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Reloc Hoffman
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Topaz, Utah.

H 2.29
February 21, 1943.

Mr. E.W. Arnold, Chief
Relocation Division
War Relocation Authority
Washington, D.C.

Attention: L. Hoffman, Head
Center Liason Section

Dear Mr. Arnold,

I would like to submit the following report of my visit here at the Central Utah Relocation Center. This is being written on the eve of my departure for Gila River and will attempt to summarize my experiences here. I realize that much of the back ground information that will be included here is already known to members of the division who have visited this center. But for purposes of my own synthesis, I am going to try to make it as complete as possible.

1. General Project Setting.

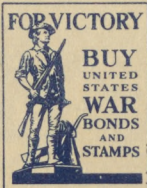
The visit of the relocation team as well as the followup team was marked by the absence of the project director, and a couple of his assistants from the project. The only one here was Roscoe Bell and he was the acting project director.

There appears to be a wide gulf between the evacuees and the appointed personnel. The evacuees claim that they are used only as a rubber stamp for project policies and as a result do not actively back project program. One of the reasons given for the anti-relocation attitude of the evacuee representatives is the feeling that it is being pushed on them as another attempt by the project to create a good record in Washington. There is a feeling that there is a good deal of pressure being exerted behind the program.

In relation to relocation, some people indicated that the most hated man from the evacuee standpoint was Claude Cornwall. The evacuees considered him very inefficient, especially in relation to Seasonal work, where the contracts he approved were so bad that the evacuees felt that he was being sponsored by the sugar companies. Though this is not considered true it indicates the feeling of the evacuees. It is concurred in by members of the appointed staff whose judgment is to be respected. These people have heaved a sigh of relief with the exit of Cornwall. The members of the relocation team who had ample opportunity to observe the workings of his mind and his personality concur in his inability to do the job needed.

The Issei now in control of the situation at the center, the anti-relocation evacuees have had a field day. The analyst does not feel as yet that there is evidence that this is an organized movement. Some of the evacuees do favor relocation but do not feel that they can speak up at the present time.

There appears to be a great deal of apathy among the appointed staff in general on the question of relocation. Many of them are not interested in helping the evacuees to relocate. There appears to be some feeling that the greatest offenders in this regard are the school teachers who in turn could do most for it.



There are a number of people however who are interested in working actively in helping relocation. These are from my contact, the principal of the high school, to some extent the superintendent of education, the analyst, the head of Welfare. One of the greatest problems is the dissemination of information about the policy of relocation and its goals; many of the people seems to have no awareness of its importance and there is no major attempt made to provide necessary staff channels and internal discussion among the appointive staff.

2. The Evacuee Community

There is general opinion here that the best and most representative leaders of the community have already relocated from this center. They feel that they are now working with people who would have previously been considered 4 or 5 rate leaders. This has increased the problem of getting relocation across to the evacuee community. It has also increased the problem of adequate evacuee counselors for the relocation division.

The community council has rejected the Relocation Planning Commission idea saying that they represent the evacuee community and their relocation committee will act for the evacuees. They say that they are passing on the opinion of the evacuees when they say that the community is not interested in relocation. As a result it appears that they plan to do nothing active in helping relocation. It was a victory for the relocation team that they got the chairman and vice-chairman of the council to appear on the platform for the second community meeting of the team held in the high school. It is the analyst opinion that they will do nothing to help the RELOCATION EXECUTIVE BOARD, which has been set up but so far has done nothing to help Mrs. Dickinson with the problems at hand. The platform of the officers who ran for the offices of the Community Council, was they would not relocate for the durations of their terms.

The Chairman of the Council is a DR. George Oshikubo, a disgruntled dentist who is definitely against relocation and is said to have put pressure on the center residents who were volunteering to harvest the potatoes for Tule Lake. The vice-chairman, George Shimimoto, is said personally to want to relocate but only if he can get a good job. He is an architect and a powerful individual. An evacuee named Nakajima, who is the former scrap iron king, attempted to help form the Planning Commission by calling a meeting of two representatives of each block to a meeting. But he was not well informed on the new program and so he was turned down. As a result this effort to widen the representation failed.

