

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER
Post on, Arizona

October 18, 1944

RECOMMENDATION OF HEARING BOARD ON LEAVE CLEARANCE

MEMORANDUM TO: Duncan Mills
Project Director

SUBJECT: Kiyoko Nakagawa
318-4-C

Attached is the following document relating to this case:

EXHIBIT A: Transcript of Hearing

It is the unanimous recommendation of the Hearing Board that leave clearance be granted to Mrs. Nakagawa. She is an American citizen who has lived continuously in this country except for five months in 1939 when she went back on a visit to Japan to see her husband's parents.

She has never registered her children for dual citizenship and plans to raise them to be American citizens, which ^{is} the joint plan of she and her husband. They have no financial or property ties to Japan, but on the contrary own their own ranch in Reedley, California where they plan to return after the war.

Mrs. Nakagawa spoke excellent English and appeared very straightforward and frank throughout the interview. It should be noted that the docket was sent to the Project for a hearing because she had sent her children to Japan, because she had relatives in Japan, and because her husband is an alien. Two of her children were sent to Japan where they remained for three years at the request of their grandparents and went to grammar school. One boy went to Japan with her sister on a visit, remaining for only four months. When Mrs. Nakagawa made her visit in 1939, she took

her smallest child and brought her back at the same time. There was no intention of having the children educated for life in Japan.

She explained that the only relatives that she has in Japan are not members of the immediate family but are cousins. She has no close ties with them. Her husband, although an alien, came to this country at the age of fourteen, had never returned to Japan except for a visit of five months in 1939 to see his parents. He has leave clearance.

In view of the above facts, it is felt that Mrs. Nakagawa would in no way endanger national security, and a favorable recommendation is made.

Corlies R. Carter
Board Member

Howard Hollenbeck
Board Member

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER
Poston, Arizona

EXHIBIT A

TRANSCRIPT OF RECORD ON LEAVE CLEARANCE HEARING

Place: Unit III Welfare Office
Date: October 18, 1944
Time: 2:00 p.m.

Intefviewers: Corlies R. Carter
Howard Hollenbeck

NAME: Kiyoko Nakagawa

FAMILY NO: 41935

ADDRESS: 318-4-C

FAMILY MEMBERS:	AGE	SEX	CITIZEN	ADDRESS
Husband, Ben Tsutomu Nakagawa	42	M	Japan	Poston, Arizona
Daughter, Sumiko Nakagawa	17	F	U. S.	Poston, Arizona
Daughter, Michiye Nakagawa	16	F	U. S.	Poston, Arizona
Son, Susumu Nakagawa	14	M	U. S.	Poston, Arizona
Daughter, Midori Nakagawa	7	F	U. S.	Poston, Arizona
Father, Kumasuke Yuki	73	M	Japan	Seabrook Farms, N. J.
Mother, Miyono Yuki	61	F	Japan	Rohwer, Arkansas
Sister, Shizuko Kawajiri	37	F	U. S.	Rohwer, Arkansas
Sister, Miyeko Ogino	33	F	U. S.	Washington, D. C.
Sister, Masako Imamoto	31	F	U. S.	Washington, D. C.
Brother, Tadashi Yuki	29	M	U. S.	Seabrook Farms, N. J.
Sister, Sumiye Sasabuchi	27	F	U. S.	Washington, D. C.
Sister, Misao Hiyama	25	F	U. S.	Rivers, Arizona
Brother, Masami Yuki	23	M	U. S.	Chicago, Illinois
Sister, Tomoye Yuki	19	F	U. S.	Rohwer, Arkansas
Brother, Kazuso Yuki	17	M	U. S.	Rohwer, Arkansas

Q. Where were you born?

A. I was born in Salinas, Monterey County.

Q. When was that?

A. 1909, I think.

Q. Did you ever make a trip to Japan?

A. Yes.

Q. When was that?

A. 1939.

Q. How long did you stay there?

A. I went in August and came back in January.

Q. Just for a visit?

A. Just to visit my husband's mother there.

Q. When were you married?

A. Married in 1925, seventeen or eighteen years married.

Q. Is your husband a citizen?

A. No, he's an alien.

Q. Do you know if he has leave clearance?

A. I don't know.

Q. You were notified that you were on the stop list. Did he receive a similar notice?

A. No.

Q. Is he a parolee? Was he in internment camp?

A. No.

Q. You have several children, and you sent them back to Japan at one time, did you not?

A. Yes.

Q. What was the purpose of sending them back to Japan?

A. My sister went back and took them to see their grandparents.

Q. How old were they then?

A. I guess they were seven and eight. Two of them went back.

Q. How long did they stay?

A. They stayed about three years, something like that.

Q. That was Sumiko?

A. Yes, Sumiko and Michiye.

Q. Later the other two went?

- A. One I took when I went back and another time the boy went back with my sister just for a visit.
- Q. The two other children that went back in 1934 must have gone to school while they were there.
- A. They went to grammar school for about two years.
- Q. What are you and your husband planning to do with your future? Do you plan to raise your children to be American citizens?
- A. When the girls grow up I think they'll get married here in the United States.
- Q. What I was more interested in was whether or not you thought they should stay here and be American citizens or whether they should go back to Japan.
- A. I think they should stay here.
- Q. What about yourself?
- A. I don't intend to go to Japan.
- Q. What about your husband?
- A. I don't think so. He doesn't want to go back for a while.
- Q. Then your plans are to actually stay here in the United States?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Do you have any relatives in Japan?
- A. All my parents and brothers and sisters are here.
- Q. Are they here in Poston?
- A. All of them are out, either in other centers or have relocated.
- Q. Any in the army?
- A. Not yet.
- Q. What relatives do you have in Japan?
- A. I guess I have cousins.
- Q. No member of your immediate family are in Japan at all?
- A. No.
- Q. Do you belong to any organizations of any kind at all, or have you in the past?
- A. No, just like women's clubs. I was in the Japanese Fujin Kai.
- Q. Any others?

A. No,

Q. How about when you were in school? Did you belong to the Campfire Girls or any club of that sort?

A. No. I only went to the eighth grade and those clubs were usually organized in high school.

Q. Did you ever donate any money to any organizations?

A. Red Cross and something like that?

Q. Yes.

A. Well, Red Cross, Salvation Army, Community Chest.

Q. How about Japanese organizations? The Japanese Association, Kenjin Kais?

A. There was a Japanese Association. I don't know whether we donated or not. My husband might have.

Q. Did you yourself?

A. Not myself.

Q. Your husband belonged to it?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you have any money in Japan, or property?

A. No.

Q. Did you register your children for dual citizenship?

A. No, they have just American citizenship.

Q. How about Japanese language school? Did you attend Japanese language school?

A. No, just went to kindergarten.

Q. When did your husband come to this country?

A. I don't know the date. He said he came when he was about fourteen years old.

Q. The only time he went back was when he went on that visit?

A. Yes.

Q. He's been here all the time?

A. Yes.

Q. How old is he now?

A. He's forty-two.

Q. Do you have any plans for after the war? Are you going back to California? If so, what are you going to do there?

A. California--we have a farm down there we're planning to go back to.

Q. You own a farm?

A. Yes.

Q. Your children are going back with you?

A. Yes, we are all planning to go back and stay there.

Q. Is your husband with you here in the Center now?

A. Yes, he's here.

Q. The reason we were asked to ask all these questions because of your having sent your children on a trip to Japan and because your husband was an alien and there was also a statement that you had relatives in Japan. Do you have anything to add or ask?

A. No.

The hearing was adjourned at 2:20 p. m.

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER
Poston, Arizona

October 18, 1944

RECOMMENDATION OF HEARING BOARD ON LEAVE CLEARANCE

MEMORANDUM TO: Duncan Mills
Project Director

SUBJECT: Kyuzo Aoki
307-8-C

Attached is the following document relating to this case:

EXHIBIT A: Transcript of Hearing
Exhibit B: Personal Security

It is the unanimous recommendation of this Hearing Board that leave clearance be denied to Mr. Aoki. Although he answered all the questions asked, Mr. Aoki gave the impression of being belligerent and resentful.

Although Mr. Aoki has been in this country since 1906 and during that period has not returned to Japan, and although he has no near relatives in Japan, he reiterated his statement of "no" to Question No. 28. Since Question 28 for aliens is "Will you swear to abide by the laws of the United States and to take no action which would in any way interfere with the war effort of the United States?", it is recommended in view of his negative answer that not only leave clearance be denied but that he be immediately transferred to Tule Lake.

Corlies R. Carter
Board Member

Howard Hollenbeck
Board Member

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER
Poston, Arizona

EXHIBIT A

TRANSCRIPT OF RECORD ON LEAVE CLEARANCE HEARING

Place: Unit III Welfare Office
Date: October 18, 1944
Time: 1:30 p.m.

Interviewers: Corlies R. Carter
Howard Hollenbeck
Interpreter: Dolly Saita

NAME: KYuzo Aoki

FAMILY NO. 41333

ADDRESS: 307-8-C

NO FAMILY MEMBERS

Q. Are you married, Mr. Aoki?

A. No.

Q. Where were you born in Japan?

A. Fukuoka, Japan.

Q. When did you come to the United States?

A. 1905 or 1906.

Q. Have you been back to Japan since?

A. No.

Q. You were working in California, weren't you, before evacuation?

A. Yes, only in California.

Q. What kind of work did you do?

A. I gambled all the time.

Q. During the registration period, you answered Question No. 28 "no". Do you still feel the same way?

A. I don't remember the question.

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Q. The question is "Will you swear to abide by the laws of the United States and to take no action which would in any way interfere with the war effort of the United States?"

A. It's still the same.

Q. Are you planning to return to Japan after the war or are you planning to stay in this country?

A. I am undecided yet.

Q. Supposing you were transferred to Tule Lake. What do you think about going to Tule Lake?

A. If I have to leave Poston and go to Tule Lake, I will go.

The hearing was adjourned at 1:45 p.m.

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER
Pocton, Arizona

October 18, 1944

RECOMMENDATION OF HEARING BOARD ON LEAVE CLEARANCE

MEMORANDUM TO: Duncan Mills
Project Director

SUBJECT: James Masamitsu Sera
316-5-C

Attached is the following document relating to this case:

EXHIBIT A: Transcript of Hearing

It is the unanimous recommendation of this Leave Clearance Hearing Board that James Masamitsu Sera be denied leave clearance. James was very free in his discussion and very explicit in his explanations as to why the family desired to return to Japan. He explained that such decision had been arrived at prior to evacuation and even previous to the declaration of war.

James stated that the property in Japan was held in his name and that therefore, any business transactions in connection with this property would have to be cleared by him. He felt that this was one very important reason for wanting to ^{go to Japan.} return. He also stated that there was no bitterness on his part concerning the United States but that his desire to return and also the decision of his family to return to Japan was based primarily on economic reasons and economic security for the future.

The Leave Clearance Hearing Board felt that James would certainly not be of any danger to the welfare of the United States or its national security and that he is a person who would adjust very readily to outside environment; however, in view of the total considerations listed above, it is recommended that James Masamitsu Sera be denied leave clearance.

Corlies R. Carter
Board Member

Howard Hollenbeck
Board Member

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER
Poston, Arizona

EXHIBIT A

TRANSCRIPT OF RECORD ON LEAVE CLEARANCE HEARING

Place: Unit III Welfare Office
Date: October 18, 1944
Time: 3:35 p.m.

Interviewers: Corlies R. Carter
Howard Hollenbeck

NAME: James Masamitsu Sera

FAMILY NO: 41692

ADDRESS: 316-5-C

FAMILY MEMBERS:

	AGE	CITIZEN	SEX	ADDRESS:
Father, Kyoichi Sera	48	Japan	M	Poston, Arizona
Mother, Toku Sera	47	Japan	F	Poston, Arizona
Brother, Yutaka Sera	18	U. S.	M	Poston, Arizona
Brother, Kaoru Sera	15	U. S.	M	Poston, Arizona
Sister, Mariye Sera	10	U. S.	F	Poston, Arizona
Brother, Katsuo Sera	5	U. S.	M	Poston, Arizona

- Q. We were telling your brother that the reason you fellows have had to come in for a hearing is that your folks have signed for repatriation and you have signed for expatriation, and we wanted a line on your plans for the future. How old are you?
- A. Twenty-four.
- Q. Will you tell us in your own words how you feel about going back to Japan and why you decided to go back?
- A. We decided before the war practically. . It happened that the war started. Before we entered this Center, we signed up for expatriation at the WCCA office.
- Q. And what was the reason for wanting to go back even before the war?
- A. My father's father passed away. Nobody was taking care of it. My uncle went back and he is taking care of it now. We just couldn't go back at the time. I understand that the house is in my name.
- Q. That sort of necessitates your accompanying your parents?
- A. Yes, that's right.
- Q. Your grandfather passed away?
- A. Yes.

Q. You still feel the necessity for returning even though he is dead?

A. It's part of my equity. If there were any business to be transacted, I'd have to do it.

Q. Have you ever been to Japan?

A. No, I haven't.

Q. If you went back to Japan, you would figure on staying?

A. I guess so.

Q. You wouldn't want to come back here and take up your future here?

A. My future's uncertain. Financially, I'd be better off back there.

Q. Because of the property?

A. Yes.

Q. You think your social adjustment would turn out all right?

A. I have a lot of friends who went back.

Q. How would your parents feel about your staying here?

A. You know how all parents are. They want the family to be together.

Q. There is no possibility that you would really prefer by staying in the United States?

A. It's just one of those things. You can't tell.

Q. How about the army? Supposing you were called?

A. I guess I'd be called.

Q. Supposing your expatriation went through before the war was over, you might be faced with the situation of being drafted by the Japanese army. Have you thought of that? Would you feel that you would have to fight for the Japanese army?

A. That remains to be seen, I guess.

Q. You didn't have any plans here?

A. Of course I was intending to attend college, but still I don't know. I guess it's indefinite as yet. Everything's so upset.

Q. Have you had some college?

A. I went to J. C. and was going to school at USC until the war started.

Q. You figure you would like to continue your education in Japan?

A. I guess so.

Q. Do you feel bitter against the United States at all? Or do you feel that you owe more loyalty to Japan instead of to the United States?

A. I feel that because of this war I couldn't be bitter ^{against} ~~to~~ the United States or Japan. Just because of war, I wouldn't be bitter against either nation. It's just that you get sore at each other one moment but later on you're friends.

Q. I take it from what you've said that you have made up your minds after careful consideration, discussed it together within the family so that you have all come to a complete understanding as to your future in Japan. Is that right?

A. Yes.

Q. It is more a question of bitterness against the United States ^{or is it that} ~~but~~ you are thinking of your economic situation?

A. This didn't happen because of the war. Our signing up for expatriation happened before evacuation. We had this in mind when our grandparents passed away, so naturally, we didn't have any bitter feelings against this country. It's just that way.

Q. Your father was in internment camp for a while?

A. He was paroled recently.

The hearing was adjourned at 3:50 p.m.

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER
Poston, Arizona

October 18, 1944

RECOMMENDATION OF HEARING BOARD ON LEAVE CLEARANCE

MEMORANDUM TO: Duncan Mills
Project Director

SUBJECT: Yutaka Sera
316-5-C

Attached is the following document relating to this case:

EXHIBIT A: Transcript of Hearing

It is the unanimous recommendation of this Hearing Board that leave clearance be denied Yutaka Sera. Yutaka seems very definite in his plans to return to Japan. It was not quite clear as to whether his definite plans were a result of his parents' decision or whether he himself is very desirous of returning.

The applicant was very sullen during the interview and hesitated to answer many questions that were asked. He has no plans in regard to a future in America. He has no plans in regard to service with the armed forces of the United States. He stated that a decision in regard to such service would have to be made when the time comes. It seems that his decision concerning possible service with the Japanese army is also doubtful at this time. He has not considered such service before. He is agreeable to transfer to Tule Lake, having no objections to such.

In view of the above considerations, it is recommended that leave clearance be denied.

Corlies R. Carter
Board Member

Howard Hollenbeck
Board Member

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER
Poston, Arizona

EXHIBIT A

TRANSCRIPT OF RECORD ON LEAVE CLEARANCE HEARING

Place: Unit III Welfare Office
Date: October 18, 1944
Time: 3:20 p.m.

