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October 13, 1942

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Edwin F. Ferguson,
Regional Attorney

FROM: T. H. Haas

SUBJECT: Summary of Work of Law Division at Poston
Between June 22 - October 10, 1942.*

Mr. Glick and you have asked me to write a short generalized report of important legal and administrative problems at the Colorado River War Relocation Project, Poston, Arizona, where I have been on indefinite detail from the Washington - now Chicago - headquarters of the Office of Indian Affairs since June 22, 1942.

The attached extemporaneous talks to two staff meetings and the attached enclosures, the one prepared for the County Fair, the other two for cooperative and Issei elections, supplement the previously submitted letters and memoranda written mainly during one week. I regret that shortages of paper and typewriters, time and space, have made it necessary for the preponderant part of my work to be oral.

Perhaps I may be able to submit a statistical summary of the work of the Law Department for a month or two. If the recent legal report from Manzanar is any criterion, our work has been many times that of other centers.

Administrative Work

Believing that poor administrative decisions sometimes lead to difficult and excessive legal problems, I have, when asked, assisted administrators in the solution of their problems. The memorandum to Miss Findley, Chief of the Branch of Community Services, regarding the distribution of space, gave an idea of some of my work with one

*A large part of this report was hastily and sketchily written on October 12, 1942, from 4 a.m. to 5:15 a.m. at Oakland, California, in car No. 234, Dean Lake, of Santa Fe Ry. At 5:15 a.m. I attended to other things, including other work, breakfast and travel from Oakland to San Francisco, walk from the Santa Fe Station to the Whitcomb Hotel. The major part of the report was completed from 7 to 8:15 a.m. while at the Information Desk of the WRA waiting the arrival of certain WRA officials. Before submission, it was mailed to Mr. Head with request that he indicate as soon as possible any changes desired. Some additional sections were added pending receipt of word from him. At the present time (Thursday, Oct. 22) no reply has been received. Since I am leaving San Francisco to-morrow, I am having the report typed at the request of Mr. Ferguson.

of the branches. Indications of my other administrative work may be gathered from a few other facts: During Mr. James' absence, I have been Acting Press Officer. The Head of the Community ~~Services~~ Division, Mr. Fister, gave temporary quarters and a loan of some furniture to my legal aides in Unit 1, and also offered me space. At his request, I shared time with him at a staff meeting devoted to community enterprises. Miss Findley requested Mr. Gelvin, Associate Project Director in charge of space, to have my office next to hers, and her branch and the Law Division now have a common reception room. The Head of the Employment Division, Mr. Kennedy, has consulted with the Law Department and worked from the outset in close cooperation with it. My "threat" made in desperation, to render no written legal opinions to another important Division, but merely oral ones, unless one of their typewriters was assigned to the Law Department, resulted in an immediate assignment of the typewriter. I believe that I was the only official outside of the three top administrative officials, invited to the first Block Managers' blowout. I believe that my relationship to the Bureau of Sociological Research has been close although the Law Division has not divulged facts learned from the evacuees in the course of giving legal aid. I have been appointed to several committees, including the County Fair Committee and Adult Education Committee. Multitudinous other examples could be cited.

Community Evacuee Government

I am the advisor of the Community Evacuee Government, including the three Community Councils and two Judicial Commissions. I am also Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Permanent Evacuee Government. At my request, on October 10th, Mr. Head appointed four other officials to this Committee, since I believed that my induction into the Army was imminent.

Unlike the policy adopted in some other projects, I have believed in leaving much more responsibility to the leaders among the residents in the initial formulation of the form of government or other basic recommendations. I believe that too often the suggestions of officials at the outset will have too marked an influence on the thinking of intelligent residents.

I have had wide experience in organizational work among minorities in the Indian Service and elsewhere and in the political affairs and governmental affairs, on the inside and outside, as well as my specialized study in college and law school and through a great deal of reading in the field of government, but I favor democracy to such a degree that I believe in securing the views of the governed. I have always been willing to express my own views, when asked, but I have encouraged the residents not to seek my opinion until they have thought out the problem themselves. The educational value of this method is obvious.

A brief description of the history of the Community Council, prepared at my suggestion, is contained in the attached yellow pamphlet. This description, as well as a chart of the Washington Office and a chart of the project, has been circulated among the teachers. I suggested their preparation as an educational feature of the County Fair.

The prestige of the Councils has been increasing rapidly although the oldest Community Council, Unit 1, lost six out of its 36 members who went to the beet fields. Another councilman resigned because the Bureau of Sociological Research has held political activity was incompatible with research. The Council has quickly replaced in special elections these vacancies. The Judicial Commissions have also successfully solved this problem.

The Block Manager Supervisor for each of the Communities, and their Assistants, the Block Managers and their staffs, frequently consult the Law Division about their problems. Especially at the beginning, the Block Managers formed a useful liaison between the staff and the residents. They are still helpful although, in my opinion, their staffs are too large in the light of the labor shortage.

Some officials mistakingly considered this system as unique in its essential features. While having some unusual aspects, a similar plan has been frequently utilized in modern and ancient colonial administration by monarchic, democratic and fascistic nations alike.

A few officials do not seem to understand the difference between paternalism and self-government. Others argue that the residents have not had sufficient experience to govern themselves in internal matters. I believe that although some education remains to be done along these lines, self-government will flourish in Poston.

Legal Aid Re WRA

I have been interested to learn recently that many problems concerning which I was consulted several months ago and gave opinions, were also solved by the Regional Attorney at the request of Regional or other Project officials. Our views seem to be in substantial accord.

Indian Law Problems

In addition to Indian Law problems arising on the Project, I have dealt with several special Indian Law problems during short trips to the Navajo and Papago Reservations. In both cases, I also did W.R.A. work en route and in the field.

Questions of interpretations of W.R.A. and Indian Service policies before and after their formulations and other questions involving Federal, State and Indian laws were numerous. In my opinion the dual administration adds an additional complexity and at the same time, an added source of administrative strength.

Legal Aid to Caucasian Staff

Since they are isolated and several emergencies requiring immediate legal attention have disturbed and affected the members of the Administrative Staff, I have frequently ^{for the last year} called on for legal advice. ^{the amount of personnel sought} For example, I have acted as ^{in a few cases} legal advisor for three members injured in the Santa Fe Railway accident late in June; have drafted several legal papers, including a will and two powers-of-attorney; have rendered a great deal of advice on many subjects including selective service, Federal rental control law, landlord-tenant laws, income taxes, automobile registration, insurance, ^{credit} etc. I have charged no fees for any service and have declined to accept a part of what would probably be a large forwarding fee in a negligence case taken on a contingent basis.

Legal Aid to Residents

Poston's first lawyer arrived in the middle of May. When I arrived toward the end of June he and another lawyer, together with two stenographers and a few clerks, were working on a constitution for self-government. Believing that, from the outset all available labor could be usefully and quickly employed in this war emergency, I declined to follow the policy of employing as many residents as possible for their education and reduced the legal staff to three besides myself - two lawyers and one stenographer. I saw, however, that other suitable work was procured for those dropped.

According to Mr. Evans, Assistant Project Director who worked during part of May in the apartment first occupied by the Law Division, there was very little work at the beginning. Yet I was swamped with legal work soon after my arrival. Several years ago, during the depression, I delivered a radio address over WNYC stressing the fact that legal and medical needs were often denied the poor and the middle class because of lack of money and ignorance. I was therefore not surprised when, after the people were informed by a notice in the Press Bulletin, the only Community paper, or through Block Managers, of the Law Department, that the two lawyers and myself were overwhelmed with legal aid work. Hence in view of the great amount of legal and other community service activities which the lawyers are doing in the Community, I was pleased when they decided not to run for the Council.

A few weeks ago three other lawyers came to Poston. They, too, are very active in evacuee affairs; one is Chairman of the Council in Unit 2, and is active in many other committees, - another is a member of the Council in Unit 1 and two of the three are members of the Organization Committee on Community Evacuee Government. The other, a National President of the J.A.C.L., declined nomination for the Council but has served in many capacities; for example, he is Chairman of the County Fair Committee and an active member of the Organization Committee on Community Evacuee Government.

We declined to serve as judicial commissioners - posts offered to us prior to the issuance of the Administrative Instructions relating to Law and Order. I have disbarred myself from appearing before the judicial commissions because of the fear that my position would create undue influence, but any resident may procure the services of any other lawyer of his own choice - in serious cases, two lawyers. Only in the more important criminal cases is a lawyer selected as prosecutor. Modern principles of penology and criminology are applied, including special treatment for juveniles, study of the background of the criminal, and the causes and prevention of crime, medical examination of the accused in certain types of cases, etc. The lawyers have also given advice, when asked, to the lay commissioners and the police department.

Before the W.R.A. issued its Bulletin on Permanent Evacuee Government, a judicial commission had been established and was functioning in Unit No. 1. A description of the work of this first judicial commission written by the clerk of the court is contained in the last page of the Pacific Citizen of September 25, 1942. Some of the forms worked out at Poston will be submitted subsequently.

Although no space in the original draft of plan was allotted for a legal aid clinic and there were no lawyers residing in Unit No. 3, there has been the usual avalanche of legal work there by 'phone and by visits to No. 1. Several of the leading residents of No. 3 have tried to induce one of the lawyers residing in Unit No. 2 to move there. We have established regular office hours three times a week for legal aid work in No. 5. One lawyer in Poston No. 2 Law Division goes there twice a week stopping on my way at Poston 2 legal aid. I also visit Poston 2 and 3 on special problems of law and administration, usually several times a week. We are anxious to give to these communities the same service as is given to Poston 1 where the main administrative offices have been placed.

PERSONNEL.

I have established the policy of having only lawyers and

stenographers work in the law division. One exception was made--a law clerk was employed in Unit 2 who was formerly a law clerk for one of the lawyers.

One reason why I declined to increase the staff by law students, insurance counsellors and accountants, is because of a lack of supplies, space and typewriters. Even though our Division is now better off than it was, we are still short of proper facilities and supplies. We have, however, permitted one lay person to render advice - an insurance counsellor for Unit No. 3, who visits the Legal Aid clinics at a specified time each week to give advice in relation to insurance. He has had wide insurance experience. The second day he was on the project, I refused his application to be a member of the Law Division on the ground that although we had several insurance problems, they were not sufficient to warrant the employment of a specialist, and on the further ground that the question was academic because we lacked room and facilities.

