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January 30, 1995

Mr. & Mrs. Henri H. Takahashi
7 Shoreview Ave.
San Francisco, CA 94121

Dear Henri & Tomoye:

I checked with INS regarding the scheduling of your preliminary examination. INS is now processing applications filed in December 1993 (four months before Henri's application was filed). According to the deputy district director, it will probably take four to five months before Henri's examination will be scheduled.

At the preliminary examination the examiner will go over the N-400 (application) and note any corrections or amendments that are necessary. Before you go to the preliminary you should prepare a list of all absences from the United States as required under Part 3 at the bottom of the first page. You only put the absence of more than six months.

I would start with the most recent trip abroad. I know this is a pain in the neck because you've made so many trips, but do the best you can. If you overlook one or two trips you will not be penalized.

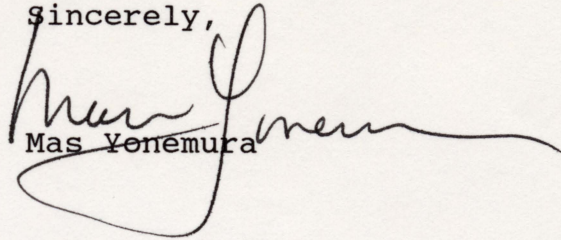
The notice scheduling your preliminary examination will require you to bring your passport. If you have several passports take all of them.

Enclosed is a set of questions and answers we prepared in our office for naturalization applicants. You may find it useful.

It takes three to four months after you passed the examination to be scheduled for the naturalization ceremony. At that time you will be given a naturalization certificate. You can take the naturalization certificate together with the completed passport application form (enclosed) to 525 Market Street (corner of 1st), second floor, and apply for your passport.

Good luck.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mas Yonemura', written in a cursive style. The signature is positioned above the printed name 'Mas Yonemura'.

Mas Yonemura

MY/ks
Encls.

U.S. CITIZENSHIP EXAMINATION QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

courtesy of

YONEMURA, YASAKI & BAIZER
405 - 14th Street., #1215
Oakland, CA 94612
(510) 465-7300

U.S. GOVERNMENT

1. WHAT FORM OF GOVERNMENT DO WE HAVE IN THE UNITES STATES?

The United States is a republic. We have a republican form of government.

2. WHAT IS A REPUBLIC?

A republic is a government of the people, by the people, through their elected representatives.

3. WHAT ARE THE THREE DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES, AND WHAT DOES EACH DO?

The *Legislative* Branch, which makes the law.
The *Executive* Branch, which enforces the law.
The *Judicial* Branch, which interprets the law.

4. WHY IS THE GOVERNMENT DIVIDED INTO THREE BRANCHES?

We want a government of law, not of persons. The three separate branches provide a system of checks and balances which prevent any one person or group of persons from becoming too strong.

5. WHERE IS THE CAPITAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA?

Washington, District of Columbia.

THE PRESIDENT

6. WHO IS THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA?

The President. Bill Clinton is the President until January 1998. He is permitted to run for another four year term.

7. HOW IS THE PRESIDENT ELECTED?

The President is elected indirectly by the people. They elect presidential electors. The electors then elect the President.

8. HOW MANY PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS DOES EACH STATE HAVE?

Each state has as many presidential electors as it has United States Senators and Representatives.

9. WHO WAS THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES?

George Washington.



10. WHO WAS ABRAHAM LINCOLN?

He was President during the Civil War,
and he freed the slaves.



Abraham Lincoln

11. HOW MANY TIMES MAY A PERSON BE ELECTED PRESIDENT?

Two times.

12. HOW LONG DOES A PRESIDENT SERVE?

Four years per term.

13. WHO TAKES OVER IF THE PRESIDENT DIES OR LEAVES OFFICE?

The Vice President.

14. WHAT IS THE NAME OF THE CURRENT VICE PRESIDENT?

Al Gore.

15. IF THE VICE PRESIDENT DIES, WHO REPLACES HIM?

The Speaker of the House of Representatives, currently, Representative Tom Foley is the Speaker.

