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Jan-Apr. 1944

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COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER

#30.108

Poston, Arizona

January 5, 1944

AIR MAIL.

Mr. Philip M. Glick, Solicitor
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington, 25, D. C.

Dear Philip:

Report: December 26, 1943 through January 5, 1944

Taking a leaf from some of my erudite brethrens, I shall violate a cardinal rule of our Poston Legal Division regular weekly reports. I shall cover a week-and-a-half in this report and week-and-a-half in the next report. The reason? Saturday was a holiday for the evacuee employees and so many rush jobs have been placed on our desks Saturday and Monday that our stenographers were all tied up. Hence this device is used of eliminating one report.

Do not rejoice, all ye in the Solicitor's office who have been bored by these interminable words. On December 31, I completed a report of about 70 pages on community government which the project director had asked me to write. While I handed in the original report to Mr. Head, several of the appointed personnel and one ex-mayor of Poston have asked for copies so that the secretaries of some of these personages are now engaged in re-typing this document. I will probably send you a copy with my next report. Insomnolence caused by conning it will lay you in the arms of Morpheus even faster than some of my lengthy reports.

(1) FIRE.

Poston's most disastrous fire occurred on Christmas night. Six barracks were totally destroyed in an empty block in Unit 2 which was used to store evacuee and appointed personnel property. The fire began about 11:00 o'clock in the evening, apparently in a barrack which was used to house some chicken brooders. A watchman is said to have been at his post but the exact cause of the fire does not seem to be clear. A heavy south wind fanned the flames.

The Unit 2 Fire Department responded at once to the call and were busily engaged in trying to extinguish the fire at the western end. The Unit 3 and Unit 1 fire companies arrived in the nick of time and prevented the fire from leaping to another

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COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER

Poston, Arizona

January 5, 1944

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War Relocation Authority
Post Building
Washington, 25, D. C.

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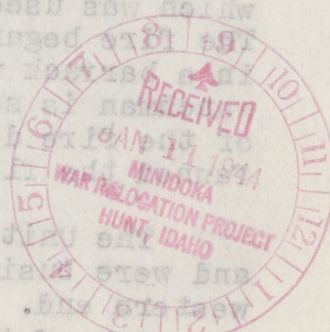
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Mr. Philip M. Glick - 2

January 5, 1944

block which contained the new rest home for the aged which was opened about a week after the blaze.

Over a hundred evacuees and about ten of the appointed personnel suffered losses. Few were insured and many lost irreplaceable washing machines, stoves, beds, boxes of papers and other merchandise. One evacuee lost the equipment for a beauty shop. The loss was variously estimated. I suppose it was somewhat in the neighborhood of 40 or 50 thousand dollars.

The next morning, I accompanied Mr. Head to view sadly the charred remains of the 6 barracks.

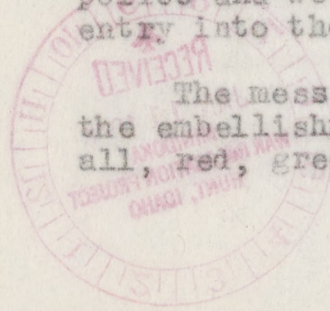
(2) BRICKBATS AND FLOWERS.

We received so many brickbats from certain California papers that we are happy to receive once in a while a letter of appreciation. While usually the Project Attorney's office does not transmit compliments we receive, Mr. Schmitt, Evacuee Property Officer, suggested that we follow his example and send a copy of a letter of thanks just received by the Project Director from the Chief of the Division of Investigation and Research, San Francisco Office of the Alien Property Custodian (Exhibit A). Our irrepressible but learned Chief Judge Yamamoto once suggested to the Los Angeles Office of the Alien Custodian that, in view of the volume of work we were doing for it, the Chief of the office should move down here. However, the Chief said he would have to bring down too many voluminous files and tomes.

(3) CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CELEBRATION.

Parties were held in practically all of the blocks on Christmas. The early part was devoted to the distribution of presents to the children. In some of the blocks the younger folks danced, and in others there was entertainment and the awarding of prizes to winners of raffles or games. A few blocks had a Santa Claus. Tom Masuda was one of the Old Nicks. In making a Christmas Eve tour of Unit 1 with Dr. French, I was suddenly accosted by a portly Santa who said: "Is that you, Ted Haas?" I recognized the voice of the ex-chief of police and we conversed with him before he made his triumphal entry into the mess hall.

The mess halls were beautifully decorated. In some places, the embellishments included Christmas trees, desert holly; in all, red, green, or silvery paper hung from the ceiling.



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January 5, 1944

Mr. Philip M. Glick - 2

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Mr. Philip M. Glick - 3

January 5, 1944

On Christmas Eve about 60 high school students walked the street joyfully singing Christmas carols. Last year trucks had carried about a hundred carolers. A few members of the appointed personnel with several instruments also sang carols.

On New Years, which is the most important holiday in Japan, more of the residents were dressed-up than at any other time. A spirit of joyfulness and security prevailed. Unlike last year with its tenseness and emotionality, more of the residents felt more normal and had come to regard Poston as their home. Many have no intentions of relocating.

Some of the blocks had purchased raw fish and candy. All of the kitchens had chicken, in many cases roasted Japanese style. The kitchen crews were replaced for a day in many kitchens by volunteers. In many kitchens only two meals were served, and in one, only one meal was served although in many of these cases the residents took food home to quiet the pangs of hunger.

On the evenings of January 2 and 3, the best talents in the volunteer "shibai" from the three units combined in performances of several scenes from the Japanese classical drama, "kabuki." After the end of the first hour on Sunday night, Mr. Head delivered an excellent New Year's greeting address. He stressed the fact that the Indian Service did not withdraw because they were not in agreement with W.R.A. policies but felt that it would be advantageous that all the centers should be operated by W.R.A. He said that he did not think that there was any intention to force any one to leave the center and that the government would provide necessary food, housing, clothing, and hospital care for those who remain in the center. He urged the parents to teach their children character building principles and not to leave everything to the schools.

He expressed regret that there were still many, especially among the older people, who were idle or who sat around fires in the barracks, worried and disturbed. He said if the idle worked to build a self-sufficient community, their worries would then disappear. He also felt that money should not be spent uselessly in Poston or on orders to mail order houses. He estimated the war would not end in less than 6 years, while approximately 2,000 acres are ready for cultivation, he felt that it would be 5,000 acres by the end of 1944. He then wished all the residents a happy new year. His speech, which was translated by Mr. Nagai, was well received. His opening wishes of a happy new year in Japanese and his closing thanks in Japanese evoked great plaudits.

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Mr. Philip M. Glick - 4

January 5, 1944

On several points he departed from his written speech to make certain additions. He stated that he would make the decision as to whether he would remain as project director on the basis as to whether he would be most useful to the people by remaining at Poston or on the outside. He stressed the fact that the most important work had been done and that there would be no drastic changes in Poston even if he left. The other members of the administrative staff would also work for the people. Certain portions were misinterpreted by some of the community residents and leaders as a belief that he would remain as project director. In part this might be interpreted by Freudians as caused by wish fulfillments.

(4) LEAVE CLEARANCE.

The next day, Mr. Head called a meeting of the division heads, and in the afternoon, he spoke to the Community Council. At the staff meeting he urged the division heads to back the W.R.A. one hundred percent. He said that we were the government's representatives and should carry out policies of the W.R.A. regardless of what Hearst or others on the outside said. He stated that if he was replaced as project director he hoped that the staff would whole-heartedly support the new project director and give him the benefit of their experience. He also stated that the administrative problems were much easier now since the various evacuee councils and committees were operating so cooperatively with the administration. One important fear of the residents was that they would be forced to relocate. He also stated that we should all work together and talk over our problems with our staff and break down any narrow departmental lines since we were all working for the same objective.

Mr. Crawford reported that 79 persons would be on the special train leaving the evening of January 4 and that 55 of this number were accepting hostel offers. Before the 15th, about 135, he stated, would leave, many to join families. The letters we receive from former members of the Legal Division are very enthusiastic about relocation.

At the meeting I stated that a handful of members of the Leave Clearance Board were not cooperating well and stressed the fact that the Engineering and Administrative Division, which contained by far the largest number of employees, had a very small part in the leave clearance work. I also said that some of the members of these divisions would profit by this experience. Mr. Rupkey, Chief of the Engineering Division offered his full cooperation in having 3 or 4 members of his staff devote one or two afternoons a week on this work.

39671

January 5, 1944

Mr. Philip M. Glick - 4

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Mr. Philip M. Glick - 5

January 5, 1944

This week and next will be devoted to a drive on the 300 dockets which have come to us from Washington within the past two weeks.

Very sincerely yours,

Theodore H. Haas
Project Attorney

THH/mm

cc: All Project Attorneys
Edgar Bernhard
Head
French

(Dictated but not read)



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#30.100

January 5, 1944

Mr. Philip M. Glick - 2

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COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER

Poston, Arizona

January 15, 1944

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War Relocation Authority
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Washington, 25, D. C.

Dear Philip:

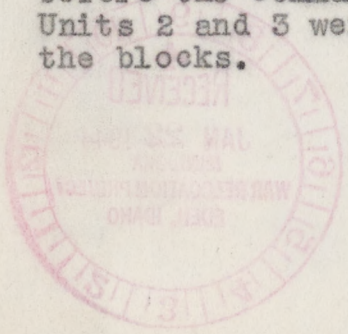
Report: January 6 - 15, 1944

(1) COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT.

The Poston School Code (Exhibit A) was drafted by the Legal Division at the request of the Community Council. It was approved by that body on December 28, 1943, submitted to the Project Director by the chairman of the Council in a memorandum dated January 5 and approved by Acting Project Director Burge on January 8.

The doubters as to the value of the over-all council have been disillusioned. Jurisdictional problems arising in the first term of the Community Council have been solved. The Council has used good judgment in avoiding trespassing on the domain of the local council. For example, the Health Section of the Health and Sanitation Department has been concerned about the increase in stray dogs and cats, especially since some who have been exercising their common law right of a first bite may be afflicted with rabies. Plans for the licensing of dogs and cats and the impounding of stray animals are under consideration. The raising of poultry by some of the residents have also been attacked by the public health section.

When the subject was brought up at a recent Community Council meeting, it was pointed out that Units 2 and 3 are not yet troubled by this problem as yet. Acting on this assumption, the Community Council decided that this was a local problem that should be decided by the Local Council in Unit 1 and if and when the condition spreads to 2 and 3, it would be the function of the Community Council to consider the problem. The problem is now before the Community Council since it was subsequently found that Units 2 and 3 were beginning to have a few chickens in some of the blocks.



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COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER

Poston, Arizona

January 13, 1944

AIR MAIL

Mr. Philip M. Glick, Solicitor
War Relocation Authority
Post Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Philip:

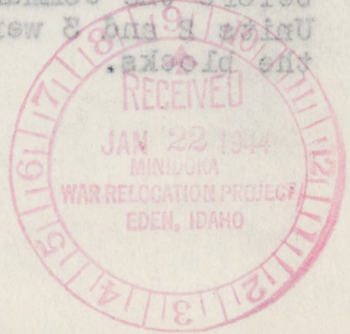
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Mr. Philip M. Glick - 2

January 15, 1944

Among the attachments which will be mailed separately are the rough notes on community government at Poston which was promised by me. I wish I had time to write a few scholarly treatises on this subject.

Several amendments are also contemplated in the traffic code.

The Council is conducting a questionnaire on relocation.

I neglected to mention two items about Tom Masuda. (1) He was elected Vice-chairman of the Community Council a few weeks ago. (2) It is rumored that a controversy is raging among his friends as to whether during his impersonation as Santa Claus he carried a pillow or whether the slight corpulence or corporation acquired by some renowned lawyers precluded the necessity for abdominal reinforcements.

(2) LEAVE CLEARANCES.

This week as last the active members of the hearing board on leave clearances devoted a large portion of their time to hearings. The backlog is still in the neighborhood of a hundred though it is rapidly being whittled down. With the exception of two decisions, we have recently had an ominous silence from the Washington office. The delay is unfortunate, especially in the light of the optimistic goal and prediction of the completion of the work by January 1.

Thus far we have only received about a hundred decisions from Washington on the leave clearance cases. The failure to come anywhere near the deadline set by the Director in the completion of leave clearance is unfortunate. On the one hand, we are seeking to encourage relocation; on the other hand, we are delaying the departure of some who wish to go out. While I realize the immensity of the job of reviewing, the job of sending the dockets to the project, I also see clear evidence of the great harm of the administrative delay. I hope a means may be found for greater speed.

Those who have conceived of many orientals as being untrustworthy should attend some of the hearings in which the evacuees, at the risk of being denied leave clearance, frankly expound their neutrality. Those who refer to the frigidness or the lack of emotions of persons of Japanese should work with them and learn that they are highly emotional.

Mr. Crawford, relocation program officer and executive secretary of the Leave Clearance Board, and the Project and Acting

40 652

January 15, 1944

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Secretary of the Leave Clearance Board, and the Project and Acting
Mr. Crawford, Relocation Program Officer and Executive Secre-



#30.100

Mr. Philip M. Glick - 3

January 15, 1944

Project Director have discussed with me several doubtful cases. Members of the Board also frequently consult me on their problems.

In several cases this week, we have recommended that the Acting Project Director overrule the recommendations of certain boards in the relocation offices. In a few cases, I was shocked by the bases for some of their recommendations.

(3) TRIPS TO PHOENIX.

Mr. Beltt requested Tom and me to go with him to confer with the federal and state authorities at Phoenix in order to compromise penalties levied against the community enterprises for dereliction in the payment of taxes. We left at 6:00 a.m. Wednesday morning, January 5, and returned late the next evening.

Tom Masuda and I were also asked by Mrs. Inouye, wife of Dr. Inouye, and by relatives of 5 boys who are in Phoenix, by the Community Council and by the Relocation Program Officer, to see the chairman of the Parole Board about possible parole. Parole was recently denied Dr. Inouye, the other person from Poston incarcerated at Florence. We spoke about the six cases with Mr. Hofmann, Chairman of the Board of Pardons and Paroles of the state of Arizona, but he pledged us to secrecy on the results of our confab. We also secured copies of the opinion of the Supreme Court of the state of Arizona in the case of the State of Arizona vs. Tsutomu Ikeda (Exhibit B), and a press release prepared by the attorney for Mr. Ikeda (Exhibit C). I sent you a copy of both of these but attach an additional copy for your file.

We also attended to a few other matters.

Tom drove his car to Phoenix on Tuesday of this week in order to complete arrangements for the retaining of a lawyer for the three accused of violating the liquor laws. They will be arraigned before the Federal District Court in Phoenix on January 17. They will be represented by local counsel. Tom will attend the hearing as an observer and as an interpreter, if called upon, as two of the accused do not understand English very well.

(4) ARIZONA CONDITIONS.

When Tom was in Phoenix on January 11, he saw a number of farmers of Japanese ancestry and several former Poston residents relocated at Glendale, Arizona. They seem to be very apprehensive and fearful that further discriminatory action against

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January 15, 1944

Mr. Philip M. Glick - 3

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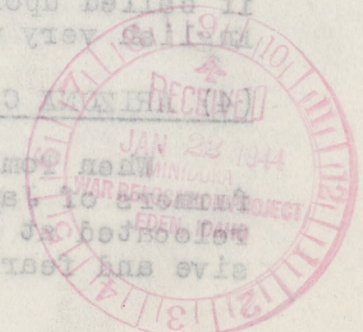
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RELOCATION CONDITIONS.

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Mr. Philip M. Glick - 4

January 15, 1944

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them would be made soon. When pressed for details the farmers could only reply that they did not know in what form this discrimination will take except that they feel that there is an undercurrent of possible trouble brewing.

A great number of the businessmen handling produce openly refused to handle products of Japanese growers.

A few farmers that Tom talked with stated that the people doing business with them preferred as much as possible to have their dealings with the farmers of Japanese descent ^{as} secretive as possible. In a great number of instances they have been requested not to deliver the produce themselves but have some Caucasian do so. In several cases, the names of Caucasian friends are utilized. Recently a person of Japanese descent making application for a commission broker's license was unable to get his license because he was unable to post a bond. According to the information, which is of course hearsay as far as we are concerned, the state refused to accept cash as a bond. It requested a surety company's bond. He proposed to deposit \$5000 cash with the company and it execute a surety bond in a like amount to the state, but this request was refused on the ground that the applicant was of Japanese descent. Our former residents felt that the shippers were responsible for the action of the surety companies.

The farmers of Japanese descent understand that the shippers have collected more funds to pursue their program in an attempt to eliminate their competition and that of Japanese produce brokers.

The general public acceptance was reported as being unusually good and Tom's informants jokingly said that Arizonans do not seem to mind the Japanese going into business, except farming and shipping of agricultural commodities. One farmer stated that a great deal of the fault lay in the Japanese themselves. He gave as an example, one Japanese brokerage firm's paying a higher wage scale to his employees than the regular going wage scale for that particular type of labor in and around Glendale, thereby incurring the displeasure of the other shippers. One farmer had an entire shipment of bunched carrots wrongly condemned and he has done nothing about the matter. The Japanese felt that he should confer with the inspectors and attempt to remedy any objections raised by the inspectors.

(5) INTERNAL SECURITY.

The attached memorandum (Exhibit D) by Elmer Yamamoto argues for greater cooperation between the appointed personnel

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January 15, 1944

Mr. Philip M. Glick - 4

them would be made soon. When pressed for details the farmers could only reply that they did not know in what form this discrimination will take except that they feel that there is an undercurrent of possible trouble brewing.

A great number of the businessmen handling produce openly refused to handle products of Japanese growers.

A few farmers that Tom talked with stated that the people doing business with them preferred as much as possible to have their dealings with the farmers of Japanese descent as possible. In a great number of instances they have been requested not to deliver the produce themselves but have some Caucasian do so. In several cases, the names of Caucasian friends are utilized. Recently a person of Japanese descent making application for a commission broker's license was unable to get his license because he was unable to post a bond. According to the information, which is of course hearsay as far as we are concerned, the state refused to accept cash as a bond. It requested a surety company's bond. He proposed to deposit \$5000 cash with the company and it execute a surety bond in a like amount to the state, but this request was refused on the ground that the applicant was of Japanese descent. Our former residents felt that the shippers were responsible for the action of the surety companies.

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INTERNAL SECURITY.

The attached memorandum (Exhibit B) by Elmer Yamamoto states for greater cooperation between the appointed personnel



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Mr. Philip M. Glick - 5

January 15, 1944

and the evacuee police and points out the dangers of not giving the latter responsibility. The Project Director discussed the problem with me and it was decided that the Internal Security officers should work more closely with the evacuee police force. Poston, enjoying the most peaceful period and almost smallest population in its history, and the largest number of A.P.'s in its internal security force now has one A.P. in each of the units.

The two boys who received the short sentences in the Kido assault will finish their terms at the Arizona State Prison in May or June. They have a fair chance of being paroled a little before the end of their term.

Saburo Kido in his last letter to me received a few days ago said he is "trying to hold down four job: (1) Japanese language drill master at the U. (of Utah); (2) J.A.C.L. National President and part-time worker; (3) law student preparing for the Utah bar; and (4) father of three children." Since he will have the required year's residency on February 27, he intends soon to file an application to take the Utah bar examination.

(6) INSURANCE.

Mr. Hashimoto, our insurance counselor, expressed the view that several of the small insurance carriers are taking advantage of the present situation and are prone to present obstacles to payment of claims of persons of Japanese ancestry. He said that it was unfortunate that many of the Issei insurance agents were not well informed on the effect of certain insurance clauses.

The New York Life Insurance Company, Sun Life and Western, he added, were treating the policyholders fairly, although the New York Life issued policies at higher rates to the Japanese because of the high incidence of tuberculosis.

(7) HEALTH--POLIOMYELITIS.

The attached proclamation (Exhibit E) calls upon the residents of Poston to assist in the fund-raising drive to be held during the last half of January to raise funds for the National Association for Infantile Paralysis Inc., and culminating in the President's ball. It was prepared by me at the request of Dr. Pressman and Mr. Head. Many contests, talent shows, dances, essay contests, and other events will feature these two weeks. On Friday night, January 14, there was an all-camp talent show at the school auditorium, Unit 1,

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January 15, 1944

Mr. Philip M. Glick - 5

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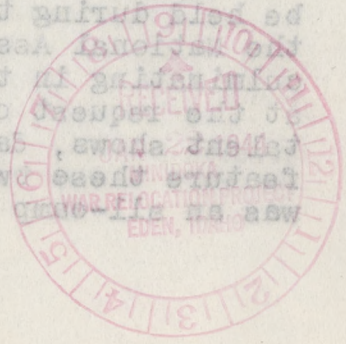
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Mr. Philip M. Glick - 6

January 15, 1944

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which opened the campaign. I attended the show. It will be under the dual sponsorship of Community Activities and the Public Health Section. Features of the drive will include a poster and essay contest, an educational campaign, a doughnut sale and a badge sale.

Poston has the largest Red Cross chapter in the state of Arizona. The importance of medical aid is realized by the people. The fear of having difficulty in securing adequate medical aid on the outside has been a factor hampering relocation.

(8) EN PASSANT.

The population of Poston is now below 14,000. I imagine there are about 400 expatriates and repatriates (this figure will increase) and a few others who were not in proper physical condition in October, or for some other reason such as the possibility of entering Crystal City, did not go with the mass evacuation to Tule.

Group and indefinite leaves may cause a few thousand more to be away from the center by July 11, when the center population may be about 10,500. Perhaps, at the end of the year, the population, augmented by the return of many from group leave may be in the neighborhood of 9,000 or close to 10,000. While there will be some who will be leaving the following year, the rate of relocation will be greatly reduced. With a few hundred more being born each year then died, the population will tend to become fairly stable, as there will only be dribblets of relocators, unless significant policy changes or other important events occur which affect this problem. The vast majority of residents at the present time intend to stay at Poston for the duration or as long as this center is in existence. The resolution of the Community Council that Poston was willing to absorb 3,000 people in this center, mentioned in the minutes of the Local Council, Unit 2, of December 27 which is attached (Exhibit F), reflects the desire for security of the tenure of the center.

I believe that a policy has been set in Unit 1 whereby any block with less than 180 persons can be compelled to take in additional families.

The Unit Administrator of One, Mr. Nomura, is receiving the almost solid support of the residents and the cooperation of the top leaders in the community. Recently, the assistant

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January 15, 1944

Mr. Philip M. Glick - 6

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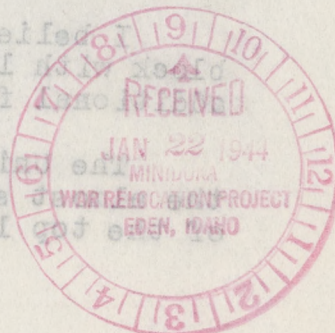
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The Administrator of One, Mr. Norman, is receiving the solid support of the residents and the cooperation of the leaders in the community. Recently, the assistant



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January 15, 1944

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unit administrator was loaned to his block which needed a block manager. In the Unit 1 Council Administration Building, there is only one appointed personnel, Mr. Anderson.

Problems such as the need for volunteers to build a fence to prevent the stock from coming in to the gardens in the west portion of the unit was solved by having one gardener called to help from all but a few of the blocks which were excused. Similarly, some of the residents are busy cooperating together in solving other problems. The merging of differences in order to pull together is occurring with greater and greater frequency. Factionalism is being discouraged.

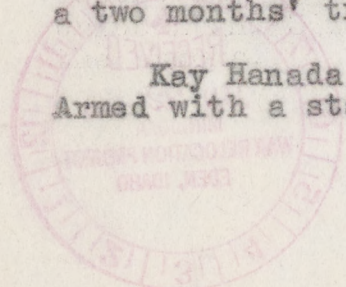
The tendency of taking from the unit administrator when he was appointed more and more duties and assigning them to block managers, such as housing, use of the recreation hall, etc., has now been reversed. There is a desire to concentrate more power in the hands of the unit administrator who has ably relied on committees and boards to advise him in many important policies. There is also a tendency to devise new boards or machinery for the solution of bothersome problems. I shall not discuss one example which is contemplated until it is completed. There is also a desire to deal intelligently with some of the social problems by regulating the harmful features. I regret that on some of these points, I must talk in generalities, but some of the information I receive on specific trends is confidential.

At any rate, I see more and more evidence that Poston is settling down and becoming a staid, quieter and well-ordered community. Several people expressed the fear that things were becoming too quiet so that some excitement should be planned. Poston will be one of the easiest projects to manage. It is true that Utopia has not been achieved. For example, I believe that there are too many A.P.'s. This is an evil which even constant campaigning by a few like myself has not completely cured though there has been some progress even on this point.

(9) PERSONNEL.

Kay Hanada, notary public and supervisor of the Unit 3 Legal Division since December 8, 1942, informed me today that he would like to take a leave of absence from his work effective the end of January, in order to prepare for a short-term trip to the East and Middle-west. He has also been studying accountancy and will explore the possibilities in this line during a two months' trip.

Kay Hanada has taken his notarial work very seriously. Armed with a standard work on notaries, he cons any debatable



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January 15, 1944

Mr. Philip M. Glick - V

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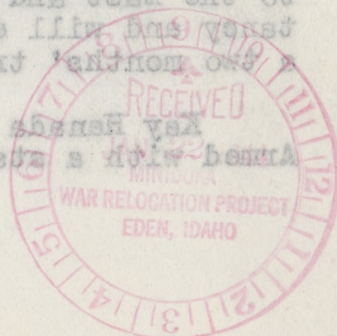
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(S) PARSONNEL.

