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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT

TOPAZ, UTAH

ANNUAL CABINET MEETING AT TOPAZ

by

RUSSELL A. BANKSON

PROJECT REPORTS DIVISION
Historical Section

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MINUTES: CABINET MEETING

JANUARY 1, 1944
SATURDAY 11:00 AM

Mr. Ernst presiding.

For this occasion all section and unit heads were requested to attend as the meeting was to take the form of an annual meeting, with division heads summarizing the accomplishments of the past year and looking somewhat into the future. Sixty members of the appointive staff were present. The meeting was held in the appointive rec hall in the administrative area, which was renovated and put into use early in December.

The meeting opened with those present joining in the singing of a number of light songs led by Claude C. Cornwall, with accompaniment on the piano by Mrs. Cornwall.

Mr. Ernst, after explaining the purpose, called upon the three assistant directors and the heads of the relocation office, attorney's office and the Project Reports Division to present the reports. The theme of each report was the listing of the outstanding events and the summarizing of the cooperation which had developed during the year, and a prophesy of what 1944 will bring, making use of the experiences which 1943 had given.

The meeting was the feature of the New Year's Day and constituted the chief activities for the day.

James F. Hughes, Deputy Director, was called upon first. His report is attached as Exhibit A.

Highlights of Mr. Hughes's talk included mention of registration, of the Wakasa incident, of the relation of the residents with the Military Police, of segregation and the visits of the Spanish Consul.

Roscoe E. Bell, assistant project director in charge of operations, was the second speaker, briefly summarizing the accomplishments of the five sections under him. His report is attached as Exhibit B. The highlights of his report included a report on the returns from the farm; the prospects for beef pork and poultry production for the coming year; the new construction work which had been completed or undertaken in the center; the replacing of the water pipe lines, and the handling of the motorized equipment of the center.

The third report was assigned to Raymond P. Sanford, assistant project director in charge of community management. Since Mr. Sanford has been on the job for only a few weeks, he called upon various section heads of his division to make the summary reports.

These included the hospital by Dr. J.A. Simpson, chief medical officer; Dr. Oscar Hoffman, community analysis; Walter Honderich, chief of community enterprises; Claude Pratt, acting welfare section chief; L.G. Noble, superintendent of schools; Dr. Laverne Bane, head of adult education; Drayton Nuttall, principal of the high school and Wanda Robertson, principal of the elementary schools.

Mr. Sanford then read a summary report prepared by Masuji Fujii, office manager for the Community Council and a report by Theodore Lewis, head of the Internal Security.

All of these reports are assembled and presented as Exhibit C.

Ralph C. Barnhart, project attorney, explained the service functions of his office and summarized some of the outstanding legal matters which had been handled during the year. These included several crime cases, which have resulted in persons being convicted and sent to jail or prison, and a steady procession of other legal matters which had to do with the affairs of the residents.

Claude C. Cornwall, head of the relocation division, explained that the employment division which he had formerly headed had been abolished and that the relocation division had taken its place. He reported that during the year there were nearly 1600 indefinite leaves granted and that leave clearance hearings had been conducted for approximately 500 persons and that a family relocation manual had been prepared by his office, among the outstanding features of the year's work.

Russell A. Bankson, head of the Project Reports Division, reported on the outstanding achievements of this Division, including the publicity campaign for registration, segregation, and relocation, the handling of public relations through various publications and the Topaz Times for the center and the outside,

and the preparation of news articles, the issuances of two volumes of "Trek" magazine and the preparation of scores of documentary reports for the records here and in the Washington offices.

He concluded by telling of new quarters which have been occupied by the Topaz Times, and inviting the appointive staff to visit the offices.

Charles F. Ernst, Project Director, was the last speaker. He summarized briefly the reports which had been given and then spoke at length on the hopes and plans for the coming year, which will revolve around the desire to promptly re-establish all of the center.

He praised the high morale of the men and women on the appointive staff and called upon them to cooperate as closely during the coming year as they have in the past.

It was felt that the meeting was one of the best to be held at Topaz and that many members of the staff gained a new insight into the tremendous job which has been accomplished here and the job still remaining to be accomplished.