16. WHAT ARE THE QUALIFICATIONS NECESSARY, TO BE ELECTED PRESIDENT ?

A person must be at least 35 years old and a natural-born U.S. citizen.

HISTORY

16. WHAT DATE IS CELEBRATED AS THE BIRTHDATE OF THE UNITED STATES?

July 4, 1776, when the United States declared its independence from England.

17. WHO WAS THE PRINCIPAL WRITER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE?

Thomas Jefferson.



Thomas Jefferson

18. WHAT DID THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE DECLARE TO ENGLAND AND TO THE WORLD?

That all men are created equal; that they are given certain inalienable rights, chief of these being life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that the Colonies are, and of right ought to be free and independent. It gave a long list of reasons for our separation.

19. WHAT WERE THE CAUSES FOR FIGHTING THE U.S. CIVIL WAR?

To preserve the Union and to end slavery, the South tried to separate from the Union over the issue of slavery.

20. WHEN WAS THE CIVIL WAR FOUGHT?

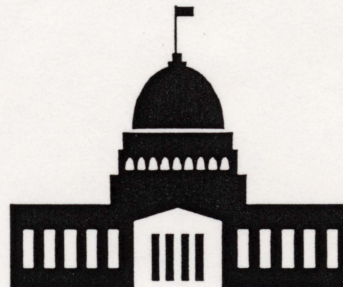
From 1860 to 1865.

THE CONGRESS:

SENATE & HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

21. WHO MAKES THE LAWS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA?

The Congress (Legislative branch) makes the laws.



22. HOW IS THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS DIVIDED?

Congress is composed of two Houses, the *Senate* and the *House of Representatives*.

23. HOW ARE THE UNITED STATES SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES ELECTED?

Both are elected directly by the people; Senators for six years, and Representatives for two; reelection is permitted.

24. WHEN AND WHERE DOES CONGRESS MEET?

Congress meets in Washington, D.C., beginning on the third of January, each year.

25. MAY UNITED STATES LAWS BE CHANGED?

All laws passed by Congress may be changed or repealed by Congress.

26. WHERE DOES CONGRESS GET ITS POWER?

Power is given to Congress by the people through the Constitution of the United States.

27. HOW DOES THE CONGRESS MAKE THE LAW?

Each house of the Congress, the Senate and House of Representatives, must pass a bill by a majority vote, and then the President must sign the bill into law.

THE SENATE

28. HOW MANY MEMBERS ARE THERE IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES?

There are one hundred.

29. HOW MANY UNITED STATES SENATORS DOES EACH STATE HAVE, AND WHO ARE THE SENATORS FOR CALIFORNIA?

Each state has two. California has Diane Feinstein and Barbara Boxer.

30. IF A UNITED STATES SENATOR DIES OR RETIRES FROM OFFICE, HOW IS HE REPLACED?

In California, the governor appoints a replacement. The procedure differs from state to state.

31. WHAT ARE THE QUALIFICATIONS OF A UNITED STATES SENATOR?

He must be a citizen of the United States for nine years prior to election, be at least thirty years of age, and he must live in the state he represents.

32. WHO PRESIDES OVER THE SENATE?

The Vice President.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

33. HOW MANY MEMBERS ARE THERE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES?

Four Hundred thirty-five (435).

34. HOW MANY REPRESENTATIVES (IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES) HAS EACH STATE?

Every state must have at least one Representative in the House of Representatives. The others are proportioned by population.

35. HOW MANY REPRESENTATIVES DOES CALIFORNIA HAVE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES?

California has forty-three.

36. WHAT ARE THE QUALIFICATIONS OF A REPRESENTATIVE?

He must be a citizen of the United States for at least seven years, be at least 25 years old, and live in the district he represents.

37. WHO PRESIDES OVER THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES?

The Speaker of the House.

38. WHO IS THE REPRESENTATIVE FOR YOUR DISTRICT?

(This will vary according to the district in which you live. You should find out. Congressional districts are not the same as city or county areas, however, generally, they are as follows: Oakland & Berkeley-Ron Dellums; So. Alameda Co.-Fortney Stark; Contra Costa Co.-George Miller; San Jose-Robert Matsui; San Francisco-Nancy Pelosi; San Mateo Co.-Tom Lantos; Marin Co.-Lynn Woolsey.)

