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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
TOPAZ, UTAH

FIRST COMMUNITY-WIDE WAR MEMORIAL SERVICE AT THE WRA'S
CENTRAL UTAH RELOCATION CENTER, TOPAZ, UTAH

By
E. W. CONRAD

PROJECT REPORTS DIVISION
Historical Section
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Chief

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General view of service showing section of audience of 1400 persons, speakers, artificial floral wreaths, altar and Topaz service flag.



The wife of Nisei soldier killed in France places a white rose before the altar bearing the Japanese inscription: "To the Souls of Japanese-American soldiers killed in action."



Next of Kin of Nisei soldiers honored at the Memorial Service are photographed after the ceremony

CENTRAL UTAH RELOCATION CENTER, TOPAZ, UTAH

R.P. Hilton, Commander, Delta, Utah, American Legion post, offers words of condolence.



Members of the Delta American Legion post, and an Issei Legionnaire World War I Veteran, who participated in the service



Aged Issei Mother of fallen Nisei soldier bows low after laying a white rose at altar.



FIRST COMMUNITY-WIDE WAR MEMORIAL SERVICE AT THE WRA'S
CENTRAL UTAH RELOCATION CENTER, TOPAZ, UTAH

The Dec. 3, 1944, camp-wide war memorial service at the Central Utah Relocation Center for persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from the Pacific Coast was historically significant in that it marked the first public recognition by Issei of the part Nisei soldiers were playing in the 'United States' war effort.

Only six months previously the Topaz Inter-Faith church organization and the Topaz U.S.C. had failed in an attempt to promote a camp-wide memorial service. The Topaz Community Council, dominated by Issei, refused to back the proposal on grounds such action might be regarded by the Japanese government as supporting the 'United States' war effort. The alien Issei were determined to remain "on the fence" in case they were deported to Japan after the war.

This resistance by a determined minority dated back to the spring of 1943 when some 100 Nisei volunteered for active service at the invitation of Secretary of War Stimson. But after the reinstatement of Selective Service for American-born Japanese in February, 1944, the percentage of Issei with Nisei sons in the armed forces grew and the influence of the minority group weakened proportionately. And with each new casualty agitation for community recognition increased.

The list of Topaz soldiers killed in action lengthened to nine in November, 1944, and the proposal was renewed. The Council reaffirmed its opposition but offered to support a memorial service for all persons who had died in Topaz, at which the fallen Nisei soldiers could be honored.

But this time the Block Managers' organization came to the aid of the church and U.S.C. groups, and so much pressure was applied that the Council eventually threw its full support behind the plan and even agreed to sponsor it.

The administration moved quickly to give every possible assistance. Plans were made to bring the Topaz service flag up to date to include 423 stars, and to create a servicemen's honor roll, with WRA furnishing materials and evacuee residents the labor. Arthur L. Cahoon Post No. 89, American Legion, Delta, Utah, offered to conduct its flag service during the memorial ceremony and to present small American flags and gold star flags to next-of-kin. The administration, realizing the

public relations value of Legion participation, welcomed the offer but the Council debated for some time before accepting because of the National American Legion's hostility to persons of Japanese origin.

The Council formally invited the Legion post to participate and asked the commander and vice-commander to speak at the ceremony. Project Director L.T. Hoffman also was asked to speak, and members of the appointed staff and their families were invited to attend.

The Topaz Times, project newspaper, published a special Memorial Service edition on Saturday, Dec. 2, honoring soldiers from Topaz killed, missing and wounded in action on the Italian and French battle fronts, and announcing the memorial program. The names of the killed, wounded and missing were printed over an American flag in a box at the top of page 1. On the day the paper went to press word was received that another Nisei soldier from Topaz had been killed and two others were missing in action. These casualties were announced in a separate story. Another story called attention to the fact that seven of the 10 Topaz men killed were army volunteers. The Memorial issue is attached as Exhibit B.

Meanwhile, arrangements for the memorial service had been pushed at top speed because of the limited time. (The Dec. 3 date had been announced by the Council on Nov. 30. The Council's invitational letter to the project director and appointed staff was issued Dec. 1.) Cabinet shop employees hastily constructed an altar-like plaque for a stage centerpiece. Various organizations made large paper floral wreaths. White roses for individual offerings by next-of-kin were made by women members of the U.S.O. They also sewed the additional blue and gold cloth stars on the Topaz service flag.

December 3 was sunny and mild. The 1300 seats in the combination auditorium-gymnasium built by the evacuees were filled well before the scheduled 2:30 starting time. Approximately 100 persons were standing in the rear of the building when the curtain went up nearly 15 minutes later.

