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CARY, MILES E.

1945-1946

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# McKinley High School

SOUTH KING STREET • HONOLULU • TERRITORY OF HAWAII

MILES E. CARY  
Principal



JANET R. LANDGRAF  
Vice Principal

November 19, 1945

Mr. Wayne M. Collins  
1721 Mills Tower  
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Collins:

It is my understanding that you are working in connection with the American Civilian Liberties Union on behalf of certain residents at the Tule Lake Center.

In this connection, I would like to call your attention to a letter which a graduate of this school, Mr. Calvin Shimogaki, received recently from a nisei couple at Tule Lake, Mr. and Mrs. Yoshimi Kamei. I am putting myself on record urging that these people be helped to regain their United States citizenship. I am enclosing copies of correspondence bearing on the matter.

I am taking the leadership in preparing a resolution to be given wide publicity bearing on this same problem. I would appreciate receiving suggestions from you that might be included in such a resolution.

Very sincerely yours,

*Miles E. Cary*  
Principal

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5817-A  
Newell, Calif.  
November 1st 1945

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Calvin Shimogaki:

From the cold wintery colony of Tule Lake to the warm island of Hawaii, we extend our greetings and our heart-felt "thank you," for the wedding gift we received several days ago. We were very glad to receive a letter from your mother, but you can imagine what a surprise it was to unfold the check which was enclosed. It was very kind of you, and we wish we could fully express the deep appreciation we feel. Thank you very much.

In one of your mother's recent letters, she mentioned the good news that you are now proud parents of a son, (Kazuo). Congratulations! --and we hope both the mother and the baby are doing well. About a week ago we sent the little baby a small package--although it's not very much we do hope you will like it.

I am afraid we've asked a big favor of you in asking, through Neisan, to ask a friend of yours to write a letter of recommendation to the Justice Department for us. We hope we are not putting you through too much trouble.

Perhaps if I explain why we renounced, it will be easier for you to understand our situation.

There are approximately 6,000 renunces here in Tule Lake, and more than half of these persons, renounced, not on their own free will, but were compelled to do so through force & intimidations by the Hoshi Dan. The Hoshi Dan, a large group of agitators who believed that people here should act & do everything exactly as the people of Japan, was organized in the early spring of 1944. This organization was divided into three groups, as follows: Shokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan for the alien group,--Joshi Seinen Dan for the young girls,--and the Seinen Dan, for the young boys. Each morning the members would arise at reveille call (5:30 a.m.) and gather in the firebreak (a large open field). First of all they would face east and bow in silent worship to the Emperor of Japan. Then militaristic-like exercises & marches would follow. Even the girls would act & march like soldiers, with a group of buglers leading them. The girls who were members, were strictly forbidden to wear make-up; permanent wave their hair (had to be in braids); or to act or dress like ~~hakujins~~ <sup>hakujins</sup>. By dress I mean fancy trimmings & ornaments. All the men folks had to shave their head--so men and young boys from kindergarden age to sixty had shaven heads--and they all wore a sweat shirt with a Japanese emblem on it.

We, the non-members, use to call them the "bozu-gumi" and we resented their actions very much-for the actions made the stand-point of the people in general of Tule Lake very bad, when looked upon by the caucasian personal and visitors.

Then, in the latter months of the fall of 1944 the Renunciation Bill was passed & signed by Congress. When hearings for renunciations began, the Hoshi Dan members were the first to apply. At the hearing they were very rude & often made very unpleasant remarks. Then, in hopes that we would all renounce, they began spreading terrorism, rumors, and menace which gripped the center. Many people were threatened and several seriously wounded, merely because they had no intentions of renouncing. We were more or less compelled to renounce since the atmosphere of the camp was as it was. There seemed to be constant fear--although it could not be seen--it just seemed to be in our minds. We've tried to have our renunciation cancelled by writing to the Justice Department, but it was of no avail. As a last resort we have (more than a thousand of us) decided to fight in court the repatriation to Japan which seems inevitable at the present time, and if possible, to have our citizenship returned. Luckily for us, the very capable lawyer, Mr. Wayne M. Collins of the Civil Liberties Union took a great interest in our case and is certain that the case can be won. There are several other lawyers working with him.

Besides that, we were told that if we knew friends who were influential, it would be a great help to have a letter of recommendation written, so we have turned to you. I know the favor we have asked of you is an unpleasant one, and we hope sincerely that it will not be too much trouble for you.

With best regards to all.

