

H 1. 4910

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H(1.492)

- P R O G R A M -

INDUCTION
OF
COMMUNITY COUNCIL

* * * * *

July 3, 1943

* * * * *

Charles F. Ernst, Project Director

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
TOPAZ, UTAH

BANQUET PROGRAM

6:30 P.M.

Dining Hall No. 10

Toast Master

Rev. M. Kumata

1. Opening Address
2. National Anthem
3. Grace
4. Dinner

Toast Master
Miss Mitzi Shiraishi
Rev. M. Nishimura

Introduction:

- a. Project Director and Ass't. Directors
- b. Guests from Delta
- c. Mr. H. Ieyki--General Election Board
- d. Mr. Mike Maruyama--Past Chairman of
Community Council
- e. Dr. George Ochikubo--Temporary Chairman of
Community Council

5. Entertainment

- a. Violin Solo:
"Meditation"

Miss Ernestina Teranishi
By Massenet

Accompanist:

Miss Emiko Komiya

- b. Sankyoku
"Matsukaze"

Koto:

Miss Sachiye Mizota

Koto:

Miss Taeko Honnami

Samisen:

Miss Sumi Honnami

Sakuhachi:

Mr. H. Honnami

- c. Japanese Dance

Master Keigo Takeuchi

6. Closing Address

Toast Master

Transfer to High School Plaza for Induction Ceremony

INDUCTION CEREMONY

8:00 P.M.

High School Plaza

Chairman

Mr. Toby Ogawa

1. Star Spangled Banner

Vocalist:
Accompanist:

Miss Lorraine Yamate
Miss Emiko Komiya

2. Invocation

Rev. E. Suyehiro

3. Introduction

Mr. Daniel Shield

U.S. District Attorney
By: Mr. Charles F. Ernst

4. Induction

Mr. Daniel Shield

5. Address:

Mr. Daniel Shield
U.S. District Attorney

6. Benediction

Bishop of Delta

7. Entertainment

Vocal
Harmonica

Miss Mitzi Shiraishi
Mr. Tosh Suzuki

8. Closing Address

Chairman

MEMBERS OF COMMUNITY COUNCIL

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Akiyama, Fred 33 | 18. Nakajima, Kichiro 12 |
| 2. Bando, Hiroshi 37 | 19. Nakamura, Mataichi 1 |
| 3. Fujii, Masuji 7 | 20. Ochikubo, George 23 |
| 4. Fujita, Seinosuke 35 | 21. Sakai, Yukichi 26 |
| 5. Hagiwara, George 38 | 22. Sakurai, Toyohiko 29 |
| 6. Hashimoto, Kinnosuke 42 | 23. Sato, Eichi 20 |
| 7. Honnami, Hikoroku 3 | 24. Shigezumi, Kyonosuke 39 |
| 8. Hoshiga, Genichi 4 | 25. Sugawara, Akimi 36 |
| 9. Kanzaki, Kichizo 28 | 26. Takahama, Iwao 9 |
| 10. Kawaguchi, Sanjiro 34 | 27. Tanaka, Kojuro 27 |
| 11. Kudo, Motoki 31 | 28. Tawa, Harry 19 |
| 12. Kurokawa, Matsuzo 16 | 29. Tsugawa, Hisaichi 10 |
| 13. Matsueda, William 42 | 30. Tsuzuki, Takashi 13 |
| 14. Morioka, Shiro 11 | 31. Yamamura, Seichi 40 |
| 15. Muneno, Saiki 30 | 32. Yasuda, Nobu 22 |
| 16. Muramatsu, Somenosuke 43 | Yoshida, Toshio 8 |
| 17. Nakai, Michikazu 6 | 34. Yoshioka, Giichi 5 |

H1.4921

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Central Utah Project
COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT

July 13, 1943

TO: Mr. James F. Hughes
Deputy Assistant Director

FROM: Chairman of the General Election
Board

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Mr. Ernst, you, and the rest of the Administrative staff in behalf of the General Election Board for the lovely flowers that you have so thoughtfully donated for the Induction Banquet.

We are very appreciative of your usual fine cooperation, and the memory of it all shall always remain in our hearts.

Please extend our thanks to the rest of the Administrative staff.

Aizo Takahashi, Chairman
General Election Board

cf

H 1,4921
Topaz

SUPPLEMENTARY PAPER ON COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT - NO. 1
MARCH, 1944

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF SAIKI MUNENO, RETIRING
CHAIRMAN OF THE TOPAZ COMMUNITY COUNCIL,
GIVEN BEFORE THE COUNCIL DECEMBER 30, 1943.

The Community Council provides for the physical and mental well-being of Topaz. This is a sweeping remark. However, if we give ourselves a few solitary moments of reflection and thought, that is exactly what the Council does. The two previous Councils and this present Council, which is about to fade out and become a part of history, have provided these for Topaz. And by Topaz, I include the residents as well as the Administration.

For after serving for some 15 months as Councilman, I have arrived at the conclusion that so far as the welfare of Topaz is concerned, cooperation equals pro-residents plus pro-Administration. This equation is simple, almost axiomatic. For should either the Administration or the residents antagonize each other there can be no cooperation. The peace and harmony depend on the cooperation given one to each by the two groups. Without one, the other cannot properly function. I used the word "properly" advisedly as Topaz can exist without cooperation. But the existence would be chaotic. The residents and Administration will live constantly in a tense atmosphere, void of normal peaceful interchange of greetings and negotiations. And we all know, suspicion can actually eat into our very mental processes and physical beings.

Frankly, from my personal contact, I have found the Administration most cooperative. I have found the staff willing to give me whatever information I sought. In fact they have given me certain information I did not ask, some of which I have kept to myself. Moreover, they have bluntly denied me certain concessions I requested.

The first real job of the new Council is to find means of giving out information to the residents. The Councils to date have failed miserably in this respect. Such information should be rapid -- more important than that -- accurate. Some misguided Councilmen have erroneous ideas that they should be rapid but not accurate. Consequently, they have interjected their ideas in the reports and in a few instances distorted their reports beyond accuracy.

The Administration is relying more and more on the Council for dissemination of information. Conversely, they are expecting information they require directly from the Council. Being a Councilman is an honor and privilege. Honors and privileges carry responsibilities. We are prone to belittle the Council or be belittled by the residents. But this does not preclude us from shouldering our responsibilities.

The dissemination of information as rapidly and accurately as possible is a responsibility far from belittling.

Some of us have abused the privileges of a Councilman by not assuming our responsibilities. I mean by that they have unknowingly or deliberately expressed their personal views rather than those of the block. They have also voiced their views as that of the Council to their blocks. Such members, unfortunately, have a misconceived idea that theirs is the duty to inculcate their personal views into the block - in other words - my personal views, therefore, it must be the block's.

Limited, we know, are the powers of the Council; limited also is the scope of influence of the Council. Limited is the course of action we may take. In other words, our hands are bound by many knots due to the limitations imposed in this unnatural situation. We should be conscious and understand this. Therefore, with this in mind we should work within this scope. Unless this is distinctly understood the work of the Council will never progress.

