

15:4

YAMAMOTO, TATSUMI

1945-1967

- \* Processed: U.S. June 25, 1957
- \* Reject 7/25/57
- \* Reprocessed: U.S. 2/17/60
- \* Reject 4/4/60

78/177

C



ADDRESS REPLY TO  
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"  
AND REFER TO  
INITIALS AND NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

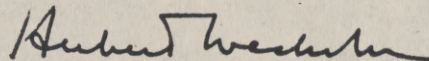
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOTICE OF APPROVAL OF RENUNCIATION OF UNITED STATES NATIONALITY

To: Tatsumi Yamamoto  
(born April 2, 1917, Agnew, California)  
4514-A  
Tule Lake Center  
Newell, California

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

Date: March 22, 1945



Herbert Wechsler  
Assistant Attorney General  
War Division



Department of State  
Washington, D.C.

Attention: Special War Problems Division

I. TATSUMI YAMAMOTO requested repatriation and exchange  
to Japan on March, 1944 at Tule Lake Center.  
(Date)

I now certify that I wish to cancel that application and to remain in the  
United States. I respectfully request that my name be taken off the list  
of persons to be considered for exchange.

TATSUMI YAMAMOTO  
NAME

\_\_\_\_\_  
JAPANESE SIGNATURE, If Any.

March, 1944  
DATE

18993  
FAMILY NO.

APRIL 2, 1917  
DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH

Dual  
CITIZENSHIP: U.S. JAPAN DUAL

65 Wilmet St. S.F., Calif.  
ADDRESS BEFORE EVACUATION

S.F., Calif.  
INTENDED DESTINATION ON LEAVING  
CENTER



4514-A Tule Lake Center  
Newell, California  
Sept. 17, 1945

Mr. Edward J. Ennis  
Alien Control Board  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I, Tatsumi Yamamoto, renounced my United States citizenship in Feb. 1945.

At the hearing, which was held in Tule Lake, I stated that I was taking such action because of the fact that the evacuation was forced on me in spite of my United States citizenship; that I did not feel the necessity of retaining it. I also stated that I was going to Japan when such time came that I could set sail for Japan.

I subsequently received a notice from your department, stating that I was no longer a citizen of the United States of America.

At present I am kept in this camp as a segregatee.

Now, however, I can recall the time of my hearing for renouncing my citizenship only as a time when the whole camp residents were in a great emotional excitement for renunciation. Living under such conditions I was influenced by the general tendency and felt its pressure, which made me ~~to~~ take such action as stated above. Everybody else in the camp seemed to be renouncing his United States citizenship and I just followed the herd.

My father, age 64, is an alien; and since he is free to leave the center, he wishes to relocate to establish a permanent residence in California. I have also two sisters: one is a renouncee and married while the other is a citizen of the United States. The latter is leaving the camp for relocation on the 24th of this month.



On the basis that I was unduly influenced by the highly emotional tendency of the camp and that I was not in a normal state of mind at the time of the hearing: I hereby wish to retract my statements I made at the time of my hearing, and appeal for a re-hearing for regaining my United States citizenship. If it is impossible to regain it, I would like to appeal for a parolee status so that I can accompany my father and leave the camp for relocation.

Sincerely yours,

Tatsumi Yamamoto  
Family No. 18993



LEGATION OF SWITZERLAND

SPECIAL DIVISION

Washington 8, D.C.

Department of  
Japanese Interests

October 5, 1945.

Ref. No. V-13

Mr. Tatsumi Yamamoto,  
4514-A,  
Tule Lake Center,  
Newell, Calif.

Dear Sir:

Due note has been taken of  
your request dated September 25, 1945,  
that your application for repatriation  
to Japan be cancelled.

Very truly yours,

LEGATION OF SWITZERLAND  
Dept, of Japanese Interests

RF/H



Newell, Calif.  
Feb. 20, 1946

Honorable Tom Clark  
Attorney General of the United States  
Department of Justice Building  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

On or about January, 1945, I signed an application for renunciation of U. S. Nationality at the Tule Lake Center, Newell Modoc County, California.

I hereby repudiate, withdraw, retract and revoke the said renunciation form upon the the following grounds and for the following reasons:

(1) The circumstances under which said renunciation form was signed by me did not constitute a fair and impartial hearing and was a denial of my constitutional guaranty of due process of law and of the equal protection of the laws:

(2) I was not a free agent at the time when and the place wher said renunciation for was signed but then and there was held in dure and was the victim of fraud, menace, undue influence and mistake of fact and law;

(3) I then and there was and for a period of time prior thereto had been detained in said Tule Lake Center by official authority and was deprived of substantially of my constitutional rights, liberties, privileges and immunities as an American Citizen and was treated as though I were an Alien enemy and thus was dexcriminated against solely by reason of the Japanese nationality of my ancestors

(4) I was intimidated, coerced and compelled to sign said renunciation form by reason of the duress in which I was held by the government and the duress, fraud, menace and undue influence of grou, and individuals within said Center, against which the government failed to protect me.

Because of the foregoing reasons the said renunciation was fictitious and is invalid and void.

I am not a citizen or subject of Japan and I do not and never have owed or given that country or nation any allegiance. I am not an alien enemy. I am a native American by birth and by choice. I have no dual citizenship through any act or acceptance upon my individual part.

I demand that you withdraw and set aside the said renunciation form, and the approval thereof if any approval thereof was given.

I am ready and willing to have this matter re-opened and a hearing by granted me in order to prove the said renunciation application was executed under the circumstances above-mentioned when I was not a free agent in any sense of the word but was acting under duress, menace, fraud, undue influence and mistake of fact and law.

I respectfully request your immediate consideration of this urgent matter.

Very Truly yours,

Tatsuaki Yamamoto

Address 4514-A

Tule Lake Ctr.



Date

Feb. 20, 1946

Honorable Tom C. Clark  
Attorney General of the United States  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

On October 8, 1945; I was requested by Mr. Ivan Williams, Officer in Charge, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, to appear before their officer to register under the provisions of the Alien Registration Act.

Although I appeared before your office to comply with the provisions of the Alien Registration Act, I wish to state that said registration form was signed by myself under protest.

I am an American Citizen. Although within the non-repatriation form it indicated in Question No. 2 that my nationality was Japanese, I hereby wish to protest said designation as I am not a citizen or a national of Japan, but a citizen and a national of the United States.

Therefore I shall appreciate your accepting this letter as a documentary evidence that my signature affixed on said Alien Registration form and informations furnished in Question No. 2 of the non-repatriation form was done so under protest, as I am an American Citizen.

