

7:10

CHUMAN, HAYAO

1946-1967

1 of 2

78/177

c

D 32 B
Alien Internment Camp
Crystal City, Texas

September 26, 1948

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

Re: Petition for Pardon and Release

HAYAO CHUMAN (husband)
TOSHIKO CHUMAN (wife)

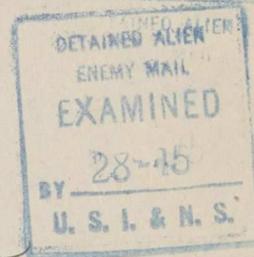
Dear Mr. Collins:

For your information, I am enclosing a copy of my appeal to Hon.
Thomas M. Cooley.

Please examine and file the same accordingly.

Truly yours,

Hayao Chuman *Toshiko Chuman*
Hayao Chuman Toshiko Chuman



COPY

D 32 B
Alien Internment Camp
Crystal City, Texas

September 26, 1946

Hon. Thomas M. Cooley II Jr.
Director,
Alien Enemy Control Unit
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Re: Appeal for Release

HAYAO CHUMAN (husband)
TOSHIKO CHUMAN (wife)

Honorable Sir:

We, the undersigned HAYAO CHUMAN, age 33, husband, and TOSHIKO CHUMAN, age 28, wife, both kibe renunciants of U. S. Citizenship, recently detained at Crystal City Internment Camp, respectfully appeal for reconsideration of our cases and in support thereof we hereby submit our joint statement set forth as follows:

HAYAO CHUMAN (husband)

1. PREWAR RECORD

I was born in Los Angeles, California on May 24, 1913 and was taken to Kagoshima, Japan by my parents in my infancy. I returned to the United States at the age of 18 and under the care of my uncle, I attended Venice High and Oceanside High Schools in California, 1931-1934, completing senior course in agricultural science. I moved to Bellflower, Los Angeles County, California, and operated a horticultural nursery from 1934 to the day of evacuation.

2. POST EVACUATION HISTORY

My concentration camp life began from Santa Anita Assembly Center. I was removed to Jerome Center and thence to Rohwer Center in Arkansas, in October 1942. I married TOSHIKO NAKAMURA at Rohwer Center in August 1943. In September 1943 I and my wife were transferred to Tule Lake Center. In January 1945 I was sent to Santa Fe Detention Station. In April 1946, I was joined by my wife at this camp. My work record follows:

at Rohwer Center I was Mess Hall Cook, at Tule Lake Center I worked as a janitor and Japanese Language teacher.

3. DRAFT STATUS

In 1940 I registered myself at Bellflower Local Board No. and was classified 4-F in 1940. I was reclassified to 1-A in February 1942, and was again reclassified to 4-A in February 1946.

4. Concerning questions asked at Hearings, I wish to supplement my answers and circumstances as follows:

A. RENUNCIATION OF JAPANESE CITIZENSHIP

I returned to the U.S. with my determination to become a law-abiding American in 1931. Upon my arrival in the U.S. I appeared before the consul of Japan at Los Angeles, California and legally renounced my Japanese citizenship, because I never believed in a person's dual allegiance. I tried my best to assimilate into American society and such in view I contributed annually out of my meager income to Community Chest and American Red Cross Society. I took to the American way of life and learning. Since I started my nursery business my business dealings were centered among American retailers.

B. EXPATRIATION

My best effort to maintain my American Citizen's liberty was abruptly ended as the result of the outbreak of the war, when I was herded into the concentration camp. The deprivation of my citizen's rights was such a shock to me that I thought my future was doomed as far as the United States were concerned, because of the racial reason. This race consciousness prompted me to apply for repatriation and intended to do so until after the cessation of hostilities.

C. MY RECORD SINCE THE EVACUATION

When I was transferred to Tule Lake Center, I taught Japanese language in Kokumin Gakko for 10 months to nisei minors, using the text books approved by the director of the center. My teaching was solely of Japanese language exclusive of ideological or political matters. I never brought out loyalty question in my classes.

D. RE-SEGREGATION

I have agreed to our re-segregation from corrupt multitude of Tule Lake Center people. My desire was to avoid ourselves from the danger of being infected with undesirable

behaviors that were rampant throughout the camp.

E. HOKOKU SEINEN DAN

I was elected by popular vote to the office of vice-presidency of Hokoku Seinen Dan. I held the office for one month and during my brief term, no violation of camp regulation or vile actions took place.

F. RENUNCIATION OF CITIZENSHIP

My application for expatriation was responsible for my transfer to Tule Lake Center. When Renunciation became an important issue, I decided to waive my citizen's rights with the idea of obtaining priority for exchange ship passage to Japan. This decision was born out of my disgust and despair over the disfranchisement of citizens of Japanese origin on racial ground, despite the fact that I was not a subject of Japan by the virtue of my renunciation of Japanese citizenship in 1931.

G. CONCERNING "TIGER GANG"

I was given inquiry concerning "Tiger Gang" at my hearings. I testify that I have no knowledge of the said gang. My approval for re-segregation was to separate ourselves from the prevalent lawlessness and vandalism prior to the incident.

H. CONSEQUENCE OF THE WAR

Since I am totally ignorant of military affair I replied that "I am not qualified to predict who will be a victor. However, I said that I wanted Japan to win, thereby racial conflict can be abolished and international justice may be expected, because of the existing racial intolerance in the U.S."

I. SABOTAGE

When the Mitigation Hearing Board brought out a question of sabotage, I replied the question hastily with "Yes", which in reality meant "No". Several days after the Hearing Board left the camp, a topic entered into the question of sabotage as an example of use of tantalizing and cantankerous tactics used by the Hearing Board to which many kibel were entrapped. Not until a nisei friends reminded me of my misuse of "Yes" in place of the meaning "No", have I come to realize an unintentional grave error I made in usage of the term "Yes", for intrinsically I meant "Never". I regreted my erroneous usage of English term which distorted my intended meaning, but it was too late then to rectify.