And as I just stated, unless we realize the full import of our scope of activities we will have many resignations. Each resignation should be well grounded. Petty causes should be eliminated and never founded on personal reasons.

In this regard a general conception of parliamentary laws is quite necessary. The addressing of the Chairman, the making of motions, the keeping of discussion germane are a few instances. Furthermore, it is most desirable that each and every Councilman respect the majority opinion of the Council. This is a basic principle which in all probability should never be mentioned now. I am only doing this because I feel the necessity of this statement.

The duties of a Chairman are varied and plentiful. It calls for a person who can devote his full time to the work. To facilitate his work, I shall be remiss if I do not solicit each member to render him whatever aid they can. The many committees formed is for this purpose. Therefore, in particular, should the chairman of each committee cooperate with him. In this respect probably an executive board should be organized as a consultant group for the Chairman, the members to be chosen from the more active standing committees.

The present Council has initiated the procedure of passing regulations on a sounder footing. The lengthy discussions and quibblings, the constant desire to present the residents' sentiments probably on many occasions became boring. No doubt, at times it was disgusting. The new Council will improve this procedure by adopting methods in order to get a better and fairer sentiment of the people. In this respect there must be developed a clearer understanding among the Internal Security, Project Attorney, Judiciary Commission and the Council. For only by this understanding can the regulations be strictly enforced.

The Judiciary Commission and Arbitration Board are in dire need of a manual. These bodies should be consulted not only frequently but regularly on policy making and as consultants. The Juvenile Board and Advisory Board should be revamped and made active parts of the Community Government. It is very important that members of these Commissions and Boards be appointed or reappointed at once. The utilizations of these bodies to the fullest is a definite responsibility of the Council. And their facile consultations for sage and practical counsel necessarily will improve the prestige of the Council and gain the confidence of the residents.

The Vice-Chairman should be given specific duties relevant to the smooth functioning of the Council. His duties as an alternate of the Chairman do not materially aid in anything. He should be a constant consultant of the Chairman. He probably should be the executive secretary of all Commissions and Boards.

Recently I have been forcibly reminded and I admit reluctantly that at times a Councilman takes the attitude that we, the Council, are the law. I mean by this we take the attitude; This is the regulation, the Council made it; it's up to the people to obey. Any contrary opinion of his constituents is either not presented or followed by resignations. It should be understood that a Councilman reflects the thoughts of the people he represents.

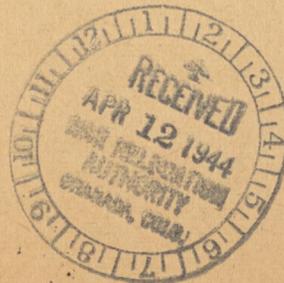
The Council should discourage oratory with all its trimmings. Flourishes and wild sweeps of the arms, undue raising of the voices does not contribute to the dignity of this body. All members are working for the welfare of the people and therefore, too wide differences in opinions could be ironed out more satisfactorily only by serene and judicious deliberations. Furthermore, the use of abusive invective and allusions and the mentioning of profane and filthy parables should be prohibited.

As retiring Chairman I recommend to you the retention of the permanent Community Government Staff. The office of Office Manager insures the continuity from term to term of the work of the Council. The details of managing the office is a difficult job requiring a tactful and efficient person. Our Secretaries are newly appointed but have caught on to their work well. They are efficient, diligent and constantly pressed with work. It is incumbent, therefore, that all members make certain that whatever they request to have done is absolutely necessary.

In conclusion, the foremost function of the War Relocation Authority today is relocation. Needless to say the Administration has concentrated its whole efforts in carrying out this policy. The Council as liaison body has the responsibilities of taking to the residents the available information. Conversely, it has the responsibilities of keeping informed the Administration of the residents!

questions and desires. And unless a perfect cooperation is borne in this matter, bitterness and chaos will follow. The Community Council provides for the physical and mental well-being of Topaz. This is a sweeping remark. However, if we give ourselves a few solitary moments of reflection and thought that is exactly what the Council does.

May I take this opportunity in thanking you all for your generous support during my short term as Chairman. I have enjoyed my work as Councilman of Block 30 and then as Chairman. I leave here with mixed feelings - sad to leave your good company and happy in anticipation of my future work. But above all I am satisfied that the incoming Council will carry on for Topaz.



H 1.4910 (5)

August 4, 1944

COUNCIL CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE TO THE RESIDENTS
AT INDUCTION CEREMONY

TOPAZ, UTAH

Mr. Chairman, Honorable Ass't United States Attorney John Boyden, Honored Guests, Members of the Administration, and residents of Topaz.

I am honored to be elected by your Councilman to the position of the Chairman of your Community Government Council. I realize the responsibility placed upon me and as every Councilman has taken the oath this evening, I shall perform the duties of the Council Chairman according to the best of my ability.

In behalf of the residents of Topaz, I wish to express appreciation for the presence here of Honorable Assistant United States Attorney John Boyden, who has so kindly consented to come here and assist in making this evening most significant and memorable occasion. Your message is most enlightening, timely, and beneficial to the interest and welfare of the residents. I know we shall gain immensely by your advice.

I wish to take this opportunity this evening to inform the residents of the basic policies of the Fourth Term Council.

The Community Council realizes that the problems of today and problems to come, are and will be much graver and more serious than those of the past two years. With this fact in mind, the present Council has begun their serious thinking in terms of the welfare of the residents.

This Council is not and will not work for the self interest of any individual or group of individuals but for the mutual and general welfare of the all. We will welcome any suggestions and criticism, that are constructive and helpful at any time, through your Councilmen or direct to the office of the Council in Block #1.

We will use every means available to inform the residents on every subject that is brought to us, the action that is being taken, and the progress and the final decision. We will make every effort to follow through on every problem and issue so that we may be able to write its finale to the satisfaction of the residents.

The present Council has decided that in order to perform its duties for the general welfare of the residents, it is necessary that we have---
(1) Solidarity of Councilmen; (2) Support and confidence of every resident; (3) Support and confidence of every organized group in the center.

We believe the present system of organization of the Council is recognized by its members are being sufficiently democratic to secure the accurate opinion of the residents.

As the Chairman of your Community Council, and after careful analysis, I do not believe that I should carry the total responsibility but rather that responsibility should be the burden of each and every Councilman. He is your representative. The major problems of the Council shall be brought to you. I believe the heaviest responsibility lies with you who must make the final decision. We need your full support. In behalf of your Council I now make and request your confidence and complete support.

We, as representatives of the people, must not end our duties with the problems of the center only. I do not believe the residents of Topaz expect to remain here forever. Everyone must take his place in normal stream of life some time in the future.

We have been uprooted from our former homes and businesses. Tremendous losses have been accepted. We must make up for these losses. We must think of plans of establishing ourselves as soon as possible in our former status. This, I believe, is one duty and responsibility that the Councilmen as the representatives of the residents must accept.