The Block Managers group is somewhat more relocation minded, but have lost out in their fight with the Community Council in representing the evacuee community. The chairman Jimmy Hirono is at the best neutral. The vice chairman complains about the inadequacies of the relocation grants. Attempts were made last week at the Block Managers meeting to get them to invite the follow-up team to spend the mornings in the offices of the various block managers and be more accessible to the evacuees. Though they accepted the proposal no schedule has so far been worked out by them.

3. Relocation Team Followup.

There has been no great rush of evacuees to come in and inquire of more detail facts. So far I have had only 6 interviews and Kir-Stimon 8. We have made no attempt to push ourselves into the community because we did not want to add any further feeling of pressure. As a result of this I have spent most of my time attending various staff meetings and working with the Relocation Division and the Welfare Section. As a result of a followup meeting that Fistere had with the high school principal and some others, arrangements were made for us to speak before various classes, particularly the seniors. Since this will be only starting tomorrow, Kir-Stimon will follow thru on these speaking engagements. In view of the center attitudes, one week was insufficient for me in relation to interviewing. However I doubt if the team followup could help the situation any since there is the need for a long range planning and building of confidence of the evacuee at least in the Relocation Division Staff. This will probably best be helped by the family interviewing and educational work which Mrs. Dickinson is planning.

4. The Relocation Division.

Staff

As of Saturday of the past week, Mrs. Dickinson really took hold of the division for the first time. It is evident that she has been doing a good deal of thinking about the problems she is facing and doesn't feel at all pessimistic about the possibilities though she realizes that there is much to be done. The division setup for appointive personnel will shortly look as follows;

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1- Relocation Program Officer- | Mrs. L. Dickinson |
| 2- Asst. " " " | - Corlies Carter |
| 3- Relocation Adviser | - Mr. Turner |
| 4- Leave Officer | - Miss Adrian Altvater. |
| 5- Office Manager (W.O.C.) | - Emil Sekerak. |

The leave officer will be a transfer from the Welfare section of this project. Turner is a person known to Corlies Carter in California and well recommended by him. Both Dickinson and Cartier look very competent, alert to the job at hand and tackling it with vim and vigor. Dickinson already has the respect of various members of the staff. Cartier has a good following among the former Tuleans and has made a good impression on the other evacuees. He has already appeared before the block managers where he had a two hour give and take session on relocation which was said to be well received because of the frankness of the discussion and the presentation of facts about relocation upon which they seem to be ignorant due to the lack of any previous educational program. It is my own personal opinion at this point that they will make a strong top team and our concern on this point may be set aside.

Relocation Advising and Welfare Counseling.

I had the opportunity to attend the Fistere meeting with the high school group, the analysis meeting which the team held with Dickinson and others and to hold two meetings of my own with the combined leaders of the relocation division and welfare section. In addition I spent a few hours one evening with Cartier in which I practically rehashed the whole philosophy behind the new manual, while going into the specific goals and techniques that we visualize for both the inside and outside offices and the responsibilities and relationships between the project division and the relocation officers. One meeting was for the particular purpose of reviewing the new manual on relocation which had been at the project for about eight or ten days without getting beyond Cornwall's file.

The second meeting was a work session which was held for three hours this morning between myself, Dickinson, Pratt (Welfare) and Ayres. Cartier was sick and couldn't attend. During the meeting we called in Harold James to discuss evacuee personnel and Evelyn Rose to help on some statistical analysis. I felt that these were two good sessions and came at the right time. The following are the results:

- 1) It is understood that Relocation has charge of the direction of the overall program and that Welfare will carry initial counseling as a joint responsibility. On the basis of the previous Welfare counseling memorandum Pratt expected to be responsible for all the work but was not amiss to the present alignment. I think he was somewhat relieved because it took some of the burden from a supervisory angle off his shoulders. He is cooperative and I think Welfare and Relocation will work closely here, with Relocation doing the leading.
- 2) It was decided to stop the family counseling work for one week in order to give both divisions time to realign their procedures, dispose of some of the cases already interviewed, and line up a more satisfactory schedule of use of project personnel as volunteer interviewers.