It revealed an impressive setting. In the front center of the stage was an altar topped by a six-foot-high wooden plaque bearing in large Japanese letters the inscription: "To the ~~the~~ souls of Japanese-American soldiers killed in action."

The altar and steps leading up to it were covered with white sheeting. To the left of the altar was a speaker's

stand also covered with white cloth. The speakers, administration and evacuee representatives, and a Nisei soldier were seated in a row across the stage immediately behind the altar. Spaced behind them were four large, circular, white floral wreaths, each containing contrasting bouquets. Mounted on stands at each side of the stage were two larger floral decorations, one heart-shaped, the other in the form of a cross. Across each of these white wreaths was a garland of red roses. Only close inspection would reveal that the flowers were made of paper.

Eight members of the Delta American Legion post, accompanied by a Topaz Japanese-American Legionnaire, marched down the center aisle bearing an American flag and a Legion flag which they placed in standards at each side of the stage as the Topaz Boy Scouts' Bugle corps played off-stage.

The Legionnaires then took seats just in front of the stage beside next-of-kin of the soldiers being honored. Takashi Tazuki, program chairman, gravely stepped up to the microphone and made the following introductory remarks in both English and Japanese:

"There are great numbers of Nisei soldiers in the Army, and they are bravely fighting under the American Flag.

Nisei soldiers have won the respect of President Roosevelt, commanders of the army, and their comrades. They have won their respect not because they wear uniforms, but, because they are so sincere, brave, and unselfish. We are very proud of them!

Unfortunately, many of them were killed and wounded in action and their casualty lists are increasing every day.

We are here today to pay our respects and honor our Nisei soldiers killed in action. We are having this Camp-wide Memorial Service, under the sponsorship of the City Council.

Thank you."

The Rev. S. Imai pronounced invocation. Scripture read-

ings were given by the Rev. S. Shimada and the Rev. T. Kashima, representing the Topaz Protestant and Buddhist churches, respectively. Chairman Tsuzuki read the names of the deceased soldiers, and following hymns sung by the Protestant "others" choir the next-of-kin made floral offerings in their memory.

Two mothers, two fathers, one wife, a sister-in-law, a brother and an uncle walked up the steps to the altar. Each went alone and laid at its base a large white flower. One elderly mother bowed her head low before the shrine and remained motionless for what seemed a long time. She might have been all alone, so still was the audience.

Then, with a voice that broke with emotion at times, Masaru Narahara, chairman of the Topaz Community Council, delivered the principal address. Speaking in English, he praised the courage of the Nisei who fell fighting two enemies--not only the highly trained Nazis, but also the "insidious enemies of democracy who questioned the integrity of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry."

Mr. Narahara's address:

"Mr. Chairman, representatives of the American Legion, the Administration, the residents of this community and friends.

"We are here gathered as one body. We have come to acknowledge our indebtedness, to show our respect and honor those 10 valiant men who marched forth from among us to shed upon world battlefields in Europe their lives' blood. But also are we come to rededicate ourselves to the fulfillment of the great ideals of justice and humanity for which they each gave the last full measure of devotion.

"To these 10 soldiers of the 423 who are represented here on our beautiful service flag we pay special honor today.

"We honor them because we realize that they had to confront not one enemy but two - at home, the insidious enemies of democracy who questioned the integrity of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry; Abroad, the thoroughly trained, organized and equipped armies of Europe.

"We honor them because of the high esteem in which they were held by those who knew them best, their mothers. In February of this year, these devoted mothers, conscious not only of the great purposes of the founding fathers of these United States - to form more perfect union, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, secure the blessing of

liberty, and to vouchsafe to its people the right to petition the government for a redress of grievances - but also conscious of their sons' loyalty to these United States, did petition the President of this Nation. In their petition they set forth not only their willingness but also their desire to have their sons respond to the call to the colors, but at the same time respectfully requested that their sons be allowed to do so without abridgment of their civil rights.

"We honor them because despite the strains to which evacuation had subjected them, the conflict of opinions surrounding them and the strong ties of affection which bound them to their dislocated families, and despite their tender years, they had so much fortitude and courage that for the most part they responded to the call of their country in the capacity of volunteers!

"We honor them because of the manner in which they fought and died. Such an account of themselves have all American soldiers of Japanese ancestry given on every assignment and every battlefield of this war as to bring nothing but words of admiration and respect from even those whose hearts have been blinded with prejudice.

"We honor them also for what their sacrifices have and may mean in years to come in terms of better understanding and appreciation of persons in this country of Japanese ancestry.