Russell A. Bankson

REPORT BY JAMES F. HUGHES, DEPUTY DIRECTOR

January 1, 1944

Just about an year ago, we were beginning to appreciate the magnitude of the job facing all of us and the great demands people made upon appointive personnel and their efforts to fulfill responsibilities of maintaining this center. At that time there were two major divisions in the organization as defined by the Project Director, namely, the program branch under chief, Community Services, comprising education, welfare, health, and similar activities, and the other side of the organization was the Operation branch which dealt with all phases of maintenance, construction, supply, and physical needs.

We had just past through a rather harrowing experience occasioned by a serious lack of fuel and heating stoves. As the new year opened, we were in the midst of many other difficulties. For the most part, we had the operations program fairly well in view and had gained an appreciation of the work that had to be done in order to accomplish the objectives.

Oddly enough, at least from the present standpoint, the employment policy at the time was simply a matter of employing everyone who was physically able to work and to use the combined effort of all persons on the payroll toward the general operation of the center. Very little attention was paid at the time to job definitions, minimum personnel requirements and, I must say, the adaptability of employees to the work assignment. In view of the unavoidable confusion that surrounds the inception of a program of

this size, all of these early deficiencies were understandable. An excellent spirit of cooperation had made itself evident on the part of evacuees and there was every willingness displayed to pitch in and make the center a successful operation. Somewhere in the neighborhood of 4,000 people were actively engaged in this work and there was a minimum of friction and resistance to operating policies on the part of resident population as the new year opened. A minor labor dispute involving the handling of coal and which had been amicably adjusted was our first experience in labor relations. The formation of a Japanese Combat Team in the United States Army which was to be accompanied by a loyalty registration was announced during the latter days of January, 1943. Owing to the fact that very little preparation was made to introduce this important event, we experienced a very lively two-week period during which the present population underwent a very trying time in accepting the governmental requirements. Some lasting effects grew out of this experience to end in the segregation program that was accomplished sometime in September. It would be a neglect that a very important factor not to mention the profound influence the registration had upon subsequent life in the center.

We were experiencing, in the early months of 1945, a rather serious turnover in appointive personnel and many factors contributed to this condition. Housing was inadequate by all the standards to which these people had been accustomed. Many found it difficult to work in harmony with the evacuees and we must admit, that our judgment in the selection of personnel was tempered all too freely

by the urgency of obtaining the needed employees. By mid-year this turnover had been reduced to a very normal volume and the principal factor had become the selective service and other occasions similar to ordinary personnel procedures. At no time, however, have we been able to fill anywhere's near all of the appointive positions allocated to the project.

Relationship with the Military Police was strained to a breaking point in April when one of the residents was shot by a soldier on guard duty. That incident, however, marked the low point in this relationship as the association has improved to such an extent since that day to the point that the majority of the residents now seem to feel that the retention of Military Police protection is a definite asset to the center. I attribute most of this improvement to intelligent leadership of the Military Police Company and the establishment of basis for understanding between that body and the Administration, and resident groups.

In July, the reorganization of the project personnel created three major divisions in place of the two branches which had operated heretofore. The program activities continued in relatively the same form of organization, while the definitely recognized operations functions were separated from the Administrative Management activities. On the whole, I feel this strengthened the project organization greatly and it allowed for more specialization on the part of supervisory staff members.

Preceded by a display of resistance which took the form of a work stoppage in some operating functions, the segregation program

generally was carried out without mishap during the month of September. I felt that this incident represented a final show of strength and disdain on the part of those workers who had registered their preference for identification with Japan. It is a great satisfaction to recall that the City Council maintained a firm stand on this matter and supported the democratic principles of negotiation and fair labor practice throughout the period of local strife. In my estimation this was one of the clear-cut occasions on which the Community Council demonstrated maturity and courage under fire. Accepting the results of the segregation program as perhaps the most important individual factor, I feel we can assume that the progressive improvement in living conditions, the refinement of operating procedures, and the growth of understanding between the Administration and the residents, brought great steps have been made toward the general improvement of project administration during the last quarter of the current year of 1943. The major obstacles were either conquered or were in the process of accomplishment. Many of the refinements that had long been contemplated at last were placed into operation and we had begun to achieve the efficiency in our techniques that might be expected from the caliber of leadership and quality of personnel that are present on the project staff. The management of personnel, particularly of the resident employees, still remains a problem to be solved in many respects. We are working on a gradual process, making our needs known to the Washington office and, at the same time, demonstrating the necessity for good