In four weeks work 268 families, involving close to 800 people have had their initial interviews. Only 1 out of 8 have canceled their appointments and this was mostly for obvious and excusable reasons. 468 face sheets have been prepared in preparation for these interviews. Of the first 86 cases a rough breakdown shows, 4 for immediate relocation, 12 at later date, 29 in the future indefinite and 41 with no plan. It is expected that 2000 interviews will be needed to cover the center. This has been done with no counselors available in welfare, since there present staff is depleted and no new counselors have come on.

A review committee consisting of a representative of relocation and of welfare was set up to go over each initial interviewing report and decide which cases should have followup interviews and which section would handle the case. There was general concern for this aspect and appreciation that hopeful cases should be followed up quickly. This procedure will also take care of the manual question: when a case is to be referred from Welfare for relocation advising. Both now understand their joint interviewing responsibilities. During this week when no new interviews will be held the 268 cases will be reviewed and followup dates assigned.

- 3) Miss Rose agreed to review the reports on these cases and submit an analysis for project and Washington use. In addition she will work on a rearranged interview report sheet which will lend itself also for statistical study and will have a form to be recommended for all projects. This study will be done in her Statistical lab which is on the project.
- 4) It was the opinion of the group that in view of the present caliber of evacuee personnel and their constant turnover and the complexity of the relocation problems that are being presented that they could only be used as interpreters. It was also indicated by the analyst that the evacuees prefer to do this rather than be in the position of being responsible for relocation advise.

The consensus pointed to the necessity of appointed personnel for relocation planning. The relocation division felt that they also could not depend on their evacuee interviewers and would try to have appointed personnel do most of the work, using evacuees for interpreting and evaluating the approach to the individual. They

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felt that would need now an additional Relocation Adviser. Possibly soon we would have to reconsider the number of counselors assigned to Welfare and possibly transfer some of these to Relocation Advising, particularly if the initial interviewing leads to large numbers wanting relocation advise.

Welfare feels that they need 6 additional evacuee positions to take care of the interpreting problem, now with volunteer interviewers and later with the new appointive counselors. ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT HELPS THEY NEED NOW IS THE RECRUITING OF PERSONNEL AND I WOULD URGE SOME CHECKUP ON THE PLANS IN THIS AREA.

- 5) Dickinson plans to go ahead with further plans for in service training of the staff as well as the planning of a broader educational program for the staff and evacuee community. The previous forums will be changed and information for the outside for evacuees with plans made will be done on an individual counseling basis of the EXIT INTERVIEW TYPE. Forums will be for the purpose of passing out broad information on relocation as well as discussions on the broader issues of project vs. outside living. The analyst has suggested that some of these forums be by occupational groups. The one held by the relocation team with the business men was very practical and useful.

5. Conclusions and Recommendations.

On first blush one certainly gets a very negative picture of the relocation possibilities at this project. But as you get behind the scene further, at this time, there appear a number of hopeful factors.

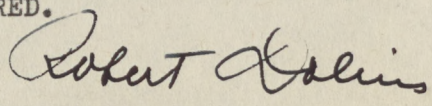
- 1- There are more individual evacuees interested in relocation than appears through the attitude of the Community Council. This is stated particularly by the analyst. In addition relocation is continuing at the project and most people feel that anti-relocation is probably as much due to the lack of a proper educational program, taking the evacuee into our confidence and giving the facts as anything else.
- 2- The new staff in the Relocation division may be able to establish a better relationship with the evacuees. In this way some of the present leadership of the evacuees might be bypassed.

For a project like Topaz with an urban business population the question of financing in setting up small business is a very important factor. I would urge more thoroughgoing exploration of the possibility of local committees setting up BUSINESS SUB-COMMITTEES with a revolving loan fund just for this purpose and handled on a business like monthly repayment basis. Such a committee could help in the selection of business sites, establishing of credit and providing the preparation of the proper sentiment for each individual move.

The need for the issuance of the various memoranda which will state the limitations of WRA assistance and record the type of aid we will give in locating other sources of help is urgently needed to answer the present attitude of people at the center "What is WRA new Plan". Many expect startling news on large cash grants etc. and are sitting tight.