An accountant might be helpful around February and March in order to assist the evacuees in making up their income taxes. We, however, may suffer from a shortage of accountants, especially if four cooperatives are established in Poston. However, my offer to loan a lawyer with his consent for a month or two to another center was made despite the realization that each of the attorneys in Poston are very busy. I felt, however, that another project might be aided by learning techniques and forms developed at Poston and a change in air and environment might prove beneficial to the attorney. One of the attorneys who had been in Poston since May has never been outside of the project. Another one, the first lawyer to arrive in Poston, was only off the project grounds once when I induced two members of the Educational Staff to take him and his wife on their first wedding anniversary and another attorney and his wife on a picnic in the private car of the educators. One attorney, fortunately, has only been in the project for a few weeks since he came late and returned to Seattle as a government witness in a case. He was due back in Poston shortly after I left.

Staff Meetings of the Law Department.

Although from the outset I initiated the practice of holding staff meetings of the attorneys, we have not met as frequently as desired because of the pressure of work. Owing to the shortage of typewriters, minutes have been taken at only two or three of the meetings. However, although I have had experience in making decisions under adverse conditions, I often consult my staff on major policy decisions since I believe in the educational value of staff meetings and favor the policy of democratic action rather than

dictatorship from above.

Fees

I believe that there has never been a single fee charged by any of the evacuee attorneys for work done on the project. I have had the pleasure, at times, of seeing our evacuee attorneys serving former clients at Poston without charge. I shall cite one example. One day when I was scheduled for my regular weekly visit to the Law Division Unit of Poston 3, there was much noise in Division 1 because of the remodeling of the offices. Since it was difficult to work under these conditions, I asked Mr. Tamura, who, I am informed, was the only Japanese lawyer in Orange County, whether he wished to accompany me. He acquiesced.

We found about ten people waiting for me. The third client came from Orange County. I asked her whether she had had any lawyer there. She told me Mr. Tamura was her lawyer and she had a high regard for him. I told her that if she desired, Mr. Tamura would be her legal advisor here and in that way some of the other residents who were waiting for me would be able to be served sooner. This was done and I witnessed their happy meeting.

Government employment for evacuee attorneys.

I have been very much concerned with the future of some of these lawyers. Perhaps one, and possibly two of them who have been practicing quite a long time, even though the evacuees are scattered throughout various parts of the United States at the end of the war, may be able to make a living from private practice. However, take the case of one of the other attorneys mentioned previously. For about five years, he has been building up a practice in Orange County. He married a little over a year ago.

With the scattering of his clientele, he will be faced with a difficult task after the war. He knows Japanese, is loyal to the United States, and is possessed of a fine social viewpoint. In my opinion, the government of the United States could use his talents in a department or commission in the United States or in aiding the government of a conquered area in the Far East.

I have been anxious to have the abilities of these lawyers recognized by other administrators and to establish a record of their achievements. For this reason, I have recently adopted the technique of having written opinions written and signed by the evacuee lawyers and approved by me. I also started to secure information concerning their education and experience. I hope that Mr. Glick's request concerning the filling out of the application for the Board of

Legal Examiners might possibly have implications beside the laudable one of securing the information. I had already secured some of this data, but hope that with the present need for good lawyers, something can and will be done to aid the evacuee attorneys.

Many residents desire the personal attention of the attorney on both legal and administrative matters. I have always been willing to render this aid, although it has often been at considerable personal sacrifice of time and energy. Despite the volume of work, a prompt solution of problems is my objective. However, I have adhered to the policy in the last two weeks, since the Law Division in Unit 1 finally attained space, of encouraging the taking of more responsibility in legal aid work by my able aides. At the outset, they were loathe to make final decisions in important legal problems. While they are still free to consult me, they are gradually assuming more responsibility. This step was necessitated by what I thought was very imminent induction into the Army and the probability of my working in Gila. Even before these factors appeared, I had encouraged independent thinking, even if at variance with views I might express. We have, however, all worked very well together. I know of not a single angry remark passed by any member of the Law Department to any other member. An exemplary spirit of public service and humanity pervades. It demonstrates the true calibre of the evacuee lawyers and stenographers. All the lawyers and their secretaries have furnished loyal and efficient service and the project and I have been compelled to prohibit night work by my secretary.

Attorney-Client Relations.

We have kept confidential facts learned in the course of giving legal advice to residents. An exception exists in cases where medical service was necessary such as in cases involving an insane or mentally deranged person. The request of the Bureau of Sociological Research for duplicates of our files regarding law was declined by me on the basis of the lawyer-client relationship.

I am well aware that the usual lawyer-client relationship does not exist in the relocation projects. However, unless and until I receive instructions to the contrary, I intend to continue to keep confidential this information. The Bureau of Sociological Research has assured me that all of their data as marked so by the agency would be kept confidential by it. If the Solicitor or Regional Attorney believes that a different policy should be adopted by me, I will gladly accede to their wishes. For the present, I shall merely show them the files on certain administrative matters which are not within the purview of legal aid.

Law Books.

In July we secured a loan from the State of Arizona of the Code of Arizona for 1939. Previously, I requested the purchase of the U.S. Code (Unannotated) 1941 Edition, the Pacific Report, second series, the reporter's Advance Sheets, and the Arizona Code of Laws. We received the Arizona Code and the Federal Code about a month ago. One of the evacuee attorneys has allowed us to use his copy of the California Code of 1939. I also arranged with the head of the State Library at the time of my initial visit to Phoenix that we could receive law books by paying the postage from him, but I have not availed myself of this privilege yet. Our problems of books have become particularly acute because the nearest libraries are Yuma and Phoenix, long distances away.

Notary Public Services to Evacuees and Administrators.

An employee of the Personnel Division is a notary public of Arizona but her chief has felt that too much of her time was being spent on this work. Furthermore, she went away on leave several times and we never received notice of such an official leave in advance. Finally, the three communities separated by several miles, with difficulties of communication and transportation, added to our problem.

For this reason, I took steps to have one of the evacuee attorneys, Mr. K. Tamura, appointed a notary public by the State of Arizona. This appointment apparently had to be ratified by the county board of supervisors of Yuma and a bond had to be secured. The money for the premiums and other expenses was advanced by the lawyers themselves, and will be repaid by fees on personal papers; then all notarial work will be free. The community council of Unit 2 has loaned to the Law Division, at the request of the chairman, \$17.50, in order to pay the expenses for the appointment of another notary. This appointment is in process. As soon as we have found a suitable person in community number 3 who seems likely to stay in the community, we intend to take steps to have a notary appointed in this community of 3. At the present time, notary work is channeled through Law Division Unit 1, although Law Division Unit 2 aids residents of 2 and 3 in the filling out of papers.

Techniques of the Lawyer in Poston

The peculiar conditions in Poston have been given great consideration. We realize, for example, that if it were not for evacuation certain crimes and certain social attitudes might not have occurred. We also realize that certain crimes increase during war. For example, one law and order problem involving several people was brought to a head by

an assault and battery by a person who had an unblemished record before this incident. Several divorce cases, one involving a married couple with two children, one a boy of 17, another a boy of 19, who had been living together for twenty-three years, seemed to us to have been precipitated by the evacuation.

We have adopted an informal technique of dealing with these and many other problems. Even after the Social Welfare Department threw in the sponge on some of the family relations cases, we have persisted in attempting to bring together several of these families. I was, therefore, interested to note in item number 6 of the memorandum for Regional Attorneys and Project Attorneys by Mr. Glick, supplementing Administrative Instruction No. 52, on legal services for evacuees in relocation centers, a statement that the informal procedures of a welfare worker were more appropriate for the solution of controversies than the more formal procedures of litigation. We in the Law Department of Poston 1 agree and have frequently adopted such informal procedures both in relation to pending law and order cases and in connection with questions before litigation was begun.

Law and Order.

Law and order originally was under the Branch of Community Services. However, the Chief Internal Security Officer did not arrive on the project until a couple of weeks ago. Consequently, I secured and turned over to the Police Department helpful information used by several large cities in their police work. Shortly after the WRA issued a circular regarding law and order, the responsibility for law and order was placed by Mr. Head on each of the three unit administrators. Some of the administrative law and order problems, from both their legal and administrative aspects, have been placed on the shoulders of the attorney.

In several cases, I did detective work by correspondence and personal interviews, etc. and was placed, without my knowledge or consent, on a project investigatory bureau. It is interesting to note that both the administrator of Unit 2 and the project press officer regretted my expected loss to the Army because of this work, among other reasons.

Adult Education - Courses on Law and Government

Several residents, mainly young men who have graduated from college - in a few cases from junior college and high school - have expressed great interest in taking a course or courses on law and government. A few aspire to become lawyers; others seek government service, and others seek an understanding of international relations, state or federal

government, or some of the law or government courses ordinarily given in a graduate school of political science or a law school. I have the names of several of these people and am informed that some 30 others in Unit 2 expressed an interest in taking these adult education courses. If there is sufficient interest shown, I would be willing to give some of the lectures or be a leader of some of the seminars and would ask some of the members of the Legal Department to assist at other times. I would also agree to help in the mapping out of a course.

In a memorandum to the head of the community activities, Dr. John Powell, I sketched the general plan. In addition to these courses, he has asked me to be a leader of one of the great book seminars. I tentatively agreed but declined after learning of the proposed plan in regard to Gila. I agreed to be a leader of the portion devoted to constitutional law. I intend to call a meeting of all who have expressed interest in taking an adult education course in law or government and, if the interest is as great as I think, possibly arranging for the following courses: (1) on commercial law; (2) on law and social problems, and (3) government and international relations. The last two would be on a graduate level.

The courses would be given about twice a week and would probably run for an hour or an hour and a half a session. Another possible course which I have suggested is one on community government. Leaders of the community such as the heads of important committees of the community councils, the supervisors of the block managers, the chiefs of employment sections of the three committees, and the occupants of key supervisory positions among the evacuees, would give lectures which might be followed by questions and discussions.

Education concerning the Law Department and Community Government.

The attorney has attempted on several occasions to educate the staff on the need for legal services in a community of this sort. For example, two weeks ago on Sunday, October 4, I delivered an impromptu talk before the teachers on this subject. The Law Division suggested and helped in the drafting of a history of the Community Councils and functional charts of the Washington Office and the project, and their relationships.

I think that the Solicitor's Office has also had a comparable educational campaign on a larger scale. I have been criticized by one official for discussing the Law Department at Poston at the staff meeting from the angle: Why do we need a lawyer in Poston? He said everybody realized the necessity

for a lawyer in Poston and the fine work which I had done. I believe that the talk was very necessary and desirable, and that some more education work along these lines still remains to be done. I have also spent much time discussing with members of the staff and residents problems of community government.

Relations with county, state and federal officials.

In July believing that it was important to contact state, federal, and county officials, William Brophy, who was visiting Poston at the time and who is a practicing attorney in Albuquerque, New Mexico and special attorney for the Pueblo Indians, and I made a day and a half trip to Phoenix, capitol of Arizona, and Yuma, the county seat of Yuma County, where Poston is located. Another purpose of this trip was to see Mr. Mathiesen, Chief of the Branch of Industry and Agriculture at Poston, who had been seriously injured while on an official trip and who desired to see me.