Yours very truly,

*Tatsumi Yamamoto*

Block 4514-A  
Tule Lake Center  
Newell, California



AFFIDAVIT (Attached Sheet)--Tatsumi Yamamoto

4. from a chronic stomach ailment for several years and, realizing that she was not going to live very long, she wanted to see her mother in Japan before she died. Two years after returning to Japan, my mother died; and my father, who remained in this country, was unable to call me back to this country until 1931 because he had financial difficulty after my mother's long illness.

5. Seventh and eighth grades subjects: Mathematics, Science, Japanese language, Geography, History, English, Art, Fencing, Military training, and Physical education.

The above list shows that I took military training in seventh and eighth grades, but I would like to call your attention to the fact that all the subjects were compulsory in Japan then and for that reason I had no choice but to take all the subjects, including military training, or to give up my desire to get further education entirely.

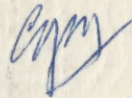
6. ing guns. The living conditions there were such that no normal, decent person would be able to tolerate them very long without soon becoming frantic in finding some way to be freed from that sort of confinement. Regardless of whether there were both male and female members in a family or regardless of whether there were both adults and children, each family was given just one single small room to live in which had no partition at all and which did not even have a ceiling or a proper wall at one side of the room. I was also concerned about my future and the thought of being confined in such a place and merely wasting my time for the duration, which no one at that time was able to tell how long it was going to last, was simply unbearable to me. I thought by applying for repatriation I was given the first and perhaps the only opportunity to get out of the camp, and, thus, I decided to apply for it.

7. that I was unable to make clear the purpose of the hearing as I was still unable to speak or understand English very well at that time I had a very distorted idea about this gearing. I thought the FBI agent was either playing a joke upon me by asking me such questions since this hearing was held soon after I had returned from my voluntary work outside (sugar beets topping job in Idaho) and had proved by my conduct that I was not only a harmless person but quite helpful to this country's war effort, or otherwise he is trying to inflict upon me a very cruel mental torture (which it was) by asking me such questions while I was confined within barbed wire fences and guarded by armed sentries. To me it was like being slapped upon the face, being tied with a rope and surrounded by men with guns, and then being asked whether I liked the man who slapped me in the face. Under such circumstances it was impossible for me to keep my mental balance and to give reasonable answers. If I gave such answers under normal circumstances I will not even try to explain about it, but I still firmly believe that I have done so only because I was forced into confinement despite my being an American citizen and only because I was at that time under severe mental strain which resulted from the abnormal circumstances which I was forced into. I was also unable to realize at that time how harshly those words and phrases in my answers sounded because, as I said before, I still had much difficulty in speaking and understanding English. And the fact is that all I said in that hearing were either simple "yes" or "no", rather vaguely understanding what was asked me; and all those answers were written and composed entirely by the FBI agent who did the questioning. I would like to stress the fact here that I have proved I am loyal to this country by volunteering for work outside the camp during the war and also by remaining in this country after the war despite how I answered those questions while I was in forced confinement.



4514-A Tule Lake Center  
Newell, California  
September 17, 1945

Mr. Edward J. Ennis  
Alien Control Board  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.



Sir:

I, Tatsumi Yamamoto, renounced my United States Citizenship in February 1945.

At the hearing, which was held in Tule Lake, I stated that I was taking such action because of the fact that the evacuation was forced on me in spite of my United States Citizenship; that I did not feel the necessity of retaining it. I also stated that I was going to Japan when such time came that I could set sail for Japan.

I subsequently received a notice from your department, stating that I was no longer a citizen of the United States of America.

At present I am kept in this camp as a segregatee.

Now, however, I can recall the time of my hearing for renouncing my citizenship only as a time when the whole camp residents were in a great emotional excitement for renunciation. Living under such conditions I was influenced by the general tendency and felt its pressure, which made me take such action as stated above. Everybody else in the camp seemed to be renouncing his United States citizenship and I just followed the herd.

My father, age 64, is an alien; and since he is free to leave the center, he wishes to relocate to establish a permanent residence in California. I have also two sisters; one is a renouncee and married while the other is a citizen of the United States. The latter is leaving the camp for relocation on the 24th of this month.

On the basis that I was unduly influenced by the highly emotional tendency of the camp and that I was not in a normal state of mind at the time of the hearing; I hereby wish to retract my statements I made at the time of my hearing, and appeal for a re-hearing for regaining my United States citizenship. If it is impossible to regain it, I would like to appeal for a parolee status so that I can accompany my father and leave the camp for relocation.

Sincerely yours,

Tatsumi Yamamoto  
Family No. 18993



Form 22-B

USE THIS CARD TO NOTIFY YOUR CORRESPONDENTS OR  
PUBLISHER OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS

DATE

March 8, 1949

THIS IS TO ADVISE THAT ON

Feb. 22, 1949

I MOVED (OR WILL MOVE) FROM

111

(No.)

N. Grant St.

(STREET OR AVENUE)

San Mateo

(CITY)

Calif.

(STATE)

NEW ADDRESS:

1258

(No.)

N. Clark St.

(STREET OR AVENUE)

Chicago 10

(CITY)

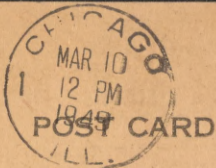
Ill.

(STATE)

SIGNATURE

T. Yamamoto





To Mr. Hayne M. Collins  
Mill Tower, 220 Bush St.  
San Francisco 4  
California



c/o Air-O-Way Cleaner  
1717 Lexington Avenue  
New York 29, New York

October 25, 1951

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

Dear Sir:

I, Tatsumi Yamamoto, am on your renunciant list.

I wish to inform you of my new address which is:

c/o Air-O-Way Cleaner  
1717 Lexington Avenue  
New York 29, New York

My former address was:

111 North Grant Street  
San Mateo, California

If it is not too much trouble for you, will you please inform me  
as to the progress made in the handling of the renunciant cases.

Thanking you for your many past cooperation and efforts,

I remain

Yours truly,

*Tatsumi Yamamoto*

YAMAMOTO, TATSUMI

3-4-46

*Note: OK*



April 14, 1952

ACTIVE LIST

Received from Tatsumi Yamamoto the sum  
of Fifty Dollars in cash for services rendered.

---

Wayne M. Collins



November 12, 1952

Received of Tatsumi Yamamoto \$150.00  
(Active)

Payment in Full



November 23, 1954

Dear Mr. Collins,

Would you please examine and give the comment on the enclosed Affidavit which I filled out as a sample.

I feel that I've done fairly well in answering the questions in first two pages, but the answers I've given in last two pages seem to me inadequate.

