

H2.02

14 of 66

H411

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Topaz #411

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H2.04

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT

Topaz, Utah

WAR, EVACUATION, RESETTLEMENT,
AND THE GRADUATING SENIORS

by

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PROJECT REPORTS

HISTORICAL SECTION

Chief, Russell A. Bankson

INTRODUCTION

In June 25, 1943 two hundred and eighteen seniors will be graduating from the Topaz High School; this event will be notable in that it is to the first of its kind and that much speculation concerning the future plans of the graduates may be attached to it. It will be one of the principal episodes in the 'story of Topaz' for the graduation exercises will mark the culmination of the first school year at the Central Utah Project.

Two hundred and eighteen copies of the student survey were distributed to the graduating seniors; the returns number 176. For the sake of reading convenience, repetitious comments of the students are omitted and only the varying and alternating view and statements are recorded. The prepared list of nine questions will serve as a gauge of student attitude toward the experience of the past year and toward the subsequent process of resettlement.

In reading this study of the high school graduates, it must be borne in mind that many of the quotes are unusual and oftentimes bitter which casts an exotic tint to our democratic structure. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that the conditions which foster these convictions are unusual in themselves, and as such the words expressed may be considered as a sincere reflection of the present emergency and of the conditions which have prevailed in Topaz since October 19, 1942.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
TOPAZ, UTAH

TO: ALL GRADUATING SENIORS
FROM: HISTORICAL SECTION, PROJECT REPORTS
SUBJECT: HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

You, who are graduating, must have formulated your plans upon graduation. By answering the following questions, you will not commit yourselves in any way whatsoever; rather you will be assisting us to write the "history of Topaz". As much as possible give clear-cut answers, and by all means complete every question. The information is to be of value; marshal your facts carefully.

(no name) Male () Female () Age _____

- 1) Did you change your high school curricula since the start of the war or since the evacuation? If so, what were the changes, specifically in courses or subjects?
- 2) In your opinion did the Topaz High School fulfill your present curricula adequately? If not, why?
- 3) What are your immediate plans? College? Army? Resettlement? Remain in center?
- 4) If you are planning to leave the center, answer a, c, or b, c.
Type of employment; field in college; which state?
- 5) Are you possibly making plans to go back to California after the war? If so, in what way? Example: Are you planning and studying according to the requirements of the University of California? Etc.. Specify if in the affirmative.
- 6) If you are unable to return to California after the war, into what state or area (intermountain, east, middle west) would you consider going?
- 7) If your parents are unable to relocate with you in the forthcoming process of relocation, would you consider individual resettlement? Would you remain in the center under such circumstances? Elaborate.
- 8) Do you believe that your opportunity in the post-war period will be greater or considerably less than in the pre-war period? (in America) Elaborate.
- 9) If there are any further comments on this subject, please write in the space provided below. You may have some 'gripes' or some favorable statements to relate. Feel free to express yourself without restraint.

There are 218 graduating seniors. The incomplete returns of the survey-forms are due to some students leaving the center, quitting school, and to the undesirability of some of them to give us their views on this matter.

<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>MALE</u>
seven	16	two
forty eight	17	thirty five
thirty six	18	thirty three
five	19	nine
	22	one

not given -- one

96 - total

80 total

FEMALE

MALE

96

80

176 TOTAL

QUESTION NO. 1

"Did you change your high school curricula since the start of the war or since the evacuation? If so, what were the changes, specifically in courses or subjects?"

FEMALE

NO ----- 50

YES ----- 29

3 ----- indifferent

14 ----- changes due to unavailable courses

96 total

MALE

NO ----- 45

YES ----- 26

4 ----- indifferent

5 ----- changes due to unavailable courses

80 total

QUESTION NO. 1

FEMALE

"Yes, I took up part college prep. and part commercial after coming here. Dropped gym taking up bookkeeping and sewing in their places."

"Yes, before evacuation I have majored in business in my former school. But now, my program is changed and I did not take any business courses."

"U.S. history to social living, botany to food 2 (advanced class), home living to clothing, metal 1 to music."

"Prior to the evacuation I majored in commercial courses. Now my program shows no special field of my major."

"I have changed from business to Spanish, but I wanted Italian which is not offered here. I am not especially interested in either core or biology, but I am taking them because they are required."

"I was taking a business course and also majoring in designing. Here in Topaz subjects are so limited and besides that there are things required that are different from schools we previously attended. Also, no good designing courses."

"Dropped the following stenographic courses: typing, shorthand, and business technique."

"I have slightly changed my course since the evacuation. I am taking two vocational subjects, but I have filled all requirements for college entrance."

"I have changed from a general course to a commercial course."

"I had planned to take sociology, harmony and public speaking, but to accommodate core and because of the inadequacy of the school program here I was not able to take the subjects."

"Since coming to Topaz High I had to take the same subjects which I completed at my former school. I have taken a nurse's aide course which I had no intention of taking."

"I changed from a commercial art to a business course."

"I was taking physiology but had to take chemistry instead."

"I have changed from a college prep course to more of a commercial course."

"Chemistry and physics in the place of typing and business English."

"No physiology so instead took shorthand which I am not interested in."

NO. 1
FEMALE

"No German 5,6,7,8; no physiology; no typing; I had been preparing to enter college in the fall of 1943 with a language."

"I would have had a major in science, German, and probably math, but there is no German 4,5,6,7,8; no physiology 1,2. Because of this system I have only a skimpy science major and a compulsory English major."

"I changed from Algebra Theory 2 to Latin 2, from English 7 to Core, from P.E. to Journalism, from 4th year Spanish to Gre."

"I'm still taking a pre-college course, but could not keep up with history and creative writing subjects as they are not available here."

"No changes because courses taken were mostly academic."

"I changed from ~~a~~ math major to a pre-med major. Now I am thinking of changing to social welfare work because people will need social attention after the war."

"I have changed my art courses because I did not have enough of the type of art I enjoy."

"I was majoring in bookkeeping, but in here we have no advanced bookkeeping so I changed to stenography."

"I am taking less subjects, but my interest has changed from being a secretary to a registered nurse."

"I have changed from French to Latin. No advanced French taught here. English and history to Core."

"Here at Topaz High one is required to take core. As it was, I had already finished my requirements for English and Social sciences back home. Also there were no advanced French courses offered, so I took journalism instead."

"The lacking of facilities has caused me to change a few of my courses: office machines to business training; commercial art to abstract art."

"Back in California I was taking a combined college and business course intending to go to college if such an opportunity arose. I am still following the combined curricula, although I do not intend to go to college."

QUESTION NO. I "Did you change your high school curricula since the start of the war or since the evacuation? If so, what were the changes, specifically in courses or subjects?"

MALE

"Since evacuation: changed bookkeeping, accounting, salesmanship, Nothing to take in this school that'll be of benefit. Taking subjects to graduate from school."