Most urgently : WHATEVER PRACTICAL STEPS TO GET COUNSELING STAFF, CAN'T WAIT UNTIL PERMANENT FULL TIME STAFF IS HIRED.

On to Gila,


Robert Dolins

SPECIAL NOTE:

- 1) You have received my wire and hope that it has been possible for you to accept this recommendation and withdraw Priscia~~ll~~ lla Ayres from Topaz.

She is an exceedingly aggressive woman, whom I think has far exceeded the reasons for her detail to this project. I found her practically running the Welfare program and running the training course for interviewers. She has embarrassed both Pratt and Dickinson by not observing channels and going direct to Ernst with problems. She is dictatorial and impossible to supervise. Her tact is nil and she darn near ruined one of the meetings which I had with the relocation and welfare people. I think she has caused everyone more work than she has contributed.

In view of the fact that both Dickinson and Pratt were beginning to come to grips with their problems, I felt that the best thing we could do for them was to get Ayres out of their hair. She is the type that tries to run everything she gets her hands on. The talk is that she is trying to promote herself a center job.

Any relocation supervisor that gets her is going to have to get up before breakfast and figure out how he is going to handle her for that day.

- 2L) In regard to Cornwall: I don't see how this guy can be trusted to handle independently a city like Rochester, New York. He hasn't the personality or the ability to impress any intelligent group of committee people. His reputation with evacuees will kill his worth as a counselor. Frankly I don't see where he fits at all in the relocation program.

RD.

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EPM

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Dr Gots.

Relocation

W. RELOCATION AUTHORITY
COMMUNITY ANALYSIS SECTION

April 3, 1943

Central Utah
work files
General

At the invitation of Mr. Charles F. Ernst, our Project Director, I am expressing my personal opinions relative to the problem of resettlement of especially the evacuees of the Central Utah Project. During my last stay of one month in Salt Lake City, I have noticed a tremendous change in housing and living conditions as compared with November and December of last year. Inasmuch as the majority of the residents of Topaz have come from the Bay Area, namely, San Francisco and Oakland, my investigations relative to relocation in the Intermountain Area was in the industrial, business and professional lines. Inasmuch as I, myself, know nothing of the agricultural conditions, I did not look into any of the farming possibilities. During my stay in Salt Lake City, I had the opportunity to have long personal interviews with Governor Maw, Mayor Ab Jenkins of Salt Lake City, Mr. Billings, who is the Commissioner of professional licenses; with Dr. Dalguish, who is Public Health Commissioner of the State of Utah; with Mr. Peacock, who is the head of the U.S. Employment Service in the State of Utah; and Mr. Nickels, who is the Salt Lake City Civil Service Commissioner. The opinions that I have gathered and expressed would be my personal viewpoint and, as a WRA month is considered a whole year as said by Director Myer, so it is my hope that my viewpoints will change rapidly. After talking with these above-mentioned men, I have come to the

conclusion that as far as the intermountain area is concerned, at the present time, there are absolutely no chances for defense work for the evacuees. The main reason for this as expressed by Mr. Peacock is the strong sentiment against the Japanese evacuees. Secondly, I believe that it is due to the fact that very few evacuees are trained for the mechanical and industrial requirements of the defense plants. I have found out by talking with these various men that there is a tremendous misunderstanding for the reasons of mass evacuation of Japanese from the Pacific Coast. I have found that they have a certain amount of, should I say, "doubt" as to our loyalty. I feel this to be very unfair, especially to the American citizens of Japanese ancestry. At the time of evacuation, we cooperated with the understanding that a clarification would be made as soon as the Government had time to investigate all the individuals. I am aware of the fact that not long ago, specifically January 28, Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson, announced that the Army would accept volunteers of loyal Japanese Americans. Along with this announcement, it was further stated that defense work would be opened to loyal American citizens of Japanese ancestry. This announcement was followed up by a statement by President Roosevelt commending Secretary of War Stimson on the new policy, but very little publicity was given to President Roosevelt's letter. In view of the fact that even those who are in governmental positions are quite ^{well} aware of the fact that not all of those evacuated have been

suspected of being dangerous people on the Pacific Coast. I feel that a more wide favorable publicity should be given and, inasmuch as the proclamation of evacuation came from President Roosevelt, now that a large number of evacuees after investigation are being released, an equally momentous announcement should be made by the President to clear the stigma.

