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1942 - 1943

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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT

October 1, 1942

H. 4720
[by date]

Dr. Carl Hirota, Chairman
Community Council
Topaz

My dear Dr. Hirota:

The Project Director, Mr. Ernst, has authorized the publishing of the minutes of the Community Council in a condensed form in the Japanese Language in order that there may be a complete dissemination of the activities of the Community Council.

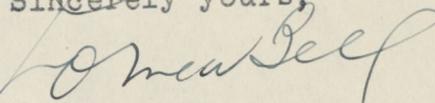
It will be the plan to have these posted on each of the bulletin boards which are being established on the inside of the dining halls.

Mr. Ernst has agreed to this with the definite understanding that a skilled and accredited translator be procured to do this work. The responsibility for the type of man employed will be borne by the Council and such a man should have the approval of the Council. I will be glad to issue a request for such a man through the Employment office and approve his daily time sheet.

It is requested that copies of these translations in the Japanese Language be sent to Mr. Ernst for his files.

Also, may I extend to you my congratulations as you give able leadership to the Council, and through them to the residents of Topaz.

Sincerely yours,



Lorne W. Bell, Chief
Community Services Division

LWB:sk
cc/Bob Iki

October 26, 1942

Dr. Carl Hirota, Chairman
Council of Community Government of Topaz

Dear Sir:

This is a report of the Committee on the letter of recommendation made by Mr. Lorne Bell and read to our regular meeting which was held on Monday evening of October 19 addressed to the Council of Topaz Community Government in regard to a certain dinner reception inviting the members of the Lion's Club of the Delta region. Recommendations and decisions made by the Committee are as follows:

1. To hold this reception as presented by Mr. Bell; since:
 - a. It is beneficial to make the acquaintance and assimilation of the residents of Topaz and the influential citizens of neighboring regions.
 - b. To introduce the culture and the background of the residents and to show our qualifications as citizens and residents of the United States.
2. The method of reception:
 - a. Hold this reception on the evening of the first Wednesday of November.
 - b. To invite all the members and their wives of the Lion's Club of the Delta region.
 - c. To invite the representative members and their wives of the administrative staff of Topaz.
 - d. To invite the representative residents of Topaz by the decision of the Council.
 - e. Council and their wives to act as host and hostesses.

Finding of the facts:

1. The food allotment of the reception will not cut into the food ration of the residents of Topaz-- it was assured by the representative member of the administration.

Procedure of this reception:

This Committee recommends earnestly that a special program committee be set up to act upon this matter and function immediately to go into the details of this reception.

Respectfully submitted,

COMMITTEE

James T. Nishimura
Clare K. Hards
Masato Maruyama

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT

November 19
1 9 4 2

MEMORANDUM TO

Dr. Carl T. Hirota, Chairman
Community Council

FROM

Charles F. Ernst
Project Director

Your attention is invited to the desirability of establishing the Merit Rating Board as outlined in paragraph III of Administrative Instruction No. 27. This provision reads as follows:

III. Merit Rating Board

- A. There shall be on each relocation center a Merit Rating Board of seven members, appointed by the Community Council. Members of the Administrative Staff may serve on the Board if requested to do so by the Community Council. This Board may be assigned a full-time evacuee secretary.
- B. The Merit Rating Board shall develop and install a simple work report to be made periodically by each supervisor for members of the Work Corps working under his direction. This work report shall cover quality of work, quantity of work, and conduct. (Attitude, punctuality, loyalty to the United States, etc., shall be considered of part of conduct.
- C. The Merit Rating Board shall constantly seek all proper work incentives by planning awards and recognition and may make appropriate recommendations, from time to time, to the Project Director.

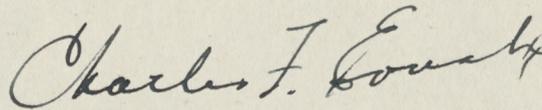
For many reasons it would be desirable to establish a frame work within which we could maintain a work record on all project employees and thereby be in a position to reward those who have performed commendably in the interests of Topaz. I think it is important that the opportunity to work in this center be considered a privilege which in fact it can be if we consider the work record as a basis for granting such privileges as or at the disposal of the administration. I have reference to furloughs, outside employment, and many other responsibilities that rest with the judgment of the project director.

Dr. Hirota

11/19/42

May I suggest that you and the Community Council take steps to appoint a merit Rating Board, whose functions would be those described above.

Members of our Appointive staff will be glad to be called in to discuss the evolving functions as such and appoint this committee of the Community Government.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Charles F. Ernst". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Charles F. Ernst
Project Director

CFE:p

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Central Utah Project

November 24, 1942

MEMORANDUM TO: Community Council, Topaz, Utah

FROM: Committee on Resolution Concerning "Kibei" Problem

RESOLUTION

"WHEREAS, the Project Director, Charles F. Ernst, with his sincere understanding, has referred the so-called "Kibei" problem to the Community Council; and

WHEREAS, the Community Council recognizes the existence of this as a distinct social problem, and desires to meet and solve this problem in a positive and constructive manner; and

WHEREAS, the Community Council believes that the principles of the freedom to assemble in a peaceful manner and the right to organize should be applied to any group; Be It Therefore

RESOLVED: that the Community Council of the City of Topaz, County of Millard, in the State of Utah, on this twenty-third day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-two, go on record as in favor of all and any types of organizations to organize in accordance with the Bill of Rights as contained in the Constitution of the United States of America."

Respectfully submitted,


Tsune Baba, Chairman
Ernest S. Iiyama
Karl Akiya

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
TOPAZ, UTAH

In reply, please refer to:

December 31, 1942

Dr. Carl Hirota, Chairman
Topaz City Council
Central Utah Project
Topaz, Utah

Dear Dr. Hirota:

Under instructions from the National Office of the War Relocation Authority, the employees of the WRA will work on New Year's day in line with the request of the President covering all governmental agencies.

In taking this matter up with the Merit Rating Board of Topaz, it was felt that we in Topaz should be in step with the national effort, and so instructions have been given that we will have a work day on Friday, January 1.

It has been called to my attention, previous to the receipt of the announcement of the national policy, that elaborate plans had gone forward particularly by the chefs for customary observance of New Year's day.

Nobody wants to disturb these preparations.

Furthermore, the Administrative staff are fully aware of the all-out effort recently made by the entire resident group of Topaz in connection with the search for the young man who was lost on Topaz Mountain.

As a recognition of those untiring efforts and particularly of the fine spirit of cooperation which was obtained throughout the whole City, and again particularly in the dining hall crews, we have arranged that on New Year's day the working hours, wherever practical, will be from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

This, I understand, will give the chefs an opportunity to serve the regular New Year's breakfast and evening meals in accordance with that plan.

Circumstances make it necessary for the appointive staff to observe the hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 2 p.m. to



Dr. Carl Hirota

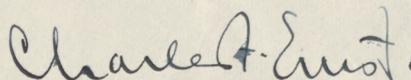
- 2 -

December 31, 1942

6 p.m., and we have asked that the dining hall in Block No. 2 operate as usual.

I trust that this will cause no inconvenience.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Charles F. Ernst".

Charles F. Ernst
Project Director

CFE:ys

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Central Utah Project

January 13, 1943

TO: Mr. Tsune Baba
FROM: George Hoshide

This is the report of the committee to define the duties of the Administrative Officers. Namely City Manager, City Clerk, and City Treasurer. We have met on the morning of January 13th and wish to recommend the following suggestions for their duties and responsibilities.

1. City Manager

City Manager shall administer the function of the Community Government.

2. City Clerk:

It shall be the responsibility of the City Clerk:

- a. To keep all the records of the Community Government.
- b. To keep all the minutes of the Community Council meetings.
- c. To act as an Executive Secretary to the Judicial Commission.
- d. To act as an Executive Secretary to the Board of Arbitration.

1. The following powers shall be delegated to the City Clerk:

City Clerk may appoint his office staff, subject to the approval of the Council.

3. City Treasurer

- a. City Treasurer is authorized to collect funds according to the powers vested in the Council by the Constitution of Topaz.
- b. It shall be the responsibility of the City Treasurer to safekeep all funds of the Community Government.
- c. City Treasurer shall disburse the City funds upon the sanction of the Council.

Respectfully submitted,

George Hoshide
Chairman of the Committee

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Central Utah Project

January 13, 1943

TO: Mr. Tsune Baba
FROM: George Hoshide

This is the report of the committee to define the duties of the Administrative Officers, Namely City Manager, City Clerk, and City Treasurer. We have met on the morning of January 13th and wish to recommend the following suggestions for their duties and responsibilities.

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2. City Clerk:

It shall be the responsibility of the City Clerk:

a. To keep all the records of the Community Government.

b. To keep all the minutes of the Community Council meetings.

~~c. To act as an Executive Secretary to the Judicial Commission.~~

~~d. To act as an Executive Secretary to the Board of Arbitration.~~

c. To keep in file records of Committees of the Council.

1. The following powers shall be delegate~~d~~ to the City Clerk:

D. All actions or notices necessary will be sent by the City Clerk.
City Clerk may appoint his office staff, subject to the approval of the Council.

3. City Treasurer

a. City Treasurer is authorized to collect funds according to the powers vested in the Council by the Constitution of Topaz.

b. It shall be the responsibility of the City Treasurer to safekeep all funds of the Community Government.

c. City Treasurer shall disburse the City funds upon the sanction of the Council.

4. City Clerk and City Treasurer
shall be responsible to the City Manager who in turn will be responsible to the Council.

Respectfully submitted,

George Hoshide
Chairman of the Committee

Plan No. 1

1. To form a Board of City Commissioners composed of five members by the Council.
2. The appointment of Executive Secretary by the Board of City Commissioners with the sanction of the Council.
3. Appointment of City Clerk by the Council.
4. Appointment of City Treasurer by the Council.

Plan No. 2

1. To form a Board of City Commissioners composed of five members to be appointed by the Council.
2. The appointment of Chairman of the Board by the Board of City Commissioners with the sanction of the Council.
3. The appointment of Executive Secretary of the Board by the (City Clerk shall be eliminated, and the Executive Secretary will take over the work.)
4. Appointment of City Treasurer by the Council.

Plan No. 3

- Board of City Commissioners with the sanction of the Council.*
1. To form a Board of City Commissioners composed of seven members to be appointed by the Council.
 2. Appointment of Chairman of the Board by the City Commissioners with the sanction of the Council.
 3. The appointment of Executive Secretary of the Board by the Board of City Commissioners with the sanction of the Council. (City Clerk shall be eliminated, and the Executive Secretary will take over the work.)
 4. Appointment of City Treasurer by the Board of City Commissioners among its own members with the sanction of the Council.

Definition of the Duties of the Administrative Officers.

1. City Manager
City Manager shall administer the function of the Community Gov.
2. City Clerk
It shall be the responsibility of the City Clerk.
 - a. To keep all the records of the Community Government.
 - b. To keep all the minutes of the Community Council meetings.
 - c. To keep in file records of committees of the Council.
 - d. All actions or notices necessary will be sent by the City Clerk.
3. City Treasurer
 - a. City Treasurer is authorized to collect funds according to the powers vested in the Council by the Constitution of Topaz.
 - b. It shall be the responsibility of the City Treasurer to safekeep all funds of the Community Government.
 - c. City Treasurer shall disburse the City funds upon the sanction of the Council.
4. City Clerk and City Treasurer shall be responsible to the City Manager who in turn will be responsible to the Council.

Proposal by the Committee

1. Board of City Commissioners
 - a. Board of City Commissioners is the administrative body of the Community Government.
 - b. Board of City Commissioners shall administer the function of the Community Government.

Plan No. 1

1. Executive Secretary shall be the head of the Board and be responsible for all the Board meetings.
2. Board of City Commissioners shall be responsible to the Community Council.

Plan No. 2

1. Chairman of the Board shall be responsible for all the meetings of the Board of City Commissioners.
2. Board of City Commissioners shall be responsible to the Community Council.