"I have changed from a commercial course to agriculture."

"Changed from auto mechanics to cabinet making."

"I was majoring in commercial courses but changed to drafting."

"I changed so much because I want a steady and a safe job after the war; I changed from a science course to a business course."

"I changed from an academic to a shop course."

"Since I've come to Topaz, there is no special course to take because there isn't any equipment such as typewriters here."

"I am taking vocational agriculture which wasn't in the course in my former school."

"Changed from a college preparatory to a business course at the outbreak of the war, but changed back to college prep here in Topaz."

"Before the war broke out I was taking one period of machine shop and when the war broke out we juniors at that time had to change to a different subject. When we were taken out they put seniors to get training for defense work."

"The school, as it is, I've learned that they are merely a supplement. The absorption of knowledge is not confined to artificial curricula."

"Since evacuation I changed from a college course to a commercial course. This is not because I thought my college education would not help me because of my racial background."
but

"Dropped bookkeeping (business major) and took up journalism and chemistry."

"I changed to cabinet making and also continued my college preparatory course at the same time."

"Did not take gym because of no facilities and I'm still not taking it because of that fact."

-----question no. 1

MALE

"Dropped gym; took drafting; dropped piano took chemistry; dropped study and took trigonometry."

"Yes, if I were enrolled in the school back home, I would have taken a shop major."

"Yes, I am now preparing for a trade. Instead of college, I would like to go to a good mechanic and aeronautic school."

"I have included agriculture in my courses just to find out what it is like."

"Yes, I changed; before the war I didn't plan to go to college, but after the war I plan to go to college because I don't know what will happen after the war, and I have to train myself and build up my ability so I can get control of my hardship during the war and peace."

"Yes, I was taking or rather pursuing the field of foreign trade. Since the war and evacuation I am taking courses in agriculture."

QUESTION NO. 2

"In your opinion did the Topaz High School fulfill your present curricula adequately? If not, why?"

FEMALE

MALE

71 ----- NO ----- 61

23 ----- YES ----- 18

2 ----- indifferent ----- 1

96 total

80 total

QUESTION NO. 2

FEMALE

"In your opinion did the Topaz High School fulfill your present curricula adequately? If not, why?"

"German 2 we are getting credit, but we do not know any more German than what we obtain in our former school. Not enough experiments in chemistry."

"No, although the high school had courses in physics and chemistry, they did not have adequate equipments for practical experiments. Lack of teachers, books and the school system not being organized created a disordered condition and I did not feel as though I was attending an accredited high school."

"No, inadequate commerce courses, typing, etc.."

"No, because we didn't have enough equipment such as typewriters. There were no courses in fashion design."

"No, lack of books, teachers who had insufficient knowledge of the subject, no courses in typing, business English, machine calculating."

"No, they do not have decent teachers or equipments. Most of the teachers do not understand us. Some of the teachers are O.K."

"No, my major is art. When I entered Topaz High, I could only get one of the two art courses that I wanted (in other words there aren't enough art courses). Some of the teachers enabled us from learning anything."

"No, because we did not have typing classes which I particularly wanted. We were urged to take core during registration and teachers said we would study under the subject we especially were after. Also to go out and give us the experiences we would need but we haven't done either yet."

"It was not fully fulfilled due the fact that typing was not given."

"No, the courses here are mainly college courses. I think more business courses should be taught, for instance, typing."

"No, lack of equipments, lack of initiative among fellow classmates, lack of education in the facilities."

"No, because I was taking a commercial course (typing) which they do not offer here. So I had to change my subjects to make it up."

"Haven't got adequate equipments for any subjects. Teachers are always quitting or resigning that a student doesn't learn the subject well enough. In fact most of the students are just wasting their time at school."

"No, I was forced to take the subject which I didn't like at all. What I get in my report card is a poor 'D'; I think Topaz High is not the place where I belong. Teachers have favoritism toward some students."

-----question no. 2

FEMALE

"No, my credits for chemistry and German may be accepted, but what we missed cannot be made up. I'd rather learn something than just receive credits."

"No, because if I were taking a commercial course outside I would be able to learn about all of the office machines. They do not have such instruments here."

"No, because I had planned to go on with typing and then office practice. Also Business English. I also wanted to go on with clothing, but Topaz High only goes up to Clothing 2 which I have already had."

"No, the third year of the Spanish language was not offered in the curricula. (3 year language requirement for college)"

"No, In taking chemistry there wasn't any chemicals to experiment with. We had to go without books for quite a while."

"No, because they put the college people with commercial students."

"No, because I wanted to have physiology and machine calculation."

"No, because there were not enough teachers who were able to teach us the subject we needed."

"No, I don't know what to do now as everything I was planning to be just has been taken away due to the present conditions. Having to depend on outside education is what most of us are now doing."

"No, I do not know how the subjects I am taking now are going to help me any after graduation. I had wanted to take up typing, but since there are no typing courses here the only subject which are helping me any now is clothing and music, but I would much rather have taken designing (no such course here) than clothing."

"No, some of my subject doesn't give enough facilities for real practice work."

"No, because I have taken the required years of history and English in my former school, but here you have to take core which includes the subjects we do not have to take in the senior year. In the place of Core, you could take some other subjects which are of interest to you."

"Under the circumstances I think Topaz High has done a good job in the present ~~but~~ curricula."

"No, I was a music major and Topaz High does not have enough music courses to suit me."

QUESTION NO. 2
FEMALE

"No, because all teachers who are teaching did not major in that certain subject. Some of those teaching English have majored in Latin ~~or Latin~~ and vice versa."

"I would have benefited greatly more if more business courses had been offered, but I have learned a great deal from the instructors in all of my classes."

"No, not entirely. There were many things conflicting in the schedule which I had intended to pursue."

"Classes and courses were not scheduled according to the class standing."

"No, instead of English and history, we are taking core. I would much rather take English and history separately. I'd learn more."

"No, I feel as though I do not get much out of this school as I did when I was in California. I also do not care whether I study or not. This is partly due to the environment I think."

"I think 2⁰ of core is unnecessary for most of the seniors had 3 years of English and history before. Instead we could have taken other subjects which we wanted."

"I think the core system was a waste of time. I had civics in U.S. History and also I had it at Tanforan. I didn't like the books in core."

"No, because there is no 4th year language to fulfill my course."

"No, I'm afraid not. In the first place core has wasted two hours of ~~my~~ precious time. Of course, the study of U.S. Gov't was very good. Yet U.S. History which is needed for graduation was not given at all. Because of this, I will have to make up the lacking units in some way. Why couldn't it have been given during core? Also, the language courses did not go beyond two years. How can you keep up your major when those courses are not given? Also about core--what in the world is the use of learning about "Your Community"?--This is just like a grammar school course/

"No, more uses of English grammar should have been taught."