Gratefully yours,

(s) Yoshimi & Yoshiye Kamei

2656 Hillside Avenue  
Honolulu, Hawaii  
November 12, 1945

Mr. Edward J. Ennio  
Director, Enemy Alien Control Unit  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am writing to you on behalf of Mr. and Mrs. Yoshimi Kamei who I understand are now interned at Tule Lake, California. I do not know how much discretion your office has in this case; nevertheless, if you are in a position to grant them a special hearing, and if extenuating circumstances are to be taken into account in their behalf, then I plead and urge that they be allowed to take the necessary steps to recover their United States citizenship, and that Mr. Kamei be permitted to return to Hawaii with his wife, Mrs. Yoshiye Kamei. In the paragraphs that follow I shall endeavor to set forth the arguments that support my position in the matter:

1. It seems quite clear, from this vantage point, that Mr. Yoshimi Kamei is now in this predicament as a result of a chain of circumstances that were quite beyond his control:
  - a. His having been taken to Japan in infancy and his sojourn there during the impressionable years of childhood;
  - b. The absence of a public program of adult citizenship education to which he might have turned for help upon his return to Hawaii in 1935--since the beginning of this war the leaders in Hawaii have begun to give serious consideration to this serious deficiency in our program of public education;
  - c. The fact that his cousin, Mr. Calvin Shimogaki, got him a job in one of the vital defense areas--Hickam Field--where he was taken into custody by government agents;
  - d. The fact that he was removed from his relatives and friends and placed in a "relocation center" on the mainland of the United States without benefit of trial;
  - e. The probable conditions of frustration and confusion in the Topaz, Utah, center up to the time that he was removed to Tule Lake--I was Director of Education at the Poston, Arizona, center from July 1942 to July 1943, and know something of the disintegrative psychological conditions under which the evacuees were living; and that it required a thorough grounding in American-democratic ideas and experience to enable these people to remain firm in their confidence in America and democracy in those trying days;

- f. The fact that Mr. and Mrs. Kamei remained aloof from Japanese nationalistic societies in Tule Lake in spite of the terrific pressures to which they were subjected--as described in their letter (attached) to Mr. Calvin Shimogaki.
2. Mr. Yoshimi Kamei has close relatives in Hawaii, among whom are discharged veterans of our Army, who unqualifiedly vouch for his character and who stand ready to assist in his rehabilitation in our community.

This judgment is supported by statements (attached) by:

Mr. Calvin Shimogaki  
Mr. James T. Nakamura, and  
Mr. Kazuto Shimogaki

3. Here is an opportunity to gain adherants for the cause of democracy in a world situation in which the forces of communism, fascism, and democracy are struggling with each other for ascendancy.

It is quite clear that we are involved in a world civil war. Democratic forces are struggling for survival against a heady, strident communism and a fierce reactionism called fascism. Every individual that is won over to the cause of democracy is a grain of sand added to our side of the balance. While I know that we must avoid a stupid sentimentality; nevertheless, we must endeavor to be intelligent in a world situation in which the very security of our children and our democratic cause are at stake. In this case either a formal legalistic or a "hard boiled" policy would overlook the crucial long-run consequences which ought to motivate those who are making decisions regarding the future of these people. I believe that we can win these two people over to the cause of democracy--if we will.

4. We have proclaimed to the world that we are endeavoring to foster the emergence and development of a democratic movement and government in Japan; that our future security in the Pacific depends upon this eventuality. If this is so, then it seems both unwise and contradictory to send back to that country, now, persons who are embittered and confused as a result of tragic experiences which they have had in a country that claims to be the champion of the democratic cause. If we are genuinely and deliberately earnest about our avowed policy in respect to Japan we will certainly avoid sending there persons who may turn out to be positive liabilities to the very movement we say we are endeavoring to foster. Furthermore, how will the rest of the world judge us if we should behave so obviously inconsistently?

At this point we must make a crucial decision: we can either make these people positive assests to democracy if we rehabilitate them in America, or that we may make them frustrated bitter enemies

November 12, 1945

of democracy if we force them to go to Japan. The point is: that one's attitudes are dynamic and tend to change in light of the social conditions in which one lives; i.e., we make people loyal or disloyal by the way we treat them. Note: that in early 1943 when the War Department asked for American Japanese volunteers only about 1500 men volunteered from the Evacuation Centers while nearly 10,000 volunteered in Hawaii!