business practices through the resident personnel in the center. The early months of the coming year should find this matter was lined up along side the other major issues that have been resolved in the spirit of cooperation, tolerance, and mutual understanding.

J. F. Hughes
Deputy Project Director

REPORT BY ROSCOE E. BELL, ASSISTANT PROJECT DIRECTOR
IN CHARGE OF OPERATIONS

January 1, 1944

The work of the Sections of the Operations Division did not get into full swing until after the beginning of the calendar year, 1943 because of inadequacy of tools, supplies and equipment.

A. Agricultural Section:

In the Agricultural Section the herd of beef cattle reached such size that it became possible to start supplying all the beef in the center later this fall. The hog farm has been built up gradually from nothing until it has supplied since early fall all of the pork used in the center. The Poultry plant is just getting started. The production of truck crops was necessarily somewhat experimental because there was no experience in this area upon which to base a program.

The Agricultural Section produced and delivered to the Commissary foods valued at approximately \$67,000, consisting of \$22,000 worth of pork; \$20,000 worth of beef; \$20,000 worth of vegetables and \$5,000 worth of turkeys. In addition, there was produced and harvested on the farm \$15,000 worth of hay; \$12,000 worth of barley in addition to more than \$10,000 worth of grain and miscellaneous pasture, a total production of more than \$100,000 value.

Plans are now completed for the 1944 Agricultural program. They include production of all of the pork required for the center; p

production of all beef required for this center and for one additional center; production of all of the vegetables needed by this center which can be grown well in this locality. This amounts to about 300 acres of 17 varieties of vegetable crops; production of 600 turkeys. The major points of emphasis in the Agricultural program are as follows:

1. Produce those vegetables which will be successful.
2. Do a good job of production of old crops.
3. Produce all of the feed required for the center's livestock.
4. Following improving cultural practice. Already the irrigation system has been improved and is in much better condition than a year ago. Also much fall plowing has been done so that the land will be ready for crop early in spring.
5. Reduce cost of production through production of our own plants for transplanting into the field.

B. Engineering Section:

Major accomplishments consisted of the following:

Construction of staff housing, the high school gymnasium, remodeling of CCC buildings, alteration of the high school block and supervision of construction on the construction of the buildings at the hog farm and the poultry farm.

The work of pipe line replacement included 11,500 feet of service lines, 2,000 feet of main lines together with 3,700 feet of main line which is now being laid. An average of 100 leaks per month have been repaired in 8 months out of the year.

Irrigation construction included installation of 24 culverts, 72 head gates, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile new ditch and maintenance of 80 miles of canals on the project. 22 miles of new road were constructed on the project; 10 miles of project road were graveled and 82 miles of project roads were maintained. Approximately 15,000 yards of gravel was hauled to the project.

The program in the Engineering Section for the next year will be concentrated on:

1. Completion of current construction.
2. Construction of slaughter house.
3. Renovating the entire project drain system including about 30 miles of drainage canal.
4. Replacement of 5 or 6 miles of main water lines in the city.
5. Replacement of septic tanks.

C. Fire Protection Section:

Attention has been focused on fire prevention. During the year there were 50 fire alarms with property damage totaling \$235.00. Thus, the per capita loss per year was approximately 3¢ per person. Figures from 34 Canadian cities shows the fire losses of approximately \$2.13 per capita per year and in four American cities an average per capita fire loss was about \$2.00 per capita per year.

The program for 1944 will be centered around making the residents of Topaz and the appointive staff increasingly conscious of fire hazards and the means of correction. The cooperation attitude of the people on the project has been very helpful in accomplishing the fire record shown by the Fire Protection records.