I would also like to request you to send me a new set of Affidavit form as I've spoiled all of them. which were sent to me previously.

Yours truly,

*Tatsumi Yamamoto*

Tatsumi Yamamoto  
101 Oak Ave.  
Redwood City, Calif.

new  
add  
noted  
11/24/54



November 30, 1954

Mr. Tatsumi Yamamoto  
101 Oak Ave.  
Redwood City, California

Dear Mr. Yamamoto:

I believe that the answer you have made to question 9(A) in the affidavit form is not sufficiently explicit. I suggest, therefore, that you amplify that answer on a separate sheet of paper and send it to me. You should state the names of the persons who threatened you or who asked you the questions about whether or not you had applied to renounce. You should state the names of those persons, whether they were aliens, renunciants or citizens. It is necessary for you to state the names of the persons or other means of identifying them and also the statements that they made to you which you believed constituted threats against you.

I suggest that you telephone to me so that I can explain this matter to you in greater detail.

Very truly yours,

*P.S. Call me in about 2 weeks & make an appointment to come to my office.*

*(Added by WMC)*  
*rm*



*add  
same* (January 5, 1955  
101 Oak Avenue  
Redwood City, Calif.)

Dear Mr. Collins,

I'm sorry I've delayed sending you my affidavit form which I've rewritten from question 9(A) to 9(F). I hope it's not too late to ask for your reexamination.

Yours truly,

Tatsumi Yamamoto



May 12, 1955

Mr. Tatsumi Yamamoto  
101 Oak Avenue  
Redwood City, California

Dear Mr. Yamamoto:

In your proposed answer to Question 6, you state that you made application for repatriation to Japan about July 1942. However, the questionnaire you filled out for me on February 19, 1946, states that you made such an application in March, 1944, and the notice you sent to the State Department also shows that you made such an application for repatriation in March, 1944, at Tule Lake. Therefore, if you also made such an application in March, 1944, I believe you should state this also in your answer to Question 6, and you can state that you cancelled it on September 25, 1945. (I have a copy of the cancellation notice you sent to the Swiss Legation.) Further, if your father was with you in camp and he had requested repatriation to Japan and wanted you to do the same thing so that you would not be separated from him you should state this fact also as being a cause for your having made those applications for repatriation. If you were in fear of being separated from your father who was about 62-64 years of age you should state so.

In your answer to Question 8 (B) you mention the Issei named Doi who pressured you to become a member. Did anyone else pressure you to become a member? If so you should state the name of such person or persons. Further, if your father was with you in Tule Lake at the time and advised you to let your name be listed as a member because he believed it would protect you from harm you should state so.

In your answer to Question 9 (A) I believe you should state what it was that Doi said to you that caused you to fear that you would get in trouble and might be harmed if you didn't send a letter to the Justice Department and ask for the forms upon which to renounce citizenship. You should also give the names of other persons, Issei and Kibei, who said things or did things to cause you to fear that you would get in trouble with the organization and might be physically harmed in camp if you didn't send such a letter. If your father pleaded with you to do it to save you from harm, say so. Further, if you at that time feared that your father was going to be sent to Japan because he was an alien who had requested to be sent to Japan and that if you didn't renounce you would be kept here and thereby be separated from him you should state this was one of your fears. If your father pleaded with you to do it so you would not be separated from him you should state this also was one of your fears.



Mr. Yamamoto  
Page 2

Your answer to 9 (C) should have the following additional information to conform with your letter of September 7, 1945, to Mr. Ennis:

9 (C) When I had my hearing in February, 1945, the propaganda and activities of the pressure groups seemed to be at its worst and the whole camp was in mass hysteria. Members of the pressure groups, their heads shaved, blew bugles early in the morning, drilled around each block, and threatened us who were not willing to renounce citizenship from before I sent the letter to the Justice Department until after I had my hearing. During this time the whole camp was under great emotional excitement and worry over renunciation. With all that had happened and was then going on I was influenced by the general pressure and did just what the herd did because I didn't know what else to do and was too scared not to follow.

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 made to the affidavit forms for administrative processing.

Very truly yours,

Enc

*Questionnaire  
Copy of affidavit*



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

May 22, 1957

Mr. Tatsumi Yamamoto  
101 Oak Avenue  
Redwood City, California

Dear Mr. Yamamoto:

I am returning herewith the original and copy of the affidavit which I have prepared for you from your answers to my questionnaire. I would thank you to read the answers therein and if you find them to be true, you should take them to a notary public and there sign the original and swear to it. The notary public should stamp in the copy for you. Thereupon you should return the original to me promptly for processing to the Justice Department. You should keep the copy in your possession for future reference.

If you should make any additions or corrections in the affidavit, please inform me of the changes in a letter enclosing the affidavit and those changes will be made in the other copies sent to the Justice Department.

Very truly yours,

*W.M. Collins*

Encs.



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

June 8, 1957

Mr. Tatsumi Yamamoto  
101 Oak Avenue  
Redwood City, California

Dear Mr. Yamamoto:

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

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

Very truly yours,



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

Telephone GARfield 1-5827

June 25, 1957

COPY

Mr. Tatsumi Yamamoto  
101 Oak Avenue  
Redwood City, California

Dear Mr. Yamamoto:

The affidavit forms you recently returned to me have been examined and compared with the records in my office. The forms appeared to me to be in good order. In consequence, I have delivered them to the U.S. Attorney's office for processing through the Justice Department.

On February 21, 1957, Assistant U.S. Attorney General George C. Doub, assured me that the Department would view renunciants cases with more liberality in granting administrative clearance than heretofore.

Because a fairly large number of affidavits of other renunciants also are being processed it may take several months before a final decision in your case is made by the Justice Department.

Therefore, I suggest that you wait patiently for the decision in your case which I shall relay to you just as soon as I receive information from the Department.

If the Justice Department clears you by this administrative method a judgment cancelling your renunciation and declaring you to be a U.S. citizen will be entered in the mass suits.

If the Justice Department does not clear you by this administrative method, your case then can be set down for an individual court hearing.

Very truly yours,

*Wayne M. Collins*



*Rejeil*

COPY FROM  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
CIVIL DIVISION<sup>sdb</sup>  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

JUL 25 1957

GCD:CMR  
146-54-1381  
93-1-1320

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

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

Dear Mr. Burke:

This is in response to your letter of June 25, 1957, enclosing affidavit of the above-named subject for a determination as to whether his case may be considered as coming within the coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the case of Acheson v. Murakami, 176 F.2d, 953, in accordance with a letter from this Department dated September 21, 1953, to Mr. Wayne M. Collins.