"But today, as one body, we would honor not only these 10 valiant men but also their gold star mothers and family members who were torn by separation, held for months in anxiety, bowed in grief at the news of death and must now complete the journey of life without the companionship of those loved ones who gave their all.

"But they gave their all with hope in their hearts that their fight was not in vain. Let us then from their lives take a fuller measure of devotion. Let us here resolve we will re-dedicate ourselves to the fulfillment of their dream that the present gigantic forces of disruption and destruction may be rechanneled somehow into the work of reunion and construction. May we become from this day forth a living memorial by devoting all that we have and are to that better world for all mankind for which our honored dead so valiantly lived and bravely died."

Mr. Narahara was followed to the speaker's stand by L. T. Hoffman, project director, who expressed the sympathy of the

administration and called attention to the outstanding record being made by Japanese-American troops.

Mr. Hoffman's address:

"Mr. Chairman, members of the American Legion, representatives of Security Command, community organizations, parents, wives, and relatives of those whom we have come here to honor.

"I wish to pay tribute today and express for our administrative staff, the Director of WRA and Department of Interior our deepest sympathy and heart-felt sorrow. While your hearts may be bowed low with grief and sorrow, your heads should be held high with pride because of the important part these boys have played in the world-wide struggle for the principles of freedom and tolerance.

"In many ways the parents and wives have a more difficult role than their boys who are away from home in the service as theirs is the anxiety and uncertainty which we all here know so well from experience is often more difficult than the actual hardships. It is also true that those parents who are not citizens, through no fault of their own, have a doubly difficult role.

"Your boys were well aware of this dual responsibility when they made such an outstanding record in actual combat. The reputation of the Japanese-American troops is now world-wide and known to all of us here; so to you parents, wives and relatives of the Topaz boys who made this supreme sacrifice, and to all those who have boys in the service, many others of whom have been wounded, I say we feel deeply privileged to share both your sorrow and your pride. What they have done and what others are now continuing to do assures a more secure future for all people who wish to share the privileges and responsibilities of living in this great country. Let me read from a letter written to the editor of a paper in Honolulu by one of the boys in the South Pacific who is not a Japanese-American: 'I can see what the Japanese-Americans in our armed forces are fighting and dying for. They are not only fighting for America but they are fighting for the right of their families to live side by side with others that have made our nation the great nation it is today. They are fighting for tolerance. They are fighting to prove they and their families had nothing to do with December 7, 1941. I know he is fighting two wars, our war and his own private war for his people against public opinion and racial discrimination. I am sorely tempted to salute him and say, "Thou art a better man than I am, Gunga Din. I am not of Japanese blood but I would be proud to have a trans-fusion from one of those boys on the Italian front.'

"I was reading this morning once more Lincoln's Gettysburg Address which seems not only timely and fitting, but to have more meaning than ever before. May I recall for you the last sentence which tells so much better than I can express the thought that may make the sorrow less painful and the pride of their sacrifice that others might have a fuller life more meaningful - That from these honored dead we take increased devotion, that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom and that Government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth'.

"Through the sacrifices made by these boys, the people here have been assured of a more secure place, as one of those people that Lincoln had in mind, as sharing both the privileges and responsibilities, which makes possible our great country today."

The following words of condolence then were spoken by Mrs. S. Arimoto, chairman of the Topaz, U.S.O.

"Our gathering here today to commemorate the memorial services is a small part of a gigantic monument throughout the world. The untold sufferings, broken homes, sacrifices, and heartaches have always been the harvest of wars. The U.S.O. joins silently and fervently in prayer with the unknown millions that this is the last of wars - that these young courageous, men have not given the supreme sacrifice in vain."

Chairman Tsuzuki next introduced R.P. Hilton, commander of the Delta American Legion post, and Harold R. Morris, vice commander of the post and president of Deseret Stake, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

Mr. Hilton made the following remarks:

"Mr. Chairman and Friends:

"I want to express my appreciation for the privilege of being here. It's an honor to be here to honor the boys who have died for us. We hope their lives have not been given in vain. We wish to present to the nearest kin an American flag and a gold star flag. I extend the greetings and service of the American Legion. I thank you."

Mr. Morris addressed the audience as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Director Hoffman, Comrades, Servicemen,

Citizens of Topaz and friends:

"I am glad to participate with you in this Memorial service honoring the 10 men who have made the supreme sacrifice that liberty, freedom and the American way of life might be preserved.

"I have been thrilled with the services thus far and I am glad to join with you in paying tribute to these 10 heroes from Topaz who have given their all in defense of right against might.

"Let us also pay tribute to the 413 other men from this city who are in the service of our country and who are called upon to fight a dual battle.

"I am glad as a member of the American Legion and representing the government of the United States to present to the nearest of kin the flag under which these men served.