"No, I learned much less than one-half that was taught to me this semester. The reason may be the change of attitude since the evacuation or the indefinite answer of going to college or not."

"No, because I wanted to learn anatomy, physiology, and typing."

-----question no. 2

FEMALE

"No, the subject matter presented was not to my expectation in core 6⁰. I though the resettlement problem should be give more serious consideration."

"No, the advanced sewing class requires 2 hours while I had planned on one-hour sewing."

"The core class did not seem to be of much benefit. There was a constant change of teachers, books, and plans, so that we were not able to get very far."

"Yes, although there could have been more detailed subjects of certain vocational subjects."

"No, there is not a variety of subjects that we might be interested in. If one were to major in languages or science, it would be impossible as the languages offered are 2 year subjects (just enough to get by with if entrance into college wanted) and also not enough science subjects."

"The only thing which I was not satisfied with was the fact that the school here did not have any advanced languages like 4th year French."

"No, for one thing English wasn't stressed enough. I don't ~~think~~ think we were prepared to take the English A. Examination which some schools require upon entering. The core system benefited me in no way. As yet, core and what it's purpose is, is still a vagarity."

"No, it did not fulfill my curricula because in chemistry we had no individual experiments which I think is the important part of this study."

"I was expecting to take advanced math and other science courses, but they do not hold any of these classes here."

QUESTION NO. 2 "In your opinion did the Topaz High School
fulfill your present curricula adequately?
MALE If not, why?"

"No, I still wanted to continue with business training, but Topaz High did not have enough courses to satisfy my curricula nor were the teachers all capable of teaching."

"No, because the lack of adequate teachers without experience in teaching and the lack of supplies."

"Yes, they did in a general subject."

"Majoring in science; Topaz High has no equipment in this line. Physiology is not taught here. Teachers do not have enough experience."

"No, because no facilities in physics, drafting, chemistry."

"I hate to tell this, but I don't think that this high school fulfilled my curricula because not enough teachers and all teachers haven't enough time to teach the subjects thoroughly. However, I sincerely am grateful to every teacher who did their best."

"It did not have adequate training in mechanical fields."

"Definitely not; I came from a high school of high scholastic standings, and this school does not even compare with it. Also the teachers are below California standards. The lack of activities lowers the standard more."

"Quite well, but wanted auto shop."

"No, since it is run on a year basis only certain courses were offered."

"Many of the outside high school subjects were not given at this school. No material such as physics laboratory equipment. No machines in shop. No auditorium."

"First of all, the teachers were inexperienced. School buildings were poorly constructed; textbooks and laboratory equipment were inadequate."

"No, the study of history and English as one combined subject just gave us a general understanding of things."

"No, I wished to take advanced^{math}, but due to the whole year program, I was unable to do so."

"Adequately as the situation permitted."

"Yes, in many ways it did, yet because it is without the true tools for complete education, I believe I have lost out a little."

---question no. 2 "

MALE

"No, due to the lack of the proper high school environment and teachers; however, it served the purpose of education very well regarding all the troubles and the short period."

"The Topaz High School did fill adequately in my case what little additional requirements were needed for graduation. I only needed a half year more of study."

"The vocational courses are stressed in Topaz High whereas the academic courses such as straight English, physiology, European history, etc.. are not. Most of the academic courses are general and does not go into specific fields."

"It had the subjects but no laboratory equipments."

"I don't think so; there seems to be too much rowdism in this school. Unless you are a person of great will-power, it is pretty hard to "get into the mood" to study. I just keep thinking of this atmosphere."

"Yes--from the standpoint of a general high school education. No--from the standpoint of a high school student looking at at a business career."

"No, some subjects I had planned to take in San Francisco in the senior year were not offered here."

"No, they should have Geometry 4, aeronautics, calculus, etc."

"No, no laboratory facilities, lack of proper reference material until too late; no study places or halls, too much dust, bad tables and chairs."

"I feel that I am not learning enough English in my core classes."

"I wanted to learn more advanced mathematics."

"No, because they went by the one year basis instead of on a half-year basis. This made me leave out some subjects while in some I had to review a one-half year course."

"No, there were no showers for the gym classes, no brass bands to bring up the school spirit."

"No, particularly in the science courses. The lack of laboratory equipment is appalling and makes difficult the comprehension of the principles basic to further scientific studies."

"No, because there was a lack of materials and we didn't start working until after the first term."

----question no. 2

MALE

"Of course not. With the fine collection of the most inadequate instructors, together with the scarcity of books and other necessary equipment it is almost an ironic comedy."

"Many did not take this school seriously at first."

"No, because I have been taking shop major, and I think I lost my skill at operating machines. This school won't even let you get ~~near~~ near the simple power tools because they can't trust the little 12th graders."

"No, due to the lack of commercial courses."

"Because the school is new we don't have enough equipments for studying science courses."

"No, we have core here which takes in English and civics and social subjects, but they had no subject for U.S. History in the senior year. Now I will have no U.S. History in High School."

"They have filled my present curricula adequately, but should have more ~~shops~~ shops."

"No, except in the field of science."

"No, they do not teach physiology; barely have credits to get out of this school."

"No, I wanted to major in music, but since they do not have it here, it is impossible."

QUESTION NO. 3

"What are your immediate plans?"

FEMALE

38	----	Remain in center-----	7
12	----	General resettlement---	22
27	----	School or college-----	31
11	----	Outside work-----	8
48	----	train in center before relocation	
1	----	Join father in in- --- terment camp	2
2	----	Unable to leave center due to family relations	
7	----	<u>Undecided</u> -----	2
		Navy Air Corps -----	2
		Volunteered for army --	1
		Expecting army draft --	5

96 total

MALE

80 total

QUESTION NO. 4

"If you are planning to leave the center answer a,c, or b,c."

FEMALE

a) What is to be your field of study in college?

MALE

1	-----	HISTORY-ENGLISH	
10	-----	BUSINESS	5
6	-----	PRE-MEDICAL	3
1	-----	LANGUAGE	
2	-----	LAB. TECH.	
3	-----	SCIENCE	2
1	-----	SOCIAL WORK	
3	-----	MUSIC	1
1	-----	GENERAL COURSE	
1	-----	NURSING	1
1	-----	HOME ECON.	
1	-----	DESIGNING	
1	-----	TEXTILE	
1	-----	SEWING	
2	-----	ART	1
1	-----	PSYCHOLOGY	
	-----	METEOROLOGY	1
	-----	FOREIGN TRADE	1
	-----	MECHANICAL	2
	-----	AGRICULTURE	3
	-----	CHEMISTRY	2
	-----	PHYSICS	1
	-----	TECHNICAL	2
	-----	DIETETICS	1
	-----	RADIO	1
	-----	ENGINEERING	7
	-----	MECH. ENGINEERING	1
	-----	MINING "	1
	-----	HORTICULTURE	1
	-----	PHYSICAL EDUCATION	1
	-----	AERONAUTICS	2
	-----	DRAFTING	1
	-----	MATHEMATICS	1
	-----	NAVIGATION	1

36 total

43 total

QUESTION NO. 4 --continued

What type of employment?