Page two

To the members of the Administration -----

There may be times when the residents' request be considered unreasonable. We want the Administration to appreciate the fact that these requests will be made only after thorough and careful investigation, study, and analysis. Only those which we believe are reasonable shall be presented.

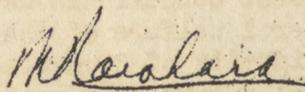
Any request the Council determine is out of reason will not be brought to the Administration. We believe this is the Council's responsibility.

Once we determine it is a reasonable request we wish the Administration to appreciate this fact and grant us favorable consideration, otherwise, the Council shall be placed in most difficult position. Mainly, because of lack of confidence which will be greater on part of the residents. In case our request cannot be granted, we expect the Administration to give us justifiable facts in black and white.

I believe there must be a mutual understanding for better relationship.

With mutual understanding between the residents and the Council, between the Administration and the Council, I, as Chairman can assure the Administration of the Council's sincere desire to put forth every effort toward the harmonious and peaceful operation of the center.

On this basis then, this Council hopes to be able to leave a record to be proud of.....


Masaru Narahara,
Chairman
Community Council
Topaz, Utah

M-802

Return

TOPAZ, UTAH

INVOCATION
AT THE WELCOME RECEPTION
FOR PROJECT DIRECTOR
LUTHER T. HOFFMAN
JUNE 16, 1944

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, we humbly pray for a special blessing upon him now called to high office as director of this project.

Give him as counselors men gifted to aid in ministering to the safety and welfare of the community.

Give him wisdom from on high, and make him a living example of every virtue which should adorn the character of one who ruleth a Christian people.

May he perform every duty and fulfil every responsibility with an eye single to the glory of God and the common good.

Guide him, guard him, teach him, lead him. May his life and health and strength be very precious in thy sight, and give him a new vision of the possible future of the country. Set his heart on fire with large resolve.

Then, our Father, give us who are living and serving within the bounds of this project the true spirit of cooperation, that we may follow his leadership and work together in harmony for the welfare of thy people.

Through Jesus Christ, our Lord.

Amen.

(Written by Dr. E. J. Kawamorita)

- P R O G R A M -

INDUCTION
OF
COMMUNITY COUNCIL

July 21, 1945

Luther T. Hoffman, Project Director

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
TOPAZ, UTAH

BANQUET PROGRAM

- 6:00 P.M. Dining Hall No. 39
- Toast Master Mr. James Hirano
1. Opening Address Toast Master
 2. Grace Reverend Carl Nugent
 3. Yokyoku Mr. Y. Numanami
 4. Dinner
- Introduction
- a. Acting Project Director and Ass't. Director
 - b. Guests from outside
 - c. Gen. Election Board Chairman, Mr. Bunzo Fujii
 - d. Re-elected Chairman Mr. Masaru Narahara
of Community Council
5. Address Dr. George Ochikubo
 6. Song: Miss Anne Kaku
Accompanist Mr. Hajime Mizuta
 7. Solo "Have Thine Own Way, Lord" Mr. Lloyd Buchanan
"Without A Song"
Accompanist Mrs. Clarice Maas
 8. Closing Address Toast Master

INTERMISSION 15 MINUTES

INDUCTION CEREMONY

- Chairman Mr. James Hirano
1. Opening Address Chairman
 2. National Anthem Mrs. Rhetta Mitchell
Accompanist Miss Emiko Komiya
 3. Invocation Reverend Carl Nugent
 4. Introduction
Mr. Scott M. Mathewson, Ass't. U.S. Att'y
By Mr. R. E. Bell
Acting Project Director
 5. Induction Mr. Scott M. Mathewson
 6. Message Mr. Masaru Narahara
 7. Benediction Reverend Nobu Nishimoto

MEMBERS OF COMMUNITY COUNCIL

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Yamada, Hideo | 22. Hidekawa, Motohiko |
| 3. Takayama, Hiroshi | 23. Ochikubo, George, Dr. |
| 4. Sugiyama, Ichiji | 27. Handa, Sadata |
| 5. Miyata, Takuichi | 29. Ishida, Arata |
| 6. Kawaguchi, Kanitsu | 30. Narahara, Masaru |
| 7. Arita, Jiro | 31. Hideshima, Shichisaburo |
| 8. Hashiguchi, Tadashi | 33. Hirotsu, Masaichi |
| 9. Kihara, Kaichiro | 34. Araki, Hitoshi |
| 10. Morimoto, Tomikichi | 35. Kimoto, Yoshigusu |
| 11. Nagai, Noriharu | 36. Shimamoto, Hikoichi |
| 12. Nakamura, Shotaro | 37. Mikami, Naoyemon |
| 13. Ichiyasu, Hirotaka | 38. Baba, Risaburo |
| 14. Watanabe, Tsuna | 39. Nodohara, Kiichi |
| 16. Kaneko, Hideo | 40. Mayeda, Yasutada |
| 19. Mizote, Sojuro | 41. Ishikawa, Chojiro |
| 20. Nakabayashi, Koshiro | 42. Akagi, James Toshio |

H. 4921

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Central Utah Project
Topaz, Utah

July 13, 1945

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Joe Mercer:

Members of Sixth Permanent Council of Topaz were elected in June for the term between July and December.

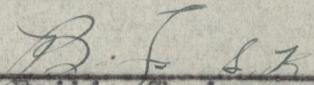
There will be an Induction Banquet and Ceremony starting at 6:00 p.m. at Dining Hall #39, on July 21, 1945.

It is customary to have some outstanding person to induct the new Council members.

We are very fortunate to have Mr. Scott M. Mathewson, Assistant United States Attorney, for this special occasion at Topaz to induct our Councilmen. May we have the honor of your presence at this occasion.

We would like to know by, not later than, July 19th whether you can attend this occasion.

Sincerely yours,



Bunzo Fujii, Chairman
General Election Board

MESSAGE OF MASARU NARAHARA, CHAIRMAN OF TOPAZ COMMUNITY COUNCIL
AT INDUCTION CEREMONY ON JULY 21, 1945, TOPAZ, UTAH

W. R. A. by announcing the definite closing dates for all centers prior to January 2, 1946, has thereby told us that we have now entered the final phase of our existence in this center.

This reminds us that or little over three years ago, we were required to leave our homes, businesses and farms on the west coast, on the grounds of military necessity. We then became as Secretary Ickes has said 'victims of the hazards of war.' We cooperated with the government altho our hearts protested the evacuation, because we could not understand the necessity for it.

Even though our existance in this centers during the past three years has been a sub-normal one, we have appreciated up to now, the security for ourselves and our children which the W. R. A. had repeatedly promised us, for the duration of the war.

I would like to present at this time some of these promises. The War Relocation work corps pamphlet issued in 1942 states that the future workers in the relocation centers should keep these definitions in mind - it defines as follows "Relocation center - a pioneer community, with basic housing and protective services provided by the Federal Government, for occupancy by evacuees for the duration of the war."

A little folder entitled 'Questions and Answers for Evacuees' widely distributed to evacuees at the time evacuation was taking place, states quote ".....nursery schools, elementary schools and high schools will be maintained" and later, the W. R. A. manual and handbook gave us further assurance as to the educational standards which were to be maintained for our children.