D. Motor Transport and Maintenance Section:

1. The work of the Motor Transport Section has included the transportation of 443 railroad carloads of supplies, materials, and equipment.

2. Transportation of CCC buildings from Calleeo and 4 CCC buildings from near Denver together with miscellaneous hauling from Salt Lake City, Fillmore, Richfield and other points in the radius of 150 miles, totalling approximately 75,000 miles in the year.

3. Maintenance on an average of 150 vehicles. This included 2,260 minor repairs and 62 major repairs.

The program for the next year for the Motor Transport and Maintenance Section will be centered on training of motor operators and maintenance men; keeping of equipment in good operating condition at all times; the dispatching of only those vehicles which are safe to operate.

E. Industry Section:

The Industry Section has been limited in its activities to bean sprout production. This commodity has been produced weekly from early this year through to mid-summer and then since October to the end of the year. Sufficient sprouts are produced to make one serving per dining hall weekly. It is the cheapest fresh winter vegetable available.

Next year's work of the Industry Section will include "tofu" production which is scheduled to start in February and pickling of products from the farm.

The Operation Division's program for the coming year will be centered around training of men for relocation. The Division provides opportunity for training and if our program is arranged to provide a maximum use of learning opportunities we will also take care of our Operations program.

Roscoe E. Bell

REPORT BY DR. J.A. SIMPSON, CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER

January 1, 1944

On May 1st I arrived at this project and immediately took over the functions of the chief medical officer, command of the hospital, sanitation, etc. At the time of my arrival, there was and had been for some time dissension among the medical personnel and it was almost at the breaking point. But by little common sense diplomacy, I was able to smoothen out the wrinkles that existed at that time and in about 60 days after my arrival, there was complete harmony among the medical profession on duty here of the personnel that was left.

Dr. Boardman whom I relieved was transferred to Minidoka. The chief nurse on duty at the time of my arrival here was the cause of great deal of friction among the appointive and evacuee personnel but she resigned in September and I appointed Miss McCaffery acting chief nurse and since her appointment as acting chief nurse she has been made assistant chief nurse and the hospital has been functioning 100 per cent plus.

The last visit of the chief medical officer from Washington complimented me very highly on the matter in which the hospital has been conducted and stated that it was in a better shape than it had ever been since its establishment.

We paid out last year, \$22,096.00 for outside hospitalization and doctors' bills that seem to be an excessive amount so I personally

took it up with the surgeon general to see if we could not put out patients that required outside hospitalization in a government hospital and this was agreed by the surgeon general that I could send the cases that required outside care to Bushnell General Hospital at Brigham City, Utah, thereby, saving the government the enormous sum of \$22,096.00 plus per annum.

We have four evacuee doctors on duty. They all seem to be co-operating thoroughly and they seem to be well qualified physicians and surgeons.

REPORT OF 1944

According to the reduction in personnel from Washington, we found it necessary to terminate all the so called block nurses and dis-pense with the baby formula kitchen. It is believed that when the mothers are furnished stoves or hotplates for the purpose of preparing their own baby formulas that a more satisfactory condition will exist in the project.

It is believe that another appointive physician on duty here will add greatly to the efficiency of the hospital.

J. A. Simpson, M. D.
Chief, Medical Officer

REPORT BY OSCAR F. HOFFMAN, COMMUNITY ANALYSIS

January 1, 1944

The Community Analysis Section as at present organized had its birth about three months ago. During this brief period of its existence, the Section has been able to achieve two major accomplishments: first, the completion of several attitudinal studies, among them Work Attitudes at Topaz, Functioning of the Council, and Evacuee Reaction to the Relocation Program. Secondly, the Section appears to have gained the confidence of the more responsible resident leaders who now think that our Section is definitely concerned with the general welfare of the evacuees.