Plan No. 3

1. Chairman of the Board shall be responsible for all the meetings of the Board of City Commissioners.
2. Board of City Commissioners shall be responsible to the Community Council.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Central Utah Project

COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT

January 27, 1943

Plan No. 1

TO: Mr. Tsune Baba
Chairman of the Council

FROM: Committee to Approach the Candidates
for Administrative Officers of the
Community Council

As we have explained to you in our previous Council meeting that all the candidates for the above-mentioned offices have declined to accept nominations except three candidates for City Treasurer, and that we will have some recommendation from this Committee; we are proposing the following:

1. Since our Constitution provides that one of the duties of the Council is to appoint the Administrative officers and define their functions; therefore, we believe this form of Administrative body could be changed, instead of having one City Manager, to form a Board of City Commissioners composed of five members to be appointed by the Council.
2. The appointment of Executive Secretary by the Board of City Commissioners with the sanction of the Council.
3. Appointment of City Clerk by the Council.
4. Appointment of City Treasurer by the Council.

Yours very truly,

James J. Kishimura

JN:m

*make
32 copies*

Plan No. 2

1. To form a Board of City Commissioners composed of five members to be appointed by the Council.
2. The appointment of Chairman of the Board by the Board of City Commissioners with the sanction of the Council.
3. The appointment of Executive Secretary of the Board by the Board of City Commissioners with the sanction of the Council. (City Clerk shall be eliminated, and the Executive Secretary will take over the work.)
4. Appointment of City Treasurer by the Council

Plan No. 3

1. To form a Board of City Commissioners composed of seven members to be appointed by the Council.
2. Appointment of Chairman of the Board by the City Commissioners with the sanction of the Council.
3. The appointment of Executive Secretary of the Board by the Board of City Commissioners with the sanction of the Council. (City Clerk shall be eliminated, and the Executive Secretary will take over the work.)
4. Appointment of City Treasurer by the Board of City Commissioners among its own members with the sanction of the Council.

Office Copy

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Central Utah Project
COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT

February 26, 1943

cc 67

TO: Topaz Times
FROM: Chairman of the Council

Attention Mr. Katayama or Mr. Kawakami:

The Community Council of Topaz at its session about a month ago officially established the standing committees to take care of various interests and activities of the community within its jurisdiction.

The council has also named the personnel comprising the committees. The chairman and the members of the committees are as follows:

- I. ADMINISTRATIVE CABINET COMMITTEE (Planning Committee).
CHAIRMAN Mr. Saiki Muneno.
MEMBERS Mr. Tsune Baba and Mr. Mike Maruyama.

Function of the committee is to attend regular weekly session of the Administrative staff.
- II. LABOR COMMITTEE
CHAIRMAN Dr. George Ochikubo VICE-CHR. Mr. Eichi Sato
MEMBERS Mr. Paul Fujii, Mr. Kenji Fujii, Mr. George Hagiwara, Mr. George Hoshide, and Mr. John Iwatsu.

Function of the committee is to delve into various problems concerning labor, and to also coordinate the works of the Merit Rating Board which is already set-up, and Fair Employment Practice Procedure Board which will be set-up in the near future.
- III. HEALTH COMMITTEE
CHAIRMAN Mr. Masuji Fujii
MEMBERS Miss Mitzi Shiraishi, Mr. Kenji Kimura, Mr. S. Muneno, Mr. M. Maruyama, and Mr. Y. Taira.

Function is to look after the health and sanitation matters of the community, and to cooperate with the hospital staff in any way possible.
- IV. EDUCATION COMMITTEE
CHAIRMAN Mr. George Hoshide
MEMBERS Mr. John Izumi, and Mr. S. Shibata.

Their main function is to aid the Educational Activities of the community.

- V. FOOD COMMITTEE
CHAIRMAN Mr. Harry Tawa
MEMBERS Mr. G. Shigezumi, Mr. G. Ikeda, Mr. Y. Taira,
Mr. S. Shigio, and Mr. Clarke Harada.

Main function is to see that residents of Topaz are properly fed, and are rightfully receiving their full proportionate share.

- VI. ORDINANCE & LEGAL COMMITTEE
CHAIRMAN Mr. James Nishimura
MEMBERS Mr. H. Hirakawa, Mr. J. Iwatsu, Mr. F. Fukuda, Mr. K. Nishida, and Mr. M. Maruyama.

The function of the committee is to study all possible Ordinances necessary for the well being of the community of Topaz, and to look into and study all legal matters.

- VII. COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WELFARE & SERVICES
CHAIRMAN Mr. J. Yamamoto
MEMBERS Mr. D. Kanemoto, Mr. K. Nishida, and Mr. K. Nomura.

Function of the committee is to look after the needs of the residents other than medical and food matters.

- VIII. COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC RELATIONSHIP
CHAIRMAN Mr. S. Shibata
MEMBERS Mr. E. Sato, Mr. T. Yamamoto, and Miss M. Shiraishi.

Their function is to make arrangements to improve relationship with the outside people and communities, and to contact the resident within Topaz, if necessary, to explain the activities of the Council.

- IX. COMMITTEE ON SPECIAL EVENTS
CHAIRMAN Mr. T. Yatsbe
MEMBER Mr. G. Yoshioka

The function of the committee is to cooperate with the Administration and other agencies within Topaz, and to cooperate with worthwhile movements outside such as Red Cross, Infantile Paralysis Drive, Boy Scouts Week, etc.

- X. COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES
CHAIRMAN Mr. M. Maruyama
MEMBERS Mr. James Nishimura, Mr. F. Matsumoto, and Mr. G. Yoshioka.

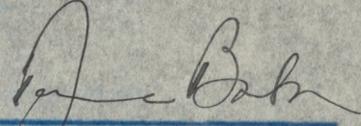
The function of the committee is to coordinate the resident sub-committees on education, recreation, health, and welfare, in conjunction with Community Services Division of the Administration.

It is my desire as the chairman of the Council to reveal to the people of Topaz the existence of these committees so that the people may take advantage of such committee.

May I request that this matter be published through your good office.

Thanking you in advance for your cooperation in regards to this matter, I am

Very truly yours,



Tsune Baba,
Chairman of the Council

TB:e

cc Mr. James F. Hughes
Mr. Charles F. Ernst
Mr. Lorne W. Bell
TO ALL COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

(COPY)

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Central Utah Project

COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT

March 13, 1943

cc 114

TO: Mr. Charles F. Ernst,
Project Director

FROM: Tsune Baba, Chairman,
Community Council

I have received a memorandum from Mr. Franklyn S. Sugiyama, Chairman, Temporary Community Council of Camp #1, Colorado River War Relocation Project, Poston, Arizona. He requests that we take the following matters to the attention of Mr. Dillon S. Myer. I feel, personally, that if you, as a Project Director, communicate with Mr. Myer, it would be the better procedure.

These are the things that he wants us to write about:

(1) To be given the opportunity to have representative in Washington to form the over-all WRA policy particularly with emphasis on the budget which will be soon passed by the Congress.

(2) To make a request to obtain transportation expenses to job destinations and also a machinery to secure temporary loan after arriving. This, because of the fact that most evacuees are without sufficient funds.

(3) Request to the War Department, WRA and other governmental agencies not to penalize "teen-age" youths without giving them the opportunity to correct themselves. This is in connection with the recent registration because of the fact that they had difficulty in making their decisions and also on account of their youth and immaturity.

(4) Concern over the possible and probable chaos in the sense of man-power shortage within the center as a result of the operation of the policy to relocate. Would it not be possible to conduct a survey to determine the possible future labor condition in order to forestall that possibility prior to its actual happening?

Will you please give this matter your usual prompt attention?

Most sincerely yours,

(Signed) Tsune Baba, Chairman
Community Council

TB/yk

es--hb

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Central Utah Project

COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT

March 19, 1943

TO: Mr. Lorne W. Bell, Chief
Community Services Division

FROM: Community Government

We have been authorized by the Community Council to confer with you and Mr. Ernst relative to placing Councilmen on payroll. While you were away in California, we sent you a letter as well as a copy of a memorandum I addressed to Mr. Ernst giving a brief background summary relative to this question for your information. We also stated that we would like to have a personal interview with you and Mr. Ernst on this matter.

Will you kindly arrange so that I and Mr. James Nishimura, executive secretary of the Community Council, can confer with you and Mr. Ernst in the near future? Please notify us when we can obtain the appointment.

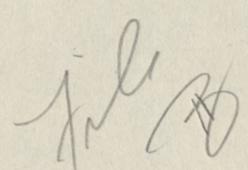
Inasmuch as we were entrusted by the Council with obtaining full factual information on this whole subject, including the views of the Administration, we feel that such a conference as we suggested is necessary before we make our report to the Council.

Yours truly,

Kay Nishida
Committee on Councilmen's
Payroll

KN:cf

cc Mr. Tsune Baba, Chairman
Community Council



WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Central Utah Project
COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT

April 24, 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Lorne W. Bell
Assistant Project Director

FROM: Mike Maruyama

SUBJECT: Report on Personnel Community Government

1. How many members on your Council?

There are thirty-three members on the first permanent Community Council of Topaz.

2. Which of these are being paid as Council members?

There are no paid Councilmen.

3. What non-Council evacuees are now employed in Community Government work and what are their duties and rates of pay?

The following evacuees are non-Council members are are employed by the Community Government.

- a. One Senior Clerk
Duties are as follow: Secretary to Chairman of the Council and stenographic secretary of the Council meeting. \$19.00
- b. Two-Steno-Clerk
Duties are as follow: Stenographic work of the office manager, various Boards and Commission, and general office duties. \$16.00
- c. Translator:
Duties are as follow: Translate into Japanese all the Council minutes and other document deemed necessary. \$19.00
- d. Executive Secretary of Juvenile Board:
Duties of the Executive Secretary to this Board. \$19.00
- e. One Messenger boy. Duties are that of messenger. \$16.00

4. How many members on the Judicial Commission?

There are seven members on the Judicial Commission.

5. How many of these are now being paid for this work?

There are no member in the Judicial Commission who are on the pay roll at the present time.

6. How much time do Council officers devote exclusively to Community Government affairs? What are their duties?

There are 4 Council members at present who devotes all their time to Community Gov't. affairs. They are as follows:

- a. Council Chairman whose duties are the complete responsibilities of the functioning of the Community Council.
- b. Council Vice-Chairman whose duties are to act in the capacity of Executive Secretary of the Council.
- c. Translator whose duties is to translate into Japanese all minutes and other documents deemed necessary.
- d. Council Historian whose duties is to compile historical record of the Council.

7. How much time do other Council members devote to Community Affairs?

The time devoted by other Council members are as follow:

1. Attend two meetings per week.
2. Attend all special meetings which are called by the Chairman deemed necessary.
3. They must work at nights or other times available to work on various committees which they may be members of.
4. Attend public function when called upon.
5. They must attend all block meetings. The numbers of these block meetings varies according to blocks and also to problem which necessitate special block meetings.

8. Have the duties of officers or the members of the Executive Committee of the Council been sufficiently time consuming to justify establishment full time positions?

The duties of the officers (chairman, vice-chairman) is such that they must be on full time duty to do justice to their positions.

9. What is your recommendation regarding the establishment of regular paid positions for:

- a. All Council members?
- b. Officers of the Council?
- c. Members of the Executive Committee?
- d. Members of the Judicial Commission?

I believe that all Councilmen and others who are connected with city government should be on the pay roll.

I base my recommendation on following bases:

- a. To do justice to their duties as Council members and members of the commission.
- b. We are not familiar with the functioning of City Gov't. due to the fact we have no experience. Therefore, time and experience must be had before well organized self-government can be established. For this reason instead of part time affair we should devote full time. I believe by doing such we will have more possibility to improve our self-gov't. and center.
- c. I base the above reasons for having Councilmen and Commissioners on pay roll. This is not based on supposition that it would improve our self-government, but I base it on my observation and experience with this body.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Central Utah Project
COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT

April 28, 1943

TO: Mr. Charles F. Ernst
Project Director

FROM: Special Committee of Community Council

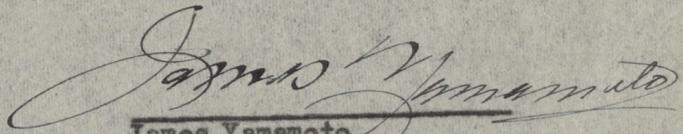
SUBJECT: On Matters of Personal Property Control

At its regular Community Council meeting on April 26, 1943, this Special Committee was authorized to communicate with you in certain matter pertaining to evacuee's properties to be shipped from this center to the place of relocation. It is the understanding of this body, that when personal property is to be shipped from evacuee's original home in pacific coast and to the place of relocation all expenses will be absorbed by the government; and that in the event personal property of the evacuees will be shipped from Topaz to the point of relocation the government will pay freight to five-hundred lbs. per family unit. We believe that this absorbence by the government from this center to various point of relocation is a matter to be considered very carefully and wish to submit these facts for your consideration.