5. RECRUDESCENCE

In the first place, I returned to the United States with no other thought than to live my life in America as a law-abiding loyal citizen of the United States. I was not in any way connected with anti-American movement nor pro-Japanese organization. My business was no other than horticultural enterprise in my best effort to establish myself like an American. My thought never ran beyond my business affair. I knew that my duty is to abide by the duty and responsibility vested in me as an American, and I was ready to assume all of that when called for to perform. But when the evacuation started I could not help feel the injustice brought upon nisai of Japanese ancestry. Discontentment and confusion were the natural outcome of the bitter experience. Regardless of the bitterness, only patience, tolerance and contentment were the means with which I had to wait for the judgment by the will of God, for I was no judge of affairs beyond my understanding. It is true that I have been influenced by the racial intolerance of the American public stimulated by the war hysteria. I misjudged the mentality of an average American and the ideals brought about by the historical foundation of Christian principles. Through this misjudgment I was led to commit myself to the regrettable errors in many matters, during the war. After the cessation of the war, I found the victorious American's attitude toward the vanquished Japan is such that I have come to appreciate the true American spirit borne out of American tradition and Christian ideals. With this realization and understanding, my sense of repentance gushes out ashamed of my past ignorance. Conscientiously I have lost all interest in Japan years ago. My recrudescence reversed my former ideology to the true ideals of the United States. My discontentment, doubt, confusion and despair have vanished like a bad dream. Not only my thought and desire returned to those of prewar conditions, but I confidently believe myself can now be a better American than ever have been. Should I find an opportunity, I shall exercise every effort to prove my worth.

In view of the above stated confession and honest statement and merit contained therein, I beseech Your Honor for a reasonable reconsideration and if warranted grant me a release from my present status. I hereby implore Your Honor in a joint appeal with my wife TOSHIKO.

Respectfully Submitted,

Hayao Chuman
Hayao Chuman (husband)

Toshiko Chuman
Toshiko Chuman (wife)

D 32 B
Alien Internment Camp
Crystal City, Texas
September 26, 1946

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Director,
Alien Enemy Control Unit
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Copy

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In view of the above stated confession and honest statement and merit contained therein, I beseech Your Honor for a reasonable reconsideration and if warranted grant me a release from my present status. I hereby implore Your Honor in a joint appeal with my wife TOSHIKO.

Respectfully Submitted,

Hayao Chuman (husband)

Toshiko Chuman (wife)

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

c/o Cape Codder Hotel
Falmouth, Mass.

Museum
with open
letter
7-23-48
with PS. That wife,
Frankie found
M 5-18-48

Dear Mr. Collins,

I am very grateful for your endless efforts for minority groups, especially us Japanese-American Renunciates.

I joined in the case which you are handling as one of Santa Fe group and ^{was} transferred to the camp at Crystal City, Texas. From Crystal City I went to Seabrook Farms in New Jersey.

After I got my release, I came here at Falmouth, Massachusetts and am now working at a farm. There is no Japanese around here ~~any~~ except my family.

I intend to sever my connections with any Japanese activities. I am trying to settle down here rest of my life.

Now, I would like to know some information on our case.

1) How did the case turned out? If the case turned out in favor of us, will my wife who is also renouncee but not in the case, get her citizenship back too?

2) Is there any Alien Registration Law and should my wife and I notify our new address to Immigration Office?

3) Other information which my wife and I should know and do.

I am enclosing \$50- for which I pay my part of due to you. I will pay the balance due of \$50-

to you as soon as I can.

With the most heartfelt wishes
for your health.

Sincerely yours,

ACTIVE LIST Sam Hayao Chuman

Joined

6/21/46

Sam A. Chuman
6156 S. Ingleside
Chicago 37, Ill.

Dear Mr. Collins,

Enclosed, please
accept a money order for \$10.00 as
a part of our payments to you.

Sincerely yours
Renunciants

Rama Hayao + Toshiko
Chuman

ACTIVE LIST

AL 5/18/48

CHUMAN, TOSHIKO

AL 6/21/46

CHUMAN, HAYAO (SAM)

ACTIVE LIST

ACTIVE

File

Change of Address

Chuman, Hayao & Toshiko
16813 Halldale Avenue
Gardena, California

) noted
11/3/54

6156 S. Ingleside ave.

Chicago 37, Ill.

Oct. 15, 1951

Dear Mr. Wayne Collins;

My wife and I don't know just how to apologize you for neglecting so long for your great efforts. Although we never forget and how we are grateful for your tireless work which you have done and are still doing for us renunciants, we just could not repay for it.

It was in our minds to pay our dues in full at one time ever since we asked you for a favour. However, we found it now that we could never do so because my wife is at home all the time with our five small children and not gaining any money and I am

the only one who is working
outside to make a bare living.
So, we decided to send you
ten dollars every and each month,
until we pay back all our dues.
We hope you'll understand our
situation and grant our offer.

Hoping your health and success.

Sincerely yours,
Hayao Chuman
Toshiko Chuman

CHUMAN, HAYAO - 6-21-46
(SAM)

CHUMAN, TOSHIKO - 5-18-48

add stamp
D.K.

add
same (6156 S. Ingleside Ave.,
Chicago 37, Ill.
Nov. 19, 1951

Mr. Wayne M. Collins
Attorney at Law.

Mills Tower, 220 Bush St.

San Francisco 4, Calif.

Dear Mr. Collins;

Enclosed, please find
ten dollars M.O. that is a part of our
payments.

Sincerely yours,

ACTIVE LIST 2/21/46 Renunciants

→ CHUMAN, HAYAO (SAM) Roon H. Chuman

CHUMAN, TOSHIKO Mrs. T. Chuman

ACTIVE LIST 5/18/48

File

add. same
6156 S. Ingleside Ave.
Chicago 37, Ill.
Jan. 21, 1952

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

Dear Mr. Collins:

Enclosed, please
accept a money order for \$10.00 that
is a part of my wife & my payments.

Sincerely your Renunciant,
Ran Hayao Chuman

INST. CHUMAN, HAYAO SAN

ACTIVE LIST

joined 6-21-46

INST. WIFE: CHUMAN, TOSHIKO

ACTIVE LIST

5/18/48

File

6156 S. Ingleside Ave
Chicago 37, Ill.
Feb. 18, 1952

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

Dear Mr. Collins:

Enclosed, please
accept a money order for ten dollars
that is a part of my wife and my paymen
ment which we owe you.