Looking to 1944, the Section plans to continue the necessary step of making friends among the residents to the end that their cultural and especially their conditioning by evacuation and by their subsequent detention in a relocation camp may be more fully understood and appreciated. The Section proposes to undertake within the next two months a series of studies of the social structure of the community from several aspects and to measure the attitudes of the residents with respect to the questions which disturb them at the moment. High on the priority list of studies are the following: The Role of Issei Leaders, the Effects of Center Life on Morale, The Extra-Curricular Activities of the Appointive Staff Members and Project Administration, Class and Caste Structure in Topaz, and possibly a second look at Attitudes Toward Relocation.

REPORT BY WALTER HONDERICH, SUPERINTENDENT OF BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

January 1, 1944

Since the financial statement for December 31, 1943 has not yet been published, some of the figures here are estimates, while others are taken from the November 30, 1943 balance sheet.

The total income to the cooperative for merchandise sales and services rendered was approximately \$544,000 for 1943. The net savings were approximately \$80,000 or slightly less than 15 per cent of gross income.

Accounts payable on December 31, 1942 were \$63,664.54. Accounts payable on November 30, 1943 were \$9,156.80.

The ratio of current assets to total liabilities improved from 1.02 to 1, to 3.8 to 1 during the period December 31, 1942 to November 30, 1943.

The ratio of cash on hand to total liabilities improved from 0.44 to 1, to 1.09 to 1 during the same period.

Approximately \$12,000 were set aside as reserves from the time of liquidation, \$17,675.10 were paid back in patronage rebates and approximately \$56,000 accumulated as undivided earnings.

By December 31, 1942 members had deposited \$4001.70 with the cooperative for safe keeping. A separate bank account was established soon after and a separate department set up under the supervision

of the board of directors to handle these accounts. By November 30, 1943, \$109,042.62 were deposited for safe-keeping.

A credit union has been established to gradually take over this banking function and to render services not possible under the present arrangement. Approximately \$3,000.00 have already been deposited in the Credit Union.

In March a loan drive was launched to help put the cooperative in a better cash position. More than \$29,000 were subscribed and paid in. All but \$10.00 of this loan has been repaid.

During the past year our principal objective was to get the maximum of participation and sense of proprietorship on the part of the residents.

The total membership reached 5670 in the spring. Fewer than 100 residents of the center, eligible for voting membership, failed to pay in full for a membership. The Cooperative Congress held 28 meetings and the board of directors met 81 times.

Our two main objectives for 1944 are:

First: to establish greater efficiency and more modern methods in all of the departments and to upgrade as many employees as possible through special training.

Second: to transfer all of the present deposit accounts to the Credit Union and expand the services of the Credit Union to more adequately meet the needs of the community.

We believe that both the cooperative and the credit union can make valuable contributions to the relocation program by better preparing residents for jobs on the outside, and helping them to adjust themselves to the financial institutions of their new communities.

Respectfully submitted,

Walter Honderich

REPORT BY CLAUD H. PRATT, ACTING HEAD COUNSELOR, WELFARE SECTION

January 1, 1944

A picture of the Welfare Section's activities during 1943 has certainly been kaleidoscopic. Besides carrying on the usual and multitudinous services to the families and individuals on this project, including the guidance given to hundreds of students through the Student Relocation Unit, the Welfare Section has been called upon to assume great responsibilities in numerous special functions.

First, it was repatriation, when for days the offices of the Welfare Section were flooded with persons desiring repatriation, or information on repatriation. Next came the big job of segregation and transfer of several hundred persons to and from Tule Lake in which the Welfare Section played an important role, and was so admirably handled by Mr. George Lafabregue, at that time, Head of the Section. Concurrently with the segregation program, was the task of preparing a number of families for repatriation to Japan on the S.S. Gripsholm, and the handling of over 19000 Red Cross messages from residents here to friends and relatives in Japan, which were sent on the same trip.

Now, Welfare is again asked to play an important role in the discussions regarding relocation with the 2800 families and individuals on the project.

During the year, the Welfare Section has assisted hundreds of families and individuals with problems ranging from the locating

of a lost relative, to effecting a reconciliation in the family where there is a marital discord.

