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FINAL REPORT

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Community Activities

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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
TOPAZ, UTAH

CLOSING REPORT

Community Activities Section

Sections on U.S.O., Y.W.C.A., Y.M.C.A., Girl Scouts, Block Activities, Clubs and Organizations by Toshi Koba; Public Library by Toyo Kawakami; Japanese Library by K. Asano (Translated by Nobu Yasuda); Boy Scouts by Ken Okauchi; Inter-Faith by Rev. George Nishimoto. Other information compiled by Miss Sara Crosbie. Report edited by Parlell Peterson, Supervisor of Community Activities.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
TOPAZ, UTAH

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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
Topaz, Utah

COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT DIVISION
COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES
SECTION

C L O S I N G R E P O R T

September - 1945

A. DEVELOPMENT OF ORGANIZATION AND LINES OF AUTHORITY
AND RESPONSIBILITY

In the beginning of Topaz, four key members of the Tanforan Assembly Center's Recreation Department were sent ahead as an advanced guard. Tad Hirota, Fred Hoshiyama, Bob Iki, and Kimio Obata formed the first Executive committee. They endeavored to initiate a recreational program. Throughout the organizational period, there was no appointive leadership, other than that provided by a very busy Chief of Community Services, who had other enumerable responsibilities.

Mr. Tad Hirota was placed in charge of recruiting personnel, both paid and voluntary, and of publicity. He was responsible for taking applications, giving interviews, and taking placements on a temporary basis. People were put on temporary assignments until the complete city was settled. Then, the proper placements were to be made according to qualifications and abilities.

As organization of the camp proceeded, the following personnel set-up was put into being: Under the supervision of the Chief of the Community Services, Mr. Lorne Bell, the administration set-up included one Caucasian officer, Miss Emily Minton, in a consultant office rather than administrative. The latter's title was Assistant Chief of Community Service Division, and she acted directly under the Chief of the Community Services. There was one resident person, Mr. Fred Koba, who headed the Community Activities Section, and who was in the administrative cabinet, and had a staff under him to manage the program for the Community Activities.

The Directors of the various Departments were as

follows: Director of Athletics Department, Tad Hirota; Director of Arts and Crafts, Kimio Obata; Director of Adult Activities, Chojiro N. Majiri; Director of Public Relations, Dave Tatsuho; Director of Library, Nobu Kitagaki; Director of Information and Statistics, Tats Nakamoto; Director of Inter-group Relations Department, Tad Hikoyeda; Director of Social Activities Department, Kimio Yoshitomi; Director of Group Work Activities Department, Miss Toshi Koba; Director of Finance, Isamu Yamakawa; Director of Procurement and Clearance, Mits Saito; Director of Boy Scouts of America, George Suzuki; Sound Engineer, Mas Iiyama; Director of Ribel Division, Shigeru Yamamoto.

The library had two sections, the English and Japanese Sections, with a staff of about ten to eleven people under the direction of one head librarian.

The Religious Section was capably handled by the Inter-Faith Ministerial Association, with a staff of thirty-three people. The four divisions were Protestant, Buddhist, Catholic, and seventh Day Adventist.

The Athletic Division was responsible for all athletic programs formation of leagues for men, women, boys and girls, conduct tournaments, special events, furnished leadership and officiation of all types of programs headed under the Athletic Division, planned for out-of-city competition, and finally coordinated the work with the Physical Education Department in setting up intramural schedules. The decathlon inter-group schedules were as follows: Major sports for both sexes, seasonal and general, minor sports for both sexes, seasonal and general; special events; leagues; tournaments.

The Arts and Crafts serviced special fields, such as handicrafts, arts, hobbies, and provisions for instruction. Leaders are responsible for the planning of special exhibitions and shows, such as, arts, hobbies, and handicrafts, and also was clearing office for all poster productions of this city. The branches were as follows: first, art camp-wide publicity, group publicity, advertising, and special programs; second, art production; third, crafts, handicrafts, woodcraft, leather craft and other skills.

The Social Activities Division was responsible for

city-wide recreation, including all forms of entertainments, assisted the recreation activity centers to organize social programs, provided leadership, and assisted in arranging all programs of the city, such as, dedications, etc., and this latter responsibility was to work closely with the Division of Public Relations. The branches were as follows: city-wide programs, entertainments, (dance schedules and semi-social forms of entertainment), special city programs, and center programs.

In-Service Training and In-Seminar Division developed leadership training for all recreation leaders, voluntary and paid, conducted classes for voluntary groups, scheduled seminars in advanced work, public training for efficient leadership, and recommended leaders for definite assignments.