These promises and assurances previously made by W.R.A. have been passed along to the residents in good faith by those of us who have endeavored to give constructive leadership. But now we find ourselves embarrassed when we have it thrown up to us that these promises and assurances are now broken by the forced closing of this and other centers.

The people are saying that for the life of them, they do not see how it is reasonable to expect to relocate as many residents in a little over three months, as have relocated in a little over three years. They feel this especially because they realize that for the most part those who are now in the center have far greater relocation obstacles than those who have already left.

For those families with children of school age who have not been able to relocate by November 1st, we need proper education facilities. Without them, the sacrifice our children will have to make to the W. R. A. relocation program is too great.

We need this education service to insure unbroken studies for our students in order that they maybe on equal footing with other American children when they do relocate. In due time, residents may forgive and forget the hardship caused by necessity, but how can they be expected to either forgive or forget the planned denial of basic educational rights once so definitely promised.

We would like to agree with Mr. Myer that "closing of schools is natural and inevitable result of the program of center liquidation," but we cannot. It is avoidable and need not now be. To us, who have always taken great pride in the achievements of our children, the continuance of education up to the hour of our departure is just as important as roofs over our heads, shirts on our back or the bread on our tables.

Although the W. R. A. has announced the closing dates of these centers, staggered from October 1st to December 15th, no information has been released on the plan of action or the assistance for the future security of those who will not be able to relocate by the closing date of November 1st.

Mr Myer states in his recent letter that "actually, there is no hidden or mysterious motive at all behind closing of center schools."

If there is nothing for W. R. A. to hide from the residents about schools, which is very important, we cannot see why W.R.A. should be so mysterious about the plan for future action. The W. R. A. surely must have a plan!

It is obvious that many thousands will be left in the center at the end of the closing dates, because of obstacles to relocate, or the failure of W. R. A. to complete their relocation plans. Lack of this information has left many residents, who most need assurance and moral uplift, in a quandary and in complete darkness, and has added fears for their future security.

Many will continue to leave these centers under protest and sacrifice, face certain undue hardship because of pressure from their children. Most residents now remaining in the center desire to relocate and would have relocated, if they had been given adequate federal assistance, assurance of freedom from fear and want; to live once again in the normal stream of American life.

We fail to see the justice in the W. R. A. center closing policy without a more definite plan for future security for those incapable of relocating especially as this applies to a group of people who at time of evacuation were 70% American citizens and their loyal alien parents.

Thousands of these citizens are now serving in the United States Armed Forces and have fought and died for the principles for which this democratic country stands - for the four Freedoms.

A sense of injustice has caused the residents of Topaz to force the issue upon their respective block councilman to pass the following resolution. Resolve that:

1. We respect the present relocation program of the W.R.A. in relocating our residents, therefore will continue to give every possible assistance to those capable of relocating.
2. The order of the W.R.A. to close these centers is contrary to previous statements issued by the W.R.A. Moreover in view of the present condition of the center residents, the order cannot be reasonably accepted. Therefore we request the rescinding of this order.

Topaz Community Council recommends that -

1. W.R.A. announce immediately to the center residents, its plans and instructions which will apply to those remaining in the center at time of center closing.
2. that, there should be no difference in the kind of relocation assistance to those who relocate before and those who relocate after November 1st.
3. that, the schools should be maintained for any remaining children until the closing date, so that when the school bells ring once again this fall all over the country, it will not ring in vain for our children.
4. that, the Federal Resettlement Aid Program gives more aid to every qualifying relocatee instead of to only 10% of the non-dependent cases.
5. that, the W.R.A. field offices give more practical assistance in housing and employment problems.
6. that, Federal assistance and assurance for evacuees' security within and without the center be given until such time we are able to re-establish ourselves.

The accomplishment and the practical application of these recommendations, not only will hasten to write the finale the W.R.A. relocation program, but the residents will also continue to look upon the W.R.A. as its friend and benefactor, which is important for the best civic relationships. We have tried to respect and cooperate with the government and the W.R.A. for the past three years and will continue to do so.

The residents of these centers appreciate all the fine work that has been done, and the consideration which has been given by Mr. Myer and the W.R.A. despite many trials and tribulations.

We believe W.R.A. does not want to lose the present faith of the American public nor of the residents of these W.R.A. centers in the final phase of its program.

Only by complete understanding and cooperation between the W.R.A. and the residents of these centers for the program that is nearing its end, which is of mutual interest to both, will we be able to write a finale as a job well done!

M-948

H 1, 4921

FLAG POLE DEDICATION
to
GOVERNOR MAW
State of Utah
and
FLAG RAISING CEREMONY

Place: Front of the Administration Building

Time: January 14, 1943 5:00 P.M.

1. Numbers by the Chorus before the arrival of the Governor.
2. Governor escorted to Speakers' stand by Topaz Boy Scout Troops, and if possible, the Drum and Bugle Corp.
3. The greeting delegation on stand.
Chorus to sing "Utah, We Love Thee."
4. Dr. Carl Hirota, Master of Ceremonies, welcomes the Governor with a short speech. Introduces Mr. Ernst, Project Director.
5. Speech by Mr. Ernst dedicating the flag pole to the Governor.
6. Invocation by Protestant Minister.
7. Flag Raising Ceremony conducted by the Boy Scouts and the American Legion.
(To the Colors" by the Bugle Corp.)
8. "Star Spangled Banners" by the Chorus.
9. Pledge of Allegiance by the audience led by Mr. George Suzuki.
10. Mr. Ernst introduces and presents the key of the city to Governor Maw.
11. Speech by the Governor.
12. Response by Mr. James Hirano representing the residents of Topaz.
13. Close by Dr. Carl Hirota

7. Governor Maw's speech.
8. Professor Obata in behalf of the residents will welcome the new Councilmen. (Speech to be in Japanese)
9. Response:
(Chairman of new Council)
10. Professor Obata will then present a picture to Dr. Carl Hirota, chairman of the old Council as a token of appreciation for his services and at the same time will pay tribute to the old Council itself
11. Response
(Dr. Carl Hirota)
12. God Bless America
Solo By Goro Suzuki
13. Reception
(After this is over, Governor Maw and Mr. Charles Ernst will rise and march to the exit door. As they are walking everybody will arise and remain standing. They will then walk single file pass the Governor and be greeted by him).

OPERATION TRIP BY COUNCIL MEMBERS
March 8, 1944 (Wednesday)

The bus and driver will be furnished by the Equipment Maintenance Section. Lunch at Agriculture Feed Kitchen, will be arranged by Mr. Henry R. Watson, Acting Assistant Project Director in charge of Operation. Time 1:00 P.M.

The bus will be routed and stopped in the following manner to pick up the Council members.