"As I read the names of the men we are honoring today will the nearest of kin come forward. Pfc. Joe Hisato Kato, Pfc. Kunio Hattori, Pvt. Eruo Tabata, S/Sgt. John Harano, Sgt. Ken Mizokami, Pvt. Tutaka Koizumi, Pvt. Tom Misumi, Pfc. Nobu Kajiwara, Pfc. Takanori Nishi, Pfc. Robert Hoshino. (Their next-of-kin gathered in front of the stage).

"The government of the United States, through the American Legion, presents to you the flag under which your son or loved one and our comrades served, and along with this flag I present you a gold star flag furnished by the good citizens of Topaz in loving remembrance of your loved ones.

"It is my privilege to convey to you the deepest sympathy of the American people in this your hour of sorrow. I pray that the comforting influence of our heavenly father may be made as light as possible and that this war may soon be over in order that you and I may again enjoy all the blessings and privileges the American way of life has to offer--this I pray in Jesus' name, Amen."

The Legion officials then presented American flags and gold star flags to the 10 nearest of kin of the Nisei soldiers honored.

The Buddhist choir sang several hymns.

The Rev. E. Suehiro, pastor of the Topaz Protestant church, delivered a spirit-lifting sermon entitled, "The Immortality of the soul." It follows:

"A profound question which mankind has been asking continuously since the very dawn of human existence is, 'Is there a life hereafter?' Job, a man who lived over 3,000 years ago, when he was passing through intense sufferings, asked his friends 'If a man die, shall he live again?'

(Job 14:14)

"None of us will ask such a question when we are sailing on a calm sea of life, but when a storm rises and the dark angel of death visits our home and takes away our dear one, it becomes a real and urgent question. I believe that is a real question for you, dear friends, who have lost your dear ones recently, either your husband or your son.

"In the few minutes I have, let me tell you some of the reasons why I believe with all my heart in the existence of a life hereafter. In the first place, it seems to me that the very longing of our hearts for a life beyond the grave is in itself an indication of the existence of such a life. It is a universal law that whenever there is a subjective longing, there is always an objective something to satisfy it. We have eyes because there is light. We have ears because there is noise. We have the sense of hunger because there is food. We have the sense of thirst because there is water. In the same manner, I believe, there is a deep longing for a next life in the heart of man, because there is such a life objectively.

"In the second place, it seems to me, that we cannot explain life without the existence of a future life. Our moral nature necessitates the existence of such a life. In each one of us there is a moral imperative which urges us to be good, pure and noble. All our life we endeavor to build a noble character. If there is no next life, why is there such a moral urge and what is the purpose of our building a noble character if it is to be evaporated into nothingness at the end of our life? If it is so, then we are like a man who builds a great building, to be destroyed at its completion. I cannot believe that God permits such a foolishness.

"In the third place, when our dear one passes away, somehow we feel that death is not the end of his existence. Some of you may call it a wishful thinking but I call it an intuition of love. Those of us who felt this intuition can understand the lines written by a poet when he said:

'Yet love will dream and faith will trust,
(Since He who knows our need is just)
That somehow, somewhere meet we must.'

"In the fourth place, to us who believe in Christianity, the greatest and conclusive evidence of the immortality of our souls is the resurrection of Jesus Christ. The Bible itself says; 'But is now made manifest by the appearing of our Saviour Jesus Christ who hath abolished death and hath brought life and immortality to light through the gospel.' (II Timothy 2:10)

"The resurrection of Jesus Christ is a historical fact which no historian can deny on a sound reasoning. I believe it is the conclusive evidence of a life hereafter.

"I have spoken to you very briefly and imperfectly some of the reasons why I believe in the immortality of the soul. I pray that the God of all comforts will comfort you with a bright hope of the eternal life and that the promise of our Master will be your daily encouragement, for He has promised:

'Let not your heart be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in me. In my Father's house are many mansions. If it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you and if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again and receive you unto myself; that where I am, there ye may be also. (John 14:1-3)'"

The Rev. Z. Okayama, pastor of the Topaz Buddhist church, gave a sermon in Japanese. Translated, it was:

"On this Memorial day for the Japanese American Soldiers killed in action I would like to express my deepest sympathy to the families and relatives of the deceased.

"This war which we are engaged in is the second great World War. There are many sacrifices people are making and it is lamentable upon human life. The movement of the universal truth will settle this conflict and bring us closer to peace. Above all, righteousness is the most important in this war.

"To possess right and justice and faith, to hope for complete peace - this is what we must have in our hearts to be able to sacrifice what we have.