5. Here is an opportunity for us Americans to demonstrate to the world our regard for the virtues justice and fair-play.

It seems quite clear to me, at this distance, that Mr. Yoshimi Kamei has been the victim of circumstances over which he had little or no control. We can now use him as a "whipping boy" to satisfy certain of our baser psychological urges--if we will. But if we do this we will be denying those rational, humane, Christian impulses which also struggle for expression. Again I plead that, in dealing with this case, our constituted authorities be intelligently humane rather than short-sightedly hard boiled.

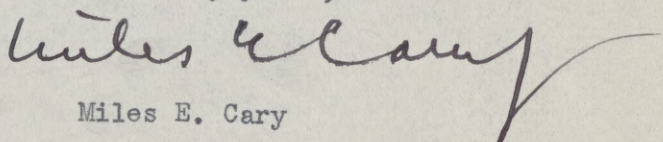
Mr. Ennio, I do not know all of the facts regarding the case of Mr. and Mrs. Yoshimi Kamei, but, if they are, substantially, as set forth in their letter of November 1, 1945, to Mr. Calvin Shimogaki, and in Mr. Shimogaki's letter to you of November 10, 1945, then I put myself on record as follows:

First, I earnestly pray that Mr. Kamei be permitted to return to Hawaii now and to bring his wife, Mrs. Yoshiye Kamei, with him;

Second, that our government give every possible consideration legal and otherwise, to their plea that they be allowed to recover their American citizenship;

Third, I stand ready to join with Mr. Kamei's relatives and friends in Hawaii in guaranteeing his good conduct, should he be allowed to return here, and to assist actively in his reorientation to American life in this community.

Sincerely yours,

(S)   
Miles E. Cary

N.B. Permit me to add a biographical note regarding myself. I was born in Orting, Washington, on November 1, 1894. I spent my boyhood in Edmonds, Washington, where I attended the public elementary and high school. My mother was born in Lowell, Massachusetts and father in Oregon, both of early American stock. I graduated from the University of Washington with the A.B. degree in 1917; in 1930 received the M.A. degree from the University of Hawaii; and in 1937 the Ph.D. degree at The Ohio State University. Except for two years away, I have lived in Hawaii since 1921. As I mentioned in my letter, above, I served as Director of Education at the Poston, Arizona, Relocation Center from July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943. Besides three years of educational experience in Washington--1917 to 1921, I have taught in the public schools of Hawaii since 1921. Except for two years out of the Territory, I have been principal of McKinley High School, in Honolulu, since September 1924. I served for six months in the U.S. Army in World War I. I am married; have no children. My wife, Edith Brockett Cary, also of pioneer American parentage, was born at Edmonds, Washington.

I add farther, that Mr. Calvin Shimogaki is a graduate of McKinley High School, Honolulu, as of June 1932. He was a good student. He is a fine, sturdy American.

M. E. C.

1931 Kahai St.  
Honolulu, T. H.  
November 10, 1945

Mr. Edward J. Ennio  
Director, Enemy Alien Control Unit  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Subject: Petition to cancel the renunciation of American Citizenship by  
Mr. and Mrs. Yoshimi Kamei.

Dear Sir:

I hereby petition the cancellation of Mr. and Mrs. Yoshimi Kamei's renunciation of American Citizenship who are now interned in Tule Lake, California.

I am a returned veteran with fifty-eight months of service with the United States Army; also, with six and a half years of Service with the Hawaii National Guard. I fought with the 100th Infantry Battalion for which I was cited with the Silver Star and the Purple Heart medal. I am thirty-two years of age with a wife and one child. At present, I am a civil service employee at the Naval Air Station, Honolulu. As to my character and references, the following persons can be referred to:-

- (1) Dr. Miles E. Cary, Principal of McKinley High School  
2656 Hillside Ave., Honolulu, T. H.
- (2) Lt. Col. Farrant L. Turner (retired) Vice-President, Lewers and Cooke,  
Ltd., 2520 Makiki Hts. Rd., Honolulu, T. H.
- (3) Capt. Clarence J. Olds, United States Army  
708 18th Ave., Honolulu, T. H.
- (4) Capt. Isarel Yost, Chaplain, United States Army  
5 Chestnut Ave., Nazareth, Pa.

Yoshimi Kamei is my first cousin. I have known and associated with him since his return from Japan in 1935. From 1935 to 1940 he worked for the Honolulu Plumbing Company as a plumber's helper. I knew him as an honest and hard-working man. He was never arrested or brought before court for any crime or misdemeanor. In October 1940, he visited Japan to see his parents and also for a vacation. He hurriedly returned home to Hawaii in June 1941 when conditions between United States and Japan were uncertain.