U.S. SUPREME COURT



39. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST COURT OF THE UNITED STATES?

The United States Supreme Court.

40. HOW DO SUPREME COURT JUSTICES GET THEIR POSITIONS?

They are appointed by the President subject to confirmation by a majority of the Senate.

41. HOW MANY JUDGES ARE THERE ON THE SUPREME COURT?

Nine.

42. WHO IS THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT?

William Rehnquist.

43. HOW LONG DO SUPREME COURT JUSTICES SERVE?

For life or good behavior.

THE CONSTITUTION.



44. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LAW OF THE UNITED STATES?

The United States Constitution.

45. WHEN AND WHERE WAS THE CONSTITUTION WRITTEN?

In 1787, in Philadelphia.

46. WHAT WAS THE FIRST CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES?

It was called the Articles of Confederation.

47. WHAT IS AN AMENDMENT?

An amendment is a change or addition to the United States Constitution.

48. HOW MANY TIMES HAS THE CONSTITUTION BEEN AMENDED?

Twenty-six times (26).

49. WHAT IS THE USUAL WAY TO MAKE AN AMENDMENT?

An amendment must pass both houses of Congress by a two-thirds majority, and then be ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of all the States.

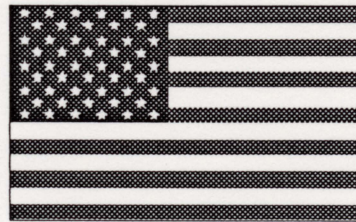
50. WHAT ARE THE FIRST TEN AMENDMENTS OF THE CONSTITUTION CALLED?

The Bill of Rights.

51. WHAT ARE SOME OF THE RIGHTS GUARANTEED BY THE BILL OF RIGHTS TO THE PEOPLE?

Freedom of speech & association.
Freedom of religion.
Freedom of press.
Protection against unreasonable searches or seizures.
Right not to testify against oneself.
Right to a speedy trial.
Right not to be tried twice for the same crime.
Right to bear arms.
Right to be defended by a lawyer.

THE FLAG



52. HOW MANY STARS AND STRIPES ARE THERE IN THE U.S. FLAG?

There are 50 stars, one for each of the 50 states, and there are 13 stripes, one for each of the 13 original colonies.

53. NAME THREE OF THE ORIGINAL 13 COLONIES?

Massachusetts, New York, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Georgia.

54. WHAT ARE THE COLORS OF THE U.S. FLAG, AND WHAT DO THEY STAND FOR?

Red, stands for courage, white, which stands for truth, and blue, which stands for justice.

CALIFORNIA STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT



55. WHO IS THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA?

The Governor.
Currently, Pete Wilson is the Governor.

56. WHO ELECTS THE GOVERNOR, AND FOR HOW LONG?

He is elected directly by the people, for a four year term.

57. WHERE IS THE STATE CAPITAL OF CALIFORNIA?

Sacramento.

58. WHO MAKES THE LAWS FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA?

The State Legislature, consisting of the State Senate and The State Assembly.

59. HOW MANY MEMBERS ARE THERE IN EACH STATE HOUSE, AND HOW LONG DOES EACH SERVE?

There are forty in the State Senate, each serving 4 years, and there are eighty in the State Assembly, each serving 2 years.

60. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST COURT IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA?

The California State Supreme Court.

61. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LAW OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA?

The California State Constitution.

62. WHO IS THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE FOR YOUR CITY?

The mayor. San Francisco - Frank Jordan; Oakland - Elihu Harris;
San Jose - Susan Hammer.

63. WHO MAKES THE LAWS FOR A COUNTY?

The Board of Supervisors.

