

H 3.23

REPORT ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY .

H 3.24

COMMUNITY WELFARE SECTION

March 26, 1943

YOUTH GUIDANCE DIVISION

This division is very happy to report that up to this time we have been extremely fortunate, for the Juvenile Delinquency rate in Topaz has been almost nil.

To date, we have had twelve cases in all; however, the actual cases dealing with delinquency numbers but six. The others are cases regarding the approval of work permits for various high school students desiring part time work in the center for practical experience purposes.

The actual delinquency cases on file are those dealing with Truancy and Public Disturbances.

The truancy cases are those involving high school students who use various alibis in order to leave school to seek employment outside of Topaz. We find this especially true among the machine shop major students. They claim that they are not interested in schools not having shop work, because that is the only course they'd like to study. Since Topaz High School lacks machine shops, these students seem to feel it a waste of time to continue there.

This division checks up on family and educational background of these students in order to determine whether they are eligible to leave high school in accordance to the Utah State Law which states that under the laws of the State of Utah, all persons under 18 years of age are required to be in school unless they have completed high school studies. The exceptions to this rule apply to those who can prove themselves to be the heads of their families or present necessary proofs of education equivalent to that of a standard high school graduate. All cases requiring proof of previous outside education are referred to Mr. Victor Goertzel, Director of Youth Counseling and Registrar of the Topaz High School.

We have two cases on Public Disturbances. These were reported to us by various adults who complained of late hour disturbances by young boys who stay up until all hours of the night playing cards. Those cases disappeared as the population increased, filling up the empty apartments where these games were being played.

We have a committee on prevention of delinquency which meets

- 2 -

once a week for the purpose of checking any possible outbreaks of delinquency. On this committee are representatives from the Education, Community Activities, and our Community Welfare Youth Guidance and Child Welfare Sections. From time to time, we have various guests representing the hospital, council, and various other organizations.

According to national statistics on crime, we have learned that crime increases during the summer months. We believe that this is very true in our city for during the winter months weather conditions definitely made outside night activity impossible.

With a possible increase in delinquency in the near future, the committee has been busy recommending various activities such as sport events, recreational games, crafts of all sorts, etc., to the Community Activities department.

For the purpose of handling more serious cases, the committee decided to form a Juvenile Board in Topaz.

A discussion on the various recommendations to be presented to the city council became necessary; and on March 17, 1943, Mr. Lorne Bell called a special meeting of the various divisional staff heads and members for this purpose.

The recommendations agreed upon during this meeting are as follows:

1. The Juvenile Board will handle all persons up to eighteen years of age who have been apprehended for a violation of a misdemeanor.
2. The misdemeanants over the eighteen year age level will be referred to the city judiciary committee; however, this committee may refer certain cases back to the Juvenile Board.
3. The Juvenile Board will decide which cases to have hearings on and which cases they will turn over to the executive secretary without a hearing.
4. All delinquent cases will be reported directly to the Juvenile Board.
5. The formal written complaints will be brought to the attention of the Board immediately. The other cases will be handled by the Community Welfare Section.

- 3 -

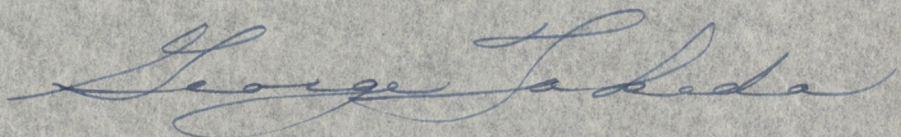
6. Show-cause letters may be sent to the parents of the juvenile delinquent by the Board. Failure of response by the parents constitutes a contempt of court.
7. The Board has the power to decide whether to act upon various complaints.
8. The Board must always act according to the various W.R.A. rulings.
9. The adults found guilty of promoting juvenile delinquency will be handled by the city judiciary committee.
10. The power of board personnel selection will be vested in the city council. They may select anyone at random from the Topaz residents.
11. Mr. Lorne Bell suggested that the name executive secretary be changed to that of secretary to the Juvenile Board which was unanimously approved. The duties of the secretary will be to keep data, figures of each case, present various findings, notify Board members, and act upon the direction of the Board.

The city council will select the secretary.

The question of jurisdiction between the state and federal powers concerning juvenile delinquents remains unknown.

The above recommendations acted upon by the following individuals:

Dr. Wehara--Hospital
Mr. Takeshi Yatabe--Council
Mr. Lorne Bell--Chief, Community Services
Mr. Henry Tani--Chairman, Youth Guidance Committee
Mr. Barnhart--Project Attorney
Mr. Nuttal--Education
Mr. James Lamb--Chief, Community Activities
Mr. George Lafabregue--Hd. Counselor, Community Welfare
Miss Eleanor Gerard--Education
Mr. Moto Tawa--Visitor
Mr. George Takeda--Community Welfare, Youth Guidance
Section



George Takeda, Supervisor
Youth Guidance Section

H3.24

WORK ANALYSIS

Community Welfare Section
March 30, 1943
Youth Guidance Division

The following is a copy from our office policy folder regarding the work procedures, duties, and policies of the Youth Guidance Division:

"Here the fullest interpretation possible of the Youth Division is implied. The problems of youth--education, future hopes, employment, relationship with the adult world--will be centered and coped with in this Division. The counseling of youth is naturally an extremely important one. We divide up the work thus:

I. Education

- A. Close relationship should be maintained with the Education Department and the Community Welfare Family Division in order to retain a constant contemporary picture of the general "climate" of youth activity and thinking.
 - 1. Referrals to Student Relocation Division whenever possible.
 - 2. Assistance in securing part-time work for students, if needed, by collaboration with Employment Division.
 - 3. Referrals to school counselors of particular students worker feels would benefit by their assistance.

II. Emotional, mental, physical welfare

- A. Through contacts with the Family Division and Education Department, assisting in balancing out good home background economically, socially, for circumventing, correcting of emotional instability.
- B. By encouraging development, extension of interests, skills, abilities, talents, of young people under their advise, Youth Counselors can help in boosting their confidence in themselves and thus prevent maladjustments.
 - 1. By reference to Youth's part and responsibilities in building up community, counselors can encourage and develop leadership.
 - 2. Attempt towards encouraging contact with "outside" world of young adults.

III. Youth Probation

- A. Misdemeanors committed by youth
 - 1. Through intelligent probing, serious consideration, analysis of cause, effects of each case.
 - 2. Probe best possible method for correction and prevention of occurrence through intensive case work.
 - a. Consultation with other appropriate departments within Division and other center departments."

(Mrs.) Betty Goodman
Youth Counselor

Benaroff Library

GT/st 3/30/43

H3.24

file

A RECOMMENDATION

To the Community Council, Topaz, Utah

From the Youth Guidance Committee
(of the Community Services Division)

Subject:

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A JUVENILE BOARD

FOREWORD:

To date, it has been the fortune of our community that no serious delinquency problem has been brought to our general attention. This, however, does not preclude the possibility that delinquency as such is under control, and will therefore relieve the community of any further thought and action on the matter.

On the contrary, it is our belief that constant and wise thinking on the subject is necessary to forestall any increase in delinquency. One of these is the necessity of establishing a "Juvenile Board" to have certain delegated powers to act when the occasion calls.

PURPOSES AND FUNCTIONS:

First: It is the firm belief of the committee that a juvenile who violates any established ordinance of the community should be dealt with in a way and in a procedure differing from that with which an adult is treated; that correction and prevention are the prime motives when juveniles are affected. It is thus that we recommend that the judicial commission, as established, will turn all cases affecting juveniles to the Juvenile Board for hearing and consideration.

Second: There are often juvenile cases that do not quite go to the point of violating an ordinance, yet serious enough to be a community problem beyond the scope of the work now being done by the Community Welfare Section. We recommend that all such cases be turned over to the Juvenile Board for consideration and disposition.

Third: Since it is to the general welfare of the community that delinquency be wisely averted, an important function of the Juvenile Board would be to promote such corrective and preventive measures as would be deemed essential and necessary.

MEMBERSHIP ON THE BOARD

The committee recommends that this Juvenile Board be represented by a member from each of the following sections: Community Activities Section, Community Welfare Section, Education, Hospital, Internal Security, and the Judicial Commission. In addition to this group, an executive secretary will be assigned on a pay basis to coordinate the work of the board.

Board members will be recommended from the head of their respective sections, and be approved by the Community Council. The membership should be not more than seven, nor less than five, individuals. The committee further recommends that membership should be constituted of half, or more than half, by residents.

The committee recognizes the fact that an executive secretary will be established for the Judicial Commission and the Board of Arbitration, and that such an individual could also be properly delegated to be responsible for the work of the Juvenile Board.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS:

For the present, we recommend that a juvenile be interpreted to be a male or female "under the age of 21" in accordance with the interpretation given in the state of Utah.

We recommend that this Juvenile Board meet at regular intervals, at least once a month, besides being subject to emergency calls by the executive secretary.

Cases may be referred by any individual or group in the community to the board. The executive secretary is charged with the responsibility of bringing all such cases to the attention of the Juvenile Board for proper action, even though such cases may have been disposed of through other channels.

The decision of the Juvenile Board may be appealed to the Judicial Commission, and thence again, if unsatisfactory, to the Project Director.

SUMMARY:

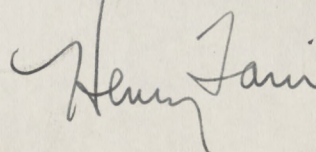
The Youth Guidance Committee earnestly appeal to the Community Council to take such appropriate actions to make the establishment of this Juvenile Board a real thing.