During my stay in Salt Lake City, I met many who had left Topaz for various work in Salt Lake City and vicinity. Most of the people are discontented with their work due to long hours and very low remunerations. Those who are not living where they work find that housing is very poor and costly. They have attempted to better themselves by finding other work, but this has been in vain. From what I can see of these few that have left the Center on various work opportunities which were supposed to have been "stepping stones" to other good work, I do not feel that there is opportunity for better work at the present time unless the Federal Government takes a more positive step to open defense work for the loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry. To aid in the solution to the problem of resettlement, I feel that before evacuees are sent out for relocation, if they could be prepared for defense work such as welding or in office work; these courses to be set up by some federal agency, I feel then that upon leaving the Center they could be recommended for a specific type of work which would bring remunerations that would meet the high cost of living today. Those who have been in the Centers

since evacuation, almost a year ago and have not seen the great change on the outside, do not realize the high cost of living today as compared to pre-war. As for the professional men, we are up against the problem of getting state licenses wherever we might choose to go. At the present time, there is no provision for reciprocal courtesies of professional license rights. For professional men to be denied the right to practice and to aid in the national war effort, and at the same time to realize some returns from his long years of training, seems to me a very unfortunate situation. Doctors, dentists, optometrists, nurses, architects and medical laboratory technicians have spent many years in their study. Their issei parents have sacrificed much to put them through school. For these people to be working and giving of their knowledge and experience at \$19.00 a month seems very unfair. I believe that they should be given U.S. Public Health work or paid wages equivalent to their professions while serving in the centers, or they should be accepted in the armed forces where the need for these professional men is so great.

The other great problem relative to resettlement is that of housing. I believe that along with the officer of employment there should be an aid in housing by the WRA. It is almost impossible for an evacuee to find suitable housing, especially if he has a family. Also the WRA discourages the evacuees who are resettling to try not to form "little Tokyo's" and "little Yokohama's", but it seems that this is the trend of resettlement

even as early as it is today. This is not the fault of the evacuees because the same old problem of racial prejudice relative to residents of any city is cropping up. Therefore, people going to various cities are more or less forced to live close to each other. I believe that various religious organizations could do much to aid the WRA in the finding of suitable housing. If the WRA and all the government agencies wish to resettle the evaucees on a permanent basis, I believe that they will have to aid the evacuees. I believe that transportation from the relocation center to the point of their employment should be paid by the WRA. I say this because I feel that many evacuees who wish to resettle cannot do so due to financial embarrassment which was brought about through no fault of their own. In a short time we were forced to give up our businesses which were of long standing, and many of them sold everything they had at a tremendous sacrifice. I believe, also, that transportation of household goods should be paid by the WRA from its present site to the relocated area.

I have noted with interest that seasonal agricultural work leave of seven month's duration is being offered to evacuees. This type of seasonal work in the intermountain will never be a means of solution for permanent resettlement. After the War when the intermountain area receives back its quota of men to do this type of work, where will the evacuees stand? I think it is all right, and it a very good thing to aid in the war effort, but at the same time I believe that the circumstances of the evacuees must be considered. I believe that loyal citizens

should be allowed to return to the west coast states; namely, California, Oregon, Washington to resume the farming that they were in. This would have a two-fold purpose; one is to aid in the "Food for Victory" campaign that is so needed at the present time; and secondly, it would be a test case to see whether loyal citizens of Japanese ancestry will be allowed to return even after the war. The reason for mass evacuation was that the government did not have time to segregate the loyal from the disloyal. Now that the segregation has been made, I feel that it is only right that the federal government take the proper steps to return loyal citizens to the coast. The government should not be afraid of mob violence if proper press relations and public relations are undertaken. If, even after the fact that only loyal citizens are returning to the coast is not tolerated and mob violences occur, it seems to me that the purpose of this war is not understood by the other Americans on the West Coast. I believe that the returning of loyal citizens to the Pacific Coast is the best and only solution for permanent resettlement. I base this upon the fact that few could go to the Eastern Coast and resettle; the southern states do not seem to be suited for the evacuees from the standpoint of climate and of the types of work offered. I do not think that the middle west could afford to take in 75,000 Japanese if they were to resettle there. I believe also, that the government must realize now the important part played by the Japanese farms on the west coast. If these farmers are not allowed to return now, it will

be even more difficult to return after the war. I believe an understanding should be made with the Army, and at least a limited number returned to the Coast by this summer.