(B)

FEMALE

MALE

1	-----	RECEPTIONIST	
1	-----	SCHOOL GIRL	
1	-----	BOOKKEEPING	
7	-----	DOMESTIC	
4	-----	STENOGRAPHY	
1	-----	CLERICAL	1
1	-----	NURSE'S AIDE	
	-----	FARMING	8
	-----	WAR JOB	5
	-----	ARMY	2
	-----	MACHINE SHOP	1
	-----	TECHNICAL	2
	-----	AUTO MECHANIC	2
	-----	NYA	2
	-----	DRAFTING	2
	-----	INDUSTRIAL	1
	-----	UNCERTAIN	5

16 total

31 total

Preferably in which state?

(C)

FEMALE

MALE

56	-----	UNDECIDED	19
1	-----	PENNSYLVANIA	2
18	-----	ILLINOIS	12
2	-----	"EASTERN"	4
5	-----	NEW YORK	2
1	-----	INDIANA	
3	-----	CALIFORNIA	8
5	-----	UTAH	7
1	-----	COLORADO	2
1	-----	TEXAS	1
2	-----	OHIO	2
	-----	MINNESOTA	2
	-----	IOWA	2
	-----	NEW ENGLAND	2
	-----	W. VIRGINIA	1
	-----	MARYLAND	3
	-----	MIDDLEWESTERN	4
	-----	NEBRASKA	1
	-----	MASSACHUSETTS	1

QUESTION NO. 5 "Are you possibly making plans to go back to Calif?" If so, in what way? Example: are you planning and studying according to the requirements of the Uni. of California? Specify if in the affirmative..."

FEMALE

MALE

51	-----	YES	-----	29
39	-----	NO	-----	35
6	----	Not planning to return, but studying according to U.C. requirements.		3
20	-----	Undecided	-----	13

96 total

80 total

QUESTION NO. 5

"Are you possible making plans to go back to California after the war? If so, in what way? Example: are you planning and studying according to the requirements of the Univ. of Calif?"

FEMALE

"Would like to go back to California but not making plans. Yes, I'm studying according to the requirements of the U.C. because I believe it is the highest."

"Yes, I was planning and studying according to the requirements of U.C., but now the chances to go back to Calif. are very little so I would rather go to a city where there are few Japanese and resettle there."

"No plans are being made, but our friends back home are preparing for our return."

"Yes, in order to continue normal living as was done before the war."

"Yes, we have our home there."

"I would like to go back to Calif.; although I am not making plans to go back. I am studying more or less according to the requirements of U.C."

"Yes, I am for I have to tend to my brother's property."

"Most certainly. My plans were already made for going to a college in California, and my courses are according to their requirements."

"Yes, because my sister wished to finish her course at U.C. I was planning my studies according to U.C. requirements, but made a few changes this year."

"No, I would never want to go back to Calif., where there is so much racial prejudice. Example, DeWitt's statement: Jap's will always be Japs whether loyal or disloyal."

"Yes, I am planning to go back to Calif, but only to settle property problems. I would like to visit, but don't care to live there permanently."

"I would like to go back to Calif. For some reason I do not like to go back to Calif. because General DeWitt evacuated all the Japanese. He was not in favor with the Japanese. This evacuation wasn't necessary or important because from the article he wrote in the paper it seems that he just evacuated us because we were Japs."

"I haven't decided where to go after the war. For chances are, we wouldn't be able to go back to Calif. anyhow."

"I'm not planning to go back to California because General DeWitt evacuated us with the feeling that we were Japs, not because it was necessary."

-----question no. 5

FEMALE

"Planning to go back to California. We left just about everything in California. We just brought things that are really necessary."

"Yes, we wish to move back on to our farm, and I probably will go on with my education or be a nurse's aide."

"I don't know. I doubt if going back to Calif. after the war is possible."

"No, but I would like to go back when the war is over. I don't see why we can't go back. Italian and German aliens are still there."

"I have looked ahead to the future. That immediate future makes settling in California an impossibility. I am going ahead with plans and dreams of California are laid aside."

"No, who wants to go back to a place where there is so much discrimination!"

"If the Japanese can go back to California I think that we would go back."

QUESTION NO. 5

"Are you possibly making plans to go back to California? If so, in what way? Ex: are you planning and studying according to the requirements of the U.C. Specify if in the affirmative."

MALE

"If I do not like the place of resettlement, I would like to go back to California."

"I am planning to go back to California to do agriculture work."

"Yes, I am planning to go back; we still have our home there."

"I am planning to go back and go to college; if I don't go to school I have a home to start a business."

"No, I should not go back to California any more because they won't accept us as they did in the pre-war period."

"Yes, because I left all my machine tools there and can continue on with my former work because I left everything in Calif."

"I'd like to go back, but it seems that the glorious Native Sons and Daughters and the American Legion are trying to kick us out of Calif. and the United States."

"If it is possible to go back to Calif. I think there is still many good jobs open to Japanese and also lot of rich agriculture land for the farmers."

"DeWitt is right!"

"No, will only go back to visit."

"Yes, I am taking a college preparatory course to fulfill requirements of both U.C. and Stanford."

"As yet I have no settle plan, but I would like to go back to California because we still have our farm equipments there ready for us to begin."

"The possibilities of our going back to California at present is very remote in my mind. In fact, I have given it no consideration."

"I am studying according to the requirements of U.C. ; 3 years of science, one year of U.S. history, 2 years of language (French) 3½ years of English including English A, 3 years of mathematics."

"I have no future in California."

"I have been studying according to U.C. requirements keeping in mind that those requirements are also valid for many other schools."

---question no. 5

MALE

"Yes, I have a house back there, or else I would like to go back for a vacation at least."

"Would like to go back to California to work or to go to school."

"Yes, if the feeling is not too bad, and if a decent job is available in my line."

"I feel that it would be almost impossible now. What with generals like DeWitt out there. The Caucasians are probably more prejudiced against us now. If we ~~f~~ went back many of us would not have any place to go."

QUESTION NO. 6 "If you are unable to return to Calif.
where would you consider going?"

