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September 7, 1943

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER

Poston, Arizona

FORM OF DECISION OF HEARING ON LEAVE CLEARANCE

Date _____

Memorandum to: MR. W. WADE HEAD
Project Director

From: Hearing Board on Leave Clearance (if a majority
of the board sits; otherwise the names of the
investigators with the title, members of the
Hearing Board on Leave Clearance)

Re: Name of Applicant for Leave Clearance

The decision should first describe the attachments:

Attached are the following documents relating to this case.
(Records or relevant excerpts, summaries, exhibits, letters,
notes of information, statements of staff members and appointed
personnel, based on personal knowledge, and other material
secured as a result of the interview and other investigation,
or presented as evidence by the applicant should be separately
enumerated and designated as Schedules A, B, C, etc.)

If a transcript of the full record of the proceeding cannot
be obtained, the investigators should take full notes during the
interview and at its conclusion prepare a full summary of the
testimony, containing the substance of the questions and answers
and all material facts presented. The time and place of the
hearing and the persons present should be included. They should
also discuss salient portions of the interview and other impor-
tant documents and facts relevant to the determination of the
recommendation. Special attention should be directed at covering
adequately the facts which raised doubt in the mind of the
Director of the W.R.A.

The recommendation should summarize important facts brought
out at the hearing including the personal history and social
background of the applicant, the applicant's history before evacuation
and in the assembly and relocation centers and factors that
throw light on his eligibility for indefinite leave. It should
also discuss the demeanor of the witnesses and the weight given to
certain facts in reaching the conclusion.

The footnotes should refer to the schedule and page thereof
or the schedules and pages thereof which substantiate statements and

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conclusions of the board, or two or more of its members.

Each recommendation should be signed by the members who heard the case. The Project Director will send an original and a copy of each recommendation to the Washington Office. Two additional copies should be made for the Board's files. The unit administrators should also retain a copy of the recommendations and the project director's letter.

Doubtful cases should be submitted to the whole Board for discussion. The Project Director should review the file and indicate in his covering letter on each case the various factors which entered into his recommendation.

Copies of the first two decisions of the Board, the first written by the Project Attorney and the second by the Deputy Project Director are available at Mr. Drennen's office in Unit I (Segregation Office).

/s/ T. H. Haas

(as)

Theodore H. Haas, Chairman

Hearing Board on Leave Clearance

THH/as

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER

Poston, Arizona

September 15, 1943

Seg file
Memorandum to: MEMBERS OF HEARING BOARD ON LEAVE CLEARANCE

From: Theodore H. Haas, Chairman

A discussion which took place at the Project Attorneys' conference held at Denver, Colorado on July 28, 1943 paralleled a one held at the meeting of the board on September 1, 1943.

The following relevant excerpt from the minutes of the meeting will be of interest:

"Featherston raised the question of whether loyalty or danger to national security is the criterion for the denial of leave clearance. The Solicitor pointed out that in the case of citizens the Director will presume that a record of disloyalty to the United States or loyalty to Japan means that the particular person is dangerous to the national security. Citizens have an obligation to this country which is so strong that evidence of disloyalty justifies the inference of dangerousness.

"Walk was concerned about the use of the criterion of loyalty rather than that of danger to internal security, arguing that the test of danger is much more tangible than the test of loyalty. The Solicitor on the other hand, commented that in his judgment there is not a great deal of difference which criterion is used, because the public identifies the two in its thinking.

"The question of whether stenographic transcripts of leave clearance hearings should be prepared was raised and it was decided that this should be left to the judgment of the various project boards.

"Sigler reviewed a transcript of hearing under Supplement 12 which had been submitted to Washington and discussed its merits and defects. The chief criticism of the transcript lay in the use of leading questions which seemingly indicated a bias on the part of the interviewers in favor of the evacuee being questioned. The need for a record showing complete objectivity was stressed.

"Sigler closed his discussion with a recommendation that at the close of each leave clearance hearing a detailed memorandum of recommendation be prepared for the signature of the project director. This memorandum should not only highlight the facts brought forth at the hearing but should discuss the demeanor of the witnesses, the weight given to the various

Mr. Zimmerman

(over)

factors considered by the project director in making his recommendations, and all other factors which bore directly or indirectly upon the recommendation made.

The project director is requested to prepare a report on the results of the project and to submit it to the project director for his review and recommendation.

2. H. Haas

Theodore H. Haas, Chairman
Hearing Board on Leave Clearance
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FROM: Theodore H. Haas, Chairman
MEMORANDUM TO: MEMBERS OF HEARING BOARD ON LEAVE CLEARANCE

Handwritten signature

September 12, 1942

FOR: ALBUQUERQUE

COPIES TO: ALBUQUERQUE

Mr. Zimmerman

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER
Poston, Arizona

September 20, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: Members of the Hearing Board Leave Clearance

FROM: Theodore H. Haas, Chairman of Hearing Board
on Leave Clearance.

SUBJECT: Procedure of Board.

The following rough draft is tentative and subject to revision after suggestions of the members of the board. Amendments to the leave handbook are being prepared by the Washington office, which will detail the specific factors to be covered in the project leave clearance investigation. Suggested forms of questions will be included.