At Phoenix we interviewed two attorneys, the Governor, the U.S. Attorney, the Probate attorney, Department of Interior, the Head of the Legislative Reference Division and State Library, and others. We intended to meet the Attorney General of the state and several judges, but neither the Attorney General nor the Federal Judges were in their offices when we phoned and we had to hurry on. In Yuma we met the county attorney, county sheriff, and judge of the Superior Court.

Subsequently, at the request of Mr. Head, I went to Phoenix about several other matters. During my thirty-hour stay in Phoenix, I contacted two assistant U.S. Attorneys, the field representative of the Office of War Information, the head of the Old Age Annuity Section of the Federal Social Security Board at Phoenix, several attorneys, the Acting Head or Special Agent of the F.B.I. at Phoenix, and other officials. This trip also included taking care of certain non-legal matters which brought me in contact with several businessmen.

At the request of Dr. Embree, Senior Archivist of W.R.A. reports, I wrote a letter describing my discussion with the field representative of the War Information Service.

My relations with the county officials are very cordial. For the reasons stated, they have a sympathetic understanding of the problems of the evacuees.

On my way to what I thought would be my induction into the Army, I again visited these officials and State Senator Baker in Yuma, where I reported to the draft board. I also left an invitation with the three members of the county board of

supervisors of Yuma County to visit the county fair the last day, Sunday, October 18. At least one of the county board, the county sheriff, and the county attorney and their wives indicated that they expected to come to the fair on that day. The county sheriff and county attorney previously visited Poston.

Public Relations

Some believe that the outside world should forget, for the time being and perhaps for the duration, the residents of the relocation centers. I dissent from this view.

The public does not forget. Many regard the evacuees as their enemies; others regard them merely as possible sources for labor supply, and the third regard them as members of a minority group who have been placed in a unique and rather deplorable position. As a member of the last category, I want to point out that this does not preclude me from desiring to have the abilities of the evacuees utilized in this war crisis.

There is no doubt that in many parts of the country including Arizona, there is a great deal of misapprehension regarding the conditions in the relocation centers.

By not giving to the outside world a clear picture of actual conditions and a more lucid understanding of some of the facts underlying the status of these people, we merely give rise to a great deal of misapprehension, misinformation, and false rumors. I know that it will be impossible to convince many people, whose minds have been distorted through ignorance or prejudice, of the true nature of most of the evacuees. However, it seems to me, that slowly, though at times subtly, a more enlightened public opinion should be created. For example, the belief that the evacuees are living in luxury, receiving high wages, not having any rationing of meat or sugar, receiving everything without giving anything in return, is held, I believe, by many residents of Arizona and elsewhere. I refer to my letter to Dr. Embree to substantiate this view.

Furthermore, I find that many of us are not sufficiently informed about the evacuees, their former condition, their present status, etc. False rumors circulate among the Caucasians, as well as the Mongolians, in the relocation centers. Perhaps also sometimes in the Regional and even Washington Offices. In the San Francisco Regional Office, I heard a high official state twice that the living quarters of most of the evacuees are better than those they occupied before evacuation. While I am not well informed on this

point, I believe this statement is in error. I believe this statement is in error. I also heard other employees make statements which were obviously untrue.

An early job of a public relations campaign might be to help educate ourselves.

Dr. Hanna, Mr. Gibson, and other educators, state that each of the officials of a project are teachers. The community and the school are to be integrated. Does not this same view apply also to us in our contacts with the outside officials of other agencies and with other people? Does not our meetings on official business or occasionally socially with key public and private officials afford us an opportunity to convey a truer picture of the fundamental bases for W.R.A. policies and project conditions? I have considered it my duty to perform this job knowing that some of the key men with whom I talk may influence many others. want

Furthermore, many interested persons and groups are yearning for more information. Should not they be given it? Should not they, in this way, be able to help spread the truth slowly and inexorably? Perhaps a more informed public will be prepared for the formulation of an intelligent peace and better international relations. This program also would include education on an age-old question. Racial supremacy, whether by Caucasians or otherwise, has never been proven. As one who refused to continue a radio series a few years ago because the station would not allow me to deliver the sixteenth talk in my series - a denunciation of racial prejudices in New York City in relation to the Negroes (cited in Civil Liberties Union's monograph on radio censorship) - I know this portion of the public relation program is long, and in some respects, especially difficult in times of war. However, much can be done. The President of the United States has indicated his belief that discrimination based on color, race and creed, should be ended and that the larger aspects of international relations and the world of the future are integrated with this subject. Democracy and racial prejudice are incompatible.

With Yuma County officials as a base, public relations in Arizona in the vicinity of Poston may begin to be improved. Furthermore, in the event that the Parker cotton picking deal works out well, we believe that a start will be made in relation to improving public opinion in Parker and vicinity. I am well aware that a great deal of misunderstanding and antagonism exists in the State of Arizona in connection with the whole evacuation program and with the residents of the relocation centers. However, I believe much can be done to improve this situation.

Relations with Other Project Officials.

I believe that my relations with other officials on the project have been friendly save in connection with three problems: (1) the necessity for additional space for the Law Division; (2) disagreement when asked about the policy concerning quick conversion of people to cooperatives against what I thought was their will, and (3) criticism of the paternalistic attitude toward some of the officials in relation to the evacuees.

At the present writing all but two of these problems have been settled satisfactorily to me. I know, of course, that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance. I believe--although this should be verified independently since I am not in a position to be objective on this point--that my relations with almost all of the members of the staff have been good.

The discussion of paternalism versus self-government and the discussion of cooperatives also involves the question of excessive regionalism as represented by three separate communities versus the whole community of Poston. This is a problem peculiar to Poston and Gila with its two communities. Furthermore, some of the officials have been favorable towards a great deal of regionalism. I deplore this viewpoint as not being sufficiently aware of the administrative problems involved. I earnestly hope that Poston will be united in the solution of major policies. The residents, I believe, will favor this plan. Examples: The council, save for problems peculiar to the three units, should be one body for all of Poston. The representatives of the communities could meet together on peculiarly local problems just as the Congressmen from certain regions like the Pacific Coast sometimes meet for common action. The police department, which when I left Poston a week ago was not sufficiently integrated, although the Chief of Internal Security told me he was working on this problem, should be organized as a cohesive force, trained to work together on certain common problems like traffic. Finally, consideration should be given to whether the proposal for four separate cooperatives, one for each unit, and an overall purchasing cooperative, might better be solved with one cooperative having separate departments. I express no view on this problem since I see many arguments pro and con. An overall government like an over-all business or police department does not preclude local autonomy on purely local problems.

In several non-legal matters, the attorney has taken a part not entirely inconspicuous. For example, he has urged the need for staff meetings, greater coordination of work, the clarification of misunderstandings in regard to certain

problems like cooperatives, giving of more information to the residents, more self-government, etc. and has opposed discrimination against the Japanese in the administrative mess. While I have criticized vigorously these and certain other policies at staff meetings, I believe that on the whole the project is being well administered and that most of the officials are unusually capable and conscientious.

While at the request of Ward Shepard, acting I thought on behalf of the staff, I agreed to act as secretary of staff meetings, the associate project director's secretary has taken the minutes of these meetings.

A discussion of cooperatives prepared by me is omitted from this report because of my desire not to have one official who was shown this paragraph and who objected to its inclusion lose any sleep because of it.

Relations between Projects.

Save for ten minutes at Gila with Mr. Head, I have never been at any relocation center except the Colorado River War Relocation Project. However, the more I have learned about other projects in the Regional Office, the more I realized that all share many similar problems. It is true that some also have many unique problems of their own. An example of a common problem is the feeling on the part of the residents or at least a large number of the residents that their cash advances are inadequate and that the future of themselves and their children is doubtful.

Poston, in my opinion, has often marked time while waiting for WRA to formulate certain basic policies. I am pleased to note that much that has been done at Poston in regard to community government has influenced other projects. For example, the community evacuee government circular contains the forms which I had given to Dr. Kneier and Dr. Kimball. Certain techniques such as having members of the organization committee or of the community council fill out forms showing preferences for committees and data on experience and education of the members and utilizing non-members and isseis on committees and commissions were developed early at Poston, and I am informed by Dr. Kimball that these methods have been very helpful at other projects. If one of Poston's lawyers is loaned to another project for a month, I will be interested to note whether some of the ideas formulated by the Poston Law Department will be diffused to the other projects. I know that by correspondence to officials and residents, Poston has also had a marked effect in other matters.

Undoubtedly, the letters of residents of other projects to the lawyers at Poston for legal aid or for copies of our constitution, by-laws, or descriptions of our community government or other organizations, police department or judicial commission, etc. have affected other projects. An interesting example of this type of influence and diffusion of cultural pattern occurred a few days before I left for San Francisco. The Chief of Police of Granada wrote to the Chief of Police of Poston, Unit 1, requesting information concerning the Police Department and the Judicial Commission.

I hope, too, that we at Poston might, in the future, be able to learn from some of the other projects. Until comparatively recently because of my anomalous position, I had little to do with either the Regional or Washington Offices. Since my status is now being clarified, I look forward to working with the Regional Attorney and his staff. The isolation that has existed between one administrative phase of the Poston work and the Regional Office, except insofar as we have rendered assistance to the Regional Office and the Washington Office, has been due to circumstances over which I have had little or no control. However, without reflecting on Dr. Kimball's ability, which I regard highly, I think it has worked out for the best. When Dr. Kimball visited Poston for a few days, I asked him to dictate any suggestions he might have regarding the Community Council which was about to convene for the first time and the initial meeting of which he attended. For this work, I offered him the use of my stenographer at any time and reminded him several times of this offer. At the conclusion of his stay, he dictated nothing, feeling perhaps that he was not sufficiently acquainted with conditions in Poston. I believe that the Regional Office should be granted its request to receive information concerning the community organization of Poston for, I believe, that the Regional Office will benefit by such information. However, although Poston does not need information about other projects, if it is to continue to take the trouble to pass on forms and ideas to the Regional and Washington Offices, it should receive as a matter of courtesy and good administrative practice similar information about other projects. The solution of this problem is an administrative problem outside of my purview.

Attitude towards minority races.

It is essential, it seems to me, that any project attorney or any other official adopt the right attitude towards this and any other minority race. Members of minority races are quick to learn those who regard them with a superior attitude and those who will work with them. Each of the lawyers of Poston have certain qualifications which I do

not possess. For example, they all know Japanese, and they have all lived and worked with Japanese people for years.

A member of a minority race which has been subjected to discrimination (and almost all have been) responds readily to sympathetic understanding.