Ray Hanks, notary public and supervisor of the Unit 3 Legal Division since December 8, 1943, informed me today that he would like to take a leave of absence from his work effective the end of January, in order to prepare for a short-term trip to the East and Middle-west. He has also been studying accounting and will explore the possibilities in this line during a two months' trip.

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Mr. Philip M. Glick - 8

January 15, 1944

point. He was elected a judicial commissioner in Unit 3, replacing the highly respected Judge Ozawa who died suddenly from heart attack a few weeks ago.

His assistant will handle some of the matters but those persons whose problems cannot be handled by him directly or by his telephoning the Legal Division in Unit 1 will be routed to the Unit 1 office of the Legal Division.

I have been moved by many expression of regret at my departure by both the residents and appointed personnel. There has been developed at Poston a custom of petitioning for the retention of members of the appointed personnel by the residents. Such a petition was started several months ago in the case of Wade Head. A petition was also circulated for the first Director of Education, Miles Carey. I have been gradually explaining to some of my friends among the appointed personnel and the residents about my coming transfer to the Indian Service, stressing, however, that probably a better project attorney would take my place and that every effort will be made to continue project policies. The first impulse of some of my evacuee friends was to start a petition but I asked them not to do so and to discourage others, and they acquiesced.

Very sincerely yours,

Theodore H. Haas
Project Attorney

THH mm

CC; all Project Attorneys
Edgar Bernhard
Head
Dr. French



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January 15, 1944

Mr. Philip M. Glick - 8

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Project Attorney

THE

cc: all Project Attorneys
Edgar Bernhard
Head
Dr. French



COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER

Poston, Arizona

AIR MAIL

January 22, 1944

Mr. Philip M. Click, Solicitor
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Click:

Report: January 16 -22, 1944

Mr. Haas left the project on the morning of January 15 to attend the project attorneys' conference scheduled for January 17 at San Francisco. The following day he will attend the evacuee property officers conference scheduled in the same city. He is expected back to the project the latter part of next week.

(1) LAW AND ORDER.

On Monday morning, January 17, I accompanied Robert Mukogawa, Sakae Kaichi, and Masao Takanashi, all residents of Poston, who were scheduled to appear before the Federal Judge Ling at Phoenix, on a charge of possessing liquor on Indian territory. Upon Robert Mukogawa's plea of guilty to the charge, the other two defendants, Sakae Kaichi and Masao Takanashi, were released and the charges against them were dismissed upon the motion of the U. S. Attorney. As Robert Mukogawa was an out-of-town defendant, the judge set 2:00 o'clock the same afternoon as a time for sentencing. Judge Dave Ling sentenced Robert Mukogawa to one year in jail and a \$5 fine.

At the request of Mr. Morris Burge, Acting Project Director, I gave him a written report of this case, a copy of which I am enclosing herewith, marked Schedule A.

As I tried to point out in my report to Mr. Burge, I cannot help but feel that the treatment accorded Japanese defendants in the Arizona State and Federal Courts is prejudiced by the fact that they had resided in a relocation center.

There seems to be a general vague belief that Japanese in a relocation center are either disloyal, suspected of disloyalty, or are potentially dangerous to the war efforts of this country. While attending the hearing of the three boys above described, I struck up a casual conversation with another prisoner appearing before Judge Ling and who was sentenced to five months in jail for selling liquor to an Indian. He seemed to be one of these unfortunate individuals who is destined to spend most of his natural

January 22, 1944

life behind bars. He told me that he was in the state prison at Florence with Dr. Ben Inouye and the five other Japanese residents involved in the Kido beating. He further stated that he was very close to Dr. Inouye having worked with him in the prison hospital and he confided in me that he did his best to keep the doctor away from the contamination of the five disloyal Japs in prison. He further intimated that it did the doctor no good to be friendly with those Japs. I fear that the attitude of this man is fairly indicative of the general attitude felt by a great number of the people that are not well acquainted with relocation centers. In my various conversations with state officials and others about the five Japanese involved in the Kido beating there seems to prevail a general undercurrent of feeling that these five are in the state prison because of something involving their loyalty to this country. These same people seem to differentiate Dr. Inouye's case because the crime for which he is being punished occurred out of a relocation center and he was a former Arizona resident.

On January 19, Frank Inmaru, a resident of Unit 1, was tried before the Unit 2 Judicial Commission on a charge of operating a motor vehicle without a project motor vehicle operator's license. Upon his plea of guilty he was sentenced to 5 days in the project jail, suspended, and 30 days probation, during which period the defendant was required to report once a week to the Director of Internal Security. A copy of the complaint, warrant of arrest, transcript of proceedings, and judgment is herewith attached, marked Schedules B, C, D, and E.

On January 8, 1944, Frank Inmaru, driving a W.R.A. truck, collided with the Poston General Hospital ambulance in Unit 2 overturning the ambulance with a doctor and a nurse as passengers. Luckily, no one was injured. A possible reckless driving charge could have been placed against the defendant but the arresting officer decided not to prosecute on this charge but filed the lesser charge as above described.

(2) RELOCATION.

Mr. Crawford, Relocation Officer for this project, on January 18 inquired about the authority of the Project Director of the Colorado River Relocation Center to issue indefinite leave to a party that has never been in a center. There are pending several cases referred to this project by relocation officers who have assigned the parties to this project for processing for leave clearance. Apparently, the authority to issue indefinite leave is found in Administrative Handbook 60.7.3, the pertinent portion of which reads as follows, to wit: "..... If applicant has never been in a relocation center, the Relocation Officer shall examine him to determine where his family, friends and associates are and shall transmit the papers to that center where applicant is best known. In such case, he shall transmit also an

January 22, 1944

Individual Record, Form WRA-26, which he shall prepare for that purpose. If the Relocation Officer recommends that indefinite leave be granted, he shall transmit with the application the appropriate leave form (WRA-137, 137a, or 138) properly filled out and containing the applicant's fingerprint, together with a picture of the applicant. The Relocation Officer shall request the Project Director to return the leave form to him if it is approved, for delivery to the applicant, and the Project Director shall comply with that request. Project Directors shall give preferred attention to applications submitted under this section and shall process them within shortest possible time."

Mr. Crawford was at a loss to know what authority the project director of the W.R.A. had to grant indefinite leave to parties that have never resided in a center. If the project director was to grant indefinite leave, then, should not this project, at least for its records, process this party and induct him into the center and then grant indefinite leave?

In reference to the first inquiry, I was at a loss to know why such a provision was inserted in the leave manual. I notice that in leave manual 60.7.2 a provision is made for granting short-term leaves to parties that have never resided in a relocation center. I told Mr. Crawford I would refer this whole question to you for interpretation but it was my guess that this provision was inserted in the leave manual to take care of evacuees who remained in the evacuated areas after evacuation in institutions or for some other reason were not able to leave the evacuated area until after general evacuation when they were released to go directly to a free zone; or, possibly those evacuees who were released under military authority from assembly centers for seasonal work and other reasons but who have never received official clearance. Please elucidate this matter for us.

Assuming that my surmise as above set forth was correct, I proceeded to the next question and stated that it was my thought that in order to keep the project record straight, that before an indefinite leave be granted to a party he should at least be inducted into the center, and then the project director would be in a position to grant indefinite leave. Otherwise, it would appear to me that the project would be placed in an anomalous position of having granted an indefinite leave to a party that has never been inducted into the center.

On the evening of January 18, another trainload of 72 evacuees left this project and the following morning, 13 families composed of 48 members left this project for Crystal City. Practically

January 22, 1944

everyday this week saw some evacuees leaving this project on indefinite leave.

(3) POSTON COOPERATIVE ENTERPRISES.

When I was in Phoenix on January 17, at the request of the Cooperative, I called at the Simis Insurance Company who is the agent for the fire insurance company carrying the fire insurance coverage on personal property belonging to the evacuees at this project. The master policy issued to Mr. Wade Head as trustee for the residents of this center, limits the total coverage to \$20,000 to each of the units. Unit 3 had apparently oversubscribed to the tune of \$21,000 and the question that the community enterprises asked was whether the limitation of the master policy prevailed or whether the total of various individual certificates approved by the insurance company's agent would take precedence.

The insurance agent stated that the total of the individual certificates issued would prevail and that the limitation in the master policy was merely for the purpose of determining in a general way the extent of coverage required. I could not quite agree with the agent's interpretation of this agreement so I have recommended to the community enterprises to ask the agent to increase the limits as set forth in the master policy and which the agent had assured me could be done at any time.

Another question propounded by the enterprise about this policy arose out of the fire loss experienced in Unit 2 when 6 barracks burned down on December 25, 1943. One party in Unit 1 left on indefinite leave, leaving some of her personal property formerly in her apartment at the project warehouses in Unit 2, and subsequently destroyed by the fire on December 25. The insured failed to notify the insurance company of the change of location of her personal property. The master policy insures all property located within the boundary lines of the Colorado River Relocation Center and does not limit its liabilities to any one barrack. The description in the various individual certificates showing the location of the property seems to be descriptive only and does not seem to be a limitation of liability.

The insurance agent, however, felt that the liability is incurred by the company only when the loss occurs at the place designated in the certificate, but he stated that apparently there was no fraud committed and that all of the parties had acted in good faith. He requested the insured to file the claim immediately and he would do what he could to see that it was paid in full. Like all agents, he was anxious to capitalize on this fire loss in the hope that the residents at Poston would become fire insurance conscious and would flock to the Poston Cooperative to buy insurance. The total coverage of fire insurance up to date for the residents is about \$30,000 for all 3 units and Mr. Simis was quite disappointed in the response of the residents to date and hoped that something could be done to promote greater sales of

January 22, 1944

this fire insurance coverage here.

(4) INTERPRETATION MEANING "IMMEDIATE FAMILY."

On January 20, Mr. Crawford, relocation officer at this project, asked for an interpretation of the meaning of the term "immediate family" as it is used and applied in granting freight allowances of 500 pounds or more to evacuees that are relocating. I referred him to paragraph 8 of your letter dated April 23, 1943, which was in reply to our weekly report dated April 10, 1943. I further advised him that this interpretation still prevails as I have not heard of any amendments or changes to this interpretation. I trust that I was correct in this assumption.

(5) ALLOWANCES OF CASH GRANTS.

Mr. Shepard, finance officer at this project, inquired whether a cash grant can be given to a relocating party reporting the sum of \$2600 money in his name in a bank. He disclaims any interest in this fund and claims he is holding this money in trust for his father and mother. I told Mr. Shepard that although the applicant shows \$2600 in cash the money does not actually belong to him and as long as he does not report any other assets that belong to him, cash grant should be allowed this party. I further stated that, according to administrative instruction, the statements made by the applicant can be accepted without further investigation, unless there is something apparent on the face of the application that requires investigation.

(6) DOCTRINE OF FRUSTRATION OF ASSETS.

Elmer Yamamoto has called my attention to a case that appears in the Advance California Appellate Reports, upholding the doctrine of frustration of assets which I believe would be of general interest to you and the other project attorneys. The case is entitled Caroline A. Lloyd et al, Respondents, v. William J. Murphy, Appellant, found in 61 A.C.A., page 415, and was decided by the California Appellate Court on November 10, 1943. I do not have the correlated citation of this case as it will appear in the final bound volume, and the citation above given is a citation as it appears in the Advance California Appellate Reports.

The respondent sued the appellant for damages for breach of a lease agreement on property leased to be used as an automobile display and sales. The defense was frustration of purpose on the ground that the governmental regulations prohibiting the sale of new automobiles were so highly restricted and limited that the appellant could no longer conduct his business. The lower court granted a judgment for damages in favor of the respondent. On appeal, however, the lower court was reversed and the case remanded with directions to enter judgment in favor of the appellant.

January 22, 1944

(7) COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT.

On Thursday, January 20, the Community Council of Boston at its regular meeting, was in a very legislative mood. The cat and dog licensing regulation was duly adopted and as there was an emergency clause attached to the regulation, it became effective immediately upon adoption. A copy of the regulation as passed is hereto attached marked Schedule F. Because of the increase of dogs and cats in this project, there seems to be a general feeling that this type of regulation was necessary. This regulation also had the endorsement of the Police Department and the Department of Sanitation.

At this same meeting the Community Council adopted amendments to the Traffic Regulations. These amendments were requested by the Chief of Internal Security and the Police Departments. They felt that there were certain defects in the present traffic code which made the enforcement of it rather difficult. It is hoped that with these amendments the police department can more efficiently and effectively enforce the regulations. This regulation was also adopted with an emergency clause which places the regulation in force immediately upon passage and signed by the chairman of the community council. A copy of the regulation is attached, marked Schedule G.

Very truly yours,

Thos. Masuda
Acting Project Attorney

TM/as

cc: All project attorneys
Edgar Bernhard
Mr. Head
Dr. French

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Office of the Solicitor

WASHINGTON

February 4, 1944

AIRMAIL

Mr. Theodore H. Haas
Project Attorney
Colorado River Relocation Center
Poston, Arizona

Dear Ted:

This will reply to your report, dated January 15, 1944, and to Thomas Masuda's report, dated January 22, 1944.

Report of January 15

1. Section 2 of the Poston school code, which was mentioned in item 1 and which was included in the attachments, provides that no child under the age of 18 years shall be employed by any person during school hours unless the child obtains from the school principal a work permit which states the hours of the school day during which employment is approved, or unless the child obtains from the Director of Education a certificate stating that he has been excused from attendance of school. WRA Manual Section 50.5.8, with respect to the employment of minors, provides that children attending school shall not be employed during school hours except as such employment is performed as an authorized part of vocational education within the school program. It also prescribes certain standards to govern the employment of minors and provides that if the standards of the State law are higher, they shall be followed. The provisions of the code and these provisions of the WRA Manual are not necessarily inconsistent, since the principal of the school and the Director of Education presumably would not issue work permits to school children except under the conditions prescribed in the WRA Manual. However, the code does not indicate that the persons who drafted it knew of the WRA Manual provisions. You may wish to direct the attention of the Community Council and the Director of Education to the WRA Manual provisions and the applicable provisions of the Arizona law.

Sections 3 and 4 of the code raise some interesting questions about the functions of the Judicial Commission and the Community Council. Section 3 authorizes the Director of Education to appoint an attendance officer to enforce school attendance by minors and to enforce the regulations regarding the employment of minors. As you know, it is not a function of the Community Council to define the

authority of the WRA administrative staff. However, since the section does not require the appointment of an attendance officer by the Director of Education, I suppose it may be interpreted merely as a resolution favoring such an appointment. If this interpretation is correct, the support of the Community Council in dealing with the school attendance problem may be very helpful.

Section 4 provides that any pupil who "cuts, defaces, or otherwise injures any school property with criminal intent or without due care" is liable to suspension or expulsion. The WRA Manual contemplates that persons who violate the regulations of the Community Council will be tried by the Judicial Commission. I assume that this section of the school code was not intended to authorize the Judicial Commission to expel students from school, since this function is usually performed by the school authorities. The provision may have been intended to indicate assent by the community council to a policy of expelling students from school for destruction of school property. You may wish to discuss this provision with the interested administrative people and the Community Council to be sure that no misunderstanding will arise.

2. I am sending to John Provinse the document which was attached to your report, entitled "Notes on Community Government". I am sure that he will find it interesting.

Report of January 22

1. I am sending to John Provinse a copy of item 1, discussing some law and order problems.

2. Item 2 asked about the granting of indefinite leave to persons who were never in relocation centers and referred especially to Section 60.7.3, where the procedure governing the granting of indefinite leave to such persons is outlined. This section was included in the Handbook to prescribe a procedure whereby persons who were granted group work or seasonal leave from the assembly centers and whose seasonal leave has been extended from time to time could be granted indefinite leave. It was not intended to apply to persons who were never in assembly centers.

3. Item 3 mentions the problem of the shipment of 500 pounds of freight for relocating evacuees and their "immediate" families. I believe there has been no recent policy change with respect to this. You may find WRA Manual Section 30.4.53, which gives some suggestions for determining who are included in family units for receiving clothing allowances, helpful in this connection.

- 3 -

4. Please thank Tom Masuda for sending me a report for the period that you were not at the Project. His report was a very good one.

Sincerely,

/sgd/

Philip M. Glick
Solicitor

cc- all Project Attorneys
Mr. Bernhard

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER

Poston, Arizona

AIR MAIL

January 29, 1944

Mr. Philip M. Glick, Solicitor
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Philip:

Report: January 23 - 29, 1944

1. EVACUEE PROPERTY PROBLEMS.

Mr. Schmitt, our evacuee property officer, stated to me that he secured oral approval from Mr. Barrows for us to assist in the solution of some evacuee property problems after the conference. Accordingly, on Friday, January 21, Mr. Schmitt and I motored to the Sacramento office. We inspected the warehouse at Sacramento and Fresno. We also discussed with the evacuee property supervisors some of our problems and journeyed to Marysville, Fresno and a few other places on property work.

We were accompanied to Fresno by Wayne L. Phelps, evacuee property supervisor of the Sacramento office. While enroute I was able to discuss with Mr. Phelps the project side of some of the evacuee property work and to learn from him some of the field problems. Although Mr. Schmitt had planned to spend a little over a week in taking care of these problems, I received a call Friday night from the project indicating a desire that I return earlier and Mr. Schmitt shortened the trip in order that we might return to Poston on Tuesday night.

2. THE CHANGE OF PROJECT DIRECTORS.

On Wednesday night, Dillon S. Myer arrived at Poston. The next morning Mr. Head, Mr. Mills and Mr. Myer addressed a meeting of the division and section heads, saw some of the agricultural development, and attended a dinner in their honor tendered by the community council. About five or six of the other project staff also partook of the nutriment. Mr. Masuda presided.

In the afternoon, local and community council representatives and the block managers from the three units together with some of the other residents listened in the school auditorium to addresses by Messrs. Myer, Head, and Mills. Tom was also chairman of this meeting. A resolution was unanimously passed expressing appreciation for the retiring project director's inspiring leadership.

January 29, 1944

Mr. Myer than answered questions asked by the Chairman of the Community Council or from the floor. Then a general staff meeting was held at half past three in which further speeches were delivered.

There was considerable sadness in Mr. Head's departure. Mr. Myer stated that he had tried to induce Wade not to leave. Mr. Head's speech had many poignant notes. His description of some of the early difficulties, the camaraderie which developed in the meeting of problems, the development of a fine spirit of cooperation between the residents and evacuees, evacuee assumption of responsibility, and the growth of self government, profoundly stirred many in the audience.

Mr. Burge speaking on behalf of the staff expressed regret at the Chief's departure. To relieve the tension, the Chief Administrative Officer, Len Nelson and the Chairman of the Leave Clearance Board, after consulting other board members, made a last minute attempt to prevent Mr. Head's departure by recommending that he be denied leave clearance. Mr. Myer, however, denied the fervent plea and agreed to be his escort to Phoenix. Messrs. Myer and Head then left for Arizona's capital at 4:15 p.m.

3. THE NEW PROJECT ATTORNEY.

I certainly enjoyed the conferences and was happy to see the project attorneys and other members of your staff as well as my successor.

I should appreciate it if you would advise us as soon as possible when the new project attorney will arrive at Poston. I have not heard about the status of the transfer. Associate Solicitor Felix S. Cohen of the Department of Interior predicted about a month and a half ago, that the papers would take four or six weeks to go through the Civil Service Commission.

Subsequently, Mr. Head advised me that he had asked that the transfer be delayed in order that the project receive my aid on administrative matters during the transition period. This period will have passed in the event of my successor's arriving in two or three weeks and my remaining with him at Poston for a week. While Mr. Burge has expressed a desire to extend my stay still longer, based on my aid on administrative problems and my knowledge of the community, I believe that by then Poston can get along very well without me.

I must admit that I was deeply touched by Mr. Head's departure and by his very generous expressions to me of appreciation for my work as project attorney.

4. SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT.

Upon my return to Poston I have been asked many questions

January 29, 1944

concerning the Selective Service Act including exemption of farmers, status of conscientious objectors, the speed of induction, etc. Sergeant Porter of the state selective Service Headquarters stated that when the requisite data was received, physical examinations could probably be given in Phoenix each week to about 100 from Poston and Gila. A few Nisei with whom I conversed stated that their plans to leave in the spring on relocation would be modified because of a desire to clarify their draft status and because they prefer to have their family remain in the center if they were drafted.

While some of the leaders felt that the imposition of selective service was desirable, in conversations among themselves, in contradiction to their expressions to most A.P.'s, some of the residents felt that in view of the treatment of the Japanese Americans it was not right to induct them.

5. BLOCK MANAGER ELECTION.

Units 2 and 3 have semi-annual elections for block managers. There has been no election of block managers in Unit 1 since shortly after the strike when the system of elective rather than appointive block managers came into vogue. One of the block managers came to see me to discuss the desirability of an election in Unit 1. This followed expressions by some of the residents that a definite term should be determined for the block manager. I stated that this suggestion was a good one. Probably in the near future an election of block managers in Unit 1 will be held.

6. VISIT OF J.A.C.L. LEADERS.

On Saturday evening, January 15, Joe Masaoka and Minoru Yasui visited this center. Some of their friends invited a group of about 50 residents to hear both of them speak. The meeting was held the following evening at 7:00 o'clock. Joe Masaoka explained the activities of the J.A.C.L. and offered the assistance of his organization to people who desired to relocate. Minoru Yasui pointed out some of the highlights of his trial and explained to the audience some of the things to avoid doing when on the outside. They were housed in the appointed personnel barracks and ate in the personnel mess.

7. CONSUMER ENTERPRISES.

This week the Consumer Enterprises mailed their last quarterly contribution to the state of Arizona Unemployment Compensation Fund. This payment was paid under protest. Last week they filed a claim for exemption as an employer under the state of Arizona Unemployment Compensation Act. They base their claim of exemption on the ground that the employees of a consumer enterprises are not eligible for the benefits of this fund for the reason that

January 29, 1944

they are not available for employment in the event they lose their job with the enterprises.

It is the contention of the enterprise that an evacuee from this center cannot relocate in the state of Arizona unless he was a former Arizona resident and the Arizona State Unemployment Commission will no doubt rule like the California Unemployment Compensation Commission that former employees of the Cooperative will not be eligible for the reason that they will not be available for work.

Over a month ago, I reported to you about the difficulty the enterprise was having in reference to the shipment of 250 sacks of mochigome. Tom explained to them that the measure of damages in this case would be the actual net profit they would have realized on the sale of all of the rice. This rice could not be purchased on the open market and the enterprises had already sold in advance this entire shipment of mochigome which was purchased by them. I understand that the enterprise has computed its damage and deducted this amount from the statement they received from the company and remitted the balance. The enterprise will no doubt receive a complaint from the company if this manner of settlement is not satisfactory.

8. INFANTILE PARALYSIS CAMPAIGN.

The campaign to raise funds for the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis is being vigorously pushed at the center. Miss Cushman, the principal of the Unit 3 schools informs me that her junior girls raised \$200 in a very short time. I had not been in my office for more than a few minutes when one of my girls sold me a little blue tag indicating a contribution. I bought a ticket for the President's Ball to be given Saturday night at the school auditorium under the sponsorship of the Y. B. A.

9. COMMUNITY COUNCIL.

The Community Council has at last been assigned a room in the project administration building across the hall from my office.

10. ENCLOSURES.

Among the enclosures you will note a clipping from the "Stars and Stripes" which my brother forwarded to me from England. It contains a good article about the heroism of the Nisei who are fighting in Italy. You will also note the attachments to the Notes On Community Government forwarded to you in my last report.

Very truly yours,

CC: All project attorneys
Edgar Bernhard
Mr. Mills
Dr. French

Theodore H. Haas
Project Attorney

THE/as

#30-100

Sovell

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Office of the Solicitor
WASHINGTON

February 8, 1944

AIRMAIL

Mr. Theodore H. Haas
Project Attorney
Colorado River Relocation Center
Poston, Arizona

Dear Ted:

This will acknowledge receipt of your report, dated January 29, 1944. I believe there is nothing in the report that requires specific comment. The report indicates that your work is progressing very well.

I am sending to John Provinse the history of the temporary community council, which was written by Dr. T. G. Ishimaru at your request, and which was included in the attachments to your report. I am sure that Mr. Provinse will find some of the ideas expressed by Dr. Ishimaru very interesting.

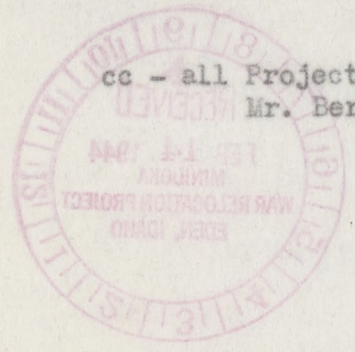
I am sending to John Baker the clipping from "The Stars and Stripes", which your brother sent you from England. The articles were very interesting.

Sincerely,

/sgd/

Philip M. Glick
Solicitor

cc - all Project Attorneys
Mr. Bernhard



42758

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Office of the Solicitor
WASHINGTON

February 8, 1944

ALBUQUERQUE

Mr. Theodore H. Haas
Project Attorney
Colorado River Relocation Center
Preston, Arizona

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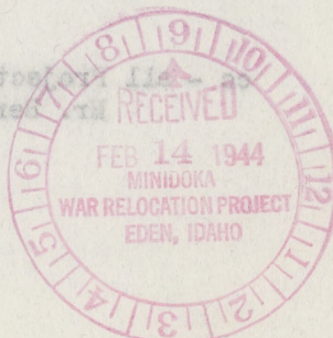
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Sincerely,

/s/

Philip W. Gluck
Solicitor

cc - all Project Attorneys
Mr. Bernhard



42 728

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER

Poston, Arizona

February 5, 1944

AIR MAIL

Mr. Philip M. Glick, Solicitor
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington, 25, D. C.