Sincerely yours,

INST. ✓

Sam H. Chuman

Renunciant

CHUMAN, HAYAO

ACTIVE LIST

6/21/46

INST. ✓

WIFE: CHUMAN, TOSHIKO

ACTIVE LIST

5/18/48

Mr. Wayne M. Collins
Attorney at Law
220 Blush Street
San Francisco 4, California

add,
pencil (6156 S. Ingleside
Chicago 37, Ill.
March 10, 1952

Dear Mr. Collins:

Enclosed, please accept
a money order for \$10.00 that is a part of
my wife + my payment which we owe you.

Sincerely yours

ACTIVE LIST

↓ Sam H. Chuman
(Renunciant)

ACTIVE LIST WIFE: CHUMAN, TOSHIKO

add
same

6156 S. INGLESDIE
CHICAGO 37, ILL.
APRIL 14, 1952

MR. WAYNE M. COLLINS
220 BUSH STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA

Dear Mr. Collins:

Enclosed, please
accept a money order for \$10⁰⁰ that
is a part of payment which my wife and
I owe you.

Sincerely yours
Renunciant

ACTIVE LIST

Sam H. Chuman

ACTIVE LIST

TOSHIKO NAKAMURA CHUMAN

6156 A. Ingleside
Chicago 37, Ill.
May 3, 1952

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

Dear Mr. Collins:

Enclosed, please
accept a money order for \$10⁰⁰
that is a part of payments which
my wife and I owe you.

Sincerely yours

Belive Sam Hayao Chuman

" Joshiro Yokamura Chuman

(Renunciants)

Wd. MC

Change of address.

[1951?]

CHUMAN, TOSHIKO

CHUMAN, HAYAO (SAM)

1470 West 166th Street
Gardena, California

*add
ok*

6156 S. Ingleside
Chicago 37, Ill.
June 2, 1952

Mr. Wayne M. Collins

Attorney at Law

220 Bush Street

San Francisco 4, California

Active

Dear Mr. Collins:

Enclosed, please accept
a money order for \$10⁰⁰ that is a part of
our payments which my wife and I owe you.

Sincerely yours,

Sam H. Chuman

Yoshiro Nakamura Chuman

(By S. H. Chuman)

(Renunciants)

Both

Active -

address OK

add name
6156 A. Ingleside
Chicago 37, Ill.
July 18, 1952

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

Dear Mr. Collins,

Enclosed, please accept
a money order for \$10 that is a part
of payment which my wife and I owe you.

Sincerely yours,

Sam H. Chuman

Toshiko Chuman

(Renunciant)

CHUMAN, HAYAO SAM ACTIVE LIST

CHUMAN, TOSHIKO ACTIVE LIST

6156 A. Ingleside
Chicago 37, Ill.
Aug. 11, 1952

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

Dear Mr. Collins,

Enclosed, please accept
a money order for \$10.00 that is a
part of payments of my wife and my
due to you.

Sincerely yours,

Sam Hayao Chuman

Yoshiko Chuman

(Renunciants)

Both Active

edd. of

CROSS REFERENCE

August 10 1954

FILE OF: CHUMAN, Hayao (Committeeman)

CLASSIFICATION: _____

WIFE:
REFER TO FILE: <u>CHUMAN, Toshiko</u>

CLASSIFICATION: _____

WEB:OC
146-54-492
93-1-1320

COPY FROM
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
CIVIL DIVISION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

ejf

APR 11 1955

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

Re: Hayao Chuman
Your ref: Abo, et al. v. Brownell, et al.
Furuya, et al v. Brownell, et al. (Consolidated
actions - Civil Nos. 25294 and 25295).
Renunciation of Citizenship, Title 8 USC 801(i).

Dear Mr. Burke:

This is in response to your letter of November 1, 1954, 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 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:

7
6
8
9B
9C

This subject was born April 24, 1913, in the United States and resided in Japan from 1913 to 1931 where he received his education. Pertinent Governmental records reflect that this subject gave negative answers to Questions 27 and 28 of the Army-WRA registration form. He applied for repatriation on July 22, 1942, January 16, 1944, April 9, 1945 and September 27, 1945. In this last mentioned application he stated that he had always been loyal to Japan and intended to remain so. This subject was an officer of the Hokoku Seinen-dan. At his renunciation hearing he affirmed that his loyalty was to Japan and always had been and expressed his desire to return to that country. At a subsequent hearing on February 16, 1946, subject admitted that he renounced his citizenship because of loyalty to Japan and his desire to return to that country. He further admitted that he was a member of the

9 [Hokoku Seinen-dan from the time it was organized until his internment, admitted that from the time the war began until its termination his loyalties were wholly with Japan, he desired a Japanese victory in the war and would have done anything within his power to assist Japan in her war effort, even if it involved sacrificing his life. On February 21, 1945, subject requested approval by the Attorney General of his renunciation. In view of the facts set forth above, I am of the opinion that the expressed reasons for renunciation as set forth in subject's affidavit are self-serving and not entitled to any weight. Accordingly, I believe this subject's case may not be considered as coming within the coverage of the decision in the Murakami case.

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

Yours very truly,

WARREN E. BURGER
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By: Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enclosure No. 85198
Affidavit and two copies.

May 16, 1955

Mr. Hayao Chuman
1470 W. 166th Street
Gardena, California

Dear Mr. Chuman:

On April 11, 1955, the Department of Justice rejected your affidavits and denied you 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 April 24, 1913, in the United States and resided in Japan from 1913 to 1931 where he received his education. Pertinent Governmental records reflect that this subject gave negative answers to Questions 27 and 28 of the Army-WRA registration form. He applied for repatriation on July 22, 1942, January 10, 1944, April 9, 1945 and September 27, 1945. In this last mentioned application he stated that he had always been loyal to Japan and intended to remain so. This subject was an officer of the Hokoku Seinen-dan. At his renunciation hearing he affirmed that his loyalty was to Japan and always had been and expressed his desire to return to that country. At a subsequent hearing on February 16, 1946, subject admitted that he renounced his citizenship because of loyalty to Japan and his desire to return to that country. He further admitted that he was a member of the Hokoku Seinen-dan from the time it was organized until his internment, admitted that from the time the war began until its termination his loyalties were wholly with Japan, he desired a Japanese victory in the war and would have done anything within his power to assist Japan in her war effort, even if it involved sacrificing his life. On February 21, 1945, subject requested approval by the Attorney General of his renunciation."