Acted upon at a meeting held on March 3, 1943 by the following individuals:

From Community Welfare:	George Taketa, Fumi Takamoto Junko Hedani, Mrs. Goodman, Kay Yamashita
Education:	Victor Goertzel, Drayton Nuttall, Henry Tani
Internal Security:	H. Kitagawa
City Commissioner:	Dr. Russell WeHara
Community Council:	T. Yatabe, James Nishimura
Community Activities:	Toshi Koba (absent)

DATE: March 8, 1943

Henry Tani, Chairman
Youth Guidance Committee



Mr. Tsune Baba

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

H 3.23

The meeting of the special committee was called to order by the executive secretary of the Juvenile Board, Ernest Takahashi, on April 7, 1943, at 11:30 a.m.

Members present were: Mr. Barnhart, Mr. Bell, Tsune Baba, Tak Yatabe, James Nishimura, Henry Tani, and George Takeda.

The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the City Ordinance establishing the Juvenile Board and to find out if this Ordinance met with WRA regulations.

The secretary of the Board outlined the proposed procedures that the Juvenile Board would follow if any case was referred to them and also explained the part of the Consultant Board in these procedures.

The Board stressed that it is their wish to spend most of their time in the prevention of delinquency and the success of the program could be measured by the least number of case reported to the Board.

An example was given by the Secretary concerning the petty thievery in the elementary school in which Mr. Nuttall tried to impress to the whole group that such a thing should not be done. In that way, the situation was handled so that the whole group was taught educationally and no child was singled out from the group and branded as a delinquent.

The members of the Committee approved the procedures introduced by the Secretary of the Board.

Mr. Barnhart stated that if any felony was committed, the Juvenile Board had no power to handle such case but the case would be turned over to the Internal Security and handled outside of the Project. Any misdemeanor referred to the Board must be handled by the Juvenile Board.

It was suggested by the group that since the Board had no jurisdiction over parents of a child, the Juvenile Board should, thereby, become a part of the Judicial Commission and therein be given power according to the WRA regulations establishing this Judicial Commission under the Council.

The Secretary of the Board requested that the Judicial Commission and the Juvenile Board collaborate on all matters pertaining to adults.

The Secretary of the Board also discussed the procedure now being followed by both the elementary school and the high school concerning the problem of truancy.

The group then studied the Ordinance at hand piece by piece and the following recommendations were made:

- (1) Suggestion -- use the word "regulations" rather than "ordinances."
- (2) Scratch out definitions. All definitions mentioned in the Ordinance as they were found unnecessary.
- (3) Be sure to include that the Juvenile Board be a part of the Judicial Commission and be given the same power as the Judicial Commission but pertaining to persons under 18 years of age.
- (4) Insofar as possible the word "delinquency" be left out and more suitably used word such as juvenile problems, offense, etc., be used.
- (5) In Section D-1-B giving the Council the right to dismiss members of the Board for committing misdemeanor. It was the suggestion of Mr. Barnhart to change as follows: The Council will have the right to dismiss any member of the Board at the pleasure of the Council.
- (6) Insert somewhere in the Ordinance, the right for the secretary of the Juvenile Board to become an ex-officio member of all organizations and committees interested in juvenile problems.

A discussion followed whether we could incorporate this city of Topaz under the Statutes of the State of Utah and thereby become a city with the same rights and privileges of any other city in the State. Both Mr. Bell and Mr. Barnhart commented that Topaz was peculiar in that it must also adhere to certain regulations set up by the United States Government which makes it impossible to act as any other city in the State.

A suggestion was made that Mr. Nishimura, Mr. Yatabe, and Mr. Takahashi revise the Ordinance and submit it for approval by the same group in the near future.

The meeting adjourned at 1 p.m.

BILL TO INTRODUCE ESTABLISHMENT
OF JUVENILE BOARD

H 3,23

A. Establishment of Juvenile Board

We hereby establish a Commission to be known as the Juvenile Board which shall be a part of the Judicial Commission.

B. Jurisdiction of Board.

- (1) The Board shall have original jurisdiction over all cases relating to offenses committed by children under 18 years of age, except in felony cases, also trial and care of such children.
- (2) The Board shall have jurisdiction over all cases in which there is not an actual violation of any established regulation by a juvenile, but where the action is serious enough to be a community problem beyond the scope of the work being done by the WRA agencies or any other organizations in the Community.

C. Board, Qualifications, Membership and term of Office

- (1) Board members. The Board shall consist of seven members appointed by the Community Council of Topaz.
 - (a) Qualifications of members. The members of the Juvenile Board shall be residents of Topaz who have reached the age of 21 years and be of good standing in the Community.
 - (b) Term of office. Members of the Board shall serve for six months.
 - (c) Compensation. The members of the Board shall serve on a basis of voluntary acceptance of such position and shall not receive any compensation or advancement of a pecuniary nature.
 - (d) Discharge. All members of the Board shall serve at the pleasure of the Community Council.
 - (e) Vacancy. In case of vacancy the Community Council shall reappoint members of the Board.
- (2) Secretary of the Board. There shall be a Secretary of the Board to be appointed by the Community Council.
 - (a) Qualifications for Secretary. The Secretary of the Board shall be a resident of Topaz who has reached the age of 21 years and be of good standing in the Community.
 - (b) Term of Office. The Secretary shall serve for one year.
 - (c) Compensation. Secretary of the Board shall be compensated by a pecuniary advancement from the WRA for an amount equal to that for similar type of work.
 - (d) Discharge. Secretary of the Board shall serve his term of office at the pleasure of the Community Council.

- (e) Vacancy. In case of vacancy, Community Council shall make reappointments.

D. Responsibility of the Board.

It shall be the responsibility of the Board to promote such corrective and preventive measures as are deemed necessary to keep Juvenile Delinquency at a minimum. *m. h. s.*

E. Duties of the Secretary of the Board.

- (1) It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Board to keep a record of the proceedings of the Board and perform all clerical work and discharge such duties as the Board may assign to him from time to time;
- (2) The secretary shall by the order of the Board issue all subpoenas and other notices; and receive and present petitions to the Board;
- (3) The secretary shall notify all Board members of meetings, both regular and special;
- (4) The secretary shall use all suitable methods to aid persons on probation and to bring about improvement in their conduct and condition, and shall perform such duties in connection with the care, custody and transportation of children as the Board may require.
- (5) The secretary at the request of the Board shall be responsible for periodic visits made to children during their term of probation and reports to Board shall be made in writing. *to Board*
- (6) Secretary shall be an ex-officio member of all organizations within the community which are concerned with juvenile problems.

F. Procedure

- (1) Petition. Any case of a juvenile offense may be referred by any individual or group of persons in the community to the Juvenile Board by means of a petition in writing to the Secretary of the Board.
- (2) Pleadings. The petition shall allege briefly and in a general way the facts which bring the child within the jurisdiction of the Board, stating the name, age and residence of the child; the names and residences of his parents;
 - (a) of his regular guardian, if there is one,
 - (b) of the person or persons having custody or control of the child, and
 - (c) of the nearest known relative, if no parents or guardian can be found.

If any of the facts herein required are not known by the petitioner, the petition shall so state. The proceeding shall be entitled: Community of Topaz in the interest of the child who has committed offense. *child who has committed offense*

- (3) Subpoenae. After a petition is filed and as such further investigations as the Board may direct, unless the parties herein after named shall voluntarily appear upon invitation, the Board shall issue a subpoena reciting briefly the substances of the petition, and requiring the person or persons who have the custody or control of the child to appear personally and bring the child before the Board at a time and place stated. If the person so subpoenaed are other than the parent or guardian of a child, then the ~~parent~~ or guardian or both shall also be notified of a pendency of the case and of the time and place appointed.
- (4) Rules of Practice and Procedure. The Board shall have power to formulate and enforce such rules and practices of procedure as may be best suited to carry out the provisions of this chapter with the approval of the Community Council.

G. Findings.

At the conclusion of any hearing, the Board may dismiss a case or render a finding that a juvenile has committed an offense within the provisions of this chapter. If a juvenile is found to have committed an offense, the Board shall enter in writing the facts constituting such offense

H. Penalty. At the conclusion of any hearing, the penalty prescribed by the Board upon any given case shall be limited by the powers granted to the Judicial Commission

I. Appeal. Appeal from any decree issued by the Board may be made to the Judicial Commission of the Community of Topaz.

H3.23

TO: Tsune Baba
FROM: Chairman of the Juvenile Board
SUBJECT: Proposed Working Plan of the Juvenile Board

After studying the ordinance which established the Juvenile Board and talking with several persons concerning about the youth problems, the Secretary of the Juvenile Board submits for your consideration an effective working plan for the Juvenile Board into allied committees interested in the solution of juvenile problems. These are merely recommendations and the secretary wishes criticisms in the following matters:

After brief study of those concerned with juvenile problems, it was found that there were eight organizations and committees interested in juvenile problems. They may be *classified* ~~classified~~ into two distinct groups. First, those interested in the enforcement of juvenile delinquency, *and* those interested in the prevention of juvenile delinquency. The Internal Security's office, the Juvenile Board consisting of the Advisory Board and *the board proper* ~~Law~~ board, the Student Affairs Committee in the high school and the Youth Guidance Section of the Community Welfare *are* ~~are~~ organizations and committees interested in the prevention of delinquency are as follows: The Youth Guidance Committee of the Community Services Division, the Inter Faith Council, the Community Activities and the newly organized Parent Teachers Association of Topaz. It is hoped *that* the Secretary of the board *can* coordinate all these organizations *and* committees into *an* effective unit for the common purpose of reducing juvenile delinquency to a minimum.