Dear Philip:

Weekly Report: January 30 - February 5, 1944(1) INDIAN LIQUOR LAWS.

Captain Holmes, head of the M.P. company, asked the Acting Project Director how he should dispose of the store of "sake" seized a few months ago. I told Mr. Mills the law and referred his special attention to Section 246 of the Indian Law, relating to searches and seizures.

The last haul which consisted of about 30 quarts of whiskey and wine, which was being introduced by a Caucasian was delivered to Superintendent Gensler, head of the Colorado River Agency, and destroyed by special Indian officers. I telephoned the Superintendent about the "sake" and he agreed that some of us should destroy it and then sign an affidavit to that effect. The facts and affidavits should then be sent to Mr. M. A. Clark, Special Officer of Indian Service, 1258 E. 5th Street, Tucson, Arizona. Mr. Mills stated that the next time Captain Holmes came to see him he will send him over to me.

(2) PAROLE.

The two boys from Poston who were sentenced to Florence for the lesser term in the Saburo Kido assault will be granted a hearing on February 8 before the Board of Pardons and Parole of the state of Arizona. I received word of this hearing several weeks ago but it was given in confidence.

Several of the residents felt that the sentence of Mr. Mukogawa to a term of a year and a \$10 fine for violation of the Federal Indian Law was very harsh. Some have come to see the Legal Division concerning possible parole. We have learned that he was sent to the Federal Correctional Institute at La Tuna, Texas.

30.100

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER

Poston, Arizona

February 5, 1944

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Mr. Philip M. Glick, Solicitor
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington, D.C.

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Weekly Report: January 30 - February 5, 1944

(1) INDIAN LIQUOR LAWS

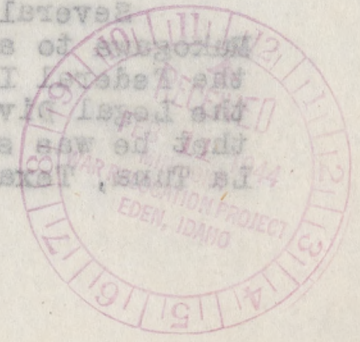
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Mr. Philip M. Glick

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February 5, 1944

(3) POLICE.

During my absence the schism widened between the evacuee police and the appointed personnel in Unit 1. Mr. Bruge, Associate Project Director, and Dick Nishimoto, a police commissioner, presented the difficulties to me on the day I returned from San Francisco. I arranged for a meeting to improve the relations and discuss some of the problems. Omitting the gruesome details, an argument ensued when the police in Unit 1 were asked to place a permanent guard at two places to guard government property. This would cut their active force in half and leave only two of the four members on duty at the station. They felt the order imposing this duty could not be feasibly be followed and voiced objections. They hourly patrolled the camouflage net factory and the wood pile. The imposition of demerits on two police officers who had been spokesmen during the argument added fuel to the controversy.

The meeting was attended by the unit administrators, "Judge" Nomura, Mr. Burge, Dr. Powell, Mr. Harper, Chief of the Internal Security Section, Dick Nishimoto, Chief of Police Unit 1, the three captains and myself.

It was decided that the force in Unit 1 should be increased from about 25 to 40. This would mean about 25 regular police and 15 special officer to inspect baggage and be game wardens. It was also decided that there should be better communication between the appointed personnel and evacuee police which should be brought about by meetings in which all would become acquainted with each other's problems.

Disappointment was expressed that the National Director had declined to approve the purchase of uniforms for the police. One conferee suggested that I take the matter up with you due to the fact that you are reputed to have great influence with the Director. I declined in view of the fact that Mr. Myer had already made a decision.

The meeting, in the opinion of several conferees with whom I later talked, was very fruitful. It did not fall into the category of many conferences--much talk and little or no accomplishments.

(4) INTERNAL SECURITY.

Two internal security problems are under investigation by the police. The first involved the stealing of some jewelry from the personnel quarters. The first article was taken about

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February 5, 1944

-8-

Mr. Philip M. Glick

(3) POLICE

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Two internal security problems are under investigation by the police. The first involved the stealing of some jewelry from the personnel quarters. The first article was taken about

42.52

February 5, 1944

two weeks ago. The second involved the stabbing with a knife of a gambler on the evening of February 2, following a "financial argument." We believe that this is a euphemism for a gambling debt. The assailant and the assailed (both bachelors who in August had been placed on 6 months probation after being found guilty of gambling) had imbibed some home brew sake. The victim declined to press charges and there was a strong tendency on the part of the evacuee police and the parties who knew of the affair to hush it up. On the other hand, some of the leaders of the community, including a Police Commissioner, desired something done and consulted Tom Masuda on February 4.

I told Tom to call up Charles Harper, which he did. Tom, Charles, Moris Burge and I held a conference on the problem on the morning of February 4. We decided to hold a conference which would include Tom, the Police Commissioners, Unit Administrator, Acting Project Director, Associate Project Director, and the Evacuee Police Chief. I had leave clearance hearings scheduled and asked to be excused.

Tom advises me that after a discussion of the case, all the conferees agreed that the case should be presented to the judicial commission, and the internal security section and the legal division were instructed to investigate the facts and see the matter through.

(5) LEAVE CLEARANCE.

We acknowledge with thanks receipt of twenty-four decisions on leave clearances. Congratulations to the Washington Board. This means we have received slightly over 100 decisions. Of course, for any decision rendered, we usually receive many more additional names for the stop list. If we don't receive more rapid action, I will be constrained to wonder whether the relocation program has gone in reverse.

I continue to spend considerable time on leave clearances.

(6) MAXIMUM HOURS FOR WORK --- WOMEN TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

The Chief of the Employment Division, Mr. Cassilly, and the Assistant Chief, Mr. Johnson, and Miss Curtis, Office Manager and her aide, visited me separately to inquire about the provisions of the maximum hour law for women of the state of Arizona. I orally explained its provisions But Mr. Johnson desired a memorandum in order to show it to the administrator of Unit 2. Discovering that evacuee telephone operators were working on two shifts, the Employment Division took steps to conform to the state law.

As in the case of the proposed change in the period of work in the police department from 12 hours to 8 hours, some

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February 5, 1944

-8-

Mr. Philip M. Glick

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February 5, 1944

opposition was voiced by the workers concerned. Nevertheless, the change is being effected in the hours of the operators.

(7) DISTRIBUTION OF GIFT TO JAPANESE NATIONALS.

Mr. Takeda, Secretary of the Poston Chapter of the Red Cross and Dr. Powell conferred with me about the distribution of a gift of food and recreational equipment received by the International Red Cross Committee in Washington, D.C. The gift is said to include shoyu sauce, miso, medical supplies, phonograph records, magazines, and medicine which arrived on the Gripsholm.

The local Red Cross announced in the Red Cross News of February 1, 1944 that it would distribute the gift.

Since the donation was sent to "Japanese Nationals" and not to the Red Cross, I felt representatives of the Issei should have charge of the distribution. Dr. Powell agreed.

The Community Council decided to permit the local councils to elect or have a general election to determine on a representative committee of 7, 3 from Unit 1, and 2 each from Units 2 and 3.

(8) RED CROSS.

For your information, I enclose an excerpt from the Poston Red Cross News discussing the Accident Prevention Week to be observed February 7 to 12 (Exhibit A) and a check list of hazards (Exhibit B) issued by the local Poston Chapter.

(9) LOCAL AND COMMUNITY COUNCIL MINUTES.

During the past two months, I have forwarded you a copy of the minutes of local and community council meetings.

(10) ARIZONA INCOME TAX.

Mr. Daniel B. Millecam, field auditor, sales division of the State Tax Commission of Arizona, visited Poston during February 2 and 3 to assist Arizona taxpayers with their income tax returns. As Mr. Masuda advised you, the Legal Division inserted announcements in the Poston Chronicle and posted signs on the bulletin boards of Mr. Millecam's arrival. Announcements were also made in the mess hall of the hours during which he was available.

I accompanied him to Units 2 and 3 in the afternoons of the 2nd and 3rd, where he saw members of the appointed personnel at our Legal Division offices. We also came to the Unit 1 Legal office in the evenings.

42629

February 3, 1944

-4-

Mr. Philip M. Glick

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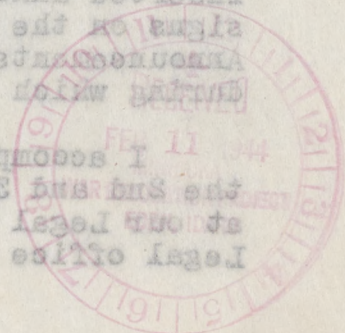
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42-229

Mr. Philip M. Glick

-5-

February 5, 1944

We are being asked many questions on the federal income tax.

(11) NEW PROJECT ATTORNEY.

Upon my return to the project, I notified Mr. Mills, Acting Project Director, and Mr. Burge, Associate Project Director, of the appointment of Professor Rowley as Project Attorney. This week word was received that my successor passed the Civil Service. We lawyers who have been separated from the world of judicial decisions, law books, and legal lore could profit by Mr. Rowley's learning.

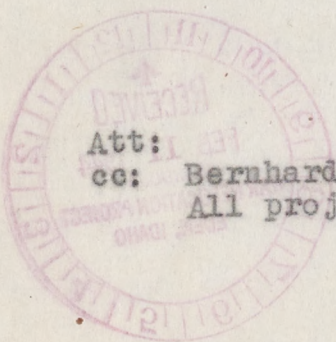
My teletype of February 3 was in response to a telegram from Fowler Harper, Solicitor of the Department of the Interior, asking me to advise the approximate date of my release from the project.

Thanks for your teletype of the 4th apprising me that Scott Rowley would arrive on the evening of February 17. I shall be delighted to meet him at Parker and to remain with him at Poston for from 4 days to a week. I have been suffering for a few weeks from an intractable case of inflammation of the mouth or possibly trench mouth, contracted in Unit 3. This ailment causes me considerable pain and has impaired considerably my usefulness. I hope it clears up soon.

Confronted by a reporter of the Poston Chronicle who had learned of my imminent departure, I also revealed a little about my successor. Knowing the high regard in which educators are held by most of the evacuees, I have stressed Professor Rowley's erudition and experience as a teacher. I am also pleased to be able to state that I believe at least one former resident of Poston is attending the Law School of Drake University and that the Des Moines principal paper has been very fair to the evacuees.

Very sincerely yours,

THEODORE H. HAAS
Project Attorney

Att: 
cc: Bernhard, French, Mills
All project attorneys

42629

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Office of the Solicitor
WASHINGTON

February 15, 1944

AIRMAIL

Mr. Theodore H. Haas
Project Attorney
Colorado River Relocation Center
Poston, Arizona

Dear Ted:

This will be a brief reply to your report, dated February 5, 1944.

1. I am sending to Harold James a copy of the first paragraph of item 6, discussing the project policy with respect to maximum hours of work for women. The item indicated that the project people decided to comply with the State law which provides that women may not be required to work more than 13 consecutive hours. I assume that you explained to the administrative people that the State law is not binding upon the Federal government. However, it prescribes an employment standard which could be adopted as the minimum standard for the project.

2. I am sending to John Baker the clippings that were attached to your report.

3. Included in the attachments was a copy of the Penal Code of the Community of Poston which was adopted by the Council on August 24, 1943. Section 48 provides that any person convicted of an offense may be punished "by suspension for not more than three months of work privileges, clothing allowances, unemployment compensation, welfare grants, or other pay privileges to which the offender may be entitled under instructions and regulations of the War Relocation Authority". You may recall that when Administrative Instruction No. 34 was converted to manual form, it was changed so that the Judicial Commission may not suspend work privileges, clothing allowances and other pay privileges. Administrative Notice No. 22 discusses the change in policy rather fully. You may wish to discuss this point with the Council members and suggest an amendment to the Code.

4. Scott Rowley may have arrived at Poston when you receive this letter. I am sure your remaining with him for a few days will

- 2 -

be of tremendous help to him. I hope you will give him a complete picture of the Cooperative problem so that he will be able to follow through with the legal work in connection with qualifying it to do business in the State and transferring the assets from the trust to the cooperative.

Sincerely,

Philip M. Glick
Solicitor

cc - all Project Attorneys
Mr. Bernhard

#30.100

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COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER

Poston, Arizona

February 12, 1944

Mr. Philip M. Glick, Solicitor
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington, 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Glick:

Weekly Report: February 6 - February 12, 1944

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 4 which is in answer to our reports dated January 15 and January 22, 1944 and your letter of February 8 which is in answer to the weekly report of January 29, 1944.

(1). TEMPORARY ABSENCE OF PROJECT ATTORNEY.

On Saturday night, February 5, Mr. Ted Haas, Project Attorney, left for Los Angeles for a final physical checkup. On Monday, we reported by teletype regarding his trip. He had expected to be back at the project by Monday night but we have now received word from him stating that he was undergoing treatment for a minor ailment which he believed would be cured within a week and that he expected to be back by the end of said period. During his absence, the two evacuee lawyers on his staff are collaborating in the weekly report of the project attorney.

(2). FEDERAL INCOME TAX.

On Tuesday, February 8, Mr. R. E. McGillen of the Phoenix office of the Collector of Internal Revenue arrived at Poston for the purpose of assisting the residents in filing their income tax returns. He stayed one whole day at the project and as usual occupied space in the Project Attorney's office. He spent a very busy day from early morning until even after closing hours with a continuous stream of taxpayers coming in to see him throughout the day.

(3). COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES AND CO-OP.

Last week, Mr. Charles M. Beltt, supervisor of community enterprises, went to Phoenix for the purpose of filing the necessary documents in order to qualify the Poston Community Enterprises as a foreign corporation under the laws of the state of Arizona. He reported that the Arizona Corporation Commission has found all of the papers presented in order and that upon

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Ingram*

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COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER

Phoenix, Arizona

February 12, 1944

Mr. Philip M. Glick, Solicitor
War Relocation Authority
Post Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Glick:

Weekly Report: February 9 - February 12, 1944

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 4 which is in answer to our report dated January 18 and January 22, 1944 and your letter of February 8 which is in answer to the weekly report of January 20, 1944.

(1). TEMPORARY ABSENCE OF PROJECT ATTORNEY.

On Saturday night, February 5, Mr. Ted Nees, Project Attorney, left for Los Angeles for a final physical checkup. On Monday, we reported by teletype regarding his trip. He had expected to be back at the project by Monday night but we have now received word from him stating that he was undergoing treatment for a minor ailment which he believed would be cured within a week and that he expected to be back by the end of said period. During his absence, the two associate lawyers on his staff are collaborating in the weekly report of the project attorney.

(2). FEDERAL INCOME TAX.

On Tuesday, February 8, Mr. E. E. McMillan of the Phoenix Office of the Collector of Internal Revenue arrived at Phoenix for the purpose of assisting the residents in filing their income tax returns. He stayed one whole day at the project and as usual occupied space in the Project Attorney's office. He spent a very busy day from early morning until even after closing hours with a continuous stream of taxpayers coming in to see him throughout the day.

(3). COMMUNITY ENTERTAINERS AND CO-OP.

Last week, Mr. Charles M. Beitz, supervisor of community entertainment, went to Phoenix for the purpose of filing the necessary documents in order to qualify the Boston Community Center as a foreign corporation under the laws of the state of Arizona. He reported that the Arizona Corporation Commission has found all of the papers presented in order and that upon



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February 12, 1944

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the publication of the Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation in accordance with the laws of this state and the appointment of a statutory agent who has been a bona fide resident of the state of Arizona for more than 3 years, the Commission would issue a license to do business within the state. The community enterprises is now taking steps to have the amendment to the Articles of Incorporation published in the Yuma newspaper.

(4). PAROLE.

On February 8, the Board of Pardons and Paroles of Arizona denied the applications of two evacuee residents of Poston for parole. These two boys had been sentenced to not less than one year and not more than 18 months in the state penitentiary. We believe if these two boys were not from a relocation center the action of the parole board may have been different.

(5). COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT.

On February 9, the local council of Unit 1 had a meeting at which time the question of the regulation of chickens, ducks, and rabbits that were being raised within the blocks was again brought up. There seems to be a stronger community sentiment for such a regulation but apparently the feeling wasn't sufficiently strong enough to prompt the local councilmen to pass any regulation upon this subject, so the local council began to "pass the buck" to the Community Council and referred the question to them. I believe that the Community Council will not take any action on this matter as the problem seems to be limited to Unit 1 only.

(6). MERCHANDISE RECEIVED ON GRIPSHOLM.

Word has been received at the project that "shoyu", "miso", several boxes of medicine, Japanese musical instruments and books are on their way to this project, destined to the Japanese nationals residing at this center. Already the bulk of the "shoyu" and "miso" has arrived here, but the full amount has not all been received at the project. The instructions received here were to the effect that all of this merchandise is to be distributed to the Japanese nationals which has been interpreted by the project as meaning Issei only. Also the instructions requested that the representatives of the Japanese nationals at this center execute proper receipts acknowledging receipt of the merchandise so that the same can be sent to the International Red Cross to be forwarded to Japan.

This matter was presented to the Community Council and it decided to have a committee selected or elected as representatives of the Japanese nationals at this project. Accordingly, it has requested the local councils to select or elect Issei members to this committee -- Unit 1, to select or elect 3,

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February 12, 1944

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Mr. Philip M. Glick

the publication of the Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation in accordance with the laws of this state and the appointment of a statutory agent who has been a bona fide resident of the state of Arizona for more than 5 years, the Commission would issue a license to do business within the state. The community enterprise is now taking steps to have the amendment to the Articles of Incorporation published in the Yuma newspaper.

(4) PAROLE.

On February 8, the Board of Pardons and Paroles of Arizona denied the applications of two avenue residents of Yuma for parole. These two boys had been sentenced to not less than one year and not more than 18 months in the state penitentiary. We believe if these two boys were not from a Yuma center the action of the parole board may have been different.

(5) COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT.

On February 9, the local council of Unit I had a meeting at which time the question of the regulation of chickens, ducks, and rabbits that were being raised within the blocks was again brought up. There seems to be a stronger community sentiment for such a regulation but apparently the feeling was not sufficiently strong enough to prompt the local council to pass any regulation upon this subject, so the local council began to "pass the buck" to the Community Council and referred the question to them. I believe that the Community Council will not take any action on this matter as the problem seems to be limited to Unit I only.

(6) MERCHANDISE RECEIVED ON CRIPPLES.

Word has been received at the project that "shoyu", "miso", several boxes of medicine, Japanese musical instruments and books are on their way to this project, destined to the Japanese nationals residing at this center. Already the bulk of the "shoyu" and "miso" has arrived here, but the full amount has not all been received at the project. The instructions received here were to the effect that all of this merchandise is to be distributed to the Japanese nationals which has been interpreted by the project as meaning local only. Also the instructions requested that the representatives of the Japanese nationals at the project exercise proper receipt acknowledging receipt of the merchandise so that the same can be sent to the International Red Cross to be forwarded to Japan.

The matter was presented to the Community Council and it was decided to have a committee selected to select representatives of the Japanese nationals at this project. Accordingly, it was requested that the local council select or elect local members to this committee -- Unit I, to select or elect 3,



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Mr. Philip M. Glick

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February 12, 1944

Unit 2 and 3, 2 each. This committee of 7 with an Issei representative from the block managers organization and the Poston Red Cross, with a representative from the project director, will compose the committee that will be responsible for the receiving and distribution of the merchandise received via the Gripsholm.

Already a great deal of discussion has taken place as to the manner of distribution. Although the instructions from Washington were to the effect that the merchandise is destined to the nationals of Japan, a great number of the Isseis feel that no discrimination should be made by the Issei and Nisei in the distribution. There are others that feel that the distribution should be made to the blocks in proportion to the number of residents residing in that particular block and allow the blocks to make their own distribution as they see fit. Others, however, feel that the distribution should be made directly to the individuals except that children be not allowed a full share. One small women's group has suggested that all children under 15 be given a 1/3 share and all others from 15 and up be given a full share.

The committee that is to be selected as described in this section will have the responsibility of the matter of distribution but it appears as though the committee will have difficulty in making selection and it may result in the committee making 2 or 3 proposals of distribution and then presenting the same at a general referendum vote of all of the residents of Poston.

Very truly yours,

ELMER S. YAMAMOTO
Acting Project Attorney

cc: All project attorneys
Edgar Bernhard
Mills
French



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February 12, 1944

-3-

Mr. Philip M. Glick

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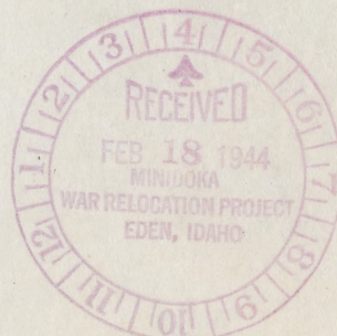
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The committee that is to be selected as described in this section will have the responsibility of the matter of distribution but it appears as though the committee will have difficulty in making selection and it may result in the committee making 2 or 3 proposals of distribution and then presenting the same at a general referendum vote of all of the residents of Boston.

Very truly yours,

ELMER S. YAMAMOTO
Acting Project Attorney

cc: All project attorneys
Edgar Bernhard
Bill
French



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COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER
Poston, Arizona

February 17, 1944

Attorney

AIR MAIL

Mr. Philip M. Glick, Solicitor
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington, 25, D. C.

Dear Philip :

REPORT: February 13 to 17, 1944

Station H.A.A.S., Poston, Arizona, signs off with this report which covers the period of this week during which I have served as project attorney. With the coming of Professor Rowley on Thursday night I have been relegated to the position of an elder counselor and mentor.

In accordance with your request, I will stay for five days, leaving on the evening of February 22 for Chicago on Poston's special train. The offices of the Legal Division in Unit 1 have been given two coats of white paint during the first few days of this week preparatory to the coming of the new Project Attorney. I strenuously deny that this is a white-wash.

(1) LEAVE CLEARANCES.

Thank you for your teletype of February 9 advising me that Mr. Okamoto was eligible for leave clearance. In this, my last weekly report, let me bother you about one other case. Mr. Elmer Yamamoto had his hearing on the evening of Thanksgiving. While he has no immediate plans for relocation, Elmer may want to go on short term leave. Furthermore, he is frustrated in trying to secure a position on the outside. Our chief judicial commissioner at Poston, he is on the Civil Service list for attorneys. I would appreciate it if you would use your good offices to expedite a decision in this the last case on which I will lobby as project attorney. When I was in the capital last year, Tom Holland characterized me as the lobbyist from Poston so that I stigmatize my present action without waiting for the denunciation of others.

In the last week we received over 80 decisions in leave clearance cases which brings our total to about 160. Including a few hundred files of segregants, the Project Director has sent in to Washington over 1,000 leave clearance recommendations. We, therefore, hope that the acceleration of decisions will continue. Many who are granted leave clearance relocate

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COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER
Preston, Arizona

February 17, 1944

AIR MAIL

Mr. Philip M. Glick, Solicitor
War Relocation Authority
Perry Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Philip:

REPORT: February 15 to 17, 1944

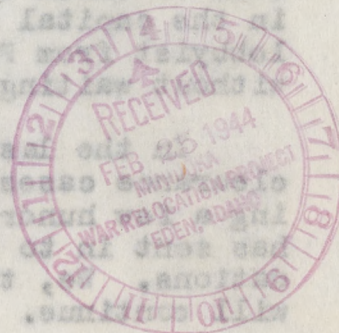
Station H.A.A.S., Preston, Arizona, signs off with this report which covers the period of this week during which I have served as project attorney. With the coming of Professor Rowley on Thursday night I have been released to the position of an older counselor and mentor.

In accordance with your request, I will stay for five days, leaving on the evening of February 22 for Chicago on Boston's special train. The offices of the Legal Division in Utah I have been given two seats of white paint during the first few days of this week preparatory to the coming of the new project attorney. I strenuously deny that this is a white-wash.

(1) LEAVE CLEARANCE.

Thank you for your teletype of February 9 advising me that Mr. Yamamoto was eligible for leave clearance. In this, my last weekly report, let me bother you about one other case. Mr. Elmer Yamamoto had the hearing on the evening of Thursday, while he has no immediate plans for relocation. Elmer may want to go on short term leave. Furthermore, he is frustrated in trying to secure a position on the outside. Our chief judicial commissioner at Preston, he is on the Civil Service list for attorney. I would appreciate it if you would use your good offices to expedite a decision in this the last case on which I will lobby as project attorney. When I was in the hospital last year, Tom Holland characterized me as the "Preston" as that I align myself by present action with the denunciation of others.

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February 17, 1944

alone or with their family. When the spring freshet of relocation begins, we hope that the bars will have been removed for all those who are to be granted leave clearance.

There is a tendency on the part of some of the Niseis eligible for the draft who have been farmers to get settled quickly in their farming occupation in order to be deferred.

The leave clearance board met the deadline of the hearing on expatriation and repatriation cases. A short meeting of the board was held after the regular staff meeting on Saturday, February 12. Several questions were discussed.

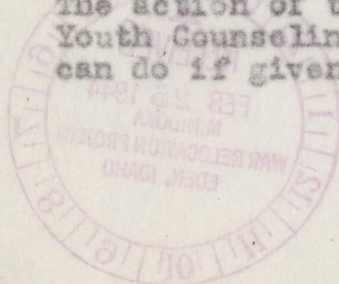
(2) MINUTES OF LOCAL AND COMMUNITY COUNCILS.

Have the minutes of the Local and Community Councils been of interest to you? If they have not, would you kindly advise Professor Rowley in order that he may tell the Local and Community Councils to discontinue sending the Project Attorney an extra copy of them.