You are advised that in the event of litigation involving an issue of the validity of subject's renunciation, this Department would be unable either to stipulate that his affidavit be accepted as evidence in lieu of oral testimony, or to concede that his case comes within the coverage of the above decision. The reasons for the Department's position in this respect, among others, are:

This subject was born August 2, 1917, in the United States and resided in Japan from 1922 to 1931. He received most of his education in that country. The pertinent records of the War Relocation Authority reflect that he gave negative answers to questions 27 and 28 of the Army-WRA registration form. He applied for repatriation on July 23, 1942. During an interview by an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on March 20, 1943, the subject stated that his loyalty was to Japan, that he wished to return to that country to enter the Japanese Army and fight against this country, and that he would commit sabotage in this country if directed so to do by the Japanese Emperor.

*1/30/59 Adm. Le said these things & that will be 'Kil' down & added if so advised*

*at top of followed by signed [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]*



*Don't ask 45*

85 [ He was a member of the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan. At his renunciation hearing he affirmed that his loyalty was to Japan and that he desired to return to that country for permanent residence. At a subsequent hearing, on January 17, 1946, he said he renounced because he would have been called an informer if he did not do so. He now attributes his renunciation to fear of bodily harm.

In view of the facts above recited, we are of the opinion that this subject's case may not be considered as coming within the coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the above case.

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

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Division

By:

Enoch E. Ellison  
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enc: Original and 2 copies  
of Affidavit



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

March 24, 1958

Mr. Tatsumi Yamamoto  
101 Oak Avenue  
Redwood City, California

Dear Mr. Yamamoto:

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

"This subject was born August 2, 1917, in the United States and resided in Japan from 1922 to 1931. He received most of his education in that country. The pertinent records of the War Relocation Authority reflect that he gave negative answers to Questions 27 and 28 of the Army-WRA registration form. He applied for repatriation on July 23, 1942. During an interview by an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on March 20, 1943, the subject stated that his loyalty was to Japan, that he wished to return to that country to enter the Japanese Army and fight against this country, and that he would commit sabotage in this country if directed so to do by the Japanese Emperor. He was a member of the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan. At his renunciation hearing he affirmed that his loyalty was to Japan and that he desired to return to that country for permanent residence. At a subsequent hearing, on January 17, 1946, he said he renounced because he would have been called an informer if he did not do so. He now attributes his renunciation to fear of bodily harm."

I believe that by preparing a new affidavit going into more details that you yet may receive administrative clearance. In order to enable me to prepare another affidavit for you I would thank you to answer the following questions fully and to the very best of your ability and send your answers to me promptly.

1. What were your reasons for giving negative answers to Questions 27 and 28 of the Army-WRA registration form?
2. What were your reasons for applying for repatriation on July 23, 1942?



Tatsumi Yamamoto

Mar. 24, 1958

3. Why, during an interview by an FBI agent on March 20, 1943, did you state that you were loyal to Japan?
4. Why, in that interview, did you state that you wished to return to that country to enter the Japanese Army and fight against this country?
5. Why, in that interview, did you further state that you would commit sabotage in this country if directed to do so by the Japanese Emperor?
6. What were your reasons for being a member of the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan and why did you not resign?
7. Why, at your renunciation hearing, did you affirm that you were loyal to Japan and that you wished to return to that country for permanent residence?
8. Why, at a subsequent hearing on January 17, 1946, did you state that you renounced because you would have been called an informer if you did not do so?

As soon as you send me full answers and explanations to the above questions, I will prepare an amplified affidavit upon which I hope you will obtain administrative clearance.

Very truly yours,

WMC:fd



Tatsumi Yamamoto

April 22, 1958  
101 Oak Avenue  
Redwood City, Calif.

*Reject*

*same*

Dear Mr. Collins:

I was very much disappointed to hear that the Department of Justice rejected my affidavits and denied my administrative clearance. However, I was much encouraged to know that there still is a possibility of my receiving administrative clearance by preparing a new affidavit. For your continuous assistance I'm always very grateful, and I earnestly hope that this time I'll be able to get my administrative clearance. I shall appreciate it very much if you would kindly correct errors in my English so that I would be expressing myself more accurately and in more proper manner.

Following are the answers to your questions which I've written to the best of my ability:

1. What were your reasons for giving negative answers to Questions 27 and 28 of the Army-WRA registration form?

*Insert 7(C)*  
The main reason why I gave negative answers to those questions was that at that time I had very little understanding of American language and of American way of thinking as I received most of my education in Japan. Therefore, I had to depend largely on rumors to understand what those questions were and why those questions were asked us at that time. I was especially influenced by those speeches given by Nakayama and others in which they pointed out the unjustness of the Army and the WRA to ask us such questions after they had forced us to evacuate from the West Coast unconstitutionally and after confining us in the concentration camp surrounded by barbed wire fences, guarded by armed soldiers, and completely depriving us of our freedom.

There also was a rumor in the camp that if we answered those questions affirmatively then we would be forced to relocate as we had previously been forced to evacuate from the West Coast, and I was afraid of relocating to a new, unfamiliar place because I had no confidence of finding a job with my inadequate ability to speak English.

Besides, prior to answering those questions, *my father had, in my name,* I applied for expatriation to Japan, and I thought that it was almost imperative for me to give negative answers to those questions if I were to expect to be allowed to enter Japan which was then dominated by militarists.

2. What were your reasons for applying for repatriation on July 23, 1942?

*Insert 2nd #*  
The living conditions in Tanforan Assembly Center were so miserable that by all means I wished to get out from there as soon as possible. It is almost unbelievable that such thing happened in the civilized country like ours, but, in the excitement of war hysteria, many of us, including women and children were forced to live in horse stables, and the thought of having to stay in such a place and to merely waste my time for the duration became more and more intolerable as days went by. One day a friend of mine who was able to speak English much better than I did went to the administration office and asked for the permission to leave the camp in order to continue his study outside, but was rejected for the reason of his being a Kibei. From this incident I concluded that it



Tatsumi Yamamoto

April 22, 1958

was the policy of the WRA to confine us Kibeis in a concentration camp till the end of the war, and when I heard of Red Cross accepting our application to repatriate I thought that was the only way for us Kibeis to get out from the camp.

3. Why, during an interview by an FBI agent on March 20, 1943, did you state that you were loyal to Japan?

4. Why, in that interview, did you state that you wished to return to that country to enter the Japanese Army and fight against this country?

5. Why, in that interview, did you further state that you would commit sabotage in this country if directed to do so by the Japanese Emperor?