1. We wish to emphasize that all evacuees have suffered enormous losses in properties and established businesses, and most of them are not in a position to pay such additional expense.
2. The freight absorbence by the government from this center to the point of relocation of five-hundred lbs. per family is inadequate due to the fact that most of the evacuees have purchased such several necessary items for their subsistence since coming to this center.
3. Limitation of five-hundred lbs. of freight and baggage per family unit is unfair since the composition of the family unit are different, there are some family consisting of more than ten person in the family unit.
4. Some of the evacuee perscual property which has been stored at various government warehouses was shipped here without authority of the owners of the goods. If these goods were left at original various warehouses, it would have been shipped directly to the point of relocation without charge to the evacuees.

We, therefore recommended that there be no limitation as the amount of personal property to be shipped from this center to their homes.

Very truly yours,


James Yamamoto,
Chairman

cc Mr. Morris

Central Utah Project
Topaz, Utah

April 6, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: All Division Directors

SUBJECT: Establishment of the Merit Rating Board

With the approval of the Project Director, the Community Council has established the Merit Rating Board as authorized under the provisions of Administrative Instruction No. 27, issued September 1, 1942. This Merit Rating Board is charged with the following responsibilities:

1. To develop and install a work report to be rendered periodically by each supervisor for the resident employees under his direction. This report shall cover the quality and quantity of work and general all around conduct of the individual employee.
2. To constantly check all work incentives by planning awards and recognitions and may make appropriate recommendations from time to time to the Project Director.

In order to implement the provisions of sub-paragraph "1" above, Form MB-2, Report of Work, has been created. This report shall be submitted as of March 31, 1943 for every evacuee employee now working or who has previously worked under your jurisdiction and who has been employed by you for a minimum of thirty days. These reports must be returned to the Merit Rating Board, Rec. Hall #4 not later than April 16, 1943, and all subsequent reports to be turned in periodically every three months. In cases where the employee has not completed a minimum of thirty days service under your jurisdiction, you are to submit this report immediately following completion of this period.

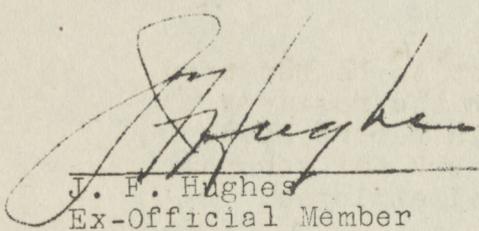
Form MB-2 must be completely filled out (in duplicate) in sufficient detail to permit a comprehensive review of the employee's performance. The original is to be returned to the Merit Rating Board and the copy to be kept by each division. It is upon this basis that the Merit Rating Board can evaluate services and consider the employee for special awards. Private employment opportunities will be given to qualified workers whose work records are satisfactory as indicated by the Report of Work rendered by the supervisor. Your responsibility for reporting on the work status of each employee, therefore, is extremely important. However, it is understood that the final selection of any person for outside employment or employment within the Project will be made by the Placement Office.

2 - Memorandum to: All Division Directors
April 6, 1943

Recommendations from division directors for the award of The Order of Merit will be requested on Form MB-1 at a later date when the Merit Rating Board has been organized for a sufficient length of time to accept this additional responsibility.

Kay Hirao

Kay Hirao
Executive Secretary
Merit Rating Board


J. F. Hughes
Ex-Official Member

Rating Board on:

Quality of Workmanship	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
Production				
Cooperation				
Attendance-Punctuality				
Skill in handling tools or equipments				
Initiative				
Dependability				
General conduct on job				

Comments:

Signature of Chief

REPORT OF WORK

Mr.
Mrs.
Miss

(Last name)

(First)

(Middle)

Address

Date of Report

Type of Work

Section

From

(Month, day, year)

To

(month, day, year)

Description of Job or Responsibility

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Central Utah Project

COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT

April 23, 1943

cc 251

TO: All Standing and Special Committee Chairmen

FROM: Chairman of the Council

Dr. Solon T. Kimball, Community Organization Adviser of the National WRA, requested through Mr. Charles F. Ernst, our Project Director, for a report on the Community Government setup for use in order to assist other centers.

We should congratulate ourselves for the recognition given us by the National WRA since according to Dr. Kimball, our Government is definitely far advanced and ahead of other centers.

In order to make a report, we must know what each Committee has done so far as well as its duties; therefore, please let us know by Monday or Tuesday of next week just what your Committee has done so far as well as what you expect to do in the future. That report should also have the purpose of the Committee and the number of personnel composing that Committee, and what it does to help the people of this Community.

Tsune Baba by C.F.
Tsune Baba, Chairman
Community Council

TB:cf

cc Mr. Paul Fujii, Chairman, Special Committee
on Report to WRA

*License of Corp.
Paul Fujii
16-1-A*

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Central Utah Project

COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT

April 23, 1943

cc 254

TO: Mr. Paul Fujii

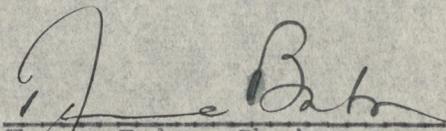
FROM: Chairman of the Council

As you must have observed from my memorandum, cc 251 of same date sent to all Standing and Special Committee Chairmen, Merit Rating Board, City Commissioners, Juvenile Board, and the Judicial Commission, we are beginning to compile data informations necessary for your report to be made to Dr. S. T. Kimball, Community Organization Adviser.

I have instructed the secretaries to make a copy of each report handed in by the aforementioned people for you to organize them into a well-written documentation thereof.

I know that you are extremely busy with your routine work, but please devote your time and effort into making this project a successful one for which all of us will be proud of.

Very truly yours,


Tsune Baba, Chairman
Community Council

TB:cf

TOPAZ COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT

I. Introduction

The Constitution of Topaz, chartered by the WRA Administrative In. #34, forms the basis of raison d'etre of the Community Government of Topaz. The writers of the constitution, Provisional Community Council, made it as simple and general as possible to give it elasticity of interpretation without jeopardizing the fundamental principles of the American system of democratic government.

Under the constitution, the people of Topaz gave full right and authority to the Community Council to organize the community self-government and to establish the functions thereof. All legislative, judicial and executive powers are vested in the Community Council, comprised of Councilmen from each election districts composed of four blocks each.

As the members of the Community Council devote their time and effort on a voluntary basis, it was felt necessary to delegate much of its powers to committees, boards and commissions. Briefly, the constituents of the Council are divided into committees, special and standing, with specific duties delegated to each one of them. Presently, there are thirteen standing committees: Administrative Cabinet (attends appointive staff weekly meetings), Labor, Food, Health, Education, Ordinance & Legal, Public Welfare and Services, Public Relations, Advisory Board to Community Activities Division, Special Events, Citizens Welfare, Finance, and Personnel. Special Committees are Licensing Co-operative Enterprises, Certificates (to be given appointees of the Community Council), Wakasa Incident, and Report to Dr. S. T. Kimball. These committees working independently generally and jointly occasionally call the attention of the Community Council to the matters requiring action by the Council and look after the interest and welfare of the people. Judicial powers are given to the Judiciary Commission, Juvenile Board and Arbitration Boards, the personnel of which are appointed by the Council from among the residents. It is specifically stated in the Constitution that the Councilmen cannot be appointed on them. It was the intention of the Council to delegate its executive powers to the City Commissioners, including the City Treasurer. But actually, due to various reasons, that body is now acting more as the consultant for the chairman of the Community Council. The Chairman of the Community Council is the executive officer, assisted by the Vice-Chairman thereof. The experiences show that such arrangement proved to be very useful, especially in solving problems other than those purely legislative and judicial in nature. Ironing out the differences between the residents and the Administration is one of the examples. The Community Council also appoints the members of the Merit Rating Board, and indirectly controls the affairs of the Fair Employment Practice Procedure Board. The chairman of the Labor Committee is the ex-officio member of the Merit Rating and Fair Employment Practice Procedure Boards.

The management of the Community Government is left in the hands of the Vice-Chairman of the Community Council, who is known as the deputy City Manager, and is on the payroll of the Community Services Division.

* Paul: I am not certain as to what title we should give. Perhaps Executive-Secretary or Ass't City Manager or Ass't to Mayor or some such title may be better. (B)

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SPECIAL EVENTS
April 23, 1943

Copy to Mr. Paul H. ...

The Committee on Special Events was appointed by the Chairman of the Community Council for the express purpose of keeping in touch with nation-wide events in the world outside the relocation center. The Committee necessarily did not have to sponsor the events but it was to inform the Council and to coordinate the group or all groups best organized to sponsor such events within the Center.

The Committee was formed in the latter part of February and the first special event at that time was the March of Dimes. Although a coordination was reached by the Administration, Council and Block Managers, the campaign was not carried through, as it was decided by unanimous consent that due to the delay in time the campaign would not be feasible.

The failure to carry through the March of Dimes spurred the Committee to concentrate on the Red Cross Drive, inasmuch as President Roosevelt had declared the entire month of March as Red Cross month. A representative of the Committee was present when the Local Chapter of Topaz (formed in December 1942) met and a method of procedure was decided upon.

At the next meeting of the Local Chapter, representatives from most of the Blocks were present and after a spirited and enthusiastic discussion it was decided that the campaign would begin on April 12 and last for two weeks or more if necessary. At the present time, the campaign is still under way and the reports of the various blocks are very encouraging.

This committee is also in touch with the Community Activities Section of the Project which is sponsoring camp-wide events for Easter and May Day.

The Committee is also working on plans to have the following special events within the Center in the near future: Boys' Week, Education Week, Boy Scouts' Week and Fire Prevention Week.

Respectfully Submitted,

Committee on Special Events
Tak Yatabe

Personnel:

Ray Kaneko
Giichi Yoshioka
Takeshi Yatabe

Paul Fujii
16-12A

HEALTH COMMITTEE

I. Function:

To look after the health and sanitation matters of the community, and to cooperate with the hospital staff in any way possible.

II. Committee members are appointed by the Chairman of the Community Council:

Masuji Fujii (Chairman), Miss Mitzi Shiraishi, Kaoru Kimura, Saiki Muneno, Mike Maruyama, and Yoshio Taira.

III. Hospital

1. Medical doctors
2. Nurses and nurses' aides and block nurses
3. Medical supplies
4. Well baby clinic
5. Daily clinic

IV. Diet and Baby Formula

1. Diet--each kitchen
2. Baby Formula--center kitchen

V. Establishment of Board of Health

1. Consists of five members, one of whom shall be a physician, health officer.
2. Executive Secretary
3. Duties and Powers
 - a. Supervise sanitary condition
 - b. Make rules and regulations
 - c. School health problems

VI. Public Health

1. Sanitation

- a. Inspection of mess halls, latrines, and laundries
- b. Garbage disposal
- c. Sewage disposal

2. Tuberculosis

a. Education--gradually

- 1) Poster--"Tuberculosis is not shameful; can be cured."
- 2) Distribution of pamphlets
- 3) Motion pictures
- 4) Lectures

b. Case findings

- 1) School teachers
- 2) Mess hall workers

c. Treatment

3. Pets--carriers of Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, Tularemia, etc.
 - a. Education--the standpoint of public health
 - b. Nuisance

VII. Future Plans

1. Health Ordinance must be approved by the Administration, and we have to appoint members.
2. Tuberculosis campaign is just started so we have to start on this matter.
3. Since the summer months are just around the corner, screen windows must be put in soon--ready to go.
4. School teachers and mess hall workers' physical examination has to be done. This has been neglected on account of doctor shortage.
5. We must educate residents on public health.
6. Discourage residents to keep pets in the center.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Central Utah Project

COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT

April 26, 1943

TO: Mr. Tsune Baba, Chairman
Community Council

FROM: Chairman of Legal and Regulations Committee

This will reply to yours of April 23 in regard to a certain request made by Dr. Solon T. Kimball through Mr. Ernst. This request is to make a report of the functions of this Committee as well as the work which this Committee has accomplished in the past and which we are contemplating to fulfill in the future.