1st stop	9:30 A.M.	At intersection of Elm St. and Opal Ave. (NE corner of Block 36)
2nd stop	9:35 A.M.	At intersection of Juniper St. and Opal Ave. (NE corner of Block 39)
3rd stop	9:43 A.M.	At intersection of Willow St. and Opal Ave. (NE corner of Block 41)
4th stop	9:50 A.M.	At intersection of Willow St. and Jasper Ave. (NW corner of Block 28)
5th stop	9:55 A.M.	At intersection of Willow St. Tourmaline Ave. (NW corner of Block 14)
6th stop	10:00 A.M.	At Community Government Bldg.

TRIP SCHEDULE

<u>STOP</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
	10:00 A.M.	Leaving Council Building
1st	10:05 - 10:20 A.M.	Fire Station a. Demonstration
2nd	10:25 - 10:55 A.M.	North side of Whse. 103 a. Maintenance department Whse. 103 b. Cabinet Shop Whse. 114 c. Lumber Yd. - Boxes d. Root Cellar
3rd	11:00 - 11:30 A.M.	Equipment Maintenance a. Machine and Paint Shop b. New Bldg. c. Garage d. Welding Shop e. Heavy equip. grease, tire

4th	11:35-11:50 A.M./	Sewage Pump Bean Sprout Plant Can Washing Slaughter House
5th	11:55-12:15 P.M.	High School a. Churches b. Science Bldg.
6th	12:20-12:45 P.M.	North of Hospital Laundry a. Hospital Boiler and Laundry b. Tofu Plant c. Plant Beds
7th	1:00 P.M. 1:00-2:00 P.M.	Agricultural Field Kitchen Lunch at Field Kitchen
8th	2:00-2:25 P.M.	Truck Crop
9th	2:30-3:00 P.M.	Cattle Ranch
10th	3:10-3:35 P.M.	Hog Ranch
11th	3:45-4:15 P.M.	Poultry Ranch a. New Construction
12th	5:00-5:15	Water Tank and Well

The bus will return via main gate and follow the route of morning but in reverse to disembark the Council members.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Central Utah Project
COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT

H1.4921
file
election

SUBJECT: Tentative Schedule for Inaugural Banquet

(As the residents come with their invitations, they will be ushered to their seats by the committee which is to be composed of the wives of the General Election Committee. Governor Maw and Mr. Ernst with their parties will then enter the Dining Hall. Everybody will stand as a gesture of respect.)

1. National Anthem:

By Eva Takahashi

Accompanists

Ernestina Teranishi (Violin)
Sadie Towata (Piano)

2. Invocation:

Reverend Kumata

3. Banquet:

(As the guests are eating, Hawaiian music and a few selected entertainment programs will be presented.)

4. (Towards the end of the Banquet and while dessert is being served, Mr. Toby Ogawa will then mount the stage and assume responsibilities as chairman.)

He will give the reasons why the people are assembled and will introduce:

1. Frank Beckwith, Sr.
2. Frank Beckwith, Jr.
3. Bishop Gardener
4. Any other prominent outside visitors.

(These introductions will be short and no speeches involved.)

5. Mr. Ogawa will then introduce Mr. Ernst who will in turn introduce Governor Maw.

(Mr. Ernst will give a short talk on the roll of the new Council and will explain to the audience that the Governor of the State of Utah will induct the new Councilmen.)

6. Induction Ceremony

(Mr. Ernst will be standing on the stage with Governor

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Maw on his right. He will then call out the names of the new Community Council. As their names are called the Council members will arise and step to an open space facing Mr. Ernst and Governor Maw. The Governor will then give the oath of office with the Councilmen repeating after him. After this, the Councilmen will resume their seats.)

7. Governor Maw's speech.
8. Professor Obata in behalf of the residents will welcome the new Councilmen. (Speech to be in Japanese.)
9. Response:
(Chairman of the new Council)
10. Professor Obata will then present a picture to Dr. Carl Hirota, Chairman of the old Council as a token of appreciation for his services and at the same time will pay tribute to the old Council itself.
11. Response:
(Dr. Carl Hirota)
12. God Bless America
Solo by Goro Suzuki
13. Reception
(After this is over, Governor Maw and Mr. Charles Ernst will rise and march to the exit door. As they are walking everybody will arise and remain standing. They will then walk single file pass the Governor and be greeted by him.)

Mr. S. Yamashita
Mr. H. Fujita
Mr. Frank Fukuda
Mr. Togasaki
Mr. Eimoto
Rev. Kawamorita
Mr. Hirano
Mr. Matsuno
Rev. Tsukamoto
Mr. Victor Abe
Mr. James Hirano

Council ? HI. 4912

Mr. Frank Fukuda was chairman of the meeting and gave the opening remarks.

Dr. John Embree, advisor to Mr. Dillon S. Myer of the WRA, Washington, D. C., introduced himself.

"In order to understand my position, I like to say a few words about myself. I was a professor and teacher in Anthropology which is concerned with the study of society and people, and my regional research work was in Japan and Hawaii before I came into the Government work and will probably go back to teaching when the war is ended.

As a teacher and as an observer of American social developments, I have been interested in the WRA for a long time. I have been with the organization about six months. I have been interested in the whole American reaction to the war from the very beginning and especially dealing with the particular problems of the Japanese American minority group, and what has happened to them. I will try to trace the development and the pattern to the direction we are going.

The United States just before the war began, was pretty much concerned with the possibility of war, but since the actual war was going on mostly in Europe, our eyes were turned to Europe. Most of the plans were in terms of Lend Lease with England, and Russia, and all the planning was toward Europe. When the attack came, from Japan on Pearl Harbor, it came as a great surprise! As a shock! It came at an unexpected place. As a result, the nation reacted as a person reacts under shock. It reacted unrationally. They made many gestures to meet the emergency in any way it could. Not necessarily reaction that would have been made if all this had been expected and planned for. No one knew what to do! For a long time, nothing was done. There was reaction in regard to the Japanese and Japanese Americans here and therein the United States. Finally, some things did begin to happen gradually. And it is interesting to know what has happened since then.

There were, as you know, Japanese settlers in Hawaii, California, Washington, Oregon, Colorado, Utah, and all the way east to New York City. Now, this evacuation which resulted in relocation, occurred only in one place. It occurred on the West Coast.

As a student of war, I immediately wondered why it was only in one place. Why not Hawaii? Why not all of the United States? Why just one place?

To answer those question, you have to go into the social background of the regions.

America is made up of many regions, different people, and different histories. In Hawaii, a place where there are many Japanese and where mass evacuation did not take place, you have this one condition. Hawaii was settled first by missionaries who came in peaceably. They did not come into Hawaii by conquest. Hawaii was never defeated in war. It was a peaceable arrangement all along. Later, businessmen came out, traders, sugar people, and they wanted workers in Hawaii, and they got workers in from Portugal and this was not very convenient since it was so far away. That was not practical. Workers came from China, and large numbers of people came to work from China, and that ceased. Workers came from Japan, and that ceased. And workers came from the Philippines, and that ceased, and then the World War came. The relations between all these different people in Hawaii has been on the whole, pretty good. There has been very little, relatively speaking, racial prejudice. Of course, there is some, but compared to California, Singapore, Tokyo, there is very little. In Hawaii, intermarriage did not cause children of intermarriage to have a bad position. In other places, results of intermarriage, children have had a hard time. Many important people in Hawaii are partly Hawaiian, partly Chinese, partly Japanese. In other words, they have mixed parentage.