(3) POSTON SCHOOL CODE.

We were interested in your comments on the Poston School Code contained in your letter of February 4 replying to my weekly report of January 15 and Tom Masuda's of January 22. You correctly interpret the intention of the drafters of the Code. The education section was aware of the provisions of the W.R.A. Manual and favored the adoption by the community council of the code. The Director of Education desired the assistance of the community council in solving some of the problems dealt with in the code. You will be interested to know that the action of the Youth Counseling Board in sentencing a youth to ten days in the Parker Jail has had an excellent effect on some of the juvenile delinquencies. Recently, the mere mentioning of the Youth Counseling Board caused a recalcitrant student to change his whole attitude in the classroom.

About a year ago, the Director of Education felt compelled to prohibit school dances because of the fact that the members of various gangs crashed them and created disturbances. Today, many dances are now peacefully held and the conduct of a few of the malefactors of the school has entirely changed. The action of the residents in establishing and backing the Youth Counseling Board indicates what evacuee participation can do if given the proper support by the administration. The



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February 17, 1944

Mr. Philip M. Glick - 2

alone on with their family. When the spring freshet of water
comes, we hope that the dam will have been removed for
all those who are to be granted leave clearance.

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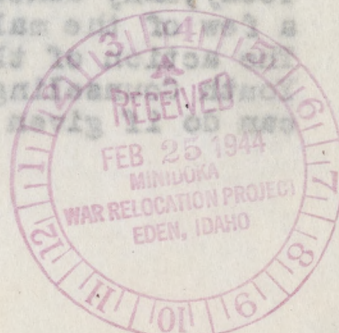
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the school has entirely changed.
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Youth Counseling Board indicates what evanescent participation
can be given the proper support by the administration. The



February 17, 1944

action of the leaders of the community in relation to the assault involving the gamblers is another illustration of this new trend which the Legal Division predicted many months ago. Five or six leading professional gambling houses have been raided and the gambling has been stopped. The police commission in Unit 1 has taken an especially active part in making Poston a more orderly community.

(4) LAW AND ORDER.

In my weekly report of two weeks ago, I stated that the Internal Security Section was investigating the stealing of jewelry, money, and other articles in some of the personnel barracks. A confession from one of the sons of the appointed personnel has been obtained in this matter. Apparently, he is a psychiatric case.

Mr. Smart of the F.B.I. has taken to Phoenix Akio Yokoto, 20, who was charged with selling a few gallons of government gasoline from the tank of a car in which he was sent to Parker on errands. He was released on \$500 bail. Tom went to Phoenix with the cash to post bail for the defendant who will be given a preliminary hearing before the U. S. Commissioner on February 24. The U. S. Attorney indicated that he would not be interested in pressing this case if the defendant was interested in going into the Army.

On Monday, February 14, the Judicial Commission of Unit 1 with Chief Judge Yamamoto presiding heard the assault case against Rentaro Shimomai, which has been discussed in previous weekly reports.

You will recall that the assault which was inflicted on the evening of February 2 by a pocketknife resulted from an argument about a gambling debt which was enlivened because of the consumption of home brew "sake." There was a tendency on the part of the victim and others who were present who were friends of the gamblers and some members of the Police Department to hush up the matter and not press charges. The police commission of Unit 1 and some of the other leaders of the community who are very desirous of having Poston become an ideal community decided not to drop the matter. Mr. Masuda as city attorney prosecuted the case. The defendant asked for a trial before the Judicial Commission rather than requesting a jury.

The Judicial Commission, with Chief Judge Yamamoto presiding and Judge S. Nomura, Unit Administrator of Unit 1 and community councilman, and Mr. Matsumoto, member of the Executive Board, sitting, heard about 6 witnesses. While the assailant did not plead guilty at the outset and the witnesses suffered from a lapse of memory, at the close of the testimony the defense

43900

February 17, 1944

Mr. Philip M. Clark - 3

action of the leaders of the community in relation to the
accusant involving the gambler is another illustration of this
new trend which the legal division predicted many months ago.
Five or six leading professional gambling houses have been
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(4) LAW AND ORDER.

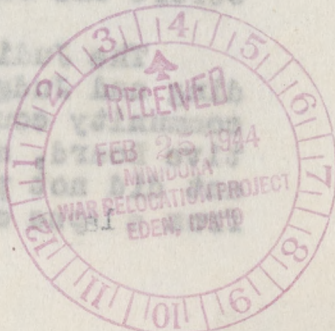
In my weekly report of two weeks ago, I stated that the
Internal Security Section was investigating the stealing of
jewelry, money, and other articles in some of the personnel
barracks. A confession from one of the sons of the accused
personnel has been obtained in this matter. Apparently, he is
a psychiatric case.

Mr. Smart of the F.B.I. has taken to Phoenix Akira Yokota,
SO, who was charged with selling a few gallons of government
gasoline from the tank of a car in which he was sent to Parker
on cranks. He was released on \$200 bail. You want to Phoenix
with the cash to post bail for the defendant who will be given
a preliminary hearing before the U. S. Commissioner on February
24. The U. S. Attorney indicated that he would not be in-ter-
ested in pressing this case if the defendant was interested in
going into the Army.

On Monday, February 14, the Judicial Commission of Unit 1
with Chief Judge Yamamoto presiding heard the accusant case
against Hideo Shimomura, which has been discussed in previous
weekly reports.

You will recall that the accusant which was indicted on
the evening of February 2 by a bookkeeper resulted from an
argument about a gambling debt which was witnessed by one of
the commission of home brew "sake". There was a tendency on
the part of the victim and others who were present who were
friends of the gambler and some members of the Police Depart-
ment to rush up the matter and not press charges. The police
commissioner of Unit 1 and some of the other leaders of the commu-
nity who are very desirous of having Boston become an ideal
community decided not to drop the matter. Mr. Hando as city
attorney presented the case. The defendant asked for a trial
before the Judicial Commission rather than requesting a jury.

Judicial Commission, with Chief Judge Yamamoto presiding,
James S. Homan, Unit Administrator of Unit 1 and
member of the Homan-
Shimomura, heard about 8 witnesses. While the accusant
pleaded guilty at the outset and the witnesses testified
at the close of the testimony, at the close of the testimony the defense



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February 17, 1944

did not offer any evidence. In fact, he pleaded guilty but stated in extenuation that he did not know what he was doing. Character witnesses were called in his defense and they stated that he was always a kind man and had never been in trouble before, and some of the block representatives stated that they would vouch that he would never be involved again in such an incident. Mr. Shimomai and the victim, Don Masaru Uyeda, were also charged with violating their parole in a gambling case decided about 6 months ago. They claimed, and evidence substantiated their contention, that they had been advised by the police that they need not report after the end of January. The judicial commission held that the parole had about a half a month to run and that since the defendants had violated their promise not to drink, the Commission had no alternative but to impose the original sentence of 30 days on each of the defendants.

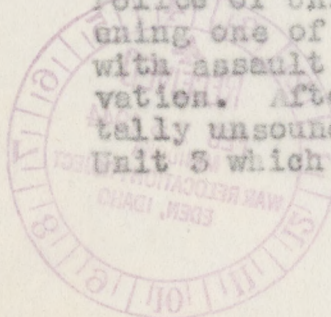
The Commission deferred the sentencing until the next morning. The main defendant was given 60 days to be served in the Parker Jail. The 30 days of the violation of the earlier sentence was to run concurrently. The defendants asked the right of appeal, which was explained to them by Judge Matsumoto.

I suggested that the doctors examine the defendant to see whether he needed medical attention. This was done and Mr. Harper informed me that an X-ray disclosed that a portion of the knife was still imbedded in the skull and probing had thus far failed to dislodge it. I, therefore, suggested that the serving of the sentence be deferred pending an improvement of his condition, which was done for ten days.

Chief Judge Yamamoto, in announcing the sentence, stated that they regretted that probation in some of the cases had failed and that they intended to take firmer action on law violations in the future. He stressed the seriousness of the offense.

The findings of facts, conclusion and order and stay of execution are attached. (Exhibits A, B, C.)

On February 10, Mr. Hirose of Unit 3 who had been in altercations several times previously struck the chief of Police of Unit 3 in the block mess hall with his fist, blackening one of his eye and making a cut above it. He was charged with assault and battery and placed in the hospital for observation. After the doctors had concluded that he was not mentally unsound, he was tried before the Judicial Commission of Unit 3 which consists of 2 members. Mr. Matsumoto, Judicial



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February 17, 1944

Mr. Philip M. Glick - 4

did not offer any evidence. In fact, he pleaded guilty but stated in examination that he did not know what he was doing. Character witnesses were called in his defense and they stated that he was always a kind man and had never been in trouble before, and some of the block representatives stated that they would vouch that he would never be involved again in such an incident. Mr. Shimomai and the victim, non-Mexican Uyeda, were also charged with violating their parole in a gambling case decided about 6 months ago. They claimed, and evidence substantiated their contention, that they had been advised by the police that they need not report after the end of January. The judicial commission held that the parole had about a half a month to run and that since the defendants had violated their promise not to drink, the Commission had no alternative but to impose the original sentence of 30 days on each of the defendants.

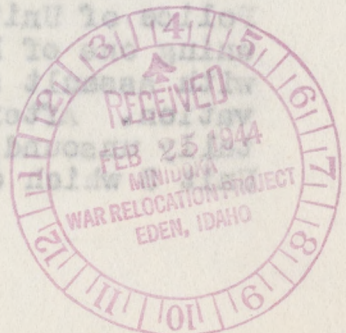
The Commission deferred the sentencing until the next morning. The main defendant was given 60 days to be served in the Parker Jail. The 30 days of the violation of the earlier sentence was to run concurrently. The defendants asked the right of appeal, which was explained to them by Judge Matsumoto.

I suggested that the doctors examine the defendant to see whether he needed medical attention. This was done and Mr. Harper informed me that an X-ray disclosed that a portion of the knife was still imbedded in the skull and probing had thus far failed to dislodge it. I, therefore, suggested that the serving of the sentence be deferred pending an improvement of his condition, which was done for ten days.

Chief Judge Matsumoto, in announcing the sentence, stated that they regretted that protection in some of the cases had failed and that they intended to take firmer action on law violations in the future. He stressed the seriousness of the offense.

The findings of facts, conclusion and order and stay of execution are attached. (Exhibits A, B, C.)

On February 10, Mr. Uyeda of Unit 3 who had been in altercation several times previously struck the chief of Unit 3 in the back mess hall with his fist, blacking his eye and making a cut above it. He was charged and placed in the hospital for observation and battery and placed in the hospital for observation. The doctors had concluded that he was not men-
tioned before the judicial commission of which consists of 3 members. Mr. Matsumoto, judicial



43700

February 17, 1944

Commissioner of Unit 1, sat as a third member. The Commission, with Ray Manada, Supervisor of the Unit 3 Law Office, presiding, found the defendant guilty and imposed a suspended sentence of 30 days and 6 months' probation.

The record of the defendant showed that at the age of 7 he suffered from spinal meningitis and had left school after reaching the Sixth Grade. He has engaged in numerous fights at Poston and many of the residents of his block are afraid of him. The Commission regarded him as of low mentality and the hospital agreed that he should work and live there.

The Judicial Commission will inspect the jail at the Parker agency in a week or two. The former jailer is said to have attempted suicide and was removed to Phoenix.

(5) ASSIGNMENT OF TORT CLAIMS.

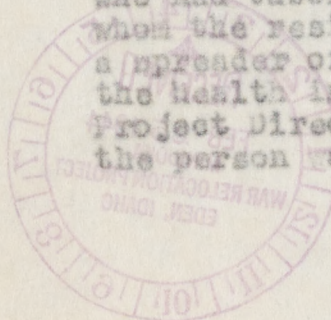
In Item 3 of your reply to a report of Ulys A. Lovell dated January 29, 1944, you ask for an opinion of the project attorneys in regard to a W.R.A. policy of requiring all evacuees who are injured in accidents from which they might have claims to assign to the W.R.A. the right to recover for the medical care given them. I believe such a policy is sound.

(6) SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT.

Some of the residents have received from their local boards Form Budget Bureau 33 - R045 - 43, entitled "Statement of United States Citizen of Japanese Ancestry," which was filled out at the time of mass registration, for example, Local Board No. 168, San Diego County, El Cajon, California. While we have advised the residents to fill out this form even though they have done this in the past, I believe that the Selective Service Headquarters should be advised of this practice in order that they may instruct the boards to discontinue sending the forms.

(7) HEALTH.

Dr. Pressman was concerned about the case of a person who had tuberculosis but who had been remaining at her home when the residents of a block in 2 were fearful might become a spreader of the disease because she refused to conform with the health instructions given to her. I informed him that the Project Director, if he thought that the continued conduct of the person was inimical to the health of the residents, could



43900

February 17, 1944

Mr. Philip M. Glick - 2

Commissioner of Unit 1, but as a third member. The Commission, with any Canada, supervisor of the Unit 3 law office, presiding, found the defendant guilty and imposed a suspended sentence of 30 days and 6 months' probation.

The record of the defendant showed that at the age of 7 he suffered from spinal meningitis and had left school after reaching the sixth grade. He has engaged in numerous fights at Boston and many of the residents of his block are afraid of him. The Commission regarded him as of low mentality and the hospital agreed that he should work and live there.

The Judicial Commission will inspect the jail at the Barker agency in a week or two. The former jailer is said to have attempted suicide and was removed to Phoenix.

(5) ASSIGNMENT OF TORT CLAIMS

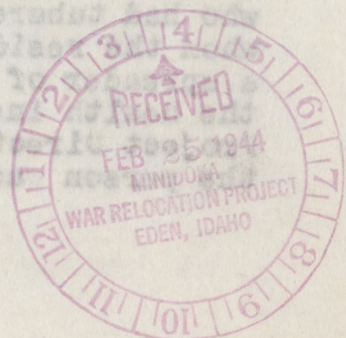
In Item 3 of your reply to a report of Hays A. Lovell dated January 29, 1944, you ask for an opinion of the project attorneys in regard to a W.R.A. policy of requiring all ev-
guess who are injured in accidents from which they might have claims to assign to the W.R.A. the right to recover for the medical care given them. I believe such a policy is sound.

(6) SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT

Some of the residents have received from their local boards Form Selective Service 32 - 43, entitled "Statement of United States Citizen of Japanese Ancestry," which was filled out at the time of mass registration, for example, in Los Angeles, 1942. In San Diego County, California, while we have advised the residents to fill out this form even though they have done this in the past, I believe that the Selective Service Headquarters should be advised of this practice in order that they may instruct the boards to dis-
continue sending the forms.

(7) HEALTH

Dr. Freeman was concerned about the case of a person who had been remaining at her home. Residents of a block in 2 were fearful might become of the disease because she refused to conform with the instructions given to her. I informed him that the health officer, if he thought that the continued contact of the residents to the health of the residents, could



43789

February 17, 1944

order that she come to the hospital and if she refused could send the police to take her there.

(8) PERSONNEL.

Elmer is suffering from a severe pain in his foot. Examined by Dr. Pressman, he was ordered to the hospital but intrepidly decided to remain in bed at home. I think the pain will subside in a few days, and we will all again be cheered by his smiling countenance.

Paul Murata, notary public of Unit 1, has been very busy assisting in the filling out of income tax forms.

(9) MISCELLANEOUS.

As always, Poston has been replete with much activity. The printing of mimeographed protests under the heading "Voice of a Nisei" and their removal from the block bulletin boards; the holding of meetings to discuss this question; discussion among a handful of Nisei of possibility of avoiding the draft by applying for expatriation; the conflict in Block 36 involving a possible eviction of a resident; the reaction of residents to various officials and their desire to recall to the project a former official; the grappling of the A.P.'s with budgetary, space, and employment problems; the attempts to make adjustments in evacuee employment; the hearing of many leave clearance cases; the revival of the Credit Union; the attack on the Housing Commission; the consideration of rules for eviction from the block; the increase in indefinite leaves; the first flow of water in the Unit 3 pool; the holding of an autopsy; the opinion of some Issei that Mr. Head would become ambassador to Japan after the war; the taking away of several passes because of shopping in Parker; the radio broadcast from Phoenix on race relations which included a short talk by a sergeant from Shelby whom Mrs. Brown brought to Phoenix, and who brought out, together with the announcements, facts about the many niseis in the army; the breaking of a possible strike on the part of a few employees of a section of the Administrative Management Division; the termination of a strike of the oil carriers crew because of the dismissal of two of the crew of five because of their illegal shopping in Parker; a threatened strike on the part of the Poston Chronicle workers because of a suggested move from the adobe Poston Chronicle building so that they will be under more supervision, and so that the building could be converted to a U.S.C.; the effect of the transfer of W.R.A. to Interior Department--these are but a few scenes from the passing panorama of Poston during the last few days.

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February 17, 1944

Mr. Philip M. Glick - 8

order that she come to the hospital and if she refused would send the police to take her there.

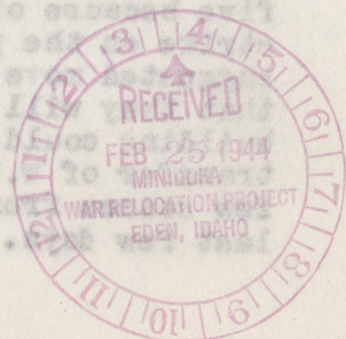
(8) RECORDED

Kiner is suffering from a severe pain in his foot. Examined by Dr. Pressman, he was ordered to the hospital but later publicly decided to remain in bed at home. I think the pain will subside in a few days, and we will all again be cheered by his smiling countenance.

Paul Hirst, rotary public of Unit 1, has been very busy assisting in the filling out of income tax forms.

(9) MINORILLAHOUR

As always, Boston has been replete with much activity. The printing of mimeographed protests under the heading "Voice of a Mass" and their removal from the black bulletin board; the holding of meetings to discuss this question; discussion among a handful of Mass of possibility of avoiding the draft by applying for exemption; the conflict in black 33 level; giving a possible evasion of a resident; the reaction of residents to various officials and their desire to recall to the project a former official; the grappling of the A.P.'s with military, space, and employment problems; the attempts to make adjustments in advance employment; the hearing of many leave clearance cases; the revival of the Credit Union; the attack on the Housing Commission; the consideration of rules for evasion from the block; the increase in indefinite leaves; the first flow of water in the Unit 3 part; the holding of an emergency; the opinion of some that the head would become an ambassador to Japan after the war; the taking away of several passes because of shopping in France; the radio broadcast from Phoenix on race relations which included a short talk by a sergeant from Shelby whom Mrs. Brown brought to Phoenix, and who brought out, together with the announcements, facts about the many Mass in the army; the breaking of a possible strike on the part of a few employees of a section of the administrative management division; the termination of a strike of the oil workers crew because of the dismissal of two of the crew of the because of their illegal shopping in France; a threatened strike of the part of the Boston telephone workers because of a strike from the above local telephone building as I have been more supervisory, and so that the could be converted to a U.S.C. the effect of the of A.A. to Interior Department--these are but a from the passing panorama of Boston during the



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Mr. Philip M. Glick - 7

February 17, 1944

(10) FINIS.

It will be hard for me to leave this drama which I have seen develop and in which I have played a role. I will miss my friends among the residents and appointed staff. The farewell dinners and the many expressions of esteem and good wishes which I am receiving wherever I go, though undeserved, have moved me profoundly. While I am looking forward eagerly to my new work with another great minority, the American Indian, I leave Poston with a heavy heart. I am upbuoyed by the knowledge that my successor is a jurist and professor of law of note. In my farewell message and in two announcements to the Poston Chronicle, I have referred to his unusual qualifications. In letters to officials of Yuma County, I have briefly mentioned some of his attainments.

I would not have missed this experience; yet, I would never wish to repeat the first year. Never, save in my 'teens, have I felt so much mental anguish as then. I have also felt more physical pain than during any comparable period.

Through the medium of this weekly report, I bid "adios" and send best wishes to my brethren in the Solicitor's Office, in the projects, and the San Francisco Office.

I hope it will be merely "au revoir."

Yours very sincerely,

Theodore H. Haas
Project Attorney

THH mm

cc to: All Project Attorneys
Bernhard
Mills
Dr. French



43900

February 17, 1944

Mr. Philip W. Clark - 7

(10) (10)

It will be hard for me to leave this home which I have seen develop and in which I have played a role. I will miss my friends among the residents and appointed staff. The late- well dinners and the many expressions of esteem and good wishes which I am receiving wherever I go, though undervalued, have moved me profoundly. While I am looking forward eagerly to my new work with a larger group, the Japanese American, I leave Foster with a heavy heart. I am uprooted by the knowledge that my successor is a jurist and professor of law at the University of California and in two announcements to the Foster Chronicle, I have referred to his unusual qualifications. In letters to officials of Yuma County, I have briefly mentioned some of his attainments.

I would not have missed this experience; yet, I would never wish to repeat the first year. Never, save in my dreams, have I felt so much mental anguish as then. I have also felt more physical pain than during any comparable period.

Through the medium of this weekly report, I bid "adieu" and send best wishes to my brethren in the collector's office, in the projects, and the San Francisco Office.

I hope it will be merely "an revolt."

Yours very sincerely,

Thos. W. Clark
Project Attorney

THW:W
cc for: All Project Attorneys
Bernard
Wills
Dr. Yaman



43209

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER

Poston, Arizona

February 21, 1944

AIR MAIL

Mr. Philip M. Glick, Solicitor
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington, 25, D. C.

Dear Philip:

Report: February 18 to 19, 1944 inclusive

As Ted has made a report to February 17, I will make a very brief one for the balance of the week. I arrived here last Thursday night and was met at Parker by Ted with an automobile. I had a long and tiresome trip with a layover of nearly a day in Phoenix. With the usual present difficulty of securing lodging for a night in Phoenix, I finally found a place which was comfortable but that is all I could say for it.

I wish to again express my appreciation for all the courtesies and aid extended to me while I was in Washington and especially the fine entertainment extended to me by you and Mrs. Glick at your home. The evening I spent there was one of the most pleasant evenings I have spent for a long time.

From my experience, it seems very clear why there is the intense enthusiasm and loyalty found in your department.

I found when arriving here that Ted has done a really remarkable piece of work. He has built himself into the whole organization of appointed personnel -- and also with evacuees -- in a manner that is very outstanding and which will be very difficult for anyone to imitate or equal.

I have a feeling that the fine contacts he made in his various activities prevented many situations that might have been troublesome and that might have resulted in a great deal of legal work had they been allowed to develop.

Mr. Philip M. Glick

-2-

February 21, 1944

Friday evening, the project attorney's office force had a farewell dinner for him to which I was very kindly invited. We had a very delightful evening.

Ted has been extremely helpful to me in introducing me to the various department heads and others and to local problems, and I am afraid he has built me up into a position that will be hard to live up to. They will miss him at Poston and he will be missed from the organization generally.

Saturday night the F.B.I. arrested George Fujii on a charge of sedition and he was taken to Phoenix. Ted and Tom left early this morning for Phoenix to look after matters of bail and other preliminary matters.

I am busy getting adjusted to matters here and will make my next report much more complete as to individual matters.

Sincerely,

Scott Rowley
Project Attorney

cc: All project attorneys
Bernhard
Mills
French

SR/as

#30.100

Attorney

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Office of the Solicitor
WASHINGTON

March 2, 1944

AIRMAIL

Mr. Scott Rowley
Project Attorney
Colorado River Relocation Center
Poston, Arizona

Dear Scott:

This will reply to Ted's report, dated February 17, and your brief report dated February 21, 1944.

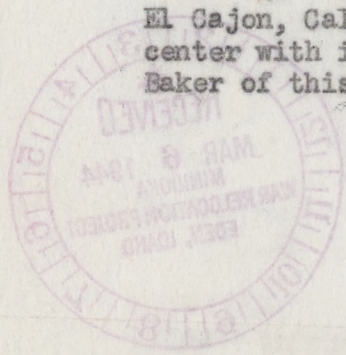
1. In response to item 1 of Ted's report, we have called the Leave Section and learned that Elmer Yamamoto's leave clearance docket has been assigned to an examiner for review. The project will probably receive a notice within a few days of whether he is eligible for leave clearance.

I am sending to Leland Barrows a copy of the second paragraph of item 1, discussing the desirability of completing the leave clearance work as soon as possible and reporting the status of the work at Poston.

2. Item 2 asked whether we are interested in receiving copies of the minutes of the meetings of the local councils and the community council. They are very helpful to us in evaluating the effectiveness of the community government processes and in keeping us informed of the problems of the evacuees at the center. I hope you will continue to send them.

3. Item 4 mentioned several law and order cases. I shall be interested in learning what action is taken with respect to the Akio Yokoto case involving the theft of gasoline from a government truck, and the Shimomai assault case. I shall also be interested in developments in the George Fujii case, mentioned in your letter of February 21.

4. Item 6 reported that the local selective service board in El Cajon, California has been sending Forms 304A to evacuees at the center with instructions to complete the forms. We have informed John Baker of this and he has agreed to communicate with the Selective Ser-



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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Office of the Solicitor

WASHINGTON

March 2, 1944

AIRMAIL

Mr. Scott Rowley
Project Attorney
Colorado River Relocation Center
Preston, Arizona

Dear Scott:

This will reply to Ted's report, dated February 17, and your
brief report dated February 21, 1944.

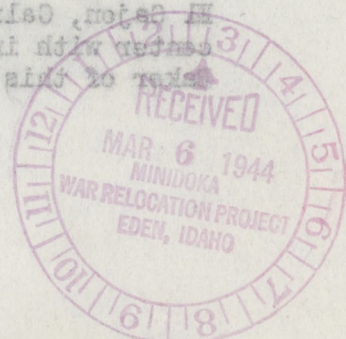
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- 2 -

vice officials. Appropriate instructions were sent to the State Directors of Selective Service several days ago, informing them of the procedure that should be followed. The El Cajon board may have sent the forms to the evacuees before it received the instructions from the State Director. I feel sure the matter will be given attention by the Selective Service officials.