APPLICATION FOR PASSPORT REGISTRATION

SEE INSTRUCTIONS—TYPE OR PRINT IN INK IN WHITE AREAS

1. NAME FIRST NAME MIDDLE NAME
LAST NAME
2. MAILING ADDRESS
STREET
CITY, STATE, ZIP CODE
COUNTRY IN CARE OF



5 Yr. 10 Yr. Issue Date
R D O DP Date
End.# Exp.

3. SEX Male Female
4. PLACE OF BIRTH City, State or Province, Country
5. DATE OF BIRTH Mo. Day Year

6. SEE FEDERAL TAX LAW NOTICE ON REVERSE SIDE
SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

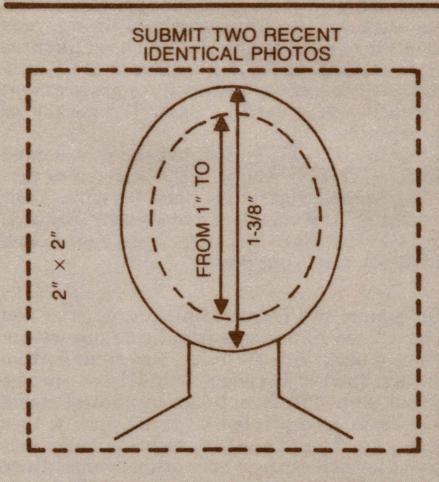
7. HEIGHT Feet Inches
8. COLOR OF HAIR
9. COLOR OF EYES
10. (Area Code) HOME PHONE
11. (Area Code) BUSINESS PHONE
12. PERMANENT ADDRESS (Street, City, State, ZIP Code)
13. OCCUPATION

FOLD

14. FATHER'S NAME BIRTHPLACE BIRTH DATE U.S. CITIZEN
15. MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME BIRTHPLACE BIRTH DATE U.S. CITIZEN

16. TRAVEL PLANS (Not Mandatory)
COUNTRIES DEPARTURE DATE
LENGTH OF STAY

17. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN ISSUED A U.S. PASSPORT? YES NO
IF YES, SUBMIT PASSPORT IF AVAILABLE. Submitted
NAME IN WHICH ISSUED PASSPORT NUMBER ISSUE DATE (Mo., Day, Yr.) DISPOSITION



18. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED? YES NO DATE OF MOST RECENT MARRIAGE
WIDOWED/DIVORCED? YES NO IF YES, GIVE DATE
SPOUSE'S FULL BIRTH NAME SPOUSE'S BIRTHPLACE

19. IN CASE OF EMERGENCY, NOTIFY (Person Not Traveling With You) RELATIONSHIP
FULL NAME ADDRESS (Area Code) PHONE NUMBER

20. TO BE COMPLETED BY AN APPLICANT WHO BECAME A CITIZEN THROUGH NATURALIZATION
I IMMIGRATED TO THE U.S. I RESIDED CONTINUOUSLY IN THE U.S. DATE NATURALIZED (Mo., Day, Yr.)
PLACE

21. DO NOT SIGN APPLICATION UNTIL REQUESTED TO DO SO BY PERSON ADMINISTERING OATH
I have not, since acquiring United States citizenship, performed any of the acts listed under "Acts or Conditions" on the reverse of this application form (unless explanatory statement is attached). I solemnly swear (or affirm) that the statements made on this application are true and the photograph attached is a true likeness of me.
Subscribed and sworn to (affirmed) before me (SEAL) X
(Signature of person authorized to accept application)

22. APPLICANT'S IDENTIFYING DOCUMENTS
ISSUE DATE EXPIRATION DATE PLACE OF ISSUE No. ISSUED IN THE NAME OF

23. FOR ISSUING OFFICE USE ONLY (Applicant's evidence of citizenship)
Birth Cert. SR CR City Filed/Issued:
Passport Bearer's Name:
Report of Birth
Naturalization/Citizenship Cert. No.:
Other:
Seen & Returned
Attached

APPLICATION APPROVAL
Examiner Name
Office, Date

24. FEE EXEC. POST

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE
PASSPORT APPLICATION

FEDERAL TAX LAW:

Section 6039E of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 requires a passport applicant to provide his/her name (#1), mailing address (#2), date of birth (#5), and social security number (#6). If you have not been issued a social security number, enter zeroes in box #6. Passport Services will provide this information to the Internal Revenue Service routinely. Any applicant who fails to provide the required information is subject to a \$500 penalty enforced by the IRS. All questions on this matter should be referred to the nearest IRS office.