Inasmuch as the Justice Department refuses to clear you administratively your individual case can be scheduled for a court trial after the processing of the affidavits of other renunciants in the mass class equity suits has been completed. It will take several months before this processing will be finished. I shall let you know when your case can be scheduled for a court trial. In the meantime please wait patiently until you receive the next letter from me.

Very truly yours,

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

MAR 22 1957

Dear Plaintiff-Renunciant:

Pursuant to an agreement with lawyers for the Justice Department the affidavits you heretofore sent to me for administrative processing and upon which that Department denied you administrative clearance are being returned to that Department for review and for reconsideration.

This new chance for you to obtain administrative clearance and, perhaps, to recover your citizenship may take a few months time for a final determination. The Department of Justice is acting with more speed in the processing of affidavits and has adopted a new and more liberalized policy towards renunciants and, in consequence, there is a good chance that it will grant you clearance.

Therefore, you should wait patiently until you learn from me of the decision of the Justice Department as to whether it will agree that your renunciation of U.S. citizenship will be cancelled. You will be notified by me promptly when the Justice Department informs me of its decision in your case.

Very truly yours,

W.M. Collins

COPY FROM
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
CIVIL DIVISION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C. / ten

*Repet
2nd time*

DEC 26 1957

GCD:OC
146-54-492
93-1-1320

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

Re: Hayao Chuman
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(1).

Dear Mr. Burke:

This will refer to your letter of April 22, 1957, resubmitting affidavit of the above-named renunciant for a determination, pursuant to the liberalized standards, as to whether his case may now 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 April 11, 1955, 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:
Enoch E. Ellison
Chief, Japanese Claims Section

Enclosures
Original and two copies
of affidavit.

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

March 20, 1958

Mr. Hayao Chuman
~~16813 Halldale Avenue~~
Gardena, California

*757 W. 165th Place
Gardena, Calif*

*Q - March 20
1958*

Dear Mr. Chuman:

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:

"....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 April 11, 1955....."

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 enclosed Questionnaire form to the best of your ability. In addition, please answer the following questions 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 22, 1942, January 10, 1944, April 9, 1945 and September 27, 1945?
3. Why did you state in the latter date after the war that you were always loyal to Japan and intended to remain so?
4. Why did you state at your renunciation hearing that you were loyal to Japan and that you wished to return to that country?
5. Why, on February 21, 1945 did you request approval by the Attorney General of your application for renunciation?
6. Why, on February 16, 1946, did you say that you renounced your citizenship because of loyalty to Japan and desire to return to that country, that you desired a Japanese victory in the war and that you would have done anything in your

power to assist Japan in her war effort, even if it involved sacrificing your life?

So soon as you send me the answers to the above questions together with the Questionnaire form, I will prepare another affidavit for administrative processing to the Justice Department.

Very truly yours,

WMC:cw
Enc.

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

Telephone GARfield 1-1218

March 20, 1958

Mr. Hayao Chuman
16813 Halldale Avenue
Gardena, California

Dear Mr. Chuman:

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

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

Very truly yours,

August 26, 1958

Mr. Hayao Chuman
757 W. 165th Place
Gardena, California

Dear Mr. Chuman:

On March 20, 1958, I wrote and notified you that the Justice Department had denied you administrative clearance because it reached a conclusion that your renunciation of U.S. citizenship was not caused by fear, coercion or duress. However, I believe that by preparing a new affidavit going into more details that you yet may receive administrative clearance.

If you will send me your answers to the following questions I will prepare an amplified affidavit which may enable you to obtain administrative clearance:

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 22, 1942, January 10, 1944, April 9, 1945 and September 27, 1945?
3. Why did you state in the latter date after the war that you were always loyal to Japan and intended to remain so?
4. Why did you state at your renunciation hearing that you were loyal to Japan and that you wished to return to that country?
5. Why, on February 21, 1945 did you request approval by the Attorney General of your application for renunciation?
6. Why, on February 16, 1946 did you say that you renounced your citizenship because of loyalty to Japan and desire to return to that country, that you desired a Japanese victory in the war and that you would have done anything in your power to assist Japan in her war effort, even if it involved sacrificing your life?

Please 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.

I would thank you to write out your answers and explanations to the above questions in detail to the best of your ability and recollection and send them to me immediately so that I will be able to prepare a new affidavit upon which you may recover your citizenship. I would also thank you to fill out to the best of your

Mr. Hayao Chuman

-2-

ability and recollection and return to me the questionnaire form
I sent you on March 20, 1958.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss

Second Copy

Hayao Chuman
757 W. 165th Place
Gardena, California

Nov. 2, 1958

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

Dear Mr. Collins;

Ever since I received your letter in the March, it was in my mind that I have to write answers for those questions as soon as possible. But I did not know how to write. At first I started to write in Japanese because as you know, I am a 'Skibeil' and do not know much English. I thought Mr. Tets Nakamura can translate my Japanese writing in English but I changed my mind and started to write in English myself. It took me several week You will find a lot of errors but I hope you will understand general meaning and find answers to your questions.

I did not know whether I should send my letter to Chief of Justice or Attorney General, so I wrote both of the names.

I hope you will correct all errors and rewrite in proper form.

My wife and I are very happy to know that the government cleared my wife's case finally. We are very grateful for your efforts bringing this success.

We have paid up our shares to the trust fund but since Committee have started another gift fund, we will send our contributions to the committee.

Sincerely yours,

Hayao Chuman

Hayao Chuman
757 W. 165th Place
Gardena, California

November 2, 1958

Honorable Chief of Justice of Supreme Court Warren;

Honorable Attorney General Clark;

Dear Sir;

My daughter who was born in the Tule Lake Relocation Center during the last world war, is now fourteen years old and is in ninth grade at school. She knows her birth day of course but she does not know that she was born in the concentration camp for Japanese. Because neither my wife nor I never told her about it.

I have two sons and six daughters. They ask me why I do not vote at election. I merely tell them because I forgot to register. I can not tell them that I lost my citizenship during the last war. They believe my wife and I are American citizens. I hope I do not have to tell them about the dark period we faced forever.