The Secretary of the Board wishes to use the following procedures in handling any juvenile delinquency problems that has been submitted to the Board: (1) Insofar as *possible* ~~possible~~ of the cases will be handled outside the court to prevent stigma of an enforcement body handling the problems concerned, it is a wish of the Board to prevent *as much as possible* ~~as possible~~ the staining of reputation of any child. (2) For this reason first offenders will be referred to Mr. George Takeda of the Youth Guidance Committee of the Community Welfare ~~and~~ with the aid of Mr. Kitagawa of the Internal Security, and the Secretary of the Board *will study* ~~will study~~ the problem on hand and try to solve the problem with *the* ~~the~~ assistance of any law enforcement agency. (3) If, however, the crime committed is of a nature that warrants the calling of the Juvenile Board to judge any action to be taken, the following procedure

The establishment of Traffic Commission. 101

We hereby establish within the Community of Topaz, a Traffic Commission to serve without compensation consisting of two members of the Council, Chief of the Internal Security

After studying the ordinance which established the governing body and taking into account the various provisions of the ordinance, the Council of the Community of Topaz has decided to establish a Traffic Commission to serve without compensation consisting of two members of the Council, Chief of the Internal Security and one member of the community.

The Traffic Commission shall be composed of two members of the Council, Chief of the Internal Security and one member of the community. The Commission shall have the honor and authority to investigate and report to the Council on all matters relating to traffic in the community. The Commission shall also have the honor and authority to recommend to the Council on all matters relating to traffic in the community. The Commission shall also have the honor and authority to recommend to the Council on all matters relating to traffic in the community.

The Council of the Community of Topaz has decided to establish a Traffic Commission to serve without compensation consisting of two members of the Council, Chief of the Internal Security and one member of the community. The Commission shall have the honor and authority to investigate and report to the Council on all matters relating to traffic in the community. The Commission shall also have the honor and authority to recommend to the Council on all matters relating to traffic in the community.

will be followed: First, the Secretary of the Board and Mr. Kitagawa of the Internal Security will gather together all facts concerning the nature of the misdemeanor, second, Mr. George Taneua will study the family condition through the files in the Family Welfare section and it is hoped that the files in the education department can be used to study the child and his environment. After all the facts have been gathered, the Secretary of the Board will call in a group of consultants who will act as a friend of the court and case analyze the problem on hand. For instance, if a child is of high school age, the Board will call in his Core teacher, Mr. Goertzel, Miss Girard, Henry Tani and possibly the minister of the child's family. This Advisory Board will meet prior to the hearing and submit recommendations to the Juvenile Board. The Juvenile Board will then have a complete ~~analysis~~ analysis of the facts on the case and may pass judgment accordingly. In this way, the ~~laden~~ ^{and} of the Juvenile Board will act as a go between between the community and the professional advice of the Advisory Board.

Under Section E, Duties and the Functions of the Board, the Secretary of the Board believes that the enforcement of juvenile delinquency should be kept separate ~~in a part~~ ^{and apart} from the prevention of juvenile delinquency because there are ^{already} four committees operating in city of Topaz for the prevention of delinquency. It is hoped that they would be the ^{initiators} of any programs concerning the prevention of delinquency. The Secretary of the Board wishes to become an ex-officio members of the above mentioned committee and keep on file all minutes and plans of those committees.

In this manner, he will have first hand data of all actions and considerations concerning juvenile problems and may act as a source of information to other committees as to what plans and actions are being taken by other organizations. It is hoped, however, that the Youth Guidance Committee of the Community Services Division act as a ^{planning} ~~organizing~~ committee to set the over-all plan on the prevention of juvenile delinquency and be given the power to see to it that these plans and programs are made effective. They should not only be a recommending committee but also a committee to aid any staff member or department in carrying through their proposed plan provided the section head of that department has approved of those plans.

This, briefly is the proposed plan for coordinating of groups interested in juvenile problems.

cc: Lorne Bee,
Geo Sakada,
Internal Security,
N. Harshi Kitagawa,
Mr. Victor Goertzel
New Trust Council
Mr Baornhart - Project attorney,
Mrs S B Mable - Ed Dept

The establishment of Traffic Commission.

We hereby establish within the Community of Topaz, a Traffic Commission to serve without compensation consisting of two members of the Council, Chief of the Internal Security

H3.23

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Central Utah Project
COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT

April 5, 1943

TO: Mr. Tsune Baba

FROM: Secretary of the Juvenile Board

SUBJECT: Concerning procedures to be followed on all Juvenile Problems referred to the Board.

Any case reported to the Juvenile Board will be handled by the following procedures:

1. The following records will be kept.

(a) Subject: Name, date, type of misdemeanor, names or organization or persons who referred the case.

(b) Inquiries: Inquiry and investigations to get all the available facts concerning the child will be as follows:

- (1) Mr. Kitagawa of Internal Security, will collect all facts pertaining to the case concerned as the type of misdemeanor, investigation, search, and careful watch of the suspected persons.
- (2) Mr. Takeda of the Community Welfare, will collect all personal, family, and environmental background data.
- (3) Mr. Takahashi secretary of the Juvenile Board, will collect all data concerning health, education, and attitudes of the suspected persons.

(c) Consultant Board to study this specific case.

After all the above mentioned data had been collected, the secretary of the Board will invite several persons of professional background in criminology and youth guidance, as well as persons who know the child in his immediate environment, to study the case from the following standpoints--who, what, where, when, how and why.

This study will be made with the attempt to re-establish the child into normal environment in as tolerant a manner as possible. This group will attempt to rehabilitate the child rather than enforce any drastic measure upon him and will attempt to solve the case with understanding and sympathy.

The permanent committee will consist of Mr. Takeda, Mr. Kitagawa, and Mr. Takahashi, with in addition from the members of the Educational Department. (Teacher and director of Youth Guidance), Church Affiliations, Child Guidance Director (Community Services and Community Welfare), and other persons who might know the child and its problem. After studying the facts of the case this group will submit in writing recommendations to the Juvenile Board.

- (d) The Juvenile Board will pass judgment accordingly.
(e) A record of the conclusions and results will also be kept, and any information which concerns probation and other follow up work will also be recorded.

This briefly will be the type of record and data to be kept on all cases reported to the Juvenile Board.

Most sincerely yours,

Ernest Takahashi
Executive Secretary
Juvenile Board

ET:e

cc Mr. Lorne W. Bell
Mr. Takeda (Community Welfare)
Mr. George Kitagawa (Internal Security)
Mr. Tats Nakamoto (Community Activities)
Inter-Faith Council

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

H-3.23
22

The meeting of the special committee was called to order by the executive secretary of the Juvenile Board, Ernest Takahashi, on April 7, 1943, at 11:30 a.m.

Members present were: Mr. Barnhart, Mr. Bell, Tsune Baba, Tat Yatabe, James Nishimura, Henry Tani, and George Takeda.

The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the City Ordinance establishing the Juvenile Board and to find out if this Ordinance met with WRA regulations.

The secretary of the Board outlined the proposed procedures that the Juvenile Board would follow if any case was referred to them and also explained the part of the Consultant Board in these procedures.

The Board stressed that it is their wish to spend most of their time in the prevention of delinquency and the success of the program could be measured by the least number of case reported to the Board.

An example was given by the Secretary concerning the petty theivery in the Elementary School in which Mr. Nuttall tried to impress to the whole group that such a thing should not be done. In that way, the situation was handled so that the whole group was taught educationally and no child was singled out from the group and branded as a delinquent.

The members of the Committee approved the procedures introduced by the Secretary of the Board.

Mr. Barnhart stated that if any felony was committed, the Juvenile Board had no power to handle such case but the case would be turned over to the Internal Security and handled outside of the Project. Any misdemeanor referred to the Board must be handled by the Juvenile Board.

It was suggested by the group that since the Board had no jurisdiction over parents of a child, the Juvenile Board should, thereby, become a part of the Judicial Commission and therein be given power according to the WRA regulations establishing this Judicial Commission under the Council.

The Secretary of the Board requested that the Judicial Commission and the Juvenile Board collaborate on all matters pertaining to adults.

The Secretary of the Board also discussed the procedure now being followed by both the elementary school and the high school concerning the problem of truancy.

The group then studied the ordinance at hand piece by piece and the following recommendations were made:

- (1) Suggestion-use the word "regulations" rather than "ordinances"
- (2) Scratch out definitions. All definitions mentioned in the ordinance as they were found unnecessary.
- (3) Be sure to include that the Juvenile Board be a part of the Judicial Commission and be given the same power as the Judicial Commission ~~by~~ pertaining to persons under 18 years of age.
- (4) Insofar as possible the word "delinquency" be left out and more suitable used word such as juvenile problems, offense, etc., be used.
- (5) In section D-1-B giving the Council the right to ~~dis~~^{the}miss members of the Board for committing misdemeanor. It was/sug-
gestion of Mr. Barnhart to ~~change~~ as follows: The Council will have the right to dismiss any member of the Board at the pleasure of the Council.
- (6) Insert somewhere in the ordinance, the right for the secretary of the Juvenile Board to become an ex-officio member of all organizations and committees interested in Juvenile problems.

A discussion followed whether we could incorporate this city of Topaz under the Statutes of the State of Utah and thereby become a city ~~and~~ ^{with the} same rights and privileges of any other city in the state.

..... Both Mr. Bell and Mr. Barnhart commented that Topaz was peculiar in that it must also adhere to certain regulation setup by the U. S. Government which ~~might~~ ^{is} make the members ~~for them~~ to act as any other city in the State.

A suggestion was made that Mr. Nishimura, Yatabe, and Takahshi revise the ordinance and submit it for approval by the same group in the near future.

The meeting adjourned at 1 pm.

H 3.23

Meeting of the Consultant Board was held on April 26, 1943, with the Secretary of the Juvenile Board, Ernest Takahashi, as chairman.

Those present were: Mr. Henry Tani, Miss Girard, Rev. Kawamorita, George Takeda and Mr. Kitagawa.