5. I am sending to the Director the resolution with respect to Selective Service adopted by the Committee for the Restoration of Civil Rights at its meeting on February 19. Also, I am sending to John Baker the clippings that were attached to Ted's report.

6. As soon as convenient for you to do so, please send me a report of the status of the legal work with respect to the cooperative. When the cooperative completes the process of qualifying to do business in Arizona, you will probably be asked to prepare an agreement for the transfer of the assets from the trust to the cooperative. Attached is a copy of a form that was used at Manzanar. It has been modified for use at some of the other projects. You may find it helpful in preparing the Poston agreement.

Thank you for sending me your letter of February 21. I am glad to know that Ted was able to assist you in beginning your work at Poston. I know you will find the Project work interesting and challenging and I am confident that you will make a very substantial contribution to the effective administration of the project.

Sincerely,

/sgd/

Philip M. Glick
Solicitor

Encl.

cc - all Project Attorneys
Mr. Bernhard



44 690

vice officials. Appropriate instructions were sent to the State Directors of Selective Service several days ago, informing them of the procedure that should be followed. The H. C. G. Board may have sent the forms to the executives before it received the instructions from the State Director. I feel sure the matter will be given attention by the Selective Service officials.

5. I am sending to the Director the resolution with respect to Selective Service adopted by the Committee for the Restoration of Civil Rights at its meeting on February 12. Also, I am sending to John Baker the clippings that were attached to Ted's report.

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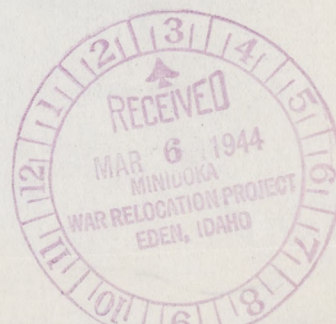
Sincerely,

/s/

Philip M. Glick
Solicitor

Encl.

cc - all Project Attorneys
Mr. Bernhard



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COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER

Poston, Arizona

February 26, 1944

AIR MAIL

Mr. Philip M. Glick, Solicitor
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington, 25, D. C.

Dear Philip:

REPORT: February 20 to 26, 1944

Ted left for Chicago last Tuesday evening leaving affairs in the office in most excellent shape. My five days here with him proved a very great aid to me in becoming acquainted with the personnel, legal affairs and general conditions here.

(1) LAW AND ORDER.

On February 24, before the United States Commissioner at Phoenix, a preliminary hearing was held in the case of the United States vs. Akira Yokota who was charged with theft of government property to wit: 5 gallons of gas and a G.I. gasoline can. Tom went with Yokota to Phoenix as observer, and he reported that the evidence is very weak and, in his opinion, hardly justified the action of the Commissioner in binding the defendant over for trial. Tom reported that he was not very clear as to whether this action meant presenting the case before the U. S. Grand Jury or whether the case would be brought to trial before the Federal Court by direct information filed by U. S. Attorney. In any event, Yokota has been bound over for trial.

He had not employed an attorney to date. However, in view of the action of the U. S. Commissioner, Tom recommended to Yokota that he employ a local attorney to represent him and to protect his interests. He went with Yokota to an attorney in Phoenix and a tentative agreement was made to have this attorney represent Yokota. Yokota, however, wanted to confer with his parents before actually employing the attorney. I will keep you advised as this case progresses.

As we have no jail in Poston, it has been necessary to confine prisoners who have been sentenced to outside jails. There is no good jail nearer than Yuma or Phoenix. The Parker jail is unfit to put any person in. The Indian Reservation

445-06

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER

Poston, Arizona

February 26, 1944

AIR MAIL

Mr. Philip M. Glick, Solicitor
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington, 25, D. C.

Dear Philip:

REPORT: February 20 to 26, 1944

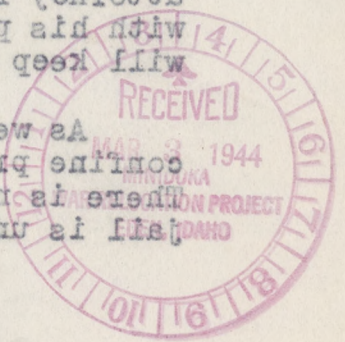
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Mr. Philip M. Glick - 2

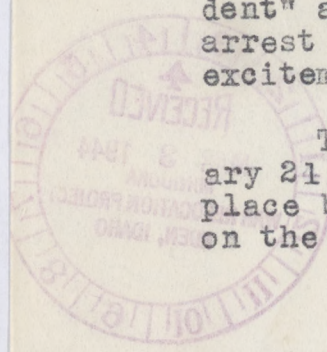
February 26, 1944

Jail is in better condition but does not have a regular attendant at all times. Mr. Harper, Chief of Internal Security, Elmer Yamamoto, and I, with one or two others, made an inspection of the jails at Parker and on the Indian Reservation. We have one prisoner in the Indian Reservation jail, and although it is somewhat cold, we found that there was no provision for heat within the cell. We arranged that heat should be installed. Furthermore, Mr. Mills has arranged for regular supervision of the jail by a W.R.A. employee so I believe that will be satisfactory.

As previously reported, George Fujii was charged in the Federal Court for sedition and held in jail in lieu of a \$10,000 bond. As this is a serious charge, I would like to report to you a chronological review of the events up to date. George Fujii was arrested by F.B.I. agents on this project about 5:30 p.m. on Saturday, February 19. Several hours later, some of the evacuee leaders in Unit 1 felt grave concern about the possible reaction of this project when the news of George Fujii's arrest would become general information. Several of the leaders met with Mr. Mills, Mr. Burge, and Mr. Nelson, and it was decided that this matter was of sufficient importance to call an immediate meeting of the block managers and the executive council in Unit 1 where Fujii resided. Messengers were immediately sent out that evening and a meeting was called in Mr. Mills office for 9:00 o'clock. The meeting started about 9:30 and lasted until midnight. As a result of this meeting, it was decided to make known to all block managers what information the project had about the arrest of George Fujii, and Mr. Mills asked Ted and Tom to go to Phoenix to act as observers and attend the arraignment of George Fujii which was to take place some time Monday.

On Sunday, February 20, the block managers were given all the information available about George Fujii's arrest, and they were asked to report any evidence of excitement or uneasiness on the part of the residents so that the project could meet or cope with any emergency that might arise at that particular time. Unlike the event that precipitated the November "incident" at Poston, the residents accepted the news of this arrest without any outward or visible evidence of concern or excitement.

Ted and Tom left Poston about 4:30 Monday morning, February 21 and attended the arraignment of George Fujii which took place before the U. S. Commissioner at Phoenix at 10:30 a.m. on the same day. Fujii seemed to be very much upset about this



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February 26, 1944

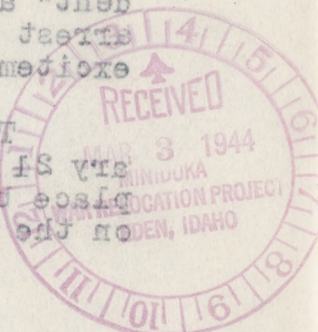
Mr. Philip M. Glick - 2

Jail is in better condition but does not have a regular attendant at all times. Mr. Harper, Chief of Internal Security, Elmer Yamamoto, and I, with one or two others, made an inspection of the jails at Parker and on the Indian Reservation. We have one prisoner in the Indian Reservation jail, and although it is somewhat cold, we found that there was no provision for heat within the cell. We arranged that heat should be installed. Furthermore, Mr. Mills has arranged for regular supervision of the jail by a W.R.A. employee so I believe that will be satisfactory.

As previously reported, George Fujii was charged in the Federal Court for sedition and held in jail in lieu of a \$10,000 bond. As this is a serious charge, I would like to report to you a chronological review of the events up to date. George Fujii was arrested by F.B.I. agents on this project about 5:30 p.m. on Saturday, February 19. Several hours later, some of the evacuee leaders in Unit 1 felt grave concern about the possible reaction of this project when the news of George Fujii's arrest would become general information. Several of the leaders met with Mr. Mills, Mr. Burge, and Mr. Nelson, and it was decided that this matter was of sufficient importance to call an immediate meeting of the block managers and the executive council in Unit 1 where Fujii resided. Messengers were immediately sent out that evening and a meeting was called in Mr. Mills' office for 9:00 o'clock. The meeting started about 9:30 and lasted until midnight. As a result of this meeting, it was decided to make known to all block managers what information the project had about the arrest of George Fujii, and Mr. Mills asked Ted and Tom to go to Phoenix to act as observers and attend the arraignment of George Fujii which was to take place some time Monday.

On Sunday, February 20, the block managers were given all the information available about George Fujii's arrest, and they were asked to report any evidence of excitement or uneasiness on the part of the residents so that the project could meet or cope with any emergency that might arise at that particular time. Unlike the event that precipitated the November "incident" at Poston, the residents accepted the news of this arrest without any outward or visible evidence of concern or excitement.

Ted and Tom left Poston about 4:30 Monday morning, February 21 and attended the arraignment of George Fujii which took place before the U. S. Commissioner at Phoenix at 10:30 a.m. on the same day. Fujii seemed to be very much upset about this



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Mr. Philip M. Glick - 3

February 26, 1944

matter and when asked several questions by the commissioner, he seemed to be at a loss to know how to respond until finally he noticed Tom and Ted in the courtroom and asked permission to confer with them, which request the Commissioner granted. Both Ted and Tom recommended to Fujii that the charge against him was quite serious and that he should employ an attorney, to which he readily agreed. He thereupon asked the U. S. Commissioner for a few days in which to hire an attorney. The Commissioner has continued the matter without taking any further steps until March the 2nd.

At the request of George Fujii, Ted and Tom went to see Leukowitz and Wien, Attorneys, in Phoenix. Mr. Leukowitz was absent and Mr. Wien agreed to accept the case on behalf of the firm. Agreement on the final fee was put off until Mr. Leukowitz's return.

Friends of Fujii on the project are now attempting to raise the \$10,000 cash bond. I understand that as soon as the attorneys' fees are agreed upon, his friends will also take up a collection to defray this expense. I will continue to follow this case and report to you periodically as it develops.

(2) SELECTIVE SERVICE.

There has been some activity in Unit 3 on a petition to the President relating to Selective Service, and a representative came to this office to discuss the matter. He was informed that we could give no advice in drafting the contents of any petition but pointed out to them the disadvantages that might occur to them by reason of statements that might be included in it, and discouraged further the inclusion of any statements that might be critical of the Selective Service law or its application.

I am observing somewhat closely the matter of the evacuees' reaction to Selective Service. There seems to be a certain amount of resentment to the fact that there are certain discriminations against the Japanese affected. So far, it does not seem to be of a serious nature but more of a mere feeling that they are not permitted to participate to the full extent in the war effort and also a feeling of disappointment that their loyalty may seem to be questioned and of disappointment and perhaps frustration that they are placed in a position which seems to them at least to be an inferior one.

In several instances, one or more have shown me drafts of petitions, one of which I have discussed above. I have tried to discourage the sending of petitions, partly because it tends

February 26, 1944

Mr. Philip M. Glick - 3

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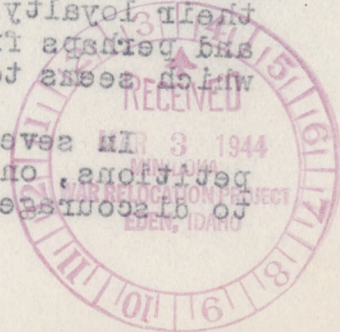
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Mr. Philip M. Glick - 4

February 26, 1944

to keep alive a feeling of injury and resentment and partly because of the always possible chance that something therein would be looked upon as disloyal or seditious even though the intent may not be there. If anything further develops in this respect, I will keep you informed. I will say, nowever, that many of the more influential leaders of the Japanese here are also discouraging any opposition whatsoever to Selective Service as it affects the Japanese.

One point, however, that has been called to my attention seems to me to deserve some consideration. Apparently, many are not permitted to appear personally before the draft boards because of being located at this time in a relocation center. Mere answers to written questions do not always give a full picture such as might be presented by a personal interview. I do not know that this can be remedied, but I merely call the situation to your attention as one of the things which cause a certain amount of dissatisfactions.

(3) COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES.

Commencing the latter part of this week, the Yuma Sun, a newspaper of general circulation in Yuma, will publish the amendments to the Articles of Incorporation of the Poston Cooperative Enterprises. As soon as this publication has been completed, which will require 6 days, the corporation will have completed its necessary preliminary steps for qualification to do business in this state as a foreign corporation. Mr. Beltt, Chief of Community Enterprises, has already consulted the Arizona Corporation Commission and so no further difficulty is anticipated in qualifying this corporation.

The By-laws Committee met last week and has asked this office to go over the final draft, which should be ready by next week for presentation to the members of the corporation.

(4) MISCELLANEOUS.

There has been a considerable amount of miscellaneous matter coming to the office, such as advice on making out and preparing papers, discussions of legal problems with various officials relating to evacuee property, collections, etc.

We are having our problems of personnel. We have no appointed personnel Notary. Paul Murata, our notary in the main office in Unit 1 and our income tax man, has just left on a short term leave and will be gone during the most important period for tax returns. We have no notary at the present time in Camp 1 and our notary in Camp 3 may leave shortly. I am exerting every effort to have a regular appointed

February 26, 1944

Mr. Philip M. Glick - 4

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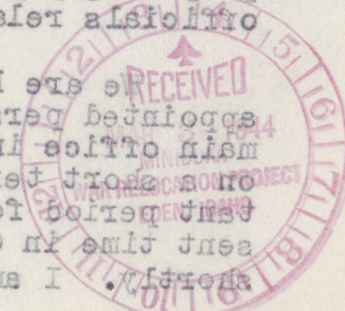
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Mr. Philip M. Glick - 5

February 26, 1944

personnel notary appointed and also to secure one or more evacuee for the tax work while Mr. Murata is absent. Naturally, as our experienced evacuee employees leave, it becomes more and more difficult to secure proper and efficient replacements.

While in Washington, I was asked by Mr. Ralph Stauber to look into the matter of a considerable number of cases where parents have signed repatriation application for the family in Poston and he asked that these might be clarified soon. I discussed the matter with Miss Butler and she states that all such Poston cases that she has knowledge of have been clarified and Mr. Stauber has been asked to send instances as shown by his records. Prompt attention will be given to these by Miss Butler.

We received the report of Miss Yoshida's death, and at Mr. Mills' request I have prepared a Power of Attorney and affidavit, as desired by Mr. Myer.

I hope my report has not been too voluminous but I felt that at least in my first full report I should give you the background of some matters which seem of some importance to me.

Sincerely yours,

Scott Rowley
Project Attorney

SR mm

cc to: All Project Attorneys
Bernhard
Mills
Dr. French



February 26, 1944

Mr. Philip M. Glick - 5

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Scott Howley
Project Attorney

SR mm

cc to: All Project Attorneys
Bernhard
Mills
Dr. French



44-2-0-8

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Office of the Solicitor
WASHINGTON

March 6, 1944

AIRMAIL

Mr. Scott Rowley
Project Attorney
Colorado River Relocation Center
Poston, Arizona

Dear Scott:

This will reply to your report, dated February 26, 1944.

1. I am sending to John Provinse a copy of item 1, reporting developments in the Yokota and Fujii cases and reporting the arrangements made by the project for improving conditions in the Indian Reservation Jail. I am also sending to the Director a copy of the portion of the item with respect to the Fujii case. I believe the Yokota and Fujii cases are the first criminal cases in which evacuees at Poston have employed local attorneys to defend them in the Federal or State courts. It will be interesting to follow closely the developments in these cases. The Fujii case will, of course, be of much interest to the Washington office.

2. Your comments in item 2 with respect to the extension of selective service to the evacuees were interesting. The developments at Poston have followed closely the developments at some of the other centers. Petitions have been circulated and signed at some of the other centers, but most of the evacuees have reported for their physical examinations when ordered to do so. Your advice to the evacuees against preparing and circulating petitions was sound, I am sure. I shall be interested in further developments in connection with the selective service process at Poston.

3. I am sending to Ralph Stauber a copy of the paragraph in the last item, reporting your discussions with Miss Butler with respect to repatriation applications.

Your report was an excellent one. It was by no means too voluminous. I hope you will continue to report in detail the important or unusual problems that you handle and the significant developments at the center. The reports of the project attorneys are much more valuable if they contain detailed information.

Sincerely,

/sgd/

Philip M. Click
Solicitor

cc - all Project Attorneys
Mr. Bernhard

#30.140

Attorney

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER

Poston, Arizona

March 4, 1944

AIR MAIL

Mr. Philip M. Glick, Solicitor
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington, 25, D. C.

Dear Philip:

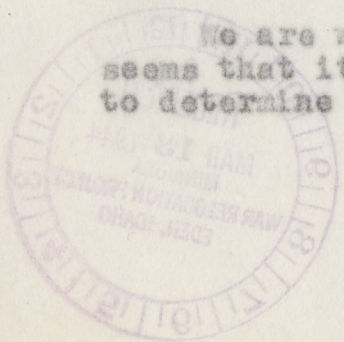
WEEKLY REPORT: February 27, 1944--March 4, 1944

This report will cover the period from February 27 to March 4, 1944.

(1) LAW AND ORDER.

On Thursday, Tom Masuda and I attended the hearing in the George Fujii case before the U. S. Commissioner. Fujii was represented by the firm of Lewkowitz and Wien. The only witnesses were Charles Harper, Chief of Internal Security at Poston, and Mr. Smart, the F.B.I. representative. Evidence was introduced that circulars were posted, that Mr. Fujii admitted having something to do with the first circular, which I mark "A" and make a part of this report, but that he denied knowing anything about the other circular which is marked "B." Fujii was not placed on the stand. This was all of importance that was brought out in the hearing, and it would seem that no case of sedition was made out. However, as is quite general practice, Fujii was bound over and bail placed at \$10,000. His attorneys informed us that they expected to commence a "habeas corpus" proceeding and that they would inform us of the time of the hearing, which will probably be some time next week. They were also under the impression that they might be able to get the bond reduced to \$5,000. It was thought best not to secure his release on a bond pending the hearing of the "habeas corpus" proceeding on account of the cost and of the short time involved. If he is held after that, his friends here will probably raise the attorney's fees and money for the bond.

We are watching this case with a good deal of care as it seems that it may possibly develop into somewhat of a test case to determine the limits within which any criticism or comments



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COLOMADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER

Poston, Arizona

March 4, 1944

AIR MAIL

Mr. Philip M. Olick, Solicitor
War Relocation Authority
Hart Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Philip:

WEEKLY REPORT: February 27, 1944--March 4, 1944

This report will cover the period from February 27 to
March 4, 1944.

(1) LAW AND ORDER.

On Thursday, Tom Wanda and I attended the hearing in the
George Fujii case before the U. S. Commissioner. Fujii was
represented by the firm of Lowkowitz and Wier. The only wit-
nesses were Charles Harper, Chief of Internal Security at Pos-
ton, and Mr. Wanda, the F.B.I. representative. Evidence was
introduced that character witnesses were posted, that Mr. Fujii admitted
having something to do with the first circular, which I mark
"A" and make a part of this report, but that he denied knowing
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as to the limits within which any criticism or comments



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Mr. Philip M. Glick - 2

March 4, 1944

on selective service may be made by evacuees, or any other parties for that matter. While in Phoenix, we also called at the Revenue Office and had a number of matter clarified in regard to income taxes. We notice in Jim Terry's report of January 25 a comment on the George Fujii case referring to the "anti-draft material prepared and disseminated by Fujii." We might comment upon this by suggesting that the authorship and dissemination of seditious matter in Poston is still a matter upon which practically no proof has been presented and which Fujii denies.

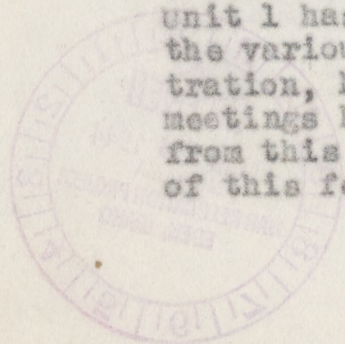
On the evening of February 28, the police of Unit 1 raided a basement apartment in Block 13 in which were found about 25 people with gambling going on in full swing. At one table was operated a Chinese gambling game, "pakkyu," and at another table was a Japanese card game known as "hana." The police arrested the 11 people playing at the tables and confiscated all of the cards and other gambling paraphernalia. We are cooperating with the Internal Security Section in the drafting of a complaint and issuance of the warrants of arrest which will be filed next week. One of the gamblers when being questioned at the jail became rather obstreperous and started to use obscene and profane language to the police officers, and so an additional charge will probably be filed against him.

In regard the Director's Emergency Instruction of February 8 relating to the notification to the Spanish Consul of criminal cases in the Federal and State Courts for prosecution, both of misdemeanors and felonies brought against alien Japanese residing in relocation centers, the question has arisen if misdemeanors handled through the Judicial Commission in a Center should be reported or if the instruction relates only to prosecutions in regular city, state or federal courts.

I will appreciate having your opinion on this matter.

(2) EVICTION OF RESIDENTS FROM BLOCKS.

As a result of a rather protracted feud in Block 36 of Unit 1 between two factions within the block over the presence of a certain family unit within that block, the Local Council of unit 1 has now been drawn into this difficulty. Up to now, the various administrative agencies, both evacuee and administration, have tackled this problem without any success. Block meetings have been held in an attempt to evict this family from this block. A mess hall strike was precipitated because of this feud and a mass meeting within the block was held in



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March 4, 1944

Mr. Philip M. Glick - 2

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denies.

On the evening of February 28, the police of Unit 1
raided a basement apartment in Block 13 in which were found
about 35 people with gambling going on in full swing. At one
table was operated a Chinese gambling game, "pokenyo", and at
another table was a Japanese card game known as "hanan". The
police arrested the 11 people playing at the tables and nonle-
gated all of the cards and other gambling paraphernalia. We
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of this and a mass meeting within the block was held in



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Mr. Philip M. Glick - 3

March 4, 1944

an attempt to evict this family from this block, but the family has persistently fought off these efforts. The Local Council adopted a resolution whereby residents could be evicted by following certain procedure, as set up by the council as set forth in Schedule C hereto attached. You will note that it is very cumbersome but it was the intention of the Local Council to make this machinery very cumbersome so as to discourage any blocks from utilizing this type of machinery for eviction purposes.

The Local Council Unit 1 asked the Legal Department to draw up an agreement whereby the other two unit administrators agreed to house any residents evicted from any particular unit. Block 36, undaunted by the difficulties constantly placed in its path to evict this particular resident, has met the requirements to force a trial of this matter.

Each block, other than the one involved, submits one jurymen and from this panel, 14 are selected by lot to act. 12 compose the jury and 2 are selected as alternates. No lawyers, clerks, or other officials are present. The hearings are open to the public and this jury acts somewhat like the Grand Jury; the Chairman of the Jury asks the questions of the witnesses present.

Commencing Saturday morning, February 26, the jury heard testimony which was concluded by noon of February 28. The witnesses in favor of eviction were heard on Saturday and on Monday the witnesses for the family were heard, together with the rebuttal witnesses for the block. The testimony was finished Monday morning and about noon the jury voted 11 to 1 in favor of eviction. Judge Nomura, Unit Administrator of 1, believes that there will be no further difficulty in removing this family to Unit 2 or 3.

(3) PRIVATE ENTERPRISES.

On Monday, I had a conference with Mr. Beltt and Mr. Richardson about the problem of private profit operations and it seemed to be pretty well agreed that it was very desirable to have something done that will relieve the situation and not have the present undesirable situation continue. My own feeling is that the present situation has some dangerous possibilities both in the internal and external relations of the W.R.A. Perhaps, I am taking this matter too seriously but it does seem to me, in addition to being inconvenient in many respects, it is very bad ethical practice, and may raise some serious legal complications.

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March 4, 1944

Mr. Philip M. Black - 3

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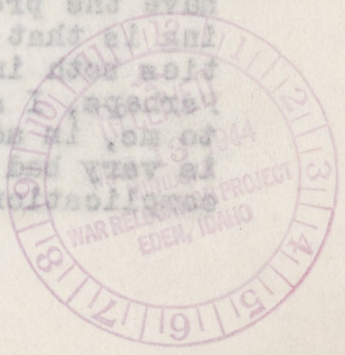
The Local Council Unit I asked the Legal Department to draw up an agreement whereby the other two unit administrators agreed to house any residents evicted from any particular unit. Block 38, undamaged by the difficulties constantly placed in its path to evict this particular resident, has met the requirements to force a trial of this matter.

Each block, other than the one involved, submits one jurymen and from this panel, 14 are selected by lot to act. It composes the jury and 2 are selected as alternates. No lawyers, clerks, or other officials are present. The hearings are open to the public and this jury acts somewhat like the Grand Jury; the Chairman of the Jury asks the questions of the witnesses present.

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Mr. Philip M. Click - 4

March 4, 1944

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It also seems to me that some system could be worked out whereby, if evacuees could be allowed to accumulate from their own efforts a sum sufficient for relocation, it might add to the relocation program very greatly and possibly, upon closing of the centers, save the government a large amount of money in aiding the remaining evacuees to leave the centers and to re-establish themselves.

(4) BANK CLAIMS OF SUMITOMO BANK OF SACRAMENTO.