This Committee consists of six members: Mr. H. Hirakawa, Mr. John Iwatsu, Mr. Frank Fukuda, Mr. Kay Nishida, Mr. Mike Maruyama, and Mr. James T. Nishimura, Chairman of the Committee. With the cooperation and good assistance by various other committees and chief of the various departments, the following regulations have been passed or accepted up to this minute by the Community Council with the understanding of words and phraseologies to be changed with the consultation with our Project Attorney, Mr. Ralph C. Barnhart. The fundamental regulations which have been enacted up to this minute are as follows:

1. Authority given to the Community Council to pass Regulations.
2. Regulations on Traffic
3. Regulations on License
4. Regulations on Health
5. Regulations on Election Procedures
6. Regulations on Solicitation of Funds
7. Definitions of Nuisances
8. Regulations on Misdemeanors
9. Establishment of Judicial Commission and its Manual
10. Establishment of Board of Arbitration and its Manual
11. Establishment of the Juvenile Board
12. Establishment of the Board of City Commissioners

We wish to take this opportunity to recognize and appreciate the untired cooperation of the following members of the Community Council and others for making this work possible: Mr. Takeshi Yatabe, Mr. Paul Fujii, Mr. John Iwatsu, Mr. Masuji Fujii, and Mr. Ernest Takahashi.

Respectfully submitted,

James Nishimura by C.F.
James Nishimura
Chairman of Legal and
Regulations Committee

JN:cf

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Central Utah Project
Topaz, Utah

April 29, 1943

TO: Community Council

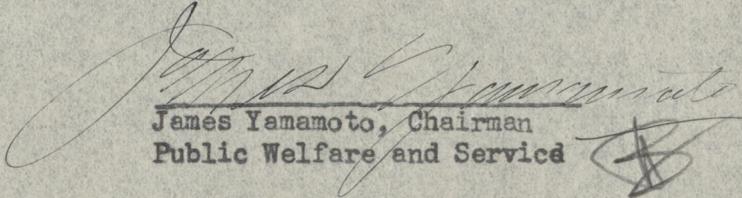
FROM: Committee on Public Welfare and Service

SUBJECT: Reports on Confiscated Personal Properties, namely Phonograph Records--Japanese Books--Radios--Cameras--Firearms--and other articles considered weapons.

The following facts are definitely known to date:

1. That none of the above-mentioned contraband articles confiscated in California are stored here on the Project.
2. That the only confiscated articles that were restored to their owners were Japanese books. This was sent here last November. The processing of distribution was done by Mr. Guy Uyama and his crew of helpers in Dining Hall #34 last November and December.
3. Phonograph records that were confiscated at the Tanforan Assembly Center by Government agents along with other contraband goods are stored in a government warehouse in San Francisco, California.
4. Other contraband goods are stored and in custody of Police Departments and Sheriffs' office of various cities and counties in the evacuated zones in the Western Defense Command.
5. That a process, is now being worked out by the United States Attorney, Western Defense Command, the Department of Justice, Attorney General, local authority and other agencies that will have anything to do with restoring contraband goods to their owners.
6. That any evacuee who wish to seek any information or to present claims may do so with Mr. Morris of the Evacuees Property Office, located in the field office of the Project Attorney. This office will have henceforth any or all information regarding to evacuee's personal property.

Respectfully submitted,


James Yamamoto, Chairman
Public Welfare and Service 

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Central Utah Project
COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT

March 5, 1943

cc 87

TO: BLOCK REPRESENTATIVES
FROM: Chairman of the Council

The matter of Baby Formula Kitchen was brought to the attention of Mr. Charles F. Ernst Project Director, and we received a very favorable and satisfactory answer from him. We expect this matter to be settled our liking and that there will be no discontinuance of service.

We have also requested that the resident of Topaz be allowed to send their letters to relatives and friends in Japan on board the exchange ship. Whereupon Mr. Ernst, telegraphed Mr. Dillon S. Meyer for his attention and approval, if possible.

The content of the telegram is as follows:

Kindly advise return wire possibility of Topaz Residents sending mail back to Japan with current group repatriates.

Suggestion is for some short form similar to that used by Red Cross which we would devise here which would indicate personal family details.

Other items taken up with him were as follows:

1. Matter of Photo Studio. Mr. Ernst is favorably inclined, and the possibility is that the Co-op Enterprise will be requested to handle it.
2. The power of the Judicial Commission to hear all cases regardless of misdemeanor or not, also met with favorable comment by Mr. Ernst. I believe all cases will be heard by the Judicial Commission first, hereafter Mr. Ernst also was favorable to our request that, at least, two members of the Judicial Commission be allowed to go out to the outside court, with all expenses paid, to witness all court proceeding involving Topaz residents.
3. Matter of establishing sanitary inspector or inspectors met also with favorable reaction. However, this matter will be studied further by our Health Committee.

Since, I have this opportunity to communicate with you, let me remind you that there will be a regular meeting of the Community Council on Monday afternoon from 2:30 P.M.

We have requested Mr. Lafabreque to come to our meeting. Mr. Robert S. Iki, who has just returned from his visit in Salt Lake City will also have some interesting information. There is a possibility that Dr. Carl Hirota, former chairman of temporary Council, will be present, too.

Fraternally yours,

Tsuné Baba (S)

Tsuné Baba, Chairman
Community Council

TB:en

cc CITY COMMISSIONERS

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Central Utah Project
Topaz, Utah

May 10, 1945

TO: Mr. L. T. Hoffman
Project Director

ATTENTION: Mr. Roscoe E. Bell
Acting Project Director

A joint meeting of the representative organizations was held last night May 9, 1945 at the dining hall No. 20, attended by all members of the Council, Chefs, and the Block Managers.

An up to date report of the progress of the negotiations was made to the assembly by the committee of the three organizations who met with the representatives of the Administration. All communications exchanged between the Administration and the group were also presented.

The final decision of the assembly was the following:

The representatives of the three organizations, namely, the Council, Chefs, and the Block Managers had been negotiating with the Administration in good faith for the best interest of mutual concern. This was an honest effort to reach a solution which would be practical and bring about the desired results without incurring too much hardship and inconvenience to the residents.

During the progress of the discussions and negotiations, the Administration without notice to the representatives terminated the conferences by sending mandatory orders directly to dining halls and mess personnel. The final decision was never reached. The Administration did not consider our proposals seriously nor place proper evaluation on the recommendations of the recognized committee. The lack of understanding and consideration to our pleas and suggestions is extremely regretful and far reaching.

A letter from the Office of the Project Director of May 4, 1945 was received by the Council and the Block Managers in effect that the decision have

been reached and orders for dining hall closures given. This was a shock to the recipients.

Because of the foregoing, three organizations representing the residents find it increasingly difficult to cooperate fully with the Administration on future programs and policies of vital importance affecting the community.

Submitted by the undersigned representing the residents of the Central Utah Project this 10th day of May, 1945.

For The Community Council

Masaru Narahara, Chairman

For The Chefs Organization

Jun Kani, Representative

For The Block Managers

James S. Hirano, Chairman

MR. RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Central Utah Project

COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT

May 13, 1943

TO: Mr. Lorne W. Bell, Chief
Community Services Division

FROM: Community Government

SUBJECT: Weekly Narrative Report

I NUMBER OF PERSONNEL EMPLOYED:

- (a) None
- (b) None
- (c) 6
- (d) Adequate

II PROGRESS OF CURRENT WORK:

One regular Council Meeting on May 10, 1943.

Change in Administrative Instruction permitting the non-citizens to hold elective office was clarified to the Council.

The Council moved to amend the Constitution of Topaz pertaining to this change in the Administrative policy.

Masao Satow, former Chairman of the Granada Relocation Center and presently connected with the National Y.M.C.A., spoke to the Council.

III ADEQUACY OF SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS:

Telephone still urgently needed.

IV CURRENT PROBLEMS:

Replacement of vacancies caused by Councilmen relocating needs immediate attention.

Health Ordinance is of vital necessity to the Community.

V RECOMMENDATIONS OR GENERAL SUGGESTIONS:

None.

VI COMMENT ON CONDITIONS AMONG THE EVACUEES AS THEY AFFECT YOUR DEPARTMENT:

None.

Mike Maruyama
Mike Maruyama, Chairman of Council

Mr. Ernst

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Central Utah Project
COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT

June 8, 1943

TO: Block Managers

FROM: Acting Chairman of the Community
Cooperation Movement Committee

The preparation committee of the Community Cooperation Movement (Civil Betterment) was appointed by the Council.

This committee has discussed the problems and has made recommendations to the new camp-wide delegates to be selected.

It was decided to have two delegates from each block to meet on Friday, June 11, 1943, 2:30 p.m. at the Community Council Chamber, 1-10-EG. At this meeting, all recommendations will be presented and a new committee will be elected among them.

Please select two delegates from your block to attend this meeting.

Masuji Fujii
Acting Chairman

MF:cf

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Central Utah Project
COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT

April 2, 1943

cc 192

TO: Mr. Charles F. Ernst,
Project Director

FROM: Chairman of the Council

The Community Council of Topaz unanimously went on record at its last session, April 1, 1943, as favoring the necessity of having a conference of the chairmen of all relocation centers to discuss and to exchange viewpoints on various problems mutual in interest and affecting all the evacuees, particularly in respect to relocation.

They have authorized me to contact all other Community Councils for them to prevail upon their respective Administration to make it a reality.

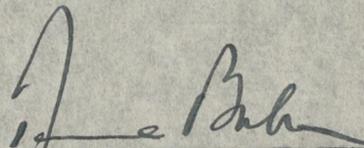
I hope you can appreciate the reasons which prompted above action by the Community Council. They feel that heretofore the expressions and the desires of the evacuees were not heard, especially in reference to relocation by the WRA authorities formally. Whatever informations or references they now have were mostly gathered from sources outside the relocation centers.

I also hope you can understand the concern existing among the evacuees, planning to relocate and to resettle outside, and primarily interested in re-establishing themselves soundly, economically and socially in their finest sense and meaning.

It is my sincere desire that you give this matter your sympathetic consideration; and through your good office it is my hope that you negotiate for and arrange such a conference.

I trust you will understand that we have acted in good faith and with a motive, none other than to be cooperative and helpful.

Very truly yours,


Tsune Baba,
Chairman of the Council

TB:en

cc Chairman, Community Council of other centers.

Central Utah Project

Community Gov't.

Aug. 19, 1943

Post Office Master
Topaz Post Office
Topaz, Utah

Dear Sir:

We wish to express our deep appreciation for your cooperation in carrying out the War Bond Drive to be participated by the residents of Topaz.

We mentioned in our conversation with you on last Monday, August 16, that the Delta post of the American Legion and the American Legion Auxiliary asked us to help in their sponsored War Bond Drive for the month of August. We are more than pleased to do our part in this drive and are urging the residents to approach you to purchase the bond. You were kind enough to facilitate us by selling the War Bond for the rest of the month of August and crediting your total sale to the Delta post for the community.

For your information, you may contact Mrs. Marie T. Moody of the Delta post concerning this drive. Her phone number is DELTA 1134.

Thank you again for your cooperation on this matter.

Very truly yours,

mb

Motoki Kudo
Chairman
Public Relation Committee
Community Council
Topaz, Utah

MK:e

Central Utah Project

Community Gov't.

August 26, 1943

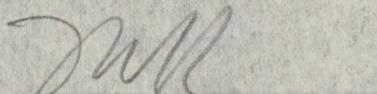
Mrs. Marie T. Moody

Delta, Utah

Dear Mrs. Moody:

Thank you for your letter of August 5 when you instructed us to participate on your Bond drive sponsored by the American Legion and the American Legion Auxiliary for the month of August. We are pleased to inform you that we will try our best to carry out the drive. Kindly understand, that we have already arranged with the post office manager of Topaz to sell your Bond and to credit his entire sales amount to the Delta Post Legion. Please also understand, that we have referred your name to the Post Office Manager.

Sincerely yours,


Miki Kudo
Public Relations
Chairman
Community Council

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Central Utah Project
COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT

August 27, 1943

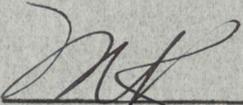
TO: Topaz Times
FROM: Chairman of Public Relations

Yesterday Thursday, August 26, 1943, we have passed the Regulation of the Topaz Community Council Relative to Possession and Maintenance of Live Fowls and Animals.

Please understand that this will be effective ten days after the passing of the Ordinance.

Will you therefore, please publish it in your paper at your earliest edition?

Very truly yours,


Motoki Kudo,
Chairman
Public Relations
Community Council

M:e

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Central Utah Project
Topaz, Utah

Community Gov't.