FEMALE

MALE

3	INTERMOUNTAIN	2
1	MICHIGAN	1
	ARIZONA	1
	INDIANA	1
31	EAST	25
18	MIDDLE WEST	31
8	ILLINOIS	5
	IOWA	1
1	UTAH	2
1	PENNSYLVANIA	1
	NORTHEASTERN	1
	OHIO	1
1	MASSACHUSETTS	
1	COLORADO	
2	MINNESOTA	
29	undecided	3
	conditional	5

96 total

80 total

QUESTION NO. 7 "If your parents were unable to relocate with you in the forthcoming process of relocation would you still consider individual resettlement?"

FEMALE

MALE

48 -----	NO -----	15
22 -----	YES -----	35
7 -----	IF COLLEGE(yes)--	8
	PARENTS ALREADY--	1
	RELOCATED	
	ARMY -----	1
11 -----	CONDITIONAL -----	10
8 -----	UNDECIDED -----	10

96 total

80 total

QUESTION NO. 7

FEMALE

"If your parents were unable to relocate with you in the forthcoming process of relocation, would you consider individual resettlement?"

"I would not like to be relocated unless my parent were with me."

"I would not consider individual resettlement as I am the eldest in the family."

"I would remain in the center with my parents, if I did not approve of the place to which I was being relocated."

"It depends on the circumstances at the time. If I have to, I will relocate by myself; otherwise I would like to stay with my family."

"I would rather be together with my family, but if I'm sure of my family's stand in camp till the complete end of the war, I am considering relocation with my sister (if a stable and secure job is available)."

"I would not relocate without my parents, even though I had a chance to do so and wanted to relocate. I would remain in the center with my parents."

"I would remain in the center under such circumstances because I would not be able to make a living by myself."

"No, I am not considering individual resettlement. My parents may be aliens, but as far as I am concerned they are my parents and wherever they go I go."

"No, ~~my~~ parents have gone through enough hardships and therefore I believe that it is up to us to take care of them and be near their side."

"No, unless I definitely know that it is safe outside of camp."

"No, how are we to know the kind of protection, we as individuals will receive?"

"Individual resettlement near my parents, yes. After all, the WRA policy is to keep the family together."

"I object to family separation and especially at times like these families should be more closely united."

"I would remain in camp--once the gov't dumps us in camp we will stay in the camp."

"I will leave for school alone and perhaps work my way through. It might be possible for them to follow. They will probably relocate in some other section and after school is completed I could join them."

"I would stick with my parents, no matter where they are."

---question no. 7

FEMALE

"I would not consider individual resettlement because my mother is seriously ill. I am the oldest of the children in the family, and my sisters are all very young."

"If my parents are sick I will not leave the camp, but if I am going on to higher learning I will go."

"I would remain in the center; why are they trying to part us with our parents? Haven't they done enough to us?"

"Because I am a little young to relocate by myself I can go only where it is close to camp."

"By no means would I remain in this dirty, dusty camp. I would prefer individual resettlement."

"Personal feelings are always being changed, and I don't think one can definitely say until one is ready to resettle."

"I do not intend to relocate with my parents. I expect to leave them here, and I expect to go out to work alone."

"I would consider individual resettlement, and work so that I would be making an income for the family."

"No, I do not feel that I would get along without the advice and sympathy of my parents in time of dire need. Why wouldn't my parents be able to relocate with me? I would like to know that first."

"If my parents would allow it I would like to resettle by myself; otherwise I shall remain in the center."

"I would leave to go outside for Civil Service employment, although it will be impossible for my parents to relocate, as they are quite aged."

"No, I do not believe I would stay provided that my parents were able to take care of themselves. If I were to resettle and my parents were unable to go with me, I would go with sister. If we remain in the center we will be wasting the skills or abilities we may possess."

"No, I believe I would go for individual resettlement provided the parents are receiving adequate attention. The longer you are in contact with camp life without the feeling of normal living you will more than likely deteriorate both educationally and socially."

"If my parents were unable to relocate with me I would resettle individually near the center in case of emergency. At any rate I plan to resettle ~~in~~ eventually."

---question no. 7

FEMALE

"Yes, it would be better if I could go first and find a suitable community, and to be able to send for my folks."

"If my parents cannot resettle with us I think that I may lose confidence in the United States---I lost a little of it already on account of the evacuation."

"In time of war I believe that families should remain together unless education or army is involved. But for the better of our future, I would say that if you can separate yourself from the family and make your future, it would be better for yourself and your future."

"It will give moral support for both parties if I could resettle with my parents."

"Breaking up of a family is worse than continuing a normal living outside all by myself."

"If you could stay with a trustworthy Caucasian friend it would be good to resettle individually."

"My theory is that the family unit should remain together. Together we stand, divided we fall." However, if and when individual resettlement becomes necessary, I would be willing to go provided I have someone trustworthy to accompany me."

"I will not leave my family under any circumstances for they will worry about me and I will worry about them, too."

"Remain with parents, because I'm the only girl and mother and I am the only ones left here in camp."

"I would go out to college the first chance I get to get away from this unearthly feeling of being ruled over by some 'ungraspable' --something very hard to explain."

QUESTION NO. 7 "If your parents were unable to relocate with you in the forthcoming process of relocation, would you consider individual resettlement? Would you remain in the center under such circumstances?"

MALE

"I am not the sort of a person who would leave his parents; I would rather be with my parents?"

"I may; it depends upon my parents. If they think I should stay in camp until they, too, can get out, I would stay. If not, I may go out."

"Since in relocation one's parents must have a home and a secure job, but I would resettle by myself in any case."

"I guess I will consider individual resettlement, however, I will do my best to live with my parents or near them."

"I plan to relocate regardless of whether my parents can or not accompany me. I believe I will be of the most help to my parents if I relocate in either case."

"My parents will go to the family internment camp, and I will go to college."

"No, I would remain in the center until a plan can be accomplished which would be suitable for both parent and me."

"My parents have already relocated, and upon graduation I will join them."

"No, because it is my duty to watch over my parents and stay near them."

"I would consider individual resettlement only if my parents would be able to follow me later on."

"I would try to place my parents at the place where they would be happiest (even in camp is O.K.). I would go out to make money for the post-war period."

"Yes, if my family was well taken care of and do not need my assistance. Then when I am permanently relocated, I would call for them."

"Yes, my parents might object, but we shall see. I could always scout for a favorable community."

"When and if I go out, I am doing so with the hope that my parents, brothers, and sister shall follow and resettle in the same community."

"I would consider individual relocation, since my parents can remain here until further arrangements can be made."

---question no. 7

MALE

"All depends after the war how the status of Japanese-Americans is in America, and the outcome of this war."

"In the case of our family, individual resettlement would be feasible."

"I am considering individual resettlement because my family expects to stay in camp until the end of this war."

"With hopes that my parent is in ~~the~~ a healthy condition, I hope to resettle first and call for my parent at a favorable opportunity."

"I would only go out by myself if I am only going out to work; otherwise if I am to resettle for good, I would remain in the center if they cannot go with me."