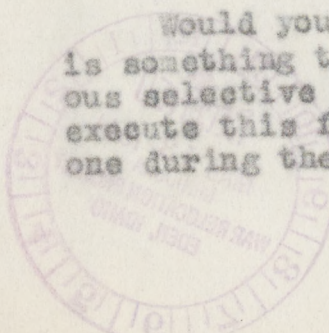
I notice a letter from the liquidator of the Sumitomo Bank of Sacramento, California, stating that all claims of this bank will be paid in full to the creditors. Checks will be mailed about April 8, 1944. Other projects may be interested in publicizing this information so that anyone who has a claim against the Sumitomo Bank of Sacramento, California, can be advised to perfect their claims against the liquidator. I would like to call everyone's attention to the fact that this applies only to the Sumitomo Bank of Sacramento which apparently is a separate state banking corporation and should not be confused with the other Sumitomo Banks in California, as only the Sumitomo Bank of Sacramento has declared this dividend to date, to the best of my knowledge.

(5) SELECTIVE SERVICE.

A number of the California Boards have been sending Form 304A to evacuees who have already executed this form at the mass registration. After conferring with Sergeant Porter, who is in charge of the Phoenix draft board, Mr. Crawford, Relocation Officer at this project who is in general charge of the selective service at this center, decided to return all these forms unexecuted to the various boards with the notation that these forms have already been executed at the projects last year and the executed forms are on file in the offices of the War Department in Washington.

In one instance, an evacuee filled out and submitted Form 304A. Later, he received another form 304A to be executed and he was advised to return this form unexecuted with a statement that he had recently sent an executed form to them.

Would you advise me whether the re-execution of Form 304A is something that can be required at the discretion of the various selective service boards, and can the boys here refuse to execute this form if they have already prepared and submitted one during the general mass registration or subsequently?



45292

March 4, 1944

Mr. Philip H. Clark - 4

It also seems to me that some system could be worked out whereby, if evergreen could be allowed to accumulate from their own efforts a sum sufficient for relocation, it might add to the relocation program very greatly and possibly, upon closing of the centers, save the government a large amount of money in aiding the remaining evergreens to leave the centers and to re-establish themselves.

(4) BANK CLAIMS OF SUMITOMO BANK OF JAPAN

I notice a letter from the liquidator of the Sumitomo Bank of Sacramento, California, stating that all claims of this bank will be paid in full to the creditors. Checks will be mailed about April 8, 1944. Other projects may be interested in publishing this information so that anyone who has a claim against the Sumitomo Bank of Sacramento, California, can be advised to perfect their claim against the liquidator. I would like to call everyone's attention to the fact that this applies only to the Sumitomo Bank of Sacramento which apparently is a separate state banking corporation and should not be confused with the other Sumitomo Banks in California, as only the Sumitomo Bank of Sacramento has declared this dividend to date, to the best of my knowledge.

(5) SELECTIVE SERVICE

A number of the California Boards have been sending Form 504A to evergreens who have already executed this form at the same registration. After conferring with Sergeant Porter, who is in charge of the Phoenix draft board, Mr. Crawford, Release Officer of this project who is in general charge of the selective service at this center, decided to return all these forms unexecuted to the various boards with the notation that these forms have already been executed at the project last year and the executed forms are on file in the office of the War Department in Washington.

In one instance, an evergreen filled out and submitted Form 504A. Later, he received another Form 504A to be executed and he was advised to return this form unexecuted with a statement that he had recently sent an executed form to them.

Will you advise me whether the re-execution of Form 504A is possible that can be required at the discretion of the various selective service boards, and can the boys have refused to execute this form if they have already prepared and submitted the general mass registration or subsequently?



42-242

Mr. Philip M. Glick - 5

March 4, 1944

30.100

There is some unrest and adverse criticism to the selective service here, but as far as I can ascertain, it has not reached serious proportions. I am watching that problem very carefully. So far, I cannot see that the arrest of George Fujii or the circulars that have been posted have had any serious effect. It does not appear that there is any material inclination to resist the application of selective service.

(6) NET FACTORY TRUST FUND.

Paragraph #3 of Jim Terry's report to you dated February 25 asked me to report upon our method of reimbursements to employees of the camouflage net factory for income tax liabilities on incomes earned for work done at the factory. I am advised that the employees are required to assume the full income tax liabilities out of their proportion of the income received by them. In other words, the employee paid income tax on their total earnings including the sums that were paid to the trust fund.

I trust that this answers Jim's inquiry.

(7) COOPERATIVES.

While at Phoenix, we visited the office of the Revenue Department and discussed the question of the income tax on unclaimed patronage dividends of the Poston Cooperative Enterprises, and we were informed that in their opinion they were not taxable.

(8) RELOCATION AND DEPARTURE.

There has been a general exodus of residents this week for various places. On Tuesday night, a special train left Parker with 46 evacuees leaving on indefinite leaves from Poston. I am advised that the general average of indefinite leaves from Poston is about 60 per week. Besides these, 50 people left for Crystal City to join their husbands in the Crystal City Family Internment Camp. They left at noon Wednesday, March 1. On the evening of March 2, a group of 73 residents left on special cars for Tule Lake.

(9) RELOCATION TEAM.

The Relocation Team has been here this week. They were working at a handicap here as Mr. Weber did not accompany them at Poston. However, they had interpreters that apparently gave satisfaction.

45-292

March 4, 1944

Mr. Philip M. Glick - 5

There is some unrest and adverse criticism to the selective service here, but as far as I can ascertain, it has not reached serious proportions. I am watching that problem very carefully. So far, I cannot see that the arrest of George Fugli or the circulars that have been passed have had any serious effect. It does not appear that there is any material inclination to resist the application of selective service.

(6) NET FACTORY TAX FUND.

Paragraph 15 of Jim Terry's report to you dated February 25 asked me to report upon our method of reimbursements to employees of the unemployable net factory for income tax liability on incomes earned for work done at the factory. I am advised that the employees are required to assume the full income tax liability out of their proportion of the income received by them. In other words, the employee paid income tax on their total earnings including the sums that were paid to the trust fund.

I trust that this answers Jim's inquiry.

(7) COOPERATIVES.

While at Phoenix, we visited the office of the Revenue Department and discussed the question of the income tax on un-claimed patronage dividends of the Boston Cooperative Enter-prises, and we were informed that in their opinion they were not taxable.

(8) RELOCATION AND DEPARTURE.

There has been a general exodus of residents this week for various places. On Tuesday night, a special train left Parker with 46 evacuees leaving on indefinite leaves from Boston. I am advised that the general average of indefinite leaves from Boston is about 60 per week. Besides these, 50 people left for Crystal City to join their husbands in the Crystal City Family Internment Camp. They left at noon Wednesday, March 1. On the evening of March 2, a group of 75 residents left on special cars for Tule Lake.

(9) RELOCATION TEAM.

The Relocation Team has been here this week. They were working on a handbook here as Mr. Weber did not accompany them to Boston. However, they had interpreters that apparently have satisfaction.



22-2-44

30.108

Mr. Philip M. Glick - 6

March 4, 1944

(10) MISCELLANEOUS.

We understand that arrangements have been made at Washington to provide for the shipment of the remains of Mamie Yoshida to Poston.

I received your letter of February 29 in relation to the franking of school papers, and I have advised the Reports Officer in regard thereto.

Very sincerely yours,

Scott Rowley
Project Attorney

SR mm

cc to: All project attorneys
Bernhard
Mills
French



45-292

20.148

MARCH 6, 1944

MR. PHILIP M. GILK - 8

(10) MISCELLANEOUS.

We understand that arrangements have been made at Washington to provide for the shipment of the remains of Mamie Johnston to Boston.

I received your letter of February 29 in relation to the franking of school papers, and I have advised the Reports Officer in regard thereto.

Very sincerely yours,

Scott Rowley
Project Attorney

28 MAR

cc to: All project attorneys
Bernard
Mills
French



42-242

Bamhart

#30.100

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Office of the Solicitor
WASHINGTON

Rcr3

March 15, 1944

AIRMAIL

Mr. Scott Rowley
Project Attorney
Colorado River Relocation Center
Preston, Arizona

Dear Scott:

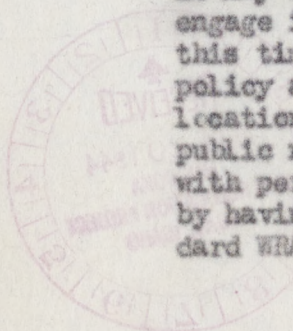
This will reply to your report, dated March 4, 1944.

1. I am sending to the Director and to John Provinse a copy of the first paragraph of item 1, with respect to the George Fujii case. I am also sending them copies of the statements alleged to have been prepared and distributed by Fujii. Your reports of developments in this case have been very interesting and helpful.

2. The last paragraphs of item 1 ask whether the Director's Emergency Instruction of February 8 was intended to suggest that the Spanish Consul be notified of cases handled by the judicial commissions at the several projects. It was not. The instruction was intended to refer only to prosecutions in the Federal, State, county or city courts.

3. The procedure mentioned in item 2 which was adopted by the Local Council of Unit 1 for the eviction of block residents is a very interesting development. I should say the Local Council accomplished its purpose of making the procedure so cumbersome that few blocks will utilize it. I am sending to John Provinse a copy of item 2 and the procedure outlined in the attachment marked "Schedule C".

4. The problem of private enterprises within relocation centers was discussed at the Project Directors' meeting. Mr. Mills will probably have some ideas for dealing with the problem at Preston when he returns. The Director has indicated that he recognizes that eventually it may be desirable to permit the residents of relocation centers to engage in private enterprises, but he feels that we cannot do so at this time. Some of the factors considered in adopting the present policy are the effect of private enterprises in centers upon the relocation program, the shortage of materials for the enterprises, the public relations problems incident to competition by center residents with persons outside the centers, and the administrative problems caused by having a portion of the center population earning more than the standard WRA wage.



45-950

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Office of the Solicitor

WASHINGTON

March 15, 1944

ALBUQUERQUE

Mr. Scott Rowley
Project Attorney
Colorado River Relocation Center
Preston, Arizona

Dear Scott:

This will reply to your report, dated March 4, 1944.

1. I am sending to the Director and to John Provine a copy of the first paragraph of item 1, with respect to the George Pugh case. I am also sending them copies of the statements alleged to have been prepared and distributed by Pugh. Your reports of developments in this case have been very interesting and helpful.

2. The last paragraph of item 1 asks whether the Director's Emergency Instruction of February 8 was intended to suggest that the Spanish Council be notified of cases handled by the judicial committee. It was not. The instruction was intended to refer only to prosecutions in the Federal, State, county or city courts.

3. The procedure mentioned in item 2 which was adopted by the Local Council of Unit 1 for the eviction of black residents is a very interesting development. I should say the Local Council accomplished the purpose of making the procedure so cumbersome that few blacks will violate it. I am sending to John Provine a copy of item 2 and the procedure outlined in the attachment marked "Schedule C".

4. The problem of private enterprises within relocation centers was discussed at the Project Director's meeting. Mr. Willis will probably have some ideas for dealing with the problem at Boston when he returns. The Director has indicated that he recognizes that eventually it may be desirable to permit the residents of relocation centers to engage in private enterprises, but he feels that we cannot do so at this time. Some of the factors considered in adopting the present policy are the effect of private enterprises in centers upon the relocation program, the shortage of materials for the enterprises, the public relations problem incident to competition by center residents with persons outside the centers, and the administrative problems caused by having a portion of the center population earning more than the standard wage.



42-920

- 2 -

5. With respect to item 5, John Baker has informed us that the Selective Service Director in Washington has twice sent notices to the California State office that it would be unnecessary for the local boards to ask the evanees to fill out Forms 304A. I assume that the boards will not continue to send them to the centers. We may reasonably expect some of the boards to make some mistakes in the beginning. I am doubtful that any of the evanees would be prosecuted for failure to fill out the Forms 304A sent to them by local boards but a full explanation should be sent to the boards where the forms are not completed and returned by the evanees.

6. Item 7 indicates that you have discussed the Poston cooperative's income tax liability with the Collector at Phoenix and that the Collector indicated that the cooperative might be entitled to an exemption. You have probably already received our memorandum to all project attorneys, discussing the ruling by the Bureau of Internal Revenue that the Minidoka cooperative is exempt from Federal income taxes and pointing out that the cooperatives at the other centers may also apply for exemptions. The Phoenix Collector might be of assistance to the cooperative in preparing the application for exemption.

7. I am sending to John Baker the clippings that were attached to your report.

Sincerely,

/sgc/

Philip M. Click
Solicitor

cc - all Project Attorneys
Mr. Bernhard



45950

30100
11-10-44

- 2 -

2. With respect to item 2, John Baker has informed us that the Selective Service Director in Washington has twice written to the California State Office that it would be unnecessary for the local boards to ask the witnesses to fill out Form 304A. I assume that the boards will not continue to send them to the witness. We may reasonably expect some of the boards to make some mistake in the beginning. I am doubtful that any of the witnesses would be presented for failure to fill out the Form 304A sent to them by local boards but a full explanation should be sent to the boards where the forms are not completed and returned by the witnesses.

3. Item 7 indicates that you have discussed the Foster cooperative's income tax liability with the Collector at Phoenix and that the Collector indicated that the cooperative might be entitled to an exemption. You have previously already received our memorandum to all project attorneys, discussing the ruling by the Bureau of Internal Revenue that the Minidoka cooperative is exempt from Federal income taxes and pointing out that the cooperative at the other centers may also apply for exemptions. The Phoenix Collector might be of assistance to the cooperative in preparing the application for exemption.

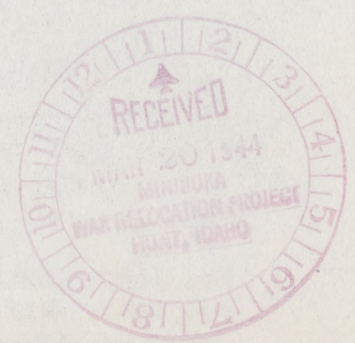
4. I am sending to John Baker the clippings that were attached to your report.

Sincerely,

WCB

Philip A. Clark
Collector

cc - All Project Attorneys
Mr. [unclear]



42-20

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER

Poston, Arizona

March 11, 1944

AIR MAIL

Mr. Philip M. Glick, Solicitor
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington, 25, D. C.

Dear Philip:

REPORT: March 5 to 11, 1944

This is to acknowledge your letters of March 2 and of March 6 in answer to our weekly reports, and to give you a report of current affairs in this office for the past week.

(1) INTERNAL SECURITY AND SELECTIVE SERVICE.

On March 7, there was a hearing of the 11 defendants in a gambling case. The defendants pleaded guilty and were sentenced. Copies of the papers in the case are being sent to you. In connection with the arrest, one party became somewhat abusive and was also found guilty. As some of the parties involved are past offenders and seemed to be somewhat the leaders in the gambling operations, I have a feeling that the action of the evacuee police and of the Judicial Council will have a very desirable effect upon the community and will add considerably to their prestige in the community. The ones whose sentences were not suspended were taken to Yuma today.

Thursday, I was in Camps 2 and 3 and inquired somewhat about the petition which was being circulated but could secure very little information regarding it. I find, however, that it has been sent to the President. If it is the same one that I saw earlier I think it comes clearly within the instruction which was submitted regarding proper petitions.

There seems to be very little open opposition to the draft other than perhaps minor resentments that it is applied without civil rights being restored at the same time, except that in Camp 3 there are indications of unrest that are being carefully investigated, and that will be promptly reported to you. Several have stated that they will not report for physical examinations.

March 11, 1944

In my letter to you of March 9, I brought up the question of the effect of the signing of bonds or contributing to bond premiums and defense costs by friends of one accused, particularly, in a sedition case. I wrote you without waiting to put it in the report as it seemed somewhat urgent at this time, in view of the Fujii case. However, it is a matter which may be of importance to the other project attorneys, and you may desire to make reference to your conclusions in your answer to my weekly report.

The George Fujii case is again active. His attorneys have started habeas corpus proceedings, and the hearing is scheduled in Phoenix on Monday, March 13. I will keep you informed as to developments in the case.

There have been one or two minor police matters, and arrest in Camp 5 for operating an automobile without a driver's license, and a cutting affair that was not prosecuted because of police recommendation that it was purely a matter of self defense against a person under the influence of sake. The aggressor was not prosecuted, as he had already received considerable punishment by reason of the loss of a part of an ear, also on account of his repentant attitude thereafter. A judgment worthy of King Solomon, and everyone happy.

There have been no further developments in the Akira Yokota case since our last report thereon.

(2) LEAVE CLEARANCE.

I have recently received appointment to the Leave Clearance Hearing Board, and I am somewhat busy at the present time on leave clearances. We are endeavoring to clear these as fast as possible. As a matter of fact, in the notice of the appointment the statement is made that this work has number one priority.

(3) ASSIGNMENT OF CLAIMS.

In your letter of February 8 to Jack Curtis, you made a comment which I assume to be an expression of your desire for comments from all project attorneys upon the question of assignment of claims of injuries to evacuees. While there may be some technical difficulties, it seems to me that it is a good business and legal practice to pursue. I am making this suggestion, however, without access to authorities on the matter and, consequently, it is very much of an offhand opinion.

(4) COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES.

The publication of the Notice of Amendment of the Articles of Incorporation is complete, and the affidavit thereof has

Mr. Philip M. Glick - 3

March 11, 1944

been turned over to Mr. Charles Beltt, Chief of Community Enterprises, to be filed, and I feel quite sure that the authorization to do business in Arizona will be granted in the very near future.

A copy of the by-laws will be sent for your approval in a few days.

We will also send a draft of an agreement for the transfer of the assets from the trust to the co-operative.

(5) MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Galvin, former deputy project director, recently appointed to the Indian Service, arrived here a few days ago to take his family to Carson City, where he is to be located. He spent some time with Ted in Chicago before leaving for his final assignment.

Sincerely,

Scott Rowley
Project Attorney

SR/as

cc to: All project attorneys
Bernhard
Haas
Mills
Dr. French

P.S. This report is very short owing to the fact that I am so crowded just now on leave clearance hearings and other matters. The next report will be much more extensive.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Office of the Solicitor

WASHINGTON

March 21, 1944

AIRMAIL

Mr. Scott Rowley
Project Attorney
Colorado River Relocation Center
Poston, Arizona

Dear Scott:

This will be a brief reply to your report, dated March 11, 1944.

1. I am sending to John Provinse a copy of the first paragraph of item 1, reporting the arrest of several persons for gambling.

2. In response to your letter of March 9, referred to in item 1, I have sent you a letter stating that contributions by center residents to the payment of a bond premium or of the defense costs of a person charged with a crime would not necessarily affect their leave status. Such contributions usually do not indicate complicity in the crime. My letter pointed out, however, that the project staff should not grant leave to any persons who have expressed views, with respect to the allegedly seditious statement circulated at Poston, which tend to indicate they are disloyal or unsympathetic to the war effort of this country. The leave cases of such persons should be handled in the same manner as the cases of any other persons with respect to whom the Project Director obtains information indicating they are not eligible for leave clearance. They should be given leave clearance hearings and their dockets should be transmitted to the Washington office with appropriate recommendations by the project hearing board and the Project Director.

3. Among the attachments to your report was a copy of an affidavit with respect to selective service which was apparently signed by Mat Toshio Matsushita. In the affidavit, Matsushita stated that he is presently residing at Block 211-9-A of the Poston project, and then stated that he has been "engaged in farm work at Ontario, Oregon, since September 20, 1943". The two statements seem to be inconsistent and might mislead the local board. The affidavit does not indicate when his farm employment terminated or whether he is merely visiting the project at this time. I suggest that you check into the facts of the case and ascertain whether the affidavit correctly states them.

Another attachment was a letter from Elmer Yamamoto to Mr. L. F. Sloan, Evacuee Property Officer at Los Angeles, asking Mr. Sloan to recommend a collection agent in Los Angeles. Since the services of the Evacuee Property Supervisors and the attorney referral system are available to evacuees, it has not been our policy to encourage them to employ collection agents. The facts in this case, however, may make the employment of a collection agent desirable. I suggest that you discuss the case with Elmer and decide whether it could be handled more efficiently by an attorney or by the Evacuee Property Supervisor. Of course, we have no objection to the employment of a collector if he can better handle a particular case or if the evacuee definitely prefers to refer his case to a collector.

These are very minor points and you may have already noted them when you reviewed the attachments.

Sincerely,

/sgd/

Philip M. Glick
Solicitor

cc - all Project Attorneys
Mr. Bernhard

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER

Poston, Arizona

March 18, 1944

AIR MAIL

Mr. Philip M. Glick, Solicitor
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington, 25, D. C.

Dear Philip:

REPORT: March 12 - 18, 1944

This is in answer to your air mail of March 6 and a report of the matters in this office from March 12 to March 18.

(1) INCOME TAX.

We can take a long breath now that the pressure of income tax for the March 15 report is completed. We can also prepare ourselves for other reports to be made out shortly. As is apparently the case everywhere, we have been almost overwhelmed with this work.

(2) SELECTIVE SERVICE AND INTERNAL SECURITY.

There has been little change in the selective service situation. Next Sunday, there will be physical examinations for about 250, and we will know better at that time if there is any concerted resistance.

There has been a checking up of the situation by the F.B.I. and the Army Intelligence Department as, I suppose, has been the case generally. From what I heard, I do not think it is anticipated that there will be any serious opposition. However, I am placing no bets on the information that I have at hand.

The habeas corpus proceedings in the case of George Fujii were held last Monday, and the judge took the case under advisement. The Grand Jury will meet Tuesday, and my guess is that the case will be held under advisement until the Grand Jury meets.

In the matter of the case where an evacuee was arrested on a charge of driving an automobile without a driver's

license, the Judicial Council found him guilty, imposed a sentence of 10 days upon him, and suspended the same, and also placed him under 60 days' probation and to report during that time to the Chief of Internal Security.

(3) EVACUEE PROPERTY.

I was very much interested in Benson Saks' report of his proposed study of the evacuee property situation as between the office of the evacuee property officer and the project attorney's office.

In Poston, the office of the property officer is directly across the hall from that of the project attorney. Mr. Schmitt, the property officer, and this office work very closely together, but I have an idea that, in spite of their attempt to work things out together, we still lack a method of having cases channeled in a way which will prevent any confusion or overlapping of work. I will be very much interested in Benson Saks' report when it is completed as it will give an opportunity to have his views and the result of his study in any attempt to work out any problems we may have here. Apparently, there is no any serious problem in our situation here, but it undoubtedly can be improved in some respects.

I am greatly pleased to hear that there is a possibility that Jim Terry may visit us for a brief period. It will give us an opportunity to compare procedures in our offices and, perhaps, to make procedures, generally, to conform more closely to a uniform pattern as far as local conditions will permit. I hope that Jim is here at the time Benson's report is given, as it will give an opportunity to consider the evacuee property situation from at least three angles.

(4) LEAVE CLEARANCE HEARINGS.

It happens that particular activity has been shown in leave clearance hearings recently, and I have been very busy in these hearings. The usual number of evacuees are leaving the centers both for purposes of relocation and, in some cases, with Tule Lake as their destination.

(5) COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES.

The authorization for Community Enterprises to do business as a foreign corporation in Arizona has as yet not been received but we expect it at any time, as the Affidavit of

Mr. Philip M. Glick

3

March 18, 1944

Publication was sent in over a week ago by Mr. Beltt.

I received your copy of Contract of Transfer of Property from Trust to Corporation and, with some minor changes, it will probably fit in very well with the local situation. We will send you a copy of the proposed agreement as soon as the situation is fully considered and the agreement prepared.

(6) CREDIT UNION.

Our credit union does not seem to have accomplished as much in the past as could be expected, and we are working on some amendments to the by-laws, and a definite plan is being worked on to make the credit union more effective. I will have more to report on this matter very soon.

I am having the usual amount of routine matters coming up each day, upon which particular reports would be of little, if any, interest or importance.

If there is anything important that comes up at any time, including the results of the selective service examination Sunday, I will, of course, inform you at once.

Sincerely yours,

Scott Rowley
Project Attorney

SR mm

cc: All project attorneys
Bernhard
Mills
Haas
French

Barnhart

30.100

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER

Poston, Arizona

March 25, 1944

AIR MAIL

Mr. Philip M. Glick, Solicitor
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington, 25, D. C.

Dear Philip:

REPORT: March 19 - 25, 1944

This is my report from March 19 to 25, 1944, inclusive; also, acknowledgment of your letters of March 16, 18, and 20. I will write you in detail the first of the week about the three letters referred to.

Mr. Mills is back on the job, and we feel very fortunate that he returns as Project Director, as he has such a wide knowledge of W.R.A. affairs and will make an ideal Director here.

(1) INTERNAL SECURITY AND SELECTIVE SERVICE.

The nine boys who refused to register for pre-induction physical examinations have taken a very decided stand on the question, and this morning were picked up by a group of F.B.I. representatives and taken to Phoenix.

Apparently, the situation has eased up very much here as there was no excitement at all, as far as I can learn, when they were taken by F.B.I. officers. On the whole, the selectees seem to be accepting the situation quite well. I was present when they assembled for the physical examinations last Sunday. Mainly, they seemed to be very happy and were laughing and joking and with no apparent sign of resentment.

Thursday, I went to Yuma with Assistant Chief of Internal Security Spanswick, who was going there for the purpose of bringing back the three Japanese, two of whom were sent to jail there for fifteen days after conviction for gambling and on a disturbance charge. Naturally, they seemed quite pleased to return to their abode at Poston. There is

47108

7-108

quite pleased to return to their home at Boston. There is
nothing and on a disturbance charge. Naturally, they seemed
to stay there for fifteen days after completion of their
of returning back the three Japanese, two of whom were sent
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Thursday, I went to Iowa with assistance.

after of treatment.
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(1) INTERNAL SECURITY AND SELECTIVE SERVICE.