1. The executive secretary of the board shall receive confidential files sent from Washington, for leave clearance hearings, and note the date of their receipt in pencil on the right hand corner of the covering letter.

2. Upon receipt he shall prepare a list of the cases received and send a copy to the chief of the employment division.

3. The chief of the employment division will place on the stop list all persons on the list prepared by the executive secretary not previously in that category. The chief of employment division will collect project files on the applicant, including project employment, internal security, school, and other records which may throw light on doubtful issues.

4. The chief of employment division will notify the executive secretary of the name of any transferees, persons on leave, or segregants.

5. If the applicant has been transferred to another project, the file will be sent by this center's project director in a letter prepared by the executive secretary to the project director thereof. If the applicant will not return to the project for more than 30 days, the file should be sent to the relocation officer in order that he may conduct a hearing and submit recommendations to the project director. If the applicant has been segregated pursuant to the hearing of the segregation board, the file will be sent to Washington with a notation "Segregant" on the right hand corner. The date of the receipt of the file will be erased before transmittal of any files from this center.

6. The executive secretary will prepare a list of the remaining cases which must be heard by the board in alphabetical order by units, and who will also prepare a card on which will be recorded the docket.

7. The executive secretary shall deliver the file sent from Washington as well as the project files to the unit administrators, who will keep them in a locked file case pending the completion of

the board's work on the case.

8. The unit administrators will schedule the hearings in not more than ten days after the receipt of the case and as soon as possible. If possible, hearing will be scheduled in the afternoon or evening.

9. If feasible, the applicant will be given several days' notice.

10. Through the executive secretary the unit administrators will call upon another member of the board to attend the hearings.

11. During the interval before the hearing of the case, the board members or one member may make such interviews as may be deemed necessary. The investigation should include the interview of project officials who know the applicant or residents at the center who are acquainted with him or his immediate family.

12. As soon as such interview has been finished, the members of the board will prepare a summary of each interview, designating each interview separately as an exhibit. He will also request project officials or residents for statements regarding the applicant which will be showed in the file as exhibits.

13. Two members of the board will sit in all cases. If the two members are in doubt, they will refer the case for the action of the whole board at the next meeting.

14. Applicants will be advised by the unit administrators of the date scheduled for the hearing.

15. The interview will be informal and the applicant will be given full opportunity at the hearing, or subsequently to submit any material or facts he desires to submit which are relevant to the issue in question.

16. The applicant may have a representative assist him at the hearing as he desires.

17. The board will meet periodically to consider result of the interview and hearing, to determine recommendations in doubtful cases and to exchange suggestions concerning procedures.

Theodore H. Haas (H)

Theodore H. Haas
Chairman of Hearing Board
on Leave Clearance

COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT
Poston, Arizona

November 25, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. James D. Crawford
Relocation Program Officer

SUBJECT: Leave Clearance Procedure

Since the responsibilities and functions of the former Employment Division have been re-assigned to the Relocation Division and the Personnel Management Section, it has been suggested that the leave clearance hearing procedure which Mr. Drennen has been conducting as a responsibility of the Employment Division, be assumed by the Relocation Division.

The assignment of this responsibility to the Relocation Division seems proper in that the instructions governing it are contained in the HANDBOOK ON ISSUANCE OF LEAVE FOR DEPARTURE FROM A RELOCATION AREA and the procedure itself is definitely a relocation interest.

I have today accepted Mr. Drennen's resignation as Executive Secretary of the Leave Clearance Hearing Board, and would suggest that you might find it desirable to discuss the appointment of a successor with Mr. Haas, Chairman of the Board.

W. Wade Head
Project Director

cc:

Mr. ✓ Burge
Mr. Haas
Mr. Nelson
Mr. Drennen

Colorado River Relocation Center
Poston, Arizona
December 17, 1943

Memo to: R. W. Schmitt
Elizabeth Vickers
Alice Grube
Lou Butler

Alice Cheney
Charles B. Olds
Ray Coetting
W. W. Angel

You are hereby appointed a member of the Hearing Board on leave clearances. As you know, Mr. Myer and I have made this work a No. 1 priority. Mr. Crawford, Executive Secretary of the Board will discuss with you the hearing dates and procedures.

W. Wade Head

W. Wade Head
Project Director

JWD

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER
Poston, Arizona

April 14, 1944

Memorandum to: Mr. James D. Crawford

Subject: Leave Clearance Hearing

In compliance with your request of information concerning leave clearance hearings, I am submitting the following statistical figures as of April 13 and my comments in order that you may solve some of our existing problems in relation to the Stop List and relocation plans of those who are still on the Stop List.

- A. The volume of work within the project with regards to the project leave clearance hearings provided in Section 60.10 of the leave Handbook, and the number of individuals affected by this provisions.

Number of leave clearance hearings this project is requested to conduct.	1765
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Number of cases transmitted to Washington	1450
Less: Number of cases return to Washington without project action--Segregants, transfers to Crystal City and individuals returned to Japan.	<u>539</u>

Total number of cases transmitted to Wash. after completing hearings.	<u>911</u>
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Number of hearing cases yet to be transmitted to Washington.	854
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Of these, 414 are recent repatriates and expatriates, whose hearings the project is authorized to conduct without prior return of their dockets from Washington, and 428 are those cases that require return of dockets for hearings.