Because of the efforts of my lawyer Mr. Collins and broad-mindedness of the government, I could stay in U. S. A. and am making a modest living, but I can not escape from guilty conscience that I made a big mistake and I am deceiving my own children and neighbors. I feel as if I am a war criminal.

I would like to regain my U. S. citizenship and I believe hundreds other Japanese descendants including my wife who renounced their citizenships feel the same way and are regreted as I do. And because their reasons renouncing citizenships are not much different from mine, I would like to explain my own reasons why I renounced my U. S. citizenship. I hope you understand my situation and give me administration clearance as well as other hundreds renunces.

In summer of 1941, my father who was living in Japan, wrote me several times advising me to come back to Japan because of crisis of war between Japan and United States. My father who witnessed the racial prejudice and segregation movements against Japanese school children in San Francisco in 1913, went back to Japan taking my sister and me, feared certain oppression against all Japanese in the United States in case of war.

I, however, wrote back to my father that I am an American citizen, I had renounced my Japanese citizenship regally through Japanese Consul in Los Angeles in 1931 the year I came back from Japan and I would fight against Japan in case of war.

In 1941 when Selective Service started, I was classified 4-F. After the war broke out between Japan and United States, I was reclassified 1-A and called to mass induction. I waited the day to serve U. S. Army. But I did not hear anything from the local office and suddenly against my expectation I was forced to relocation center.

I was mad. U. S. government denied my citizenship and distrusted my loyaty because of racial prejudice. I thought my father was right. I wanted to protest but I did not kow how. I heard a Japanese-American was sent to prison because he refused to go to relocation center. I did not want to go to prison.

In 1942 the camp administration asked us repatriation to Japan, I thought it was the only way to show my protest against Government who denied my citizenship and refused me to serve U. S. Army without any explanation. I applied for repatriation although I had renounced my Japanese citizenship ten years previously.

When I heard that a Japanese-American soldier who was visiting a relocation center in Arkansas, was shot in a nearby town, I decided to stay in camp as long as I could. I was afraid they might force me to go out eventually, so I tried everything I could think of to stay in camp. I gave negative answers to questions 27 and 28 of the Army-W.R.A. registration form. Because it was merely a form to accept my appreciation for repatriation.

I applied for renunciation and told I was loyal to Japan to make my appreciation effective.

If I wanted to risk my life for helping Japanese war effort, I would not stay in the camp when I had ~~been~~ given a chance to go out.

As far as my wife Toshiko concerned, she is absolutely innocent. Because she lost her own will as soon as she married me. She was educated in Japan that once a women married, she should never separate from her husband and sacrifice herself for family. In fact I am very grateful to her that she is devoting herself to raise healthy and happy family. Our childre are all getting 'outstanding' qualities of citizenship in school. Her brother already served in U. S. Army. Our two sons will serve in U. S. military some day. I would like to regain my citizenship so that they will go in service as true American sons without any doubts.

I heard about Sergeant York in the first world war. I believe someday another Sergeant York will appear from among us Japanese-Americans to serve for United States of Amrîda in peace or in war.

I do not know how to thank our lawyer , Mr. Collins who is handling perseveringly our case over ten years with the least expense to us. I am very glad to know that there is a true American like Mr. Collins who stands for Justice and freedom. I, however, feel personally that we should not trouble him any more than this.

I hope you understand our whole situation and give us your kind consideration.

Respectfully yours,

Hayao Chuman

November 3, 1958

Mr. Hayao Chuman
757 W. 165th Place
Gardena, California

Dear Mr. Chuman:

Please send me your answers to the questions
I put to you in my letter of August 26, 1958,
so that I may prepare a new affidavit upon which
you may receive administrative clearance.

Very truly yours,

November 10, 1958

Mr. Hayao Chuman
757 West 165th Place
Gardena, California

Dear Mr. Chuman:

You should not send a letter to Chief Justice Warren and you should not send any letter to the Honorable Attorney General Clark who was the Attorney General at the time your renunciation was accepted and is now an Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. It is possible that finally the remaining few in the cases may again have to take an appeal to the Supreme Court or the Government may take an appeal to the Supreme Court. In such an event/the Chief Justice or any Associate Justice of the Supreme Court had received a letter from a person who was a party-litigant, the Chief Justice and any other Justice who received such a letter would exclude themselves from participating in any decision.

If you will send the answers to the questions I put to you in my letter of August 26, 1958, a copy of which is enclosed, in English I will prepare a new affidavit for you and if you write your answers in Japanese they will be translated in my office, or you might ask Mr. Tetsujiro Nakamura in Los Angeles to take down your answers.

Very truly yours,

WMC:fd
Enc.

TETSUJIRO NAKAMURA
ATTORNEY AT LAW
SUITE 215, 124 S. SAN PEDRO STREET
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA
MICHIGAN 4728

January 19, 1959

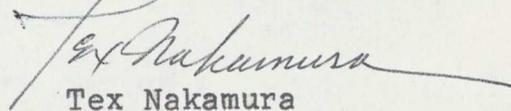
Mr. Wayne M. Collins
Attorney at Law
1300 Mills Tower
220 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, Calif.

Re: Hayao Chuman

Dear Mr. Collins:

Enclosed please find the Personal Security Questionnaire issued by the Department of Defense, which Mr. Chuman was asked to fill out.

Very truly yours,


Tex Nakamura

TO: Individuals completing Personnel Security Questionnaire
Department of Defense DD48, DD48-1

Subject: FALSIFICATION OF PSQ

You are filling out an official document furnished by the
Department of Defense and falling within the purview of
Section 1001, Title 18, U.S. Code.

"Whoever, in any matter within the jurisdiction of any
department or agency of the United States knowingly and
willfully falsifies, conceals or covers up by any trick,
scheme, or device a material fact, or makes any false,
fictitious or fraudulent statements or representations, or
makes or uses any false writing or document knowing the same
to contain any false, fictitious or fraudulent statement of
entry, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned
not more than five years, or both.
June 25, 1948, c.645, 62 Stat. 749."

I have read or have had read to me the foregoing statement
and understand its provisions.