I would like to answer all these three questions together because they seem to be essentially the same questions to me, and I wish to avoid repeating the same explanations over and over again.

*Insert to Question 7(R)*

Now I deeply regret that I did not answer these questions with the help of an interpreter because, as I stated before, my ability to understand and, specially, to speak American language at that time was quite inadequate to answer accurately and in proper manner such important questions as these under such complicated situation I was in at that time. Fact being as it was, what I actually said in that interview were several "Yes's" and "No's", except saying, in my broken English, that I thought it was impossible for me to commit sabotage when I was confined in the concentration camp and so heavily guarded by armed soldiers. Since I could not understand why the FBI agent was conducting such a questioning, I hoped to imply by replying ~~me~~ that this question as well as some others made no sense because they were based on supposition. It was absolutely impossible for any one of us confined in the concentration camp surrounded by barbed wire fences and guarded by armed soldiers to commit sabotage or to enter the Japanese Army, but this FBI agent who questioned me seemed determined to make a saboteur out of me and he further asked me, menacingly, if I would commit sabotage if I were allowed to stay out of the concentration camp. By this time I got so completely sick of this sort of questioning that my only wish at that time was to get it over with as quickly as possible regardless of its consequence. I believe any one can immediately understand what a difficult situation I was in and how I felt to undergo such questioning if he imagine himself to be in a Japanese concentration camp and had to answer this sort of questions in Japanese language. To be confined in the concentration camp and completely deprived of freedom despite my being an American citizen was bad enough to me, and I could not help feeling strong anger when I had to undergo and further tortured by such questioning which was based entirely on suspicion.

I also regret that because of my youthfulness and immaturity at that time I lacked courage and wisdom to refuse to sign those statements. But at the end of this hearing I was so completely exhausted that I had no will power left to resist when I was asked to sign them. ~~Besides, I felt that those statements could not have any legal significance because those questions were asked under supposition and also because I was at that time confined in~~



April 22, 1958

~~the concentration camp and was under heavy duress.~~ In this concentration camp where I was in one was instantly shot to death by an armed guard merely approaching too close to the fence, and under such confinement I could not express freely what I wanted to say even if I were able to speak English fluently. My fear to speak and my inability to understand the purpose of that questioning and also my inability to answer those questions accurately and in proper manner made a saboteur out of me, but the fact that there had not been a single case of sabotage found among people of Japanese descent proves that this was merely an imaginary thing and never could have happened actually. It is my deep regret now that I was not at that time able to explain the fact that just before this questioning took place I worked for Mr. Rice in Clifton, Idaho, for over a month without any incident which I believe made such a questioning quite unnecessary.

6. What were your reasons for being a member of the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan and why did you not resign?

*Insert to 8*  
~~As I stated in my previous affidavit,~~ I never became a member voluntarily but was forced to do so quite reluctantly by Doi in order to avoid being considered as an informer by him and other members of Hoshi Dan. He was one of the leaders of Hoshi Dan in my block, and I did not want to make my life in the camp more miserable and uncomfortable by refusing to become a member and thus being suspected as an informer by him and other members of Hoshi Dan. It was quite possible that I could have been attacked by some of the radical members of Hoshi Dan if I could not give the reason which satisfied him, and I wished to avoid taking the risk of receiving such bodily harm by all means.

The reason why I did not resign was that I did not put much importance to the existence of Hoshi Dan and its activities except my passive interest to avoid being considered as an informer and being attacked by them. Since that was the only reason I gave my name as a member, I did not even bother to withdraw my name from it until Tule Lake Camp was closed.

7. Why, at your renunciation hearing, did you affirm that you were loyal to Japan and that you wished to return to that country for permanent residence?

*q(B)*  
~~One of the~~  
The only reasons why I was forced to renounce my U.S. citizenship was that I was afraid of being considered as an informer by Hoshi Dan members. And in order to renounce my citizenship, I thought it was necessary for me to say that I was loyal to Japan and that I wished to return to that country for permanent residence.

8. Why, at a subsequent hearing on January 17, 1946, did you state that you renounced because you would have been called an informer if you did not do so?

*Insert q(F)*  
When people in Tule Lake Camp started talking about renouncing U.S. citizenship, I thought it was very foolish thing to do and I decided not to renounce my citizenship. But as days went by more and more people were



9F  
~~where I taught~~  
Tatsumi Yamamoto

April 22, 1958

where I worked,

forced to renounce their citizenship by Hoshi Dan leaders and they in turn urged their friends to do likewise. Doi, Kadowaki in my block and Kawasaki, Inouye, ~~at Daiichi Kokumin Sakko~~ were some of the Hoshi Dan leaders who finally forced me to renounce my U. S. citizenship despite my great reluctance to do so. I tried as long as possible to keep my U.S. citizenship by avoiding to talk about renunciation and even by pretending that I had already done so, but in the end when majority of the camp residents had done so the pressure was so great that it was no longer possible for me to keep on just pretending. I was afraid to be considered as an informer by Hoshi Dan members because I thought it was possible that I would be sent to Japan with them on the same boat since I had applied for expatriation.

I hope I'm not sending my answers in too late. Please examine them and give me further advice as to what to do next.

Very truly yours,

Tatsumi Yamamoto



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

June 27, 1958

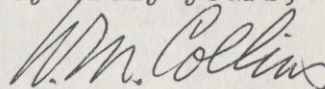
Mr. Tatsumi Yamamoto  
101 Oak Avenue  
Redwood City, California

Dear Mr. Yamamoto:

I am returning herewith the original and copy of the affidavit which I have prepared for you from your answers to my questionnaire. I would thank you to read the answers therein and if you find them to be true, you should take them to a notary public and there sign the original and swear to it. The notary public should stamp in the copy for you. Thereupon you should return the original to me promptly for processing to the Justice Department. You should keep the copy in your possession for future reference.

If you should make any additions or corrections in the affidavit, please inform me of the changes in a letter enclosing the affidavit and those changes will be made in the other copies sent to the Justice Department.

Very truly yours,



Encs.

P.S. It is imperative that you take care of this important matter immediately.



Tatsumi YAMAMOTO  
101 Oak Avenue  
Redwood City, Calif.  
July, 4, 1958

Dear Mr. Wayne M. Collins:

Thank you very much for your effort in preparing the affidavit. I know it was very difficult for you to prepare the affidavit from my answers which were written very poorly as I'm still having much difficulty in expressing myself in English fully, accurately, and in proper manner. I appreciate very much your help and effort in making my English sound proper and understandable, and I sincerely hope that this time I'll finally be able to regain my citizenship through your kind assistance and effort.