October 19, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: Topaz Times

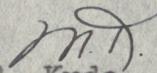
SUBJECT: Goodwill Donation by Tuleans

We would appreciate it very much if you will please put the following article in the earliest edition of your Topaz Times.

Community Council received \$67.50 donation from the Tuleans in appreciation for the hearty reception given them by the Topazans, especially by the Boy Scouts, Y.W.C.A., Community Activities, Community Welfare and the Council.

This amount is to be used for the good of the Topaz Community and its disposition will be announced through the Topaz Times.

Sincerely yours,


M. Kudo, Chairman
Public Relations
Community Council

MK:sm

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
BLOCK MANAGERS HEADQUARTERS
RECREATION HALL #33
Topaz, Utah

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO:

October 21, 1943

Labor Committee of the
Community Council
City Hall
Topaz, Utah

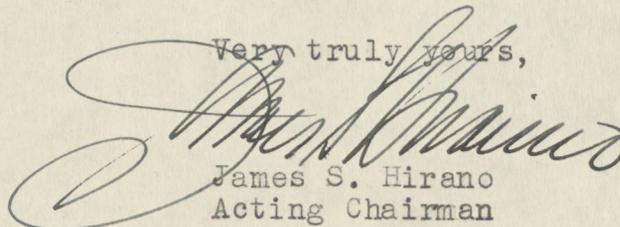
Gentlemen:

Pursuant to your request made by your sub-committee to our block manager's representative, Mr. K. Inouye, at the conference held this morning between yourselves and section representatives, I am writing to submit the number of persons necessary in our section.

In order to render an effective service in all of the residential blocks at the present standards, the section must employ 74 people. This number will include block managers, assistant block managers, and the headquarters staff.

We trust that this information will meet with your approval.

Very truly yours,


James S. Hirano
Acting Chairman



Returned

73

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
Topaz, Utah

October 28, 1943

Dr. George A. Ochikubo
Chairman, Community Council
Topaz City Council
Topaz, Utah

Dear Dr. Ochikubo:

We have been asked by the War Relocation Authority to recruit workers to harvest certain crops raised this season at the Tule Lake Center farm.

These crops were raised for the people of Topaz and other relocation centers.

Considerable interest has been shown in this job offer. In discussing the job, I have been asked to find out if there is any trouble like a "strike" at Tule Lake.

Last night, I telephoned to Tule Lake and received this information.

There is no "strike" or labor trouble in Tule Lake Center.

The Tule Lake residents are working on all activities that are for Tule Lake -- these include hauling coal, collecting garbage; operating the hog, turkey, and chicken farms and all other services like hospital, schools, mess halls and administrative offices.

The residents of Tule Lake have had meetings with their Project Director and have said they did not feel they should harvest crops that were going to the other centers.

Therefore, to insure these crops for the residents, the War Relocation Authority has asked each of the Relocation Centers to send a crew to do this harvest work. They will be paid the going wages.

All men who are interested to learn more details should report to the employment office without delay.

Sincerely yours,

Charles F. Ernst
Charles F. Ernst
Project Director

トバズ参事員会

議長 諸久保 敬啟

我々は戦時轉住局よりツリレキに於て農作物收穫の爲
働人を募集する様依頼されてゐる。同作物はトバズ住民及
他セラー住民の爲に栽培されてゐる。

多数の者がこの事に対して興味を示されてゐる。この事に關し
ツリレキに於てストライキがあつてゐるかを調査する事を依頼
され昨夜ツリレキに電話して次の様な報告を得たり。

ツリレキに於てはストライキ又は労働問題もないツリレキ
住民はツリレキを爲に石炭運搬 及び 4 律の食糧廠を面見
養ひ 4 キン園病院 学校 食堂 行政部 等皆運轉して
ゐる。

ツリレキ住民は彼等の所長と会見し他のセラーに送られる
農作物を收穫する意味を認めずと発表せり。それ故に
全收穫を保護する爲に戦時轉住局は各セラーに
この農作物收穫の人員募集を依頼したのである。

応募者は外都同等の給料を拂はれます。この事に
對しものと詳細に知り度い方は直ちに職業紹介所
に出張され度い。

監理局 所長

チャールス エラ アーレスト

一九四三年十月十八日

The staff is composed presently of three steno-secretaries, city translator, and a messenger boy.

The premises occupied by the government is type "B" barrack, and is located in Block #1 of the community; specifically Block #1, Barrack 10. The barrack is divided into five sections. The apartment A is used for the purpose of committee meetings. The Council Chamber occupies B & C, and D is the Administrative office which quarters the staff of the Community Government, including the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council. The City Court Room or Judicial Chamber is now being constructed in Apt. E. The last room F will be used by the Judicial Commissioners for deliberation of cases, executive secretaries of the Juvenile and Merit Rating Boards. The Community Government office is also the headquarter for the Selective Service System, Local Board #80 Millard County, Fillmore, Utah. Both the Chairman and Vice-Chairman are the members of that Board. The chairman, presently, is assuming the position of Chief Registrar as well. The Vice-Chairman, beside being the head of the office staff, is the Honorary Vice-Chairman of the Topaz Boy Scouts of America. (The Project Director is The Honorary Chairman). The staff personnel is somewhat adequate providing if no emergency arises, but an additional girl will materially increase the efficiency.

CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
TOPAZ, UTAH

PD

October 29, 1943

Dr. George Ochikubo
Chairman
Topaz City Council
Topaz, Utah

Dear Chairman:

I am writing this letter to the City Council and I am sending a copy of it to all the residents in order to clarify the situation with respect to the number of workers in Topaz for whom the WRA has provided funds.

Sometime last June the Washington Office of the WRA sent to each Project a proposed breakdown of jobs by Sections. Each Project was asked to study their respective situation and return their findings to Washington as soon as possible.

At that time, the population at Topaz was approximately 7500 and the employment figure which the Washington Office suggested was 2600 plus 10% for emergencies.

The Administration at Topaz consulted with the City Council and asked that a Labor Committee be organized to work with the Administration on a study of the employment needs of Topaz.

The outcome of this study was that we recommended to Washington a gross figure of 3069 workers and that if we could have this number we would not talk about the extra 10% for emergencies.

On October 6, we received a teletype message from Washington saying that the funds provided for Topaz for October, November, and December were "Sufficient to cover approximately 2620 positions. This figure covers ceiling outlined in our teletype of June 26. This ceiling was based on population of 7500; since population has been reduced under 7000 no additional 10% is provided for the second quarter."

Naturally, this quota disappointed the Division Chiefs and the Labor Committee.

The Administration asked the Council through its Labor Committee to work with Deputy Director Hughes, and other members of the staff, in order that they might go over the study again to see how the Project could be operated with 2620 workers.

We realized that all the Projects were looking at the same problem and that the constructive thing for us was to do everything possible to get in line with the budget provided for us.

Then we learned that the National Director, Mr. Dillon Myer, would be visiting Topaz and so arranged for him to meet with the Council. This he did on Friday, October 22, 1943.

At that meeting the Council expressed their feeling that the figure of 2620 was not sufficient for the needs of Topaz. Mr. Myer expressed his sympathy with the feeling of the Council and said that the figure of 2620 was not necessarily a final figure. He felt that each Relocation Center should make an honest effort to make the necessary adjustments and in that way demonstrate through a fair trial whether or not there was justification for a request for an increase.

Mr. Myer went on to point out that "it was desirable from every point of view that each Relocation Center should be operated as efficiently as possible. By doing so it not only prevented criticism from the outside but it also developed good work habits on the part of the workers. Obviously, in an efficiently operated Project each person who had the status of a worker would expect to give his best effort. There has been in the past altogether too many persons who have been working only two to four hours a day."

The Administration must accept the full responsibility for the employment quotas. The Chiefs of the three Divisions have received their allotment and they have been asked to adjust their working force to come within their respective figure by November 1 so that the funds provided would be sufficient to pay all workers.

We are asking the Council to cooperate with us by giving these new figures an honest trial so that we may report as early as possible to the Washington Office just what our experience has been in each Section.

I want to assure the Chairman and Members of the Council that although the Council has not endorsed the figure set by the WRA that we want their continued full cooperation on developing a report of our experience under the revised figure Section by Section.

I arranged for the Section Chiefs to make their reports to their respective Division Heads and I will expect that the residents will continue to bring their ideas and findings to the proper Committee of the Council.

I expect that Mr. Hughes, who is Assistant Director in charge of the Administrative Division, has the responsibility for all project employment will return about November 8. He will want to give this whole matter his first attention. In the meantime, I trust that the necessary adjustments will be worked out in each Section and that each Section will endeavor to make these adjustments without any hardship to any individuals.

Sincerely yours,

Charles F. Ernst.

Charles F. Ernst
Project Director

トバス市参事會
議長 ダクター 落久保ジョージ殿

余は此の書状を市参事會に呈し且つ此の書状の寫を全
居住民諸君に送つて 戦時轉住局が其基金を備へたる
トバス市就働員數に關する局面を鮮明にせんとするもの
であります

去る六月中 戦事轉住局華府本局は 各轉住所宛
各課の就働員數縮少提案を發したのであります。各
轉住所は彼等各自の狀態を研究してその見出したる
所を可急速的に華府に回答するやうに求められたのであり
ます。

當時トバスの人口は約七千五百名で華府本局が提案した就働
員數は二千六百名に加ふるに割の臨時雇員でありました。
トバス管理局は市参事會と協議をなし トバスが必要と
する就働員の研究を管理部と共に行為勞働委員會
を組織するべき事を求めたのであります。

此研究の結果は我が華府に就働員總計三千六十九名を推せし
したるところであり又我が若し此の數を有すことを得るとせば
我々は臨時の爲の割の余分については云々せず と言ふことであ
りました

トバス 我々は華府より トバスに對する十月、十一月、十二
月の爲に備へられたる基金は約二千六百二十名の就働員に

行き直るに充分なること、此の數は六月廿六日の我々の電文に
示した最高數に相當し 此の最高數は人口七千五百を基礎
として算出されたものである、人口が七千以下に低落したからには第
二期に對しては割の余分加算は備へられて居らぬ」と記し
た電文を受取つたのであります

自然此の割當は各部長及勞働委員會を失望せました。
管理局は市参事會が勞働委員會を通してトバス所長代理及
他の司員達と共に如何にせば二千六百二十名の就働員を以て轉
住所を經營し得るかを見る爲に研究の結果を面調査せら
る、やう依頼したのであります。

我々は各轉住所が同様の問題に面して居ること、我々に建設的
なことは我々の爲に備へられた豫算に従つて出来るだけのこととするこ
とであると悟つたのであります。

其後我々は中央局長、ロイヤル、トバスに來るべしとの報を
得たので同氏が市参事會と會見されるやうに手配を致しました
同氏は此を一九四三年十月廿三日、金曜日に行はれたのであります。

其の會見にて市参事會は二千六百二十名の數字はトバスの爲に對して
不充分であるとの彼等の感じを表明しました。ロイヤル氏は市参事會
の感情に彼の同情を表し 二千六百二十名の數字は必ずしも終局の計算では
な、と言つたのであります。彼は各轉住所が必要の調節を行ふためには
眞摯なる努力を揮はねばならぬことを感じ、かくて公平なる、試験を
通して増加に對する要求が正當であるかを証明することが出来るこ
感したのであります。

ロイヤル氏は各方面から見て轉住所が能く限り能率的に經營されること
は、そのまじきことであり斯く行はるる事により外部の批評を防止し得
るのみか、就働員にも長き勞働習慣を養成することである、能率的

に經營されて居る転住所には、就働員としての各人が最上の努力を期
待される事は當然の事である、過去に於て一日僅かに二時間乃至
四時間だけ働いて居る多くの人があつたのであると指摘されたの
であります

管理局は就働員分前に對する全責任を負はねばなりません。三人の部長
は彼等の割當を受取りました。そして十一月一日までに彼等各自の數字に
あはめて彼等の勞働力を調節せざるやうに要求されて居ります。
我々は此の新しき數字に對して眞実なる、試験を行ひ華府本局に
各部に於ける我々の經驗を出来るだけ報告が出来らうやうと協力
あつたことを市参事會に願ふものであります。

余は市参事會議議長並に参事員諸氏に市参事會は戦時轉住局が
指定せる數字と裏書されるも、各課が改修數字の下に我々の經驗の報
告を行ふ上は於て引續きの全幅的協力を致す事を申上げた。
余は課長に對し彼等の部長に報告をするやうに手配致しました。
そして居住民諸氏が、断らず彼等の考へや思ひつきを市参事
會の適當なる委員會に提出する事を期待するものであります。

余は轉住所内全職業に對する責任を擔する管理局擔任の副所
長ヒューズ氏が十一月八日頃飯所することを思つて居ります。同氏は此の
問題全体に對し最初に彼の意を注ぐことでありませう

その間は必要の調節が各課に行はれ、各課は何人にも何らの困難な
く是の調節に精勵されることを信するものであります

一九四三年十月廿九日

所長 チャールズ エア アーレスト

O
P
Y

BLOCK MANAGERS HEADQUARTERS
RECREATION HALL #33
TOPAZ, UTAH

November 4, 1943

Dr. George Ochikubo
Chairman, Community Council
City Hall
Topaz, Utah

Dear Dr. Ochikubo:

Following your request communicated to me this morning, I am writing to supplement my letter of October 21, relative to the number of necessary employees in our section. In order to justify the employment of 73 persons in our section, may I submit the following information. First, the number is divided into the following matter:

Block Managers	34
Assistant Block Managers	34
Headquarters office force	<u>5</u>
Total	73

Moreover, during the past year, we have had 68 employees cut from our section as a result of budget retrenchment on the part of the WRA. In the first cut, we lost the services of 34 block service men whose duties were taken over by the block groundsmen. Shortly after that, the 34 groundsmen were eliminated and their duties were taken over partially by the residents themselves, and partly by the janitorial staff in the block. Moreover, on top of this, during the past year, the Block Managers Organization have been asked to assume a number of added responsibilities and have contributed immeasurably to the smooth operation of the Project.