Our organization has been reorganized and set up on a functional basis which is working out most satisfactorily. In this way, workers are able to achieve a certain degree of specialization in their respective fields and it has enabled us to assign them to functions for which they are best qualified by training, experience or personality. We hope that during 1944 we can do a great deal more in the way of staff development and in improving the skills of the workers for better handling of the problems with which they are asked to assist.

Claud H. Pratt
Acting Head Counselor
Community Welfare Section

REPORT BY LE GRANDE NOBLE, SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION

January 1, 1944

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE TOPAZ CITY SCHOOLS, 1943

January of 1943 found the schools of Topaz without adequate housing facilities, teaching personnel, school supplies and equipment. As the year progressed, however, the following accomplishments stand out as worthy of mention:

1. The organization and visit of the Advisory Board composed of state leaders in Education. From this visit we derived a better understanding of the project and many fine suggestions as to improved outside relationship and constructive suggestions regarding the improvement of our educational program.
 2. The visit of the education leaders to this project from the University of Utah, the State Department of Public Instruction, the State Parent-Teachers Association, who assisted in the organization of the local Parent-Teachers Association and many other organizations who have cooperated with us in our educational undertaking.
 3. The visit of the school administrators of the five southern Utah counties to Topaz, wherein the problems of education were carefully analyzed.
 4. The organization of the Topaz City Teachers Association affiliated with the Utah Education Association and also the Southern Utah Teachers Association.
 5. The consolidation, in so far as project organization is concerned, of Education and Community Activities which will be referred to as the Community Education Program.
1. Adult Education: The Adult Education program was organized to include courses in Basic English, Sewing and Needlecraft, Music School, Art School, Academic and Social Relation courses, Vocational and In-Service Training courses, Americanization lectures and special courses for the Non-English speaking people. The total enrollment in this section reached approximately 4,000. The Director of Adult Education, Dr. Laverne Bane, was appointed executive secretary of the vocational training program for the project and in this capacity has laid the groundwork for an excellent vocational training program project-wide in scope and application.

As the year 1943 draws to a close, this program is really commencing to function. The assuming of definite responsibility

for an overall activity program which was agreed upon through the Community Education organization.

2. Secondary School: Even though the administration of this school has changed three times during the year, continuous progress has been made, and as 1943 passes into history we confidently state that the secondary school program is operating in a most efficient manner. The highlights of this program are:
- a. The calsoining and installation of proper lighting in all classes.
 - b. The securing of reasonably adequate equipment and supplies for all departments.
 - c. The employment of appointive personnel to head all departments and assume responsibility for instruction in all major fields. Indications are, at the close of this year's activity, that we will be able to fully staff the secondary school as approved by the Washington Office.
 - d. The graduation exercises held on June 25, 1943, were an outstanding success. All participants were uniformed in appropriate cap and gown and a most successful student program was enjoyed by all.
 - e. The organization of clubs and activity groups which permits the participation of all students who are interested in these various activities.
 - f. The organization of a club for the advancement of science which permit its members to have national contacts in contests, etc., according to their various interests.
 - g. The completion of the new high school auditorium which makes it possible for student activities such as programs, plays and athletic contests to be carried on before large audiences composed of residents and appointive staff.
 - h. The establishment of outside contacts which has made it possible for us to participate in athletic contests, school programs, etc., with neighboring schools.
 - i. The full accrediting of the Topaz City High School by the Utah State Board of Education through its superintendent, Charles H. Skidmore.
 - j. The publication of the school annual, The Ram-Bler, from which many complimentary statements have been received.

3. Elementary and Pre-School: The outstanding achievements in the Elementary School may be listed as follows:

- a. The calcosining of the various school rooms for the improvement of light and environmental conditions.
- b. The enlargement of the appointive teaching personnel which more adequately serves the needs of the pupils.
- c. The organization and carrying on of a teacher training program which has made it possible for many teachers, both resident and appointive, to receive college credit for the teacher training work completed.
- d. The establishment of four pre-schools in the project and the loyal support of the parents of the pupils concerned in volunteering to aid in the teacher shortages.
- e. The successful organization of student councils in the elementary schools, establishment of two elementary school libraries, and the formulation and organization of a course of study.