Case of Saburo Shimomura, age 15, 27-4-E

A. Complaint was filed by his father, Mr. T. Shimomura to the Community Welfare Department which in turn was referred to the Juvenile Board. He stated that he could no longer handle his son and wishes to take this opportunity to present to the Board concerning the recent action of his son.

B. The facts of case. A check of \$5.80 was cashed at the Community Enterprises. This check belonged to Mr. Roy Akiyoshi of Block 23 and endorsed by Saburo Shimomura. In consulting with Mr. Akiyoshi, it was found that this check was sent to him from a yarn company back East. He claims that the letter containing this check never reached his hand but was stolen, "rifled" and thrown away. A boy in the block returned the missing letter without the check. Mr. Shimomura upon hearing this paid Mr. Akiyoshi the amount of \$5.95 (paid his stamp asking for cancellation of check to yarn company). Saburo himself claims he found the check and did not steal it. There has also been several complaints in Block 27 in which Saburo resides that some boy knocking at the door during meal time and entering when the occupants were to be eating and stealing several articles from the homes. There is no proof, however, that Saburo was the person. Mr. Kitagawa of the Internal Security said that although he was carefully watched for several days, he could find no trace as to whether Saburo had gambled his money away or the friends with whom he had associated with were undesirable. Reports before this stated that Saburo had been associating with friends who were much older than himself and he could not get along with children of his own age. Mr. Shimomura also stated that this was not his first offense but that Saburo had been stealing family money from time to time.

C. Attached hereto are the following reports:

1. Topaz Education Department pertaining to his educational background.
2. Report from the Topaz Hospital (Dr. Goto examining physician giving his complete health record)
3. Copy of WRA 26 of both father and Saburo
4. Report from Miss Girard (case anylisi as well as recommendations)

D. Reports of interviews.

1. George Takeda, Community Welfare. Mr. Takeda contacted the father several times and he reports that the father

seems to be a person that is very diligent in his work and very exact and wishes his son to be likewise. He seem to show no love for Saburo and was willing to comply with the recommendations of the Juvenile Board.

2. Report of Rev. Kawamorita. Rev. Kawamorita was the family minister prior to evacuation. He claims that he feels personally responsible to the family because he baptized Saburo. Prior to evacuation, Saburo had been a regular member of his Sunday School and he would like to cooperate in every way to help the child. He confessed to Mrs. Kawamorita that he had bad associates and had not read the bible for a long time. Rev. Kawamorita also noticed that there has been deception in the family and the family calls Saburo as a black sheep of their family.
3. Report of Tad Fujita. The father, Mr. Shimomura, sent Saburo to consult with Mr. Fujita concerning the actions of his son. Saburo at that time seemed to be in a very repentent mood and cried throughout the interview. He admitted forging the check and also explained his views on the matter.
4. Report of Miss Girard. Forms attached.

E. Recommendations by the Consultant Board:

- (a) That the Juvenile Board conduct a hearing on this matter.
- (b) That Miss Girard and Henry Tani get Saburo a job afterschool in the high school office.
- (c) That Saburo be given a regular allowance but that he be asked to keep an accurate account of the money he spends. This was to be done through his book-keeping class in high school.
- (d) That Saburo be quietly but firmly told the seriousness of the offense and warned that if he did not comply to the recommendations of the Juvenile Board, the Board would find it necessary to have him tried outside the Project in Fillmore and probably sentenced to a state reformatory school for boys.
- (e) That Miss Girard to contact Saburo personally and find his reaction towards his parents.
- (f) That Saburo pay back the father the sum of \$5.95 out of his earnings from his job.
- (g) Miss Girard recommended that a possible recommendation would be to take Saburo from the home to live with some family at another block.

Prior to the hearing of the Juvenile Board, the secretary of the Board met with Mr. Ernst, Mr. Lafabreque and Mr. Barnhart concerning the procedures of the Juvenile Board. At that time, Saburo's case was brought to their attention. There were several recommendations submitted by this group.

- (1) That the Juvenile Board do not conduct a hearing. Since all the recommendations were being made effective that the Board meet privately without asking either the parents or the offender to appear before the court.
- (2) Mr. Ernst believed that the case was serious enough to be tried outside of Topas and he recommended that Mr. Shimomura would withdraw his complaint towards his son and the case be followed up exclusively from the Welfare Department. He believes that if there was a hearing held, it would do no good and the stigma of the Juvenile Board hearing would hurt the child more than to do him any good.
- (3) Mr. Ernst was afraid that since there were no WRA regulation governing the Juvenile Board that if such a case was brought before an official hearing, he would be forced to turn it over to the state authorities for hearing. He believes a corrective measure should be taken before he took such a step.

For this reason, a special meeting was called by Mr. Lafabreque at which time it was decided that any case to be handled will be by his Department.

Those attending the meeting were Mr. Lafabreque, George Takeda, Mrs. Watson, Youth Guidance Director, Secretary of the Board, and Mr. Shimomura.

At that time, it was decided that there would be no official hearing on the case. However, that recommendation submitted by the Consultant Board and the Juvenile Board would be closely followed.

Board

Juvenile Meeting concerning Shimomura case was called to order by Ernest Takahashi, on April 30, 1943.

Without the parents or the offender appearing at the Juvenile Board, the case was discussed by the members of the Board. At that time, the following recommendations were submitted:

- (1) That the case be turned over to Community Welfare with the following recommendations;
 - (a) That Saburo appear regularly each week to the Youth Guidance director for a personal interview.
 - (b) That he be given a special job in the high school preferably under the guidance of Mr. H. Tani
 - (c) that a weekly allowance be given to Saburo but a careful account of its use be kept by the boy himself.
 - (d) That Saburo be informed as to the seriousness of the case and quietly inform him that if he does not adhere to the recommendations of the Juvenile Board that his case would be turned over to Mr. Ernst who would call in the state authorities.
 - (e) That Rev. Kawamorita would visit the family weekly at this time it was recommended that the Rev. inform the father to be more tolerant and the mother to be more strict. Also, that the older brother, Ken, would try to treat him as a younger brother and not look down upon him as a black sheep of the family.
 - (f) That the parents suggest to Saburo that he return to Sunday School.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Central Utah Project

TOPAZ
H 3.23
April 26, 1943

TO: Mr. Tsune Baba,
Chairman of the Council

FROM: Executive Secretary

SUBJECT: Progress Report of the Juvenile Board

I. History

Early in October 1943 at the Community staff meeting Mr. Lorne Bell suggested that a committee functioning under the name of the Committee on Delinquency, study the problems pertaining to Juvenile offenses throughout the center. The Chairman of the Committee was Mr. Henry Tani, and the members of the committee were composed of both staff and residential personnel from the Education, Community Welfare and Community Activities Section. Later in December members from the hospital and the Internal Security were added to the committee. This committee changed its name to a more positive one and called themselves the Youth Guidance Committee. As time went on, it became apparent that some sort of law enforcement agency for juveniles should be established under the Community Council. For this reason a special meeting was called by Mr. Lorne W. Bell which recommended to the Council an organization of a Juvenile Board. The committee composed of Mr. James Nishimura, Legal Advisor, Mr. Takeshi Yatabe, Legal Committee member, was chosen to draw up the initial ordinance for the establishment of a Juvenile Board under the Council. On April 2, 1943, this bill was introduced at a regular council meeting and was passed unanimously. At that time Mr. Ernest Takahashi was chosen as the Executive Secretary of the Juvenile Board, and seven members were chosen to act voluntarily as members of the newly organized board.

II. Reorganizing of a Juvenile Board by the Executive Secretary.

After careful study of the new bill establishing the Juvenile Board, the secretary of the Board noticed that there must be several revisions made before the Board could become effective in the enforcement of the juvenile delinquency—and at the same time collaborate with various organizations already existing in the center which were interested in Juvenile problems. The secretary of the Board made personal interviews to various staff members in the Community Services Division (Education, Internal Security, Medical Social Welfare, Community Welfare, Community Activities) and also, other organizations in the community interested in Juvenile problems. They are as follows: Inter-Faith Council composed of members of the various faiths throughout the center in Topaz, Topaz P.T.A., Youth Guidance and Family Life committees of the Community Services Division, The Advisory Board to the Community Council, The Student Affairs Committee at Topaz High School. The secretary of the Board also made personal visit to Judge Rulen W. Clark, Juvenile Judge of Salt Lake City, and consulted with him for several hours on this problems. Judge Clarke suggested some type of coordinating Council be established to aid in the prevention of delinquency and at the same time gave the secretary all the forms and procedures that Salt Lake City was using in

their Juvenile Court.

On April 7, 1943, special committee meeting was called to introduce the establishment of the Juvenile Board and to find out if this new ordinance met with WRA regulation. At that time Mr. Lorne W. Bell, Chief of the Community Services Division, Mr. Barnhart, Project Attorney, Mr. Baba, Chairman of the Community Council, Mr. Tak Yatabe and Mr. Nishimura writers of the ordinance, Mr. Henry Tani, Chairman of the Youth Guidance committee of the Community Services Division, Mr. George Takeda, Community Welfare, and the new Secretary of the Juvenile Board met to study piece by piece the old ordinance. At the time the following recommendations were made:

1. This ordinance made it look as if any child appearing before the Board was delinquent. The group thought in so far as possible the Juvenile Board should act as a group to guide and redirect any child who had tendency of becoming a delinquent. A case study method of procedure was recommended.
2. The Juvenile Board should become a part of the Judicial Commission and thereby giving the powers granted to the Judicial Commission by WRA Instruction #34 & #85.
3. Somewhere in the ordinance a secretary of the Board should be given the right to become an ex-officio member of all organization in committee interested in Juvenile Problems.
4. The word delinquent be left out of these rules and regulations and the word juvenile offense be used instead.
5. The committee of Mr. Tak Yatabe and Mr. James Nishimura, was advised to rewrite the original ordinance and resubmit it for consideration to the Community Council.