Many school teachers, public health nurses, and social workers, are of Japanese parents, or Chinese parents, as well as of European families, and people of professional jobs whose income depend on political jobs.

In California, as you know, that was not so. The number of Japanese American teachers are few. In other words, the social acceptance of minority group in California was not as great as in Hawaii. Now why is that?

There are so many different kinds of people in Hawaii that everyone is in the minority group. Because, economically, competition is not along racial lines. There is a group called the Big 5. The top economic group are old settlers who control the finances of the Islands, but retail trade and all of the other businesses are complimentary to that; they work together. There is a interdependent relation. In California, the relationship between different groups has been economically competitive. Then all prejudices and hatreds are demonstrations in California. In California, the Chinese people were brought in and encouraged to come in to work on railroads. They came in large numbers and were well received. They stopped working on railroads for other jobs. They began competing with the California people who were already there. Then California people said, Chinese were no good. Then the Japanese people came in. They couldn't trust the Chinese people. Japanese were all right. Then more Japanese people came in. The economic competition again--same reaction of distrust because of competition and jealousy. Same condition existed on December 7. In other words, the social environment was different in California from Hawaii. So are as the rest of the United States is concerned, the group is not large enough to make differences in feeling so much for social background in California.

On the military side, the attack was sudden. It caught the American military off guard. The Japanese militarists were successful. The Army was afraid they would come to Alaska. They were worried. There were three things that led up to the evacuation. There were rumors from Hawaii. It is really amazing how much effect those rumors had on the people. Rumors that there were arrows in the cane field pointing to

Pearl Harbor. Rumors that they were advertising in the papers, to tell them of the attack which was coming. All of these rumors proved to be rumors or false--not true. But the damage was done. They were repeated in the newspapers and repeated by public speakers so that in January, it was quite calm, but in February, there was great tension. Any minute there may have been violence. So the Western Defense Command said they would not be responsible for the people on the Western area. So they said this was a restricted area. People must move out. But when people started to move out, what happened? 8,000 volunteered, but as they started moving in groups, they met with resistance all along the line. The farmers of Utah were afraid their farms would be taken. Vigilantes made voluntary migration impossible. As a result, the relocation centers came into existence. Relocation centers were not planned. They were not in the original command. They came about as an expedient as mass migration in wartime was not possible. So these have been organized. There was also, that very unpleasant period in the Assembly Centers which has been a very bitter experience, and which everyone is well aware of. Those were some of the temporary bitter pills of Pearl Harbor.

The WRA was established to take over after the Army had finished its end which was moving out of people. The aim of the WRA has been presented with a problem. The problem arose: Where were the people, and where were the centers? All this was dropped in the lap of the WRA, which was established to take care of the Centers, and it had a problem on its hands. They were very conscious of this problem. How can you have relocation with American citizens? That is the problem. WRA realized also that it was an economic waste. Again, one of the costs of war. The WRA has as its basic policy, the elimination of WRA which means in practical terms, it wants to eliminate relocation centers if it can. It wants to solve the problem of relocation before the war is over. The situation is abnormal. It wants a return to normality. The first step in that direction when centers started, it was for the duration--that is the end. But Mr. Myer did not let it stay in that point of view--not just have it stay the same. He attempted to keep the program moving. The first step in that direction was the "leave policy which started in October" when the permanent leave program began, which meant that individuals could get leave clearance and could go out if they could find themselves a job, or if they had financial independence. As you know, leave clearance has been very very slow. About 3,000 people are out now by leave clearance. Only 3,000--not very many. So there has been some attempt to speed it up. The present registration is attempting to get the program moving faster.

The second setup was in connection with the Army. As you know, it was a matter of classification of IVC, and the rules were set by the Army upon which you could not set your finger on. The WRA ran up against that and began negotiating with the Army and has been trying to get the Army to reverse its position, and last February, Mr. Myer thought he had it done. It was not successful. Finally he did get it. In the eyes of the WRA, it is the biggest step so far. Those steps are to get back to normality and return privileges to the Japanese to remove the restriction which was clamped down because of the war.

The third step which has not happened yet which I think they are working on now, is the reestablishing on a free and equal basis of civil service employment. There are many young people here who have civil service status here from previous jobs in California that got jumped on by the WRA. They hope to get rid of that. In other words, the WRA came into the program after the war began. After the war began and after the Army began its evacuation, they had this very tough problem--human problems in American democracy on its hands. Its program is to try to get

back to where we started--get back the things which were lost as a result of the war.

These are the three points that the WRA is attempting for return to normality--leave clearance, Army opening, and Civil Service.

Eventually, the aim is to get it fixed so that everybody in relocation centers will have in his hands a paper that says they can leave if and when he wishes to do. At least have the privilege of leaving. Not only the point of view of leaving, but also the privilege of joining the Army, the privilege of Civil Service. These are the aims. Immediately the question arises. Why have not they been accomplished long ago. A Government of 130 million people is not very easy to change in a short time. I can tell that from the experience of Mr. Myer in his attempt to change the Army policy. It took literally eight months; it took lots of conversation, meeting, discussion with intelligent men of Hawaii, took all sorts of different people, presenting different ideas, took talking, culling and sorting. In Topaz, you know how it is, the struggle and work over local Topaz problems. It is just that much harder for the United States.

There are just two other points that I want to make. There is something else that is very true as a result of evacuation. There have been very many bitter reactions and those are quite understandable. People were moved from California to Assembly centers which were unhappy places. Then they were moved here. If you have a grudge, or have a grievance, you must take it out on somebody. Tendency has been to take it out on the relocation administration, and that is the nearest object. The tendency is to see "We'll show the Government." The Government is very complicated. One part is very different from another part. Vice-President Wallace has some very good ideas of post-war in Asia. Other people do not like that idea.

Similarly, the Army movement is one thing, the assembly centers' administration is another. The Government is not one thing. It is many different kinds of people. Most of the Government is trying to look ahead.

There is another item which I discovered last night. There are many people in Topaz who do not know anything of the new property division. Many people think the Federal Reserve Bank has control. That is not true. It is a new property division which has its head office in San Francisco. If there are any questions regarding that new organization, just write a letter. What they are now doing is going around the country making photographs of property that belongs to evacuees.

I am simply a go-between in this. I have no administrative power in this matter. I have an explanatory function."

DISCUSSION:

Mr. S. Yamashita: "Regarding the personal property which the residents have in Topaz, it is our understanding that the WRA has insurance on these buildings? Is that correct?"

Dr. Embree: "I assume it, but that is not my section, and I must admit that I am not well advised on that matter."

Mr. S. Yamashita: "That is our understanding. We heard it from an authentic source - the finance department. We have no individual insurance. To many of us, that is all we have, and it is important that we protect it by fire insurance."