- B. Actions taken in Washington after transmittal of dockets to that office.

Total of number of cases transmitted to Washington after completion of project hearing.	911
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Number of leave clearances authorized	367
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Number of leave clearances denied	<u>27</u>
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Total number of decisions given by the Director after project investigations.	<u>394</u>
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Hearing cases now pending in Washington	517
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- C. The relationship between stop list and relocation of individuals who were on the stop list and subsequently removed from the list by months.

Month	No. of leave clearance granted after project hearing	No. of ind. left on Indf. Leave since authorization of clearance	Percentage
June 1943	1	1	100%
Sept. 1943	5	2	40%
Oct. 1943	6	2	33.3%
Nov. 1943	36	10	27.8%
Dec. 1943	18	4	22.2%
Jan. 1944	9	1	11.1%
Feb. 1944	204	46	22.5%
Mar. 1944	70	4	5.7%
Apr. 1944	18	0	0.0%
Total	367	70	19.07%

The third column does not indicate the number left on those particular months, but indicates the number left the project after receiving their clearance on those particular months.

The total number of indefinite leaves issued from this project as of April 13 is 3562. The percentage of the total indefinite leaves to the August 1942 population which is 17942, is 19.85%. It is interesting to note that the percentage of individuals left on indefinite leaves after receiving their clearances as a result of leave clearance hearing to the number of clearances authorized is almost as high as that of the total indefinite to the total population, in spite of the facts that indefinite leaves are being issued since January, 1943 and that clearances having been authorized after June. The fact that the stop list is delaying relocation of more people than it is generally believed is shown by these figures. The figures indicate that in comparison more people, whose leaves are suspended, are willing to relocate than those who are eligible to leave without further investigation.

As shown above, we have 517 cases still pending in Washington and 428 cases, either here in the project or in Washington, which must be completed in the project and transmitted to Washington for further consideration. Expedition of these cases will undoubtedly speed up the relocation program considerably. Unreasonably long delay of leave clearances often not only upsets relocation plans but changes ideas of individuals concerning relocation permanently. The long delay also involves retarding of relocation of family members of individuals on the stop list. If the WRA is to continue the present policy of encouraging relocation of evacuees, the expedition of these leave clearances for individuals on the stop list is essential. The WRA should do everything possible to expedite these cases.

These figures are not absolutely accurate. However, I believe that the figures are accurate enough to evaluate the importance of the effect of the Stop List upon the relocation program as a whole. I hope you will do everything you can to remedy the existing condition, because such a remedy will be of great service to this community and will facilitate the operation of the division.

Fred Okamoto
Fred Okamoto

CC: Edward Hossoff
Ichiro Nakajima

Miss Alice Grube your information

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER
Poston, Arizona

COPY

April 27, 1944

MEMO TO: Mr. Edward Nossoff
Acting Executive Secretary,
Leave Clearance Hearing Board

SUBJECT: Hearing for Repatriates and Expatriates

We are in receipt of an opinion of Philip Glick, W. R. A. Attorney, Washington, regarding the relationship between application for repatriation or expatriation and leave clearances, which reads as follows:

"2. The second point you raise in your leave clearance discussion involved applications for expatriation or repatriation and the need for Washington review. Contrary to what many projects seem to think, denial of leave clearance to a person who says he wants to go to Japan is not automatic. It is true that in most cases leave clearance is denied. But in quite a few cases the hearings have revealed that the underlying motivation was no more than a desire to avoid Selective Service, strong parental influence, coupled with a personal desire not to return to Japan despite filing the request for expatriation, a fear of forced relocation, or some other factor clearly indicating that the request had no necessary relation whatever to a desire to return to Japan and live as a Japanese, and no bearing whatever on potential danger. In these cases I have recommended granting leave clearance and so far I believe my recommendations have gerally been followed.

You can readily see the importance of an adequate project hearing in digging up these types of motivations. From my review of the denial dockets I am convinced that if the project hearing boards fully understood that a request for expatriation or repatriation does not automatically mean leave clearance denial, and kept that in mind in questioning the evacuees, we would have a much larger group of grant cases than we now have. Many of the hearings are exceedingly skimpy. I should like each

404

project attorney to discuss the matter with the other members of the hearing boards and make every effort to see that the hearings are as complete as possible.

One more point - even if denial were automatic in every case I would be strongly in favor of a project hearing at the time the request was filed, for the purpose of getting the applicant's reasons for his request. These persons go to Tule Lake why they are denied leave clearance. If they want to get out of Tule Lake they must go through the appeals procedure. The Board of Appeals should have a record of the applicant's reasons for his request, when made, in order to evaluate properly his claimed reasons for changing his mind."

To date this project has been working under the policy that leave clearances are automatically denied to individuals who have applied for expatriation or repatriation. According to the above interpretation, however, applications for repatriation or expatriation will not automatically result in denials of leave clearance. Will you please notify the board members of this interpretation and have them conduct hearings accordingly.