While I am well aware of the difficulty of persuading Caucasians to work on projects where the quarters are inadequate, I think that it is far more desirable to have the winnowing of those who place stress on comfort, especially in this period when project staffs should be reduced in accordance with WRA policies. Furthermore, members of the administrative staff who find themselves prejudiced against the residents and are unable through education to overcome their feelings, should find a more useful place for their talents.

T. H. HAAS

RJ M
by

Colorado River War Relocation Project
Poston, Arizona

December 7, 1942

AIRMAIL

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

Dear Phil:

This report covers a period beginning November 24 and ending December 6. I note from your confidential memorandum of November 25 for all project attorneys relating to administrative reorganization of the War Relocation Authority, which was received today, that beginning with the week of December 1 all project attorneys should submit their weekly reports to you in Washington. Additional recipients of reports are also listed.

During this period I attended innumerable meetings of committees of the evacuees, which have been functioning to help solve some of the difficulties arising out of the recent incident. Since the Temporary Community Council of Unit 1 resigned, the normal and legal medium for the expression of the opinion of the evacuees until the formation of the permanent system of government was not available. Several evacuees as well as some Project officials have expressed the view that if I had been present the Council would not have resigned, despite the strong pressures exerted by several groups.

Upon my return from San Francisco about three weeks ago, the Law Department completed a draft of a proposed charter and by-laws for the permanent evacuee government, which would embrace the three units. Its submission to the Organization Commission on Permanent Evacuee Government was delayed due to the recent disturbance. If and when it is approved by the Organization Commission and the Project Director, I shall submit a copy to you. Tomorrow afternoon at 4 p.m. I shall meet with the chairman and vice-chairman of the Temporary Community Councils of Unit 2 and 3 and the unit administrators

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in order to discuss the problem of self-government. I have also conferred informally on this subject with several leaders in Unit 1 and hope that the atmosphere will be clarified in the near future so that the Organization Commission can pass on the proposed form and it may be submitted within the next few weeks to the eligible voters for adoption or rejection. The desirability of greater evacuee self-government and decreased interference and increased co-operation by some of the Caucasian personnel with the evacuee government has again been demonstrated by recent developments. Take this opinion cum grano sali. Most of us are seeing evidences in recent events to substantiate our favorite themes. As an ardent believer in democracy and the rights of minorities, it is natural that I interpret past occurrences in the light of my original belief that at the beginning insufficient self-government was given to the residents. Furthermore, I really believe the War Relocation Authority and the Indian Service avowed policy and desire it to be effectuated as soon as possible to reduce Caucasian personnel to key positions.

On December 2 I submitted orally to a staff meeting a brief account of an immediate program for Boston. I have been asked to submit it in writing but have not yet had an opportunity to dictate it. I shall comply with the request in your letter of November 30, which I received yesterday, as soon as possible.

Because of labor shortage, a re-allocation of employment of evacuees of Unit 1 began with re-employment after the termination of the work stoppage. A priority commission comprised of the branch heads evaluated the jobs in the categories of "essential", "necessary", and "desirable." Needless to say, the Law Division was placed in the "A" priority as essential. I was invited to a meeting of this committee but did not attend because of another engagement.

As vice-chairman of a forum committee for Block 34, the block housing the administrative staff, I am happy to report that the first forum was held on December 3 in the block recreational hall on the subject, "Lessons of the Recent Incident." About a hundred attended this meeting, which will be a regular weekly affair. On the same day of the initial forum, the evacuees held an excellent forum in Block 36 relating to community government. Some of us hope that in the not too distant future the two forums will be combined.

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In the absence of the Press Officer and at his request, I have taken over his work as adviser to the Press Bulletin, the official paper of the Project. In the past when he was away I usually followed his traditions in most matters. This time, however, with the aid of Mr. Kennedy, head of the division of employment who is sharing the responsibility for the first time in a capacity as business manager, I intend to have a staff meeting of the newspaper personnel, from which I am sure several good ideas will flow.

The first serious injury to an evacuee which has come to my attention (The others merely involved non-permanent injuries requiring medical care.) occurred this week. The left thumb and index fingers of an evacuee, Minall Tanaka, Block 307-3-C, were amputated in an accident in the course of his employment. I asked Mr. Kagiwada, insurance counsellor, to prepare the requisite papers, which have been submitted to the personnel office for review and submission to the Employees' Compensation Commission.

The delay in starting the law courses outlined in the attached memorandum dated November 16 to Dr. Powell, chief of Community Activities, was also a "tragedy (?)" of the recent incident. The courses will finally begin in a few days.

I had previously transmitted to Mr. Ferguson copies of WRA Form 26. The Board of Legal Examiners forms for all of the attorneys, including Mr. Saburo Aido, president of the J. A. C. L., who informs me that he has applied for indefinite leave in order to carry on some work for his organization, will be sent tomorrow. Another attorney has applied for indefinite leave. While from a personal angle, I shall regret exceedingly their loss, I believe that relocation will be best for them. However, as I have previously mentioned, they are all excellent attorneys and if a position could be found for one or more of them in the government service, we should be helping them as well as the United States Government. I hope to write a letter to you covering a little more in detail their qualifications. In the meanwhile I hope that the employment division of the War Relocation Authority will do all in its power to find positions for these capable and industrious lawyers. Today I shall write to Mr. Gardner, Solicitor of the Department of the Interior, again raising this problem so far as the Department of the Interior is concerned.

Mr. Philip M. Glick - 4

December 7, 1942

Attached is data relating to the volume of business handled by the lawyers and insurance counsellor, who though not a lawyer is now operating in the Law Department. This report does not cover the cases handled directly by me nor a fairly high number of others which are not noted down because of the pressure of work. An idea of the number which came to see me may be gathered from the fact that the first day I kept track of such cases they numbered twenty-five. The breakdown is not adequate but it gives a rough idea of the types of cases handled. No item is repeated. The conferences referred to in the report of Unit 1 for the first month represent the number of times during that period in which the two lawyers, who were then in the Project, came to see me during the summer. They were then housed over a mile away. I am happy to report that subsequently we were able to cause our offices to be united and this type of item no longer appears. More and more of the legal problems involving evacuees are being solved by the attorneys. They only consult me now when novel points of law or administration arise. Some people desire to see me personally and I am available in those cases. My guess is that they number only about fifteen daily.

My reports do not discuss many legal problems because, as I mentioned in a letter to Mr. Ferguson, we are too busy trying to solve them to write much about them.

Very sincerely yours,

THH:yy
atts.

Theodore H. Haas
Project Attorney

cc. Mr. Edgar Bernhard
Mr. Maurice Walk
Mr. Robert B. Throckmorton
Mr. James E. Terry
Mr. A. B. O'Brien
Mr. Jerry W. Housei
Mr. Donald T. Horn
Mr. Robert A. Lefler
Mr. Jack S. Curtis

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F# 30.100

Mr. Moore

Colorado River War Relocation Project
Poston, Arizona

VBGM

December 14, 1942

DEC 29 1942

AIRMAIL

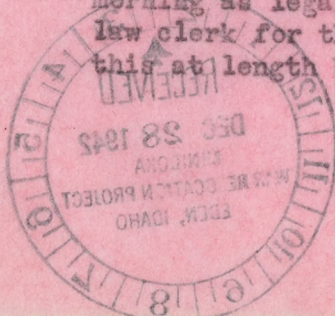
Mr. Philip M. Glick, Solicitor
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Phil:

This report covers a period beginning December 7 to 12 inclusive.

(1) Soon after my arrival on the Project, I took steps to have a notary public appointed, in addition to one of the employees of the personnel division, who was appointed a notary soon after beginning work on the Project. The first lawyer to arrive in Poston, Mr. Kosaku Tamura, was the first notary appointed. Subsequently, Units 2 and 3 became populated. Owing to the difficulty of transportation, I deemed it advisable to have a notary public established in each of these units and took steps leading to their appointment. The expenses for the notary public in Unit 1 were advanced by two lawyers and in Units 2 and 3 were financed by a loan made possible by the Temporary Community Councils of these units.

Mr. Hugo Kazato, the law clerk for the Law Department, Division 2 and the Community Council, Unit 2, has just been appointed a notary public; and Mr. Kay Hanada, a councilman of Community Council, Unit 3 and a member of the law and order committee, has also just been appointed a notary public. Although Mr. Hanada informed me that he took a three-years' extension course of law at La Salle University, I declined his application to work in the Law Department a few months ago. I agreed, however, that when he became appointed a notary public I would employ him. I spoke with Mr. Hanada last night and he will be appointed this morning as legal clerk for the Community Council, Unit 3, and law clerk for the Law Department and notary public. I discuss this at length because in view of the imminent departures from



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Colorado River War Relocation Project
Phoenix, Arizona

December 14, 1942

DEC 29 1942

AIRMAIL

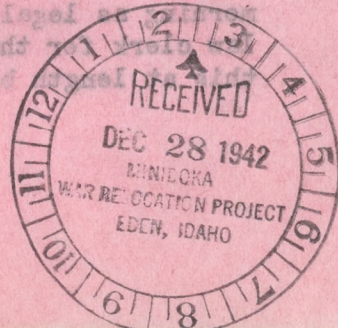
Mr. Philip M. Glick, Solicitor
War Relocation Authority
War Relocation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Phil:

This report covers a period beginning December 7 to 12
inclusive.

(1) Soon after my arrival on the Project, I took steps
to have a notary public appointed; in addition to one of the
employees of the personnel division, who was appointed a notary
soon after beginning work on the Project. The first lawyer to
arrive in Phoenix, Mr. Kessler Tamm, was the first notary appointed.
Subsequently, Units 2 and 3 became populated. Owing to the diffi-
culty of transportation, I deemed it advisable to have a notary
public established in each of these units and took steps leading
to their appointment. The expenses for the notary public in
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financed by a loan made possible by the Temporary Community
Councils of these units.

Mr. Kessler Tamm, the law clerk for the law department,
Division 2 and the Community Council, Unit 2, has just been
appointed a notary public; and Mr. Ray Harada, a councilman of
Community Council, Unit 3 and member of the law and order
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of law at La Salle University, I declined his application to work
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week as legal clerk for the Community Council, Unit 3, and
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because in view of the imminent departures from



December 14, 1942

Poston as soon as leave clearance can be affected, and I know this may take a few months, the Law Department must be prepared by means of training to operate with practically no lawyers. That is why I have reversed my former policy of only employing lawyers and secretaries in the department. There had been only one exception to this policy.

(2) A few beet workers returning to Poston were injured in a fight with some soldiers at the Denver station, according to a radio announcement received on Thursday evening of last week. Pursuant to a telegram from Mr. Smart of the Denver office of the War Relocation Authority in answer to our inquiry, four of the boys will be sent back for disciplinary action at Poston on charges of drunkenness, resisting arrest and disorderly conduct. The incident apparently had no serious implications but might be likened to a misunderstanding resulting in the exchange of a few fisticuffs started by a group of college students returning from a football match.