ACTS OR CONDITIONS

(If any of the below-mentioned acts or conditions has been performed by or applies to the applicant, the portion which applies should be lined out, and a supplementary explanatory statement under oath (or affirmation) by the applicant should be attached and made a part of this application.)

I have not, since acquiring United States citizenship, been naturalized as a citizen of a foreign state; taken an oath or made an affirmation or other formal declaration of allegiance to a foreign state; entered or served in the armed forces of a foreign state; accepted or performed the duties of any office, post, or employment under the government of a foreign state or political subdivision thereof; made a formal renunciation of nationality either in the United States or before a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States in a foreign state; or been convicted by a court or court martial of competent jurisdiction of committing any act of treason against, or attempting by force to overthrow, or bearing arms against, the United States, or conspiring to overthrow, put down, or to destroy by force, the Government of the United States; or having been naturalized, within one year after such naturalization, returned to the country of my birth or any other foreign country to take up a permanent residence.

WARNING: False statements made knowingly and willfully in passport applications or in affidavits or other supporting documents submitted therewith are punishable by fine and/or imprisonment under provisions of 18 USC 1001 and/or 18 USC 1542. Alteration or mutilation of a passport issued pursuant to this application is punishable by fine and/or imprisonment under the provisions of 18 USC 1543. The use of a passport in violation of the restrictions contained therein or of the passport regulations is punishable by fine and/or imprisonment under 18 USC 1544. All statements and documents submitted are subject to verification.

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT:

The information solicited on this form is authorized by, but not limited to, those statutes codified in Titles 8, 18, and 22, United States Code, and all predecessor statutes whether or not codified, and all regulations issued pursuant to Executive Order 11295 of August 5, 1966. The primary purpose for soliciting the information is to establish citizenship, identity, and entitlement to issuance of a United States Passport or related facility, and to properly administer and enforce the laws pertaining thereto.

The information is made available as a routine use on a need-to-know basis to personnel of the Department of State and other government agencies having statutory or other lawful authority to maintain such information in the performance of their official duties; pursuant to a court order; and, as set forth in Part 171, Title 22, Code of Federal Regulations (see *Federal Register*, Volume 42, pages 49791 through 49795).

Failure to provide the information requested on this form may result in the denial of a United States Passport, related document, or service to the individual seeking such passport, document, or service.

HOW TO APPLY FOR A U.S. PASSPORT. U.S. passports are issued only to U.S. citizens or nationals. Each person must obtain his or her own passport.

IF YOU ARE A FIRST-TIME APPLICANT, please complete and submit this application in person. (Applicants under 13 years of age usually need not appear in person unless requested. A parent or guardian may execute the application on the child's behalf.) Each application must be accompanied by (1) PROOF OF U.S. CITIZENSHIP, (2) PROOF OF IDENTITY, (3) TWO PHOTOGRAPHS, (4) FEES (as explained below) to one of the following acceptance agents: a clerk of any Federal or State court of record or a judge or clerk of any probate court accepting applications; a designated postal employee at a selected post office; or an agent at a Passport Agency in Boston, Chicago, Honolulu, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Seattle, Stamford, or Washington, D.C.; or a U.S. consular official.

IF YOU HAVE HAD A PREVIOUS PASSPORT, inquire about eligibility to use Form DSP-82 (mail-in application).

Address requests for passport amendment, extension of validity, or additional visa pages to a Passport Agency or a U.S. Consulate or Embassy abroad. Check visa requirements with consular officials of countries to be visited well in advance of your departure.

(1) PROOF OF U.S. CITIZENSHIP.

(a) APPLICANTS BORN IN THE UNITED STATES. Submit previous U.S. passport or certified birth certificate. A birth certificate must include your given name and surname, date and place of birth, date the birth record was filed, and seal or other certification of the official custodian of such records. A record filed more than 1 year after the birth is acceptable if it is supported by evidence described in the next paragraph.