Mr. Frank Fukuda: "After all we are not getting very high wages, and in order to get fire protection, total cost is quite a bit. Majority of people here, in case of fire, would lose everything. They would like to have the WRA protect the property of the evacuees. Most of the outside insurance are being discontinued because we cannot pay for it."
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Dr. Embree: "What would probably be the reaction just from my experience. Mr. Myer says that he doesn't want to get a mortgage on anybody. Instead of WRA doing anything like that, maybe get some other permanent agency like.....to negotiate loss on insurance. Probably the best way through is to get a government agency that is permanently established."

Mr. Frank Fukuda: "Our position is that we are not in a position to pay back. If we get standard wages, we can pay insurance, fire insurance, and whatever is supposed to be paid. But under the condition of \$12, \$16, and \$19, it would ~~not~~ be possible for us to pay."

Dr. Embree: "That is one of the things that the Property Division is concerned with."

Mr. Togasaki: "There are quite a number of accidents. Are we covered by the Federal Employee's Compensation Act? Two-thirds of the salary we are getting almost amounts to nothing. On the line of duty, if a person is injured, how is he protected? Two-thirds of the salary is very little - about \$5 or \$10."

Dr. Embree: "That is tied up with other problems of a national nature, social security."

Mr. Frank Fukuda: "You have seen the way these buildings are made. If one of these barracks really caught on fire, it would spread easily. In that case, no fire insurance company would take the risk. The government should give us some security in case of fire. It seems to me the WRA is trying to turn back all financial help. It is impossible to buy everything with WRA wages. Sometimes the food does not suit the people who need special diet. The diet kitchen is not what it should be. The whole matter of mass eating is a real problem. It creates family problems. It creates problem of child training. There are a number of people sensing all that. It suggest that some arrangement be made whereby individuals do their own cooking and eat at home."

Dr. Embree: "There are a lot of practical difficulties at present--one of the practical difficulties is getting stoves to do it. W. P. B. is getting school buildings. Assuming that it could be gotten, it would increase fire hazard. Assuming all of these disadvantages, would the advantages overcome the disadvantages? That is a question that a family could answer better."

Mr. Frank Fukuda: "Parents have no control over their children since coming to camp. Social problems are created by placing them into abnormal situations."

Dr. Embree: "Has any attempt been made on the part of parents to make the children eat with parents?"

Answer: "Any attempt to do so has failed. Many of the parents object."

Mr. Fujita: "The committee of family life found out that this cannot be done since there are not enough utensils. Since there are an average of 270 per block, and with 140 dishes, this cannot be done. We have been

asking the Administration to supply dishes, and we could not get it. There are overcrowded conditions in some blocks. If we have enough dishes, this could be done. There is a housing problem all the way through. In some rooms, there are six people in one room. A moral problem is created - which leads to delinquency."

Dr. Embree: "Topaz is better in regards to delinquency than in most centers."

Mr. Matsuno: "Mind of children is getting out of the control of the families. Schools do not have enough influence."

Dr. Embree: "School teaching is difficult in the centers for a number of reasons. One is the influence of families being stronger than the influence of the schools. That makes it hard on the teachers."

Mr. Frank Fukuda: "I teach school in the evenings, and find the difficulty isn't so much with the adults as is with the children. We are concerned with the future of the children themselves. WRA must realize that confining all families in a small space breaks families and breaks children's lives. We have come as a family unit, but now the influence of parents is waning. The youngsters have gone astray. In two or three years, living under these conditions, they are not going to make good citizens. Parents desire their children to grow up to be good citizens. WRA must allow more rooms for families so that we could bring families together."

Dr. Embree: "Efforts should be made to try to increase family privacy."

Mr. Frank Fukuda: "The WCCA policy was to use just enough people to run the assembly centers. Only the people who worked got money. WCCA also set up the policy of allowing \$1.00 for children under 16 years of age and \$2.50 for adults. The children were given \$1.00 coupon books and they got a feeling of independence since they did not have to depend on parents for financial help. Parents were not able to prevent them from getting independent. The effects have carried over."

Mr. Takeshita: "Reports from Heart Mountain indicate that the High School building is being built."

Dr. Embree: "The school system has been different in every center. In Granada, they have a school also. The elementary school is just about finished. It is a pretty nice elementary school. Foundations were laid for the high school. About a month ago, the newspapers got hold of the fact that the schools cost \$250,000. Well, that raised a hullabaloo, and an investigation was begun. W. P. B. might cancel these requests. There probably won't be a high school in Granada.

Now Poston is in a different position. It is almost in reverse. It is considerably worse off. There are three units in Poston. There is a high school which is held in barracks. You have to walk long distances, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from one class to another. It is a very acute problem. There is one solution: an adobe building which they have started to work on. Another solution is to move families out of two whole blocks to unit two where there is room. However, the people in unit one do not want to move for anything so the school is being held in various places. The whole school system is a difficult one.

Some centers have gone faster than other centers. It is almost impossible to get the materials. The citizens around Amache could not get

priorities for their own school so there are a lot of complications.

Mr. Frank Fukuda: "I still think that it could be pushed to a certain extent. We have absolutely nothing. We should have a high school. It is something for the future of the children. We must have a school for the children. We are losing our children entirely and we are losing influence on the children."

Dr. Embree: "There are two sides to the question. In Poston, there was quite a discussion. The high school students had a forum on what they could do for the school which was conducted by a high school chairman. It was a very good meeting and produced very good results.

Another problem was to obtain parental support for resident teachers. At Poston, this is certainly true. The resident teachers who got their training in California have tough times in school because the parents of the children don't give them enough support. That is an internal problem. If the parents support the teachers, they could do a better job."

Mr. Frank Fukuda: "This feeling started from evacuation. At Tanforan, the place wasn't ready for the people when evacuation was started. When we went in there, we thought the place would be livable. It was a horse stable. It had horse manure all over. Contractors must have just swept the place. We felt that when we went into these assembly centers, we were placed in a healthful place. When it started to rain, the odor from the manure started to rise. The manager didn't give a hang. A very young person who heads the public health department and I had the chance to talk to him. A second person took three feet high of horse manure from the horse stables. This was called to the attention of the hospital who didn't want to do anything until more people forced them to. After the threat of court action against the WCCA center's manager, we were able to move people out of these horse stables.

We expected that we would be able to live at least in healthful conditions. We feel the attitude of the people here is that the government itself could not do a thing like that. The National Government should give the people perfect healthy places to live in.

We had to face that situation. We never expected a situation like this. Maybe they thought that it was a mistake. No negotiations whatsoever were allowed. You get a feeling that you have been let down by the government. That is the feeling people had.

Meals were way below standard. People who were placed at administration were very incompetent. If these persons were incompetent, why didn't the Army or Government kick them out?

We have a specific complaint regarding food as a result of general frustration. Quantity and quality of food are problems to be brought up."

Dr. Embree: "Is there a lack of quantity?"

Mr. Frank Fukuda: "Yes, lack of nourishing meals."

Dr. Embree: "Is there a lack of food? If so, situation like this should be cleared."

Mr. Frank Fukuda: "Although you may have the same amount of people, lots of laborers eat more."