"Individual resettlement would be better than none at all. If I am well-established in some community first, and then if I should bring my parents in, the feeling would not be as bad toward them. If, however, we come rushing in after the war is over there might be some hostile feeling toward us."

"Since my brother is already outside of camp, I could resettle individually."

"It will depend upon the reason why my parents will not be able to relocate with me."

"Yes, I would; I would definitely not remain in this center."

"Yes, I will relocate if my going will not handicap my parents in any way."

"Yes, since it is the desire of my parents that I do not indefinitely stay in camp."

"I feel that staying in camp will not be of help to either of us--my father and I. If my father were unable to relocate, it probably mean until the war, when it would be extremely hard to find a home or a job."

"Remain in this center and degenerate into a state of mental and physical stagnation? Not on your life."

"No, what is the use of going out and trying to make a living if your parents are treated as enemies behind barbed wire fences?"

"The WRA and the gov't seems to think our parents are dumb. We came walking into barbed wires encampments without complaint. They took away most of my parents' property. The gov't will have to help out financially/ if they expect us to relocate."

-----question no. 7

MALE

"Yes, I would because it is for your own good."

"Yes, but if my parents are unable to resettle later I will come back."

QUESTION NO. 8 "Do you believe that your opportunities in the post-war period will be greater or considerably less than in the pre-war period?"

FEMALE

MALE

9	-----	GREATER	-----	11
63	-----	LESS	-----	48
9	-----	CONDITIONAL	-----	11
1	-----	SAME AS PRE- WAR TIMES	-----	1
2	-----	VARIES FROM SECTION TO SECTION	-----	2
12	-----	UNCERTAIN	-----	24

96 total

80 total

QUESTION NO. 8

FEMALE

"Do you believe that your opportunities in the post-war period will be greater or considerably less than in the pre-war period?"

"Less because the nation is going through a lot. But after a period of time, yes, it will be greater."

"Opportunity in post-war America will be considerably less to my way of thinking. What with thousands of soldiers, defense plant workers, & refugees having to be resettled and to be set to work, opportunities for us nisei will be limited."

"Less for us because being a minority it would be hard to obtain jobs because there will be thousands of unemployed Caucasians. Soldiers back from war, defense workers all finished with their jobs and refugees will all be looking for jobs. In a mist of people like this, the average Japanese would have a hard time finding worthwhile jobs."

"Less--as many soldiers will be given preference and there will be many embittered people who have lost sons ~~and~~ in the war and therefore resentment will prevail."

"Less for we won't have half the chance as the Caucasians. There will be racial discrimination after the war, worse than it is now."

"If we were going into the field of agriculture I believe our opportunities will be a little greater in the post-war period than in the pre-war period."

"Less, however, if we can prove ourselves qualified and of good character some opportunities may be open."

"Less because there will be intensive prejudice and discrimination. On top of this we'll have to face the period of depression. It will be especially hard for those who lost quite a bit of money because of the evacuation."

"All Americans will have less opportunities and I think with the sentiment of the Americans as it is now toward the Japanese we will have less opportunities than the other Americans."

"Opportunities will be greater because by then the Japanese will be relocated to various communities where they believe the opportunities would be great."

"My opportunities would be greater in the post-war period because nurses will be in great need."

"Less because of discrimination; as long as there is that feeling we will never have good opportunities."

"Greater because the Japanese-American combat team has been formed. This has shown the niseis' patriotism to the public."

---question no. 8

FEMALE

"Less because no matter if this country should win or lose we may no t be treated the same way as before the war."

"Considerably less because of the pressure used against the people of Japan, the hatred goes back against the American citizens of Japanese ancestry. It's so great now that the American people can't even trust us anymore."

"Much less--first of all, hatred will run high among the Caucasians towards us, especially if one in their family has been killed."

"In comparing our opportunities with other races, I feel that the whites will still have greater and supreme opportunities first. Our opportunities will be considerably more than the negroes after the war. The same prejudices will prevail after the war as before the war. Our opportunities will also depend on the outcome of the war."

"Less because the people will sort of blame us for the suffering they had, during the wartime and also blame us for the family loss."

"Less since we will have to start from the bottom again. I believe we will have to go through what our first generation parents went through."

"Less, our parents have lost practically all their possessions, and they will have to start everything all over again. Will the nisei be able to get jobs? I think not. With the great unemployment problem coming up in the post-war period, Caucasians will get their chances first."

"It will depend largely upon the reactions of the American public. I only hope that the American public will wake up to the true facts and not listen to the political propaganda."

"Less, the years which our parents have strived to achieve our places in American society have been broken by the evacuation. There will be much competition in the post-war period to establish oneself into society again and most certainly a community will not welcome with open arms 110,000 evacuees when they are trying to re-adjust their own civilian lives."

"My opportunities will be as many as I make for myself. Discrimination must be faced."

"Less, soldiers will be back from the battlefronts and so will the women nurses."

"Less, we will all have to start from scratch for we haven't anything with us."

----question no. 8

FEMALE

"Less, the Japanese will get what is left over."

"My opportunities will be greater, I think, because I have come to learn more while in the center. Going to work after school and really training in the business field which otherwise I wouldn't have done."

"Less, because the cost of living will be higher and since living in camp we do not get any income, and I guess sooner or later we'll all face more prejudice than ever."

"I think we ourselves have to make or break our future. I feel that I will have just as much opportunity as any other American if I go out now and show what I can do. Everyone is good for something and I feel I can find out what that something is and use it to help all Americans as well as America."

"Less, prejudice will be against the Japanese all over the country."

"It may be less or more opportunities depending on the area we pick. Wherever they accept us. I believe we'll have fair chances. Where they refuse us our chances will be less naturally; just as it stands we are more in the less opportunity stage."

"Greater in the post-war period because there will be more jobs opened."

"Less because the war is with the Japanese, so more likely the employees or the employers will not be friendly with Japanese-Americans."

"I believe my opportunities will be greater in a city or small town where not many Japanese are settled."

"If I go into the medical field I think there will be greater opportunities in the post-war reconstruction period."

"Less, soldiers and war workers will return to the civilian work; what is left for us will be nothing."

"Less, discrimination against even the nisei will never be erased from the public's mind; how can we say that the opportunities will be greater?"

"Less since the American people believe every little item that is published or heard. I don't see how a Japanese could get any place after this war, especially if America loses this war. I may sound pessimistic toward my future, but a nisei has to look on both sides. And I say that my chances in the post-war period are good as a negroes ---and that chance isn't much!"

---question no. 8

FEMALE

"Less because there will always be some with a grudge against us. I think that we will be treated the way the negroes have been treated."

"Less, and as DeWitt quoted: 'Once a Jap always a Jap.' Peoples' influence is very great."