/s/ Moris Burge
Moris Burge
Acting Project Director

Yon Hamai

Colorado River Relocation Center
Peston, Arizona

RELOCATION DIVISION

May 19, 1944

MEMO TO: Unit Offices
Section Heads

SUBJECT: Application for Leave Clearance

For your information and appropriate action, the following wire, dated May 19, 1944, was received from the Washington Office:

On or after May 17, 1944, no evacuee shall be required to file application for leave clearance until he or she reaches the age of 18. Such persons under 18 may be granted leave in the same manner as persons under 17 are granted leave under present procedures. Present procedures remain in effect as to persons becoming 17 prior to the date of this teletype.

James D. Crawford
James D. Crawford
Relocation Program Officer

cc: Mrs. Brown
Miss Collins
Miss Butler
Dr. Powell
Unit I Administrator
Unit II Administrator
Unit III Administrator

ds

Colorado River Relocation Center
August 16, 1944

MEMO TO: Mr. William A. Barrett
Warehousing and Property Control Officer

SUBJECT: Authorization of Signature of C. R. Carter

This is to authorize you to accept the signature of
Mr. C. R. Carter, Assistant Relocation Program Officer, on requisitions from the Relocation Division.

James D. Crawford
Relocation Program Officer

CRC:km

Carter

Colorado River Relocation Center
Ponson, Arizona

August 30, 1944

MEMO TO: Mr. John G. Hunter, Unit 1 Relocation Advisor
Unit 2 Relocation Office
Unit 3 Relocation Office
Miss Dorothy Stevick, Relocation Advisor
Miss Sachi Fujikawa, Asst. Leave Officer

SUBJECT: Paroled Aliens

Although paroled aliens are at the present time on the project stop list, this does not mean that they are not eligible for leave. On the contrary, a parolee can leave the project at any time upon obtaining a travel permit and sponsorship arrangement through the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

A parolee who has applied for repatriation since returning to the center is also eligible for leave so far as the WRA is concerned. Upon receiving an application for leave from a parolee who has requested repatriation, this information should be forwarded to the District Director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and if the propriety of his departure, sponsorship, and parole agreements are approved, indefinite leave will be issued without question. On the other hand, Segregated Parolees are not eligible for leave.

Please see that the persons responsible for initiating the leave procedure within the Units are fully aware of these distinctions, in order that undue delays will not occur in the processing of leave applications for both paroled aliens who have not applied for repatriation and those who have applied for repatriation.

James D. Crawford
Relocation Program Officer

CRC:km

Carter

for your info.

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER
Preston, Arizona

September 9, 1944

MEMO TO: Dorothy Stevick
Leave Clearance

SUBJECT: Leave Clearance Hearing Schedule

Mr. Carter, Mr. Hunter and I are submitting the following schedule for leave clearance hearings:

✓ Corleis Carter: Sept. 13, 20, 27; October 4 and 11 mornings.
Sept. 16, 23, 30; October 7 and 14 mornings.

John G. Hunter: Sept. 12, 19, 26; October 3 and 10 afternoons.
Sept. 13, 20, 27; October 4 and 11 evenings.

James Crawford: Sept. 13, 20; October 4 and 11 afternoons.
Sept. 14, 21; October 5 and 12 afternoons.
Sept. 12 and October 3 evenings.

James D. Crawford
Relocation Program Officer

(Segregation)

HELD IN THE AFTERNOON OF SEPTEMBER 22, 1943.

Present were: Mr. Burge Mr. Haas
Mr. Crawford Mr. Nelson
Mr. Drennen Mr. Zimmerman
Mr. Gelvin

The meeting was called to order at 2:30 p.m. by the Chairman, Mr. Haas.

1. Discussion of Procedure of Board.

The Chairman read a memorandum from Mr. Zimmerman to the Executive Secretary Drennen dated September 22 suggesting that the unit administrators examine the project files collected by the Employment Division to determine whether school, family welfare, internal security and other records were necessary and then secure these records from the appropriate division. The chairman pointed out that the Handbook on Employment required the collection of these files and that the Employment Division could confidentially submit a list of the names of the cases to the Internal Security Division and the Education Division with the request that they send any available files to the Chief of Employment. Upon motion of Mr. Nelson, this procedure was adopted.

2. Uniform Form of Recommendations.

The Chairman read an excerpt from the summary of the project attorney's conference held on July 28 in Denver referring to form of recommendations of Project Director. He stated that in doubtful cases all available information at the projects might throw light on the credibility of the applicant, his reliability, character and qualifications and assist in determining his loyalty to the country. The Chairman was requested to transmit a uniform form of recommendation, Exhibit A, and heading for transcript, Exhibit B.

3. Standards to Govern Recommendations.

The technique of evaluating evidentiary material to determine loyalty was discussed. Illustrative cases were presented and analyzed by Board Members.

4. Consideration of Doubtful Cases Presented by Board Members.

Several doubtful cases were discussed. In one case the

Board asked the Chairman to review the file. In the case of George Joji Kasai, the Board decided to recommend eligibility for leave clearance. The Chairman agreed to dictate the decision in this case to illustrate the technique of marshalling and weighing evidence.

5. Exchange of Problems Raised by Initial Hearings.

The desirability of having the applicant talk freely rather than relying on frequent questions was emphasized. The necessity for covering all the important factors was stressed.