On April 22, 1943, this newly revised rules and regulations was approved by the Community Council.

III. A. Establishment of Juvenile Board

We hereby establish a Commission to be known as the Juvenile Board which shall be a part of the Judicial Commission.

B. Jurisdiction of Board

- (1) The Board shall have original jurisdiction over all cases relating to offenses committed by children under 18 years of age, except in felony cases, also hearing and care of such children.
- (2) The Board shall have jurisdiction over all cases in which there is not an actual violation of any established regulation by a juvenile, but where the action is serious enough to be a community problem beyond the scope of the work being done by the WRA agencies or any other organizations in the community.

C. Board, Membership, Qualifications and Term of Office

- (1) Board members. The Board shall consist of seven members appointed by the Community Council of Topaz.
 - (a) Qualifications of members. The members of the Juvenile Board shall be residents of Topaz who have reached the age of 21 years and be of good standing in the Community.
 - (b) Term of Office. The term of office of members of the Board shall be for six months.
 - (c) Compensation. The members of the Board shall serve on a basis of voluntary acceptance of such position and shall not receive any compensation or advancement of a pecuniary nature.
 - (d) Discharge. All members of the Board shall serve at the pleasure of the Community Council.
 - (e) Vacancy. In case of vacancy, the Community Council shall reappoint member to Board.

- (2) Secretary of the Board. There shall be an executive secretary of the Board to be appointed by the Community Council.
 - (a) Qualifications for Secretary. The Secretary of the Board shall be a resident of Topaz who has reached the age of 21 years and be of good standing in the Community.
 - (b) Term of Office. The term of office of Secretary shall be for one year.
 - (c) Compensation. Secretary of the Board shall be compensated by a pecuniary advancement from the WRA for an amount equal to that for similar type of work.
 - (d) Discharges. Secretary of the Board shall serve his term of office at the pleasure of the Community Council.
 - (e) Vacancy. In case of vacancy, Community Council shall reappoint the Secretary of Board.

D. Responsibility of the Board.

It shall be the responsibility of the Board to promote such corrective and preventive measures within its power as are deemed necessary to keep Juvenile Delinquency at a minimum in the Community.

E. Duties of the Secretary of the Board.

- (1) It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Board to keep record of the proceeding of the Board and perform all clerical work and discharge such duties as the Board may assign to him from time to time;
- (2) The secretary shall by the order of the Board issue all subpoenas and other notices; and receive and present petitions to the Board.

- (3) The secretary shall notify all Board members of meetings, both regular and special;
- (4) The secretary shall use all suitable methods to aid persons on probation and to bring about improvement in their conduct and condition, and shall perform such duties in connection with the care, custody and transportation of children as the Board may require;
- (5) The secretary at the request of the Board shall be responsible for periodic visits made to children during their term of probation and reports to Board shall be made in writing.
- (6) Secretary shall be an ex-officio member of all organizations within the community which are concerned with juvenile problems.

F. Procedure

- (1) Petition. Any case of a juvenile offense may be referred by any individual or group of persons in the Community to the Juvenile Board by means of a statement in writing to the Secretary of the Board.
- (2) Pleadings. The petition shall allege briefly and in a general way the facts which bring the child within the jurisdiction of the Board, stating the name, age and residence of the child; the names and residence of his parents or other persons having custody of the child.
- (3) The presiding officer of the Juvenile Board may issue subpoenas over his own signature to subpoena witnesses needed at a hearing before the Juvenile Board. He may punish for contempt witnesses who refuse to appear or to testify. The maximum punishment shall not exceed that stated in section II, paragraph C, of this Administrative Instruction No. 85.
- (4) Rules of Practice and Procedures. The Board shall have power to formulate and enforce such rules and practices of procedure as may be best suited to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

G. Findings.

At the conclusion of any hearing, the Board may dismiss a case or render a finding that a juvenile has committed an offense within the provisions of this chapter. If a juvenile is found to have committed an offense, the Board shall enter in writing the facts constituting such offense.

H. Penalty.

At the conclusion of any hearing, the penalty prescribed by the Board upon any given case shall be limited by the powers granted to the Judicial Commission.

I. Appeal.

Appeal from any decree issued by the Board may be made to the Judicial Commission of the Community of Topaz.

IV. Procedure to be Followed in the Enforcement of Juvenile Offenses.

At the initial meeting on April 6, 1943, the Juvenile Board the procedures to be followed in the enforcement of the juvenile offense was approved by the members of the Board. The Board is composed of the following persons: Reverend Tanaka, President of the P.T.A., Rev. Kumata, Buddhist minister, Dr. Kusayanagi, M.D., Miss Hayakawa, Community Welfare, Mr. Ted Fujita, and Paul Ida.

This briefly is the procedures to be followed:

1. Any organization or persons may submit in writing any case which they deem is necessary that the Juvenile Board investigate. This does not necessarily mean that an actual offense has to be committed. If these persons believe the corrective means should be taken before an actual crime is committed they may state so at this time.
2. A committee of three investigators would compile all facts and datas concerning the child that has been reported.
 - a. A member of the Internal Security would gather all data concerning the facts of the case as to who, what, when, where, why and how.
 - b. Secretary of the Board would find all facts from the Education Department, the Health Department and WRA Instruction #26.
 - c. A member of the Community Welfare Department would gather all available data concerning the family and personal background.
3. A special consultant Board would then be called to case analyze the child. At that time various staff members in the center who have dealt with and are authorities in juvenile problems would be called in to help in the analyses. All persons called in would act as friends of the court and their purpose would be to help the child; not reprimand him. We have in this center experts in the field of criminology, medical social welfare, youth guidance and group work among youth in tenement district throughout America. Teachers as well as employers, ministers and personal friends would be called in at this meeting. This group of experts after careful analysis of the problems would submit certain recommendation to the Board. This group may also recommend that this case should not appear at a regular Board hearing.
4. If however this case warrants a hearing, the Juvenile Board will meet at the time those concerned in the case as well as, the parents of the child and the would appear in court. The Juvenile Board will act as a "go between" between the consultants Board and the people. This is the "Japanese" way of handling ticklish situations. Certain enforcement measures would then be handed done by the Board.
5. In case of follow-up work in a probationary period was needed either citizens of the center, or the Community Welfare Section will handle the case from and hereon. The fact however would be kept in writing by the Board.

*How about
analyzing the
center?*

V. The Problems of Prevention of Delinquent.

The Board members feels that the success of their organization can be directly measured by the number of cases that they can prevent from appearing at their Board hearings. For this reason a rather extensive program for the prevention of delinquency has been planned by the committee. They are as follows:

1. The Secretary of the Board being an ex-officio member of all committee relating to Juvenile problem will attempt to coordinate these organizations into an effective working units so that there will not be too much duplicate ~~of~~ efforts in this field.
2. The Secretary of the Board will have on his hand all informations of the work of other committees so that any committee may be able to find information necessary on subjects pertaining to juvenile problems.
3. The other committees throughout the center will be used for publicity purposes and the Juvenile Board will remain in the background as far as publicity is concerned. They will try, however, to instigate as well as help promote any measure that they consider important for the prevention of delinquency.
4. The Juvenile Board will use as its mouthpiece several organization spotted in key positions throughout the center to reach all groups concerned. The Youth Guidance Committee of the Community Services Division, will be used to recommend any preventive measure to the staff members of the Community Services Division, as well as, the Administration. The Advisory Board of the Council will recommend to the Council as well as to the residents certain preventive measure that are necessary. The P.T.A. will inform the parents, and the Inter-Faith Council, will be used to contact the residents influenced by their group. Finally, since most of the member of the Board and chairman of the avrious committees are key members of the various divisions such as the Community Welfare Section, Internal Security, Community Activities, and Education Department, these persons will introduce in their staff meeting certain preventive measures that should be taken by their section.

Several preventive measures have already been considered. The secretary of the Board is collaborating with the organization under Mr. Nuttall, Principal of the Elementary School, in the formation of a summer program consisting of Interests groups, Out-door Play Activities, Camping, Work Camp, and Summer Out Door Programs. This is to keep every child busy during the eight weeks of summer vacation. The Education Department, the Community Activities, and Inter-Faith Council consents of this group and are working very hard to initiate a healthy summer program with in and out of the center.

Also a curfew for children during school days will be proposed by the PTA in form of a resolution, and the Project Director will receive several memorandums from organizations throughout the center recommending the children to stay within doors from 10:30 P.M. This will not be administrative enforcement but, "The will of the people", asking the Administration that such thing is necessary and vital for the health, education, and morale of their children.

Certain lectures and educational program for the correction of attitudes among younger children will be introduced. These will be in form of lectures, formal discussion group, and sex lecture from competent medical personnel.

All in all, we believe that this plan and organization will keep Juvenile delinquency at a minimum in the city of Topaz. This city has never been plagued with the problem of delinquency and this has been due to work of the above mentioned organizations in the past who have worked consistently with this problems and has used a tolerant and sympathetic attitude in an attempt to understand the children in this abnormal environment. It is our hope that the plan in the future will be as effective as the work in the past and that Topaz can boast of having one of the cleanest juvenile records of all relocation centers.

C.N.P.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
TOPAZ, UTAH

June 23, 1944

TOPAZ YOUTH CONFERENCE

M I N U T E S

Those present:

Mr. Sanford

Mr. Pratt

Mr. Kasius

Miss Sundwall

Mr. Hoshiga

Dr. Noble

Dr. Bane

Miss Stockbrand

Mr. Nuttall

Miss Gerard

The meeting was called to order at 3:15 P.M. in Mr. Sanford's office with Mr. Sanford presiding.