"Less because we will be faced with people's ignorance and prejudice against the race, although we are Americans. Many of the American people do not know us as Americans, but believe what propaganda they hear and see. We have to fight propanganda and win the people's confidence."

QUESTION NO. 8

MALE

"Do you believe that your opportunity in the post-war period will be greater or considerably less than in the post-war period? Elaborate. (in America)

"It all depends on the attitude of the people outside to the inside. Even though there is much prejudice, I think there is more opportunities for one in America than in any other place. When I say 'America' I mean the continent as a whole, not the U.S. alone."

"I think there will be more opportunities in the post-war period. Post-war reconstruction will demand many college graduates, and while many of these jobs will not be in the U.S., they will be under American auspices."

"Greater--if we all work hard enough for those opportunities. There is much prejudice for the Japanese-Americans. If it keeps on, our opportunities will be less, but if we work hard enough by going into defense plants, army, and mingle with the Caucasians our opportunities will be favorable."

"It will be harder to get our jobs in the post-war period because of the bitter feelings toward the Japanese."

"For some time after the war members of the armed forces of our country will also try to find the same opportunities that we will be looking for. Chances are that they will get the call rather than us. Chances will be less, but not considerably less."

"Less because: lack of training, prejudice, returning soldiers, financial status, and the lack of business."

"It// will be hard, for most of us will be starting from the beginning."

"Greater, because the medical field already is impaired by doctors enlisting into the armed services. The civilian needs of medical care are not being taken care of. The outcome of the war, however, will have a great deal to do with our future."

"Greater because all the Americans are beginning to know us more."

"This depends entirely upon what conditions this world and the U.S is in after this war is over. I firmly believe my chances of forging ahead will be greater in the coming post-war period."

"It would depend somewhat on location--probably less discrimination in the east. I believe we would have about the same or greater opportunity if we go to a community where they do not know Japanese or where there are not too many Japanese. The outcome of the war will, to some extent, determine our position."

"It will depend upon the conduct of those persons who are now relocating and the manner in which the public accepts the activities of the combat team and the Hawaiian battalion at Camp Shelby."

-----question no. 8

MALE

"No matter what occurs there will be bitterness toward us because they will always say that we are Japs, and as such we caused the loss of their sons."

"I realize that times will become harder, but with a greater space in which to search, the opportunities should have increased for the nisei."

"I believe that it will be considerably less. What with all the soldiers returning and defense plants slowing down our chances will be less unless we go into the field of agriculture or into some post-war program which the U.S. might set up."

"Greater in certain sections; less in others."

"Less because the soldiers will be coming back and the depression will follow."

"I think the opportunities would be about the same in the post-war period as in the pre-war period."

"Less because the Caucasians in our home town will never accept us as they did before the war."

"Less because of the coming depression; I am planning to prepare myself for that period through education."

"Less, yet I'd like to try it in this country because I speak little Japanese, and my feeling and attitude are American."

"Considerably less--as DeWitt said, Once a Jap, always a Jap."

"Less; there will be an excess of labor after the war. With all the prejudice we cannot expect to get permanent jobs until the soldiers and factory workers have found jobs. The only thing left for us is to have our own farms etc. and not depend on jobs in factories or offices."

"To the American public the slant of our eyes has more significance than the slant of our hearts. Our highest ideals will not feed us. We cannot forget the returning soldiers either. But, I suppose, we can get along in the domestics."

"I think that everybody's opportunities will be much greater after the war because post-war reconstruction will draft everybody to the once more peaceful America."

"Definitely my opportunities in the post-war period will be greater by the mere fact that we have proved our loyalty to this country and the fact that we have shown our American ways of doing things will indeed lessen the prejudice. The fact that some nisei volunteered and gave their lives is another factor which will demand respect of the part of other Americans."

---question no. 8

MALE

"It depends on how well the nisei sell themselves to the American public."

"The war propaganda and the feeling of hatred for our race will make it quite hard for us to get back into society. The loss of loved ones will also cause a great dislike for us which we must overcome in order to mingle freely in society."

"It depends on the place and the type of job we enter."

"The opportunity will be greater if we relocate before the end of the war. We will be established in business, and it will not be as hard to do as during the post-war period."

"I believe my opportunities will be greater, since we are re-locating into various new communities in the U.S."

"Uncertain, but post-war conditions cannot be any worse than the pre-war opportunities. I think that the WRA is doing much to make post-war conditions favorable for us."

"Less because racial discrimination will not cease as long as human beings live on earth."

"It will depend upon many things; if the bad feeling toward Japanese in America does not ~~mount~~ mount too high during the war, and if it does not stay that way after the war the chances may be good. The feeling on the Pacific Coast will be bad for a long time."

"Opportunities will be a little harder, though I think that if one tries hard enough one can get anywhere. NO?"

"The depression that's to follow after this war will bring hardship toward all Americans."

"Less because they do not follow the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. The Constitution says that all people are created equal. Why shouldn't we have the same rights as the other people in America?"

"Less because we will not feel free due to the discrimination."

"I believe that my opportunities in the post-war period will be greater if all the nisei cooperate to be friendly with the white Americans."

QUESTION NO. 9 -- "If there are any further comments on this subject please write in the space provided below. You may have some "gripes" or some favorable statements to relate."

FEMALE

"I think that teachers should be more carefully selected. Especially Core 60."

"I think we should have better appointive teachers."

"All in all life hasn't been half as bad as I had expected. I'm thankful for being fed, housed, and clothed. However, I can say that our morale has been lowered. Still, I honestly believe that America will and always be forever my country and my home."

"Maybe evacuation was necessary, but I think that if we as a whole were asked to participate in the war effort, we would have worked hard to help our country. I guess we were the victims of war, and cannot be helped. But I think that this camp life is not good for anyone in here. Our moral attitude, because we are confined by a fence, is lowering. Other pastures look greener for us. The teachers, many of them, do not understand us, but I think that if they work with us, we might gradually be known to the American people as Americans."

"The Topaz High system here is very griping. There is too much favoritism among the teachers and students, and most of them do not know what they are teaching. If they are going to grade us like they did on 'report card day', we'd better not have any more report cards."

"Few of the Caucasians here in Topaz have shown themselves to being very superior to us. One occasion was the favoritism among students and their rapidly changing attitudes. Another is that one teacher made a 'slip' showing her ignorance and her 'back talk!'"

"The graduation class were told that they would truly graduate in the new school, but it doesn't seem that we will. What a disappointment!"

"Why do we have to pay for library books we don't even lose? Let's count on the depreciation of the book and not the original price."

"What I cannot understand is that first, the government put us in the assembly center then to relocation center and then chases us out again."

"The public thinks that we are prisoners. It should be made clear to them by articles in newspapers, magazines etc. that we are not."

"I really regret not graduating from my former high school and that I could of been in college now instead of Topaz."