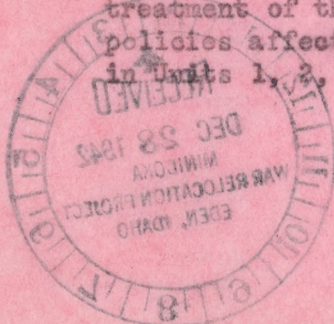
(3) The attached regulations for an election of the Temporary Community Council of Unit 1 in lieu of the resigned Council were drafted by me on Wednesday at the request of Mr. Head. The attached order relating to law and order is also self-explanatory.

(4) I was the principal speaker at the ceremony closing a three-day bazaar in Unit 3, honoring the Community Council and the Issei Advisory Board of said unit.

On Saturday together with about eight of the staff members, I was "an honored guest", which meant, that after the opening ceremonies, I picked an assignment. Luckily, although I do not smoke, I got an easy assignment to sell five dollars' worth of cigarettes in half an hour.

(5) My usual speechifying included last week an address to three combined classes of junior and senior high school classes in Unit 1 on December 11 on the subject, "The Strike and its Bearing on our Future." The subject was not of my own selection.

(6) On Saturday I attended and helped arrange a meeting between the Issei representatives of the three units and Mr. F. de Amat, Spanish consul general of San Francisco, representing the Spanish Embassy who visited the Project on Saturday and Sunday to study the treatment of the Isseis. This meeting was devoted to major general policies affecting all Isseis. Consultations were arranged on Sunday in Units 1, 2, and 3 on personal problems. The main points, which



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December 14, 1942

Mr. Philip M. Glick - 2

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(3) The attached regulations for an election of the temporary Community Council of Unit 1 in lieu of the resigned Council were drafted by me on Wednesday at the request of Mr. Glick. The attached order relating to law and order is also self-explanatory.

(4) I was the principal speaker at the ceremony closing a three-day session in Unit 8, honoring the Community Council and the local advisory board of said unit.

On Saturday together with about eight of the staff members, I was "an honored guest", which meant, that after the opening ceremonies, I picked an assignment. Luckily, although I do not smoke, I got an easy assignment to sell five dollars' worth of cigarettes in half an hour.

(5) My usual speaking included last week an address to three combined classes of junior and senior high school classes in Unit 1 on December 11 on the subject, "The Spanish and the Spanish on our future." The subject was not of my own selection.

(6) On Saturday I attended and helped arrange a meeting between the local representatives of the three units and Mr. W. de la Cruz, Spanish consul general of San Francisco, representing the Spanish Embassy who visited the project on Saturday and Sunday to study the project of the Isas. This meeting was devoted to major general meeting all Isas. Consultations were arranged on Sunday and 8 on personal problems. The main points, which



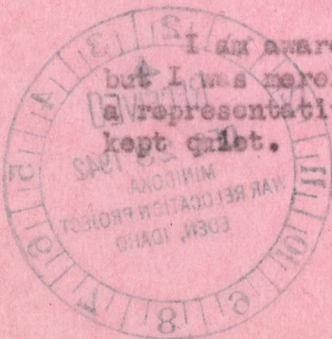
Mr. Philip M. Glick - 3

December 14, 1942

were presented orally and which were also to be presented in writing to Mr. de Amat, were as follows:

- a. Partitions, stoves, and linoleum should be installed or built so as to improve housing conditions and end the necessity of two or three strange families living in one room.
- b. Sufficient food should be stored for a three-months' instead of the present three-weeks' period.
- c. Hospital facilities should be improved. Drugs should be more numerous and varied. Doctors and dental and optometrical equipment and communication facilities, like telephones, are insufficient. This is especially hard on the older folks. Units 2 and 3 particularly have insufficient facilities.
- d. War Relocation Authority should provide insurance for injuries of workers.
- e. Compensation for work should be paid promptly and not after three-months' delay.
- f. The regulations of the War Relocation Authority are not always complied with; for example, supplies are inadequate.
- g. Discrimination in the appointment to key jobs against the Issei should end. The W.R.A. regulations governing elections to the Community Council which only permit Nisei to be elected to the Council should be modified.
- h. The school matters should be improved. In a subsequent meeting which was to be concerned with personal matters, I am informed, money was requested for rehabilitation, etc.
- i. Two hundred million dollars should be secured by the Japanese government in order to enable Isseis to take care of their immediate needs at the termination of the war.

I am aware that some of these items like No. 4 could be answered, but I was merely a spectator at a meeting, which was also attended by a representative of the State Department, Mr. Guffler, and therefore kept quiet.



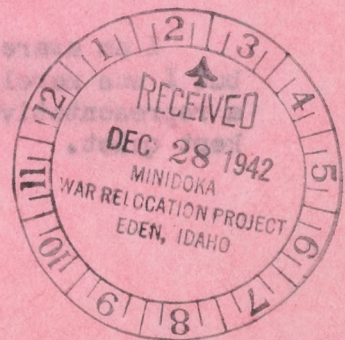
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December 14, 1942

Mr. Phillip M. Glick - 2

were presented orally and which were also to be presented in writing to Mr. de Hart, were as follows:

- a. Facilities, stores, and linens should be installed or built so as to improve housing conditions and end the necessity of two or three strange families living in one room.
 - b. Sufficient food should be stored for a three-month period of the present three-week period.
 - c. Hospital facilities should be improved. There should be more numerous and varied. Doctors and dental and occupational equipment and communication facilities. The telephone, are insufficient. This is especially true on the other side. Units 2 and 3 particularly have insufficient facilities.
 - d. War Relocation Authority should provide insurance for injuries of workers.
 - e. Compensation for work should be paid promptly and not after three-month delay.
 - f. The regulations of the War Relocation Authority are not always complied with; for example, supplies are inadequate.
 - g. Discrimination in the appointment to key jobs against the local should end. The W.R.A. regulations governing election to the Community Council which only permit those to be elected to the Council should be modified.
 - h. The general matters should be improved. In a subsequent meeting which was to be concerned with personal matters, I am informed, money was requested for rehabilitation, etc.
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- It was that some of these items like No. 4 could be answered by a question at a meeting, which was also attended by some of the State Department, Mr. Glick, and therefore



Mr. Philip M. Glick - 4

December 14, 1942

(7) On Tuesday, December 15, I shall deliver on behalf of the Law Department the first of a series of fourteen lectures on criminal law to the Police Academy, a school which opens today for all policemen as well as certain selected high school students.

In the evening Mr. Masuda and I will begin belatedly two adult education courses, one on business law, the other on international relations.

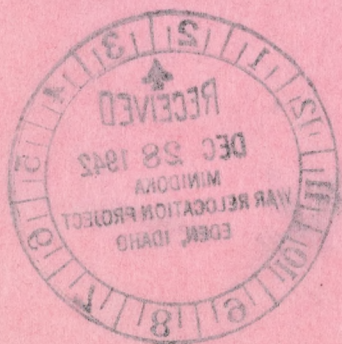
(8) The attached letter from the California Unemployment Department will be of interest to you, also the material re enterprises.

While I was very happy to see the replacement of the Regional Office by a smaller field office, I regret that Ed has been transferred to the Capitol. I enjoyed very much meeting him in San Francisco and had eagerly looked forward to having him visit Boston. Please convey to him my best wishes.

Very sincerely yours,q

Theodore H. Haas
Project Attorney

THH YV
cc all project attorneys
W. Wade Head
Dr. A. Leighton
Edgar Bernhard
Maurice Walk



3686

December 14, 1942

Mr. Philip M. Gluck - 4

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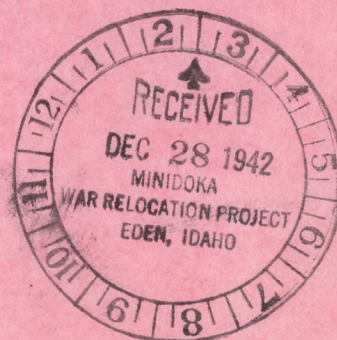
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Very sincerely yours,

Theodore B. Dean
Project Attorney

THE Y
cc all project attorneys
W. Wade Head
Dr. A. L. Latham
Edgar Bernhard
Maurice Wolf



COPY

F. #30,100

Colorado River War Relocation Project
Poston, Arizona

December 22, 1942

AIRMAIL

DEC 29 1942

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

Dear Phil:

This report covers a period, December 13 to 20, inclusive.

(1) Federal Criminal Law - Mailing threatening communications.

On Monday, December 14, Mr. Head asked me to accompany him to Yuma, the county seat of Yuma County, in order to act as his legal advisor on any problems which might arise in relation to a warrant which had been signed by the United States Commissioner charging Mr. Isamu Uchida with violation of Section 338A, Title 18 of the Criminal Code relating to mailing threatening communications through the post office. Mr. Smart, a special agent of the Phoenix office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, had signed the affidavit accompanying the complaint.

Mr. Uchida was the resident of Poston whose holding for assault and battery had been the immediate cause of the recent disturbance. Mr. Head had been informed that the United States Marshall intended to take Mr. Uchida in custody on this federal charge and it was thought best that Mr. Uchida go voluntarily and give himself up to the Deputy United States Marshall at Yuma, Mr. Newman, who was also the sheriff of Yuma County. Upon reaching Yuma, which is about 150 miles away, over a road through the desert, which most of the way is very bumpy, we learned that Mr. Uchida was accused of mailing a threatening letter or card to a former resident then in Salt Lake City, Utah. We conferred informally with United States Commissioner and the Deputy United States Marshall. The Deputy United States Marshall telephoned Mr. Smart and arranged for a preliminary hearing before the Commissioner at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, December 16. On Tuesday Mr. Head learned by telephone from the Deputy United States Marshall that United States Attorney Flynn had ordered the release of Mr. Uchida. Accordingly, we started for Yuma on Tuesday night and arrived at 1:36 a.m. the next morning. I conferred with the Deputy United States Marshall at his home, the United States Commissioner and the County attorney and then started back to Poston. Although the case was marked by the United States Commissioner, "Continued", he expressed his belief that the case was dead. So far as I could determine, there was no evidence indicating the commission of this crime by Mr. Uchida. My second trip to Yuma and the one back to Poston were both somewhat adventurous, involving a rather ancient Dodge car, which had several blow-outs, a loose muffler, etc. We finally arrived at Poston at 9 a.m. Wednesday night.