Signature

Date

Witness

January 21, 1959

Tex Nakamura, Esq.
Attorney at Law
Suite 215, 124 S. San Pedro Street
Los Angeles 12, California

In re: Hayao Chuman

Dear Tex:

I am returning herewith Forms DD-48 and DD-48-1. It is my opinion that Mr. Hayao Chuman is not required to answer questions 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22(a), (b), (c), (d), (e). His answer to question No. 31 should be "See answer to question 32." His answer to question 32 should read:

Because I was of Japanese ancestry I was evacuated in April 1942 from Bellflower, California, by a civilian exclusion order issued by Lt. Gen. DeWitt, to the Santa Anita Assembly Center, then to WRA Centers, and while held by the Government renounced my U.S. citizenship under duress in the Tule Lake Center, Modoc County, California. My citizenship status is being tested in proceeding No. 25294 entitled Abo v. Rogers, et al., in the U.S. District Court, San Francisco. Until a final decision is rendered I shall not know whether I am a citizen or simply a native or stateless person. Refer to my attorney Wayne M. Collins, 1300 Mills Tower, 220 Bush Street, San Francisco, California, for details.

As to his answer to question No. 2 in Form DD-48-1, he is not required to show that he was a believer of the Shinto religion. However, if he was a member of the Shinto Temples (which means State Shinto or what was known as Shinto nationalism) which group believed in the divinity of the Japanese emperor and worshipped the emperor, which nationalistic organization was abolished by SCAP in 1945, he would be required to give a "yes" answer.

It is my belief that Mr. Chuman was a mere believer in the Shinto religion and was not a member or believer in Shinto

Tex Nakamura, Esq.

-2-

nationalism. I suggest that you ascertain the facts from him before he gives his answer thereto.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss
Encs.

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

MAY 8 1959

Mr. Hayao Chuman
757 W. 165th Place
Gardena, California

Dear Mr. Chuman:

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.

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

February 8, 1960

Mr. Hayao Chuman
757 W. 165th Place
Gardena, California

Dear Mr. Chuman:

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.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Replied
3/31/60
ejf

Address Reply to the
Division Indicated

and Refer to Initials and Number

GCD:CMR

146-54-492

93-1-1320

MAR 21 1960

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

Re: Hayao Chuman
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. 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 April 11, 1955, December 26, 1957 and July 7, 1959, 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 11, 1960.

April 5, 1960

Mr. Hayao Chuman
757 W. 165th Place
Gardena, California

Dear Mr. Chuman:

The Justice Department has again denied you administrative clearance on the most recent affidavit I processed on your behalf.

Unless I am successful in obtaining administrative clearance for you by negotiation with the Justice Department, it will be necessary for a court hearing to be had in your case if you wish to proceed in an endeavor to recover your U.S. citizenship. I shall keep you informed of any progress made in your case.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss

January 9, 1961

Mr. Hayao Chuman
757 W. 165th Place
Gardena, California

Dear Mr. Chuman:

Inasmuch as the Justice Department persists in its refusal to grant you administrative clearance, I wish to notify you that the Immigration and Naturalization Service now will consider an application on your part for naturalization as a U.S. citizen.

Therefore, I would thank you to telephone Mr. Tetsujiro Nakamura, Attorney at Law, 124 South San Pedro Street, Los Angeles 12, California, telephone Madison 4-4728, and arrange for an appointment with him so that he may inform you of your rights in connection with your petition for naturalization and assist you in filling out the necessary forms in connection with said application.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss

cc: Tex Nakamura

November 1, 1961

Mr. Hayao Chuman
757 W. 165th Place
Gardena, California

Dear Mr. Chuman:

I wrote you on January 9, 1961, requesting you to get in touch with Attorney Tetsujiro Nakamura at 124 South San Pedro Street, Los Angeles 12, California, telephone Madison 4-4728 and arrange for an appointment with him so that an application for naturalization could be filled out by you.

I am enclosing herewith an application form which I would thank you to fill out in pencil as best you can and return to me in the enclosed envelope. Do not put in any answer to question No. 8 on page 3.

When you have returned the form to me I will prepare proper application from the information you supply on the enclosed form. Thereafter a petition for your naturalization can be filed and I believe it will be granted and when that has been done I will be able to carry on my final negotiations with the Justice Department to see if it will grant you administrative clearance as to your renunciation. If it does we can drop the naturalization proceeding but if it refuses we can proceed with your petition for naturalization.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss
Encs.
cc: Tex Nakamura

WAYNE M. COLLINS

ATTORNEY AT LAW

MILLS TOWER, 220 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA

GARFIELD 1-5827

April 18, 1962

Mr. Hayao Chuman
757 West 165th Place
Gardena, California

Dear Mr. Chuman:

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

Question No. 19, page 4, of the form is as follows:

"The names of some of the passengers or other persons I traveled with, including members of my own family and their relationship to me, if any, are _____"

Please fill in the names of some of the passengers, including any family members, if any.

Question No. 17, page 4, of the form is as follows:

"The person in the United States to whom I was coming was _____."

Please indicate in answer to No. 17 the person to whom you were coming, including the names of any relatives.

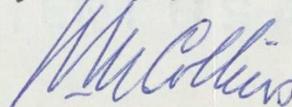
Question No. 18, page 4, of the form is as follows:

"The place in the United States to which I was going was _____."

It appears from other information in your file that the answer to No. 18 would be "San Francisco". Please let me know whether the answer "San Francisco" is the proper answer as the place to which you were going.

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

April 16, 1962

To: WMC

RE: Hayao Chuman
757 West 165th Place
Gardena, California

Application for Naturalization

The application has been filled out except for the
question~~s~~^s noted below which will be answered by WMC.

✓ Page 3, question No. 8, regarding lawful admission.

✓ Pg 4, No. 19 re names of other persons he
traveled with. Include names of parents
Also ^{Pg 7,} 17 & 18 might be completed.

Hayao Chuman
757 W. 165th pl.
Gardena, Calif.

April 23, 1962

Dear Mr. Collins,

I am sending you my answers referring to your recent letter.