Mr. Noble read the minutes of the previous meeting and explained that this was the third meeting and that this group was brought together by Mr. Ernst prior to his leaving.

Mr. Sanford asked Mr. Hoshiga to preside, but Mr. Hoshiga declined.

Mr. Kasius asked how the School Program was progressing.

Dr. Noble explained that most of the school hours are in the morning with Teacher Training Program in the afternoons. The Summer School program is not compulsory but about ninety per cent of the Elementary and Junior High School students are attending Summer School.

Mr. Nuttall said that he can account for about ninety per cent of the Senior High School students because they went out on seasonal leave or have jobs on the project. He said he did not know what the other 75 students were doing in their spare time but he said that probably they are helping at home.

Mr. Nuttall pointed out that the evening program was the problem since most of the children are in schools in the mornings and the nights are so long they have to have something to do in the evenings.

Miss Gerard said that the playgrounds were picking up but there are only three directors left since the other three left on seasonal leave.

Miss Gerard announced that there was a teletype from Washington stating that each center was allowed three students to assist on the Summer Program on a paid civil service basis.

It was suggested that the Block Managers and the Council be asked to help recruit Playground Supervisors and if the persons recommended are working in some other section and it is thought that the Child Welfare of the center is more important that that person be asked to transfer and assist in solving this problem.

Miss Gerard said that there were only two picnic grounds and that was not enough to accomodate all of the blocks that want to go on a picnic.

Mr. Kasius reported on the trip that Mr. Roof and he took out to the farm to investigate the conditions at the irrigation ditch. There were quite a few boys out there and the number of them going out there will increase during the summer.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:30 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,
Shigeko Nogami, Secretary

✓

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
TOPAZ, UTAH

April 11, 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: ✓ Dr. LeGrande Noble
Rev. Shigeo Shimada
Mr. Toyohiko Sakurai
Mrs. Helen Dingley
Mr. Andrew Kasius
Dr. LaVerne Bane
Mr. Raymond P. Sanford
Mr. Shotaro Nakamura

FROM: Claud H. Pratt
Chairman

SUBJECT: Meeting of Youth Welfare Advisory Board

The next meeting of the Youth Welfare Advisory Board will be held April 12th in the office of Raymond P. Sanford, 4:00 PM.

I hope it will be convenient for everyone to attend this meeting.

Claud H. Pratt

Claud H. Pratt
Chairman
Youth Welfare Advisory Board

CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE MEETING

Mr. R. P. Sanford's Office
Monday, August 14, 1944
11:00 a.m.

MEMBERS: Mr. R. P. Sanford
Dr. L. G. Noble
Dr. L. C. Bane
Miss A. Sundwall
Mr. C. Pratt
Mr. C. Numajiri

Mr. A. W. Kasius
Mr. R. W. Roof
Miss V. Stockbrand
Dr. O. F. Hoffman
Miss Eleanor Gerard

PRESENT: Mr. Sanford, Mr. Roof, Mr. Kasius, Mr. Numajiri,
Dr. Hoffman, Dr. Noble, Dr. Bane, Miss Sundwall,
and Miss Gerard.

The meeting was opened by remarks from the Assistant Project Director to the effect that Topaz has been relatively free of all juvenile programs, but that certain earmarks of latent problems can now be seen.

1. A recent experience in the Gate House when a group of boys refused to leave, and the Chief of Internal Security had to be called.
2. Unauthorized riding on trucks.
3. A fist fight between boys and rocks thrown at an elderly man at a Bon Odori rehearsal.
4. Loiterers reported at Block #8 after hours.
5. Destruction of property in Block #32.

Dr. Bane was asked to report the progress of repairs now being made at Block #32. He discussed the school plans for the following semester, which included checking on all loiterers on the campus during class hours and afterschool, more careful observation of student offenders and reporting to their families.

Dr. Noble raised the question of the assessment for damages in cases of property being destroyed. Mr. Sanford will refer this to the project attorney for report on the legality.

Mr. Roof and Dr. Noble joined in suggesting that a definite policy be set for handling juvenile cases. The present procedure is that internal security reports cases to the project attorney, who reports the case to the project director, and/or the juvenile commission, and it is then referred back to the internal security for action. Dr. Hoffman felt that the purpose of the committee should be two-fold; to formulate ideas and programs for prevention of delinquencies, and to also formulate disposition technique. Mr. Kasius pointed out that in

CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE MEETING
August 14, 1944

-2-

working with juveniles in Topaz, law-enforcement invariably seems to come back to resident versus appointive, and a basic change in juvenile attitude seems necessary. The committee was agreed that any changes in the attitudes of young people are doubtful, especially with draft-age boys without the wholehearted participation of isseis.

ELEANOR GERARD, Chairman
Child Welfare Committee

EG/alm

Topaz X

CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE
Tuesday, October 10, 1944

Present: Mr. Claude Pratt
Mr. Frank S. Barrett
Dr. O. F. Hoffman
Mr. Robert W. Roof
Miss Eleanor Gerard
Mr. Raymond P. Sanford

The meeting was called to order at 4:05 p.m. in Mr. Sanford's office. Since the announced purpose of the meeting was to discuss the desirability of a Juvenile Code for Topaz, the new code of the Gila Project was read in its entirety. Mr. Barrett said that he believes this to be the first code any project has planned. In most projects the Judicial Commission sits as a Juvenile Board whenever necessary. Mr. Barrett added that several offenses were not included in the Gila Code: gambling, trespassing, cruelty to animals, defacement and mutilation of property and books.

The opinion was offered by Mr. Pratt that a Juvenile Code is the wrong philosophical approach, for we are saying "thou shalt not" and saying it when we may not be able to enforce it. Mr. Roof agreed, for Internal Security actually has not city ordinances to back up its actions. It was pointed out that Topaz must look to Millard County ordinances for actual law enforcement backing. This is not desirable because the majority of Topaz offenses are not that serious and because it is not good public relations to have to reach beyond Topaz for legal assistance.

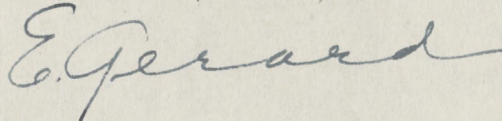
It was generally agreed that Mr. Pratt had the correct view point: that a separate Juvenile Code is not as necessary as a code of ordinances that will fit both juvenile and adult. When this is accomplished the Committee can then discuss desirable procedures: a Juvenile Board separate from the Judicial Commission? a sub-committee of the Judicial Commission to hear juvenile cases? It was pointed out that a certain stigma may be attached to the Commission handling all cases, that more rapport might exist between juveniles and younger members of a Juvenile Board. While the Board, as now existing has not functioned because there have been so few cases, it was suggested that there might have been more cases if a code of offenses had been listed. The only members of the Board are Mr. Mizuo Yoshida (Welfare) and Rev. J. Motoyoshi (Interfaith). The problem of probation workers was brought up. Minidoka has done as Topaz has in this matter: used the Welfare department. The inadequacy of the remaining staff to handle any more work was recognized; an experienced person

is on the Internal Security staff in the person of Mr. Kasius which modifies this problem for Topas.

Mr. Pratt suggested that the conclusions of the Washington Welfare Conference were valid for Topas; that the scope of the juvenile problem is not really known. Many cases are "hushed up" in the blocks and many elements existing in a normal society are not present in a relocation center.

The committee agreed that the first step is to submit to the Community Council a request for immediate consideration of a code of ordinances. Further progress of this request will be discussed at the next meeting on Monday, October 16, at 4 p.m.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:15 p.m.



Eleanor Gerard
Chairman

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Central Utah Project
Topaz, Utah

file

June 2, 1944

CHILD AND YOUTH PROGRAM

Those present

Mr. Nuttall, Mr. Kasius, Dr. Hoffman, Miss Sundwall,
Mr. Pratt, Miss Gerard and Mr. Noble.

The meeting was called to order at 1:15 p.m. in Mr.
Sanford's office with Mr. Nuttall presiding.

Mr. Nuttall asked for reports on procedural difficulties
in the sections.

Mr. Pratt reported that there was not enough coordination.
There is not enough clearance of what projects the other
sections are handling.

Miss Sundwall said that at Block #2 in the Welfare Section
there is a file on all families in the center receiving
any type of help from the Welfare Section such as; P. A.
grants, mother's helpers, and other special services ren-
dered by the Welfare Section. Anyone who wishes this in-
formation may obtain it by calling #52.

Mr. Nuttall said that the High School has an educational
file on all high school students.

Mr. Noble asked if there were any other organizations that
should be invited to attend these meetings.

Medical Social Worker, Public Health Nurse, PTA represen-
tative, Council representative, Block Managers representa-
tive, Inter-Faith representative, and a person to represent
all of the private clubs or organizations were suggested.

Mr. Noble asked whether a resident person should chair the
meeting. The reason is that this is a resident problem
and if we start something that we can't finish it will be
just too bad because the residents will say that you started
it so you finish it.

Mr. Pratt thought it was better to have Mr. Noble chair the meeting rather than a resident.

Mr. Nuttall agreed.

Rev. Tsukamoto, Mr. Hoshiga, Mr. Dave Tatsuno, and Mr. Hiro Katayama were suggested as possible chairmans for the meeting.

The subject of where the responsibility for this committee laid was raised.

Mr. Noble thought it should be a resident committee with the appointed personnel supporting them.

Dr. Hoffman said that at the Denver Conference they urged resident leadership and guidance rather than management.

Mr. Noble thought it would be well if we had a meeting with the representatives listed above to discuss the whole thing.