(2) Staff meeting. During the last few weeks staff meetings have been regularly held twice a week, beginning at 10:30 a.m. and usually lasting until 12:30. Although Mondays and Wednesdays were the original days of the week,

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Colorado River War Relocation Project
Phoenix, Arizona

December 22, 1942

AIRMAIL

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

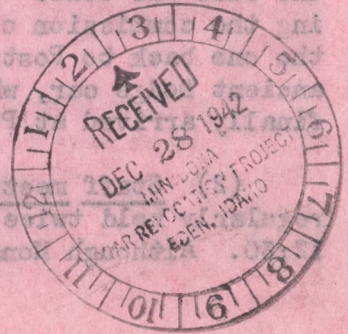
Dear Sir:

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During the last few weeks staff meetings have been held weekly, beginning at 10:30 a.m. and usually lasting until 12:30 p.m. Mondays and Wednesdays were the original days of the week.



December 22, 1942

they are now held on Mondays and Thursdays. In the absence of Dr. Leighton, head of the Bureau of Sociological Research, who has been secretary of these meetings, I was designated by Mr. Gelvin as acting secretary of two of the staff meetings.

(3) Community Organization. My second trip to Yuma prevented me from attending the meeting of the Temporary Community Council of Unit 1, which was held on Tuesday. A few minutes before we left on Monday for Yuma, four individuals of Quad 7 asked Mr. Head to postpone the election. No reasons were given for this request and I dictated the attached reply at Mr. Head's request, which he signed. In view of misunderstandings about the status of certain defacto committees of the evacuees, which had operated during the recent emergency which started during the recent emergency which started during my absence, at his request I also dictated a memorandum clarifying certain misunderstandings regarding evacuee government. Mr. Head modified a few of the words in subdivision 3.

(4) Community Council Unit 1. Although I had planned to be present at the first meeting of the Second Temporary Community Council of Unit 1 and had sent notices to the newly-elected members to meet on Wednesday afternoon in order to be sworn in by Mr. Head, the delay in my return trip from Yuma caused me to miss this meeting. Mr. Head administered the oath and delivered a brief speech. At my request, Mr. Kennedy, head of the Industrial Relations Branch delivered the main address which was excellent according to accounts reaching me.

The new chairman of the Council, Mr. Franklyn Sugiyama, was formerly clerk of the court of the Judicial Commission of Poston 1. Since the Community Council had resigned, the Judicial Commission, which had been established by the Community Council with the approval of Mr. Head, also lost its legal basis. Mr. Sugiyama, however, has had some law training and is an excellent writer. I therefore retained him on November 25 as law clerk. Mr. Hiroshi Amano was elected vice-chairman and Mr. George Fujii, secretary. With the approval of Mr. Head, the latter became executive and full-time secretary to the Council. This Council has already held several meetings in an attempt to clear up accumulated business.

(5) Permanent Community Evacuee Government. The Chairman of the organization commission on permanent evacuee government announced at the second meeting of the Community Council his resignation due to various rumors causing misunderstanding which have been circulating concerning his recent trip to Salt Lake City as a guest of the J. A. C. L. conference. He stated that I would take his place. The present draft of the proposed community evacuee government here, which was completed a few weeks ago will be copied and sent to you.

I have hesitated to take any further steps in the light of a recent letter which I have been shown and wish to make my position on community evacuee government clear. I have visited only one other project, save for a few minutes' visit at Gila when returning with Mr. Head from a trip to the Papagos. I found no self-government in Manzanar when I visited the project. Democratic self-government at Poston has been very helpful in the opinion of the leading administrative project officials. Many now appreciate the importance of self-government

December 22, 1942

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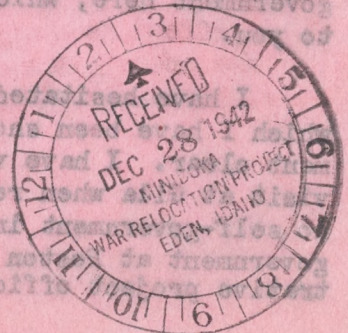
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(4) Community Council Unit I. Although I had planned to be present at the first meeting of the Second Temporary Community Council of Unit I and had sent notice to the newly-elected members to meet on Wednesday afternoon in order to be sworn in by Mr. Head, the delay in my return trip from Yuma caused me to miss this meeting. Mr. Head administered the oath and delivered a brief speech. At my request, Mr. Kennedy, head of the Industrial Relations Branch delivered the main address which was excellent according to accounts reaching me.

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(5) Permanent Community Overseas Government. The Chairman of the organization commission on permanent overseas government announced at the second meeting of the Community Council his resignation due to various reasons causing misunderstandings which have been circulating concerning his recent trip to Salt Lake City as a guest of the U. A. C. I. conference. He stated that I would take his place. The present draft of the proposed community overseas government here, which was completed a few weeks ago will be copied and sent to the U. A. C. I. conference.

It is planned to take any further steps in the light of a recent letter from the U. A. C. I. and wish to make my position on community overseas government clear. I visited only one other project, save for a few minutes' stopover in Yuma when I visited the project. Democratic self-government has been very helpful in the opinion of the leading officials. They now appreciate the importance of self-government.



December 22, 1942

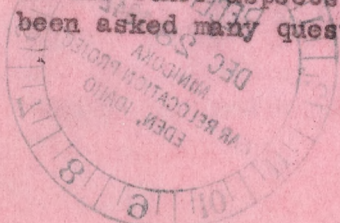
and evacuee participation, who before were inclined not to be as cooperative as I felt some of them ought to be. Of course, I am considered by some an extremist on this subject.

As I read some of the circulars which have been issued at the time of evacuation, the War Relocation Authority is committed to self-government. In Poston the future success of the Project in no small measure depends upon the ability of the officials to secure the cooperation of many skilled and qualified residents in the establishment of an economic base and in the solution of other vital problems. Not less self-government but much more should be the desideratum. Any criticism of self-government which might be leveled at one project which has had more of it under the temporary set-up than perhaps many of the others is that it was trammelled by two forces: (1) insufficient power under the W. R. A. memorandum of June 5; (2) lack of understanding on the part of a few administrative officials of the importance of real self-government.

(6) Judicial Commission Unit 1. The Council has elected a new Judicial Commission. It expressly provided at its meeting of Thursday that it was absolutely essential that one member of the Judicial Commission be a lawyer. I was asked to designate such a lawyer but stated that I would leave it to the members of the staff as to whether they wished to serve and who should serve. Mr. Elmer S. Yamamoto was designated by the staff as the judicial commissioner. Messrs. Seiichi Nomura and Elmer Tanigoshi are the other judges. The attached memorandum to Mr. Gelvin relating to proper quarters for the Judicial Commission is self-explanatory.

(7) Camouflage net manufacturing. The labor committee of the new Council has taken an active part in trying to get the three units to determine whether Poston desires a camouflage net factory and if so what plan should be adopted. Previous to the election of the Council, Units 2 and 3 felt reluctant to take up this matter with the leaders of Unit 1 since they maintained that there was no legal government in existence there.

(8) Gila Camouflage Net Manufacturing. At my request, Mr. James H. Terry, project attorney of Gila River Relocation Center, very kindly sent me information in a letter of December 17 regarding the status of the camouflage factory at Gila. I put in a phone call for Mr. Terry this morning because I have been requested to go to Gila with delegates from each of the three units this Friday and return on Sunday night in order to study the camouflage net factory there. Mr. Stancliff, head of the industrial division of the San Francisco Regional Office, on the occasion of his visit to Poston a few weeks ago stated that an agreement had been reached at Gila and the operation of the factory would begin at once. The Chairman of the Community Council Unit 1 suggested this trip to Mr. Gelvin, Acting Project Director, and I have agreed to accompany him. It will afford me an opportunity to meet and to talk with Mr. Terry and to see some of the other aspects of Gila River Relocation Center concerning which I have been asked many questions.



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December 22, 1942

Mr. Philip M. Glick - 3

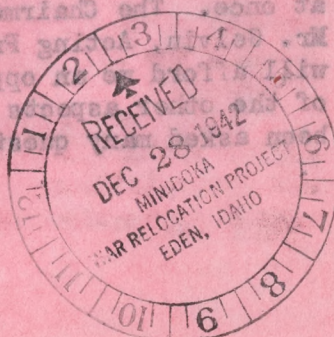
and average participation, who before were inclined not to be as cooperative as I felt some of them ought to be. Of course, I am considered by some an extremist on this subject.

As I read some of the circulars which have been issued at the time of evacuation, the War Relocation Authority is committed to self-government. In fact the future success of the Project in no small measure depends upon the ability of the officials to secure the cooperation of many skilled and qualified residents in the establishment of an economic base and in the solution of other vital problems. Not less self-government but much more should be the desideratum. Any criticism of self-government which might be leveled at one project which has had more of it under the temporary set-up than perhaps many of the others is that it was hampered by two forces: (1) insufficient power under the W. R. A. Memorandum of June 21, 1942, (2) lack of understanding on the part of a few administrative officials of the importance of real self-government.

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December 22, 1942

(9) Cooperatives. The Law Department has been assisting the temporary board of delegates elected a few months ago in connection with drawing up the requisite papers for the incorporation of a cooperative for community enterprises under the District of Columbia Cooperative Act. Tomorrow a meeting has been arranged by Mr. Masuda of the Law Department, whom I have designated as the legal advisor to the Cooperative Congress in order to attempt to clarify many misunderstandings which have arisen between the Board of Trustees of the community enterprises and the Cooperative Congress. These misunderstandings have been increased or started, in my opinion, to a large degree by persons who were not project officials. It is regrettable that our task, which is already inherently difficult, should be accentuated in this way.

(10) Re-relocation program. As vice-chairman of the forum committee for the staff, I am pleased to report that the forum last week on Wednesday night was devoted to re-relocation. We always invite four members of the staff to present speeches on the subject of the evening and then have a discussion period from the floor. The forums are well-attended, and at the staff meeting yesterday Mr. Gelvin announced that he considered them a very important part of the educational program for the staff.

I was appointed a member of a committee composed of eight, which included three leaders of the evacuees on community activities, three educators and myself. The chairman is Mr. Kennedy, chief of the industrial relations branch of the Project, who, in my opinion, is one of the most valuable members of the Project staff.

At its first meeting held on Friday, the committee stressed the need for a survey evaluating the capacities of many supervisors of departments, having in mind their ability as teachers and trainers of the residents; the listing of the present training facilities; a study of the occupations for which there is greatest demand; discovering all we could about outside jobs through the employment division, the civil service, etc.

(11) Newspapers. Some time ago the press officer, Mr. James, and I asked the San Francisco office to secure copies of Arizona papers in order, from my angle, that I could comply with the administrative instructions instructing project attorneys to send in relevant clippings to the Solicitor. A short time ago Mr. James informed me that our request had been denied and I have asked the procurement division to subscribe for the two papers published in Phoenix and the Tucson Star. As soon as I receive these papers I shall send you all items of interest.