Interviewers: Corlies R. Carter
Howard Hollenbeck

NAME: Yutaka Sera FAMILY NO: 41692

ADDRESS: 316-5-C

FAMILY MEMBERS:	AGE	CITIZEN	SEX	ADDRESS
Father, Kyoichi Sera	48	Japan	M	Post on, Arizona
Mother, Toku Sera	47	Japan	F	Poston, Arizona
Brother, James Masamitsu Sera	24	U. S.	M	Poston, Arizona
Brother, Kaoru Sera	15	U. S.	M	Poston, Arizona
Sister, Mariye Sera	10	U. S.	F	Poston, Arizona
Brother, Katsuo Sera	5	U. S.	M	Poston, Arizona

- Q. We called you today because of your request for repatriation with your family, because your father is a segregated parolee, and because your family and parents want to go to Tule Lake. We would like to know whether you want to go to Japan also. How old are you?
- A. Eighteen. I just became eighteen.
- Q. You are also signed for expatriation to Japan?
- A. Yes.
- Q. How do you feel about going back? You have had no difficulty with your parents in that respect? You have been in agreement with them?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Have you ever been to Japan?
- A. No.
- Q. Do you speak Japanese?
- A. I speak to my mother and father.
- Q. How do you think you would like it there?

A. I wouldn't know.

Q. If you were to stay in this country, would you have any desires of your way of life here?

A. No.

Q. You haven't thought much about staying here?

A. No.

Q. Could you tell us why you wanted to go to Japan, what made you decide to give up your American citizenship?

A. (Silence)

Q. We would like to know because it's a pretty important thing when an American citizen gives up his citizenship and decides to go to Japan.

A. (Silence)

Q. How do your brothers feel about it? Do they want to ^{go}/back?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you feel that you got a pretty raw deal during evacuation?

A. Yes.

Q. Would you like to go back to California?

A. I don't think I want to go to California.

Q. You have no friends that have relocated to Chicago or other places in the East or Middle West?

A. Yes, some of them have relocated.

Q. How do you feel about the army? Your draft status is what? Have you been classified yet?

A. No.

Q. Have you registered yet?

A. No.

Q. If there should be any danger of your going into the army, would you show up for induction?

A. That's when the time comes.

Q. Haven't thought much about it yet?

A. (Silence)

Q. What about serving in the Japanese army? Have you thought about that?

A. What do you mean?

Q. Well, if you go back to Japan, if you requested repatriation, there's always a possibility that you would be returned before the war is over. ~~of course, you would~~ ^{you might} be subject to service in the Japanese Army. I wonder how you feel about that.

A. In that case, if I am going to Japan, if I go there--that's when the time comes. If I go there, if they are going to take me, there's nothing I'm going to do.

Q. How much schooling did you have?

A. This is my senior year.

Q. ~~You are still in school then?~~

~~A. Yes.~~

Q. Then you would say that you have definitely made up your mind to return to Japan?

A. Yes.

Q. You have no desire to stay in this country at all?

A. No.

Q. How do you feel about going to Tule Lake?

A. All right.

The hearing was adjourned at 3:30 p.m.

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER
Poston, Arizona

October 11, 1944

RECOMMENDATION OF HEARING BOARD ON LEAVE CLEARANCE

MEMORANDUM TO: Duncan Mills
Project Director

SUBJECT: Jeanne Fumiko Yamamoto
307-3-A

Attached is the following document relating to this case:

EXHIBIT A: Transcript of Hearing

It is the unanimous decision of the Leave Clearance Hearing Board that Fumiko Yamamoto be denied leave clearance. Mrs. Yamamoto was rather reluctant to talk too freely in view of the fact that her decision for expatriation is based primarily on the decision of her husband. She seems to feel that were it not for her husband's request for expatriation she would be perfectly content to maintain her future in and with the United States.

She has no vocational aspirations but rather is content to act as housewife in a family situation ^{with} for her husband. In regard to her transfer to Tule Lake, she again feels that she should be with her husband and thus is not adverse to going.

In view of the above consideration, it is the recommendation of the Hearing Board that Fumiko Yamamoto be denied leave clearance.

C. R. Carter
Board Member

Howard Hollenbeck
Board Member

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER
Poston, Arizona

EXHIBIT A

TRANSCRIPT OF RECORD ON LEAVE CLEARANCE HEARING

Place: Unit III Welfare Office
Date: October 11, 1944
Time: 10:46 a.m.

Interviewers: C. R. Carter
Howard Hollenbeck

NAME: Fumiko Jeanne Yamamoto

FAMILY NO: 41413

ADDRESS: 307-3-A

FAMILY MEMBERS:	AGE	CITIZEN	SEX	ADDRESS
Husband, Yutaka Yamamoto	24	U. S.	M	Poston, Arizona
Mother, Kishi Maeda	49	Japan	F	Poston, Arizona
Father, Kanjiro Maeda	65	Japan	M	Poston, Arizona
Brother, Hiroshi Maeda	27	U. S.	M	McHenry, Illinois
Sister, Hideko Maeda	16	U. S.	F	Poston, Arizona
Sister, Usami Kodama	25	Japan	F	Hiroshima, Japan

Q. Fumi, when did you first apply for expatriation?

A. It was at the last registration.

Q. That was in 1943?

A. No.

Q. That was this ^{year}, wasn't it? Around January?

A. I think so.

Q. Your husband, I ~~was~~, has applied also?

A. Yes.

Q. How do you feel about expatriation? Could you tell us in your own words your reasons for applying? How long have you felt this way?

A. The only reason I wanted expatriation was that my husband did. I felt that I should be with him.

Q. Do you know why your husband applied for expatriation?

A. We were married in November and everything happened all at once, and he never told me.

Q. Is he Kibei?

A. No, he's Nisei.

Q. Both you and your husband were born here?

A. Yes.

Q. What sort of thing would you be going back to in California if you didn't apply for expatriation?

A. We would go back to farming. That's about all, I think.

Q. Has he any sort of property in California?

A. No, he hasn't.

Q. Do you have any ?

A. No.

Q. Your parents?

A. My parents have property in California.

Q. Do you feel that you couldn't go back there?

A. I don't know.

Q. Does your husband have any property in Japan , something to go back to ?

A. I don't know whether he has.

Q. About membership in organizations. First American organizations. Do you belong to any American clubs or organizations?

A. You mean while I was back in California?

Q. Yes.

A. The YBA.

Q. Any Japanese organizations?

A. No.

Q. You belonged to the JACL, didn't you?

A. Oh yes, just for a little while. You can't join the JACL until you're twenty-one, and I was too young to be a member until just before ~~evacuation~~.

evacuation.

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- Q. I notice that at the mass registration you answered question ^{number} ~~no.~~ 28 "yes"; that is, you are loyal to the United States, that you would forswear any allegiance to any foreign powers. Do you feel the same way now, on your loyalty?
- A. I can't answer that. You see, the only reason I wanted to go back to Japan is because my husband wants to.
- Q. Were it not for your husband's desire to go back to Japan, would you feel loyal to ~~the~~ United States and want to live here?
- A. Yes.
- Q. How about ^{your} husband's folks? Are they here?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Have they asked for repatriation too?
- A. Yes.
- Q. How do you feel about going to Tule Lake?
- A. I don't know. Well, I guess if the whole family goes, it all right.
- Q. Do you have anything you would like to add or say?
- A. No, I haven't.

The hearing was adjourned at 11:00 a.m.

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER
Poston, Arizona

October 11, 1944

RECOMMENDATION OF HEARING BOARD ON LEAVE CLEARANCE

MEMORANDUM TO: Duncan Mills
Project Director

SUBJECT: Toshi Takahashi
307-14-C

Attached is the following document relating to this case:

EXHIBIT A: Transcript of Hearing

It is the unanimous recommendation of this Hearing Board ~~xx~~ that leave clearance be denied to Mrs. Takahashi. Mrs. Takahashi was very frank and straightforward in her interview but could speak practically no English. She has spent thirty-one years in this country with but a short visit to Japan in 1920 but has requested repatriation due to losses suffered during evacuation and feels that it is impossible to start over again. Her husband is the oldest son in his family, and as a result, has a farm in Japan to which they intend to go.

She stated that she would go to Tule Lake if necessary, and although she has two sons in the United States Army, she feels that she and her husband have no future in this country and have definitely decided to return to Japan. It is the feeling of the Hearing Board that she would in no way be a danger to the national security, but since she has requested repatriation, a negative recommendation has been made.

C. R. Carter
Board Member

HOWARD HOLLENBECK
BOARD MEMBER

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER
Poston, Arizona

EXHIBIT A

TRANSCRIPT OF RECORD ON LEAVE CLEARANCE HEARING

Place: Unit III Welfare Office
Date: October 11, 1944
Time: 9:35 a.m.

Interviewers: C. R. Carter
Howard Hollenbeck
Interpreter: Dolly Saita

NAME: Toshi Takahashi FAMILY NO.
307-14-C
ADDRESS: *✗*

FAMILY MEMBERS:	AGE	CITIZEN	SEX	ADDRESS
Husband, Konoichi Takahashi	58	Japan	M	Poston, Arizona
Son, Teruo Takahashi	28	U. S.	M	Poston, Arizona
Son, Toshio Takahashi	27	U. S.	M	U. S. Army, France
Son, Shigeru Takahashi	23	U. S.	M	U. S. Army, Ft. Snelling
Daughter, Chizuko Arikawa	25	U. S.	F	Poston, Arizona
Sister, Kindo Maeda	58	Japan	F	Fukuoka, Japan
Sister, Misao Harada	52	Japan	F	Fukuoka, Japan
Sister, Shizue Hatakeda	49	Japan	F	Fukuoka, Japan

Q. Where were you born, Mrs. Takahashi?

A. Fukuoka, Japan.

Q. *How* ~~When~~ old were you when you came to the United States?

A. Twenty-three.

Q. Have you been back to Japan since that time?

A. Once, in 1920.

Q. Was that just a visit?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you have relatives in Japan now?

A. Yes, sisters.

Q. You have several children. Did you register them for dual citizenship?

A. Yes, just my daughter was registered.

Q. What did you do before evacuation?

- A. My husband was farming.
- Q. We notice that you have applied for repatriation. Could you explain to us why?
- A. We had our own farm. After this war and evacuation, we lost a great deal. We took a beating. We don't feel like starting over again here.
- Q. Do you have any property in Japan to go to?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Is it a family farm?
- A. My husband is the oldest son. He is the heir to his parent's property.
- Q. Who is taking care of the farm now?
- A. His mother is taking care of it.
- Q. What do your sons in the army think of your repatriating to Japan?
- A. They have left it all up to us. It doesn't matter to them ~~it doesn't matter~~ ~~xxxx~~ what we decide to do. They can get along without us.
- Q. Do I take it that your husband and your daughter intend to go back with you?
- A. My daughter is married and belongs to another family. My son, his wife, and two children plan to go back with us.
- Q. How do you feel about going to Tule Lake?
- A. If I have to go, I will go.
- Q. Do you feel that you would do anything to harm this country ^{while} ~~at all~~ when you are here?
- A. With two sons in the army, I would never do anything like that.
- Q. Is there ^{anything} ~~there~~ you would like to add or ask?
- A. No.

The hearing was adjourned at 9:55 a.m.

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER
Poston, Arizona

October 18, 1944

RECOMMENDATION OF HEARING BOARD ON LEAVE CLEARANCE

MEMORANDUM TO: Duncan Mills
Project Director

SUBJECT: Toku Sera
316-5-C

Attached is the following document relating to this case:

EXHIBIT A: Transcript of Hearing

It is the unanimous recommendation of this Hearing Board that leave clearance be denied to Mrs. Sera. Although she has spent most of her life in the United States, she stated that she and her family intended to return to Japan before the war and wished to continue with those plans.

She has requested repatriation, plans to go through with it, and wishes to educate her children to be Japanese citizens. She wishes to be transferred to Tule Lake at the earliest possible date in order that her children may be trained for their return to Japan and also in order that she may be with the so-called disloyal group.

Mrs. Sera's husband is a segregated parolee and wishes to go to either Tule Lake or Crystal City, and in this Mrs. Sera concurs. It is felt that she is not the type of person to whom leave clearance should be granted.

Corlies R. Carter
Board Member

Howard Hollenbeck
Board Member

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER
Poston, Arizona

EXHIBIT A

TRANSCRIPT OF RECORD ON LEAVE CLEARANCE HEARING

Place: Unit III Welfare Office
Date: October 18, 1944
Time: 3:05 p.m.

Interviewers: Corlies R. Carter
Howard Hollenbeck
Interpreter: Dolly Saita

NAME: Toku Sera

FAMILY NO: 41692

ADDRESS: 316-5-C

FAMILY MEMBERS:

	AGE	CITIZEN	SEX	ADDRESS
Husband, Kyoichi Sera	48	Japan	M	Poston, Arizona
Son, James Masamitsu Sera	24	U. S.	M	Poston, Arizona
Son, Hiroshi Sera	21	U. S.	M	Poston, Arizona
Son, Yutaka Sera	18	U. S.	M	Poston, Arizona
Son, Kaoru Sera	15	U. S.	M	Poston, Arizona
Daughter, Mariye Sera	10	U. S.	F	Poston, Arizona
Son, Katsuo Sera	5	U. S.	M	Poston, Arizona
Brother, Sadaichi Hada	62	Japan	M	Poston, Arizona
Brother, Yoshinobu Hada	57	Japan	M	Hiroshima, Japan
Sister, Katsu Hozan	63	Japan	F	Hiroshima, Japan

Q. Where were you born, Mrs. Sera?

A. Hiroshima, Japan.

Q. When did you come to this country?

A. 1919.

Q. Have you ever been back to Japan since?

A. No.

Q. We understand you applied for repatriation.

A. Yes.

Q. Have you cancelled that request?

A. No.

Q. Then you still wish to return to Japan?

A. Yes.

Q. Why?

A. We were planning to go back before the war started. I feel that if the war had not come up when it did, we would be back in Japan now. My husband is also the oldest son and naturally has to look after the property there.

Q. Was your husband in an internment camp?

A. Yes.

Q. He has been released now?

A. Yes.

Q. Paroled, is he?

A. My husband was released in March on the condition that he be sent to Tule Lake as soon as possible. He is here temporarily. We are just waiting to go to Tule Lake.

Q. Did you apply to go to Crystal City?

A. My husband applied for Crystal City, and we were planning to go there. One of my sons became ill so we couldn't make that trip. Then we were to go to Tule Lake but for some reason, that too was cancelled. We are still waiting to go to Tule Lake.

Q. Do you plan to raise your children to be Japanese citizens?

A. Yes.

Q. Are they all registered for dual citizenship?

A. Yes.

Q. Have they ^{ever} been sent back to Japan for education?

A. No.

Q. Have any of your boys been called for selective service?

A. No, they haven't received any notice of any kind as yet.

Q. We are interested in knowing what your attitude would be if they are called. Would you be willing to have them serve in the United States Army, remembering that they are American citizens, or would you want them to be Japanese and refuse induction?

A. I feel that my sons have the right to make up their own minds. I wouldn't influence them in any way.

Q. Why would you like to go to Tule Lake?

A. I don't want to stay in America. I would like to go to Tule Lake to educate my children before they actually go to Japan. Since I am classified as "disloyal", I would like to be among people who feel the same way .

The hearing was adjourned at 3:15 p.m.

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER
Poton, Arizona

October 18, 1944

RECOMMENDATION OF HEARING BOARD ON LEAVE CLEARANCE

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Duncan Mills
Project Director

SUBJECT: Buntaro Okuno
309-9-B

Attached is the following document relating to this case:

EXHIBIT A: Transcript of Hearing
EXHIBIT B: WRA 126, Rev., Question #28

It is the unanimous recommendation of the Hearing Board that leave clearance be granted to Mr. Okuno. Mr. Okuno explained that his negative to question no. 28 during registration was due to a complete misunderstanding because of the language handicap and requested that he be allowed to change his answer to "yes". This was done at the hearing.

Mr. Okuno has spent most of his life in this country, has no desire to repatriate to Japan although his family is residing there. He was very frank and straightforward in his hearing and it was evident that he would in no way endanger the welfare of the country were he to be released.

Corlies R. Carter
Board Member

Howard Hollenbeck
Board Member

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER
Poston, Arizona

EXHIBIT A

TRANSCRIPT OF RECORD ON LEAVE CLEARANCE HEARING

Place: Unit III Welfare Office
Date: October 18, 1944
Time: 2:00 p.m.