Rev. Tsukamoto: "I would like to inquire about the diet situation for diabetics."

Dr. Embree: "It is a health problem."

Rev. Tsukamoto: "The Hospital staff requested the hospital head to form a diet kitchen for people who could not eat regular food - and also to get diet food for infants which were very slow in coming."

Mr. Frank Fukuda: "The Diet kitchen was turned over the different mess halls. We need somebody to come to explain the situation. There is an element within the doctors themselves. Certain doctors are not given items as he might wish. Pressure must be brought to the doctor."

Rev. Tsukamoto: "In cases where a child is suffering from nose trouble, there is no equipment for operation."

Dr. Embree: "That is something we could deal with specifically here."

Mr. Frank Fukuda: "It seems that the hands of the medical head here is tied. We cannot do much."

Dr. Embree: "At the same time, it is a question of resident doctors pitching in and do what they could."

Mr. Frank Fukuda: "There is a special medical problem here."

Dr. Embree: "I don't try to meddle in that."

Mr. Takeshita: "May I explain what I thought. I am a kibe, having come from Japan in 1940. The very moment I saw San Francisco, I pledged my allegiance to this country. I went to grammar school. I have 10 brothers and sisters in my family so I had to work. I was 18 at that time. I got a job as a gardener and was doing all right. By that time, the war broke out, and various rumors were going on about the Japanese Americans and the JACL members would try to do their best against those rumors. Even the issei with their action showed their loyalty against those rumors. Japanese American soldiers did their best from their position. I bought a car and after evacuation, I had to sell my car. I had to give up many jobs. Many large families had a hard time going through evacuation trouble. After we were put in Tanforan, we felt we took unfavorable beating. After we came to Topaz we still had the same feeling because of dust storms, family griefs, schools, and everything. Even the sewer when the wind blew, has an awful smell. All sorts of things like that I thought of presenting as background."

Mr. Fujita: "Is it the WRA policy to make us run Topaz with \$16.00? In adult recreation division, we haven't got anything. Community Activities Section is not getting anything. We must run it with \$16.00. No equipment was given to the younger section up to date. All the equipment we are using are the used ones from Tanforan. We have a recreation hall for each block for children and adults. Up to date only four recreation halls are open for children. It is very unfair. It is the hope of the Topaz community that all recreation halls be open to the public with facilities necessary for the functioning of that recreation center."

Dr. Embree: "I understand that recreation halls that are not being used for recreation halls are used as offices and movies. If you classify movies as recreation, that leaves the offices. The way to get offices out of recreation halls is to get them into barracks."

Mr. Fujita: "How can we sell recreation without facilities? We as American citizens outside were getting all of those facilities and now that we are in camp, facilities are limited. Absolutely nothing was given in the way of facilities. Now we have several basketball courts. Does WRA want us to run with \$16.00?"

Dr. Embree: "What you are asking for is not can we get some more equipment, but some money. There is very little money for recreation in WRA."

It seems that we must educate some people that recreation is just as important as food. There are people who don't seem to understand it. It is an educational problem which is tied up with delinquency. If you don't have recreation facilities, you will have gambling."

Mr. Frank Fukuda: "We lack lot of equipment. We don't believe that we'll get these things because no fund was allotted for these. It is also very important to vocational training."

Dr. Embree: "There are consideration being given to the problem of vocational training. Aside from the relocation problem, the reasonable fact is that when the best trained people leave, the untrained people would be left behind so that they could run Topaz."

Mr. Matsuno: "The Spanish Consul was here, and we presented 17 points to him which covers everything. Mr. Ernst has a copy of this. It concerns mostly the grievances of the Issei."

Mr. Takeshita: "I was working in the Agriculture Department under Mr. Roscoe Bell. I work in the research section of the trucking group. The expense to the government is very high. From the point of view of soil and weather, the research crew believes that it won't succeed. I don't see why the government picked a place like this."

Dr. Embree: "These relocation centers were expedients, and places had to be chosen rather quickly. Free land which could be easily acquired had to be used. The policy of the WRA was to raise enough food to take care of the people here. We must acquire some good land to raise enough food. That is a special problem for Mr. Ute's department. It is the policy to get enough food."

Mr. Togasaki: "I have many things to say about the WRA. My wife is ill. We haven't got a good enough ambulance to bring the sick to the hospital. Since we are short of cars and doctors, doctors cannot make any home calls."

There is a very strong undercurrent."

Mr. Togasaki: "As an American Citizen, I speak the following: The fifth amendment says that no one shall be imprisoned without due process of law. We feel this very keenly. Many boys resent it very much. It should be the policy of the WRA to solve that question. We are entitled to all the privileges and rights entitled to all citizens. Now, you have to show your loyalty to the American government, then your rights will be restored. This is our birthright and our rights the government should not return by protest. Mr. Stimson says that by showing your loyalty, then these privileges be restored to us. That is the whole grievance. This should be solved."

The whole undercurrent is due to the fact that they treat us as slaves and that they do not treat us as citizens. This is very important."

Dr. Embree: "War brought about many things on the west coast. I am not to say what is true and what is not true. The government is made up of many people. It is not one thing. It can also act with the approval of the people. It is ahead of the people in attempting to restore normal living, but it can never get too far ahead of the people. Any experience like this is going to raise all sorts of group and personal problems."

Mr. Togasaki: "Democracy is always a fight. We would like to get assurance that these rights will be given back to the citizens in full. If that assurance is not forthcoming, no one can ever tell what is going to happen in any country. What you could do and the only way you can do is to take the general trends. My observation is that things will pick up. It is a gradual thing. Social developments need leadership. The leadership of the WRA is to get back to normalcy. Another thing on record is the ????? of the WRA issuing a statement that the WRA is defending the rights of the Japanese American citizens."

Mr. Frank Fukuda: "Certain policies of the WRA isn't brought out to us at all."

Mr. Fujita: "No individual can speak for a lot of people. Even if you take the constitutional tricks, the army can do only in time of crisis. It takes more than the army to create a social movement."

Dr. Embree: "President of the United States is Commander in Chief of the Army. The army does not think it made a mistake. I am merely saying that it is history and we are moving to the future."

Speaker: "If there is going to be a government agency to which we could present our grievances, what is WRA doing along these lines? WRA has opened regional employment offices."

When leaving for outside employment, you must find out about community acceptance. If a person in Topaz wants a position in a certain place, somebody from the employment office in that area looks around and sees how the conditions are. Then, recommendations are sent. If the community is willing to accept that person, they will recommend that person to go. If a person finds that the work is not such, he does not have to go back to camp and may look for other employment, or he may go back to camp.

If a person loses his job, will he have the help from the WRA regional employment office?"

Mr. Yamashita: "How about the matter of train fare? Some people are not able to accept positions because they do not have train fare. Has the policy changed?"

Dr. Embree: "I will look into that matter."

Mr. Frank Fukuda: "Will there develop abuses if people were granted train fare?"

Suggestion that WRA pay one train fare to the place of employment. That is one of the chances you take when you get a job.