FORECAST FOR 1944

The middle of January will find a project-wide gathering for the purpose of installing the new officers of the Parent-Teachers Association of the Topaz City Schools.

The organization of educational conferences, leaders for which will come from the Utah State Agricultural College, the University of Utah, the Brigham Young University, and the State Department of Public Instruction. These conferences will function in a two-fold manner. First, to give instruction and leadership to the educational approach of our school problems and second, to inform us as to the natural surroundings in which we live. They will also aid us in a prepared program of public relations. An invitation will be given to various teacher organizations throughout the state to visit the schools of Topaz and learn first handed of the problems of this project.

1. Adult Education:

- a. Further expansion of the vocational training courses to more adequately serve the needs of all who are seeking improvement in their training.
- b. Adjustments in the program to make it more responsive to the academic needs of the project.

2. Secondary School:

- a. Procure more equipment and supplies, thus aiding in the efficiency of instruction.
- b. Giving special attention to the scholastic requirements of the North West Association of Secondary and Higher Institutions in order that the instruction program may reach the desired standard as outlined by this accrediting agency.
- c. Further expansion of our activity program into outside communities.
- d. Now that the new auditorium is completed an expanded program for all students in the way of new clubs and new organizations is anticipated. Careful attention will be given to the relocation of students to see that the best available information is placed at their disposal.
- e. Further additions to the high school library in order that it may be of more service to the reading needs of the pupils.
- f. Anticipation that the classrooms of the new high school building will be completed in time for occupancy at the opening of schools in the fall; the organization of a summer program that will provide the proper academic and recreational experiences of the students is anticipated.

3. Elementary and Pre-Schools:

- a. We hope to be able to fully staff the elementary school with appointive teachers as approved by the Washington chart. Further increase in books and supplies which will result in an improved educational program.
- b. Further improvement in the building facilities in the elementary schools.
- c. It is anticipated that when the high school is completed, the Elementary School will move into the buildings now occupied by the high school.

4. Community Activities Section:

- a. The development of a further clarified responsibility in Community Education in order to facilitate the organization and function of lay recreational committees in each block of the project.

REPORT BY MASUJI FUJII, COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT OFFICE MANAGER

January 1, 1944

The Topaz City Community Council has been recognized as one of the best Community Councils among all the Relocation Centers.

We have sent an outline form as to how our Council is set up and how it functions to Dr. S. T. Kimball, Community Government Chief in Washington.

At the beginning of 1943 we tried to establish a Community Government Administrative Staff, consisting of City Manager, City Clerk, and City Treasurer. This set-up wasn't accepted by those so appointed. Therefore, the Council established another set-up consisting of a Board of Commissioner and City Treasurer. This set-up was cancelled at the beginning of the second permanent Council because we found it wasn't necessary to have these officers.

In order to do efficient work we have the following committees: Administrative Cabinet, Food, Health, Labor, Education, Welfare, Legal, Public Relation, Relocation, Special Event, Spanish Consul, Community Cooperation, Agriculture, Public Work and Pet.

Most of the Council's work is done through these various committees. A Committee makes recommendations to the Council which are discussed at a regular meeting. After the discussion, the Council makes recommendations or suggestions to the Project Director. The Project Director in turn brings all matters concerning the residents to the Council for study or recommendations.

Mr. Charles F. Ernst, Project Director, stressed this proper channel of procedure through publications and speeches to the residents; therefore we have a very good understanding.

Our Food Committee has done the most constructive work among all committees. They have suggested a good working chart to the Administration, and organized a Food Advisory Board with the Administrative Staff.

The Health Committee always had some problem on hand, such as doctors and nurses' aides shortage, labor duty, discontinuation of baby formula kitchen, etc. This committee is trying to improve the working relation at the hospital and looking after the health condition of the residents. Once it sponsored a Tuberculosis campaign.

The Labor Committee is always looking after labor condition of the center. At the beginning of October when the WRA announced the reduction in the number of workers in this center to 2,620 a lot of disturbances were caused in the center. Both Administration and the Council knew it was impossible to run this Center with this number efficiently. Therefore the Labor Committee got in contact with all sections to find out the required number of workers in each section. After gathering all the informations the Council sent a justification of workers to Mr. Dillon S. Myer, National Director. This justification was highly praised by the Administrative Staff.