On his return, I got him a defense job in Hickam Field as a Carpenter's Helper with Robert E. McKee, Contractor. Since I was formerly employed by Robert E. McKee, before I went into the Army, it was not difficult to get him a job. According to his foreman, Mr. Jerry Okamura, of 909 Pumehana St., Honolulu, Yoshimi was a very good worker; never was he loafing on the job. For being a good worker, Yoshimi received several wage increases. He worked steadily every day until he was picked up by authorities in May, 1942. He was not picked up while in the act of sabotaging or because of any offense against the government,

November 10, 1945

but in the interest of internal security. As an American citizen, Yoshimi deserved every right under the Constitution of the United States, but was denied those rights. Great injustice was done to him.

He was sent to Topaz, Utah in the Spring of 1943, where I often corresponded with him. At that time, I was stationed at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, with the 100th Infantry Battalion. He was not happy in the Relocation Camp. He felt bitter and hurt to be sent away from his home, relatives, and friends for no crime at all.

Later, he was sent to Tule Lake, California. There he met Yoshiye and was married in the month of October, 1944. While in Tule Lake, Yoshimi and his wife took no part in any acts of terrorism or in uprisings that were commonly practiced. Intimidation, threats, terrorisms, uprisings, were openly practised by agitators in Tulelake Camp and Camp authorities did nothing to put an end to these.

I am enclosing a four page letter, written to me by Mr. and Mrs. Yoshimi Kamei, in which they explained the reasons for their renunciation. They do regret their loss of citizenship and have asked me for help. I feel that great injustice has been done to Mr. and Mrs. Yoshimi Kamei, when camp authorities did not offer ample protection to American citizens but let agitators force them to renounce their citizenship under threats.

I have asked Dr. Miles E. Cary, Principal of McKinley High School, to assist me in my petition in behalf of Mr. and Mrs. Yoshimi Kamei. I have known Dr. Cary, since my high school days and he has taken a great interest in this petition.

In conclusion, I humbly beg you to reconsider Mr. and Mrs. Yoshimi Kamei's renouncement of their American citizenship and pray that they be permitted to live in Hawaii, even while investigations are pending. I have already arranged a job for Mr. Kamei with the Nakamura Feed Store, 4220 Waiialae Ave., Honolulu, if he and his wife are permitted to return to Hawaii. This store is owned and managed by his sister's husband, Mr. Shigeru Murata. Mr. Murata is willing to pay him a reasonable salary and to provide quarters for him and his wife. I have faith in my cousin, Yoshimi. I know that he will make a good citizen if he is given a chance. I am willing to sponsor Mr. and Mrs. Yoshimi Kamei's parole and will offer what ever bond necessary for their stay in Hawaii. I am also willing to pay their passage to Hawaii.

Trusting that you will give this petition your kind attention at the earliest convenience, I am

Very truly yours,

Calvin K. Shimogaki

Yoshimi Kamei	Family No.	H-306	Camp Identification No.	464-A
Yoshiye Kamei	" "	H-306	" "	464-B

December 13, 1945

Mr. Miles E. Cary  
Principal, McKinley High School  
South King Street  
Honolulu, T. H.

Dear Sir:

I wish to thank you for your letter of November 19th together with the interesting enclosures.

I have filed habeas corpus proceedings on behalf of 1000 Tule Lake Center internees to prevent their deportation and detention in that concentration camp. In addition thereto, I have filed proceedings in equity, the design of which is to cancel their renunciations and to restore their United States citizenship. American Civil Liberties Union, Northern California Branch, is lending the weight of its moral support.

Mr. and Mrs. Yoshimi Kamei are among the petitioners and plaintiffs in both suits.

The Department of Justice is now endeavoring to counter these suits by offering "mitigation hearings", the purpose of which, apparently, is to determine whether the renunciants are hostile or not hostile to the United States. Those found to be hostile, the Department expects to deport to Japan, and those found to be not hostile will be permitted to relocate in this country. This device of the Department of Justice seems to be designed to relieve it of some of the criticism for its past acts in connection with the internees and its failure to have protected them from the subversive influences which were at play in the concentration camp. We, however, do not rely upon this belated expression of "good will" on the part of the Department of Justice, but place our faith in the judicial branch of the Government, in which the suits are pending.

