I can prepare an affidavit for you which if submitted to the State Department may result in your being granted a U.S. passport. However, in order for me to prepare such an affidavit it would be necessary for me to read the transcript of the court proceedings, that is to say, the testimony and other evidence admitted in the suit you filed in Japan to set aside your koseki registration. I will need transcripts of the proceedings in both courts.

It is possible that the State Department will consider that you are not bound by decisions of the Japanese courts if the fact appears from those two court cases that you did not yourself apply for registration in the koseki and that the registration was accomplished by your father without previously consulting you. (In my opinion it makes no difference that you did not move promptly to set aside that koseki registration.)

If you will send such transcripts, there is a chance that I may convince the State Department that regardless of what the law of Japan may prescribe you did not lose your U.S. citizenship by the koseki registration.

It is my understanding that the Japanese Supreme Court made a ruling within the last year that a koseki registration made by a parent without prior consent of an adult child was not binding upon a child, thereby reversing prior decisions made by the Japanese courts. You might consult a Japanese lawyer on this issue and if you find that the registration in the koseki by a parent for a minor child is not binding upon the child, I believe that either of the cases that you instituted in Japan might be reopened or a new suit filed to set aside your koseki registration, or the court there now may decide that the registration did not confer Japanese citizenship upon you.

Very truly yours,

WMC:fd

August 7, 1958

Re: Yuenan, Takachi

Sister: Mrs. Nancy Uyeno
2203 Mc Lee St.
Berkeley, Calif.

(she came in with
reference to a student
visa for Iwasaki,
Toru who
accompanies her.

says she turned over Japanese documents
to Mrs. Yonemura about a year ago, and has no word,

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

January 21, 1959

Mr. Takashi Yasuda
c/o Numata
32, 6 chome, Aoyama Kita-machi
Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan

Dear Mr. Yasuda:

On July 25, 1958, I wrote to you requesting that you send me a transcript of the two court cases, which decided that through your koseki registration you lost your United States citizenship, so that I may be able to convince the State Department that you did not lose your United States citizenship by that registration.

Also I suggested that you consult a Japanese lawyer because it was my understanding that the Japanese Supreme Court made a ruling in 1957 that a koseki registration made by a parent without the minor's consent was not binding.

I would thank you to let me know whether you consulted a Japanese lawyer on the matter and if so whether you filed a new suit to set aside your koseki registration.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss

31 Jan. 1959

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

Dear Sir;

Please excuse me for not answering
your letter right away.

The court proceeding papers have been
sent to my sister in the states some
time ago.

I will write them to take the papers
to you, also I think it will be very
effective if you also write them.

Their address is Mrs Nancy Uyeno and
Mrs Setsuko Tsuyuki

2203 Mc See ave
Berkeley 3, California

No telephone

I have checked with a Japanese lawyer
but they suggest I take the matter there
in the states, since I have already
taken it into court here.

Please note in the court proceeding
Mr Kimura's telephone conversation
statement is very false. But in court
he said something different but the
court overlooked this anyway.

yours truly,
Tobashi Yumiko

ここにも通信文を記載することができます

This space is also for correspondence.

折込線

TAKASHI YASUDA
c/o NUMATA
32, 6 CHOME, AOYAMA
KITAMACHI, MINATO KU.
TOKYO



AEROGRAMME

MR WAYNE M. COLLINS
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

This space is also for correspondence.

ここにも通信文を記載することができます

aug. 8, 1959

wayne m. Collins
Mills Tower, 220 Bush St.
San Francisco, Calif.
Dear Sir:

Have you been able to gather further information on my case. also have you been able to contact my sister and get the court proceedings and other documents.

In my case first of all I did not sign anything so the signature is not mine and the seal that was used is not mine and furthermore it is not my registered seal for I did not have a registered one. So I don't see how this can be official. Do you think the above mentioned opinion of mine is logical.

I hope something can be uncovered that will help me and all that are in my position.

very truly yours,
T Yasuda.

The above is a copy of the original letter from T Yasuda to the FBI, dated 7/24/59, which is in the file.

This space is also for correspondence.

ここにも通信文を記載することができます

T. YASUDA
40 NUMATA
32, 6-CHOME, Aoyama
KITAMACHI, MINATO-KU,
Tokyo.



MR WAYNE M. COLLINS
MILLS TOWER, 220 BUSH ST.
SAN FRANCISCO, 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

折込線

ここ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, California

(VIA AIRLETTER)

August 10, 1959

Mr. Takashi Yasuda
c/o Numata
32, 6-chome, Aoyama
Kitamachi, Minato-ku
Tokyo, Japan

Dear Mr. Yasuda:

I have received your letter of August 8, 1959, asking whether I have been able to gather further information on your case and stating that you did not sign anything so the signature is not yours and the seal that was used was not yours and that it was not your registered seal inasmuch as you did not have one and that therefore you did not see how that could be official.

(I presume that those statements relate to matters that may have transpired in a Japanese civil court).

Your sister, Mrs. Uyeno, 2203 McGee St., Berkeley, Calif., who works at Yamato Sukiyaki, 717 California St., San Francisco, Calif., informed me on Thursday or Friday last that approximately a year or so ago she engaged the services of Attorney Mas Yonemura, Financial Center Bldg., Oakland 12, Calif., to handle your case and that she had turned over to him all the documents that you had sent to her relating to the court proceedings that you had instituted in Japan. In consequence I suggest that you communicate with Mas Yonemura, Esq., Attorney at Law, for information relating to your case, inasmuch as he is a competent attorney who represents you in connection with the matter to which your letter of August 8, 1959, apparently refers.

For your information my records show that your renunciation of U.S. nationality was cancelled in Abo vs. Clark, et al., No. 25294, in the U.S. District Court in San Francisco on May 29, 1952, and in that judgment you were declared to be a U.S. citizen. Apparently your name was registered in the koseki in Japan in 1946 and the U.S. Consul probably asserted that that registration caused you to lose your U.S. citizenship. If you thereafter took steps to cancel that koseki registration in a Japanese court and that court resolved the case against you it may be possible for your lawyer in Japan to reopen that case and set it aside on the ground that the ruling was erroneous. However, if that cannot be done it may be possible that a suit could be maintained in the United States asserting your U.S. citizenship and contending that koseki registration was not an act of expatriation personally made by you and that even if a Japanese court held that you ratified the registration that ratification in itself would not constitute an act of expatriation under U.S. law.

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In any event it seems to me the best procedure for you to adopt is to consult Mr. Yonemura who is in a much better position to advise you than I am.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss
cc: Mas Yonemura



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