The affidavit, as a whole, was quite satisfactory to me thanks to your help, but I would like to add, somewhere in the affidavit, the fact that now I'm married to an American citizen, Taeko, and am father of American citizen, Kenneth, which gives me no other desire but to give my best effort in making this country strong in time of peace and to fight against the enemy in time of war. My inadequate skill and knowledge in English language again prevents me here to express fully what I wish to say, but I shall appreciate it very much if you would kindly add the above fact to my affidavit so that the Justice Department will know the true feeling I have toward this country.

Sincerely,

Tatsumi Yamamoto

Added  
to 9(F)  
20



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

Telephone GARfield 1-5827

August 18, 1958

Mr. Tatsumi Yamamoto  
101 Oak Ave.  
Redwood City, Calif.

Dear Mr. Yamamoto:

The affidavit forms you recently returned to me have been examined and compared with the records in my office. The forms appeared to me to be in good order. In consequence, I have delivered them to the U.S. Attorney's office for processing through the Justice Department.

On February 21, 1957, Assistant U.S. Attorney General George C. Doub, assured me that the Department would view renunciants cases with more liberality in granting administrative clearance than heretofore.

Because a fairly large number of affidavits of other renunciants also are being processed it may take several months before a final decision in your case is made by the Justice Department.

Therefore, I suggest that you wait patiently for the decision in your case which I shall relay to you just as soon as I receive information from the Department.

If the Justice Department clears you by this administrative method a judgment cancelling your renunciation and declaring you to be a U.S. citizen will be entered in the mass suits.

If the Justice Department does not clear you by this administrative method, your case then can be set down for an individual court hearing.

Very truly yours,

*Wayne M. Collins*

P.S. I wish to inform you that pursuant to your letter of July 4, 1958, we have added the following paragraph to question 9(F) of the Affidavit: "Now I'm married to an American citizen, Taeko, and am father of American citizen, Kenneth, which gives me no other desire but to give my best effort in making this country strong in time of peace and to fight against the enemy in time of war."





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ejf

*Revised  
10/2/58*

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

OCT 13 1958

GCD:CMR  
1381  
146-54-  
93-1-1320

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

Re: Tatsumi Yamamoto

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

Dear Mr. Schnacke:

This is in response to your letter of August 15, 1958,  
enclosing an affidavit for a determination as to whether the case of the  
above-named renunciant may be considered as coming within the coverage of  
the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the case of Acheson v. Murakami,  
176 F. 2d 953, in accordance with a letter from this Department dated  
September 21, 1953, to Mr. Wayne M. Collins.

In accordance with your request, we have reexamined the affidavit,  
together with the pertinent Governmental files, and you are advised that  
we adhere to our views as expressed in our letter of July 25, 1957,  
that this subject's case may not be considered as coming within the  
coverage of the decision in the Murakami case.

In accordance with our letter of September 21, 1953, we attach the  
original and 2 copies of this subject's affidavit for return to  
Mr. Collins.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB

Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Division

By:

Enoch E. Ellison  
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enclosures  
Original and two  
copies of affidavit.



February 1, 1959  
Redwood City, Calif.

*Paul's*

Dear Mr. Collins,

*Enclosure check to be  
returned?*

I'm enclosing a little gift with this letter to show my appreciation for your kindness in sparing your precious time last Friday.

I believe that all of us renunciants have said or done much the same things and that, therefore, all of us should, without further discrimination, be given back our citizenship. I earnestly hope that this time I'll be successful in regaining my citizenship.

Your truly,

*Isamu Yamamoto*



February 27, 1959

*7/2*  
*Second  
Reject*

Mr. Tatsumi Yamamoto  
101 Oak Avenue  
Redwood City, California

Dear Mr. Yamamoto:

I am returning herewith your check drawn payable to my order in the sum of \$20.00 which you sent to me as a gift.

Inasmuch as you have made your contribution to the cases which the Tule Lake Defense Committee fixed, there is no need for you to express appreciation to me in the form of a gift.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss  
Enc.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ejf

JUN 18 1959

GCD:CMR  
116-54-1381

Mr. Tatsumi Yamamoto  
101 Oak Avenue  
Redwood City, California

Dear Mr. Yamamoto:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 23, 1959, wherein you request clarification of your status, with regard to your application for restoration of your citizenship.

In reply, you are informed that we advised your attorney, Wayne M. Collins, Esquire, through the office of the United States Attorney for the Northern District of California, on October 13, 1958, as to this Department's views concerning your case.

Since you are represented by Mr. Collins, we can only suggest that you direct your inquiry, concerning the status of your case, to him.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Division

By:  
Enoch E. Ellison  
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

✓  
C.C. Wayne M. Collins, Esquire  
Mills Tower Building  
San Francisco, California



February 1, 1960

Mr. Tatsumi Yamamoto  
101 Oak Avenue  
Redwood City, Calif.

Dear Mr. Yamamoto:

I am returning herewith the original and copy of the affidavit which I have prepared for you from your answers to my questionnaire. I would thank you to read the answers therein and if you find them to be true, you should take them to a notary public and there sign the original and swear to it. The notary public should stamp in the copy for you. Thereupon you should return the original to me promptly for processing to the Justice Department. You should keep the copy in your possession for future reference.

If you should make any additions or corrections in the affidavit, please inform me of the changes in a letter enclosing the affidavit and those changes will be made in the other copies sent to the Justice Department.

Very truly yours,

Encs.

P.S. It is imperative that you take care of this important matter immediately.



Tatsumi Yamamoto  
738 Topaz Street  
Redwood City, Calif.  
February 8, 1960

*noted*

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

Dear Mr. Collins:

I deeply appreciate your effort in further preparing a new affidavit for me.

I have read all the answers and found them not only to be true but they are written in such a convincing manner and in greater details than before -- which I have not been able to do because of my inadequate knowledge in English language -- that I am quite hopeful that this time it will persuade the Justice Department to return my United States citizenship.

Very truly yours,

*Tatsumi Yamamoto*

P.S. Please note that my address has been changed to:

738 Topaz Street, Redwood City, Calif.

My previous address was:

101 Oak Avenue, Redwood City, Calif.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ejf

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OCD:CMR  
146-54-1381  
93-1-1320

APR 14 1960

Lynn J. Gillard, Esquire  
United States Attorney  
422 Post Office Building  
Seventh and Mission Streets  
San Francisco 1, California

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

Dear Mr. Gillard:

This is in response to your letter of February 18, 1960, enclosing an affidavit for a determination as to whether the case of the above-named renunciant may be considered as coming within the coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the case of Acheson v. Murakami, 176 F. 2d, 953, in accordance with a letter from this Department dated September 21, 1953, to Mr. Wayne M. Collins.