There is no doubt whatsoever in my mind that these internees renounced United States nationality by virtue of the governmental duress under which they have been and now are held by the United States Government, arising out of the unjustified evacuation from the West Coast in 1942, followed by a continuous imprisonment without justification from then to date, and the undue influence exercised over the renunciants by pressure groups which were permitted to establish a reign of terror over the internees.

Mr. Miles E. Cary

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The Department of Justice informed me that it will contest these actions. The final determination of their rights probably will not be had until such time as the United States Supreme Court passes thereon.

I am requesting Mr. Ernest Bessig of the American Civil Liberties Union to send to you such material as he may have available which may shed some light upon the issues involved in these legal proceedings. You may find same to be of some interest and aid to you in the preparation of the draft of the resolution you mentioned in your letter.

Yours very truly,

WMC jl

February 27, 1946

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

It is my understanding that American-Japanese, who renounced their U. S. citizenship and are now retained at the Tule Lake Center, may secure their release as "aliens":

- a. If they have relatives in the armed services of the United States;
- b. If they have some sansei children;
- c. If they have families relocating in the United States.

In this connection, it seems appropriate for friends or relatives of these detained persons to take these steps:

1. They should write to the Project Director, Tule Lake, California.
2. They probably should write to Mr. Clifford Forster, Staff Counsel, American Civil Liberties Union, 170 Fifth Avenue, New York City 10, at 22nd Street, New York.
3. They should also write to Mr. Wayne M. Collins, Attorney at Law, Mills Tower, 220 Bush Street, San Francisco 4, California.
4. They should also write to The Honorable Tom C. Clark, Attorney General of the United States, Washington 25, D. C.

(A copy of the latter letter should also be sent to Mr. Edward J. Ennis, Director of the Enemy Alien Control Unit, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.)

In writing these various letters please make clear whether or not the party involved has friends or relatives in Hawaii who can vouch for his (or her) character and who stand ready to help in rehabilitating this person back into community life here.

Finally, in respect to the regaining of American citizenship: It is my understanding that the American Civil Liberties Union is working on this problem. However, it may take some time to clear up the constitutional aspects of this situation. In the meantime, I would assume that the interned person, even though he is temporarily released as an "alien", should take advantage of the opportunity to secure such release.

If I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to call on me.

Very truly yours,

*Miles E. Cary*  
Miles E. Cary

# McKinley High School

SOUTH KING STREET • HONOLULU • TERRITORY OF HAWAII

MILES E. CARY

Principal



JANET R. LANDGRAF

Vice Principal

February 28, 1946

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

Dear Mr. Collins:

Relatives and friends of Nisei, who renounced their American citizenship and are still retained at Tule Lake or at one of the other detention centers, are approaching me as to steps that they might take in securing the release of these detained persons, or in helping them to regain their U. S. citizenship.

Enclosed is a copy of a memorandum which I have been giving to these people. I would appreciate knowing if I am on the right track in making these suggestions.

I am anxious to keep in touch with your office regarding steps that are being taken toward helping the Nisei (who renounced their citizenship) to regain their United States citizenship.

Very sincerely yours,

*Miles E. Cary*

Miles E. Cary

MEC:aa  
Enc.

March 9, 1946.

Mr. Miles E. Cary,  
Principal, McKinley High School,  
South King Street,  
Honolulu, T.H.

Dear Mr. Cary:

I have received your letter of February 28th together with the mimeographed memorandum of February 27th which was enclosed. For your information I have filed mass suits in equity on behalf of some 1500 Nisei who renounced their United States nationality in 1945, together with some 1200 mass proceedings in habeas corpus. Those suits were filed to prevent the then scheduled deportation to Japan of all the renunciants who were detained at Tule Lake, California, the Fort Lincoln Internment Camp at Bismarck, North Dakota, the Alien Internment Camp at Santa Fe, New Mexico, and the Alien Internment Camp at Crystal City. Their deportation was prevented and thereafter the Attorney General, under the pressure of these suits, which would have tied up the courts for a number of years in this area, consented to give mitigation hearings and issued orders to show cause why each of said detainees should not be deported to Japan. Approximately 2500 persons already have received their release from detention and many more will soon be released from each of said camps. The Attorney General is yet to make his decision as to whether or not all persons are to be released. If he finally decides to detain some of these persons the rights of these persons to release from detention will be determined in the habeas corpus suits. The rights of all of the persons to restoration of citizenship will depend upon the ruling of the court in the equity suits.