BLOCK MANAGERS HEADQUARTERS

page 2

We are willing to stand on the record of past performance in our services to the residents and the Administration to justify the 73 employees to carry on the basic function of the block organization.

The Block Managers Organization have acted in the capacity of a liasson between the Administration and the people, and without an efficient organization, both the Administration and the residents as a whole would suffer a great deal. At the present strength, we are in a position to render this service which is paramount in the center life of Topaz. Any efforts to reduce the number of employees will have serious repercussion on the efficiency of the group and will necessitate a complete reorganization.

Very truly yours,

James S. Hirano
Acting Chairman

JSH:tk

Carbon Copy to
D.P.D. Jas. F. Hughes

C O P Y

BLOCK MANAGERS HEADQUARTERS
RECREATION HALL #33
TOPAZ, UTAH

November 15, 1943

Dr. George Ochikubo
Chairman, Community Council
City Hall
Topaz, Utah

My dear Dr. Ochikubo:

Things important have been moving very fast in Topaz lately, and the problems of such importance are surmounting high that concerns our general welfare.

We are well aware of the stout challenge that face the Council of Topaz today in all these vital matters. These are indeed troubled times as we face the future of Topaz together.

We would like to believe that the future of Topaz is the residents' future; and the residents all together comprise a big family. At times the feelings of the family members have been estranges and again slightly deviated from the common ground thought processes, but this was natural because people in general, with eyes in the true direction have been solutionizing from different viewpoints. The final destination is the same as people to the man want a health community and a sane and secure living.

The situation that faces our residents now is a debatable one and many arguments pro and con will result. No matter what the final decision will be, the importance of a thorough study and discussion of the matter of relieving the Military Police Organization from Topaz, is needed. Following repercussions on the impending matter, we submit for your serious consideration the following points in question that needs to be clarified to our residents.

- (1) Will the decision of the residents be final and accepted or is this decision to be a recommendation to the WRA for final approval?
- (2) Is this change a step forward on the part of the WRA or even the U. S. Government to give the people of Topaz self-government?
- (3) Is this an All-Relocation-Wide policy to be, or is it to be Topaz's alone?

November 15, 1943

- (4) In the event that the Military Police will be removed from Topaz, what group or groups will replace them?
- (5) In case self-government is assured to the residents, what will be the status of the evacuee as compared to the indefinite leavers residing now in other parts of the United States?
- (6) Has the U. S. Government any set ideas on this subject matter?

We feel that these honest questionings are good food for thought, and at times very delicately perturbing.

We look forward to the Council members for support in investigating into our requests. Yours is a grave responsibility and a privileged one, that of championing the people's interest at all times, when it concerns their future well-being.

Thank you for your cooperation, and hoping that at some future date when the problem is weighed with earnest discretion, the residents can be enlightened on same, so that a sane and a happy decision can be arrived at, for and by the people of Topaz, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

/S/ James S. Hirano
Acting Chairman

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
TOPAZ, UTAH

16
December 17, 1943

TO: MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE TOPAZ CITY COUNCIL

I have asked for the privilege of coming before the Council today to give a special message. You know that a copy of the minutes of your meetings have been sent to me from the very beginning of the formation of the Topaz City Council. I read these minutes very carefully. I learned from them about your problems; and your discussions help me to understand the needs of the residents.

I want to talk to you today expecially about the matter of relocation. In the minutes recently, I noticed that there is some misunderstanding about relocation that ought to be corrected before these misunderstandings develop too far.

Let me review briefly. Sometime ago I asked the City Council to appoint a Special Committee on Relocation to assist the Administration.

This committee was appointed promptly and has met with Mr. Dillon Myer, Mr. John Provinse and others from the WRA Staff from Washington, D. C.

One day in talking to members of this Relocation Committee I pointed out that I was convinced that much of the success of the transfer movement to Tule Lake was due to the fact that the City Council's Committee on Transfer had organized a

to have a Committee on Transfer it did not necessarily show that it was a good thing to have a Committee from the Blocks on Relocation. This Council member pointed out that people knew who were going to transfer but people did not know who were going to relocate.

May I point out to you in all sincerity that everyone of us here in Topaz is going to relocate sooner or later. Surely we know that we could not live on this Desert indefinitely. I don't believe any man is going to say "I'm going to spend the rest of my days in Topaz." We are all going to relocate today, or next month, or next year whenever conditions are suitable in our judgment for our individual family to relocate.

We all are interested in relocation even if we don't intend to relocate today. If we are not interested in relocation for ourselves, we still are interested in the relocation plans of our friends and neighbors and in a great many cases of members of our own family.

Someone in the Council made a suggestion that a survey of the Topaz residents should be made to determine who are going to relocate and who are not going to relocate.

I would recommend against such a survey. I think it is unwise, it is not necessary and it is not called for. It might only serve to divide the residents on an issue which never needs to be raised particularly when we realize that sooner or later we are all going to relocate.

residents committee of one member from each block.

It seemed to me that it would be a good plan for the Council's Relocation Committee to organize a similar committee from the residents of each block.

It is my understanding that two members have been selected in each block by the residents of that block and so a Topaz wide committee of 68 persons are ready to learn what they are suppose to do.

In the first place, I would like to tell the members of the Council that their Committee on Relocation and this other committee from the blocks will not be expected to urge the residents to relocate. Nor will they be expected to give advice one way or another on the subject of relocation. Their chief business is to keep themselves informed of all matters concerning relocation so that they may be prepared to answer any questions that people in their block may ask of them.

Also, they will be in a position to bring to the Council's Committee and through them to the Administration questions about relocation which have been asked by the residents and to take back to those residents the answers which the Administration gives. In other words, these two Relocation Committee members of each block are really to serve as a friend who has the latest information on the subject of relocation.

Now I notice in the minutes of the Council that one of the Council members pointed out that although it was a good thing

Also I do not believe we should commit ourselves one way or another about relocation for we do not know what might turn up to change our minds tomorrow, or next week or next month.

The next question that keeps coming up all the time to the Council's Relocation Committee is that the residents want to know what the WRA plan is. The fact is that the WRA has had a plan for relocation which has been in effect now for a year. As of December 15, 1943, 1550 people from Topaz have found that plan acceptable and they have relocated. In the ten relocation centers about 16,000 residents have relocated on the present WRA plan.

Now the WRA wants to find out from the residents who have not relocated what their individual family plan is for their individual future. The WRA wants to find out how it can help the families who are still in the centers to carry out their family plans for the future.

It may be that the present WRA plan is better suited for some people than for others. So in all the centers each family will have an individual interview about their own personal plans.

It should be understood that nobody will be asked to commit themselves on the question of relocation; and nobody will be asked to sign any statements making any commitment.

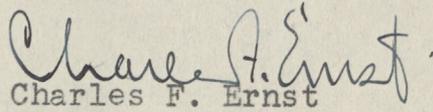
Instead of guessing or estimating, the WRA wants to find out the facts about the plans of the residents. The only way to

do this is to go directly to the residents themselves.

Finally, after all this information is in from all the centers then the WRA at Washington can figure out what the situation is so that they can give accurate information to Congress who will soon be considering the budget for the next fiscal year beginning July 1, 1944.

I want to thank you for this opportunity to make this statement to the members of the Council.

Sincerely,


Charles F. Ernst
Project Director

又如何なる理由の元に何時我々の意見を變更することも限らざる故
轉住するとかせらるるとか言質する事も小生は信じざらん。
次に屢々参りて委員会の轉住委員もWRAでは何か計畫はな
かと住民から訊きわけておると云ふ問題である。又實WRAは過去一ヶ年
間実行せらる一つの轉住計畫がある。一九四三年十二月十五日迄に
同計畫を遂行してトバタも一ヶ五百五十人轉住された。現WRA
計畫に依り十轉住所も一万六千人程轉住された。
現在WRAは轉住せらるる人々も各家族の將來の計畫を
知りたごである。WRAが如何にすれば小生も各家族の將來の計畫
も遂行するのに助力出来るかを知り度るのである。現在のWRA
計畫が或人にはもつと適てあるかも知れず。だから全轉住所で
各家族の個人的計畫の面談があるに在るのである。誰も
野住問題に對し言質を依頼もしたし又言質に對し
声の書名の要求もして居る中をよよく解と載す度い。
WRAは想像したり概算する變りに住民の計畫も實を知りたい
のである。その唯一の方法は直接住民と面談するに在るのである。
最後に全轉住所の調査の報告がWRAに入れば小生はそれ依り
一九四四年七月より向ふ一ヶ年間の予算も考も慮する議會に
正確な報告を與へる為にはワシントンWRAで計畫するに在るのである。
小生は参りて委員諸氏にこの聲明を参りて委員会で延へる機会を
與へら小生に對し感謝致し度い。

監理局所長

チャールズ・エフ・アーンスト

CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
Topaz, Utah

Project Reports

Dr. George Ochikubo
Chairman of the Community Council
Central Utah Relocation Center
Topaz, Utah

Dear Dr. Ochikubo:

Herewith are 34 copies of the MINORITY REPORT of the Honorable Herman P. Eberharter of the Dies Committee which I felt would be of special interest to members of the Council and residents of the Center. The copies available are limited so that I would appreciate it if each block representative in the Council would take his copy back to his block where it might be circulated among those interested in reading it.

Sincerely yours,

Charles F. Ernst
Project Director

GFE:mo

American citizens away from their homes, has never been attempted before. Our Constitution does not distinguish between citizens of Japanese ancestry, or of German or Italian ancestry and citizens of English, Scotch, Russian, or Norwegian ancestry. Loyal American citizens of Japanese ancestry have the same rights as any other loyal American citizens. I believe the Government was entirely right, therefore, in permitting free movement from the west coast so long as that was possible, and then in providing relocation centers when that proved necessary. The whole point of the program is to help the loyal American citizens of Japanese ancestry, and the law-abiding aliens, to leave the relocation centers after investigation, and become established in normal life.

The rights of citizens to live as free men are part of the "four freedoms" for which we are fighting this war.

The testimony produced before this subcommittee shows that large numbers of the Japanese-American evacuees are working in war plants and in agriculture, and doing a good job. The Army has found that many of them are so trustworthy that they are being used in Military Intelligence and other secret work of high military importance. The evidence shows there were something like 5,000 loyal American citizens of Japanese ancestry in the Army before the evacuation. Early this year the Army organized a special combat team of Japanese-Americans which is now in training at Camp Shelby, and which is made up entirely of volunteers.

Life in the relocation centers is not a bed of roses. The houses are of plain barrack style. The food is adequate but plain. The great majority of the relocation center residents are working at necessary jobs in connection with running the camps. They are raising much of their own food. For this work they get paid, in addition to their keep, only \$12, \$16, or \$19 a month. Even loyal American citizens in the relocation centers are working for these low wages.