IF NO BIRTH RECORD EXISTS, submit registrar's notice to that effect. Also submit an early baptismal or circumcision certificate, hospital birth record, early census, school, or family Bible records, newspaper or insurance files, or notarized affidavits of persons having knowledge of your birth (preferably with at least one record listed above). Evidence should include your given name and surname, date and place of birth, and seal or other certification of office (if customary) and signature of issuing official.

(b) APPLICANTS BORN OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES. Submit previous U.S. passport or Certificate of Naturalization, or Certificate of Citizenship, or a Report of Birth Abroad, or evidence described below.

IF YOU CLAIM CITIZENSHIP THROUGH NATURALIZATION OF PARENT(S), submit the Certificate(s) of Naturalization of your parent(s), your foreign birth certificate, and proof of your admission to the United States for permanent residence.

IF YOU CLAIM CITIZENSHIP THROUGH BIRTH ABROAD TO U.S. CITIZEN PARENT(S), submit a Consular Report of Birth (Form FS-240) or Certification of Birth (Form DS-1350 or FS-545), or your foreign birth certificate, parents' marriage certificate, proof of citizenship of your parent(s), and affidavit of U.S. citizen parent(s) showing all periods and

places of residence/physical presence in the United States and abroad before your birth.

(2) PROOF OF IDENTITY. If you are not personally known to the acceptance agent, you must establish your identity to the agent's satisfaction. You may submit items such as the following containing your signature AND physical description or photograph that is a good likeness of you: previous U.S. passport; Certificate of Naturalization or of Citizenship; driver's license (not temporary or learner's license); or government (Federal, State, municipal) identification card or pass. Temporary or altered documents are not acceptable.

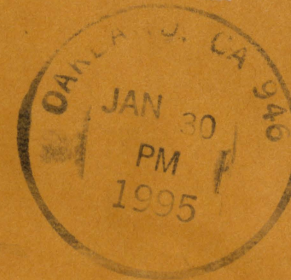
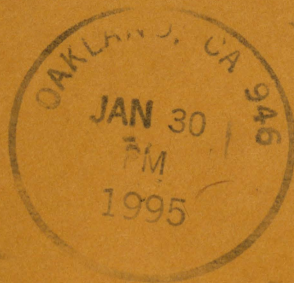
IF YOU CANNOT PROVE YOUR IDENTITY as stated above, you must appear with an IDENTIFYING WITNESS who is a U.S. citizen or permanent resident alien who has known you for at least 2 years. Your witness must prove his or her identity and complete and sign an Affidavit of Identifying Witness (Form DSP-71) before the acceptance agent. You must also submit some identification of your own.

(3) TWO PHOTOGRAPHS. Submit two identical photographs of you alone, sufficiently recent to be a good likeness (normally taken within the last 6 months), 2 x 2 inches in size, with an image size from bottom of chin to top of head (including hair) of between 1 and 1-3/8 inches. Photographs must be clear, front view, full face, taken in normal street attire without a hat or dark glasses, and printed on thin paper with a plain light (white or off-white) background. They may be black and white or color. They must be capable of withstanding a mounting temperature of 225° Fahrenheit (107° Celsius). Photographs retouched so that your appearance is changed are unacceptable. Snapshots, most vending machine prints, and magazine or full-length photographs are unacceptable.

(4) FEES. Submit \$65 if you are 18 years of age or older. The passport fee is \$55. In addition, a fee of \$10 is charged for the execution of the application. Your passport will be valid for 10 years from the date of issue except where limited by the Secretary of State to a shorter period. Submit \$40 if you are under 18 years of age. The passport fee is \$30 and the execution fee is \$10. Your passport will be valid for 5 years from the date of issue, except where limited as above.

Pay the passport and execution fees in one of the following forms: checks—personal, certified, traveler's; bank draft or cashier's check; money order, U.S. Postal, international, currency exchange; or if abroad, the foreign currency equivalent, or a check drawn on a U.S. bank.

Make passport and execution fees payable to Passport Services (except if applying at a State court, pay execution fee as the State court requires) or the appropriate Embassy or Consulate, if abroad. No fee is charged to applicants with U.S. Government or military authorization for no-fee passports (except State courts may collect the execution fee). Pay special postage if applicable.



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