✓ Question No. 19,

Kichiji Chuman	(uncle)
Mutsu "	(cousin)
Isao Hattori	(friend)
Tsuya "	(")

✓ Question No. 17,

Kichiji Chuman	(uncle)	and his family
Toyo "	(aunt)	
Yoshikazu "	(cousin)	
Mutsu "	(")	
Moto "	(")	
Atsu "	(")	
Masato "	(")	

✓ Question No. 18,

Although I landed at San Francisco, my destination was Venice, California where my uncle and his family lived.

Truly yours,

Hayao Chuman

WAYNE M. COLLINS

ATTORNEY AT LAW

MILLS TOWER, 220 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA

GARFIELD 1-5827

October 23, 1963

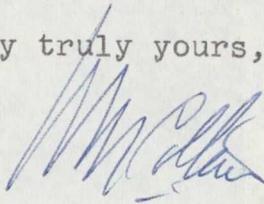
Tetsujiro Nakamura, Esq.
Attorney at Law
124 South San Pedro Street
Room 215
Los Angeles 12, California

Re: Hayao Chuman

Dear Tex:

Please call Hayao Chuman and ask him if any of his children have served in the armed forces and if so, the name of the son, the branch of service, serial number and if now discharged, whether the discharge was honorable.

Very truly yours,

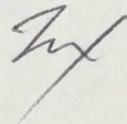


WMC:ss

11/1/63

Wayne:

Chuman's son is still of school age -
approximately 16 years, & he has not served in
the US Army.



February 26, 1964

JWD:PJG
146-54-492
93-1-1320

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

Re: Heyao Chuman
Your ref: Abo et al. v. Kennedy; Furuya et al.
v. Kennedy, 25294, Cons. 25294-G, 25295, ND Calif. 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 April 11, 1955, December 26, 1957, July 7, 1959 and March 21, 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 Counsel

Enclosures:
Original and two copies
of affidavit, dated February 11, 1960.

ejf

February 26, 1964

JWD:PJG
146-54-492
93-1-1320

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

Re: Hayao Chuman
Your ref: Abo et al. v. Kennedy; Furuya et al.
v. Kennedy, 25294, Cons. 25294-G, 25295, ND Calif. SD

Dear Mr. Poole:

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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 April 11, 1955, December 26, 1957, July 7, 1959 and March 21, 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 Counsel

Enclosures:
Original and two copies
of affidavit, dated February 11, 1960.

February 26, 1964

JWD:PJC
146-54-492
93-1-1320

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

Re: Hayao Chuman
Your ref: Abo et al. v. Kennedy; Furuya et al.
v. Kennedy, 25294, Cons. 25294-G, 25295, ND Calif. 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 Achagou 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 April 11, 1955, December 26, 1957, July 7, 1959 and March 21, 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 Counsel

Enclosures:
Original and two copies
of affidavit, dated February 11, 1960.

May 6, 1964

Mr. Hayao Chuman
757 West 165th Place
Gardena, California

Dear Mr. Chuman:

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 Abu 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 Los Angeles, 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.

P.S. Please telephone Attorney Tetsujiro Nakamurain Los Angeles, MADison 4-4728, when you are ready to go to the U.S. Immigration Service to file your petition. He will advise you of the steps you are to take.

March 22, 1965

Mr. Hayao Chuman
757 West 165th Place
Gardena, California

Dear Mr. Chuman:

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

MAS YONEMURA
JOE J. YASAKI

LAW OFFICES
YONEMURA AND YASAKI
SUITE 1015 FINANCIAL CENTER BUILDING
405 14TH STREET
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA 94612
TELEPHONE 452-3420
AREA CODE 415

FILE NO. 3106

December 12, 1966

Mr. Wayne M. Collins
Attorney at Law
Mills Tower
San Francisco, California

Dear Wayne:

Re: Masatsuji IDE, also known
as Harry IDE

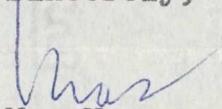
Recently Mr. Ide came in to have me draw his Will. During the course of this he mentioned that he was a renunciant and that his case is still open.

I got a brief history of this matter but did not go into details because I learned that he was represented by you.

If you have time, I would like to have you advise me whether there is any possibility of his getting a favorable adjudication.

With warmest personal regards.

Sincerely,


Mas Yonemura

MY:pb

February 18, 1967

Dear Tex:

Enclosed find copy of letter I am sending to Hayao Chuma today.

I would thank you to telephone him and ask him to send me a letter asking that I dismiss him from equity suit No. 25294 , Abo v. Katzenback because he intends to apply for naturalization.

Urge him to file that petition for naturalization I prepared for him. At the naturalization examiner's he will not be questioned as to what he said and did in camp because that is 21-22 years ago and then will ~~will~~ recommend that he be naturalized.

Tatsumi Yamamoto has completed his naturalization proceeding and is to be ~~sworn~~ sworn in as a citizen next week - I thought he was sworn in on Feb. ~~14th~~ 14th but he asked to be sworn in at the next time a groups is to be sworn in as naturalized citizens in S.F.

February 26, 1964

JWD:PJG
146-54-1762
93-1-1320

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

Re: Tokuji Nakamoto
Your ref: Abo et al. v. Kennedy; Furuya et al.
v. Kennedy, 25294, Cons. 25294-G, 25295, ND Calif. ED

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 January 6, 1959 and February 2, 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 Counsel

Enclosures:
Original and two copies
of affidavit, dated September 24, 1959.

February 26, 1964

JWB:FJG
146-54-1762
93-1-1320

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

Re: Tokuji Nakamoto
Your ref: Abe et al. v. Kennedy; Furuya et al.
v. Kennedy, 25294, Cons. 25294-G, 25295, ND Calif. ED

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 January 6, 1959 and February 2, 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 Counsel

Enclosures:
Original and two copies
of affidavit, dated September 24, 1959.

February 26, 1964

JWD:FJC
146-54-1762
93-1-1320

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

Re: Tokuji Hakamoto
Your ref: Abo et al. v. Kennedy; Furuya et al.
v. Kennedy, 25294, Cons. 25294-G, 25295, SD Calif. FD

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 renouciant 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 H. 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 January 6, 1959 and February 2, 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,

JERRY W. DOUGLAS
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By:
Paul J. Grumbly
Special Litigation Counsel

Enclosures:
Original and two copies
of affidavit, dated September 24, 1959.

February 18, 1967

Mas Yonemura, Esq.,
Attorney at law
405 - 14th Street
Financial Center Bldg.
Oakland, Calif.