Because of these facts I am disturbed about some of the ridiculous charges that were made early in our investigation. Stories about the Japanese people hiding food in the desert and storing contraband in holes under their houses, were shown to be ridiculous when a project was visited. However, the majority's report fails to withdraw these charges.

The report of the majority makes a big point about 23 persons who were released from the camps and who are found to be members of Butoku-kai, a Japanese fencing organization. This is 23 people out of 16,000 released. Even in the case of these 23 neither the majority report nor the hearings offer any evidence that any of the 23 were subversive.

I, for one, want to emphasize that just because a person is a member of an organization alleged to be subversive, I do not ipso facto conclude that the particular person is subversive. Certainly, mere proof of membership in an organization alleged to be subversive does not provide legal grounds for arresting or detaining such a person. Proper investigation may determine such a person to be intensely loyal to the United States.

MINORITY REPORT OF THE HONORABLE HERMAN P. EBERHARTER

It is not possible for me to agree with the findings and conclusions of the other two members of our subcommittee, who constitute the majority.

After careful consideration, I cannot avoid the conclusion that the report of the majority is prejudiced, and that most of its statements are not proven.

The majority report has stressed a few shortcomings that they have found in the work of the War Relocation Authority without mentioning the many good points that our investigation has disclosed or the magnitude of the job with which the Authority is dealing.

Since the close of our hearings I have made some inquiries in order to clear up some points about which I was in doubt and on which the testimony did not seem to be sufficiently clear, the results of which inquiries have not been communicated to the other members of the subcommittee, because the subcommittee has never met to discuss the contents of a report.

There are a few basic matters that ought to be kept clearly in mind, which I wish to summarize here at the beginning before dealing with the body of the majority report of the subcommittee. It should be remembered that the relocation centers administered by the War Relocation Authority have been intended from the very beginning to be only temporary expedients. These relocation centers are not supposed to be internment camps. Dangerous aliens are placed in internment camps, but those camps are administered by the Department of Justice and should not be confused with the relocation centers. When the Japanese population was removed from the west coast they were at first free to go anywhere they wanted within the United States so long as they stayed out of the evacuated area. The first plan contemplated merely free movement and did not provide for any kind of relocation centers. For about a month thousands of evacuees were permitted to leave the west coast voluntarily for other parts of the country. Most of them have since continued to live anywhere they wanted to.

It was soon found not feasible to permit such voluntary movement to continue because trouble began to develop in places where people were not ready to receive these Japanese who had been ordered to move. It was then that the plan was changed to establish relocation centers in which the Japanese could live until it was feasible for them to get reestablished in normal life.

The dangerous aliens among the Japanese population on the west coast were picked up by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other agencies in the first few days after Pearl Harbor. Practically all the rest were presumed to be loyal and safe. It was necessary to evacuate the whole group, even after the dangerous aliens had been picked up and interned, because there was danger that the west coast would be invaded by the Japanese Army. But once removed from the west coast it was believed these people presented no further danger.

Dillon S. Myer, Director of the Authority, has told this subcommittee that about two-thirds of the people removed from the west coast are American citizens. Such a proposition as this, of moving approximately 70,000

After all the wind and the fury of a long report that creates the impression that War Relocation Authority is doing a very bad job, the comments of the majority members are climaxed by three feeble, meaningless recommendations.

These recommendations hardly support the prejudiced tone of the report. I shall discuss them later. At this point I want to take up some of the specific matters discussed in the majority's report.

The Report of the Majority

Administration of relocation centers.

In the majority's report the following language appears:

This committee does not consider it necessary to discuss in detail the administrative errors and deficiencies of the War Relocation Authority which were indicated by voluminous evidence received in the course of the subcommittee hearings. The Director of the War Relocation Authority, Mr. Dillon S. Myer, was frank in admitting that many mistakes had been made. Only those administrative errors which bear directly or indirectly upon the subject of subversive and un-American activities come within the special interest of this committee.

The implication of this paragraph is that the administration of the War Relocation Authority program has been lacking in competency and efficiency, that many mistakes have been made, and that Director Myer acknowledged that this was true.

Actually, Director Myer expressed the judgment before the subcommittee that a good job is being done in administration of the relocation centers and of the program as a whole and that such mistakes as were made, particularly in the early months of operation, were largely such as would inevitably occur in the development of a new and unprecedented program. There was nothing in the evidence heard by the subcommittee that would bear out the implication that the program was being incompetently or inefficiently administered. All things considered the preponderance of evidence indicates that the War Relocation Authority is doing a good job in handling an extremely difficult problem.

Fitness of War Relocation Authority personnel.

The majority's report states that much of the personnel in the War Relocation Authority is manifestly unfit for the job. The only specific evidence which is referred to in the report or which was presented before the subcommittee to substantiate this conclusion was the assertion that few of the administrative personnel had a prior knowledge of Japanese culture, language, and habits. Director Myer, in his testimony, states that the War Relocation Authority staff included some persons who were especially chosen because of their acquaintance with Japanese culture and language and that these persons had served as advisers to other members of the staff. A considerable number of the staff were formerly residents of California and

other Western States who in the past had a great deal of contact with persons of Japanese ancestry living in this country.

The fact that apart from these two groups most of the War Relocation Authority staff had no previous close contact with Japanese or Japanese-Americans seems not particularly significant. For one thing, there are comparatively few people in the United States who understand the Japanese language or are well acquainted with Japanese culture. Apart from that, it would have been unfortunate had the War Relocation Authority sought to employ a large number of such persons when actually they would have been and are more usefully employed by other agencies of the Government engaged directly in the war against Japan. Furthermore, the War Relocation Authority would be subject to severe criticism were it dominated by people who have previously been intimate with the Japanese or Japanese-Americans and therefore subject to the accusation of being unduly sympathetic toward them.

Americanization.

Anyone genuinely interested in the problem of continuing the Americanization of the Japanese-American population of this country must acknowledge that the greatest force for Americanization is free, friendly, and continuous contact with non-Japanese-Americans in normal communities. The evacuation and isolation of the Japanese population in relocation centers away from normal contacts is an almost overwhelming obstacle to the assimilation of the Japanese-Americans, as it would be to any immigrant population. To say, as the majority's report does, that--

the War Relocation Authority had before it an almost unparalleled opportunity to inaugurate a vigorous educational program for positive Americanism--

is an almost complete inversion of the true situation. Americanization is best accomplished not by formal programs of education, but by the continuous day-to-day mingling of the immigrant group among the general American population. By way of illustration, the story is told of an educated, loyal Nisei during the very early days of evacuation when his family was still in an assembly center, who protested bitterly that his children, who had always spoken good English, were learning broken English from their less well Americanized companions.

Far from having an unparalleled opportunity in the relocation centers to effect Americanization, the War Relocation Authority is confronted with the very difficult problem, under such artificial circumstances, of preventing the development of a distinct relocation center culture which is mostly American but partly Japanese. Anyone sincerely interested in the Americanization of the loyal Japanese must see that the best Americanization program is found in the relocation of evacuees in normal American communities.

The majority's report bases a strong criticism of the Authority on the fact that the Authority has carried on the evacuee pay roll at each center certain recreational supervisors who were especially concerned with sports and recreational activities of Japanese origin. Particularly, criticism has been directed against the teaching of Judo. Reference is

made to the employment of 90 Judo instructors at one center. Director Myer explained that this overemphasis on Judo at that particular center had long since been corrected by the Authority. He also explained that such instruction in Judo as still continues at the centers is carried on under a program formulated after consultation with competent intelligence officers of the military service. It is a matter of common knowledge that Judo is taught to soldiers in the United States Army and that Japanese-Americans from the relocation centers are often used as instructors in Judo classes outside the centers.

It was also brought out in Director Myer's testimony that the teaching of the Japanese language in the centers, originally prohibited, is now conducted largely for the benefit of persons who will become Japanese language teachers for the United States military and naval services.

As to Americanized recreational activities, the evidence indicates that baseball is the most popular sport among the evacuees at the relocation centers. Basketball and football are also very popular. Boy Scout work, Girl Scout work, and the like have a following multiplied many times over that accorded to similar activities of Japanese cultural origin. Among the evacuees there are many thousands of members of such organizations as the Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, Girl Reserves, Hi-Y, Camp Fire Girls, and Future Farmers of America. A large proportion of the adult population belongs to parent-teacher associations, the American Red Cross, and similar organizations.

Evacuee food.

Among the complaints listed as reasons for this subcommittee's investigation is the charge that—

the Japanese evacuees were being supplied food through the Quartermaster Corps of the Army in greater variety and quantity than was available to the average American consumer.

This charge is repeated in the report of the majority members but it is not brought out that the evidence received before the subcommittee completely rebutted the charge. The facts which the subcommittee's investigators established and which were borne out by other testimony received by the subcommittee are these:

1. All rationing restrictions applicable to the general public are strictly applied in relocation centers.
2. Food costs have averaged about 40 cents per day per person and are subject to a top limit of 45 cents per day per person on an annual basis.
3. Director Myer testified, without contradiction, to the effect that the centers are instructed to refrain from purchasing commodities of which there are general or local shortages.
4. Within the limitations set by rationing and the 45-cent daily cash allowance, the Authority has provided an adequate diet meeting reasonable wartime standards.

Discipline in relocation centers.

Another of the complaints listed as reasons for the subcommittee's investigation was the charge that--

the discipline in the various relocation centers was very lax and that considerable Government property had been destroyed by some of the Japanese.

No specific comment is made concerning this complaint in the majority's reports.

Actually, the evidence produced before the subcommittee indicated that there was much less crime of any kind in the relocation centers than in the average American community of the same size. By and large the evacuees have cooperated with the administration of the centers in maintaining order and discipline. Considering the emotional and social demoralization involved in evacuation, the conduct of the evacuees has been exemplary. The evidence indicates that ordinary crime at the centers has been negligible.

Manzanar gangs.

In the majority's report considerable space is given to certain activities attributed to the Blood Brothers Corps at Manzanar. Two statements are necessary in reference to this discussion. In the first place, it should be pointed out that the War Relocation Authority did, according to the evidence presented to the subcommittee, take rather effective action in handling these gangs. An isolation center was established and the gang leaders were transferred to that place. At present it appears that activities such as those of the Manzanar gangs have been eliminated. Secondly, the evidence concerning existence of the Blood Brothers Corps is very indefinite. No one has been discovered who belonged to the supposed organization and the only evidence of its existence consists of certain apparently anonymous letters purporting to be written by a member of the corps. The point is that very little worth-while evidence is actually available on the existence of a Blood Brothers Corps. The evidence indicates that Manzanar probably had more troubles than any of the other relocation centers but the evidence also indicates that the sources of trouble there have now been eliminated.

Segregation.

In the majority's report the War Relocation Authority is severely criticized for not having entered upon a program of segregating disloyal evacuees from the great majority who are loyal before public hearings before this subcommittee had revealed the urgent need for segregation. Actually the facts are that on May 14, 1943, at a press conference in Washington, Director Myer announced the program of segregation and the announcement was given newspaper publicity. This was before the hearings of this subcommittee were begun and long before the United States Senate adopted the resolution referred to in the majority's report. Furthermore, Director Myer had in April written a letter to Senator A. B. Chandler, chairman of the Subcommittee on Japanese War Relocation Centers of the Senate Committee

on Military Affairs, in which letter he stated that a program for such segregation was being worked out. Senator Chandler gave this letter to the press shortly afterward.

Had it been physically possible to make a fair determination immediately at the outset of the establishment of the relocation centers as to the loyalty or disloyalty of each evacuee, many of the difficulties of the War Relocation Authority would have been eliminated.

Nevertheless, I believe that the War Relocation Authority could and should have speeded up the plan for segregation more than it did. I feel that the actual movement of segregants should have been initiated more quickly. It is true that intelligent determinations on the loyalty of more than 100,000 people cannot be made in a week or a month and the War Relocation Authority's efforts to be fairly certain in its determinations are commendable. However, many of the evacuees who were known to be disloyal could have been moved out of the regular relocation centers sooner than was done. A certain amount of criticism on this point is therefore justified.

The legal aspects of the relocation program.

The constitutional difficulty of confining citizens not charged with any crime is not discussed in the majority's report. Legality of such detention becomes increasingly difficult to sustain when it involves citizens of the United States against whom no charges of disloyalty or subversiveness have been made, particularly, if the detention continues for a period longer than the minimum time necessary for ascertainment of the facts. The principal justification for detaining citizen evacuees in relocation centers is that such detention is merely a temporary and qualified detention. They are detained until they can be sifted with regard to their sympathies in the war and until jobs can be found for them in communities where they will be accepted.