Interviewers: Corlies R. Carter
Howard Hollenbeck
Interpreter: Ray T. Hara

NAME: Buntaro Okuno

FAMILY NO: 41527

ADDRESS: 309-9-B

FAMILY MEMBERS:

	AGE	SEX	CITIZEN	ADDRESS
Wife, Kinuye Okuno	43	F	Japan	Wakayama, Japan
Son, Yukio Okuno	16	M	Japan	Wakayama, Japan
Brother, Tokuji Okuno	58	M	Japan	Wakayama, Japan

Q. Where were you born, Mr. Okuno?

A. Wakayama Ken, Japan.

Q. When did you come to the United States?

A. 1900.

Q. Have you been back to Japan?

A. Twice

Q. Can you tell us when and how long ~~were~~ ^{these trips} they were?

A. 1928.

Q. How long was that?

A. A little over a year.

Q. How about the other time?

A. For ten months in 1936.

Q. What was the purpose of your trips?

- A. First time I went to see my mother. The second time I went back to see my son who hadn't been born at the time I came back.
- Q. What kind of work did you do before evacuation?
- A. I was helping a friend farm near Orosi.
- Q. Do you have any property in Japan?
- A. Yes, a house, farm, and lots.
- Q. Your wife is there now?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Do you have any money invested in Japan?
- A. No.
- Q. Have you ever applied for repatriation?
- A. No.
- Q. During the registration period in February of 1943 to Question No. 28, "Will you swear to abide by the laws of the United States and to take no action which would in any way interfere with the war effort of the United States?" you answered "no". Could you explain to us why you answered "no"?
- A. There was great confusion during that time and a lot of people misundertood the question. *I do not read English & misunderstood the meaning.*
- Q. Would you like to change your answer to that question now?
- A. Yes.
- Q. What do you plan to do in the future, Mr. Okuno.
- A. I haven't thought about it.
- Q. Your son was born in Japan?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Have you had any thought of having him come to the United States?
- A. He can't because he's an alien.
- Q. Did you belong to any organizations in America before evacuation?
- A. No.
- Q. How about donations? Have you ever given money to organizations of any kind?
- A. I used to be a laborer and I used to travel around all over the country so I wasn't approached for donations.

The hearing was adjourned at 3:00 p.m.

INCOMING TELETYPE #1 900A

WASHINGTON OCT 16, BACKDATE OCT 17, 1944

ATTENTION.....REPORTS OFFICER.....

THE FOLLOWING WAS PICKED UP BY FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION MONITORS SATURDAY. IT WAS A RADIOR TOKYO BROADCAST IN ENGLISH TO WESTERN UNITED STATES.....

"FORMER RESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES WHO RETURNED TO JAPAN ABROAD THE STEAMSHIP TEIA MARU WILL (ONE WORD ~~MISSION~~) A VILLAGE IN MANCHUKUO. THE GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES IN MANCHUKUO ARE MAKING PREPARATIONS TO ACCORD EVERY COURTESY TO THE NEW SETTLERS."

M M TOZIER WRA WA

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER
Poston, Arizona

October 11, 1944

RECOMMENDATION OF HEARING BOARD ON LEAVE CLEARANCE

MEMORANDUM TO: Duncan Mills
Project Director

SUBJECT: Seiji Yamakawa
325-6-D

Attached is the following document relating to this case:

EXHIBIT A: Transcript of Hearing

It is the unanimous recommendation of this Hearing Board that leave clearance be denied to Mr. Yamakawa. He has spent thirty-eight years in this country with two short visits to Japan. Since his wife and one son are residing in Japan, he wishes to join them.

do so His intention was to do this before the war but was unable to do so. ~~He~~ has now definitely made up his mind that he wishes to return to Japan and spend the rest of his life ~~and~~ *therefore* expects to take along members of his family who are living in this country. *no paragraph*

Although the Hearing Board does not feel that Mr. Yamakawa would in any way be a danger to national security, a negative recommendation is being made due to his request for repatriation.

C. R. Carter
Board Member

Howard Hollenbeck
Board Member

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER
Poston, Arizona

EXHIBIT A

TRANSCRIPT OF RECORD ON LEAVE CLEARANCE HEARING

Place: Unit III Welfare Officer
Date: October 11, 1944
Time: 9:00 a.m.

Interviewers: C. R. Carter
Howard Hollenbeck
Interpreter: Dolly Saita

NAME: Seiji Yamakawa FAMILY NO. 42213

ADDRESS: 325-6-D

FAMILY MEMBERS:	AGE	CITIZEN	SEX	ADDRESS
Wife, Hina Yamakawa	40	Japan	F	Yamaguchi Ken, Japan
Son, Toyoji Yamakawa	27	U. S.	M	Poston, Arizona
Son, Takeo Yamakawa	25	U. S.	M	Poston, Arizona
Son, Seichi Yamakawa	22	U. S.	M	Poston, Arizona
Son, Shosaku	14	Japan	M	Yamaguchi Ken, Japan

Q. When did you come to the United States, Mr. Yamakawa?

A. June of the year following the San Francisco earthquake, 1907.

Q. Have you been back to Japan since?

A. Once in 1925 and once in 1930.

Q. Just for visits?

A. Yes.

Q. What kind of work have you done in this country?

A. Farming and gardening.

Q. Whereabouts?

A. Reedley.

Q. We notice that you applied for repatriation. Is that true?

A. Yes.

October 11, 1944

- Q. Could you explain to us why?
- A. I always wanted to go back to Japan because my wife and son are living there. I was unable to do so because of the war. That's why I asked for repatriation when I got to Poston.
- Q. How do you feel about going to Tule Lake?
- A. If I have to go, I will go.
- Q. Have you discussed this with the rest of your family? Do they all want to go back with you?
- A. They all want to go back with me.
- Q. Do you plan to stay in Japan and your children stay in Japan and become Japanese citizens and live there and not think in terms of coming back at all?
- A. I am going back there to stay but I don't know about my children. I have to ask them first.
- Q. As long as you are here in the United States, do you feel that you would do ~~nothing~~ ^{anything} to harm this country?
- A. No.
- Q. If there is anything that you would like to add to this, please feel free to make any statements or ask any questions.
- A. I will have to stay with my son and do whatever they want to do because even if I were to relocate, I would not be able to support myself.

The hearing was adjourned at 9:10 a.m.

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER
Poston, Arizona

December 16, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. W. Wade Head, Project Director
Attention: Mr. Harper, Director of Police

FROM: Judicial Council

SUBJECT: Functions of the Local Police Department.

Heretofore it has been a source of keen satisfaction to the residents to know that the services of the evacuee police were being actively integrated in all matters relating to internal security. We believe it is common knowledge that they played a major part in reducing said problems to a minimum.

Of late we have notice with some concern the gradual change in the policies regarding the functions of the Internal Security Department, with particular reference to our Evacuee Police Department. While in the past, the said Department has been active in processing complaints in criminal matters occurring within the three units, we have been informed that such is no longer the case and everything is processed through the office of the Director of Police.

The members of the Judicial Council (an evacuee function) have discussed this tendency and feel that this might lead to a gradual loss of prestige on the part of the Evacuee Police. The residents having accepted the Evacuee Police as the guardian of law and order and having looked upon that department as responsible for the internal security of the units, may lose all respect for said Evacuee Police, and even question the necessity for the maintenance of such a department.

We point with pride to the low record of crime in this center, and attribute a great part of this to the efficient efforts of our Evacuee Police and to the prestige attached to them. If, however, all criminal matters are to be processed through the office of the Director, and the Evacuee Police do not actively participate therein, the residents may be led to believe that the Evacuee Police are not responsible for law and order, and hence need not be accorded the respect heretofore given them. This, we feel, might tend toward a deterioration of the prevalent feeling for law and order in this community.

Could not a policy be formulated permitting the Evacuee Police a more active participation in local affairs? This would not only continue to enhance their present prestige, but would be added incentive to the evacuee personnel to improve on police work. This thought, of course, is relevant only when it is the intention of the administration to continue mainten-

ance of the Police Department as such.

We would, therefore, appreciate a clarification on the purpose and functions of the Evacuee Police and also any policy governing same.

Judicial Council

Elmer S. Yamamoto
Chairman

cc: Community Council
Project Attorney
Judicial Council
Unit Administrators - I, II, & III ✓

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER
Poston, Arizona

October 11, 1944

RECOMMENDATION OF HEARING BOARD ON LEAVE CLEARANCE

MEMORANDUM TO: Duncan Mills
Project Director

SUBJECT: Teruko Takahashi
307-14-D

Attached is the following document relating to this case:

EXHIBIT A: Transcript of Hearing

It is the unanimous recommendation of this Hearing Board that leave clearance be denied to Mrs. Takahashi. She is an American citizen that has lived in this country all her life with the exception of a year and a half when she went to Japan in 1939 and studied sewing. ~~She~~

She was very frank during her hearing and spoke excellent English, having graduated from high school here in the United States. She has requested expatriation together with her husband as a result of the evacuation. She feels that racial prejudice in the United States is such that they ^{have here} no future and she intends to go to Japan and raise her children to be Japanese citizens.

C. R. Carter
Board Member

Howard Hollenbeck
Board Member

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER
Poston, Arizona

EXHIBIT A

TRANSCRIPT OF RECORD ON LEAVE CLEARANCE HEARING

Place : Unit III Welfare Office

Date: October 11, 1944

Time: 10:35

Interviewers: C. R. Carter
Howard Hollenbeck

*double
space*
NAME: Teruko Takahashi

FAMILY NO: 41434

ADDRESS: 21314-14-D

FAMILY MEMBERS:

	AGE	CITIZEN	SEX	ADDRESS
Husband, Teruo Takahashi	28	U. S.	M	Poston, Arizona
Daughter, Midori Joyce Takahashi	2	U. S.	F	Poston, Arizona
Son, Hidemi Takahashi	1	U. S.	M	Poston, Arizona
Mother, Chisa Fukuda	44	Japan	F	Tule Lake, California
Father, Saisho Fukuda	55	Japan	M	Tule Lake, California
Sister, Chiyoko Ide	25	Japan	F	Japan
Brother, Kenji Fukuda	21	U. S.	M	Tule Lake, California
Brother, Mitsugi Fukuda	18	U. S.	M	Tule Lake, California

Q. Where were you born?

A. Fresno, California.

Q. What year was that?

A. 1921.

Q. Have you ever been in Japan?

A. Yes.

Q. When was that?

A. Latter part of 1939 to 1940.

Q. Just for a visit?

A. Yes, a year and a half.

Q. Did you go to school?

A. For a while.

Q. What kind of school was that?

A. Sewing.

Q. Were you married at the time that you went?

A. No.

Q. You married after you got back?

A. Yes.

Q. Were your children born before evacuation?

A. No.

Q. You haven't registered them for dual citizenship then?

A. No.

Q. Where are your parents now?

A. Tule Lake.

Q. Did they request repatriation?

A. Yes.

Q. You requested expatriation, didn't you?

A. Yes.

Q. When?

A. When we had that large group applying.

Q. This year?

A. Yes, together with my husband.

Q. That was in January then?

A. Yes.

Q. Could you explain to us why you requested expatriation?

A. Too much race discrimination. Since they put us in camp like this but allowed other aliens like the Italians and Germans to go free. It's race prejudice.

Q. Supposing the camps were opened up and you were free to go back to California? That wouldn't change your mind at all?

A. No.

- Q. You intend ~~to~~ raise your children to be Japanese citizens?
- A. Yes.
- Q. How do you feel about going to Tule Lake?
- A. I don't mind.
- Q. Do you have anything to go to in Japan, any property?
- A. No.
- Q. Does your husband?
- A. I think so.
- Q. How much schooling did you have in this country?
- A. Grammar school and high school.
- Q1 You have definitely made up your mind to go to Japan and live the rest of your life there?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Would you harm this country if you had an opportunity?
- A. No, I wouldn't.
- Q. Your husband is up for draft pretty soon?
- A. Yes.
- Q. How do you feel about it?
- A. I don't have any idea. I don't think he wants to go.
- Q. I am not so much interested ~~as~~ ^{IN} what he thinks as ~~to~~ ^{to} what you think. How do you feel about it?
- A. I don't know.
- Q. You don't want to say. Do you have any relatives in Japan now?
- A. I have a sister and grandfather.
- Q. They live on a farm?
- A. She is married and is living with her husband's folks.
- Q. Have you belonged to any organizations of any kind here in this country?
- A. No.
- Q. Have you donated money to organizations?

A. No.

Q. What about war bonds? Have you bought any?

A. No.

Q. Never gave any money to Japanese organizations?

A. No.

Q. Did you go to Japanese language school?

A. Yes.

Q. How many years?

A. Same as grammar school and high school in this country.

Q. Have you ever worked for any Japanese concerns?

A. No.

The hearing was adjourned at 10:38 a.m.

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER
Poston, Arizona

October 11, 1944

RECOMMENDATION OF HEARING BOARD ON LEAVE CLEARANCE

MEMORANDUM TO: Duncan Mills
Project Director

SUBJECT: Teruo Takahashi
307-14-D

Attached is the following document relating to this case:

EXHIBIT A: Transcript of Hearing

It is the unanimous ^{recommendation} ~~decision~~ of the Hearing Board that leave clearance should be denied to Mr. Teruo Takahashi. He was exceedingly frank in his statement in regard to his feeling toward this country in comparison with his future in Japan. He was quite definite in his views in regard to racial discrimination in America. His feeling seemed to be in favor of Japan in preference to this country even in regard to personal loyalty.

His statement concerning army service was that he would refuse induction into the armed services of the United States, but should his return to Japan be effected in the near future, he would not hesitate to serve in the Japanese army.

Mr. Takahashi has had experience in California in farm work prior to evacuation. He has some property in California awaiting his return; however, he also has property, or property belonging to his parents in Japan also awaiting his return there.

October 11, 1944

In view of his decision concerning racial discrimination in America, he feels that the property in Japan would afford ~~him~~ much more economic security for himself and his family. The fact that he has two brothers in the armed services of the United States does not ~~seem to~~ alter his decision for returning to Japan, in any way.

Concerning harmful activities to the United States, Mr. Takahashi's statement~~x~~ was that it would be foolish for him to perform such acts. He is not a member of any American organizations, and concerning Japanese organizations, he is only a member of the Young Buddhist's Association.

His personality was very ~~outgoing and very~~ agreeable. His general appearance was one of neatness and cleanliness. He had no reluctance in being transferred to Tule Lake Center.

In view of his application for expatriation and in view of his rather strong feelings against racial discrimination in this country and loyal to Japan, the Hearing Board recommends that leave clearance be denied.

C. R. Carter
Board Member

Howard Hollenbeck
Board Member

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER
Poston, Arizona

EXHIBIT A

TRANSCRIPT OF RECORD ON LEAVE CLEARANCE HEARING

Place: Unit III Welfare Office
Date: October 11, 1944
Time: 10:00 a.m.

Interviewers: C. R. Carter
Howard Hollenbeck

NAME: Teruo Takahashi

FAMILY NO: 41434

ADDRESS: 314- 14-D

FAMILY MEMBERS:

	AGE	CITIZEN	SEX	ADDRESS
Wife, Teruko Takahashi	23	U. S.	F	Poston, Arizona
Daughter, Midori Joyce Takahashi	2	U. S.	F	Poston, Arizona
Son, Hiemi Takahashi	1	U. S.	M	Poston, Arizona
Father, Konoichi Takahashi	58	Japan	M	Poston, Arizona
Mother, Toshi Takahashi	53	Japan	F	Poston, Arizona
Brother, Toshio Takahashi	27	U. S.	M	U. S. Army, France
Brother, Shigeru Takahashi	23	U. S.	M	U. S. Army, Ft. Snelling
Sister, Chizuko Arikawa	25	U. S.	F	Poston, Arizona

Q. How old are you?

A. Twenty-eight.

Q. You applied for expatriation. That's the reason why you are having another interview. Possibly, some of the things we ask have already been asked before. Can you tell us in your own words why you have applied for expatriation?

A. Since evacuation, we decided we would rather go back and live over there.

Q. Before evacuation you felt fairly content with what you were doing in California?

A. Yes.

Q. That was farming work?

A. Yes.

Q. You were born in California?

October 11, 1944

- A. That's right.
- Q. Your wife was born there too?
- A. Yes.
- Q. You ~~have~~^{ave} been in farm work for how long in California?
- A. Fivesix years-longer than that.
- Q. And since ~~evacuation~~, you felt you wanted to go back, to Japan. Is there any specific reason that ~~might~~ made you want to go back to Japan? Could you tell us what your reasons would be?
- A. I gues it's on ~~account~~^{account} of racial prejudices.
- Q. That's prejudice at the present time that you're afraid of?
- A. No, we have been fighting against race prejudice ever since evacuation. Since we aren't very popular over here, we would rather go back.
- Q. ~~You~~ Have you ever met up with ~~personal~~^{PERSONAL} discrimination, any problem in regard to race?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Before evacuation or since evacuation?
- A. Before and since.
- Q. Do you have any p roperty or farm you can go back to in California?
- A. I guess I have.
- Q. You feel that that property is still there for you, the farm that you worked on is there to be worked again?
- A. I guess so~~ly~~, but I don't care to go back.
- Q. It would not be because of any los^s in property but because of race discrimination?
- A. There was loss too.
- Q. Do you want to describe the losses you had?
- A. When we sold out, we suffered a loss.
- Q. What was the date that you applied for expatriation, approximately?
- A. I think it was in January,

Q. This year ?

A. January, yes.

Q. The ~~1st~~ last of January?

A. The beginning of January, before the fifteenth.

Q. *Did* The fact that your parents are returning to Japan, ~~did that~~ have anything *to* do with your applying for expatriation?