"This sacrifice, the greatest sacrifice, will, without fail, be protected by Truth that these people will be born into Paradise. This is the wonder-making, Mercy and Salvation of the Buddha. This, what the Japanese American soldiers believe, and, to be loyal to the United States is one's bounden duty, this is to win the Japanese-Americans' confidence. To be loyal

to the country where they are born is the Japanese morality. But from the standpoint of Japanese-Americans this war is a great suffering, but in this suffering, to do their righteous duty, will gain sympathy and true confidence from everyone. Everybody must understand the Japanese-American soldiers, their ideals and spirits, and sympathize with them.

"On this Memorial day, to show that we understand and sympathize with the Japanese-American soldiers to their families and relatives, is a way to show our thanks and gratitude to the deceased soldiers that their tasks were not in vain.

"And let us hope that it will bring closer day by day, to true peace."

The Rev. J.R. Fujii, Topaz Protestant church, pronounced the benediction--"May the grace of the Lord Jesus, the love of God and the Communion of the Holy Spirit be with us all, especially upon the spirits of the soldiers who have died in the service of their country and upon the members of their bereaved families."

The Boy Scouts Bugle corps played Taps and the Legionnaires retired with their flags to end the service.

After the audience had filed out the Project Reports Officer photographed the Legionnaires and eight of the ten nex-of-kin with the flowers they had laid at the altar. These pictures, Exhibit A, make up the frontispiece.

Attached as Exhibit C is the project newspaper's report of Topaz's first camp-wide war memorial service.

MEMORIAL SERVICE ISSUE

TOPAZ TIMES

S E M I - W E E K L Y

Vol. IX, No. 18

TOPAZ, UTAH

Saturday, December 2, 1944

CAMP-WIDE RITES SET

TO BE HONORED KILLED IN ACTION

Pfc. Joe Hisato Kato	Pvt. Yutaka Koizumi
Pfc. Kunio Hattori	Pvt. Tom Misumi
Pvt. Teruo Tabata	Pfc. Nobu Kajiwara
S/Sgt. John Harano	Pfc. Takanori Nishi
Sgt. Ken Mizokami	Pfc. Robert Hoshino

WOUNDED IN ACTION

Pvt. Eddie Iino	Sgt. Tadami Naito
Pfc. Takeshi Yatabe	Pfc. Masazo Kariya
1st Sgt. William Ishida	Roy Ikeda
Sgt. Tom Nakagawa	Jimmy Hiroshima
Pvt. Hiroshi Oda	Pvt. Roy Mizokami
Pfc. Kiyoshi Yoshii	S/Sgt. Lou Tsunekawa
Frank Matsumoto	Pfc. John Ito
T/5 Ben Mayeda	T/Sgt. Tom Sagimori

MISSING IN ACTION

Pvt. Ben Masaoka	Pfc. Harry H. Kuroiwa
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ONE SERVICEMAN KILLED, TWO MISSING IN ACTION IN FRANCE

One serviceman was killed and two others are missing in action in France, according to a report received today. Sgt. Ken Mizokami, age 24, was reported killed on November 13 while fighting with the 442nd Infantry, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kumazo Mizokami of 41-1-D were notified yesterday.

Sgt. Mizokami was inducted into the armed forces on November 3, 1941 and received his training at Camp Roberts, California and Camp Robinson, Arkansas, before being sent overseas in April, 1944. He was given the sharpshooter's award and good conduct ribbon.

Two other brothers, Pvts. Roy and Dick, are also in the service. Pvt. Roy Mizokami was reported as wounded in Italy several months ago. Other family members of the late soldier are three brothers, Ben, Dan, Bob; and three sisters, Sally, Mrs. Tomi Nishiyama, and Mrs. Grace Nishiyama. The family formerly lived in Monterey, California.

Pvt. Ben Masaoka, a member of the 1st group of vol-

7 OF TEN KILLED ARE VOLUNTEERS

Seven of the ten soldiers killed in action were volunteers for the army. They are Pfc. Joe Hisato Kato, Pvt. Teruo Tabata, S/Sgt. John Harano, Pvt. Yutaka Koizumi, Pvt. Tom Misumi, Pfc. Nobu Kajiwara, and Pfc. Takanori Nishi.

All except Pfc. Kato had volunteered last year for the combat team of Japanese American soldiers.

Others killed in action were inducted by selective service before Pearl Harbor or the evacuation. These include, Pfc. Kunio Hattori, Sgt. Ken Mizokami, and Pfc. Robert Hoshino.

Relatives of these men will be presented with gold stars tomorrow.