In summarizing may I point out these following factors:

1. Public relations can not be fostered by evacuees themselves at this stage due to the strong public sentiment against them.
2. High governmental offices are the best places where progressive steps toward better public acceptance can be initiated.
3. More aid to evacuees needed financially for resettlement. I believe more evacuees should be hired by W. R. A. to aid in employment and housing.
4. Loyal Americans should be allowed to return to West Coast farms.
5. Professional state license reciprocity should be obtained for evacuees.
6. Employment by U. S. Public Health service of all professionally qualified.
7. Training of evacuees for defense work prior to leaving the centers.
8. Selective Service as applied to any American citizens.

EDITORIAL - TOPAZ TIMES - AUGUST 9, 1944

FAMILY RELOCATION

After almost two years since the WRA's concentration on the relocation program, we find that in the past six months an increasing number of Topaz residents are attempting the high hurdles of family resettlement.

During the early stages of the relocation program, only individual leave were anticipated; family relocation used to be a hoped for dream of the unpredictable future. Families with elderly parents, grandparents, or young school children were thought of as being too handicapped for complete relocation.

But in the past half year more and more residents have changed their fortunes in relocation with hopes of finding a locality and conditions suitable for the entire family. Some of them have gotten "easy break" so that they were able to send for their families soon after their own departure from the center. With others it has taken more time but usually they have not been too impatient to look for a satisfactory situation.

The few issei and family groups that went out last year have found success with their new transplanted living on the outside to be able to write back to their friends and relatives encouraging them to try their luck, too. Many times family relocation has been expedited by the young people who have gone out to make arrangements for calling out the rest of their clan.

Whatever the reasons for relocation, Topaz residents with an acumen to the future are planning to leave camp life. Life here, of course, is quite secure and offers the minimum of the necessities of our daily lives, but it does not provide all the normal activities of outside life which will help us from becoming depressed and too engrossed in our difficulties.

Any Topaz parent must admit that camp life for a long time is not a fair deal for their children. The "kids" in their formative stage need and deserve a better way of living.

Eventually when we are able to do so, most of us expect to leave--in the near future, when the California and the west coast reopens to the evacuees, or at the end of the war. Just when the latter two things will happen is too unpredictable. The materialization of these hopes may be so far in the future that it might be tougher than ever to give up the life provided by the WRA to start over again.

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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
Topaz, Utah

December 23, 1944

REFER TO <i>Thompson</i>
Relocation Office
Date ans. _____
No reply nec. _____
To file _____ (NAME)

AIR MAIL

Mr. Robert B. Cozzens
Assistant Director
Sheldon Building
461 Market Street
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Cozzens:

In accordance with the teletype dated December 19th from the Director asking us to supply you with pertinent details on the first family to return to California from our center, we are furnishing you with a description of Mrs. Saku Moriwaki and her daughter Suga Ann. Mrs. Moriwaki is waiting for the earliest possible Pullman accommodations in order to accept employment in the home of Mrs. R. A. Isenberg, 2175 Cowper Street, Palo Alto. This employment was arranged through Mrs. Josephine Duvenek. Mrs. Moriwaki and her daughter were granted an exemption certificate on December 1st.

MORIWAKI

The composition of the family is as follows: PFC YOSHIAKI MORIWAKI, citizen, age 37, original volunteer now serving in France, formerly self-employed insurance broker with residence at 1627 Parker Street, Berkeley; MRS. SAKU MORIWAKI, citizen, age 33; and daughter SUGA ANN, age 2. Suga was born in Topaz on September 26, 1942 in an improvised hospital in a laundry room before our present hospital was ready for occupancy.