QUESTION NO. 9
FEMALE

"I wish the WRA would not take so long in getting the leave clearance. I am sure that the face of the Japanese is not like what the majority of the people think it is."

"I think the appointive faculty staff should be more carefully selected. A teacher who had previous experience in grammar school should not be allowed to teach in high school because because he or she usually follows the same procedure as he does in grammar school in the method of teaching."

"Contrary to my wishes and hopes for the future my parents and the rest of the family have applied for repatriation. Consequently my plans seem to be practically worthless as repatriated persons are not permitted to leave the centers to attend colleges or universities."

"I believe that the high school is making a great mistake. Comparing a college with a high school is utterly absurd--this is not a college but an unorganized school system. Utah has ~~an~~ eyes on Topaz High--we must set a standard--rules already made cannot be changed. Well, all these things must be considered. I realize that, but what about considering our side of the questions. When school first began in Topaz I went to sign up as a Junior. They (the registrar) wouldn't let me sign up as a Junior -- no sir! They told me to come on the next day to sign up as a senior! There I was, perfectly willing to do my Junior year all over again. And they made me a senior. Ever since then I have worked along as a senior...studied and learned as all the seniors have, and all of a sudden -- no! You cannot graduate--no diploma; don't come to the graduation ceremonies, but you may go to the senior prom, senior sneak and dances if you wish. All these things were said to me just this last month. What could I do? Too late to go to night school. Too late to see about special lessons--anything to get just one more unit so I may get a diploma. Now isn't that absurd? I certainly think so. Sure I'm sore; who wouldn't be! Dr. Woolf has said once that no false diplomas will be issued under any circumstances. We (the students 'recommended' for graduation) are perfectly willing to go to summer school to make up our lacking units (one in my case) so why can't diplomas (blank, dummy, or substitutes) be issued? It's only once in a lifetime a person graduates from high school!!!!

"Being sent to relocation centers my future ambition has been torn apart. Not only the school work but ordinary living. I expected to graduate high school with science-math and language major. Now, I do not know for sure whether these have been achieved. Also the science course is nothing without laboratory experiments. Especially if you expect to go on into that field in college. The language taught here is repetition. As I graduate from here I look back to my plans to go to the University of California."

QUESTION NO. 9

MALE

"One of the gripes of the people in these camps are the resolutions introduced in the different state legislatures prohibiting Japanese aliens and citizens alike from owning property and having the right of citizenship. There are many groups in California which are trying to deport all persons of Japanese ancestry. All these factors are gradually breaking up the faith which the Japanese people in these camps have in America."

"People like DeWitt should be made to realize that we are only Japanese in color and ancestry but red-blooded Americans by heart."

"I suppose, we sometimes do injustice to the WRA, but this, I think, is a flagrant stupidity. If it is democracy that we are really trying to preserve, its foundation, of course, is education. An education free from the botched governmental bureaucracy and its ox-cart efficiency. Topaz needs more than education; it needs wisdom. Here is the anti-climax of Pearl Harbor."

"I think that the gov't made a great mistake in rounding up the Japanese into camps. The Japanese before were helping the war effort and with a little watching of the dangerous Japanese, they could have with a little watching of the dangerous Japanese, they could have been stopped. The U.S. gov't has wasted a lot of money building camps, for food, and pushing us into places where we cannot do much good. If we were dangerous what about the Germans and Italians?"

"Now that the potential dangerous enemy aliens and citizens are discovered by the registration, why can't we go to wherever we please? Why can't we go to any college we wish? Don't you think that it is better to let us go back to the place we want to go and start anew a business than to make us rot in camp? The gov't is spending more money on us than necessary. If we were allowed to go back to California and continue our business it would help out the war effort a great deal more."

"The government is spreading much propaganda about how bad the Japanese are, and the citizen (Japanese-Americans) are included with them."

QUESTION NO. 9 -- "If there any further comments on this subject, please write in the space provided below. You may have some 'gripes' or some favorable statements to relate. Feel free to express yourself without restraint."

MALE

"If one's brother is allowed to die for one's country, the family should be given the right to travel wherever he wants. All this anti-Japanese sentiment against the nisei cannot help us to relocate ourselves, and at the same time getting the approval of the white Americans."

"I hope that after the war the U. S. becomes not only America's America but the world's America."

"The evacuation was a griping thing. The evacuation also threw out all faith for democracy and what it stands for. Slowly as I am leaving high school, I have forgiven the gov't for their act; I have to start anew anyway."

"General DeWitt's statement was very unAmerican. He sure helps us to stay in camp. The American Legion in California talks like one of Hitler's henchmen."

"I would like to see as much articles in periodicals on the American aspects of the Japanese evacuation, explaining their position. Jealousy cannot be destroyed, but ignorance and discrimination can in this way. I greatly appreciate the help of the Student Relocation Council."

"Like a plant we were raised and are accustomed to one soil-- that of California. Because of the evacuation we were uprooted, and now, after hearing about the pretty favorable chances, we might have in this broad land of ours. I believe that a good conclusion would be to scatter us all over and for us to not even think of just California."

"I consider a citizen of the U.S. has every right after the war to return to California,--or any state he or she pleases."

"I am grateful to the church groups that are helping us out."

"DeWitt should keep his mouth shut. He's got no point in saying a Jap's a Jap."

"The gov't should stress that the nisei are Americans citizens, even though they don't look like it."

"I have hardly any gripes. True, we've been put in here by force, but now is our big chance to do something for our own good. I don't respect those with gripes because those are the persons who usually do nothing to correct those gripes or try to better themselves."

QUESTION NO. 9

MALE

"Why are we in camps like prisoners of war? Or are we prisoners of war? We have been taught the democratic way of life and now we see it entirely in a different way. We are seniors and we have spent most of our years with our Caucasian friends and have had our chances in society, but what is going to happen to these young Americans who are in camp and learning the democratic way of gov't? Is this environment going to help them become good Americans or are they going to see it in a different view?

Another thing that concerns us as seniors is the military service. We have been evacuated from our homes and businesses and we feel that injustice has been done to us, but we are still willing to fight for this country and have faith in it. There are still many hypocrites like General DeWitt and Senator Rankin who by their efforts influence the public mind. General DeWitt said the "Once a Jap, always a Jap", and Senator Rankin has said that the Hawaiian enlistees were potential fifth columnists and that they should serve in the labor battalion.

Now if we are drafted into the armed services with what conscience can we serve? When the general doesn't even trust you, how do you know that you aren't going to get shot from the back or the front? Furthermore, why should we fight just to stop another bullet if your general don't trust you?"

CONCLUSION

Apropos to the future status of these evacuee (students), a conclusive statement cannot be made in this report for these people, even with scruples, may take their places in normal communities.

A conclusion can be written to this phase of social and economic problems only after the advent of months--subsequent to the process of resettlement.