Topaz Casualties To Be Honored Tomorrow

The first camp-wide memorial service honoring soldiers from Topaz, killed, missing and wounded in action on the Italian and French fronts will be held here tomorrow afternoon at the auditorium. The service will begin from 2:30 o'clock.

To be honored at the military service are 10 servicemen killed in action, 16 wounded and 2 missing. Of the total casualties of 28, all, but one, were fighting with the 442nd Infantry Battalion. Five men were killed in Italy and five others were killed in France.

Chairman for tomorrow's service will be Takashi Tsuzuki. Taking an important part in conducting the ceremony will be the Arthur L. Cahoon Post #89 American Legion of Delta.

The program of the service follows:

ADVANCING TO THE FLAG.....

Arthur L. Cahoon Post #89 American Legion of Delta

DRUM AND BUGLE CORPS.....

Boy Scouts

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.....

Takashi Tsuzuki, chairman

INVOCATION.....Rev. S. Imai

SCRIPTURE READINGS.....Rev.

S. Shimada, Protestant

Rev. T. Kashima, Buddhist

NAMES OF DECEASED SOLDIERS

.....T. Tsuzuki

HYMNS.....Protestant Mothers' choir

FLORAL OFFERING.....Families and relatives

ADDRESS.....Mas Narahara, Council chairman

WORDS OF CONDOLENCE.....

L. T. Hoffman, project director

(Continued on page 2)

TOPAZ CONTRIBUTION TO ACLU TOTALS \$1436.85



A total of \$1436.85 for Topaz's contribution to the American Civil Liberties Union for testing cases on the nisei and evacuation have been turned into the community council office by 34 blocks.

Amounts received by the various blocks follows:

Block 1	\$36.00
Block 3	34.45
Block 4	43.25
Block 5	46.50
Block 6	40.00
Block 7	40.00
Block 8	20.00
Block 9	53.50
Block 10	40.00
Block 11	50.50
Block 12	40.00
Block 13	49.75
Block 14	40.00
Block 16	40.00
Block 19	46.90
Block 20	46.00
Block 22	40.75
Block 23	53.50
Block 26	47.25
Block 27	40.00
Block 28	40.00
Block 29	54.50
Block 30	40.00
Block 31	40.00
Block 33	40.00
Block 34	40.75
Block 35	36.75
Block 36	57.00
Block 37	54.00
Block 38	41.75
Block 39	43.75
Block 40	40.00
Block 41	20.00
Block 42	40.00

MORE ABOUT MEMORIAL RITES

(Continued from page 1)
 Senri Nao, block managers' representative
 Mrs. S. Arimoto, USO representative
PRESENTATION OF FLAGS AND GOLD STARS.....American Legion
HYMNS.....Buddhist choir
SERMONS.....Rev. E. Suehiro, Protestant
 Rev. Z. Okayama, Buddhist
BENEDICTION.....Rev. J. R. Fujii
CLOSING REMARKS.....T. Tsuzuki
TAPS.....Boy Scouts
RECESSION OF THE FLAG.....American Legion
 During the service, the American Legion will present gold stars and flags to relatives of servicemen killed in action. Flowers for offering by relatives to the altar are now being made by the USO members.
 USO members are also working to sew 423 stars on the Topaz service flag, representing each soldier. Sponsors of the service, the community council, and the inter-faith association, which is in charge, urge all residents, appointed personnel, and especially visiting soldiers to attend.

BY THE FUTURE PLANNING COMMISSION

We believe that there are many persons in the center who lack only a few quarters of covered employment to qualify for Old Age and Survivors Insurance benefits under the Social Security Program. Any person who believes that he or she might be eligible for benefits under this program having had social security deductions from his or her past wages and needing only few more quarters of employment to qualify for these benefits should discuss his case with a welfare worker at 2-9-F.

Any issei who is interested in the Sioux Ordinance Depot employment should know that the War Department has stated that there is no prohibition against aliens of an enemy country participating in essential war activity (Under the Geneva rules of war). International Law further decrees that they may not be expatriated or otherwise penalized by their mother country for such participation.

The federal program of Social Security is something each resident should study and understand. It is something which covers a multitude of big and little emergencies in the lives of those who live in this country and is designated to help us all over periods of financial stress due to old age, unemployment, sickness, and other afflictions we may encounter outside the center.

MORE ABOUT CASUALTIES

(Continued from page 1)
 untears for the combat team from Topaz to be inducted, was reported as missing in action since October 31.

Pvt. Masaka comes from a pioneer Salt Lake City family and was active in welfare work while in this center. His mother has relocated from Topaz to Chicago, Illinois. He also has four other brothers in service, two of whom have been wounded in action.