The information in your memorandum of February 27th is by no means accurate. At the mitigation hearings the tests of the right of a person to release from detention by the Attorney General were as follows: he would be given consideration for a release if he had a wife, child or parent who is a citizen of the United States or who is dependent in whole or in part upon him, or if he had a brother or sister who had served honorably or is serving honorably in the armed forces of the United States or if he personally served honorably in the military forces. The hearing officers were instructed that the fact of renunciation was to be considered

as "presumptive but not conclusive" evidence that the renunciant was disloyal to this country and that membership in any of the pressure groups that existed at Tule Lake was considered "presumptive but not conclusive" evidence of a renunciant's disloyalty to this country. The Department considered the following as favorable evidence: previous record of good service in the National Guard, having taken an oath of allegiance to the United States, having volunteered for military service prior to V-J Day, having at any time taken steps to cancel dual registration and any other evidence that would tend to show true allegiance to the United States. In addition evidence that membership in a pressure group was the result of duress or due to threats or acts of violence were considered in mitigation.

There is absolutely no reason why anyone should write letters of recommendation concerning any of the renunciants either to the project director in Tule Lake or Mr. Forster or the American Civil Liberties Union of New York, or Mr. Edward J. Ennis. All letters of recommendation and letters written on behalf of any of the renunciants should be sent only to Hon. Tom C. Clark, Attorney General of the United States, Department of Justice Building, Washington 25, D.C. For your information, Mr. Ennis no longer is with the Department of Justice but is, according to information I have received, practicing law in the city of New York. The Alien Enemy Control Unit of the Department of Justice has been abandoned. Mr. John L. Burling is defending the government in the mass suits that I brought on behalf of the renunciants.

For your information the only American Civil Liberties Union that has exhibited any interest in the preservation of the rights of these mistreated renunciants is the American Civil Liberties Union of Northern California, 216 Pine Street, San Francisco, the director of which is Mr. Ernest Besig. That office, from 1942 steadily has supported me wholeheartedly in the test suits brought to invalidate the vicious evacuation program and the subsequent detention of innocent persons. The American Civil Liberties Union of New York, a corporation, of which Mr. Roger N. Baldwin is director, has steadily opposed these cases and, until recently, exhibited no interest whatsoever in the rights of these persons who renounced their United States nationality even though it knew the renunciations were the products of governmental duress and the duress of groups and gangs which were permitted to operate in Tule Lake under the eyes of the WRA officials.

For your further information the American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California steadily exhibited no interest in

the rights of these renunciants. In fact the attorney who represents that office testified before the Dickstein Committee that all renunciants should be deported to Japan. For the foregoing reasons, and despite anything you may read or hear to the contrary in the Pacific Citizen and similar newspapers or periodicals, I assure you that there is no genuine American Civil Liberties Union in the United States save and except the American Civil Liberties Union of Northern California which maintains its headquarters at 216 Pine St., San Francisco.

Very truly yours,

WMC:cnw

# McKinley High School

SOUTH KING STREET • HONOLULU • TERRITORY OF HAWAII

MILES E. CARY  
Principal



JANET R. LANDGRAF  
Vice Principal

March 13, 1946

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

Dear Mr. Collins:

Thank you sincerely for your informative letter of March 9.

I am taking the liberty of distributing copies of your letter among the local people who are concerned over the status of the 1500 Nisei to whom you referred in your letter.

We will appreciate being informed regarding developments and would like to share in this effort, if we can be of help.

Very sincerely yours,

*Miles E. Cary*

Miles E. Cary

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March 29, 1946.

Mr. Miles E. Cary,  
Principal, McKinley High School,  
South King Street,  
Honolulu, T.H.

Dear Mr. Cary:

To date approximately 3000 persons have been liberated from the Tule Lake, Santa Fe, Bismarck and Crystal City internment camps. Tule Lake has been closed out. Approximately 356 renunciants and 91 family members were transferred to Crystal City, Texas, with my consent upon assurance that the government will produce in court those who are in my suits upon reasonable notice. Santa Fe camp will be closed out within a period of two weeks and Crystal City will be the last camp to be closed out. It is possible that a great majority, if not all, of the renunciants will be liberated within a period of 30 days. If by chance they are not liberated by order of the Attorney General the court shortly thereafter will determine the issues of deportation, detention and restoration of citizenship. Practically all of the aliens detained under authority of the Alien Enemy Act have been liberated and practically all of those aliens who were detained for deportation purposes because of illegal entry or overstaying leave in this country have been released from detention.

Letters addressed to the Attorney General for the release of those persons presently detained may be helpful in persuading him to release those who are so detained.

Very truly yours,

WMC:cnw