Up to now we have not had recreation space for a block's use. Our Education committee saw the necessity of such recreation halls for our children, therefore they had looked into this matter and finally one-third of the recreation building for a block's use.

The biggest problem of the WRA in 1943 was segregation. The Community Cooperation Committee suggested a joint committee with the residents in order to run this program smoothly. Accomplishments of this joint committee were highly complimented by Mr. Ernst, our Project Director.

The Legal Committee had presented such regulations as traffic, licensing, health, soliciting of fund, pet, bingo, judicial manual, arbitration manual, and election manual. All these ordinances and manuals were approved by the Council; but only the traffic, pet, bingo and election manual are in force. The new Council must follow up with the rest of the ordinances in order to make them effective. The problem as to how all ordinances and regulations in a Community as ours can be enforced must be determined soon.

The main function of the WRA is Relocation. A relocation committee was formed in the Council in order to inform the residents on matters concerning relocation. We all know the biggest problem of the evacuees is relocation. We must relocate some time; therefore it is one of the duties of the Relocation Committee to inform the residents what conditions we will face after the war.

Besides all these committees the Council appointed the Judicial Commission, Arbitration Board, Juvenile Board, and the Merit Rating Board. Fortunately in this Center we have had only a few occasions to call on the Judicial Commission.

The biggest disturbance in this center was when Mr. Wakasa was shot

to death by a Military Police on April 11, 1943. Since Mr. Wakasa's body was found within the boundary, we wanted to make clear the bounds of the Military Police. It is the duty of the Council to fight for every right of the evacuees in order to have security while we're in the center. At that time people wanted to have the Military Police removed from the center. But today the residents want the Military Police to remain here because their attitude has changed since the Wakasa incident.

The Army registration we had in February caused many misunderstandings among the residents. It was the Council's duty to clarify all questions which were in doubt. The Council received many criticisms about this registration but the residents understood the Council's position after it was over.

The Council has sponsored a scholarship aid fund drive around the Fourth of July, a Fire Prevention Week, Utah War Bond Drive and entertainment for the Tule Lake newcomers.

After over a year's experience we find all troubles come from misunderstandings or lack of information. It is the Councilman's duty to inform residents in full on all matters. This will eliminate all misunderstandings concerning both the Administration and the Council.

Another problem of the Council is to impress a committee it has to follow through its work.

If we correct these mistakes, I'm sure we'll have a perfect self-government.

REPORT BY THEODORE LEWIS, CHIEF, INTERNAL SECURITY

January 1, 1944

WORK OF INTERNAL SECURITY FOR 1943:

The past twelve months has seen many changes in the Internal Security. The resident department has been streamlined through reduction on the force to cause it to much better function. Added to this, there has been installed the seniority rating system in order for persons having more seniority and naturally with different seniority, more experience, these persons have been regularly promoted to the top positions in the department.

As personnel is being trained and though experience are more adequately trained, more and more responsibility is being placed upon the resident police for the security of the Center.

We have been able to issue metal badges and whistles to the department which has greatly bolstered their morale.

There has been erected throughout the Center four sub-stations placed at strategic points near telephones. This has greatly added the smooth operation of the department. There has been erected throughout the Center, uniform traffic signs which are aiding us to control traffic in the Center.

The training of the resident police force in investigating and report writing has shown a good result in that the majority of the police are now able to make an intelligent investigation and report.

Proposed for 1944:

We feel that were it possible to equip the force with uniforms that it would greatly bolster the morale of the police.

We have training programs that are being conducted at this time. These will be continued with classes held regularly. The training in which we are most interested in seeing results from are classes in securing and preserving evidence, interrogation, obtaining fingerprints, and primary classification of such.

While we have lost many of our key workers, we will endeavor to continue to recommend and assist worthy members of the department in the re-establishing and relocation to a suitable place outside.

Theodore R. E. Lewis
Chief, Internal Security