Pfc. Harry Kuroiwa is also missing in action as of October 19. He was inducted from Berkeley, California on October 19, 1940, and received his

training at Camp Shelby. The soldier's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hisakichi Kuroiwa, live at 14-11-B. His wife, Kiyo, and 4-months-old daughter, Harrieta, are residing in the Rohwer center in Arkansas.

ANTI-JAPANESE INC.
 GRESHAM, Ore., Nov. 28--Oregon Anti-Japanese, Inc. today launched a membership drive through Multnomah county aimed at preventing return of Japanese to Oregon.

Soldiers On Leave
 T/5 Sei ji Nakamura, T/5 Fukashi Hori, Fort Snelling, Minnesota

JINBO--To Mr. and Mrs. Iwao Jinbo, 40-7-C, November 28, 9:43 PM, a girl.
 HATTORI--To Mr. and Mrs. Tadashi Hattori, 16-12-F, November 30, 12:05 AM, a girl.
 TSURUI--To Mr. and Mrs. Takashi Tsurui, 30-1-F, November 30, 4:31 PM, a girl.

EXHIBIT C

TOPAZ TIMES

S E M I — W E E K L Y

Vol. IX, No. 19

TOPAZ, UTAH

Wednesday, December 6, 1944

WAR DEPARTMENT REPORTS 3 MORE MEN WOUNDED MEMORIAL RITES HONOR 10 MEN KILLED IN BATTLE

Casualty reports of Topaz soldiers continue to reach relatives here. Three families received War Department wires notifying them that a soldier relative had been wounded in France.

Mr. and Mrs. Konkuro Kawaguchi of 16-9-E learned on December 3, that their son, Pfc. Tadayuki Kawaguchi, 26, was wounded in action on November 18. He is attached with the 71st Regiment. A former San Franciscan, he received his training in Camp Phillips, Kansas, and went overseas during August.

Pfc. Shigeru Yabumoto, age 27, was wounded in action on November 7 on the French front. Mrs. Kinuye Yanagi of 9-11-CD, sister and next of kin was notified on December 1. He is a former resident of Hayward, California, prior to induction into the US army in 1941. He went overseas in August.

Sgt. Hideo Dobashi was wounded in action on November 15, according to a wire received on December 2 by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Keisaku Dobashi of 27-11-F. He is a former resident of San Francisco. Sgt. Dobashi was inducted in February, 1942, and went overseas in April.

Sgt. Dobashi and Pfc. Yabumoto are attached to the 442nd Infantry Battalion.

AUTO MECHANICS

A class in advanced auto mechanics will start next Monday, the vocational training unit announced. The class will be held from 8:30 AM to 12:30 M, Mondays through Fridays.

WEATHER	Max.	Min.
Monday.....	53°	16°
Tuesday.....	39°	15°
Wednesday.....	42°	17°

Approximately 1300 attended the first camp-wide memorial service held Sunday in the auditorium to honor ten servicemen from Topaz who were recently killed in action on French and Italian battlefronts.

SSAF TO PRESENT SNOW WHITE MOVIE

"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs", first technicolor feature produced by Walt Disney, will be presented on December 8 and 9 in the auditorium under the sponsorship of the Student Scholarship Aid Fund. The movie will begin from 7 o'clock.

Admission will be 15 cents for children and 25 cents for adults.

Red Cross Gives \$102 To Xmas Fund

A total of \$102.24 was recently donated to the community activities section by the local Red Cross. The money represents the proceeds from the recent movie presentation, "The Great Dictator". The contribution will be added to the Topaz Children's Christmas Gift Fund.

HORTEN TO BE NEW CAS SUPERVISOR

Lawrence Horten, new community activities chief, arrived here recently to replace Miss Eleanor Gerard who has been transferred to the student relocation section. Horten was previously attached to the Washington Red Cross.

LOST: Wedding ring wrapped in tissue paper lost near the canteen. The ring has 5 diamonds and has initial Y to M, 1/16/32. Please return to 1-9-C. Reward.

The impressive service honored Sgt. Itsuo Mizokami, Pvt. Tom Misumi, Sgt. Seichi Nakamoto, Pfc. Kunio Hattori, Pfc. Nobuo Kajiwara, S/Sgt. John Harano, Pfc. Sachio Hoshino, Pvt. Terry Tabata, Pvt. Yutaka Koizumi and Pfc. Takatori Nishi.

Participating in the council-sponsored service were Inter-Faith Association ministers, the Delta American Legion Post, the Boy Scouts and T. Tsuzuki, chairman.

Messages of condolence were extended to the relatives by Project Director L.T. Hoffman, representing the administration; Senri Nao for the block managers, Mrs. A. Arimoto for the USO and H.P. Hilton, commander of the Delta American Legion Post.