Miss Sundwall asked whether this committee was interested in individual cases or child and youth problems as a whole.

Mr. Noble replied that they were interested in both. On individual cases the section that is handling it ask some of the qualified persons from the committee sit in on the cases and help.

Mr. Noble inquired about the status of Albert's case.

Mr. Nuttall said that he doesn't graduate this year.

Mr. Pratt said that it rests. All the doors on foster home placements for Albert has been closed. If we can't handle him we may have to send him back to his parents in Tule Lake.

It was decided that another meeting should be called at 1:15 on Friday, June 9, in Mr. Sanford's office with the resident representatives.

The meeting was adjourned at 2:15 p.m.

Child Welfare

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Central Utah Project
Topaz, Utah

CHILDREN AND YOUTH PROGRAM MEETING

May 18, 1944

Those present:

Mr. Ernst, Dr. Bane, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Kasius, Dr. Hoffman, Mr. Roof, Miss Sandwall, Mr. Noble, Miss Gerard, Mr. Nuttall.

The meeting was called to order at 1:15 p.m. in Mr. Sanford's office with Mr. Ernst presiding.

Mr. Ernst said that he wanted this group to come together to discuss and make recommendations on the children and youth program.

The principal reason for this meeting is to discuss the question of a positive program to be worked out with reference to children of school age and the youth group.

Mr. Ernst suggested that as many of the key resident personnel be invited to attend these meetings to help on the projects. The Council, Parent-Teachers, Interfaith and others may be in a position to help us solve this problem.

Some of the things in question are dances, late hours, lack of lighting, etc. Some of the youths such as the boy involved in the canteen case and others will be cases and should be handled as such and punishment should be recommended.

Mr. Noble said that we have more control over dances, late hours, lack of lighting, etc than on the outside.

Mr. Pratt said that the Welfare only knows of the extreme cases and he believed that Internal Security was in the same position and that the Education Section was in the best position to know when the students began getting out of hand. He said that Welfare should be

informed so that the family conditions could be looked into and remedied if possible.

Miss Gerard asked if parent education should not come into discussion. Parents are not taking an interest in what the children are doing such as dances. It would be easier if more of the parents would participate in dances and other activities sponsored by the school.

Mr. Noble said that the President of the Parent-Teachers' Association resigned and no one wants to replace her.

Mr. Ernst talked about Mr. Inouye's Camp Log. He told about the Father and Son Week at Camp Antelope and how at the end of the week he finally got the fathers and the sons to participate in the same type of leisure time activity.

At this time Mr. Ernst turned over the chair to Mr. Noble.

Mr. Noble wanted to know just how serious the problem of delinquency was.

It was also brought out that the parents were concerned about moral education and loss of parental control after coming into camp.

Mr. Nuttall pointed out that the number of children who could be termed delinquents is comparably small. The biggest problem of the young people is with the small group of students who are very unruly and the attitude of the students is far more important and far more serious than delinquency. The attitude of the students comes from the attitude of the grown-ups regarding the care of property and toward Government and WRA officials. This attitude of demanding rather than requesting things ~~has~~ has developed since their arrival here at Topaz.

Mr. Roof said that the boys take the metal rings and shine them and make them into rings because they haven't anything to occupy them so they take anything and try to make things. Last year on Boys Day there were 15 punched tires and this year there wasn't a single one.

Mr. Noble wanted to know what was the difference between destroying property and breaking into the store.

Miss Sundwall said that the case of the boy who broke into the store stemmed from the family condition and insecurity, while the other stems from community inactivity.

Mr. Roof pointed out that the boy was involved again in Cleveland and the Cleveland authorities would not take the responsibility and sent him back to Topaz saying that it was WRA's responsibility.

Dr. Bane felt that the help of the parents should be enlisted.

Mr. Nuttall told of the case of the Minneh Traders putting up a petition to remove their advisor. He said that in certain cases they resorted to threats of violence in order to get their signature. That is a very bad thing for the students to force someone who is unwilling to do it. It has been going on but it is a ~~very difficult thing to get the information.~~ I finally ~~got some information on it~~ and as a result two of the students have been expelled.

Mr. Noble suggested that the Judge from the Juvenile Court in Fillmore come down to talk to the boys.

Dr. Hoffman said that this is a very serious problem and we should get the parents to help out.

Mr. Nuttall pointed out that he was getting good support from the parents of these boys. He said that he talked to both the parents and the boys.

Miss Sundwall said that gang authority was going on on the outside too. Five children are braver than one child so would attempt to do things that a child alone would not do.

~~XXX~~
Mr. Nuttall brought out the fact that we should enlist the help of the Block Managers on this problem.

The meeting was adjourned at 3:30 p.m.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. This group serve as an initial step on Child and Youth Program Committee and meet every other week on Friday at 1:15.
2. Recommend an appointive staff member preferably from Welfare be appointed as contact person in the study of Child Welfare and serve in a liason relationship with the Education Section, Internal Security, Inter-Faith, City Council, Parent-Teacher's Association and Welfare.
3. Agencies mentioned will look again into their organizational program with emphasis on child contacts on the part of leadership in their various sections.
4. Approval be granted the sections listed to go directly to the Block Managers on the program of child and youth as they are reflected in various blocks.

173.24

Youth Welfare Program For Residents of Topaz

In order to adopt a child welfare program for the residents of Topaz that is sufficiently flexible to operate during the transitional phase now confronting the War Relocation Authority program the following plan is proposed.

First: There shall be established a Youth Welfare Advisory Board. The purpose of this board shall be to: Review causes and sources of delinquency, to assist in developing and correlating community-wide plans for the protection of the moral and physical welfare of the resident youth and the prevention and treatment of delinquency.

The board shall be composed of one representative from each of the following organizations: Community Council, Block Managers, Inter-faith Education, Welfare Department, Community Activities, Hospital, Internal Security. The Board shall elect a chairman from among it's members whose responsibility it will be to call and preside at all meetings. The Board shall decide time and place of meetings.

Second: There shall be established a Case Committee of the Youth Welfare Advisory Board. This Case Committee shall have original jurisdiction over all cases relating to offenses committed by children under eighteen years of age, except in felony cases, and shall review and adjudicate all such cases. Further, the Case Committee shall have jurisdiction over all cases in which there has

not been an actual violation of any established regulation or ordinance, but where the behavior of the individual, or group of individuals, is sufficiently serious to be a community problem, or the welfare of the individual or individuals, warrants attention.

The Youth Welfare Advisory Board shall elect a permanent and an alternate chairman of the Case Committee. The alternate chairman to act in the absence of the permanent chairman. It shall be the responsibility of the chairman, or his alternate, to review all cases referred to the Case Committee to determine whether all necessary information, facts, and social history are available, and when such data is lacking to obtain such information. When the chairman has determined that all pertinent information is available and that the cases are properly prepared for the Case Committee, he shall select at least two members, one of whom shall be a resident, from the Youth Welfare Advisory Board, to act with him as the Case Committee to review and adjudicate the case referred. The chairman shall be governed in the selection of the committee by the nature of the cases and the individuals involved. At the discretion of the committee additional members of the Youth Welfare Advisory Committee or outside individuals may be requested to act with the committee if it is indicated that such additional membership would better serve the purpose of the committee.

Procedure of referral to Case Committee:

All violations of regulations or ordinances governing the Community of Topaz committed by individuals under the age of eighteen, except in the case of a felony, or any behavior problem involving individuals under the age of eighteen, shall be directed in writing to the chairman of the Case Committee of the Youth Welfare Advisory Board. This referral shall be in the form of a complaint, naming the complainant, the person or persons complained against, all known witnesses and interested persons, all circumstances and facts related to the complaint. Addresses of all individuals named will be included as well as the names and addresses of the parents or guardian of all juveniles.

WORLD WELFARE COMMITTEE MEETING

file

Mr. R. P. Sanford's Office
Monday, August 14, 1944
11:00 a.m.

MEMBERS: Mr. R. P. Sanford
Dr. L. G. Noble
Dr. L. C. Bane
Miss A. Sundwall
Mr. C. Pratt
Mr. C. Numajiri

Mr. A. W. Kasius
Mr. R. W. Roof
Miss V. Stockbrand
Dr. C. F. Hoffman
Miss Eleanor Gerard

PRESENT: Mr. Sanford, Mr. Roof, Mr. Kasius, Mr. Numajiri,
Dr. Hoffman, Dr. Noble, Dr. Bane, Miss Sundwall,
and Miss Gerard.

The meeting was opened by remarks from the Assistant Project Director to the effect that Topaz has been relatively free of all juvenile programs, but that certain earmarks of latent problems can now be seen.

1. A recent experience in the Gate House when a group of boys refused to leave, and the Chief of Internal Security had to be called.
2. Unauthorized riding on trucks.
3. A fist fight between boys and rocks thrown at an elderly man at a Ben Odori rehearsal.
4. Loiterers reported at Block #8 after hours.
5. Destruction of property in Block #32.

Dr. Bane was asked to report the progress of repairs now being made at Block #32. He discussed the school plans for the following semester, which included checking on all loiterers on the campus during class hours and afterschool, more careful observation of student offenders and reporting to their families.

Dr. Noble raised the question of the assessment for damages in cases of property being destroyed. Mr. Sanford will refer this to the project attorney for report on the legality.

Mr. Roof and Dr. Noble joined in suggesting that a definite policy be set for handling juvenile cases. The present procedure is that internal security reports cases to the project attorney, who reports the case to the project director, and/or the juvenile commission, and it is then referred back to the internal security for action. Dr. Hoffman felt that the purpose of the committee should be two-fold; to formulate ideas and programs for prevention of delinquencies, and to also formulate disposition technique. Mr. Kasius pointed out that in

CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE MEETING
August 14, 1944

-2-

file

working with juveniles in Topaz, law-enforcement invariably seems to come back to resident versus appointive, and a basic change in juvenile attitude seems necessary. The committee was agreed that any changes in the attitudes of young people are doubtful, especially with draft-age boys without the wholehearted participation of isseis.