I have also asked that an additional copy of all letters dealing with evacuee property be sent to you with my weekly report. The next report will contain the first of such correspondence.

(12) Employment of minors. I was somewhat taken aback today to learn that a statement that I had made concerning the employability of certain minors had been misinterpreted in the exactly opposite way. I have taken steps to have a correction made.

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December 22, 1942

Mr. Philip M. Glick - 4

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Mr. Philip M. Glick - 5

December 22, 1942

(13) Low-flying airplanes. While this report is being finished two low-flying Army airplanes, one I believe numbered 83 and the other 87, zoomed down very close to the barracks and the administration buildings. The attached protest to me dated December 14, which I forwarded to the Project Director for his action is similar to many verbal ones which have been made to his practice. Several residents have been frightened by these planes.

I know that there are several airplane schools near here but believe that this type of practice might just as effectively be done over trees without the possible danger to life and property involved in case anything should go wrong with the mechanism of the plane. I hope that steps will be taken to prevent a repetition of this type of practice which has happened several times previously.

Very sincerely yours,

THE YY
atts.

cc to all project attorneys
Maruice Walk, Mr. Head
Dr. Leighton
Edgar Bernhard

Theodore H. Haas
Project Attorney



3685

December 22, 1942

Mr. Philip H. Glick - 5

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Very sincerely yours,

Theodore H. Haas
Project Attorney

THE TY
after.
cc to all project attorneys
Bernice Wolf, Mr. Head
Dr. Leighton
Edgar Bernard



WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Office of the Solicitor
WASHINGTON

JAN 11 1943

Jan. 4, 1943

AIR MAIL

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

Dear Ted:

This letter will answer your reports of December 7, 14, and 22 and several other communications that we have not previously answered separately. I regret exceedingly the delay that has been necessary in replying to your reports, but at the present time, due primarily to the reorganization, we are overloaded, understaffed, and have insufficient stenographic help even for rush and emergency work. This situation will be corrected as soon as we can recruit additional attorneys and stenographers. In the meantime, please bear with us. If any urgent problem arises on which you wish prompt advice, please note the fact in your communication and we shall give the matter immediate attention.

1. I should like to comment briefly on one paragraph in your report of November 25 to Ed Ferguson - the paragraph on page 3 in which you mention comments of the evacuee legal staff made at a meeting on November 14. First, I do not believe that we can justify the acquisition of court reports and advance sheets for every project, in view of the expense involved and the temporary nature of the projects. [Second, the requirement of a Caucasian escort in Military Area No. 1 is exceedingly rigid, and only after extended negotiation did the War Relocation Authority obtain the special exceptions in the case of emergencies and work necessary to the physical operation of the project. I personally hope that as time goes by the Western Defense Command can be persuaded to relax its rule still further.]

2. Please thank the attorneys on your staff for filling in the Board of Legal Examiners Forms that you transmitted to me. Those forms will be of considerable value to us. Your independent appraisal of each man is also appreciated.

3. Your letter of December 11 asks about the trust agreement, referred to in the Director's wire of December 8 to Wade Head, prepared in connection with the net projects. You have doubtless seen a copy of the Director's subsequent wire to Wade Head about the trust agreement,

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Admission in Area 1

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Office of the Solicitor

WASHINGTON

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telling him that his previous telegram was premature. Drafts of trust agreement, wage assignment, and agreement between the War Relocation Authority and the contractor were prepared in this office about a month ago and sent to San Francisco for consideration. A number of revisions were made to conform the forms to the facts and to strengthen them in certain details - the first wire to Wade Head was missent in our telegraphic exchange with San Francisco about the revisions. The revisions are now substantially completed and I understand that Mr. Stancliff is taking the instruments to the projects for further discussion. You should be able to see them when Mr. Stancliff visits Poston.

4. With reference to item 1 of your report of December 14, I fully agree with your conclusion that the next few months may see the best of our legal aid personnel departing on indefinite leave, and that we must be foresighted and do what we can in the meantime to prepare for that contingency. You indicate that you are accepting persons with legal education, but who are not lawyers, for training in the legal aid offices, in anticipation of the departure of your lawyers. In your action, I concur. I think we all realize that a considerable additional burden of supervision and guidance will be thrown upon the project attorneys if their experienced evacuee lawyers leave the projects, and the substitution of less qualified personnel will, I believe, require you to broaden the scope and intensify the degree of your supervision.

5. Item 6 of your report of December 14, concerning the visit of the Spanish consul general to Poston, I am referring to Ralph Stauber.

6. Items 1 and 13 of your December 22 report are being referred to the Director for his information; items 3, 4, and 5 I am transmitting to John Provinse; item 9 to Gerald Richardson.

7. I note from the second paragraph of item 11 of your December 22 report that copies of the evacuee property correspondence prepared in the Law Department will henceforth be sent with your weekly reports. Would you also send one copy of all such correspondence with the copy of your weekly report that goes to Edgar Bernhard at San Francisco? Edgar is working on a proposed administrative instruction covering basic evacuee property procedures, and I am sure that a perspective of your work will be of value to him.

The last sentence of your report of December 7 gives me some concern. I realize that the volume of your work is such that the preparation of weekly reports is probably a burden. This is equally true, I am sure, for most of the project attorneys. The core of the project attorney's job, however, is legal work. The legal problems he encounters, the solutions he adopts or recommends, the results of

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Office of the Solicitor

WASHINGTON

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his research, the instruments he drafts, changing situations that have impact upon his legal work -- these matters are of primary concern to every other project attorney and to my office. The chief function of the weekly report is to give all project attorneys and this office information about these matters for information and guidance and to facilitate adequate supervision from this office.

This does not mean, of course, that a weekly report should concern itself only with the strictly legal work -- new administrative problems, comments on the effectiveness of the War Relocation Authority policies, interesting incidents in project life, are also valuable, and your reports are excellent in that respect. We do expect, however, a summary of legal problems dealt with and how they were disposed of.

I trust that you had a very enjoyable Christmas and the entire staff joins in holiday greetings. I know that we are all looking forward to the challenge that the new year brings to us.

Sincerely,

/c/ PMG

Philip M. Glick
Solicitor

cc - All Project Attorneys
Edgar Bernhard
Maurice Walk

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

DEC 9 1942

In reply, please refer to: Colorado River War Relocation Project

Poston, Arizona

December 26, 1942

rgm

AIR MAIL

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

Dear Phil:

This report covers the period beginning December 20 and ending December 27.

1. LAW AND ORDER. To a much larger degree than a proper utilization of my time permits, I am confronted with law and order problems. I shall cite three such problems which will be illustrations of many others.

On December 25 the Acting Project Director, Gelvin, received a copy of the summary of Malcolm E. Pitts, former Acting Regional Director of the Denver Office, relative to the altercation on December 8, 1942, between a group of evacuees returning to this center from the beet fields and a group of soldiers at the Union Station, Denver, Colorado. Attached to this report which was addressed to Director Myer were affidavits of witnesses and participants.

Previous to receiving this report, we had received a wire in response to our request outlining some of the basic facts and I had talked with some of the returning beet workers in the evening who were in the party accompanying the four who were held in the Denver jail after the incident. Mr. Mead decided to await a full report before taking any disciplinary action taken in accordance with the reply to the telegram stating that the four named evacuees (one of them had gone to the station to see some of his friends) would be sent here for disciplinary action from Denver where they had been kept in the jail for two days on a charge of resisting arrest, disorderly conduct and intoxication. Upon reading the official report I turned it over to Mr. Burge, the administrator of Poston 3 where the boys lived. He came to see me today and asked me to recommend action.



Mr. Philip M. Glick, Solicitor
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December 28, 1942

Two law and order problems in which some Caucasian members of the staff seemed to take an active part in endeavoring to change or influence the action of the Judicial Commission were discussed with me Saturday, Sunday, and today. Both involved alleged violations of the traffic code. Members of the staff, however, despite the fact that the traffic regulations were approved by the Project Director, the head of the Transportation and Supplies Division, the head of transportation and myself found all sorts of reasons why we should in the particular cases interfere with or influence the enforcement of the Code by the Judicial Commission.

The idea of evacuee self-government even though the powers are limited, seem very difficult to convey to many members of the staff. In principle, some of them will accept such self-government; in action, few will cooperate fully. I am, however, very pleased with the progress made along the educational lines of teaching the staff what self-government means in practice and in theory. Some of them are able to learn a little about democracy by virtue of these lessons. I regret that the time of a few of us who are trying to educate along these lines is limited.

This week's forum discussion, "Shall Block 34, (the administrative block, which I sometimes jokingly refer to as Little Caucasia) have self-government," is part of the educational campaign.

This week the Police Department consulted me about two cases involving sexual morals. Jury trials have been asked by these defendants.

At the last staff meeting on December 28, I discussed the charge made against Miss Smiles Kinoshita. Mr. Head asked me to submit a transcript of the record of the proceedings which I have already done. I was informed that later in the day the charge was dropped.

I do not complain about the frequency with which law and order and other administrative problems are placed on my lap, although administrative discretion alone is involved in them and no question of law has been raised. I merely wish to point out that the whole idea held by many administrators in theory, though rarely, in practice, that lawyers should merely render advice on law seems to be very much outmoded. Attorneys who are highly regarded are continually consulted on difficult administrative problems.

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December 26, 1942

2. COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES. On December 24 representatives of the Temporary Board of Trustees of the Community Enterprises and the Temporary Cooperative Congressmen had an all day meeting in an attempt to clarify many misunderstandings which have arisen. Some of the Cooperative Congress members did not understand why a cooperative had not been formed a long time ago. Mr. Masuda indicated in a previous meeting some of the reasons. From ten until about a quarter after twelve I spoke or answered questions. Other appointments prevented me from attending the afternoon session at which Messrs. Masuda and Yamamoto represented me. The following proposal was tentatively adopted:

1. The present Board of Trustees to resign immediately (to which the present Board of Trustees have agreed and in fact suggested) and the Board of Trustees as elected by the Poston Cooperative Congress be substituted in their place under their present Trust Agreement in force.
2. That the Board of Trustees immediately set up the necessary machinery for the purpose of tabulating patronage dividends.
3. The Poston Cooperative Congress immediately take steps to present the following matters in the form of a referendum to all of the people in Poston Camps I, II, and III as follows:
 - A. That the present Poston Cooperative Congress be recognized as the governing body for the Community Enterprise Organization and that their term to run until the next annual election, the date to be determined by the Cooperative Congress, but in no event to exceed one year from this date.
 - B. That all evacuee residents eighteen years of age or over be considered as members of the Community Enterprises giving anyone the right to voluntarily withdraw, if he or she desires.