Dear Mr. Yonemura:

Enclosed find copy of a letter which I have sent to Mr. Masatsuji Ide. Your letter to me concerning him was not heretofore answered by me for the reasons therein stated.

Mr. Ide has authorized me to give you such information as you may need concerning his citizenship status. I believe, however, that if he will pursue either the affidavit method by processing such through the USI&NS that he stands a chance of getting clearance and documentation as a U.S. national. The USI&NS is somewhat sympathetic to renunciants especially because of the great lapse of time since their incarceration in various concentration camps. But, if Mr. Fullerlove or someone else in that office declines to accept an affidavit for processing the best avenue open to Mr. Ide is to apply for naturalization. I prepared Form N-400 for him some two years ago but so far he has not filed it. However, he informs me that he will do so.

By applying for naturalization no inquiry will be made in the S.F. office of the USI&NS into what transpired in the Tule Lake Center and he will not be embarrassed with publicity. He possesses the requirements for naturalization.

Very truly yours,

WMC/W

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

April 25, 1967

Mr. Hayao Chuman
757 West 165th Place
Gardens, California

Dear Mr. Chuman:

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

February 18, 1967

Mr. Hayao Chuman
757 West 165th Place
Gardena
California

Dear Mr. Chuman:

I wish to inform you that the Justice Department still is adamant about giving you administrative clearance in equity proceeding No. 25295, Abo v. deB. Katzenback and wishes the few remaining plaintiffs to be dismissed from that suit without prejudice to their rights.

For your information I wish to state that if you will file the "Application To File Petition For Naturalization", Form N.-400, which I prepared for you and sent on to you on May 6, 1964, I believe your petition for naturalization will be granted and that you will become a naturalized citizen of the U.S. That petition can be filed by you at the office of the U.S. Immigration Office in Los Angeles. It will be processed promptly by the "naturalization bureau" of that office. The charges that were brought against you by the Justice Department and the things you may have said or done in the Tule Lake Center at your renunciation hearing will not be held against you in a naturalization proceeding for you meet the requirements of being a person of good moral character necessary for naturalization and you are attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States.

If you need any assistance in connection with your Application for naturalization Tetsujiro Nakamura, Esq., attorney at law, 124 South San Pedro Street, Room 215, Los Angeles 12, California, telephone Madison 4-4728, will be glad to assist you as I also will be.

Two other renunciants in the U.S. are to file similar applications soon and they have asked me to dismiss them from the equity proceeding No. 25294-25295. One already has been accepted and will be naturalized in the U.S. District Court in San Francisco next week. He also has requested to be dismissed from the equity suit. Five renunciants in Japan who no longer wish to return to the U.S. or to recover citizenship also will be dismissed from the suit in order to terminate the suits I heretofore filed on behalf of some 4,754 renunciants.

It will be necessary for you also to be dismissed as one of the plaintiffs in equity suit No. 25294 without prejudice, however, to you or to your rights. It is best in my opinion that the suit be dismissed since it will not harm the rights

of anyone left in the suit, and it will prevent the Justice Department from forcing individual trials in which it would produce evidence as to what each renundiant's conduct in the Tule Lake Center may have been and what each said at his renunciation hearing, etc. Naturalization proceedings will not go into detail as to what transpired in camp because the sole requirements are that a person applying for naturalization must be a person of good moral character and attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States for a required period of time. You already possess the required qualifications for naturalization.

Please communicate with Tetsujiro Nakamura, Esq. for immediate assistance in bringing Form N-400 up to date before it is filed at the U.S. Immigration & Naturalization Office in Los Angeles. Also please write and let me know that you have received this letter and that you are applying for naturalization so that I can dismiss you as a plaintiff in equity proceeding No. 25294.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

WMC/W

March 8, 1967

Dear Mr. Collins,

I have received your letter dating Feb 18, 1967. Since I understood that the Justice Department dropped or dismissed our case a few years back, I did not know you were still working on my case.

Mr. Collins, please dismiss my case and feel easy. I am, however, so grateful for your endless efforts that I will not forget what you have done for us.

As far as naturalization concerned, I am not worrying too much because I came along for twenty years without U.S. citizenship even I felt a little handicap and inconvenient. I am now fifty ^{three} years old and I'm not sure if I will live another twenty years. Besides, I do not have any ambition to be a politician, an important leader or a millionaire.

I believe when I go to beside God, I do not need any country's passport. Only thing I need, is how I lived in this world. I wish this whole world will be one country and a passport or a tariff will be unnecessary thing some day. Then there be no prejudices between races or wars between countries.

Right now I'm struggling to raise my eight children to be decent and well educated. Three of my children are now going to colleges and next fall another.

I hope someday before too long, I could see you in person and express my deep appreciation.

Sincerely your remuncient,
Hayso Chuman

REC'D U.S. A.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
REFER TO _____

June 8, 1967

1967 JUN 12 AM 9 27

CE:PJG:tp
146-54-492
93-1-1320

AIR MAIL

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

4/24/1913

Re: Hayao Chuman
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 14, 1967

Mr. Hayao Chuman
757 West 165th Place
Gardena, California

Dear Hayao:

Enclosed find a certified copy of the conclusive final judgment which cancels your renunciation and which declares you to be and at all time to have been a U.S. citizen and national and as such entitled to all the rights of citizenship.

The judgment cancels your renunciation as at the time it was made and, in consequence, it was a void renunciation from the beginning.

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

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely Yours,

WMC/W

June 12, 1967

Mr. Hayao Chuman
757 West 165th Place
Gardena, California

Dear Mr. Chuman:

The U.S. Attorney's office telephoned me this morning at 10:45 A.M. to inform me that pursuant to my request Paul J. Grumbly, an attorney in the Justice Department in Washington, D.C., reviewed your case and upon reconsideration the Attorney General will waive the offer of proof it made in your case and will consent to a judgment being entered in your favor cancelling your renunciation and declaring it void from the beginning and the judgment will provide and declare that you are and ever have been a native born U.S. citizen and, as such, entitled to all the rights of U.S. citizenship.

I shall have a judgment entered in your favor in a day or two and will send you a copy of it.

Very truly yours,

WMC/W