A. No, I want to go back.

Q. You would be going *back* anyway, regardless of their decision?

A. Yes.

Q. You have a couple of brothers in the army?

A. Yes.

Q. You have no idea as to ~~why~~ how they would feel?

A. I talked with them when they were down here, and they say it's up to us. They don't blame us for feeling the way we do. The boys in the army feel differently, but after living in camp, they can't blame us for feeling that way.

Q. You have had no desire to live outside the Center to ^stext community feeling?

A. If I had, I would've gone ~~out~~ out a long time ago.

QQ. You have never wanted to try any other city? It's either California or Japan and you have chosen Japan?

A. Yes.

Q. You have had your *pre-induction examination* physical already, haven't you?

A. Yes.

Q. How long ago was that?

A. Last month.

Q. Then you're awaiting induction right now.

A. Yes.

Q. What are you going to do when that call comes? Are you going to serve or are you going to refuse?

A. I guess I'll refuse.

Q. For the same reasons that you have applied for ~~me~~ expatriation?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you ever been to Japan?

A. Yes.

Q. What were those dates?

A. I was pretty small.

Q. You're the oldest son?

A. Yes.

Q. You don't remember too much about Japan, do you?

A. I've studied about Japan.

Q. About how long were you there?

A. About a year.

Q. You were about four years old, five?

A. I don't remember very much.

Q. Did you go to Japanese language school in this country?

A. Yes.

Q. About how many years?

A. About ten years.

Q. Then you speak it pretty well?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you feel you have something in Japan to go back to in the way of economic security? Do your folks have property there?

A. Yes.

Q. You have never thought about changing your mind and staying here? You are pretty well set?

A. I'm pretty well set.

Q. How do you feel about going to Tule Lake?

A. I don't mind at all?

Q. You would rather be there than here?

A. It doesn't make much difference. I guess over here is just as good.

Q. ^{Your} ~~Your~~ think ~~yur~~ children's ~~future~~, ~~they~~ are still quite young, ^{Do you feel that} their future would be safer and better in Japan than it would be here?

A. Yes.

Q. Do ^{ko} you belong to any Japanese or American organizations here?

A. YBA.

Q. Never belonged to the JAFL?

A. I used to belong.

Q. Any other Japanese organizations?

A. That's about all.

Q. Would you commit any adverse acts against this country if you were out of this Center?

A. It would be foolish. It wouldn't do much good anyway.

Q. If you were able to return to Japan on an exchange ship shortly, would you be willing to serve in the Japanese army?

A. Yes, I would.

Q. Do you have anything you would like to tell us further or ask us in connection with this hearing?

A. No.

The hearing was adjourned at 10:15 a.m.

V
COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER
Poston, Arizona

October 11, 1944

RECOMMENDATION OF HEARING BOARD ON LEAVE CLEARANCE

MEMORANDUM TO: Duncan Mills
Project Director

SUBJECT: Toyoji Yamakawa
325-6-D

Attached is the following documents relating to this case:
EXHIBIT A: Transcript of Hearing
It is the unanimous recommendation of this Hearing Board that

leave clearance be denied to Mr. Yamakawa. He is an American citizen who spent six years in Japan and then returned to this country where he had an additional year and a half of grammar school education. He worked on his father's farm until evacuation and belonged to no American organizations. ~~with which~~ The only Japanese organization with which he was affiliated was ^a the farmers' group.

Mr. Yamakawa and his family apparently suffered a great deal of loss in property and money as a result of evacuation, and although he does not feel embittered, he does feel that America is not the country in which to start over again. He stated that his father worked for nearly forty years establishing the farm for his children, ⁺ that he does not wish to make the same mistake but intends to go to Japan where he feels the future will be much more secure. *no paragraph*

He is also fearful that the attitude of the American people after the war will be such that Japanese-Americans will not be safe and that therefore his only outlook should be Japan.

Mr. Yamakawa has passed his pre-induction physical examination and is waiting induction into the United States Army but has not as yet decided whether or not he will refuse induction. He feels that

October 11, 1944

he can with equanimity serve when drafted since the Japanese Government, prior to the war, made the statement that United States citizens of Japanese ancestry should fight for ^{this} their country if drafted.

Mr. Yamakawa was very straightforward and honest throughout the interview, and it is the conviction of the Hearing Board that he would in no way be dangerous to the national security if he were released from the center; however, in view of his considered intent to return to Japan and look to the future of he and his family in that country and his request for expatriation, a negative recommendation has been made.

C. R. Carter
Board Member

Howard Hollenbeck
Board Member

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER
Poston, Arizona

EXHIBIT A

TRANSCRIPT OF RECORD ON LEAVE CLEARANCE HEARING

Place: Unit III Welfare Office
Date: October 11, 1944
Time: 9:15 a.m.

Interviewers: C. R. Carter
Howard Hollenbeck

Interpreter: D

NAME: Toyoji Yamakawa

FAMILY NO: 42213

ADDRESS: 325-6-D

FAMILY MEMBERS:	AGE	CITIZEN	SEX	ADDRESS
Wife, Sadame Yamakawa	26	U. S.	F	Poston, Arizona
Daughter, Hatsumi Yamakawa	5	U. S.	F.	Poston, Arizona
Daughter, Fujiye Yamakawa	4	U. S.	F	Poston, Arizona
Daughter, Harumi Yamakawa	2	U. S.	F	Poston, Arizona
Father, Seiji Yamakawa	61	Japan	M	Poston, Arizona
Stepmother, Hina Yamakawa	40	Japan	F	Yamaguchi Ken, Japan
Brother, Takeo Yamakawa	25	U. S.	M	Poston, Arizona
Brother, Seichi Yamakawa	22	U. S.	M	Poston, Arizona
Stepbrother, Shosaku Yamakawa	14	Japan	M	Yamaguchi Ken, Japan

Q. Where were you born?

A. Sanger, California.

Q. Did you go to school in Sanger?

A. No, I went to school near Sanger.

Q. How much schooling did you have?

A. Three years and then I went back to Japan.

Q. What year was that?

A. About 1910. My mother died and I went back.

Q. How old were you?

A. Nine.

Q. How long did you stay in Japan?

- A. A little over five years. I graduated sixth grade in Japan.
- Q. You left there in 1916? You didn't go to school long enough to have ROTC did you?
- A. ROTC?
- Q. That's military training.
- A. No, not in grammar school.
- Q. Did you go to school when you came back?
- A. A year or two.
- Q. When was that? 1931?
- A. 1931.
- Q. What did you do after you left school?
- A. I went to work on the farm with my father.
- Q. Did you continue to do that until evacuation?
- A. Yes.
- Q. When did you get married?
- A. 1938.
- Q. Before the war and evacuation, did you ever have any thought of returning to Japan?
- A. Not exactly. I was thinking that I might go back when I got old.
- Q. But since evacuation you have requested repatriation. Could you explain to us why?
- A. I guess you people know why.
- Q. I want to get it down on the record in your own words.
- A. My father and I worked so many years to build up what we had and then the war and evacuation erased it all.
- Q. Did you own your own farm?
- A. Yes, and we have to start all over again.
- Q. Did you sell your property?
- A. Some of it we sold and the rest of it is gone.

- Q. So you feel that you would have to start all over again?
- A. Yes, I have to start all over again and I want to start over again where I think it's safe.
- Q. Do you have any property in Japan?
- A. My father has, so we'll have enough to eat.
- Q. You also have relatives in Japan, don't you?
- A. My mother and brother.
- Q. Are they on the farm now?
- A. Last I heard from Japan, it seems that my brother is going to high school now. I think they're farming. That's the only way.
- Q. Do you have any money invested in Japan in any Japanese concerns? Mitsubishi or Sumitomo or Yokohama Specie Bank?
- A. I'm not that big shot. If I'm that big shot, I don't stay here. I would've gone back long ago.
- Q. You have pretty definitely made up your mind that you want to start over in Japan? I want to be completely clear on it.
- A. I think I would like to be where it's safe.
- Q. It's not a matter of loyalty or disloyalty? It's a matter of economic security?
- A. I don't like to make the same mistake my father did. He took nearly forty years to build up what we had, and we lost it all. I don't want my children to have to face the same thing I did.
- Q. You're of draft age, aren't you?
- A. Yes.
- Q. What will you do if you are called to the Army.
- A. I don't know. I'm ready to be inducted. I have passed my physical.
- Q. Then you still don't know what you are going to do when the call comes?
- A. I don't know what's going to happen. The thing that's holding me back is ~~is~~ that I have a pretty sick child. I went to Phoenix and they say they can't do much about it. I don't have much money to have her examined by a better doctor.

Q. So you are pretty well tied down.

A. Yes, I am tied down.

Q. It is determined that you should be transferred to Tule Lake, how would you feel ~~like~~ about that?

A. I would like to stay in Poston. This is a lot better. Well, if they transfer me, I think I will have to go.

Q. Are there any organizations that you belong to [?] ~~at all?~~

A. No.

Q. Not at all?

A. Not at all.

Q. Do you belong to any Japanese organizations?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. How about farm associations?

A. Yes, I was in the Farm Association.

Q. Japanese Farm Association?

A. Yes, that was at Cutler.

Q. That's where your farm was located?

A. No, near Cutler. The association had its headquarters in Cutler.

Q. Have you ever given any money to any organizations, such as Red Cross, Community Chest, Salvation Army?

A. I don't think I mentioned it but I had given to so many. They used to come around and collect from me every year but I don't keep track of it.

Q. But you gave the money?

A. Yes.

Q. Do I take it that you are planning to raise your children to be Japanese citizens rather than American citizens?

A. Yes, I think it's better for them. I was raised to be an American citizen but I think my father made a mistake.

- Q. Do you feel that you owe more to Japan than you do to the United States?
- A. Well, I think in that case, it's pretty hard to tell.
- Q. What I'm getting at is that whether you ^{have a} feeling of loyalty to Japan that you don't to the United States. ~~Get what I mean?~~
- A. If that's the case, I've lived pretty long in this country and I think it's half and half.
- Q. Do you think you would do anything against the United States if you were outside this Center?
- A. No.
- Q. I was wondering whether you have fully made up your mind about the induction decision.
- A. I don't know. I don't know until I go to Phoenix. I think I will make up my mind at the last minute.
- Q. Do you think your being in the army would change your mind about going back to Japan?
- A. This is a draft. I'm not on a volunteer basis. It's entirely different. And so long as I am a citizen, I have to obey the country's laws. I don't think the Japanese Government is going to kick about that. They told the ~~us~~ citizens before this war that as long as we are American citizens we have to fight for this country.
- Q. Who are "they"?
- A. The Japanese Government. I think I'm right about that.
- Q. They guaranteed that they wouldn't hold that against you?
- A. If we don't do anything against Japan like being a spy. If I'm drafted, they won't kick. Even Japanese citizens, if they are drafted here, they can serve without ~~any~~ fear of being disloyal to Japan. It's the law.
- Q. So that phase of it doesn't bother you?
- A. I don't think so.
- Q. I was wondering how your wife feels about your going back.
- A. She feels the same about it.
- Q. She doesn't speak English?
- A. No, and all her folks are back there. She has nobody here.
- Q. How does she feel about your going into the army? ~~Did she~~ Would she rather have you refuse induction than answer the call?

- A. I never asked her about it. It's pretty hard to say. It's kinda hard to answer induction or buck induction.
- Q. If you were in the army, would there be a worry in your mind as to what part you ~~would~~ might play in the war?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Have you registered your children for dual citizenship?
- A. No.
- Q. They were ~~born~~ born before evacuation, weren't they?
- A. Yes.
- Q. So you could have registered them.
- A. I could have, but before the war I was just like my dad. I was going to stay in this country. Since the war and evacuation came, it makes it tough for me, and when everybody starts over, it's going to be hard. I don't want to ~~make~~ make the mistake my dad did.
- Q. Do you want to add anything to what you've already said?
- A. How about my brothers? They got on the stop list and they can't go out from here.
- Q. Have they applied for expatriation?
- A. Yes.
- Q. That's it. That's the reason.
- A. They can't go out?
- Q. When a ~~person~~ person applies for expatriation, we aren't allowed to let him go. On ce in a very very long time, we will allow a person to go after a hearing, but practically never. If they want to go out, the thing for them to do is to cancel their requests for expatriation. They should either plan to live in this country until the war ends, or makes up their minds to see how conditions are in both Japan and the United States before going to Japan.
- A. What I'm afraid of is that during wartime, people go crazy. When they see a Japanese, maybe they feel like killing them or doing some harm.
- Q. In other words, you are afraid of active discrimination after the war?
- A. Yes, that's the main point. That's war. You can't help that.
- Q. That's entering your mind too. It's not entirely a matter of starting over, it's fear of what the American people will do to you after the war?

- A. Even if we're going to buy land, they won't sell it to you. After the war, if we start a business, some crazy people might come around and bother us. They can't go around and guard every Japanese. Naturally, when we are all turned loose, some people might feel that way if their sons or husbands are killed in the war. I don't blame those people.
- Q. ~~People behave like that when there's war and they lose their control. There's this much to remember about it.~~ Over five thousand people have gone out. ^{from Boston} In spite of the fact that there have been a large ^{number} amount of war casualties, there hasn't been any trouble.
- A. They won't come out and tell you. If on a streetcar some people might say "dirty Jap", they just keep quiet. They might say, "But I'm an American", but they say, "You're a Jap".
- Q. Don't you think that after the war people will lose some of that feeling? Racial discrimination and prejudice is something that can't be solved right away.
- A. I think it's pretty hard to solve. We are entirely a different color. We can go right among American people and they can pick you out right away.
- Q. But after the ^{war} ~~war~~, in another year or so, people may be so desirous of peace--
- A. I hope it settles like that.
- Q. ~~There's this much. If you decide to change your mind at all, you are at liberty to do it. You can cancel all this out after thinking about it. We are cognizant of the problem that you just talked about. The WRA's program is directed against that. That's why it's program is largely public relations. It's a Government program to educate the American people about the Japanese-Americans. That, in some sense, is a protection to you and your family's future, and I think you ought to keep that in mind. If you should think about withdrawing your request for repatriation. Please don't think I am trying to influence you. I just want you to see all the different angles, and make up your mind completely. We will transmit this to Washington. That will undoubtedly mean that you won't be granted leave clearance. If there is room there, you may be transferred to Tule Lake. Nobody knows what will happen to the people at Tule Lake, but the people in the Centers will be allowed to go free.~~

Q. Is there anything you would care to add,
 A. no

The hearing was adjourned at 9:30 a.m.