6. Methods of Improving Docket.

The Board decided that a verbatim transcript should be taken of each hearing.

The docket should contain a written statement by the applicant indicating a desire to change his answer to Question 28 if his original answer was negative or qualified to answer the question affirmatively if he failed to answer Question 28 or there is doubt whether he answered this question or how he answered it.

Mr. Myer gave the following answer to a question on this at the Denver Segregation Conference of W.R.A. officials:

"Q: Does the evacuee have to make a written statement to change his answer?

A: Better have it as a written record."

Since the Washington officials could not see the applicant it was essential to observe and record the Board's impressions of the person interviewed. In doubtful cases, it is necessary to secure opinions of staff members and evacuees to supplement the hearing.

At the request of the Chairman, Mr. Crawford described the method which he had used of sending a letter of inquiry regarding applicants to members of the appointed personnel and evacuees whose reputation was high in the community. The Chairman was requested to transmit a uniform form of letter requesting opinions on applicants from evacuees and members of the appointed personnel. (Exhibit C). Greater explanation of the program should be given in a letter to persons on the outside not familiar with the W.R.A. program. The applicants should be afforded every opportunity and as much time as he desired within reason to submit letters or to make statements regarding his attitude.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:45 p.m.

T. H. Haas
Theodore H. Haas, Chairman
Hearing Board on Leave Clearance

CONFIDENTIAL

*File
Leave Hearing*

MINUTES OF MEETING OF LEAVE CLEARANCE BOARD

Place: Mr. Gelvin's office
Date: October 23, 1943
Time: 2:00 p.m.

The meeting was called to order at 2:00 p.m. by the Chairman. All 13 members of the board were present except Mr. Gelvin, Mrs. Brown, and Dr. Balderston who were out of town.

For the benefit of the new members, the Chairman explained the work of the board and circulated memoranda relating to its procedure. He then read a communication to Mr. Head from Mr. Myer dated October 14 stating that January 1 has been set as the deadline for the completion of decisions on leave clearance hearings by the director and that he had drafted as aides eight key ranking members of the Washington staff and that the Project Director should adopt the same course.

He also read the following teletype dated October 19 from Mr. Myer to Mr. Head: "THE REVIEW COMMITTEE ON HEARING CASES MAKES THIS SUGGESTION IN CONNECTION WITH HEARINGS HELD AT YOUR PROJECT. WHILE IT IS HELPFUL TO HAVE A TRANSCRIPT IN MOST CASES, WHERE YOU DO NOT SEND IN A TRANSCRIPT FULL NOTES SHOULD BE SUBMITTED COVERING THE FACTORS OF ATTITUDE, LOYALTY, AND THE REASON WHY ANSWER WAS GIVEN IN ITS ORIGINAL FORM AND THE REASONS FOR THE SUBSEQUENT CHANGE. IT IS NOTED THAT SOME OF YOUR LATER HEARINGS ADEQUATELY COVER THESE POINTS."


The suggestion that leave clearance hearings of husbands and wives should be heard at the same time although both are not necessarily together during the hearing was overruled. It was decided that the executive secretary should retain cases involving expatriation or repatriation pending clarification from the Washington office. If the decision of the Director was delayed much longer, the Chairman was requested to draft a letter asking the attitude of the W.R.A. (Subsequently the board members received a communication which threw light on this subject and indicated information desired in such cases.)

It was decided that one new member of the board should sit with one veteran member until the new members have had an opportunity to become acquainted with the hearing procedure. Several recommendations of the board were read and discussed as illustrative of techniques and procedures. Certain experiences of members while serving on the board were then reviewed.

Members of the board were asked to inform the executive secretary of the days and nights on which they could sit regularly. At the request of the chairman, the executive

secretary made a report of the status of the work. He estimated that there would probably be about 1000 cases awaiting leave clearances and that up to date the Project Director had received 574 dockets of which 256 were segregants who had already been transferred to Tule Lake Center and that approximately 650 to 700 more dockets were expected from Washington exclusive of any dockets that may be sent for segregants already transferred. This estimate did not take into consideration any dockets which may be returned from Washington for any new reason such as for persons who have already been granted indefinite leave.

The meeting adjourned at 3:30 p.m.

L. H. Haas 

Theodore H. Haas, Chairman
Hearing Board on Leave Clearance

THH/as

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

CONCORD RIVER PROJECT.

JAN. 5, 1943

January

INFORMATION ON LEAVES

The War Relocation Authority is inviting all Japanese evacuees to apply for Leave Clearance now so as to avoid delay in the issuance of leave and travel permits when harvest work and other offers of outside employment are received or when emergencies arise.

WHAT IS LEAVE CLEARANCE? Leave clearance is official permission from the Director of the War Relocation Authority, Washington, D. S., to the Project Director to release an evacuee upon proper application from the Project for permanent relocation, for group work and for emergency travel. This permission is granted after investigation and checking of references by the War Relocation Authority.

WHO MAY APPLY FOR LEAVE CLEARANCE? Any evacuee 17 years of age or over wishing to obtain leave clearance and have references checked may apply so that leave of any type may be processed without delay. All members of a family who plan to leave together should apply at the same time. Applications for leave clearance shall be encouraged in order to build up a register of persons interested in and eligible for outside employment or permanent relocation.