Such action may be sustained as an incident to an orderly relocation program, but any unqualified detention for the duration of the war of loyal citizens would be so vulnerable to attack in court as to imperil the entire relocation and detention program. That the leave regulations are legally necessary is emphasized by a recent decision of the Federal court for the northern district of California which dismissed a petition for writ of habeas corpus brought by an evacuee, on the ground that petitioner had not exhausted her administrative remedies by applying to the War Relocation Authority for leave (In re Endo).

In Hirabayashi v. United States, decided on June 21, 1943, the United States Supreme Court heard an appeal by a citizen of Japanese descent who had been sentenced concurrently on two counts: First, for violation of curfew regulations, and secondly, for failure to report for evacuation. The Court sustained the conviction solely upon the basis of the curfew count and avoided consideration of the conviction on the evacuation count. The natural inference that the Court found it comparatively easy to uphold the curfew, while encountering comparative difficulty in determining the legality of the evacuation, is reenforced by passages in concurring opinions by Mr.

Justice Murphy and Mr. Justice Douglas. Mr. Justice Murphy, in his concurring opinion, said of the curfew orders:

In my opinion this goes to the very brink of constitutional power.

Since the detention accompanying the evacuation is a more drastic restriction of liberty than the mere evacuation itself, there is even more reason for the opinion that such detention is to be justified under the Constitution only if it is carefully limited with all possible respect to the rights of citizens in the current emergency. The legal problems of detaining citizens cannot be disregarded by the governmental agency responsible for administering the leave program.

It is apparent that the leave program of the War Relocation Authority has been formulated with a thoughtful view toward assuring the legality of the Authority's program as a whole, and it is probable that without the leave program the whole detention plan might well be subjected to successful legal attack. That this protection against such attack has been set up and put into effective operation, thus giving greater assurance of the continued detention of those who under the program are not entitled to leave, is a fact for which the Authority is definitely to be commended.

Leave program for the War Relocation Authority.

A principal object of the War Relocation Authority's leave program, it seems, is the separation of evacuees believed to be loyal to Japan from those loyal to the United States. This is the same thing substantially as the segregation program. The best way to segregate the disloyal from the loyal is to relocate the loyal in normal life. That is what the leave program is designed to achieve. This takes time, however. It seems unfair to the loyal, in the meantime, to allow them to be confused in the public mind with the disloyal, therefore, segregation should be and is being undertaken as a separate program. As soon as segregation is completed it seems that the leave program itself for the loyal evacuees should be substantially speeded up.

Administration of leave program.

On October 1, 1942, the present basic leave regulations of the War Relocation Authority became effective, on publication in the Federal Register. They provide that any evacuee citizen or alien may request indefinite leave from a relocation center. To support the request, the evacuee must show that he has a job or can take care of himself, must agree to report changes of address to the War Relocation Authority, and must have a record indicating that he will not endanger the national security. In addition, the War Relocation Authority must satisfy itself that the community in which the evacuee proposes to relocate will accept him without difficulty.

Much of the substance of the majority's report is concerned with the problems of releasing evacuees from relocation centers. The essential question raised by the report is whether or not the War Relocation Authority

has exercised reasonable precautions and careful judgment in determining which evacuees shall be granted leave. The majority's report concludes that it has not. As evidence for its conclusion, it relies chiefly upon two arguments: (1) 23 evacuees who have been given leave from the centers may be dangerous because they had some connection with an allegedly subversive organization known as Butoku-kai; (2) the present procedures of the Authority do not provide sufficient checks on the record of individuals released.

As to the first of these arguments, the majority's report does not allege that these 23 members of the Butoku-kai are subversive or dangerous, but does state that--

The release of these 23 Japanese is evidence of the incompetence of the War Relocation Authority to exercise proper safeguards both for the national security and for the thousands of loyal Japanese as well.

In a letter dated July 16, 1943, to this subcommittee, Director Myer gave specific information concerning the circumstances under which leave was granted to these 23 persons. It was brought out that, as to 16 of the 23, the Federal Bureau of Investigation had records which disclosed no report or derogatory information. As to 5 of them, the Federal Bureau of Investigation had no records whatever. One was released for school work under an agreement with military intelligence. One, an alien, was paroled, under the regular sponsor parolee agreement prescribed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice. That accounts for all 23 of them. Director Myer states that no evidence was given to the Authority either from the Federal Bureau of Investigation or any other agency that any one of these 23 persons was dangerous or subversive.

Leave clearance procedure.

The second major argument advanced in the majority's report in support of its strong condemnation of the leave clearance procedures followed by the War Relocation Authority is that procedures have recently been so liberalized as to remove certain essential safeguards. It is stated that while originally the authority made what is called a home check and a name check and all leave clearance was granted by the Director in Washington, since April 1943 project directors have been authorized to "make their own determination (with certain limitations)" as to the release for indefinite leave of an evacuee and that the home check and the name check have been eliminated. ("Name check" is the term used by the subcommittee to describe the process of securing such information as is available in the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation before granting leave to an individual.)

This statement is misleading in three respects. In the first place, "the certain limitations" are extremely important in that they withhold the right of the project director to grant leave to the following categories of people:

1. Evacuees who answered no or gave a qualified answer to the loyalty question during the Army registration.
2. Repatriates and expatriates.
3. Paroled aliens.
4. Shinto priests.
5. Those whose leave clearance has been suspended by the Director.

These categories include all evacuees about whom there is generally reason to have doubt. That these "certain limitations" are in force is established both by the provisions of the Administrative Instruction (No. 22) given in evidence, and by the direct testimony of Director Myer before the subcommittee.

In the second place, in discussing checks made on loyalty of evacuees applying for indefinite leave, the majority's report mentions a home check and a name check, but does not mention the check-up made at the project. Director Myer testified that such a check-up is regularly made. The project staff is in a position to know a good deal about the evacuees.

In the third place, the statement is made in the majority's report that on April 2, the War Relocation Authority further liberalized its release program by eliminating the Federal Bureau of Investigation name check. The evidence indicates that the Federal Bureau of Investigation name check has not been eliminated, but rather that all names of evacuee adults are being submitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has almost completed its check on all the evacuees. As soon as a derogatory report is received from the Federal Bureau of Investigation on one of the individuals, the project director is notified and is instructed not to grant leave to the individual in question.

Japanese-Americans in the civil service.

The majority's report intimates that the War Relocation Authority has set up a plan to place hundreds of Nisei in civil service employment of the Federal Government and it describes, under the heading "An Indefensible Release Procedure," one case in which an attempt was made to secure civil service rating for a Nisei. In response to my inquiry, the following letter was received:

War Relocation Authority,
Office of the Director,
Washington, August 18, 1943.

Hon. Herman P. Eberharter,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Eberharter: I am glad to respond to your telephone request for information concerning the investigation made by the War Relocation Authority before issuing indefinite leave to the person named in a letter sent by Mr. Elmer L. Shirrell, a relocation supervisor of the Authority, to the director of the seventh region of the United States Civil Service Commission on

May 26, 1943. The person referred to in the letter is Mary Nakasuji.

Mary Nakasuji applied to the War Relocation Authority for leave clearance in November 1942. A check of the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation was made on December 12, 1942, which indicated that the records contained no information on the applicant. Reports were secured by the project internal security officer and by the evacuee's immediate employment supervisor at the center. Both reports were strongly favorable.

A letter received from a Mr. George M. Osborne, 4693 Alice Street, San Diego, Calif., dated December 31, 1942, states:

"I have known Mary and members of her family for several years. I sincerely believe her to be a very good American citizen. We know she is of Christian faith and has demonstrated to the utmost her democratic views regarding American ideals and our American standard of living. I highly recommend her as to character."

After considering the results of the name check, results of the check of the Federal Bureau of Investigation record, project report, and this letter of endorsement, this applicant was granted leave clearance on January 20, 1943. She left the Granada relocation center on March 13, worked as a secretary and bookkeeper in the Young Men's Christian Association at 19 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, and on June 6 went to work with the Roberts Manufacturing Co. at an increased salary. She is still employed there. Reports on her work are favorable. She has not yet taken a civil-service examination, but has filled out Standard Form 57 in order that her eligibility for civil service may be determined.

On July 2, 1943, the Japanese-American Joint Board concurred in the granting of indefinite leave to Miss Nakasuji.

If you would like any further information concerning this case, or any other aspect of our work, please do not hesitate to call on me.

Sincerely,

D. S. Myer, Director.

In view of the facts, I believe the letter written by the relocation supervisor seems fully justified in this case.

It is unfortunate that the majority's report should have relied so heavily upon a mistaken interpretation of the facts in this case when the true facts would have been readily available.

Conduct of evacuees who have been granted leave.

It is worthy of note that of all the evacuees who have been released on both seasonal and indefinite leave by the War Relocation Authority, numbering more than 16,000, no report of disloyal or subversive activity has been made to the Authority or to this subcommittee.

Moreover, among the Japanese-American population numbering 290,000 in the continental United States and Hawaii, only 32 percent of whom are in relocation centers, there have been no established cases of sabotage while there are thousands of cases of loyal workers in industry, agriculture, and in the armed forces of the United States.

When proper weight is given to the importance of preserving democratic and constitutional principles in the treatment of the Japanese-American population with, at the same time, proper regard for national security, it is evident that the relocation centers and the outside relocation program are being administered efficiently and well.

The recommendations of the majority report.

I have already commented on how mild the recommendations of the majority report seem after the severe language of its findings.

I agree fully with the first recommendation, that segregation of the disloyal should be put into effect at once. As I have said, I believe the War Relocation Authority should have moved faster on this than they did, although it is not an easy thing to distinguish the loyal from the disloyal among 100,000 persons.

The subcommittee's second recommendation is that a new board be established, made up of representatives of the War Relocation Authority and the various Intelligence agencies of the Federal Government to investigate evacuees who apply for release from the centers and to pass finally upon their applications. The subcommittee's investigations have made clear that there has always been close cooperation between Army Intelligence, Naval Intelligence, and the War Relocation Authority. The War Relocation Authority has always had access to the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I do not see any necessity for establishing still another board. I do not see that the results would be any different than they are now since the records of all these Intelligence agencies are now available to the War Relocation Authority. Such a board would simply divide responsibility among a number of agencies, and then no one person or agency could be held responsible for results.

There is nothing in the record of leave clearance granted by the War Relocation Authority that justifies the setting up of a board to take over this function. Moreover, it seems pretty clear that the agency of the Government charged with the detention of citizens, particularly those to whom leave is denied, should be the agency which makes the actual determination to grant or deny leave in individual cases. In short, the granting of leave is an essential part of the legal basis for detention and should not be separated from the administration of relocation centers.

No recommendation for the establishment of such a board as is recommended by the subcommittee majority was made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Office of Naval Intelligence, or the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department.

The third and last recommendation of the majority's report is in favor of a thoroughgoing program of Americanization for Japanese who remain in centers. Of course I am in favor of that; everybody is in favor of Americanization just as everybody is against sin. Of course I am sure the majority members of the subcommittee would not want to push this idea so far that they will turn these camps into a "social experiment."

Mr. Myer testified that there is a great deal of Americanization work going on in the centers. The schools are active in this work, and many of the younger people are members of Future Farmers of America, The Red Cross, the Boy and Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, and similar agencies. Adult English classes are provided for hundreds of aliens.

Certainly, we would need an extraordinarily intensive Americanization program for loyal American citizens who are detained in seeming contradiction of American principles and the "four freedoms." Certainly, also, the best way to push Americanization of this group is for the War Relocation Authority to go ahead with its program of restoring full freedom of movement to the loyal American citizens of Japanese ancestry and the law-abiding aliens who are now in relocation centers.

I believe the War Relocation Authority should complete its segregation program, should continue its Americanization program, and should, by all means, go ahead with its resettlement program.

Summation.

It is my conclusion that, considering the magnitude of its job, the difficulty of the legal issues involved, and the complexity and delicacy of the problem of resettling a large group of people in the midst of a war, the War Relocation Authority has acted, by and large, efficiently and capably, and has carried out the spirit and intent of the President's Executive order under which it was established. I think it is better to let the War Relocation Authority carry on unhampered by unfair criticism.

Respectfully submitted.

Herman P. Eberharter