In presenting gold stars and flags to next of kin of the soldiers, H.R. Morris of the American Legion said, "The government of the United States through the American Legion presents to you the flag your son or your loved ones and our comrades served and the gold star flag furnished by the City of Topaz in loving remembrance of your loved ones."

Hoffman expressed the sympathy of the administrative staff to the relatives and said, "While your hearts may be bowed low with grief and sorrow, your heads should be held high with pride, because of the important part these boys have played in the worldwide struggle for the principles of freedom and tolerance."

In his address, Mas Narahara, chairman of the council told those attending the service to rededicate themselves to strive for the fulfillment of the dreams for which the ten men died.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY GROWS IN TOPAZ

COMMUNITY ANALYST SECTION STUDIES PROBLEM

(Editor's note: The following is a letter describing juvenile delinquency problems from the community analyst section to the Times.)

Recently two small boys were observed entering the locker room in which high school football players had left their clothes while practicing on the field. Later, the players found that money was missing from the pockets of their garments. More recently, several boys broke into an elementary school storeroom. Also, government and personal property has been destroyed or damaged in school areas. Child problems seem more serious in Topaz than they were a year ago.

This is not to say that Topaz is unique in this respect. Child delinquency is on the increase throughout the nation--in most cities and villages. Much of this problem results from diminishing parental supervision over school-age children. What with both parents working in defense plants, or with mothers serving as teachers, taxi-cab drivers, or engaging in other work once strictly reserved for men.

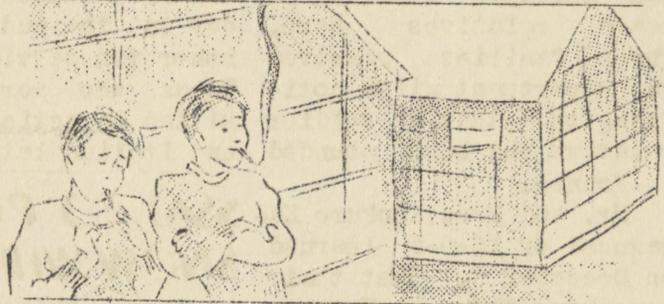
INFLUENCE OF ENVIRONMENT

In connection with the rise of juvenile problems at Topaz, one may ask whose is the responsibility? Some parents may be quick to observe that bad physical environment accounts for this condition of affairs. Barrack living is not conducive to the training of children. There is no privacy in the home. Next door neighbor's children have a more powerful influence over children than parents themselves. Nor can children in the center engage in healthy activities like they can in a normal American community. There is little constructive work to be done. The whole life here breathes of temporariness. Hence, children cannot be expected to show quite the same regard for property and for wholesome community life that they would if they were living in a home of their own in a normal American community. In other words, parents are often very quick to lift the blame for child delinquency from their own shoulders and place it on the environment, on bad companionship, or on the hesitancy of school or welfare agencies to assume their responsibility for child control.

But is the explanation for juvenile offenses as simple as that? Are parents in a position to shift responsibility?



Are there not some advantages to living in Topaz which can be capitalized upon? Obviously, parents generally have more time to spend with their children than they enjoyed before evacuation. Here the innocent query of the child can be given adequate attention. Wise parents can make even the barrack room into a home. Barrack quarters can become something



more significant than four walls, something definitely much more important in terms of contributing to the child's satisfaction. A home even in Topaz can be made to provide proper surroundings for mental health, a place where children become socialized and implanted with those ideals which provide a cement not only for the family but for the larger group. No, not all the cards are stacked against the normal development of the child even in this drab setting.

Even these surroundings can produce normal children, providing the parents appreciate the child's need for emotional security, for sympathetic companionship and for wise guidance. Unfortunately, not all parents belong to this category. According to resident leaders, a small minority show indifference toward providing effective child training. The father is "too busy" with his own interests, or the mother with her gossips, or other activities that claim her attention. The child's social needs are neglected, and questions that to him loom large remain unanswered, or he secures answers "from the gutter". In a very real sense, child delinquency often has its roots in parental delinquency, or at least in parental indifference in observing their obligations toward their children.

REMEDIAL STEPS SUGGESTED

If it be true, as some resident leaders contend, that child delinquency is on the increase and that parents are to a large extent responsible, then one may ask what remedial steps should be taken? The answer lies in the direction of the Japanese family pattern. That pattern emphasizes the responsibility of the individual to the family group. That pattern is one of the finest contributions the people of Japanese ancestry can make to American culture. Why not preserve this social heritage for all Americans to copy! And for the sake of the children!!