ELIZABETH GERARD, Chairman
Child Welfare Committee

EG/aln

CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE MEETING

file

Mr. R. P. Sanford's Office
 Wednesday, August 16, 1944
 4:15 p.m.

MEMBERS: Mr. R. P. Sanford
 Dr. L. G. Noble
 Dr. L. G. Bane
 Miss A. Sundwall
 Mr. C. Pratt
 Mr. C. Numajiri

Mr. A. W. Kasius
 Mr. R. W. Roof
 Miss V. Stockbrand
 Dr. O. F. Hoffman
 Miss E. Gerard

PRESENT: Mr. Sanford, Dr. Noble, Mr. Roof, Dr. Hoffman,
 Mr. Kasius, Miss Sundwall, Mr. Barnhart, and
 Miss Gerard.

Mr. Sanford reported on his conference with the project attorney concerning the legality of assessing property damages. For civil liabilities, parents cannot be held for their child's offense unless they have been told of the first or repeated offenses. However, for criminal liabilities, any offense must be compensated for, regardless of the age of the offender.

The actual procedure that the Education Section proposes to follow is: upon the first offense, the school will discuss the matter with parents and urge the parents to take the matter up with the child; upon the second offense, the Education Section will take joint action with Internal Security. This joint action is based on the philosophy that the seriousness of a second offense should be brought to the attention of some authority outside the school, and that authority be used as the adjuster in the situation. However, the project attorney advises against the use of internal security as the adjuster, and recommends instead that the judicial commission be used in this capacity. It was decided that Dr. Noble, with the Education Committee of the City Council, whether they wish to make this request of the judicial commission. This procedure is deemed favorable because it was the Education Committee which worked out the rules and regulations of which this procedure is Item No. 9.

ELEANOR GERARD, Chairman
 Child Welfare Committee

EG/aln
 8/17/44

H 3.24

COORDINATING COUNCILS * PROBLEMS AND OBJECTIVES

In every community of the state the youth are struggling for security and are confronted with various problems. These problems are extremely large in the minds of the youth and they need help from the leaders of the community in arriving at a satisfactory solution. Some of the problems are as follows:

1. **ECONOMIC SECURITY.** Every young person approaching his maturity desires to become independent and self-sustaining. He needs employment for pay, and if there is not work in his local community, he desires to go to the larger centers to seek employment and unless he is well trained or is fortunate enough to obtain ready employment, he is a disappointed youth.

2. **SOCIAL SECURITY.** All young people like to feel that they are part of the community where they can take an active part and be recognized by their associates. Some children are backward and need encouragement, while some are too forward and become obnoxious. Training and supervision are necessary to help make this adjustment. Youth needs to feel that he is part of the social order and acquire that responsible feeling of "belonging." Activity into which he can engage freely and wholesomely provide this feeling of security.

3. **MORAL STANDARDS.** Everywhere in our social order youth is confronted with standards relative to right and wrong. He sees the apparently successful business man enjoying wealth and comfort which he desires and in some cases is advised that this wealth is acquired by measures which are within the law, but which are unethical, while many of the extremely honest people are having a struggle financially. There is a conflict between the standards set up by the home, church, and school and those practiced by some of our successful and leading citizens and he wonders if "honesty is the best policy." He needs proper examples and intelligent guidance both by examples and by precept.

4. **LEISURE-TIME ACTIVITIES.** In many of our communities there are not sufficient facilities for wholesome and constructive leisure-time activities. Too often the pool hall, the drug store or the the post office steps furnish a gathering place where there is but little opportunity for wholesome activity.

5. **VIOLATIONS OF LAW.** Unfortunately there are many devices available to youth which encourage violation of the law such as, slot machines, punchboards, marble games, cigarette vending machines, beer parlors, and bootleggers. We have not been diligent in enforcing the law in these respects and in many instances children of tender ages are permitted to participate in these law violations.

One of the vital problems that confront the members of each community is the coordination of efforts on the part of all agencies and persons interested in child welfare to eliminate the unwholesome influences and to substitute in their place a wholesome environment to stimulate activity toward good citizenship. There are many agencies working individually to accomplish this end, but our efforts are scattered. If they could be united to avoid duplication and direct the community efforts, much good could be accomplished.

This coordinated effort should first determine, by an adequate survey, the problems of the local community such as:

1. How many delinquent or potentially delinquent children are in the community?
2. What are the major factors contributing to the delinquency?
3. What use is made of leisure time of youth?
4. What recreational facilities are available?
5. How and by whom are the recreational facilities used?
6. What are the health conditions affecting youth?
7. What are the housing and living conditions affecting youth?
8. What opportunities are there for gainful employment for youth?
9. Are there competent visiting teachers or coordinators in connection with the schools?
10. What are the community agencies and factors available to assist in a constructive program for youth?

After the survey has been made, a united effort should be made to eliminate the factors which are detrimental to the welfare of youth and provide an adequate program through a united effort of all agencies concerned. The program will depend upon the facilities already in existence which might be utilized to the fullest extent and the providing of new activities which will furnish a suitable program. Suggestions for the development of a well-rounded program are as follows:

1. Provide leadership in making necessary surveys.
2. Provide leadership in coordinating persons, groups and agencies into best possible program for child welfare.
3. Assist in removal of undesirable conditions in community.
4. Formulate definite plans for community activity in child welfare.

5. Make available to children community centers, parks playgrounds, churches, schools, libraries, etc.
6. Provide adequate health, social and psychiatric service.
7. Promote facilities for young people - social opportunities, supervised dances, wholesome picture shows, employment service, etc.
8. Proper police methods of handling juvenile cases.
9. Cooperate with peace officers, Juvenile Court and Probation Officers, and Parole Officers.
10. Foster adult training courses for the training of parents in child welfare.

Careful planning and direction of activities on the part of leaders in the community through regular coordinating Council meetings might accomplish the purposes and meet the needs of the community toward the following objectives:

1. United effort of all persons and associations interested in the welfare of youth.
2. Friendly feeling and better understanding among persons and agencies.
3. Coordination and central planning by a representative body of the community.
4. Supplementation of official agency efforts with informal community resources and voluntary activity.
5. More efficient and profitable utilization of group and individual willingness to serve.
6. Interpretation and creation of awareness of social problems and needs.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Central Utah Project

H 3.23

Topaz, Utah
April 8, 1943

JB 6

TO: Mr. L G. Noble
Superintendent of Education

FROM: Ernest Takahashi
Executive Secretary, Juvenile Board

SUBJECT: Possible procedures and techniques to
be followed to keep the principles of
democracy alive in these relocation
centers

Since the policy of the WRA is for relocation of as many Japanese into areas outside these centers as soon as possible, the problem of keeping democracy alive has become increasingly important for the following reasons:

As you probably have noticed, most of the evacuees leaving the center are Nisei seeking jobs of employment which do not require too much salary. Persons with families and persons who have answered "no, no" to questions 27 and 28 will remain in these centers.

In the City of Topaz it seems that the population remaining in the city may be classed into two separate categories:

- (1) Parents, who constitute 33% of the population, and
- (2) the 2,000 younger Nisei who will be going to your schools.

Unless a definite educational policy is established to keep the principals for which we are fighting for alive, it seems that the students attending your schools will become more "Japansey" than ever. For this reason I am proposing certain measures to be carried out in your schools which might lessen the sting of evacuation and educate each student to look objectively at this problem of democracy as it affects them.

I am listing briefly the procedure that might be followed in your core classes.

First of all, to lessen the sting of evacuation, it might be worthwhile to study minority groups throughout the world. In so studying a student will realize that the discrimination that they are now facing is not peculiar only to the Nisei but is a general discrimination of all minority groups.

Secondly, most of the Nisei in these centers left normal American life in an era of comparatively peace and quiet. For this reason they do not understand the meaning of rationing, controlled press, etc. It might be worthwhile, therefore, that the student study America in peace as compared with America at war, and therefore could realize that we are now under the virtual dictatorship of the army.

Thirdly, most of the schools in California have taught these students the ideals of democracy. They know democracy only as has been taught by the constitution, bill of rights, four freedoms, and Emancipation Proclamation. They have never taught democracy in America as it actually operates and cannot realize the effects of pressure groups, lobbying, political pressure, etc., as it affects their lives. Therefore, in the core classes a frank picture of American democracy at work might better acquaint the student to realize just how democracy operates in America.

Fourth, as we probably all realize democracy as we knew prior to evacuation still clung to the principles of rugged individualism, laissez-faire, and the individual rights of man. It might be therefore worthwhile to acquaint each child with the America in which he will live in the post-war period.

American democracy is no longer based on the above principles but has tendencies towards state socialism, managerial system and the principle of voluntary cooperation, and finally, in view of the above-mentioned points, I believe that each student should be made to realize that the America in which he will live will necessitate him to understand the actual problems and discriminations that he will be forced to bear. For this reason, each child should be taught that with the hurt and bitter attitude that they now have, coupled with a persecution and inferiority complex will not fit these students in any society, whether it be in America, Japan, or the Philippines.

With such a negative viewpoint as expressed by the majority of our younger people none will be able to face objectively any problems that will face them in the post-war period and they alone will suffer for it. For this reason an objective viewpoint on the whole Japanese-American problem must be taught in the high schools.

This briefly is my opinion of how democracy may be taught in the high school in an objective manner so that it will benefit not only the people concerned but the nation who hopes to keep them as Americans.

Ernest Takahashi
Executive Secretary
Advisory Board

ET: ss / yk