In accordance with your request, we have reexamined the affidavit, together with the pertinent Governmental files, and you are advised that we adhere to our views as expressed in our letters of July 25, 1957 and October 13, 1958, that this subject's case may not be considered as coming within the coverage of the decision in the Murakami case.

In accordance with our letter of September 21, 1953, we attach the original and two copies of this subject's affidavit for return to Mr. Collins.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Division

By:  
Paul J. Grumbly  
Special Litigation Counsel

Enclosures:  
Original and two copies  
of affidavit, dated February 5, 1960.



May 2, 1960

Mr. Tatsumi Yamamoto  
738 Topaz Street  
Redwood City, California

Dear Mr. Yamamoto:

The Justice Department again has denied you administrative clearance.

I am still continuing my negotiations with the hope that despite its recent refusal to grant you administrative clearance that it may change its opinion on the matter.

In the event that negotiations do not result in the recovery of your citizenship we can resort to an individual court trial in an effort to recover it.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss



January 9, 1961

Mr. Tatsumi Yamamoto  
738 Topaz Street  
Redwood City, California

Dear Mr. Yamamoto:

I would thank you to telephone my office at your convenience so that arrangements can be made for you to come to my office for a consultation with reference to the status of your case.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss

3/7/61

Had conference with WMC  
Took home Immigration forms  
to fill out.

At.



April 18, 1962

Mr. Tatsumi Claude Yamamoto  
738 Topaz Street  
Redwood City, California

Dear Mr. Yamamoto:

In connection with your application for naturalization, I would like to ask you to answer the following question so that I may complete the filling out of the application form.

Question No. 3, page 1, of the form is as follows:

"What were the names, addresses, and occupations (or types of business) of your employers during the last 5 years? (If none, write "None.") List present employment first."

Your answer to question No. 3 on the form was made as follows:

"(a) Oct., 1959, to present time Self-employed  
738 Topaz St.  
Gardener

(b) Mar. 1954 to Oct. 1959 "

I would thank you to let me know whether your employment from March, 1954, to October, 1959, was self-employment as a gardener or whether you were otherwise employed.

Please send your reply to me as soon as possible so that I may complete the filling out of your application, whereupon I will send the form to you for your signature.

Very truly yours,

WMC  
DP:ss *SS*



738 Topaz Street  
Redwood City, Calif.  
April 29, 1962

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

Dear Mr. Collins:

In reply to your letter of April 18, I would like  
to inform you that my employment from March, 1954  
to October, 1959 was self-employment as a gardener.  
However, my address during that period was as follow:

101 Oak Avenue, Redwood City, California.

I appreciate the attention you have given to my  
application  
application.

Very truly yours,

*Tatsumi C. Yamamoto*

OK



May 6, 1964

Mr. Tatsumi Claude Yamamoto  
738 Topaz Street  
Redwood City, California

Dear Mr. Yamamoto:

I regret to inform you that on February 26, 1964, the Department of Justice again refused to grant you administrative clearance. In consequence, it still contends that your renunciation of U.S. citizenship was a voluntary act on your part and it still classifies you as an alien. In view of the fact that the Attorney General (or his agents in the Department of Justice) refuses to concede that your renunciation was involuntary the following remedies now are available to you, to-wit:

(1) You now may exercise the right to have a court trial in the U.S. District Court in San Francisco in action No. 25294 entitled Abo et al., v. Kennedy, et al. to have the court determine whether or not your renunciation of U.S. citizenship made while you were involuntarily detained in a WRA Center concentration camp simply because of your Japanese ancestry was voluntary or is void for having been the product of duress and fear. If you elect to have such a trial you must make arrangements with an attorney at law of your own choosing and at your own expense to represent you at such a trial. (The reason why I mention this is that because of successive illnesses I will be unable to represent you at such a trial but I will be glad to aid you and any attorney you select to represent you as best I can.) If you are successful at such a trial your renunciation of U.S. citizenship will be set aside and you will be declared to be a U.S. citizen. If you lose you can take an appeal to the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit and finally, if necessary, to the U.S. Supreme Court.

(2) You can write and ask a U.S. Senator from California or the Congressman from your District in California to make inquiry of the Attorney General as to the reasons why he has refused or his agents in the Department of Justice have refused to consent to a cancellation of your wartime renunciation of U.S. citizenship which was made by you under duress and fear while you were detained in a W.R.A. concentration camp simply because of your Japanese ancestry. You may also write and ask such a Senator or Representative in Congress to introduce a special bill in Congress to cancel your wartime renunciation of U.S. citizenship on the ground that it was the product of duress and fear and to have it declared that



you still are a U. S. citizen. You may also ask friends to write to such a Senator or Representative in Congress on your behalf requesting that he make such an inquiry of the Attorney General or that he introduce such a special bill in Congress.

(3) Heretofore I notified you that in my opinion you are eligible to become a citizen of the United States in a naturalization proceeding. In consequence, I suggest that you apply for naturalization at the U.S. Immigration Office nearest you which is situated at 630 Sansome Street, San Francisco, California. I am enclosing the "Application To File Petition For Naturalization" which has been prepared from factual data you supplied to my office for that purpose. I suggest that you read it and, if any corrections are to be made thereon or any additional information is to be added thereto that you have such matter typed thereon.

You are to sign your full name in the space provided for your signature under question (19) of the petition.

You must obtain three (3) identical passport photographs, 2 inches by 2 inches in size and write in light pencil your alien registration number on the reverse side of each of the three photographs. (Don't write the number in ink.) and file the 3 photographs with your petition.

When you go to the U.S. immigration office to file your petition an agent of that Service will arrange to have your fingerprints taken.

It is my suggestion that you apply for naturalization through filing such a petition for naturalization as soon as possible. If you become a citizen by naturalization it will not be necessary for you to continue your lawsuit to recover your citizenship unless you prefer and insist on pursuing your lawsuit remedy to completion.

Please let me know when you intend to file your petition or let me know the date that you actually file it.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss  
Enc.



ejf

February 26, 1964

JWD:PJG  
146-54-1381  
93-1-1320

Cecil F. Poole, Esquire  
United States Attorney  
422 Post Office Building  
Seventh and Mission Streets  
San Francisco, California 94101

Re: Tatsumi Yamamoto  
Your ref: Abo et al. v. Kennedy; Furuya et al.  
v. Kennedy, 25294, Cons. 25294-G, 25295, ND California SD

Dear Mr. Poole:

This is in response to your letter of December 31, 1963, enclosing an affidavit for a determination as to whether the case of the above-named renunciant may be considered as coming within the coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the case of Acheson v. Murakami, 176 F. 2d, 953, in accordance with a letter from this Department dated September 21, 1953, to Mr. Wayne M. Collins.