AFTER LEAVE CLEARANCE WHAT? When leave clearance is approved and on file in the local Leave Office, three types of leave may be applied for and secured in a short time. They are:

1. Indefinite Leave. This type of leave is for those who want to leave the Project for permanent employment and relocation anywhere in the United States outside of the evacuated areas. A worker or a family must have a definite job before leaving the Project. After having accepted the job and having reported for work, the worker may resign and seek other work or the employer may discharge the worker. Evacuees on indefinite leave are free to resume normal life outside the evacuated areas and enjoy all the freedom, privilege and responsibility of any citizen. The only obligation is to advise the War Relocation Authority in Washington of any change of address for the duration of the War. About one month is required to secure leave clearance but only a short time to secure a permit to leave after clearance is approved.
2. Leave to participate in a work group. This type of leave is issued to groups of workers going out for seasonal work largely in agriculture. It is granted for a specific job submitted by an employer on a written offer of employment. The worker cannot leave the area in which the work is located and he must return to the Project when the job is finished unless an extension of leave is granted. He is under the direction of the War Relocation Authority field representative. Application for leave clearance is required before leave for group work is granted.
3. Short-term leave: The purpose of a short-term leave is to permit an evacuee to leave the Project for a few days to attend to affairs requiring his presence. Written evidence that short-term leave is for a necessary and proper purpose

is required as a part of the application. Evacuees must return to the Project when the purpose of the leave has been accomplished. Short-term leave cannot be granted in anticipation of indefinite or work group leave but may be granted by the project director in an emergency and before leave clearance is approved.

WHERE TO APPLY? Apply for leave clearance and for leave permits at your local Unit Leave Office as follows:

Unit I in Recreation Hall 24,
Unit II in Administration Building
Unit III in Administration Building

Manager - Y. IKEYUCHI
Manager
Manager - Don Iwahashi

WHEN TO APPLY? Apply for leave clearance now so there will be no undue delay when an attractive job opportunity is offered. All requests for workers coming from the outside will be referred first to qualified people already having leave clearance approved. After leave clearance is approved make specific application for any one of the three types of leave most suited to your needs. Indefinite Leave will be granted for removal to an approved community as soon as satisfactory outside employment is secured or arrangements for student relocation have been completed. Leave for group work will be granted to workers accepting written offers of employment from approved counties when the employer agrees to furnish satisfactory housing, guarantees transportation both ways, provides Caucasian escort through military areas as required and offers prevailing wages. Short-term leave will be granted for necessary and proper purposes such as seriousness illness, court subpoena and like affairs requiring the evacuee's presence outside the Project.

CONFIDENTIAL

C O P Y

SUGGESTIONS FOR CONDUCT OF LEAVE CLEARANCE INTERVIEWS

The conduct of leave clearance interviews is governed by Administrative Instruction No. 22, Section X. The suggestions herein set forth are made for the purpose of assisting staffs at the projects in carrying out the provisions of the Instruction. All persons participating in leave clearance interviews must be thoroughly acquainted with all parts of it.

The suggestions here made have to do primarily with the conduct of interviews for persons whose leave clearance is in question. It may be assumed that in each case the interviewers have before them, before starting the interview, a complete file on the applicant to be interviewed, and that they have familiarized themselves with the file. Material that should be in the file is indicated by the Administrative Instruction.

Each interview should be individualized. Interviewers should try to avoid the possibility of evacuees comparing notes and ascertaining the pattern of the interviews, then telling late comers, "This is what to expect first, then this," etc. Of course, some identification questions will always be necessary, but after they are completed, different approaches may well be used as they are suggested by the answers of the applicant or the material in his file.

The bulk of the suggestions made herewith consists of a series of topics and sub-topics on which questions may be asked the applicant for leave clearance. In no case would all these questions be asked. They would seldom be asked in the same order in successive cases, and practically never in the exact order in which they are here arranged. Other topics and questions not listed here would frequently be appropriate, as they are suggested by the facts or allegations in particular cases.

It should be pointed out that direct questions such as "Are you loyal to the United States?" will seldom have much value in doubtful cases. Indirect questions designed to ascertain the underlying facts having bearing on probable loyalty or disloyalty are apt to be much more revealing. When facts or statements are ambiguous, as they often will be, further questioning and opportunities for explanation are necessary.

Suggested topics for questioning follow:

1. Identification questions - Name; age; address at relocation center; previous addresses; birthplace; selective service registration; have you been interned and paroled or released?
2. Parents - Names of parents; their birthplaces; their addresses, if living; age; occupations; are they applicants for repatriation? are they internees or

parolees?