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C. The Cooperative Congress be authorized by the people to have full authority to determine the type of organization that should be created for the operation of the Community Enterprises either as a trust, a voluntary association, a corporation, or any other type of organization, and to draft all the necessary rules and regulations therefor except that the new organization must embody the following principles, to wit:

X. Some form of patronage dividend system be set up.

Y. That in the event of liquidation the tabulation of all assets to be made to the members in good standing at the time of liquidation in proportion to their patronage of a certain stipulated period to be determined by the Cooperative Congress.

D. That The Board of Trustees be authorized upon the order of at least two-third majority of the Cooperative Congress to that effect shall transfer all of the present assets and liabilities of the Community Enterprises to any organization created by the Cooperative Congress to conduct the business of the Community Enterprises, and such new organization be authorized to use all of the assets in fulfillment of its purposes and without any further limitations or restrictions to its use.

3. EDUCATION. The Law Division after a week's Christmas vacation will continue its series of lectures before the Police Academy. In two of the five lectures next week we intend to discuss the elements of the principal crimes against persons and property. These talks will also include the principal Federal and State laws of Arizona and California,

Mr. Philip M. Glick, Solicitor

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as well as the municipal ordinances and the rules of minor offenses enforced by the Judicial Commissions. Another lecture will be devoted to evidence, including hearsay, real and circumstantial evidence, evidence--its location, accumulation, marshalling, evaluation, and presentation, etc. The lecture on evidence might also include the desirability for speed in gathering evidence and accurate observations, the interviewing of witnesses, the making of reports, types of evidence admissible in courts in criminal cases, the use of fingerprints, etc.

A fourth lecture will be devoted to courts and procedures describing, among other things, the system of appeals in the state and federal courts, and the types and functions of municipal, state and federal courts. A few administrative boards may also be briefly discussed.

While we have not yet planned the last four lectures, which will be given next week I believe that in the closing lecture I will discuss the theories of criminal law, criminology and penology, causes of crimes, the purposes of types of punishment, probation, parole, suspended sentences, rehabilitation of criminals, treatment of juveniles, the objectives of the criminal law, etc. Another lecture will be devoted to situations where the offender will not be criminally liable, justification as a defense, etc.

Many laws of Arizona and California have already been covered, as well as other matters of peculiar interest to policemen. For example, a sales talk was given on the value of policemen and all citizens knowing something about criminal law, criminal procedure and crime.

At college I took a course on the history of education and did considerable reading of educational methods and educational psychology even though these subjects were covered intensively by other courses. Therefore, do not worry that the project attorney and his aides are giving boring lectures in which the students are compelled to succumb to Morpheus. We are having discussions and questions and illustrations which will help the students to remember the points.

4. ADULT EDUCATION. The course on business law and government is proceeding merrily. It comprises two periods

Mr. Philip M. Glick, Solicitor
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of two hours each given on Tuesday and Friday evenings.

Last Tuesday I compared the League of Nations, the United States Government, state governments, municipal governments, the community government of Boston and sundry other political subdivisions, such as water districts, school districts, counties, towns, etc. This Tuesday I will discuss the community of Boston, the governments of the District of Columbia, and Los Angeles and give other illustrations from some of the other cities, including New York and Phoenix. The class selected the cities to be covered in detail.

5. COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT. Mr. John Y. Maeno, chairman of Community Council in Unit 2 has just returned from an eight day trip to Los Angeles where he represented one of his clients, who is now in Arkansas, in a law suit.

At the last meeting of the staff on Thursday, I brought up the question of community government. The chairman of the Organization Commission called a meeting of the drafting committee on the permanent constitution on Tuesday, December 29, at 2 p.m. in the Legal Department of Unit 1.

The W.C.C.A. refused to grant a permit to the four evacuee delegates to go to Gila, re the net factory.

I was unable to attend the last meeting of the Council held on December 24, because the family of the legal secretary of the Law Division, Unit 2, consisting of her father, mother, brother, and herself, was told that a complaint had been filed with the housing committee by the block manager of block 207 where they reside, asking that they be removed to another block. Four reasons were given for this request, which was accompanied by a vague threat. The reasons given were the following:

1. This family does not cooperate with block.
 - a. rather refused to become block gardener.
 - b. rather objected to making fish ponds within block.
2. That all 207 block meetings asserted reported to the administration by a member of this family.

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3. Residents of 207 dislike the idea of any resident within this block proclaiming outwardly or verbally that he or she is pro-American.
4. Residents resent the action of one member of this family in calling the block manager disrespectful names.

I spent the afternoon at a hearing before the housing committee of Unit 2, (in view of the fact that miraculously a member of the Law Division has been accused of what each member of this community is supposed to be; namely, loyal to the United States, defending a secretary of the Law Division from the charge of being openly pro-American.

After considerable questioning the citizen block manager who had signed the original petition and evidently was its leading proponent explained that his position was both pro-American and pro-Japanese. A stenographic account of this meeting was taken. I shall raise this subject at this morning's staff meeting.

6. HEALTH SERVICE TO CAUCASIANS. On December 23, three dentists came to see me, representing the dental departments of the three units, in order to discuss the growing number of Caucasians who had taken advantage of the dental services in order to have extractions, fillings and other dental work done. The dentists as well as several doctors were worried about possible malpractice actions against them. Their malpractice insurance had been cancelled. Furthermore, the War Relocation Authority had talked about possible means for providing for protection but nothing had ever materialized.

The vast number of Caucasians needing medical and dental services which seemed to have been greater than normal due to the difficulty of getting certain types of trained employees, such as teachers, have added to the burden of the doctors, dentists and lawyers of the Project. I know that I have an unusual number of legal and administrative problems which have arisen because of the calibre of certain types of employees due to labor shortage and other causes. Dr. Pressman, head of the Medical Division, three dentists, and I had a conference in which we agreed upon certain desirable action;

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namely, (1) the obligations of the government in regard to Caucasian personnel for medical and dental care should be clarified to the staff. Such obligations are set forth in Administrative Instructions No. 54, War Relocation Authority, dated October 9, especially "IV", entitled "Health facilities for Caucasian Personnel and their Families." (2) Caucasians should be encouraged to have their medical and dental work done when they are away from the center. A further point was agreed to by the staff when the matter was raised.

The fees for dental and medical services, which have been proposed pursuant to the provisions of Administrative Instructions No. 54 are exceedingly reasonable. Although I do not know the professional qualifications of the dentist in Parker, I have felt that unless a real emergency exists the Caucasians should not take advantage of dental services, which have been established primarily for the residents. Some phases of this subject were discussed at the last staff meetings held on December 21 and 24. It was the sense of both meetings that the selection of employees from the standpoint of themselves and their families should be improved and those already employed who are medically unfit should be discharged.

7. PROJECT ATTORNEYS. I have been interested to note that some of the weekly reports of project attorneys have indicated that they played an important administrative role or at least were members of top administrative councils. Your project attorney here has been placed in the administration from the outset because of his work as Community Council advisor, for which a separate job had originally been created, head of community organization.

I was interested to read a report of the Dr. Conrad M. Arenberg, head of the Department of Government and Sociology, Brooklyn College, New York City, who spent a month at Poston on behalf of the Society of Applied Anthropologists. He is the author of several articles and books, and one of the keenest experts on sociology whom I have had the pleasure of meeting. His mimeographed report entitled, "Report on a Developing Community, Poston, Arizona," makes many cogent

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suggestions and recommendations including a proposed administrative reorganization of the Project. He very kindly referred to the assistance of myself in connection with his work, a compliment which was, of course, undeserved. I was very much interested to note that the central administrative staff according to his proposed reorganization would be reduced to four: Mr. Head, Project Director; Mr. Haas, your Project Attorney; Mr. Gelvin, Associate Project Director, in charge of development and services; Mr. Evans, Assistant Project Director, who would become head of the community management.

He stated that the project attorney now "occupies the same level, as does Mr. Gelvin, as Associate Project Director under the present set-up." I am very much interested to note the role of attorneys as War Relocation Authority develops. We gain some idea based upon the necessarily skimpy data submitted in weekly reports and conversations with administrative officials.

8. ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS OF THE PROJECT. In the last few days I attended two special meetings in relation to several administrative problems relating to evacuee participation, especially in certain defacto boards which had functioned during the disturbance or subsequently thereto; one with the Acting Project Director, Mr. Gelvin, in Mr. Head's absence for a few days, the other with the Project Director, Head. I have just come from the meeting with Mr. Head and a few other members of the staff on this question.

I have taken the position that powers of any such group should be clearly known to the residents and to the staff and that War Relocation Authority rules must be complied with. Since many misunderstandings have arisen regarding the duties and functions of these bodies, I thought if any evacuee committees had any legal or administrative basis, it should be set forth in a written statement.

Mr. Head requested me to submit a memorandum regarding the methods whereby the administrative staff would cooperate with the Community Council. In accordance with your order that we submit all important written work, I submit my memorandum to Mr. Gelvin dated December 19. I believe that by its very nature it should be kept confidential. The administrative staff is vigorously grappling with many of these problems and I hope great progress will be made in their solution.

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At the staff meeting several of us raised questions of clarification regarding future policies of the Project. It was decided that on Saturday, January 2, a meeting of the principal members of the staff should be held pursuant to an agenda to be drafted by a convention committee. Mr. Gelvin, Acting Project Director, and chairman of the staff meetings, appointed a committee of five, which included me. Tonight at seven o'clock the committee will hold its initial meeting.

9. CAMOUFLAGE NET. The attached memorandum from Mr. Kennedy, chief of the Industrial Relations Branch, summarizes developments in relation to the camouflage net factory.

Subsequent to dictating the first part of this report, Mr. Bennet, Project Director of Gila, and Mr. Stancliff, who was with Mr. Bennett, telephoned me. I informed them that the decision of the evacuees in regard to this matter had been hampered, in my opinion, by the refusal of the W.C.C.A. to grant a permit for a representative of the Community Councils of Units 2 and 3 and other representatives of the Community Council of Unit 1 going to Gila to visit the net factory there. I also stated that Mr. Kennedy had submitted an additional request for reconsideration for the action of the W.C.C.A. Mr. Stancliff stated that he would telephone the San Francisco Office in order to attempt to secure a reversal of the W.C.C.A. decision. Mr. Cozzens telephoned us yesterday and we shall leave for Gila after dinner on Tuesday, December 29.

I take this opportunity to wish you and your staff a very happy New Year. I hope that this year the W.R.A. program will proceed in high gear.

Very sincerely yours,

Theodore H. Haas
Project Attorney

THH/ as:my:yy:
atts.
cc All Project Attorneys
Edgar Bernhard
W. Wade Head
Mr. Leighton
Maurice Walk