1. This section supplement Section 60, 6, 6. of this Handbook by prescribing procedures to be followed in the case of applications for leave clearance that present difficult problems of clearance because the files do not clearly indicate eligibility for indefinite leave. --Scope
2. In each case in which the Director determines that the facts submitted do not clearly indicate the applicant's eligibility for leave clearance, the file or suitable parts thereof, including the application and all information available to the Director about the applicant, will be returned to the center at which the applicant then resides, or last resided, under a transmittal letter indicating specifically what factors raise doubt concerning eligibility and what further investigation is desired. Classes of cases that will be returned for further investigation will consist of the following:
 - A. Cases in which question 22 of the application (including the alternative question for aliens):
 1. was answered with an unqualified negative or was not answered at all;
 2. was given a qualified answer and the qualification raises a real question concerning the applicant's sympathies or loyalties;
 3. was originally answered negatively or with a qualification and was subsequently changed either during or after the registration.
 - B. Cases in which the applicant has asked for repatriation or expatriation, whether or not he subsequently retracted the request.
 - C. Cases in which there is an adverse report by the Federal Bureau of Investigation or other Federal Intelligence Agency. A determination of what constitutes an adverse report in any particular case will be made by the Directors.
 - D. Cases in which the Japanese-American Joint Board established in the Provost Marshall General's office does not affirmatively recommend leave clearance.
 - E. Cases in which the application or other material discloses other information that in the Director's judgment requires further explanation.
3. The Project Director shall have no authority to issue indefinite leave to any person whose file has been returned for further investigation pursuant to this section until leave clearance has been authorized by the Director.
4. When a file is returned for further investigation the Project Director shall notify the applicant. Where the applicant has not been segregated and resides within the center or is temporarily outside the center for a period not exceeding 30 days thereafter on short-term or seasonal work leave, such notice shall specify the times and place of an interview in the center with the applicant for the purpose of explaining the reasons for further investigation and obtaining additional information from the applicant. Where the applicant is outside the center for a period not expiring within 30 days, such notice shall indicate that the appropriate Relocation Supervisor has been notified and will interview the applicant for the purpose stated above. Where the applicant has been segregated he shall be notified that no further action will be taken on his application for leave clearance until he applies for such further investigation as is provided for herein.
5. Each applicant whose file has been returned for further investigation and who has not been segregated, regardless of whether he has pending an application for indefinite leave or whether he applies for such further investigation as is provided for herein, shall be given one or more interviews, and such further investigation shall be made

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Supersedes P.I. #22

as may appear appropriate, in accordance with the procedure hereinafter set forth.

- A. Each Project Director shall designate not less than three and not more than five members of his staff to assist him in making further investigations under this section. Such members shall be among the ablest of the staff. Qualified persons may be found in such positions as those of Assistant Project Director, Chief of the Division of Community Services, and the Project Attorney.
- B. The Project Director and the investigators designated by him shall personally conduct all necessary investigation at the center with respect to cases returned to the center under this section, including all necessary interviews with each applicant. The Project Director and the investigators may, at the discretion of the Project Director, sit as a board in conducting investigations and interviews in particular cases, or they may be assigned cases individually. It is highly desirable that the Project Director personally undertake the investigation of at least some of the cases. In assigning cases among the investigators, the Project Director shall consider their current work load, particular cases, and other relevant factors. The Project Director shall call frequent meetings of the investigators so as to afford an opportunity for interchange of experience and advice on common problems.
- C. The Project Director shall assign the cases and initial interviews shall be held within 10 days after receipt of the request for further investigation, or the return of the evacuee to the project, as the case may be. At the beginning of the interview the investigator shall inform the applicant of the purpose of the interview and confront him, to the extent not prohibited by the Director in returning the file for further investigation, with the facts that throw doubt upon his eligibility for indefinite leave. The investigator shall then question the applicant in detail about the questionable material in the file and do whatever is necessary to get a full and a complete explanation. He shall particularly ascertain whether the applicant can adduce any substantiating documents or testimony that would be useful, and, if so, shall adjourn the interview for such time as may be necessary for the applicant to obtain the documents or produce the witnesses. Witnesses may be interviewed separately in the discretion of the investigator.
- D. Additional interviews shall be held whenever subsequent investigation brings to light evidence which the applicant may be able to refute or explain, except where to do so would reveal confidential sources of information.
- E. Reliable and articulate interpreters shall be present at all interviews in which the applicant or any of his witnesses has any noticeable language difficulty. Wherever possible a capable stenographer should be present to take and transcribe a full record of the proceeding. When that is not possible the investigator shall take full notes throughout the interview and at its conclusion shall prepare a full summary of the testimony, containing the substances of the questions and answers, and all material facts presented. Any exhibits that may have been presented as evidence by the applicant shall be attached to the record or summary.
- F. The investigator shall make such investigation at the center prior to the interview as may seem desirable. Except where the evidence brought forth at the interview affords clear and convincing proof of the applicant's eligibility or ineligibility for leave clearance, the investigator shall thereafter check the project employment internal security, school and other records that may throw light upon the doubtful issues, and question all project officials who may know the applicant or any of his immediate family. Discreet inquiry among the applicant's acquaintances in the center is also desirable. The investigator shall make full notes during the process of his investigation and prepare a detailed report of his findings, denoting the source of each item of information. The report should indicate so far as possible the per-

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Supervisor A. I. #22

sonal history and social background of the applicant, his history before evacuation and in the assembly center and in the relocation center, and factors that may have raised the doubt about eligibility for indefinite leave. Where possible, signed statements of project officials or evacuees based on personal knowledge should be obtained.

- G. Where the applicant is a transferee from another center and the evidence brought forth at the interview does not afford clear and convincing proof of the applicant's eligibility or ineligibility for leave clearance, the investigator shall, through the Project Director, communicate with the Project Director of the center of former residence, setting forth fully and clearly the questionable issues and the sources of information which should be investigated at such center. It shall be the duty of the Project Director of such center to cause such an investigation to be made promptly and thoroughly and to return a full and detailed report thereon, denoting the source of each item of information, to the Project Director of the center of residence at the earliest practicable date. Such report shall be considered by the investigator with all other evidence and data that his project investigation has revealed.
- H. Where the applicant whose file is returned for further investigation is outside the center on leave which will not expire within 30 days, the Project Director shall notify the applicant as provided in Section 60.10.4 above. At the same time he shall forward the file and the Director's transmittal letter to the Relocation Supervisor for the area in which the applicant is residing. Within 10 days after receipt of the material forwarded by the Project Director the Relocation Supervisor shall interview the applicant. In doing so ~~she shall conform~~ he shall conform to the procedure prescribed in Paragraphs C to E above. The Transcribed record or summary shall be transmitted to the Project Director within 5 days after the last interview, together with the supervisor's notes of sources of information revealed at the interview. ~~could not be investigated at the place of interview.~~ The Relocation Supervisor may call upon a Relocation Officer in his area to conduct any such interview.
- I. The project investigator may make such investigation at the center prior to receipt of the results of the interview as may seem desirable. Except where the evidence brought forth at the interview affords clear and convincing proof of the applicant's eligibility or ineligibility for leave clearance, the investigator shall conduct further investigation as prescribed in Paragraphs F and G above. Where such investigation brings to light evidence which the applicant may be able to refute or explain the investigator, through the Project Director, may refer such evidence to the Relocation Supervisor and request that an additional interview be had of the applicant, ~~except where to do so would reveal confidential sources of information.~~ Any additional interview shall be conducted and reported as provided in Paragraphs C to E above.

Immediately upon completion of an investigation the investigator shall review all the evidence and prepare his recommendations concerning the granting or denial of indefinite leave to the applicant. He shall incorporate these recommendations into the applicant's files, together with all records, summaries, exhibits, letters, notes, of information sources not investigated, and other material adduced as a result of the interview and other investigation, and shall thereupon submit the file to the Project Director. The Project Director shall immediately review the file and prepare his own recommendations for incorporation therein. Where the investigator sits as a board and the recommendations are not unanimous in their conclusions, the recommendations of the minority shall be incorporated in the file.

6. The files of these cases, including all recommendations and material adduced through the investigation, shall be transmitted to the Director as soon as possible after completion of the investigation, preferably in groups at convenient intervals. Each transmission shall be sent under cover of a transmittal letter in duplicate, giving the in-

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Superintendent P.I. #22

formation in the form at indicated below:

A. Number of cases transmitted herewith _____

Number of cases previously transmitted _____

Total number of cases transmitted to date _____

B. Listing of cases transmitted

Given Names (2)	Family Number (3)	Citizen- ship (4)	Sex (5)	Age (6)	Case Classif. (7)	Recommendation of Project Dir. (8)
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For the purpose of this record, a "case" consists of an individual whose record has been sent to a project for investigation as a doubtful case under the terms of this Handbook.

Under the name of each "case" listed above, list all of the members of his family group including children under 17, omitting entries in columns (7) and (8) for those whose individual cases have not been taken up by the investigators. Insofar as practicable, all cases in the same family (i.e. husband and wife, and parents and children) ~~must~~ should be listed and transmitted at the same time. Under column (7) indicate which of the categories in 60.10.2 constitute the reason for re-examination or hearing; thus a negative answer to question 28 would be designated "A(1)"; repatriation cases "B"; adverse report by Intelligence agencies "C"; etc. Some cases may include more than one category, in which the appropriate combination should be entered, as for example, "A(3), C. D". Under column (5) "Yes" may be used to indicate the Project Director's recommendation that indefinite leave be granted, "No" that it not be granted.

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Supersedes A. I. #22

EXHIBIT VI

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Colorado River Project

(Center)

August 14th 1943

(Date)

- . John Doe
- . Block OO-1-A
- . Poston, Arizona

Dear Mr. Matsuura:

This is to advise you that on the basis of the interview and hearing conducted by the Review Board for Segregation, you will remain in this center pending further hearing.

If, after further hearing, it is determined that you are to be denied leave clearance, you will be transferred to the Tule Lake Center.

If leave clearance is granted, you will be eligible for leave, or may remain in this center.

Very truly yours,

W. Wade Head
Project Director

Segregation
(Leave Clearance)

SEPTEMBER 24 -- (1)

The Review Board of Leave Clearance held the first series of hearings in the Local Council office in the Unit Administration Building for those who changed their answers to the questions 27 and 28 from "no" to "yes" in the hearings conducted by the Review Board for Segregation. According to Len Nelson, the Unit I administrator, they finished hearings yesterday for fourteen persons including two women. Each person took up from 30 minutes to one hour and half for him to answer the questions in his docket, which ^{was} ~~were~~ sent from Washington and the questions are different in each docket. The team which conducted the hearings yesterday was composed of Len Nelson and Ralph Drennen, who worked until about nine o'clock in the evening. The administration has 48 dockets on hand to be heard and is receiving new dockets every day from Washington.

The Review Board for Leave Clearance, not to be confused with the Review Board for Segregation, had its members appointed by the Project Director about a month ago, and since then has been preparing the machinery. The members also served on the Review Board for Segregation, which was very busy with its work until two weeks ago.

There have been a few cases heard by the board and the decisions were sent to Wade Head as the recommendation of the board in the past two weeks. However, according to Roy Furuya, the Executive Assistant to Nelson, the cases already heard were only for the persons who answered "yes" to the question 28 and "no" to the question 27. The hearing held yesterday was the beginning of the series for those persons who answered "no" to the both questions 27 and 28.

It is required by the WRA instruction that two members of the board sit in at each hearing, unless it is a doubtful one, in which case all the members of the hearing board may be present. The board reports its finding and sends its recommendation to the Project Director. The Project Director then sends

SEPTEMBER 24 — (2)

his recommendations which may or may not agree with that of the board to Myer, who has the final right to grant or deny the clearance. If it is denied, the person is segregated, in the same ^{way} as those persons who refused to change their answers to the questions 27 and 28 in the hearings conducted by the Review Board fro Segregation. After the hearings have been completed, it is expected that every one who remains in the relocation centers will be eligible for leave clearance. With the departure of E. R. Miller, the former Director of Police, the board now consists of Ralph Gelvin, Giles Zimmerman and the Unit Administrator of the camp in which the resident being heard resides. Ted Haas is the chairman of the board.

Some of the persons who appeared before the borad complained:

1. "They sure asked ^{lots of} questions. It reminds me of the stories we heard from the Issei who were questioned by the F B I at the outbreak of war."
2. "They asked lots of silly questions. Do they have to ask those questions?"
3. "Those guys who answered "yes" to the questions at the time of registration contrary to their own conviction are getting off easy. Now, because I changed my answers, I am put through cross examination. Some of those questions are tough to answer. They asked, 'Whcih side do you think win the war?' and 'Which side do you want to win the war?' Can you answer those questions? Not me."

I talked with Roy Furuya and discussed the hearings and their questions. Roy Furuya informed me that after they asked the question, "Which side do you think will win the war", he asked Nelson, "You ask the question to me." As Nelson had repeated the question, Furuya replied, "I don't know who is going to win the war. Do you? God only knows." Then he added, "The question should

1. Roy Furuya, the Executive Assistant to Nelson, is sitting in the hearings as one of two official observers representing the evacuees. (Cf. Segregation Release 4a)

SEPTEMBER 24 -- (3)

be reframed to "Which side do you ^{wish to} think will win the war?" Nelson then asked the revised question. "Really, even I would hesitate in answering those questions," ^{Furuya said.} "The Japanese are honest people. It is very difficult for them to lie, and if they lie that shows on their faces. We know how we all feel. But at the time like this we must give them the kind of answers they want.

"There were lots of Kibei yesterday, who don't speak English very well. I told them to speak entirely in Japanese; then I would be able to interpret them just right for them. I changed many answers for them, but I don't think they appreciate it. I am afraid they were thinking that I was spying on them."

At this point Jo, the manager ³², who joined in the conversation, interrupted and said, "You should quit that job. That's too dangerous. And I don't think those Japanese appreciate you. I bet some of them think you are an 'inu'."

"Oh, that's all right. As long as some of them know what I am doing that's all right. I am satisfied because I am convinced that I am working for the good of the Japanese," Furuya continued. "Lots of times the Japanese don't answer the questions spontaneously. They hesitate and hesitate and the questioners think it's funny. Some of them yesterday couldn't see the full implication of some of the questions. They told me the questions were silly. When they asked, "Why did you change your answers to the questions 27 and 28?" they should have answered, "Because I am a loyal American." Instead they went into a long talk, saying "I was brought up all my life in America" and "I was educated in America" and "I was always associated with Caucasian friends" and all that. I told them before they went in that at the time like this you couldn't help it even if you lied; give them the answers they want, if you did not wish to be separated from your family. I know it's hard to lie, especially on these questions, they got to do it.

"Quite often the trouble was they understood a little English and they answered once in a while in English. And in these cases they gave damaging

SEPTEMBER 24 -- (4)

answers. They should know that I am out there to interpret for them. They should speak in Japanese so that I can answer the questions for them.

"If they ^(the board) find out about what I was doing, my neck will be gone," Furuya continued. "After the hearing last night I called Nelson, 'Mr. Martin Dies'. He didn't like it. He said, 'Were we as bad as that?' Then Nelson added on the second thought, 'I can't help it, although I hate to do it. It's black and white in the instruction from Washington.'"

Returning to the subject of the questions, Furuya reported, "They asked one guy this question: 'Suppose Japan is victorious and has invaded this country. Suppose you are convinced that America has no chance. In such a case are you still willing to side with America and fight for her?' This guy couldn't answer that for a long time, although he finally answered 'yes'. I knew it was a damn lie, but you can't help it. If you don't answer, they will write down 'no answer'. And at Washington they will throw the paper out right away."

#####

Later, in the corridor I met Nelson and Addressed him, "Hello, Gestapo!" He knew what I meant. He retorted immediately, "Hell, I can't help. Those questions were sent down from Washington. I am trying to help every one who comes before me. In fact, I told two of them yesterday how to answer. But, darn it. They didn't answer the way I told them to."

#####

via Mas Kawashima, the chairman of the Executive Board:

I saw the questionair blanks sent from Washington. The board is not following strictly to the instruction here. They are not asking many questions. Nelson is taking it seriously. He told me: "Those going to Tule Lake in October are going there on their own accord. Now we are hearing the cases of those who have changed their answers Before the Review Board for Segregation. If they ^{are} were judged disloyal by us, they will be sent to Tule Lake."

SEPTEMBER 24 -- (8)

It means that they are sent by us forcibly to Tule Lake. What are we to judge the future destiny of these people? We don't know what they really think deep down in their heart. And we will never know that."

#####

The Executive Committee of the block managers was called in an emergency session in the conference room ^{of} the Unit Administration Building this morning. Before the meeting began, Tom Sakai, the Block Managers' Supervisor, was talking about his name being on the stop list ^{because} as he returned from Japan after 1935. He has been trying to get a short term leave to the Middle West. Nelson remarked jocularly, "You are not ^{the} only one who's on the stop list." Then pointing his finger at Roy Furuya ^{he} and said, "Look at that guy. He is on the stop list, too. Yeah, he is in the group 5. ¹ He is supposed be a Shinto priest. There is another Shinto priest right there, too." He pointed at Taro Akutagawa, the block manager of 4, who is a son of a farmer. All the people in the room went into uproarious laughter.

"Just imagine," Nelson continued. "According to the Washigⁿ crackpots we have 363 Shinto priests in this camp."

The business of meeting commenced. Nelson explained that the residents are requesting to move into larger living quarters as so many people are leaving to Tule Lake and many apartments will be empty. Some of them "came to my house in the evenings demanding more rooms. Of course, I sent them back, telling them that the block managers have the final say and I can't do anything

1. On September 2 Myer sent a new amendment to the leave regulations. It said that the Project Director cannot grant indefinite leave in advance of leave clearance to a U S male citizen who has returned from Japan to the United States since Jan. 1, 1935, if he is in one of the following categories:
1. He lived in Japan ten years or more after reaching 6 years of age.
2. He received all of most of his education in Japan after reaching 15 years of age. ^{Previously the WRA supplied several}
~~Subsequently three more categories were added,~~ of which Group 5 includes all the Shinto priests.