Director here.
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Mr. Miller is back on the job, and we feel very forth-

week about the three letters referred to.
18, and 20. I will write you in detail the first of the
stage: also, acknowledgment of your letters of March 18.
This is my report from March 18 to 22, 1944, inclu-

REPORT: MARCH 18 - 22, 1944

Dear Sir:

Washington, 22, D. C.
Bill Phillips
Mr. Peterson and Mr. Glick
Mr. Phillips M. Glick, Solicitor

VIB VIII

MARCH 22, 1944

Boston, Arizona

COGNADO BIALE RELOCATION CENTER

30-108

March 25, 1944

a good jail at Yuma and conditions seem to be good there, although at times it is somewhat overcrowded, but is not at the present time.

Owing to the distance from large towns, there is a problem relating to imprisonment. The facilities at Parker are very inadequate and unsatisfactory. This makes it necessary to go either to Phoenix or Yuma. As Phoenix is 180 miles from Poston and Yuma between 150 and 160 miles, it makes long trips to imprison people charged with minor offenses. The trip to Yuma, particularly, is arduous as the roads are poor. However, because of the lack of more adequate facilities, we are obliged to make use of the best ones available. I have suggested that we have a local jail at Poston, but my suggestion has not met with approval.

Our relations with the county officials in both places are excellent, and we have no complaint whatsoever as to the treatment that we or the prisoners receive. I took advantage of my first opportunity to become personally acquainted with the county officials in Yuma, as I think a personal, friendly acquaintance makes our transactions with them much more satisfactory.

We are having a problem at the present time because of the fact that apparently a considerable amount of "sake" is being brought into Poston by express or otherwise. Mr. Harper, the Chief of Internal Security, is making an investigation of this situation, and we think we can soon have it under control.

(2) DRY CLEANING.

The contract of the Cooperative with the Phoenix dry cleaning company has been somewhat revised and sent to them for their signature. It will relieve the situation here to a considerable extent when we have this service.

(3) COOPERATIVE.

The Cooperative By-laws and transfer agreement have been practically completed and will be sent to you in a few days.

(4) VISITORS.

Some California officials, one from the Attorney General's office and two from the office of the District

47105

March 25, 1944

2

Mr. Philip M. Glick

a good jail at Yuma and conditions seem to be good there, although at times it is somewhat overcrowded, but is not at the present time.

Owing to the distance from large towns, there is a problem relating to imprisonment. The facilities at Parker are very inadequate and unsatisfactory. This makes it necessary to go either to Phoenix or Yuma. As Phoenix is 180 miles from Boston and Yuma between 150 and 160 miles, it makes long trips to imprison people charged with minor offenses. The trip to Yuma, particularly, is arduous as the roads are poor. However, because of the lack of more adequate facilities, we are obliged to make use of the best ones available. I have suggested that we have a local jail at Boston, but my suggestion has not met with approval.

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We are having a problem at the present time because of the fact that apparently a considerable amount of "sake" is being brought into Boston by express or otherwise. Mr. Harper, the Chief of Internal Security, is making an investigation of this situation, and we think we can soon have it under control.

(2) DRY CLEANING.

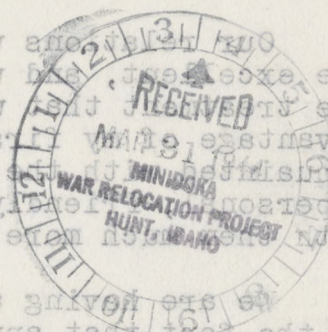
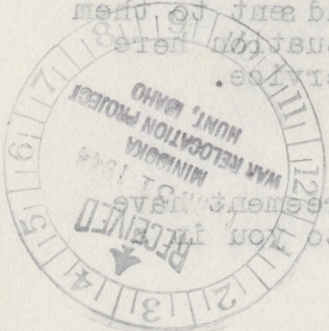
The contract of the Cooperative with the Phoenix dry cleaning company has been somewhat revised and sent to them for their signature. It will relieve the situation here to a considerable extent when we have this service.

(3) COOPERATIVE.

The Cooperative By-laws and transfer agreement have been practically completed and will be sent to you in a few days.

(4) VISITORS.

Some California officials, one from the Attorney General's office and two from the office of the District



47102

Mr. Philip M. Glick

3

March 25, 1944

Attorney of Los Angeles County, have recently visited here to secure some income tax information, and, apparently, also to investigate alien land holdings in California, although not much was said about the latter phase.

I am wondering if this is the committee appointed by the Attorney General of California to investigate the real property holdings of the Japanese in the state of California, or the representatives of such a committee.

(5) PERSONNEL.

I am spending some time in the offices at Camps 2 and 3 each week, and I have arranged to have any legal problems held until I can be there, or to have the parties come to the office at Camp 1 where the matters are urgent in point of time. In this way, it gives opportunity to keep in close touch with the legal problems in the other offices.

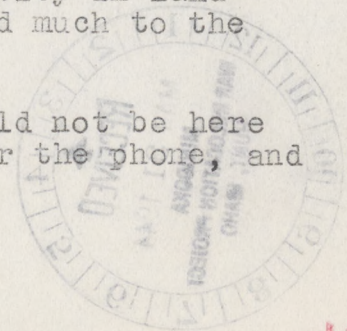
Kay Hanada, who is office manager of the Camp 3 office, is subject to the draft and is looking for his pre-induction examination notice in a short time, and I may be obliged to find someone else to put in that office.

(6) MISCELLANEOUS

As would be expected, we are having a good deal of work in reference to property matters in connection with the evacuee property office. There are some problems in regard to radios that are troubling Mr. Schmitt somewhat. He informs me that one radio was found with the short-wave appliance taken out, but where there was still short-wave transmission that could be indistinctly received. That matter is being investigated now, and I will report on the results in the near future.

There is a considerable amount of work here, at the present time, on agricultural development. Much land is being fitted for cultivation and is being planted in vegetable, alfalfa, and other crops. It will make quite an improvement here as to just conditions when this is developed somewhat further. There is also activity in landscaping around the buildings which will add much to the looks and comfort of this center.

I am sorry to hear that Jim Terry could not be here at the time contemplated but we talked over the phone, and



47108

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(2) PERSONNEL.

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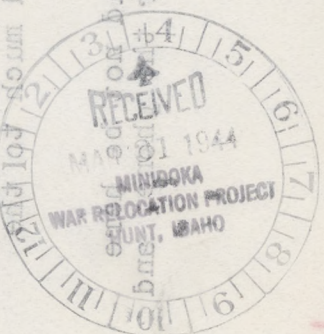
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Mr. Philip M. Glick

2

March 22, 1944



Mr. Philip M. Glick

4

March 25, 1944

apparently, he will be able to find time to be here at a period a little later than was at first considered.

Very sincerely yours,

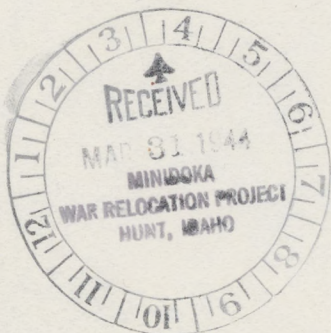
Scott Rowley
Project Attorney

SR mm

cc: All Project Attorneys
Bernhard
Mills
French
Haas



47108



43108

Hess
French
Wills
Bernhard
cc: All Project Attorneys

SR mm

Project Attorney
Geoff Rowley

E.V.

Very sincerely yours,

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Mr. Philip M. Click

4

March 22, 1944

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Office of the Solicitor
WASHINGTON

March 30, 1944

AIRMAIL

Mr. Scott Rowley
Project Attorney
Colorado River Relocation Center
Poston, Arizona

Dear Scott:

This will be a brief reply to your reports, dated March 18 and March 25, 1944. There is very little in the reports that require comment but they indicate that your work is progressing very satisfactorily.

I am sending to John Baker a copy of the first paragraphs of item 1 of your March 25 report, with respect to Selective Service developments. I am sending to John Provinse a copy of the remainder of the item, reporting your trip to Yuma. Your description of the relations of the Project officials with the county officials is indeed encouraging.

Item 6 indicated that some problems have arisen at the center with respect to short-wave radio sets. As you may know, Manual Sections 50.3.1 - 50.3.7 outline our policy and the regulations of the Department of Justice with respect to short-wave radio sets at the centers. You may find the suggestions in these Manual sections helpful.

Sincerely,

/sgd/

Philip M. Glick
Solicitor

cc - all Project Attorneys
Mr. Bernhard

P.S. By the way, we have not yet received the attachments for either of these reports.

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER

Poston, Arizona

April 1, 1944

AIR MAIL

Mr. Philip M. Glick, Solicitor
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington, 25, D. C.

Dear Philip:

March 26 - April 1, 1944

Thanks for the information regarding the estate of Mamie Yoshida. We are contacting the parents to inform them of the necessary procedures and to aid them in attending to the necessary matters.

(1) FAMILY RELATIONS.

We are about to take steps to apply for discontinuance of bond in the case of Chieno Nakamura, the deportation case concerning which we have been in communication. We are following the suggestions made in your letter of March 16.

We have been having some difficulty in a divorce problem of one of the evacuees who had a case pending in California when evacuated. Her husband is a Caucasian, was in the Army and deserted therefrom. She had been unable to secure any action on or replies to her letters from her attorney, and there is some question if the case is at a point to be dismissed because of the Statute of Limitations which will depend upon the period that has elapsed since the desertion of the husband. Edgar is working with us on that case, and we hope to get some action before long.

(2) INTERNAL SECURITY.

I imagine you are beginning to think that this is a continued story on the case of George Fujii. However, I think I should report that he was released on a bond of

April 1, 1944

\$5,000 this week and is now in Poston. Arraignment will be held next Monday.

There was one interesting thing in connection with the case. After he was released, he was talking to Miss Grube of our Family Welfare Division who was a teacher in Japan when the war broke out and was interned there. She asked George how he was treated while he was in jail, particularly in relation to food, and he replied that the food was excellent. She told him that this was in great contrast to her position when she was interned in Japan and was confined in a concentration camp until she was exchanged and returned to this country. Her main item of diet was rice with a small addition of some other food which I cannot name. She said she lost 18 pounds while in camp and was in a very weakened condition when she got out.

Perhaps it gave him a viewpoint of the treatment of Japanese evacuees and even prisoners in this country when compared to the treatment our nationals have received in Japan. I hope it will influence him to more clear thinking than he has done in the past.

We have had a number of people picked up for traffic violations. The Internal Security officers felt that the best method of handling that situation was simply to revoke their licenses.

Four boys who were delivering meat have been creating disturbances at one of the mess halls and have been arrested. There seems to be something of a feud between the boys and the people in the mess hall. The case will be heard on April 14.

Rentaro Shimonai who has been confined in the Parker Indian Jail on a 60 day sentence since February 15 on conviction of an assault and battery charge was released on commutation of sentence on the 30th day of March. We believe his sentence has had a good effect on the community and, under the circumstances, the commutation of sentence was probably advisable.

(3) INTERNAL SECURITY AND SELECTIVE SERVICE.

The 9 boys who were arrested by the F.B.I. for failure to take their pre-induction physical examinations all pleaded guilty and were given 3 years sentence each. Their

April 1, 1944

relatives, as far as I can understand, seemed to be thoroughly in sympathy with their action, and they do not seem to have receded any from the position taken.

I notice in the reports from Camp 3, in particular, that there have been a large number of conferences about selective service and a considerable number of appeal letters written to boards. I was in Camp 3 yesterday, and Kay Hanada, who is in charge of our office there, told me that in several instances where the letters to the draft boards had given the alleged unfair treatment of the Japanese as a reason why they should be deferred, they had been placed in a much deferred classification. I believe these were mainly from Fresno. It seems strange that that would be accepted as a ground for deferment.

We have had a large number placed on the stop list recently, apparently growing out of the expatriation requests. A very large part of these are in Camp 3.

There still seems to be a considerable resentment in some sections, but I believe they are fairly well localized and the situation being watched carefully. So far, there seems to be no evidence of anything more than mere passive resistance.

(4). EVACUEE PROPERTY.

We are trying an experiment, partly as a matter of coordination between the legal and property work and partly with the idea of the Legal Department helping out the Property Department in the matter of sharing office and help.

The Property Division has no office in Camps 2 and 3. Most of the business is handled from Camp 1, but Mr. Schmitt feels that it is very desirable to have a place to "hang his hat" when he goes to 2 and 3, and to have someone there who can receive messages and, perhaps, have preliminary conferences. As he has no further appropriation for help and as his work will be very light in the other camps, we have arranged that he can use our offices in those camps and have a limited use of our help there. This is with the understanding that it will not interfere with our own work or overburden our help in the other camps. If there is more work than appears at the present time, the Property Division will furnish the extra help necessary to care for it. The arrangement is, at the present time, only a temporary one to see how it works out.

April 1, 1944

This is done with the knowledge and approval of the managers of our other offices, and we will not allow it to become a burden to them or to the office help. On the other hand, it may be a real aid to the Property Department and result in a closer coordination of our departments. If you think the arrangement does not conform to a proper policy, please inform me.

A few days ago, an evacuee resident of Camp 2 consulted us in regard to a lease of his home in Watsonville, California. He has a good 5 room cottage, furnished, which he rented for \$84 a year, and he wondered if it is possible to secure an adequate rent. I took the matter up with Edgar, and he finds that it is a district governed by O.P.A. rent ceilings. After talking with some of the O.P.A. officials they said that, because the rent was so clearly inadequate and the circumstances at the time of renting were such that there was not a fair bargaining basis on the part of the landlord, that they would grant a hearing in the case. The time for the notice of the discontinuance of the contract expired yesterday. Consequently, we arranged over the telephone to have a notice served in Watsonville, provided that an investigation should show that this would not be a violation of O.P.A. rules.

I have not heard from Edgar yet that the notice has been served, but I assume that it has been.

(5) COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES.

We attach hereto copies of proposed by-laws for the new Community Enterprises, Incorporated, (Exhibit A), also the agreement for the transfer of property from the trust to the corporation (Exhibit B). We will be very much pleased to have any criticisms or other suggestions that you may have as to any matters either of inclusions or exclusion therein. We hope to have the whole matter completed in a very short time.

(6) LEAVE CLEARANCES.

Hearings on leave clearances slowed up somewhat as we had many of them last week. So far as I know, the most of them have been transcribed and recommendations made and turned in to the proper office here for transmission to Washington.

Mr. Philip M. Glick

5

April 1, 1944

(7) MISCELLANEOUS.

We are having the usual number of routine interviews, letters and conferences regarding matters here.

I sometimes find that questions arise that have been answered in your letters to this office or in your answers to reports of the project attorneys, and at times when we wish to refer to them at a later period, it is a little difficult to remember the source of these opinions and, consequently, it takes more time than it should in locating them, even with a good system of filing.

I have thought somewhat of trying to keep up a card index carrying these opinions topically. This, of course, involves some time in keeping up the files, and I am wondering if the time saved would justify the time taken in preparation. I would like to have your views on this point.

I have written Cleon Foust as you suggested to me some time ago. I believe this is about the time you wished to have the letter written. A copy of the letter is also attached hereto (Exhibit C).

I hope you survived the ordeal of reading my description of the triangle, and that your judgment will coincide with Elmer's that this method was a very appropriate one in that particular case.

Sincerely yours,

Scott Rowley
Project Attorney

SR/mm

Attachments

cc: All Project Attorneys
Bernhard
Mills
French
Haas

April 12, 1944

AIRMAIL

Mr. Scott Rowley
Project Attorney
Colorado River Relocation Center
Poston, Arizona

Dear Scott:

This is a brief reply to your report of April 1.

1. The last three paragraphs of your item 2, about internal security cases, are being referred to John Provinse. Your item 3, about Selective Service, is being sent to the Director and John Baker.

2. Your proposed arrangements with the Project Evacuee Property Office covering the use of your offices and staffs in Units 2 and 3 are perfectly satisfactory. I agree with you that if it does not become too burdensome it may have very definite advantages.

3. I have looked over the proposed by-laws of the cooperative and the transfer agreement, and see no reason why you should not go ahead with them. If on further analysis we have any suggestions with respect to the by-laws we shall write you further.

4. Regarding your item 7, it is hard for us to judge whether or not a card index of matters treated in the replies to the weekly reports would be practicable. Much would depend on the time that could be spared for it. Many problems covered never recur, and memory often serves in many other cases. I have never thought it necessary to suggest a uniform practice, since the project attorneys themselves are in the best position, knowing their own capacities, time limitations, etc., to make a judgment about how to set up a system appropriate for their needs. I know that we have very few "repeats" in questions raised by the project attorneys, and this is some evidence that they have solved this problem satisfactorily. I do not believe that the project attorneys use a card index system. If I am wrong, will the respective project attorneys correct me?

5. Thanks for writing Cleon Foust - I hope that it is not wasted effort.

Sincerely,

/sgd/

Philip M. Glick
Solicitor

Barnhart

30.100

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER

Poston, Arizona

April 8, 1944

AIR MAIL

Mr. Philip M. Glick, Solicitor
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington, 25, D. C.

Dear Philip:

REPORT: April 2 - 8, 1944

(1) INTERNAL SECURITY.

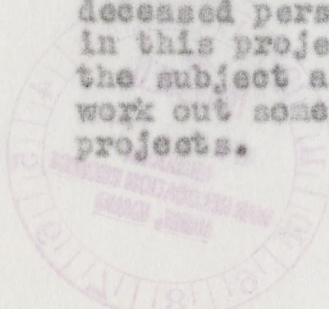
The spring weather seems to be bringing on some minor problems in the Internal Security Division. Two sets of gambling charges have been filed, two of assault, one charge of disorderly conduct, and one for traffic violation. There was also a boys' gang fight in one of the schools. The boys were rounded up and given a first class lecture, and as no particular damage was done, no criminal charge was placed against them. The four boys who were arrested on a disturbance charge a week ago have had their cases continued until the 14th. No case of serious nature is reported.

(2) SELECTIVE SERVICE.

The selective service resistance seems to have about burned itself out, at least on the surface. There may be some live coals in the ashes, but we think the danger of any conflagration is not probable.

(3) URNS AND ASHES.

I just received a copy of Edgar's airmail to you of April 5 in which he refers to the disposition of ashes of deceased persons. That has presented something of a problem in this project, and I will welcome Edgar's memorandum on the subject as early in 1944 as possible. He will undoubtedly work out some solution that will be helpful to all the projects.



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30.160

forward

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER
Parker, Arizona

April 8, 1944

AIR MAIL

Mr. Philip M. Glick, Solicitor
War Relocation Authority
Post Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Philip:

REPORT: April 8 - 8, 1944

(1) INTERNAL SECURITY.

The spring weather seems to be bringing on some minor problems in the internal security division. Two sets of gambling charges have been filed, two of assault, one charge of disorderly conduct, and one for traffic violation. There was also a boys' gang fight in one of the schools. The boys were rounded up and given a first class lecture, and as no particular damage was done, no criminal charges were placed against them. The four boys who were arrested on a disturbance charge a week ago have had their cases continued until the 14th. No case of serious nature is reported.

(2) DETECTIVE SERVICE.

The detective service continues to have about burned itself out, at least on the surface. There may be more live coals in the ashes, but we think the danger of any collaboration is not probable.

(3) NEWS AND OPINION.

I just received a copy of Kikut's article to you of April 8 in which he refers to the disposition of each of the 12 persons. That has presented something of a problem to me, and I will welcome Kikut's memorandum on this subject, and I will welcome Kikut's memorandum on this subject, and I will welcome Kikut's memorandum on this subject. He will undoubtedly work out some solution that will be helpful to all the



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April 8, 1944

(3) FAMILY WELFARE.

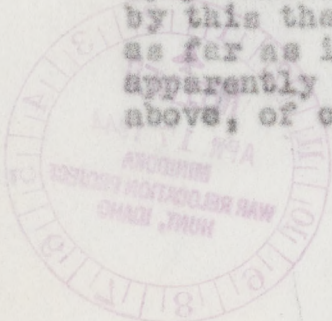
The Family Welfare Division is conducting a series of talks by people in different departments and divisions. At their request, I gave a talk on the Legal Division, and Tom Masuda gave one on community government.

I believe this program is very helpful in giving each of the different departments an insight into the workings of the others and to stimulate aid to the relocation program by reason of increased information and knowledge as to possibilities and by coordination of different departments in the program.

(4) LEAVE CLEARANCE.

Leave clearances are progressing satisfactorily. The pressure of work in this activity seems to be lessening somewhat. One question regarding the change in the seasonal leave program arises in my mind. It has brought about what seems to be a feeling of confusion and indecision on the part of many evacuees regarding their prospects. Many of them, knowing little of the outside world as it now exists, hesitate very much to secure indefinite leave because of their feeling that they will not be received well or that they may not like the work or that they may not make good in a type of work foreign to their previous experiences.

I doubt if the new policy is speeding up the desire for indefinite leave, and in view of the fact that manpower is so greatly needed throughout the country, I feel very strongly that the new policy is a detriment to the war effort, to the whole plan of relocation, and to the welfare of many of the evacuees themselves. I may be all wrong in this viewpoint but I am sending it on for what it is worth. I do feel, however, that the minds of the evacuees in Boston are quite unsettled and confused in the matter, and that it has a tendency to make them less sympathetic and cooperative with the W.R.A. I do not mean by this that there are serious or dangerous possibilities as far as internal conditions are concerned. The feeling apparently is not so much resentment but, as I stated above, of confusion and indecision.



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April 8, 1944

2

Mr. Philip M. Glick

(5) FAMILY WELFARE

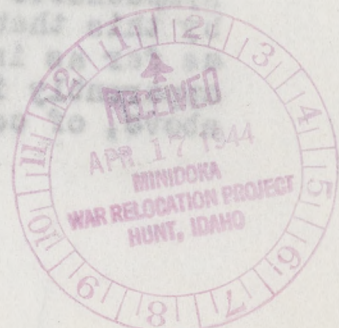
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4/8/44

April 8, 1944

(5) PROPERTY.

Edgar succeeded admirably in getting a notice served in the Kurimoto lease case. We hope to have the matter readjusted by the rent board in a manner that will bring a reasonable amount of rental for the property.

Our new arrangement in Camps 2 and 3 whereby we are coordinating the work of the Property and Legal Divisions by the joint use of our force there seems to be starting off in a satisfactory manner. I will keep you informed as to the developments in this procedure.

(6) COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES.

Community Enterprises apparently faces one or two legal problems, one of which may end in a suit by La Vida Bottling Works, Placentia, California. It appears that an order was placed with a distributor for the bottling works. The distributor was paid and has not made settlement with the bottling works. It apparently involves the question of agency, and I believe that the problem can be worked out. Edgar has had some correspondence also in regard to this matter.

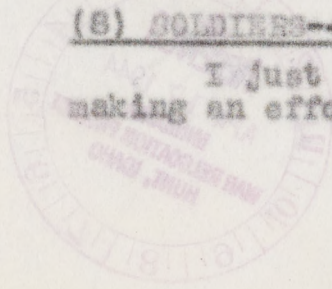
Another case involves some shoes that were purchased, about 50 pairs of which proved defective. Before discovering this, the seller was paid and we are making an effort to recover back the amount paid for these defective shoes. This matter is still in dispute, and I will give you further information soon in regard thereto.

(7) COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT.

The community government is having a problem as to block managers. There seems to be some criticisms of the present method of selection of block managers which we are trying to adjust satisfactorily. I will write you more about this in a few days as the situation develops more.

(8) SOLDIERS--NATURALIZATION.

I just heard an interesting rumor which I am making an effort to verify. The rumor is that an alien



48600

April 8, 1944

3

Mr. Philip M. Clark

(5) PROPERTY.

Elder succeeded admirably in getting a notice served in the Krumholz case. We hope to have the matter resolved by the rent board in a manner that will bring a reasonable amount of rental for the property.

Our new arrangement in Camps 3 and 5 whereby we are coordinating the work of the property and legal divisions by the joint use of our forces there seems to be starting off in a satisfactory manner. I will keep you informed as to the developments in this procedure.

(6) COMMUNITY INTERESTS.

Community Enterprises apparently faces one or two legal problems, one of which may end in a suit by La Vida Bottling Works, Placerville, California. It appears that an order was placed with a distributor for the bottling works. The distributor was paid and has not made settlement with the bottling works. It apparently involves the question of agency, and I believe that the problem can be worked out. Elder has had some correspondence also in regard to this matter.

Another case involves some shoes that were purchased, about 80 pairs of which proved defective. Before discovering this, the seller was paid and we are making an effort to recover back the amount paid for these defective shoes. This matter is still in dispute, and I will give you further information soon in regard thereto.

(7) COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT.

The community government is having a problem as to block managers. There seems to be some criticism of the present method of selection of block managers which we are trying to adjust satisfactorily. I will write you more about this in a few days as the situation develops more.

(8) NATURALIZATION.

I have heard an interesting rumor which I am attempting to verify. The rumor is that an alien



Mr. Philip M. Glick

4

April 8, 1944

Japanese, enlisted from Poston, is now in the army at Camp Savage. How he happened to be accepted by the army is a matter I cannot understand, but according to the rumor, he is now making an attempt to be naturalized on account of his service in the army. If this proves to be correct, it may make a very interesting story and one which may create a considerable amount of good feeling toward Japanese-Americans.

As soon as I can get more definite information about this I will report it to you in a separate letter.