3. Education - Common school, high school, college, both in America and Japan, dates; Japanese language; military.
4. Brothers, sisters, and other relatives - number of brothers and sisters, names, addresses, their ages compared to yours; their education; their employment, before and after evacuation; their military status; are they applicants for repatriation or expatriation; other close relatives, in U. S., in Japan; are any close relatives internees or parolees?
5. Husband or wife - Age; his or her birthplace; are you living together; if not, explain; spouse's education, military status, employment history, repatriation or expatriation requests.
6. Children. - Number, age, addresses; education, past and future; plans for their future; are they registered for dual citizenship; their present occupation.
7. Employment Record - Before and after evacuation; in Japan, if any; by Japanese Government or on Japanese Naval vessel; by a Japanese language periodical; by a semi-official Japanese firm (Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Tourist Bureau, N.Y.K. Line, Yokohama Specie Bank, etc.)
8. Travel Record, outside United States - Time and length of each trip, reasons for trips; if trip was Kengakudan

(organized "educational and cultural" tour) who was leader of trip; associates in Japan or other foreign country; places where you lived abroad; occupations while abroad; reason for return to U. S.; occupation and residence immediately after return.

9. Military and Naval Matters - Military training in school, when, where; reservist status at any time; actual service at any time, in U. S., Japan, or elsewhere; reason for termination of service or reservist status; attitude toward Selective Service for evacuees.
10. Citizenship Status - Dual citizenship, by whom registered, when, where; your first knowledge of fact of dual citizenship; application to cancel dual citizenship, when, where, why; why cancellation not attempted; present attitude toward dual citizenship; what advantages do you see in retaining your Japanese citizenship, personal reasons for retention.
11. Plans for the Future - For self and family; relocation or residence in center during war; desire for leave clearance; attitude toward residence in segregation center; residence after war; return to West Coast; type of occupation contemplated; hopes for children; future residence in or visits to Japan; reasons.

12. Immediate plans for relocation - Job opportunities for self and family, where, when, letters received, interviews with relocation officer; locations preferred; type of work desired.
13. Repatriation or expatriation - Application made, when, where, why; revocation of application, when, where, why; were you on lists furnished by Japanese Government? What advantages do you see, for you and your family, in returning to Japan as against remaining in U. S.?
14. Economic Ties with Japan - Property in Japan, owned by self or family; investments in Japanese securities; business connections; prospect of inheriting Japanese property; did your former occupation in this country involve relationships with Japan or with persons officially or otherwise connected with Japan?
15. Hobbies and Interests - Inquire generally; judo, kendo, politics, Japanese literature, writing, etc., honors received; activities in relocation and assembly center.
16. Religion - Sect, member or non-member, length of membership, degree of activity; Shinto priest; Emperor worship (Dai Jingu).
17. Organizations - Kenjinkai, Nihonjinkai, Japanese Chamber of Commerce, Japanese Labor Association, Budokai, Heimusha Kai; ask for list of memberships; question about any having particular Japanese significance.

(A Study of Community Analysis Report No. 3, March 1943, on Japanese Groups and Associations in the United States, would be profitable for all Hearing Board members.)

18. Language Abilities - English, Japanese, other; speak, read, write; language teaching experience; Japanese publications which you have read or subscribed to; Japanese writing for publication; Japanese language reports, to persons in U.S. or Japan, made in course of employment or otherwise.
19. Pro-Japanese activities - Purchase of war bonds; contributions to Japanese patriotic funds, societies or organizations; public statements; collaboration with Japanese officials.
20. Pro-American Activities - Purchase of war bonds and stamps; contributions to American patriotic funds, societies or organizations, membership in American organizations; public statements; affirmative patriotic activities.
21. Internal security and intelligence records - Relevant facts from these records should be in the applicant's file, and should be studied by hearing board members before the hearing starts. The applicant should be asked about, and given an opportunity to explain, significant items in his internal security and intelligence record.

22. Answer to Question 28 - Correctness of answer when given; correctness now; has answer been changed; would you change it now if given opportunity; reason for original answer; reasons for change in answer.
23. Is there any statement you would like to make for us to consider in connection with our consideration of your application for leave clearance?
24. Additional interviews and investigation - It is to be understood that, in accordance with the Administrative Instruction, additional investigation may be undertaken apart from the hearing itself, other witnesses may be examined either in the presence of the applicant or separately, and the applicant himself may be recalled for further interviews.
25. The importance of keeping an accurate and complete record, stenographic if possible, of all that transpires at the hearing, and of information secured from other witnesses and by means of other investigation cannot be over-emphasized. This record, together with material in the files concerning the individual applicant, will have to be the basis of the Government's defense in habeas corpus proceedings or other litigation growing out of denials of leave. The record should be kept with this possibility in mind.

LEAVE CLEARANCE PROCEDURE

The following procedure shall be followed in leave clearance hearings:

1. The Chairman of the Board shall receive confidential ^{ial} files sent from Washington, note the date of their receipt and prepare a list of the cases by units.

2. A copy of this list will be sent to the unit administrators concerned and to the leave office and to the chief of the employment division.

3. The chief of the employment division will send the files to the unit administrators who will also receive a copy of the Washington file from Mr. Haas.

4. The Unit administrators will schedule the hearings in accordance with administrative instructions calling upon members of the board to assist in the investigation.

5. The Board will meet at regular intervals to consider results of the investigation, to determine its recommendations, to exchange suggestions concerning their proceedings. Evacuees will be advised as to the date scheduled for hearing which must be set not less than six nor more than ten days on receipt of the case from Washington.

6. The member assigned by the unit administrator will cover completely the data asked from Washington by the emergency instruction of August 6 and bear in mind the suggestions for the conducting of leave clearance interviews prepared by the Solicitor's office. The interview will be informal and the applicant will be given full opportunity to present any material or facts which he desires to submit which are relevant to the issue at question.