SEPTEMBER 24 -- (6)

without their consent." Nelson explained that after segregation the population of some block will be way down; for instance, Block 5 and Block 6 will have about 140 people each. The Unit Administrator requested the Executive Committee to formulate a definite policy to spread out population throughout camp. The solution was a little more complicated because

1/ many requests came from Tule Lake asking for permission to move to Poston to join their friends or relatives. The project is granting their requests.

2. most of the residents would not desire to move as they can not remodel inside without available lumber. The families which would desire ^{to move} to other blocks are those not popular with other block residents. "They are usually irresponsible people, trouble makers, or selfish people."

It was announced by Nelson that according to ~~the~~ ^{an} estimate of the housing Department after segregation the following blocks will be overpopulated, taking 200 residents as average per block:

Blocks 2, 3, 13, 14, 16, 17, 26, 30, 31, 32, 55, 56, 38, 39, 43, 45,
53, 54, 59

The committee decided to ^{ask} ~~ask~~ the residents of these blocks if they wish to move to other underpopulated blocks. The deadline to request such moves was set on October 15. After the deadline the underpopulated blocks will be permitted to spread out their own residents within their own blocks.

In order to pacify the managers of the underpopulated blocks, ^{it was agreed} ~~the~~ managers of ~~the~~ overpopulated blocks must not send out the ~~undesirables~~. It was ^{also} agreed ^{that} the former should contact the latter before ^{such} ~~the~~ transfer, giving the detailed description of the families wishing to transfer. The manager of 6 stated, "I have accepted three families from other blocks so far, but all of them turned out to be selfish people or trouble makers. I don't want any more new people coming in." The sentiment was also expressed by the managers of 21 and 12.

Segregation
(Leave Clearance)

SEPTEMBER 25 -- (1)

Len Nelson, the Unit Administrator, Roy Furuya, the Executive Assistant, and I were discussing about the hearings of the Review Board of Leave Clearance. Nelson was again emphatic in saying that they were not grilling the interviewees.

"To the question, 'Why did you change your answers?' they should say, 'I believe in ~~the~~ democratic principles. This is my country. I intend to remain in this country after the war'," Nelson explained. "Instead one fellow said, 'I want to relocate. My father has been supporting me all this time, but now I want to earn my own living.' That's no good. We are not the one to decide the case. We just send in our recommendation. It's the Washington office which gives the final decision."

Nelson continued, "Drennen fired a question like this to a fellow, 'Which country do you want to win the war?' The fellow couldn't answer for a long time. Finally he said, 'I haven't decided that yet.' You know that answer is no good. When the paper goes up to Washington, they will ^wthrough it out. They will say we better keep him here. They are all simple questions, so why can't they answer them simply? They usually ~~e~~vade the main point and talk and talk without hitting the nail."

At this point Roy Furuya interrupted Nelson, "The Japanese people are basically honest and can't tell lies. It's hard for them to say anything which they don't believe in."

"I am not asking them to lie," Nelson retorted. "All they have to do is to answer the questions. They don't have to answer. There were two persons who fired their answers back at us. When one of them was asked, 'Why did you change your answers?' she snapped back immediately, 'I didn't change my answers. I [✓]answered yes to the questions, but the interviewer (at the time of the registration) put down "no"s." The other boy ^{his}rattled ~~their~~ answers right off....."

Nelson also informed me that besides those cases heard on last Thurs-

SEPTEMBER 25 -- (2)

day, Ralph Galvin (The Associate Project Director) and Nelson as a team heard six cases previously as emergency ~~for~~ those who had to go out immediately.

We left the office when Drennen came in. As we walked out, Furuya said, "That guy Drennen is a ^Sconscientious objector. He stood on religious ground. But he doesn't go to church or he doesn't look religious at all. The F B I is trailing him as ^adraft dodger." (I failed to understand why a ^Sconscientious objector could be free in this center.)

About another member of the board, Giles Zimmerman, the chief of the Employment Division, Furuya reported, "Zimmerman asked this question in a preliminary hearing (conducted by the Review Board of Segregation), 'Suppose you are all alone on an island , 10 feet in circumference. Suppose simultaneously an American ship and a Japanese ship came there in distress. Which side would you help?' The man before the board answered, 'You can't imagine yourself on an island of such small size. That is too fantastic even to imagine. Instead, you should say, 'Suppose two ships, American and Japanese respectively ^{were} stranded on an uninhabited island, which side would you help?' 'The, I will answer the question this way. I will say, "If I came on the American ship I will help the American side and if I came on the Japanese ship I will help the people on the Japanese ship.'" He was a smart fellow."

#####

A man from the Evacuee Property Division was going around from block to block with a platform scale weighing the checkable baggages of the segregants.

OCTOBER 1 -- (12)

In the same issue the Chronicle reported that the Review Board heard 125 cases up to date.

Leave clearance hearings were held the first three days of this week, according to Ted Haas, chairman of the Leave Clearance Board, and then the board will probably adjourn until after segregation.

125 cases had been heard up to last week, and it was expected that an additional 30 would be disposed of this week in the three units, with Messrs. Haas, Zimmerman, Drennen, and Nelson in Unit I; Messrs. Crawford and Haas in Unit II sitting at the hearings. Unit III will have no hearings this week.

About 200 files have been received from Washington so far, Mr. Haas said, and the board will probably hear about 700 in all.

*Segregation
(Leave Clearance)*

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10/3/43
5 negotiation
(Leave clearance)

In conversing with Haas, who is also serving as the chairman of the Review Board for Leave Clearance, ^{he} showed considerable uneasiness about what the community might be commenting on the hearings conducted by his board. It was evident that Haas was aware of criticisms by the residents. "If you were the chairman, who would you put on the board?" he asked me. I suggested that Wade Head would be the best person to be on the board, although that is impossible. We agreed that Edward Spicer, or Dr. Carry, or Nell [^]Fidley would be most adapted to the duty although they were not here any longer.

Haas stated that his team composed of himself and Zimmerman takes extra pain to explain to the interviewees that they do not intend to grill them. The questions had been sent from Washington and they are performing their duty by asking those question. When they ask questions on relocation, which also appear on the questionnaires, [^]they preface them with a statement that they do not intend to force any one to relocate. They try to put the evacuees at ease before they start questioning.

When I informed him that most of the criticisms were directed against the other team of Nelson and Ralph Drennen, he showed a sign of relief. Nelson is setting each hearing, as Haas reported, at the intervals of fifteen minutes. "We take that much time to finish our preliminary. They are through by the time we get started," the attorney said. Haas mentioned that he would warn Nelson and Drennen to take more time. It was ⁺interesting to note that Haas has been disturbed by some criticism against Drennen from evacuees.

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10/8/42
Segregation
(Leave Clearance)

The Poston Chronicle today reported that there are 46 persons awaiting their leave clearance hearings. It said:

There are 46 cases awaiting hearings from the Leave Clearance Hearing Board, Ted Haas, Chairman of the Board, said --- 19 in Unit 1, 6 in Unit 2 and 11 in Unit 3. More files are expected from Washington, however, he declared.

Unit 2 has had the most cases so far, he added.

Hearings, which were interrupted because of the Segregation movement, will be resumed next week.

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10/15/43
Leave Clearance

A story was circulating among some residents, especially among the Kibei, that the Administration made a new stop list (a list of ~~the~~ persons who are denied of leave clearances until they have ^{been} heard and adjudged by the Review Board for Leave Clearance.) It was claimed that many more names have been added to the old list. Some of the Kibei were greatly concerned about it.

I inquired of Nelson this morning if this be true. According to the

OCTOBER 15 -- (2)

Unit Administrator, the old stop list was revised and a new one was made yesterday. But only change in the new one is a deletion of the names of the persons who had been segregated to Tule Lake. Insofar as he knew no new person has been added to the list.

#####

The Poston Chronicle today reported as follows:

Appointed recently in Washington by Director Dillon S. Myer was a leave clearance review committee which will study and classify the the files which are sent from the projects. Final approval or denial of leave clearance will be based on known facts and the committee's recommendations.

Headed by Robert K. Thurber, WRA Leave Officer, the review board includes Solon T. Kimball, C. M. Featherston, and Allan Markley. Mr. Markley will be remembered as the Reports Officer from Washington who was in Poston not so long ago to aid in the transfer of the Poston Chronicle from Community Enterprises to WRA sponsorship.

Leave clearance hearings, which were temporarily discontinued because of segregation, were resumed in Unit III this week with Messrs. Zimmerman, Burge and Drennen, according to Ted Haas, chairman of the leave clearance hearing board.

100 new files were received from Washington on Saturday, October 11, Mr. Haas reported.

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10/17/43
Leave Clearance

will be treated by Tanchiang under
Social Security

10/24/43

NEW MEMBERS ADDED TO BOARD

Six new members were added to the Leave Clearance Hearing Board on Oct. 20 by Project Director Wade Head after his return from Washington, in accordance with the new WRA policy of speeding up hearings on the new dockets as they are sent down.

Those named are Walter Balderston, Pauline Brown, Frances Cushman, Arthur Harris, Dallas McClaren and Dr. John Powell. The board, chairmanned by Ted Haas, now has thirteen members including the unit administrators Moris Burge, Len Nelson and James Crawford; Ralph Gelvin, Giles Zimmerman and Ralph Drennen, executive secretary.

OCTOBER 31 -- (1)

The following information on the leave procedure for the persons on the stop list was obtained from Ted Haas, the Project Attorney:

In Poston persons who belong to the following categories are now on the stop list for relocation and are scheduled for their hearings by the Review Board for Leave Clearance.

1. Open. This classification has caused much confusion and has been struck out.
2. Persons who answered "no-no", "no-yes", or ^{who gave} qualified answers in Form 304
3. Repatriates and expatriates who withdrew their applications
4. Parolees from the Detention Camp
5. This category was formerly for the Shito ⁿ priests, which drew so much comments. It has been struck out and now No. 5 applies to male citizens who have returned from Japan to this country since Jan. 1, 1935, if they have lived in Japan for 10 years or more after the age of six or if they received all or most of their formal education in Japan after the age of 15.
6. The Washington stop list
7. The project stop list
8. Those persons who expressed their desire to join internees at Chrystal City.

In other relocation centers there are thirteen categories. The procedure at Poston is as follow:

Names are sent to Washigton. Washington collects all data available there. Then the dockets are sent back to the project. The procedure after this is set forth in the following memorandum, which was borrowed from Haas:

September 20, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: Members of the Hearing Board on Leave Clearance

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

SUBJECT: Procedure of Board

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

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

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

Leave Clearance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

October 31 -- (3)

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

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

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

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

Theodore H. Haas
Chairman of Hearing Board
on Leave Clearance

The executive secretary of the board is Ralph Drennen and the master file is kept in his office in Camp III. The applicant is notified of his hearing date about 3 - 5 days in advance.

In Gila, it was told, all persons leaving the project on indefinite leave must go through hearings ^{by} of the Committee of Leave irrespective of how they had answered the loyalty questions. In Poston, however, those who had answered "yes-yes" are given their leaves without such hearings

At first Washington requested only a résumé of each case, not a complete transcript, and the part of the testimony which had a deciding bearing for the board's recommendation. Haas, however, insisted from the beginning to take a full testimony in shorthand and had two secretaries ^{ies} doing the work. About three weeks ago Washington revised the instruction and now calls for a full transcript of each case.

All the recommendations sent from Poston have been confirmed by Washington except two --- for the two cases Washington requested two days ago for more information.

The boys involved in the beating of the Caucasian in the Maintenance Office (It should be in Tamie's file for the month of August) was given their

OCTOBER 31 -- (4)

leave clearances. Haas conducted ^a ~~the~~ hearing for them; he asked if they have been involved in any other trouble before and after the incident. Having been convinced that they were law abiding citizens, Haas took them off the project stop list.

10/31/43
Leave Clearance

Ted Haas stated, "If a Japanese come up before me (the hearing board) and tells me that he is loyal and always believed in democracy, I hesitate in trusting him." He believes that the evacuation has left a scar on every Japanese, which can not ^{be} healed for sometime.

NOVEMBER 4 -- (4)

up ~~yet.~~"

Leave Clearance

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Ken Makino, the councilman of Block 21, told me that he is on the project stop list. "I guess I was in Japan too long," he said. He returned from Japan about 1931 after he had spent more than fifteen years. He is about 35 years old.

#####

NOVEMBER 5 -- (1)

Have Clearance

Y came to see me whether he can get an Eastern Defense Clearance. He is a Kibei and claims to be twenty-five years of age. He went to Japan when he was about five years old. Then he returned to America in September, 1934, after nine years of schooling in Japan. He went to school in California for about two years and since then has earned his living. Since May he worked in Denver on seasonal leave and came back recently to receive treatment for hemorrhoid in the Poston hospital. "I came back, because it costs too much money to get in a hospital on the outside," he frankly admitted.

I did not believe he can get the clearance and took him to see Ted Haas, the Project Attorney, to varify the matter. Haas was of the same opinion. When I asked him if it would be a good procedure had he appeared before the Review Board (He is not on any stop list.), he asserted that it would not help any. The Japanese-American Joint Board and the WRA are always fighting as to the relocation and clearance policies. The Board would not recognize the recommendation of the project Review Board. "As far as we are concerned, we think we are right in our policies of clearance, but they don't think so," the attorney lamented. I asked whether he should apply for ~~a~~ ^{the} clearance anyway. He replied that the ^{Joint} Board most likely will return the application with an instruction to investigate the case further. In such a case, the man will be placed on the project stop list automatically until he can be cleared under the Administrative Instruction by the hearing board. Haas advised Y not to try ^{to} get an Eastern Defense Clearance, because it will probably invite an unnecessary trouble. Instead, he should go out to some city in the Midwest, then after a few months' work he should move to an Eastern city.

Haas informed me that so far twelve cases have received ^{Washington} the confirmations of the recommendations from the Review Board for Clearance of Poston. Other numerous cases which had been heard by the board are yet to be decided in Washington. In addition, Washington has refused one case and reversed the decision of the project here. The man who has been rejected is now on

NOVEMBER 5 — (2)

an indefinite leave on the WRA authorization. As soon as the project was notified of the decision, the Project Attorney recommended Washington to reopen the case to rehear more evidences, which attempt was rejected. ^{Later} The case stands as it has been before — the boy on the leave and the leave clearance denied. According to Haas similar wranglings are going on about the clearance policies between the Joint Board and the WRA.

As we walked out of the room, Y was furious. "God damn, those stinking bastards!" ^{I will go out and resink the Normandie,} he roared, yet in the next breath he said, "I am not on the stop list by mere three months (September, 1934, ^{to} and January 1, 1935, which is the WRA rule). I think I better get out of here before the WRA changes the rule." Late in the afternoon he went in the Leave Office and applied ^A to go to Detroit on an invitation of the Relocation Officer.

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The following is a copy of the notice sent to the resident notifying him of the date of his hearing:

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Colorado River Relocation Center
November 8, 1943

Mr. John Doe
101 - 9 - A

Dear Mr. John Doe:

Director Myer has asked me to make a recommendation to him regarding your eligibility for leave clearance.

You are requested to appear at Dr. Powell's office for an interview and hearing with the hearing board for leave clearance on Nov. 11, at 8:30 P. M. You may file with the board at the time of the hearing any recommendation or other document which might assist the board.

(Notice signed by W. Wade Head.)

11/8/43
Leave Clearance.

NOVEMBER 11 -- (1)

One Issei told me the following story about his brother who had applied for repatriation in the beginning of February this year. He is still here awaiting his train for Tule Lake.

Recently his brother was called before the hearing board to be questioned why he had decided to repatriate. He said the interviewers of the board tried to make him as comfortable as possible. They asked many irrelevant preliminary, informal questions. Then one of them asked by spreading a map of Tokyo in front of him where the source of the water supply for the city is located. He answered he did not know. They looked at his paper in the docket and asked, "You are from Hiroshima, aren't you?" He replied affirmatively. Then the interviewer asked where all the important towns of the prefecture are located. He again replied that he did not know. Then they were curious why he and his wife desired to go back to Japan. He answered simply that they had a son fifteen years old in Japan today and they are anxious to join him as soon as possible. He said that he did not wish to face the hearing board again if he could help it; it was not a pleasant experience for him.