Mrs. Moriwaki's brother, T/5 Ken Baba, is also a volunteer and is now in training at Fort McClellan, Alabama. Another brother, Tsune Baba, former chairman of the Topaz Community Council, is now teaching Japanese at the Civil Affairs Training School in Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. Yoshiaki, Tsune, and Ken all attended the University of California. Saku's father, Koza Baba, was the first recorded death in Topaz.





Mr. Cozzens

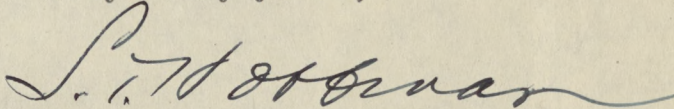
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December 23, 1944

When asked how she felt about going back to California, Mrs. Moriwaki stated, "I feel like I'm going home. I'm not afraid. I know people will be friendly. Americans are that way--their minds and their hearts are big." When asked why she preferred to return to California instead of resettling in the eastern states, she replied, "it will be much easier for my husband on the battlefield to visualize us in California which is familiar to him than to try to imagine us in some new strange place. Knowing that we are 'back home' will give him peace of mind."

Since we do not know when the Pullman reservations for the Moriwaki family will be received, we cannot, at the present time, advise you of the date of their arrival. However, as soon as the reservation is received, we shall let you know by teletype when to expect the Moriwaki's to arrive at their destination. It might be well to check with both Mrs. Dovenek and Mrs. Isenberg before releasing the story. Mrs. Moriwaki's only concern about publicity is whether Mrs. Isenberg would approve. If there are further facts you need about this family please teletype us.

Very truly yours,



L. T. Hoffman
Project Director

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
TOPAZ, UTAH

June 11, 1945

CARE FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN WHO HAVE RELOCATED IS
RECEIVED WITHOUT DELAY

Under the Social Security Act any crippled child in the 48 states, Alaska, District of Columbia, Hawaii, or Puerto Rico is entitled to whatever care is needed whether the condition is due to birth injury, accident, infantile paralysis, tuberculosis, congenital defect or any other crippling disease. The care includes operations, hospital care, physiotherapy, special shoes, orthopedic devices and medication.

In 1941 (the latest date on which complete figures are available to us) more than 320,000 children were under care and \$5,000,000 of the tax-payers money had been set aside by Washington for treatment for these children in 1942. Each year since the sum has been increased by nearly a million dollars as more and more children have been placed under care.

During their residence in Utah, nearly twenty children from Topaz have received excellent care under the Crippled Children's Services, one boy being hospitalized for more than eight months. As fast as a family relocates the child is referred by the Social Service Department of the Topaz Hospital to the proper agency in the state to which the child is going. One family from Topaz relocated to Wisconsin and within two weeks after relocation their little girl was receiving much needed physiotherapy treatments consisting of massage and special baths which had been recommended by the specialist in Salt Lake City who had operated upon her a year ago but which were not available at Topaz. A baby relocated to Chicago a few weeks ago and within one week the child's treatment was being continued not only without interruption but better than could be done here because of distances and lack of facilities to care for special cases. The report received today from the Illinois Division of Services for Crippled Children by the Social Service Department reads: "The child has already been placed under care of the orthopedic clinic of the Children's Memorial Hospital which is only a few blocks from where the family are living. Braces have been applied. Children's Memorial Hospital is one of the finest hospitals in Chicago. Some of our most out-standing orthopedists work there and there is a well staffed social service department to insure that medical recommendations are carried out, so, this child will receive entirely adequate care."

Last summer the Utah Crippled Children's Service held a special clinic at Nephi in August for Topaz children. They have just regretfully informed us that the demands for services in this state are so great that they will not be able to hold a similar clinic this year. Except in rare emergencies they cannot take care of Topaz children at all. This means that several new cases who have been on the waiting list for several months will not be able to be examined in Utah. Experience has taught us that care is much more quickly received outside where clinics are more accessible than in a sparsely settled rural state like Utah. Parents with children needing care should consider these things as postponing relocation means postponing care for their children--care which every child in America is entitled to receive.