August, 1944

W. Carter

LEAVE CLEARANCE

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In January 1943, WRA was informed that plans for a large scale Army recruitment program for evacuees were nearing completion. The Authority itself was developing plans for a mass registration of all adults to speed up the leave clearance process. As it happened, both WRA and the Army needed much the same type of background information; the Army needed it for induction purposes and WRA needed it for leave clearance purposes on all residents over 17 years. So it was decided to combine the process in one massive operation to be carried out jointly by WRA and the Army.

Two basic questionnaires were developed, one for all citizens of draft age (DSS Form 304A), and the other for all other residents beyond the age of 17 (WRA Form L26 Rev.).

The mass registration in Poston took place in February 1943, and was carried on by an Army team and project personnel.

Both questionnaires contained the loyalty question: the applicant was asked to indicate his willingness or unwillingness to swear allegiance to this country and forswear allegiance to any foreign power, or, in the case of aliens, the willingness to swear to remain law-abiding while in this country. The balance of the questions were background questions.

The completed questionnaires, or applications for leave clearance, were all sent to Washington. In order to set up a procedure for screening evacuees on the basis of their potential danger or non-danger to national security, the facilities of existing intelligence agencies were used. Over eighty thousand names were checked with the FBI records. In addition, all

citizen cases, some thirty-eight thousand, were referred to the Japanese-American Joint Board in the Provost Marshall General's office. This board had been set up as an alternative measure to evacuation of the east coast. The Joint Board had access to the records of Army Intelligence and the office of Naval Intelligence, as well as investigation units of the Western Defense Command, and relevant information was extracted and sent to the WRA. The data was supplemented by information furnished by the evacuees themselves on the Individual Record Form (WRA Form 26) or the Application for Leave Clearance (DSS 304A or WRA 126 Rev.).

The basis of granting leave clearance is the determination of whether or not there is reasonable cause to believe that the issuance of leave would interfere with the war program, or otherwise endanger the public peace and security.

At that time, authority for issuing indefinite leave had to be received from Washington. This was a very slow process, and, on April 2, 1943, Project Directors were authorized to grant indefinite leave without referral to Washington in advance of leave clearance, provided certain requirements were met. The most important of these were:

1. The applicant must have answered Question 28 (the loyalty question) during registration with an unqualified affirmative.
2. The Project Director must be satisfied, on the basis of evidence available at the relocation center, that the applicant would not endanger the national security or interfere with the war effort.

Issuance of leave was specifically prohibited in the following categories, and this was the beginning of the original Stop List:

1. Those who had applied for repatriation or expatriation.
2. Those whose applications for leave clearance had previously been denied.

3. Shinto Priests.

4. Aliens released on parole from internment Camps. ✓

5. Those who were planning to relocate in one of the eastern seaboard states under jurisdiction of the Eastern Defense Command. ✓

The last two prohibitions have recently been removed. If an alien has been paroled, it is not necessary for him to have a leave clearance hearing, although there are certain regulations of the Department of Justice to which he must adhere. In July we received word that the relocation restrictions on the Eastern Defense Command had been removed.

The Leave Clearance Hearing procedures actually started before the Segregation Movement. It was realized that the time of the mass registration was one of high emotional tension and confusion, and in August all registrants were given an opportunity to reconsider their answers.

The Stop List was developed both from the project level and the Washington level, and covers seven classifications, to which the project gave code numbers, as follows:

2. Negative or qualified answer, or refusal to answer, on the loyalty question.
3. Expatriation or repatriation.
4. Paroled aliens (now removed).
5. Kibbis.
6. Stopped by Washington.
7. Stopped by Project (Internal Security).

All of these cases must have further investigation. The investigation includes an interview or interviews with the evacuee, at which all possible information about the doubtful factors is elicited. Interpreters are furnished where needed. Project records are checked. Upon completion of the

investigation, the hearing board members submit their recommendation to the Project Director, together with the transcript of interview and other evidence, and the Project Director in turn makes his recommendation to the Director.

Dockets so returned are then reviewed by examiners in the Washington office, who prepare recommendation for the granting or denial of leave clearance in each case. If clearance is recommended, the file is submitted to the Solicitor for review, and then transmitted to the Director. Upon the granting or denial of leave clearance the Project Director is notified and he in turn notifies the applicant.

If clearance is denied, the applicant must request a rehearing, which is held before three Board members, none of whom sat on the original hearing, and the procedure above is followed in submitting the recommendation to Washington.

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Dockets so returned are then reviewed by examiners in the Washington office, who prepare recommendations for the granting or denial of leave clearance in each case. If clearance is recommended, the file is submitted to the Director, or some other person to whom the Director has delegated authority to grant leave clearance. If denial of leave clearance is recommended, the file is submitted to the Solicitor for review, and then transmitted to the Director for final action. Upon the granting or denial of leave clearance the Project Director is notified and he in turn notifies the applicant.

If clearance is denied, the applicant must request a rehearing, which is held before three Board members, none of whom sat on the original hearing, and the procedure above is followed in submitting the recommendation to Washington.