Leave Clearance

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NOVEMBER 13 -- (4)

The Nisei who gave "no-neutral" answers to the loyalty questions and subsequently changed to "yes-yes" appeared before Br. Powell as specified in the letter sent to him. (Cf: November 8, page 4) He did not know the second interviewer who was teamed with Powell. He reported that they asked him about six questions, of which one was very difficult to reply. "One of them was very hard to answer. I did n't know how to answer when they asked, 'What would you do if you were in Japan and you were asked the questions^{27 and}?' That is, if you are asked to foreswear your allegiance to America and at the same time Japan asked you to fight for her?" I thought a little while and I said, 'That depends how long you were in Japan. If you were in Japan longer than you had been in America, I should think you would answer 'yes' to the question. But I spent more years in America and only a few years in Japan, and I would not foreswear my allegiance to this country. I would refuse to serve for Japan in the war'." He said that Powell seemed to be satisfied. "Besides, he was my boss sometime ago and he knew me, so he helped me," he stated.

L. Lane Clarence

SIXTY HEARINGS
SCHEDULED FOR
THIS WEEK

Nov. 18, 1943

POSTON, ARIZONA

FRIDAY NOV. 12, 1943

400 LEAVE CLEARANCE CASES HEARD BY HEARING BOARD

About 200 additional leave clearance files have been sent to Washington, which makes a total of about 400 already heard by the local

board, Ted Haas, project attorney, disclosed Tuesday.

This week about 60 cases are scheduled to be heard in Unit I with Pauline Bates Brown, Dr. John Powell, Dr. Walter Balderston, Giles Zimmerman, Dr. Arthur Harris and Mr. Haas, chairman, sitting in on the hearings.

Camps II and III are also having hearings this week with Frances Cushman, Ralph Drennen, James Crawford and Dr. Dallas McLaren in II and Mr. Crawford and Miss Cushman in III.

Eighty leave clearance files were heard by the members of the clearance board last week, with seven who were scheduled to be heard failing to appear. About 60 files are being heard this week.

It was stressed by the board that all persons who are called must appear at the appointed time since the leave clearance hearings are taking precedence over all other center activities. In accordance with the request from Washington all dockets must be heard before January 1.

If a person is called and cannot appear for reasons of illness or other emergency, he is asked to notify the board members before whom he is to appear so that a new time may be set for the hearing. It was emphasized that this should be done prior to the time of the hearing so that there will be no slow-up in the clearances.

Thus far the local hearing board has been successful in keeping up to date on all files which are being sent from Washington.

11/24/43

Leave Clearance

In the evening I appeared ~~from~~ before the Review Board for Leave Clearance on behalf of a Kibei in Block 45. The hearing was held from 7 P.M. in Dr. John Powell's office. The hearing board members were John Powell and Athur Main, the High School principal.

NOVEMBER 24 -- (3)

The applicant for the hearing, M, is about 30 years old. He was born in Seattle in 1913. At age of two he returned to Japan with his parents. He went to an elementary school for seven years in Japan. Meanwhile, his parents had returned to the United States. In 1929 he returned to Seattle and worked around the city until his father died in 1938. Then, he came to Los Angeles and worked himself up to be the manager of a produce market of the Japanese produce chain stores, The Three Stars ^{Produce} Company. He was married to an ^a Alameda Nisei girl.

Powell took charge of the questioning. He asked him of his birth date, his birth place, the date of his first return to Japan. He asked M why his parents took him to Japan when he was two years old. M answered he did not know. Powell asked why he decided to come back to America in 1929. M replied that his father was still in Seattle at the time and wanted to rejoin him. M also stated that he went to school in this country for only half a year. He had not had an opportunity to go to school because he had to earn *his* living. M was asked where he picked up English. He said he picked it up here and there; to this Powell commented, "Well, you speak pretty well for a person without a formal education." Powell, then, asked why he answered "neutral" to the Question 28 in last February. "It's this way. The Nisei sergeant explained the question and asked me if I am loyal to America. I said, 'Yes'. Then he asked me 'fore swear allegiance to the Japanese Emperor' or something like that. I didn't understand, so I asked him to explain. The Nisei sergeant said, 'Are you willing to shoot the Emperor of Japan?' or something like that. I said, 'I don't know.' Then he said, 'Well, you are neutral then.' I said, 'I guess so.' He put down 'neutral' to the question."

At this point Powell remarked that he had come across several cases similar to this one. "He seems to have suggested many answers and in other cases he over dramatized the question." He informed M and me that he had writ-

NOVEMBER 24 -- (4)

ten to Washington reporting the malhandling of the question by the Nisei sergeant.

Powell, then, asked M why he had answered "no" to the Question 27. "How did you understand the question then?" Powell inquired. "I understood the question -- if I want to join the Army. I told him I have very old mother-in-law and cripple wife. I told him I don't want to join. Then he told me to put 'no'."

M was asked if he was a dual citizen; to this he replied that he had been registered by his father and as far as he knew he had been expatriated from Japan by his father before he died. Powell asked him if he had registered his four and a half years old son with Japan. M emphatically denied, "Oh, no. I don't want do that. I didn't do that and I will not do it."

Powell asked a hypothetical question, "What would you do if you saw some Japanese agents/trying to dynamite a bridge?" M replied that he would try to stop ~~him~~^{them} and would report ^{it} to the police.

Main asked another "supposer", "What would your feeling be if the Japanese Army has successfully invaded the Pacific Coast?" M replied, "I won't feel good. California was my home, and if the Japanese Army invade my home, I will feel pretty bad."

"Would you help the Japanese Army to establish their form of government here?" Main asked. "No, no. I fight them if they come to California, that's my home," M answered.

M was asked if he intends to relocate. "Yes, I will if I find a job. I have to support my wife, my child, and my mother-in-law. If I find something I can do, sure."

Powell elicited from M that he has been working in this project from the beginning, first as a block carpenter, then as a cook in his messhall.

When their questioning was concluded, I asked to speak on his behalf for the record.

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"I am the Block Manager of Block 45, where M resides. I have known M since the time we arrived together in Poston. He ^{has} worked for the block and I found him very trustworthy. I found him as a very conscientious worker. He has been working for the good of the block. There are some pertinent facts about M which I would like to present for your record.

"His wife is lame and physically disabled. He has a son, four and a half year old. He has been supporting for some years his mother-in-law, who is seventy-three years of age. Some weeks before the evacuation his wife one night suffered from an acute attack of asthma, which she was chronically suffering. Due to the Army curfew regulation, he could not get a doctor for his wife and had to spend an agonizing night for the family. In addition she was pregnant. It would be enough to embitter any man.

"A baby was born to them in July of 1942 in that torrid heat some two months after the evacuation. It was an Caesarean operation, at that. The baby was very weak and needed some medical attention, which they could not ^{get} properly. You ^{me} remember, the hospital was not adequately equipped at that time. Some infection developed from the ^poperation and she was hospitalized again. To this day, I was told by her that she is not normal. The new born baby died in November, failing to develop normally, and due to some sort of dehydration.

"As I have said he is taking care of his old mother-in-law. The way he is taking care of her I have nothing but admiration. No doubt he is intending to relocate. I have been advising him to do so. However, the peculiar circumstance of his family must be considered and I would hesitate to urge him too strongly to relocate.

"This is ^{my} ~~the~~ first case before the hearing board ~~for me~~, and I hope it would be the last, to appear as a witness. I believed this is a special case for which I should help ~~for~~ him in whatever way I can. I am not appealing to you for your sympathy. But I am appealing to you to consider the case placing yourselves at least once in his shoes."

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They asked me to stay and I listened ^{to} them dictate their recommendation on this case to Washington. They concluded it with the statement, "To our mind there is no doubt that this person should be granted his leave clearance."

I was asked to act as an interpreter for the cases to follow and I stayed in the room to assist the board members.

The next case was for a Kibei woman of about twenty three years of age. She is married and has two children, three and one. Her husband is employed as a Time Keeper here. She was sent to Japan when she was seven years old, she graduated from an elementary school and a middle school. She was registered with the Japanese government, but her father expatriated her. She returned to the United States four years ago and married to a Kibei. She has an elder brother who was farming in Orange County, with whom her family came to Poston. Because of having returned from Japan after 1935 and has had ~~her~~ most of her education in Japan, she is on the stop list. She could not understand English. She stated that she is not working on this project, but she and her husband intend to relocate as soon as they can find something worthwhile. She said that she has ~~no~~ time to join any organization; her day is entirely taken up by her children. She does not belong to any religious organization here. She expressed her intention to remain in this country after the war. She also stated that she had answered "yes-yes" to the Questions 27 and 28

The hearing board recommended to the Director that a leave clearance be granted to her.

The next case was for a Kibei, about twenty-five years old. He had answered "yes-yes" to the loyalty questions, but was placed on the stop list having returned to this country after 1935 and having received a major part of his education in Japan. He spoke pretty good English and answered the questions, except three or four, without the aid of interpreter.

He returned to Los Angeles and has been working in a nursery until

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the time of evacuation. He has his father and brothers in Japan. His brother-in-law was taken by the F B I and subsequently transferred to Crystal City, Texas, where he was rejoined by his wife, i.e. the interviewee's sister. He has another brother in Manzanar. In this project he was working at the Express Office first, but later on he was drafted into his mess hall due to shortage of help, where he is at present working.

Powell explained to U, the interviewee that it was very difficult to frame questions for those Kibei who have returned to this country after 1935. "I am going to try to present you as a person to Washington. It is difficult because they are ~~not~~ looking at you like we are. We can tell what kind of person you are, but they can't." Powell established the fact that he had been registered by his parents in Japan when he was born. But U was expatriated from Japan through the Japanese Association some years ago. He has never applied for deferments from the Universal Conscription of Japan, which proves that he had been expatriated.

Powell, then, went into a series of hypothetical questions. First, he asked U what he would do ^{if} he had been drafted. He ^wanswered that he did not wish to be drafted, because he did not want to fight against the Japanese people. "They are my own people. My father and brothers are out there. If Japan finds out I am fighting for America ^A they might do something to my father and brothers. I don't want anything to happen to my father." Main asked U if he would fight against the Germans. "No, I don't like a war. I don't want to fight."

Powell asked further, "What would you do if they asked you to work in a factory which produces explosives to be used against the Japanese Army?" "It may be all right. I don't know. They might find out. There are lots of people here. And they tell to Japan. They find out awful quick. Then something will happen to my father. They will do some harm to my father."

The questioner asked next, "What would you do if you found some Japa-

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nese agents trying to dynamite a bridge?" "I will not do anything. I will go away from the place."

"What would you do if the Japanese Army had successfully landed in California?" U was asked. "I will run away from the place." U answered. "Would you help the Japanese Army?" Main inquired. "No, I don't want to help." U replied. "Would you assist the American Army in resisting the invasion?" Main further asked. U replied, "No, I don't want to be involved. I want both sides to win. I don't want a war. I want peace. I don't want to get in any side."

When he was asked about his plan as to the future, he replied that he did not have any definite idea. He wanted to wait until the whole thing is over. "It depend on what happens to this war. I don't have education. I don't know if I should stay in this country."

U was asked if he intends to relocate. He answered that he did not know, because due to the lack of American education, he did not know if he could successfully obtain a job on the outside.

Main, then, asked what he felt toward his interned brother-in-law. He replied that he did not know. "I don't feel anything." Main asked, "Do you feel offended that he had been interned?" Main asked. "I don't know what for he is interned." U said. "Didn't your sister tell you?" Main said. "No, she doesn't know." "How about your brother-in-law?" Main continued the questioning. "He don't know why he got picked up." At this point Powell informed Main that the F B I do not reveal the exact charges for which one has been interned. Main then asked Powell of the difference between "evacuees" and "internees".

Main, then, resumed his questioning. "I want to know your feeling toward America." U seemed to have been irritated and remarked, "Well, didn't you ask me enough? I think that's enough." Powell decided to halter the interview at this point and excused U.

After U left, I moved toward the door to let the next interviewee in. Main stopped me, "Just a minute, Dick. I want to ask you a question. I don't

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know about this boy. He is claiming to be neutral, but there are two kinds of neutral. One being absolute neutral and unopposed to either side, the other being neutral abiding the time until the victory for the Japanese side. What do you think about that man?" Main inquired. "He is very honest," I replied. "He spoke what he had thought. Loyalty does not mean much to him. He has no clear conception of loyalty."

"I think he would not oppose Japan, but he would do harm to America," Main stated. "You can't say that he would do harm to ^mAmerica," I answered. "That has not been established by the questions you put forth. You have only established that he would not harm either ^{to} Japan or ^{to} America."

Then addressing Powell I ^tsaid, "It's too bad we don't have another segregation camp for that type of men, who cannot decide ~~for~~ for which cause they want to align themselves ~~with~~."

"That's what I said in Denver (last August). I asked them what they ~~are~~ ^{were} going to do with doubtful ones. We can put people who are out and out for Japan in Tule Lake, but we don't have any camp ~~to~~ ^{for} those people who are neither for Japan ~~nor~~ for America. Then they said that they would put them in Tule Lake anyway. I don't think this man would feel out of place in Tule Lake, though."

"If I were hearing this man's case, I would recommend ^{to} Washington to deny his leave clearance. He should not go to the outside." I commented. Both Powell and Main glared at me as if they had been surprised to hear those words come out of me.

The next case was one for a Kibei woman, about twenty-two years of age (But she looked around twenty-six.) Let us call her T. She has a brother in Tule Lake, to which he had been sent at the time of the evacuation. He elected to stay in the segregation camp. T has an elder sister married in Glendale, Arizona, who has never been sent to a relocation center. T is married and has two children, two years old and four months old. Her husband is also ^aKibei. She has her parents and elder brother in Japan. She was taken to Japan when

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seven. She wanted to return to America as she grew old, but her mother had kept her back on account of her elder brother being an invalid. She stated that she came back with her other brothers, her elder brother, too, would have returned had he been stronger physically.

T was married as soon as she came here. She stated that she wants to relocate and is contemplating of doing so. She claimed that the camp life is not good for her children.

T answered "no-no" to the loyalty questions. "According ^{to my} the registration blank, it's 'no-no'" She said she was very much surprised that she had answered like that. She was notified of the fact at the time of her segregation hearing in August. That was the first time she found out. She answered "no" to the Question 27 and "yes" to the Question 28. But her interviewer in February did not understand Japanese very well. She told him that she had an infant baby and was expecting another baby and could not possibly join the WAAC. "My day is entirely taken up by my children," she said.

Among Powell, Main, and me there was some discussion that the interviewers at the time of the registration were incompetent in many instances. They put wrong answers down, especially when the parties had answered in Japanese. "There are only few bilingual in camp," I remarked. "Yes, in addition, the registration was completed in such a rush -- in two or three days. Besides, the originals were copied into many copies," Powell added.

T signed "yes" to the Question 28, which was presented to her at this hearing.

T stated that she is an American citizen singularly. Although she does not have time to attend churches, she is learning English in the Adult Education course. "I'm in the first grade, though." Powell and Main seemed greatly impressed by this, "Good for you. I am glad you have the right frame of mind," She assured them that she has no desire to go back to Japan. "It's too tough to live," she concluded.

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MORE ADDED TO

Six new members have been added to the Leave Clearance Hearing Board by W. Wade Head, project director, so that hearings may be speeded up to meet the January 1 deadline.

The newly-appointed are: Charles Harper, internal security chief; F.M. Haverland, transportation and supply officer; Arthur M. Main, high school principal; Edward Noss-off, assistant relocation officer; C.A. Popkins, construction engineer, and Robert L. Schoenhut, procurement officer.

11/26/43

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POSTON, ARIZ.

THURS. DEC. 9, 1943

RELOCATION DIVISION TAKES OVER HEARING PROCEDURES

Because leave clearance hearing procedure is a relocation interest, the procedure has been transferred from the Employment to the Relocation division; and the resignation of Ralph Drennen, assistant employment officer who has been executive secretary for the Leave

Clearance Hearing Board, has been accepted.

His successor is expected to be announced shortly.

About 400 hearings have been held up to date, and there have been about 50 decisions received from Washington, granting leave clearance to stoplistees in agreement with the recommendations made by the local board and the project director.

Present indications are that the January 1 deadline may be met, except perhaps for a few of the more difficult cases, which may be held over for further consideration by Director Myer, Ted Haas, chairman of the LCHB, reports. This, of course, is dependent on whether all projects continue to return their dockets promptly, he adds.

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ist told him that she did not know.