In accordance with your request, we have reexamined the affidavit, together with the pertinent Governmental files, and you are advised that we adhere to our views as expressed in our letters of July 25, 1957, October 13, 1958 and April 14, 1960, that this subject's case may not be considered as coming within the coverage of the decision in the Murakami case.

In accordance with our letter of September 21, 1953, we attach the original and two copies of this subject's affidavit for return to Mr. Collins.

Yours very truly,

JOHN W. DOUGLAS  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Division

By: Paul J. Grumbly  
Special Litigation ~~Division~~  
Counsel

Enclosures:  
Original and two copies  
of affidavit, dated February 5, 1960.



March 22, 1965

Mr. Tatsumi Claude Yamamoto  
738 Topaz Street  
Redwood City, California

Dear Mr. Yamamoto:

On May 6, 1964 I sent to you an "Application to File Petition for Naturalization". I would thank you to let me know the date that you filed that application with the U. S. Immigration Office nearest you.

I would also be grateful if you would let me know what progress has been made for your naturalization.

Very truly yours,

WMC:fe



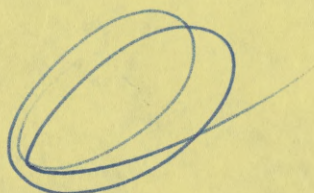
February 18, 1967

Mr. Tatsumi Claude Yamamoto  
738 Topaz Street  
Redwood City  
California

Dear Mr. Yamamoto:

Please let me know by sending me a letter  
whether or not you were naturalized on February  
14th in court in San Francisco.

Carl T. H.





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**SUTTER**  
**1-0302**

**MEMORANDUM**

Date

4/17/68

To

M

Wayne  
Iatsunigimoto

Phoned  
Called

at

3:40

o'clock

Message:

I Redwood City  
telephoned that he had  
been naturalized &  
sank you very much

Per



April 25, 1967

Mr. Tatsumi Claude Yamamoto  
738 Topaz Street  
Redwood City, California

Dear Mr. Yamamoto:

I wish to inform you that Paul J. Grumbly of the Justice Department has agreed to review your affidavit once again.

It is possible that his review of the file may result in an agreement by the Justice Department to the entry of a judgment cancelling your renunciation of citizenship.

When Mr. Grumbly has given me his determination on the matter, I will write and let you know. I believe that his answer should be obtained within a period of three weeks.

Very truly yours,

WMC  
kt



April 25, 1967

United States Attorney  
Federal Building  
450 Golden Gate Avenue  
San Francisco, California 94102

Attention: Charles Elmer Collett, Esquire  
Chief Assistant United States Attorney

Dear Mr. Collett:

Annexed hereto you will find original and two copies of the affidavits of the following named persons:

- (1) IDE, Masatsuji, born December 25, 1912.
- (2) CHUMAN, Hayao, born April 24, 1913.
- (3) NAKAMOTO, Tokuji, born December 8, 1916.
- (4) YAMAMOTO, Tatsumi, born April 2, 1917.

Pursuant to my telephone conversation with Paul J. Grumbly, Esquire, who is, I understand, in the general litigation section of the civil department of the U. S. Department of Justice in Washington, D. C., these affidavits are presented to you to forward direct to his attention for review pursuant to an agreement I entered into with the Attorney General some years ago.

Mr. Grumbly will review said files with a view to determining whether or not the Justice Department will consent to the entry of a judgment in favor of said persons cancelling their renunciations and declaring them to be U. S. citizens by birth.

I would be grateful if you would forward the affidavits to the Department of Justice to Mr. Grumbly's attention as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

WMC  
kt  
Enclosures



REC'D U.S. ATTORNEY  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.  
REFER TO \_\_\_\_\_

June 8, 1967

1967 JUN 12 AM 9 27

CE:PJG:tp  
146-54-1381  
93-1-1320

AIR MAIL

Cecil F. Poole, Esquire  
United States Attorney  
San Francisco, California 94102

6/2/1967

Re: Tatsumi Yamamoto

Your ref: Abo & Furuya, et al. v. Clark -  
Consolidated Actions Civil Nos. 25294, 25295,  
U.S. District Court, Northern Division, Calif.

Dear Mr. Poole:

This is in response to your letter of April 26, 1967, submitting an affidavit for a determination as to whether the case of the above-named renunciant may be considered as coming within the coverage of the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the case of Acheson v. Murakami, 176 F. 2d 953, in accordance with a letter from this Department dated September 21, 1953, to Mr. Wayne M. Collins.

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

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



to this office a copy of the stipulation and judgment when record entry of the same has been accomplished.

One copy of the subject's affidavit is returned to you herewith.

Yours very truly,

CARL EARDLEY  
Acting Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Division

By:

Paul J. Grumbly  
Special Litigation Counsel

Enclosures:

One copy of affidavit

Three copies of letter to  
Department of State



June 12, 1967

Mr. Tatsumi ~~Nakamoto~~  
738 Topaz Street  
Redwood City, California

Dear Tatsumi:

The U.S. Attorney's office here informed me this morning that pursuant to my request the Attorney General's office in Washington, D.C. reviewed its file in your case and upon a reconsideration of your case will waive the offer of proof it heretofore filed in your case in the mass equity suit in the U.S. District Court. As a result I shall enter a formal judgment in your case in that Court in a day or two which judgment will declare that your renunciation of U.S. citizenship was void from the beginning and that you always have been and still are a native-born U.S. citizen and, as such, entitled to all the rights of U.S. citizenship.

The entry of such a judgment in your favor will give you the unique distinction of being a U.S. citizen not only by birth but also by your naturalization.

I shall send you a copy of the judgment in a day or two.

Very truly yours,

WMC/W



June 14, 1967

Mr. Tatsumi Claude Yamamoto  
738 Topaz Street  
Redwood City, California

Dear Tatsumi:

Enclosed find a certified copy of the final and conclusive judgment entered on June 14, 1967, which cancels your renunciation and which declares it to have been void from the beginning and which declares that you are and always have been a native born citizen of the United States and as such that you are entitled to all the rights and privileges of U. S. citizenship.

As I stated in my letter to you of June 12th (which erroneously was addressed to you under the name of Tatsumi Nakamoto) you are doubly a U. S. citizen, that is to say, by birth and also by naturalization.

I am pleased that your native-born U.S. citizenship no longer is in doubt.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

WMC/W