Very sincerely yours,

Scott Rowley
Project Attorney

SR/am

cc: All Project Attorneys
Bernhard
Mills
French
Haas



48600

April 8, 1944

4

Mr. Philip M. Glick

Japanese, enlisted from Boston, is now in the army at
Camp Navajo. How he happened to be accepted by the army
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toward Japanese-Americans.

As soon as I can get more definite information about
this I will report it to you in a separate letter.

Very sincerely yours,

Scott Hawley
Project Attorney

cc: All Project Attorneys
Barnard
Wills
French
Hess



418000

April 17, 1944

AIRMAIL

Mr. Scott Rowley
Project Attorney
Colorado River Relocation Center
Poston, Arizona

Dear Scott:

This answers briefly your report of April 8.

There is nothing in your report upon which I need to comment except your discussion of the "confusion and indecision" among the evacuees attributable to the new seasonal leave policy and your query about the wisdom of the policy. I think that you will find some of the reasons for the change in policy in the confidential letter of January 19 to all Project Directors and Relocation Supervisors which discussed the proposed change in policy and the addition of an intermediate leave procedure (which has recently been issued as "indefinite Leave (Trial Period)"). Briefly, the former seasonal leave policy placed a serious burden upon the Relocation Officers and interfered with their efforts in furthering permanent relocation. In addition, many evacuees who otherwise might have gone out on indefinite leave used the seasonal leave device instead. Then, too, some of the areas in the intermountain country were becoming saturated, and under the then existing seasonal leave policies we were unable to establish satisfactory controls. There were also other reasons. I understand that at the Chicago conference of Relocation Program Officers and Relocation Supervisors, which is being held this week, the seasonal leave policy will be the subject of extended explanation and discussion. I suggest that you talk to your Relocation Program Officer when he returns from the conference.

In your separate letter of April 5 you commented further about the radio which seemed to receive short-wave broadcasts even after the short-wave appliance was removed. Ed Ferguson has checked with a friend of his who was formerly Assistant Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission. He was advised that once a short-wave appliance is removed from a radio receiving set, it is impossible to receive broadcasts on the short-wave bands used for foreign broadcasting.

Sometimes the receiving band that remains on the set is wide enough to receive police messages. However, police wave frequencies are impracticable for use in foreign short-wave broadcasting. Nevertheless, Ed's friend admitted that any person with some knowledge of radio construction could very easily adapt a long-wave set to receive foreign short-wave broadcasts. Little more is required than fixing up some coils of wire and attaching them properly in the set. To answer your question then, we cannot be absolutely sure that the removal of a short-wave appliance removes all possibility of reception of short-wave broadcasts. I believe that it would be advisable for all the Project Attorneys to bring this to the attention of the Project Directors and Internal Security Officers.

Sincerely,

/s/ Philip M. Glick

Philip M. Glick
Solicitor

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER
Poston, Arizona

April 15, 1944

AIRMAIL

Mr. Philip M. Glick, Solicitor
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington, 25, D. C.

Dear Philip:

REPORT: April 9 - 15, 1944

(1) INTERNAL SECURITY.

The Internal Security Section here has been without any major incidents this week as far as arrests are concerned.

There was an incident some weeks ago where some lumber had been taken by an evacuee to make some improvements in his quarters. It was taken with the knowledge and consent of an evacuee in charge because of the fact that he considered it merely waste lumber and of no value. An investigation was made by Mr. Harper, and the lumber was taken from the party; but as no department would claim the lumber, it was again taken by the evacuee and used in improvement of his barrack quarters.

Mr. Mills recently went into the matter in considerable detail, got various heads of departments together and stressed very strongly the fact that no government property should be allowed to be taken except by proper authority. Apparently, in the past, the practice has been somewhat loose here because of the fact that no lumber or other material was issued to evacuees to improve their quarters, which, in many cases, was quite necessary. Mr. Mills, however, has taken a very decided and proper stand on this question and has emphasized most strongly that this practice must cease.

The Motor Pool created some problems in the past, owing to unauthorized use of government automobiles, and some thefts from the Motor Pool. I believe this has been corrected, as a new Motor Pool has been established with a secure fence about it, and the entrances are very strictly guarded. Mr. Mills has taken a very strong position against

any carelessness or violation of rules, and that such practices must be eliminated.

On April 14 the Judicial Commission of all three units sat en banc to hold arraignment on 5 cases that had been filed with them.

The case involving the four boys charged with disturbing the peace was on the motion of prosecution dismissed on the ground of insufficient evidence.

Another case involving a former police officer of Camp 1 charged with disturbing the peace has been continued until May 15 for plea. A defendant in an assault and battery case pleaded not guilty and requested a jury trial. This case has been set for trial for 9:00 a.m., April 26, 1944.

Eight of nine defendants charged with gambling under two separate complaints pleaded guilty. One woman over the age of 60 years was sentenced to 55 days, 30 days of which was suspended, and placed on 6 months probation, the balance of the sentence of 25 days to be commuted upon her paying a fine of \$25. She paid the fine. One other defendant who was charged under both gambling complaints was sentenced to 30 days, 20 days of which was suspended, and he was placed on 6 months probation. The balance of the 10 days was to be commuted in the event that he paid a \$10 fine. This defendant paid the fine.

Six of the defendants, upon their plea of guilty, were sentenced to thirty days, which sentence was suspended, and they were placed on probation for a period of six months. The remaining defendant charged with gambling was excused until Monday, April 17, at 10:00 a.m. because he was then engaged in work that had to be done at that time.

I understand that a great number of Community Council members felt that the sentence against the woman was too stringent, and an appeal was made to the Project Director to have the same reduced. It seems, however, that the woman was thought by the Judicial Commission to be more deeply involved than the other defendants.

April 15, 1944

On April 7, the hospital reported an attempted suicide case, but no charges were filed against him as no crime had been committed under the regulations of the community of Poston or under the state of Arizona statute. This is apparently a mental case, and the party is under observation by the medical department.

(2) COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES.

On April 13, an insurance man was here and wished to place agents in the center. I informed him that it would be against the rules of the W.R.A. unless he could make some arrangements with Community Enterprises in regard thereto that would conform to W.R.A. regulations. I believe he intends to see Mr. Beltt in the matter.

In some respects, it might be a very desirable service if it could be handled properly, particularly in regard to automobile insurance which is extremely hard for evacuees to secure. I do not know that anything can be worked out on it, and if any proposition is made, it will be submitted to you for your approval before being put into operation.

Community Enterprises has opened a new store in the appointed personnel district which will probably be a very great accommodation to the people in that vicinity and should be a profitable addition to the services rendered by Community Enterprises.

(3) COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT.

During the past week or 10 days there has been considerable controversy between the Council and block managers as to their respective authorities and jurisdiction. Apparently the Council has overstepped its authority by more or less assuming a right to control and select block managers, and by this action not only stirring up a controversy with the block managers, but also raising a question of its own powers as far as the project is concerned.

There have been several conferences with Mr. Mills in the matter, and I think it is being worked out satisfactorily and without any particular ill feeling resulting therefrom. I think the Council clearly understands, at

April 15, 1944

the present time, that the appointment of block managers is an administrative matter for the Project Director and that recommendations for block managers are merely recommendations to the Project Director and nothing more.

(4) SELECTIVE SERVICE.

From all appearances, the selective service situation seems to be moving smoothly at this time. Sunday, April 16, another group will have their pre-induction physical examinations, and if there is any further resistance, it will probably show at that time. There seems to be no particular cause for apprehension in the matter from anything that appears at this time.

(5) EVACUEE PROPERTY.

The arrangement between this department and Property Division for the joint use of our offices and facilities in Camps 2 and 3 seems to be working quite satisfactorily. The office managers in Camps 2 and 3 seem to be quite enthusiastic over the arrangement, and I do not believe that it is adding materially to their work, as the saving in time and effort in making contacts between the two departments probably offsets any time given by our force to the Property Division.

(6) MISCELLANEOUS.

We are looking for Edgar here next week with pleasure. We believe that he will be able to help very materially in certain matters and may be able to find places where adjustments can be made to make our work harmonize to the fullest extent with the general work and policy of the W.R.A.

One of our teachers here, Harold Lehner, who was recently discharged from the Army on account of disability, was taken very ill, and apparently his life was saved by transfusion of blood which was furnished by Tatshimu Harada, a native of Japan who is a resident of Poston. Apparently, in this case, Japanese blood did not disqualify the donor from a privilege that belongs to any American citizen. California papers and Dies Committee, please take notice.

Tom Masuda is leaving Monday on two months' leave. His trip is a combination of a personal one to secure relocation for himself, and also to visit some localities where evacuees are on leave from Poston and to explore for

Mr. Philip M. Glick

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April 15, 1944

possibilities for relocation of others who are deciding to go out. On his trip he will be in Chicago, New York and Washington as well as other places.

We are very greatly gratified that Elmer Yamamoto's clearance has been finally effected as it will give him the opportunity that he deserves to better his condition.

I would certainly hate to see Tom and Elmer, or either of them, leave as they have both been wonderful influences in the community and of the greatest aid in this office. They are both excellent lawyers and entirely loyal, agreeable, energetic associates, and either one of them would be an asset to any lawyer's office and be a credit to the Japanese-American, wherever he might relocate.

Tom will undoubtedly see you on his trip, and I know that you will do anything possible to aid him in any way.

I am certainly pleased that both Tom and Elmer could have been here as long as they have been. A month or two ago, it would have been an extreme hardship on this office to have them leave at that time. In the last two months, however, they have been giving me a very thorough course in Boston law, and I feel that I am now ready to be admitted to the Boston bar, which does not mean that their departure would not be a decided loss to this office, as there are no replacements available.

Sincerely yours,

Scott Rowley
Project Attorney

SR/mm

cc: All project attorneys
Bernhard
Mills
French
Haas

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington

April 28, 1944

AIRMAIL

Mr. Scott Rowley
Project Attorney
Colorado River Relocation Center
Poston, Arizona

Dear Scott:

This will reply to your report, dated April 15, 1944.

Your item 1 mentions several internal security cases that have recently been handled by the Poston Judicial Commission. I have been interested to note that the penalties recently imposed by the Judicial Commission at Poston have been much more severe than they were when the Commission was first organized. This is encouraging. It indicates that the Commission is assuming more responsibility in maintaining law and order at the center. The new policy of the Commission should enable it to contribute more effectively to the administration of the center.

In response to your separate letter asking whether it is permissible for the Project to employ evacuees who are in an indefinite leave status, a teletype to Mr. Mills has been prepared for the Director's signature. I believe the Manual sections mentioned in your letter were not intended to cover this problem. Since the question asked in your letter was one involving a policy that has not been decided by a Manual provision, a reply from the Director to the Project Director was appropriate. The teletype stated that persons in an indefinite leave status should not be given project employment.

Sincerely,

/sgd/

Philip M. Click
Solicitor

cc - all Project Attorneys
Mr. Bernhard

Baruchant

#30.100

RUB

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER

Poston, Arizona

April 22, 1944

AIRMAIL

Mr. Philip M. Glick, Solicitor
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington, 25, D. C.

Dear Philip:

REPORT: April 16 - 22, 1944

This report will be greatly abbreviated as Edgar's trip here has made the last two days unavailable for the usual run of business which has been extremely heavy recently, partly because of Tom Masuda's absence and partly because several matters which have been pending for several months have just come to a head, and need immediate attention.

Edgar and I spent a very busy time while he was here, and I found his visit very helpful. One regrettable feature was that he had been routed very poorly, and in order to meet the schedule, he was obliged to cut one day from the time of his scheduled visit here.

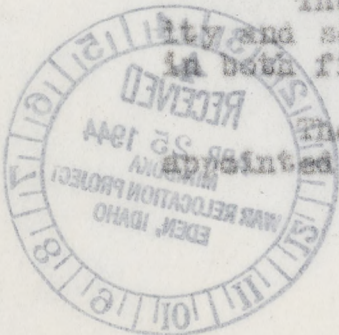
(1) EVACUATE PROPERTY.

In the attachments I am sending a copy of the petition in an escheat case from Los Angeles County, California. A defendant is a Poston resident. The petition may interest you.

(2) INTERNAL SECURITY AND SELECTIVE SERVICE.

There is very little to report on internal security and selective service, as things have been uneventful in both fields.

There is a strong probability that someone will be appointed as public defender in criminal prosecutions here,



49605

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER

Poson, Arizona

April 22, 1944

ALBUQUERQUE

Mr. Philip M. Glick, Solicitor
War Relocation Authority
Bart Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Philip:

REPORT: April 18 - 22, 1944

This report will be greatly appreciated as Wagon's trip here has made the last two days unavailible for the usual run of business which has been extremely heavy recently, partly because of Tom Manda's absence and partly because several matters which have been pending for several months have just come to a head, and need immediate attention.

Wagon and I spent a very busy time while he was here, and I found his visit very helpful. One regrettable feature was that he had been routed very poorly, and in order to meet the schedule, he was obliged to cut one day from the time of his scheduled visit here.

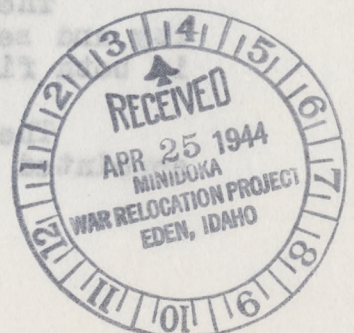
(1) AVERAGE PROPERTY

In the attachments I am sending a copy of the petition in an estate case from Los Angeles County, California. A defendant is a Poson resident. The petition may interest you.

(2) INTERNAL SECURITY AND SELECTIVE SERVICE

There is very little to report on internal security and selective service, as things have been uneventful.

There is a strong probability that someone will be as public defender in criminal prosecutions here.



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Mr. Philip M. Glick

2

April 22, 1944

as in many cases it has seemed that the defense has not been adequate to bring out the true facts of the case, and it is felt that the defendant should have some representation.

(3) COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES.

We expect the Community Enterprises Trust to be dissolved and the corporation to take over the business in the next few days. About the only reason for any delay at the present time is the pressure of business in the Project Attorney's office, which should be surmounted very soon.

(4) COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES TRUST.

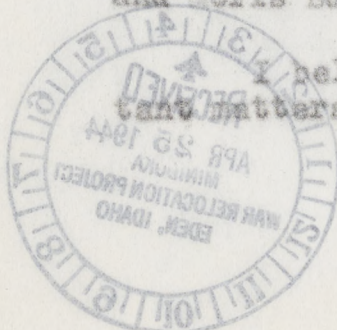
Dr. Powell and Dr. Balderston are working on the organization of a community activities trust to take over activities that cannot be well handled by the Community Enterprises. As soon as we can work out a detailed plan it will be submitted to you for any suggestions you may have.

(5) CAMOUFLAGE NET TRUST.

The camouflage net trusts are ready for their final distribution and closing up. There are some problems connected with this matter as some of the procedures have been somewhat lax, and I want to see any technical irregularities worked out in a way that will satisfy any accurate accounting and legal requirements. All these matters that I just mentioned will take a considerable amount of time and effort to have them adjusted in a satisfactory manner. I will report details very soon.

Mr. Mills is away from the project temporarily, and Morris Burge is Acting Project Director.

I believe this covers very briefly the more important matters, and I will make a more detailed report next



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April 22, 1944

2

Mr. Phillip M. Glick

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(3) COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES.

We expect the Community Enterprises Trust to be dissolved and the corporation to take over the business in the next few days. About the only reason for any delay at the present time is the pressure of business in the Project Attorney's office, which should be surmounted very soon.

(4) COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES TRUST.

Mr. Powell and Mr. Baldwin are working on the organization of a community activities trust to take over activities that cannot be well handled by the Community Enterprises. As soon as we can work out a detailed plan it will be submitted to you for any suggestions you may have.

(5) CAMPUS LIFE TRUST.

The campus life trust is ready for their final distribution and closing up. There are some problems connected with this matter as some of the proceeds have been somewhat lax, and I want to see any technical irregularities worked out in a way that will satisfy any accurate accounting and legal requirements. All these matters that I just mentioned will take a considerable amount of time and effort to have them adjusted in a satisfactory manner. I will report details very soon.

Mr. Mills is away from the project temporarily, and Mr. Hays is Acting Project Director. I believe this covers very briefly the more important items, and I will make a more detailed report next



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Mr. Philip M. Glick

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April 22, 1944

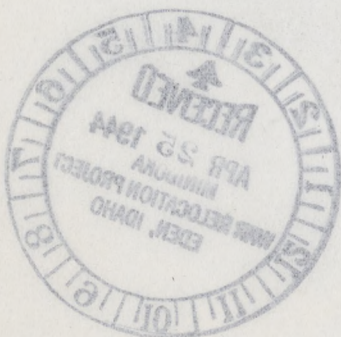
week and possibly bring up one or two of these matters by letter in the meantime.

Sincerely yours,

Scott Rowley
Project Attorney

SR mm

cc: All Project Attorneys
Bernhard
Mills
French
Haas



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April 22, 1944

3

Mr. Philip M. Glick

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letter in the meantime.

Sincerely yours,

Geoff Hawley
Project Attorney

SR em

cc: All Project Attorneys
Bernard
Wills
French
Hess



44-003

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER

Poston, Arizona

April 29, 1944

AIRMAIL

Mr. Philip M. Glick, Solicitor
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington, 25, D. C.

Dear Philip:

REPORT: April 23 - 29, 1944, Inclusive

All has been quiet on the Poston front during the past week and, as a consequence, I will probably have a longer report than usual.

(1) SELECTIVE SERVICE AND INTERNAL SECURITY.

On the 16th day of April, out of a large group who were summoned to appear for pre-induction physical examinations, only one boy, William Harumi Nakasaki, refused to respond to his summons. During the past week, he was arrested by the F.B.I. and is now confined at Phoenix. Aside from the one incident, everything moved very quietly.

It is rumored that there is some solicitation for merchandise sales being carried out in the project. Suspicion is directed at several persons but, so far, no evidence has been produced which would justify any arrest. The situation is being watched carefully, however, and if evidence is not sufficient to justify arrest but still sufficient to convince us that the suspected parties are carrying on operations, they will be called before the Director and given a very thorough explanation of the penalties if the practice is continued.

(2) COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES.

Mr. Beltt and I met with the trustees of the Community Enterprises during the past week and presented the

Mr. Philip M. Glick-2-4/29/44

by-laws and the transfer agreement for adoption. They wished to make a somewhat more complete study of what had been done, and another meeting will be held in the next few days for final action, after which time the cooperative will be conducted by the corporation.

The question of domestic and personal services has been somewhat troublesome here as is the case elsewhere, but acting under administrative instruction 50.5.2, Moris Burge, who is Acting Project Director during the absence of Mr. Mills, has issued a project memorandum which is enclosed herein, (Exhibit A), designating the method of securing domestic and personal service through the Community and Business Enterprises, and I have prepared a form of application and a service contract for use by Community Enterprises. Copies of the application and contract are also enclosed herein, (Exhibits B and C).

I do not know how the arrangement for domestic and personal services will work out, but, personally, I am not too enthusiastic over the idea of having such a large proportion of this money go to Community Enterprises. I dislike to take issue with those who are much better qualified to determine this matter, and I realize that there are many things to take into consideration, but I still have a very strong feeling that if the evacuees could be allowed a portion of the amount over their monthly salary --this extra amount to be placed in a trust fund to be held until evacuation and to be limited to an amount which would be reasonable for relocation purposes--it would give them much more heart to take on some of these disagreeable duties and would make many of them more energetic in performing their work and, at the same time, might save the government a large amount of money in aiding them to evacuate either during the period of the war or when the final time for removal from the centers is at hand.

I have a feeling that a policy which precludes a possibility of laying up a fund for an assured future need can have only a very bad mental effect upon those to whom it applies.

Mr. Philip M. Glick-3-4/29/44

(3) CAMOUFLAGE NET TRUST.

The manner of the dissolution of the camouflage net trust is proceeding somewhat slowly, owing to the fact that there are a number of matters to be worked out, among which is the matter of a complete audit. I have taken the matter up with the Project Director, and the matter is receiving attention and will be worked out as soon as it is possible.

(4) COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES TRUST.

The matter of the Community Activities Trust is being held in abeyance until there is opportunity to hear from you in answer to my recent letter regarding this matter.

(5) BUDGET.

I am now working on the matter of our present Project Attorney's budget for the first quarter of 1945 fiscal year and will have that completed by the first of the week.

(6) INDEX.

I have decided to install an index to cover your answers to the project attorneys' letters and reports. I believe I have a plan worked out which will take very little time but which will help considerably in quickly locating matters touched upon in your opinions and letters and in reports. I believe I will find this quite helpful as an aid to my non-photographic memory.

(7) RELOCATION.

There has been somewhat of a dropping off of relocation recently, but it seems to be picking up again at the present time. Leave clearance hearings are continuing, and I have been somewhat busy on this phase of work.

(8) MRS. BREWER.

In Lech's letter of April 21, I see that Mrs. Brewer is going to Tule Lake to aid for a while in the office in that center. How does Lech get such a "break?"

Mr. Philip M. Glick-4-4/29/44

At this point, I am making a suggestion that if Mrs. Brewer could drop in some of the centers on her way back (I am thinking particularly of Poston) her experience and efficiency in office management and filing could be utilized to our very great advantage, even if she could only spend a day or two here. I know this will be a hardship on you, but I am never bothered about hardships--on the other fellow.

(9) MAMIE YOSHIDA.

In getting further into the Mamie Yoshida case, we discovered that she had nearly \$2,000 on deposit in a San Francisco bank. This upsets our former plan of closing the matter without the appointment of an administrator, and we are proceeding now to make arrangements for an administrator and an attorney in the case and in having administration in the regular channels.

(10) MISCELLANEOUS.

At this point, I want to digress from the regular report. I believe that the spirit and attitudes in the various centers may be of as much importance as specific events, and after being in the Colorado River Relocation Center for over two months, I can say that I have never seen a finer spirit of friendly cooperation than I have found here. This applies both as between different departments and internally as to the office of the project attorney. This spirit eases immensely the work and worry in any position.

I found all of the employees in the project attorney's office efficient, cooperative and energetic in their work. Ted certainly built up a fine organization and developed attitudes that have worked for pleasant and efficient cooperation in the office. He is a swell fellow to have as predecessor on a job.

(11) DISHONEST MAN.

I wonder what Jim Terry meant when he stated that Edgar had become an honest man merely by buying Jim a big dinner. I also wonder if, by implication, I can now

Mr. Philip M. Glick-5-4/29/44

be classed as a dishonest man because of the fact that I was a very happy participant in Edgar's big dinner.

I hope you and the project attorneys will pardon me for inflicting this book-length report on you. In justification, I feel that I have earned a little space credit from some of my former brief reports. I hope I am not in the "red" by this time. When--and if--you and Jim, and probably the other project attorneys as well, arrive at this point in my narrative, I imagine that there will be a long line of "my, my, my" 's. (I am sure I just heard a sigh of relief from my secretary.)

Sincerely yours,

Scott Rowley
Project Attorney

SR/mm

cc: All project attorneys
Bernhard
Mills
French
Haas

P. S. My estimate of the length of my report reminds me of the experience of a young attorney friend of mine in his first political speech. He was informed that he was to be limited strictly to one half hour. He warmed up to his subject and the time rolled on. He knew that he had talked much beyond his allotted time, but he talked and perspired, and perspired and talked, because he couldn't find a place to stop. Finally, in desperation, he just quit abruptly and sat down.

He looked at his watch and found that he had talked for exactly three and one half minutes.

Mr. Philip M. Glick

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April 22, 1944

as in many cases it has seemed that the defense has not been adequate to bring out the true facts of the case, and it is felt that the defendant should have some representation.

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Mr. Philip M. Glick

3

April 22, 1944

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Sincerely yours,

Scott Rowley
Project Attorney

SR mm

cc: All Project Attorneys
Bernhard
Mills
French
Haas

Bernhardt

30.100

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Office of the Solicitor
WASHINGTON

May 4, 1944

AIRMAIL

Mr. Scott Rowley
Project Attorney
Colorado River Relocation Center
Poston, Arizona

Dear Scott:

This will reply to your reports, dated April 22 and April 29, 1944. I have very few comments with respect to them, but they indicate that your work is progressing very satisfactorily.

I think your suggestion that a public defender be appointed to assist in the presentation of internal security cases to the Judicial Commission is an excellent one. I am sure that a public defender will contribute much to the effective handling of cases heard by the Commission. I would appreciate your keeping me informed of all developments in this connection.

I am sending to Leland Barrows a copy of the last three paragraphs of item 2 of your April 29 report, with respect to the new arrangement for domestic services for the appointed personnel. I feel sure that your suggestion that the evacuees employed in performing domestic services be permitted to retain in a special account their earnings in excess of the standard WRA wage has some merits. However, such an arrangement would be likely to discourage relocation, since it would make it possible for an evacuee to earn almost as much at a relocation center as on the outside. His net earnings might be even more than they would be on the outside. Also, it would present a rather difficult administrative problem in that a double wage standard would be established. For those who are not satisfied with the WRA wage, relocation is, of course, the answer.

I have only one question about the young attorney friend of yours who could crowd a thirty-minute speech in three and one-half minutes: Was he elected?

Sincerely,

/sgd/

Philip M. Glick
Solicitor



cc - all Project Attorneys
Mr. Bernhard

57 018

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Office of the Solicitor
WASHINGTON

May 4, 1944

AIRMAIL

Mr. Scott Rowley
Project Attorney
Colorado River Relocation Center
Preston, Arizona

Dear Scott:

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Sincerely,

\sgd/

Philip M. Gluck
Solicitor

cc - Mr. Bernhard
Project Attorneys