He came back and complained to me that he could not find the reason. I sent him back to the Leave Office to see Zimmerman, the chief of the Employment Division. He came back and reported to me that Zimmerman was out and another Nisei "higher up" told him that he could not reveal the reason and must wait for his hearing.

(Y ^{had been} ~~was~~ given an indefinite leave clearance and was scheduled to leave for Detroit on an invitation of the Detroit WRA Officer on the special train of January 4th.)

I decided to assist Y in getting his status cleared, if possible before the departure date, as he had planned to leave with other boys in a group. I took him to Ted Haas, the chairman of the Review Board for Leave Clearance. I explained his predicament and asked him for expediting his hearing. Haas said that his docket has not been received and could not do anything about it. He referred us to Roy Yoshida, who ^{should be} ~~was~~ able to telegram Washington to send his docket speedily.

I went with Y to see Yoshida. Yoshida was bumming with other boys and did not come around for a quite while, an usual occurrence in the Leave Office. When he came around, he sat on a chair with ^{his} feet up on his table. He informed us that he was placed on the list because his docket had been sent from Washington requiring a hearing.

We went back to Haas and told him that his docket was on the project. Haas accompanied us to Drennen, the Secretary to the Board, whose office is ~~also~~ located in the Leave Office. Both Yoshida and the first ^{man} ~~boy~~, whom Y had met earlier in the morning, came out and informed Haas that Drennen had gone home about 5:30 in the afternoon. The ^{Nisei} ~~man~~ waved his arm in a wide circle indicating his disgust, "Oh, that guy isn't any good. You tell him to rush a certain urgent case and he wouldn't listen to you. There is one case for which Myer personally wrote asking the Board to give a priority in hearing for the

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person involved in the case. The docket is still lying somewhere in his office."

"How about my wife's case," Yoshida said. "A person is supposed to be given his hearing within 10 days after the docket had been received. She has waited fourteen days today. I think I'll write to Mr. Head about this."

"Well, Drennen sent his resignation in, didn't he?" I queried.

"Yes, but, that isn't accepted yet," said the other boy.

"Who the hell wants to keep a guy like that," said I. "His resignation is as good as accepted."

"The hearings must have gotten behind the schedule," said Haas, "while I was away at Tule Lake."

Haas wrote a note to Drennen asking him to expedite Y's hearing. The employees of the Leave Office said, "That's no good! You won't get an action from him."

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In one of hearings for leave clearnce a Kibei answered that he would not fight against Japan, although he was willing to fight against the Germans. In other respects he was all right. The interviewers of the case referred it to Haas for a consideration, because they did not know how to recommend on the case. Haas pointed out that the WRA instruction had specified that one should be recommended for clearance if he was found that he would not be dangerous to the security of the United States. He also explained a recent case of a naturalized German before the Division of Naturalization and Imigration. The German insisted that he could not fight against Germany, because he was born in that country. The Division held that it would be natural for the German to feel so and did not consider him as a disloyal American. Haas instructed the interviewers to receommend a leave clearance for the Kibei.

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A new list of names was sent down from Washington for hearings for leave clearance. The persons on the list were notified of the fact that they had been placed on the stop list.

One of them was a girl who had returned to the United States in 1933. She had had her elementary schooling in Japan.

Another was a Kibei about 33 years old. He has been in this country since 1927. He had had elementary and a part of middle school education in Japan.

Albert Kaniye, the former Block Manager of 45 and the former assistant to Unit III Administrator Burge, was also placed on the stop list.

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12/26/43
Leave Clearance

12/27/43
Leave Clearance

The Japanese section of the same issue reported that James Crawford succeeded Ralph Drennen as the Executive Secretary for the Review Board for Leave Clearance.

According to a statement by Haas, the Board has received 676 dockets for hearings from Washington so far. Hearings have been finished for most of them. There are, however, several hundred evacuees on the stop list, whose dockets have not been received from Washington yet.

12/29/43

Leave Clearance

NEW MEMBERS ADDED TO HEARING BOARD

Eight new members were added to the Leave Clearance Hearing Board by Project Director Wade Head last week. They are: R.W.Schmitt, evacuee property officer; Elizabeth Vickers, head nurse; Charles B. Olds, relocation counselor; Ray Geotting, proprietary accountant; W.W.Angel of the auditing and routing section; and Lou Butler, Alice Cheney and Alice Grube of the family welfare division.

Washington has sent down 236 additional dockets, Ted Haas, chairman of the LCHB, reports. Counting the cases pending, 36 in Unit I, 7 in Unit II, and 23 in Unit III, this made a total of 302 cases which had yet to be heard last week, with hearings scheduled throughout this week.

Including those belonging to segregants, Poston has thus far received a total of 676 dockets from Washington, and about 85 decisions,

12/24/43
most of them received. There are still several hundred pending files have not been received, and the relocation division is asking Washington to forward them, Head said.

It is improbable the January 1 deadline will be met, he added.

* * *

Dec. 24, 1943

DRENNEN RESIGNS HEARING BOARD SECRETARYSHIP

With the resignation of Ralph Drennen from the executive secretaryship of the Leave Clearance Hearing Board and the transferring of hearings to the relocation division, James D. Crawford, relocation chief, has been announced as the new executive secretary.

Victor Spanswick, assistant internal security chief, has also been added to the LCHB, it was reported.

* * *

LEAVE CLEARANCE HEARINGS ACCELERATED

Hearings of the Leave Clearance Hearing Board are being accelerated, Ted Haas, chairman of the Board, disclosed Saturday, with 67 of the files which were sent from Washington by Dillon Myer already having been returned by the Project Director with the Board's and his recommendations.

Ralph Drennen of the Employment Division now working on Segregation, has been appointed by the Project Director to replace E.L. Miller, former Internal Security head and Board member, who has left the center to join the Navy

Poston, Arizona
Mar. 4, 1943

Mr. D. S. Myer
Barr Bldg, Director of WRA
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have written to you in regards to the changing of question number 27th and 28th whether its possible or not but have not received your answer yet. Please don't demn me for not answering yes on especially on the 28th question. I did not pull all my thinking into it as most of the older group told us to write negative as an answer and I didn't even stop to even look at the question carefully. And when it was my turn to face the military team under Lt. Bolton I just said. I'll meet you half way on the 28th question, and walked out just like that. Please don't think that I wanted to but I was too much influence by older group. And another things is that staying in camp from day to day causes us to feel uncertain I mean one sided. Some may think staying in camp is fun but honest to goodness its not be in one and you will find out quickly enough. I was rather surprise to know that lots of people here in camp are going to volunteer in U. S. Army.

At the present time I am working for the camouflage factory to show that I am really for the U.S. and done my share in helping harvesting the sugar beets in Nebraska. And these year I like to help some more but if you condemn me now I may not be able to help contribute anything toward war effort its not only me thats not helping but lots of other younger group that wants me to go with them as a group leader because last year I had experience outside so they decided I should be a group leader. they said if I didn't go they wouldn't go because they the younger group does not desire to be a group leader for the simple reason they do not want to be responsible anyone doesn't want to be one but I want to cooperate.

And another thing is that camouflage factory contractor has violated an Arizona State Law The pay in net factory is past due they supposed to pay us non-weaver as the same pay as a average weaver but paying much lower than the contract provides they violated the law there and not only that they won't pay on time. Our check is way past due and causing us non-weaver to loose confidence in camouflage factory contractor by Southern California Glosss Co. About 2 weeks ago we had a meeting about the weriousness and at that meeting Mr. Vernon Kennedy director of employment here in Post said. Boys and girls of camouflage factory don't give up now and walk out because nows the time when the American Community will say. "I told you so." so we are still going without pay not because we like to but for the sake of the Japanese folks in camp. If we walk out now the contractor or some minority group or pressure group will give us bad reputation. if the American white was working and the contractor tries to violate the contract I know they will walk out immediately but not us we just keep pitching. Boy if thats not loyalty I don't know what is.

The other day I've received a letter from my dearest friend Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Ritner they ask me why my clearance was denied because they was interestted in my clearance because we have letting them use our farm equipment and lots of other belonging They feel that I didn't get a break so they ask me if they can assist me in getting a second break to prove that I am not disloyal to the American community Another thing is that I was educated in America born in America: the town is called Garden Grove I was borned there and went to school from 1st grade to 12th grade in same town and 4 years ago we moved to Santa Ana. Andbelieve me I think lot about this country. I've travel to lots of other State in America and I say I like America for my home I don't think there is no other country that's equal So please give me a break in reconsidering that 28th question. Don't condemn me now for what I never

Letter from Masaru Kosaka

intend to do. It was a mistake just like any other important person has done from time to time. Ill just say give me a break and you won't regret it, because I won't let you down. Please let me know if its possible to change the answer to "Yes" on the 28th question.

Yours very truly,

Masaru Kosaka

全米日系市民協會報告書

アリゾナの排日を踏査す

苛烈なる排日と其の対策案

正岡 三郎
安井 稔
(一九四四年六月発行)

一九四四年一月全米日系市民協會はアリゾナ州支部の依頼に依り、全州の排日と其の現状、背景、将来等を調査し、之が対策を講ずる為、正岡三郎、安井稔が、事務局主任、及び安井稔両氏を依り、各地に調査研究せしめた結果、次の如き報告を得た。

差別待遇の實相

即ち先づ五種待遇の如何にして行はれてゐるかについて調査した所、依ると大體次の如

- 一 日系人の農産物の證明拒否
- 二 日系市民出荷業者に對する鑑札拒否
- 三 ボンボ會社の擔保借用證書發行拒否

- 四 日系人所有財産に對する保險拒否
- 五 日系人の農産物に對する不當嚴重にして不必要なる検閲施行
- 六 日系人に對する肥料販賣拒否
- 七 クレジット及び荷造り用箱の賣却拒否
- 八 言語識見は化せざる脅迫
- 九 灌漑用水の配給拒否
- 十 満期と共にはりし解消
- 十一 暴徒蜂起の可能性
- 十二 排日法制定の可能性
- 十三 例へば最近無効となつた州法第一八七條の如きもの

排日の起因

日系人に對する悪感情の起因は、是々悪意を醸成してゐる事實が確認される。即ち日系人に對する經濟的對抗心

自系農家の遺恨、戦時ヒスナリ、其の煽動、及びアリゾナ州の歴史的排日背景等が、殊に、是れを詳述すれば、次の如きものである。

經濟的競争心

自系農家の出荷業者には、種々の困難な基礎と組織的體制の下に、農産物と市場を二位一體とし、人種の如何を問はず、如何なる競争に堪へ得るやう設備してゐる。過去数年間繁榮を遂げ、益々有利な地位を確立の爲に、日系市民の事業擴張は、彼等の統制力弱さを發見せしめ、排日傾向を保持に至つたと觀察される。又最近益々各地に進出しつゝ、ある支那人経営のロッキン、その農産物消費も日本人問題に關聯性を持つてゐる。即ち現在アリゾ

ナ州に於ける支那人経営のロッキン、アリゾナ州に百十軒あるが、彼等は日本人が農業方面に著しき進出をして農産物を支配し、獨立する事を敢て恐れ、てゐる。

對米公認も日系人の農産物生産量など、全國のそれには、凡そ河に徴せたるものではあるが、品質に於ては、東部のインディアナ農家をも含んで尚、地には、すべきものなく、其の結果、日系人の生産物は市場の需要が如何に不活潑な時でも常に旺盛であるを常とし、最近彼等の憂慮ある譯である。即ち彼らは太平洋沿岸より撤退せる三萬八千の日系人が、若しアリゾナ州に解放され、農業方面に進出するやうにでもなれば、自系

農家は、所謂日系人と競争にならず、遂にはアリゾナ州より陸遜せしむる結果を招來せりと憂慮してゐる。始末である。

農家逼迫情勢は、アリゾナ州の日系人農家と取引關係にある他州の日系人シッパに依り、一層悪化された形勢がある。更に日系市民が、フェイスラスに白人名義の下に經營してゐる事實並に、收穫時に於ける盛働賃銀の通例、一時間六十仙の所を、串支拂つて勞働者獲得手段とした事など、感情助長の一因となつてゐる。前後するが、日系人シッパは生産過剩、市價下落の素因を齎し、「郡検査より苦講するべし」との脅迫を受け、遂に町を去つた事實がある。今時に日系人農家自身も、この爲に甚窮窘を度けた事

性もあり、これが余の日本人を燃せざる特殊の理由である。

一九四三年度の

了州議會議諸法律

會議會講願書、州法違

反の兼に依り日本人の

農産物分配及の産出に

つき調査方を議會に要

求す、その理由は一朝

有事の際、敵國外人が

了州の食料供給を破

壊する虞れがある為で

ある。

會議會覽書は日系市民

との高取引を禁じ、これ

を嚴重に取締るべし

と西部防衛司令官に要

求す。

會議會覽書は議會に對

し米園市民の大々專向

學校交泰に對する差別

待遇中止を要求す、理

由は入學を阻まれ、不

而も軍役に徵集されて

ぬるがうである。

州の排日諸情勢

一、一般州民の排日

排日の地アリゾナ、然

し州民悉くが排日的で

あるとは云へない。勿

論どこにほ幾多の排日

的実例はある。例へば

一九四三年の秋、某百

貨店は二枚に對しサ

ライスを拒絶し、某平

ヤツリン、スチーニヨッ

及び或るドラッグ、ス

トア一は二枚への奉仕

を拒否してゐる。又ホ

ストン轉住所附近パ

カー町の或るドラッグ

と西部防衛司令官に要

求す。

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由は入學を阻まれ、不

而も軍役に徵集されて

ぬるがうである。

は會話も文へ、左程に

非反日的ではない。

二、農産物商の排日

農産物商の排日は然し

極めて悪癖であり強執

でもある。彼等はア州

よりの日本人駆逐を目

的とし、差別待遇強心

に依り二枚の濫動を不

濫發化し、経済的權利

を得んとするに實に目

米は交數中なりを強插

し公共關係プログラム

カ少日系人を除外し、又

ラとする。この運動は

有力な経済力を背景と

して極めて組織的に運

行され、州民一致の排

日に目標を置き、應は

ソートリ、バ、原より日

本人を駆逐せんとする

に終高の目的を置いて

ぬるが如くである。而

もザ一も之檢事をこの

種有力な至賦體を代

り、信不々筋の情報は

日系市民に對し恐るべ

き儀意が介在してゐる

事を傳へてゐる。

三、両立法の可能性

一九四三年の立法に依

る日系市民駆逐の法策

は、州大審の判決に依

り州法第一八七條を無

効に拂せしめた為失敗

に終つたが、然し今後

高し此以上の立法可能

性が充分ある。

四、行政上の圧迫

實際的差別待遇は如何

にして行はれるか！

法律は金等のライセン

入料を規定してほぬる

が、例へば日系人以外の

農産物商はポント牛串を

必要とするライセン

は不要であるに拘らず

日系人は之れを必要と

し而も担保会社は日系

人にポントの税給を拒

否してゐる。これに如く

ぬるが、日系人の農産物

は税關が嚴重な爲に通

過せず、實際に於て州民

の取引を阻止されてゐ

るに拘らず、他の農産商

は僅かに申訳の檢閲を

受けてゐるに過ぎない

五、無言の圧迫

州法第一八七條は非立

憲的の之宣言されたに拘

らず、日系人之高取引

する農産商には必要品

の供給を拒否し、リ

又は極期と共に解消さ

れ、ソートリ、バ、平原の

給水場会は將來灌漑用

水の供給を拒否する可

能性がある。

六、暴力の迫害

アリゾナ州の極彩的背

景を見るとき、常に暴力

的徴候を警戒の要を思

はせるものがある。木又

ボ一之知事の如き日系

人に對する暴力的迫害

計劃のある事實を未暖

し、之拒り、又或る情報

に依れば日系人が白痴

人急襲を強姦する事

實を捏造する計劃あり

排日對抗策

一、教育宣傳計劃

効果的教育宣傳は差別

的立法を無力にし、地方

日系農家受住民に對す

る猜疑又悪感情を減殺

するに役立つであらう。

故にこの宣傳対策は一

層細密に而も継続的

樹立され、排日対策は守

勢より寧ろ攻勢に轉じ

「戦時下擧國一致を以て

とする際、日本人排斥は

寧ろ食料生産を阻害し

遲滞せしめるに事を強調

すべきである。事實差

別待遇は實に米國の數

争努力を阻害し國策に

背刺するものである。

輿論に時産業は日系市

民の役割は此際少なく

なく、我々はこれに強

調せねばならぬ。これ

こそ我々日系市民の米

國に對する愛國の信念

であり、これを文書に

表明強調するの必要は