The Adult Activities Division (Japanese Speaking Group) was directly responsible to the older generation and to Japanese speaking groups in the sponsoring of activities incidental to their welfare and general interest, provided for all groups mentioned in this heading, included programs for both sexes that brought maximum happiness and understanding between groups. The general recreation branches were as follows: shows, athletics, (judo, sumo, baseball, volleyball, ping pong) cultural (classics, ballads, such as utai, naniwabushi, naga-uta, gida-yu, biwa), indoor activities, games, contests, such as Goh and Shogi.

The Adult Activities Division (English speaking group) sponsored programs and activities for English speaking groups over eighteen years of age, and dove-tailed most of the planning of these programs with the Social Division, Athletic Division, Group Work Division, Arts and Crafts. The branches were: special classes, dancing, forums, meetings, lectures, conferences, and indoor social activities.

The Public Relations Division was responsible for all forums, forensic events, Community Activities Section news and publicity reports, recording, special dedication, and other programs of city-wide nature only in so far as it related to the responsibility of the Community Activities Section. There were arrangements for talks, meeting and guiding of special groups which made for contact with all important groups.

Group work Activities Division serviced organizations,

delegated all club work activities for boys and girls, young adults, assisted all groups in the city in problems relating to organized music, organized social plans, in so far as it related itself to the responsibility of the Community Activities Section, organized dramatic groups, conducted dancing classes and other musical groups related to recreation. The branches were: club work for all aged group (for both sexes), dramatics, folk dancing, clubs, private agencies, community project (such as, sewing classes, flower arrangements, knitting, etc.), arrangements for teen-age group programs.

The Procurement and Clearance Division furnished supplies, recreational matters, provided for the assignments of the buildings, and scheduling same, granted permits, accounted for physical supplies of recreation buildings, and provided for maintenance and policing.

The Division of Sound Engineering was in charge of all technical assignments, such as the use of the public address systems, care and repairs, and was responsible for the handling of all mechanical equipment. The director was responsible for any engineering matter that might come up in the Community Activities Division.

The Inter-group Relationship Division was responsible for contacting all groups of this city and in meeting the promises of all these groups, in so far as they were related to the work of the Community Activities Section and was to try to arrive at some solution which would be followed by the harmonious relationship of these group branches. The various departments were first generation representatives, adult, Japanese speaking over twenty-five and English speaking over twenty-five.

The Information and Statistics division was responsible for all information, statistics bearing on recreation, complete file of personnel activity reports both local and city-wide, and provided necessary data to interested groups.

Each block had a director-at-large, whose responsibility it was to have informal contact with the people in the block, and thus be aware of the recreational problems of his individual block. He was to know the number of people in the various age groups, and the kind of activity they wanted, and keep track of the schedule of the use of recreation halls. He was also responsible for retaining good personal relationship with everyone in the community.

The city was divided into eight districts at first, but, because of lack of personnel, it was changed to four districts. Each of these districts was under the direction of a supervisor with a staff of recreation leaders establishing and promoting activity programs for all ages.

The Head of Community Activities had complete charge of the allocations of the various recreation halls. In assigning these halls, the interest of special groups and the recreational activities participated in were the determining factors. As an example, Recreation halls were handed out to the Community Activities Department, the Inter-Faith group, Community Enterprise, etc.

The recruiting of personnel was difficult. The Tanforan Recreation Department recommended potential leaders. The problem in the beginning was two-fold. It was hard to fill the positions before all the people arrived. There was the fear of losing valuable personnel if all the workers were put on a volunteer basis in the beginning.

In the latter part of November, 1942, Miss Minton sponsored a leadership training class. The reason for this was additional personnel, and to help in program planning for the people who were doing the front line work. The four groups primarily concerned were: (1) Center leaders who were concerned with the actual day by day program of games for groups and clubs so that they could give service to their respective communities; (2) Headquarter Staff; (3) the groups of people who were interested in doing voluntary work; (4) the group of High School students who were interested in working in a professional capacity. The subject material which was to be covered was to base the programming for headquarters and leaders specifically on the current program being carried out so that they would be able to think and get together their functions in the wards, in relationship to the center leaders and in having socials with all the various groups and play progressive games.

In the latter part of November, Miss Minton was changed from Assistant Chief of Community Service Division, to Head of Community Activities Section. Thus, changing the Head of Community Activities from a resident to a caucasian. It seemed absolutely essential that an appointive staff member assume the responsibilities of section supervisor of the

of the department. The advantages of such a leader are too numerous to mention; but a careful analysis of these two working relationships indicate the justification for making this appointment:

- (1) It was impossible for a resident to employ and discharge workers indiscriminately, regardless of how impartial he tried to be; such a delicate responsibility has to be undertaken by an appointive person whose impartiality and invulnerability placed him in a natural position to carry out this task.
- (2) It was an established fact that an appointive staff member could deal with inter-divisional matters in a more expeditious and effective manner. Although this practice was undesirable in many instances, it was apparent that the work of an appointive person carried more weight than that of a resident worker, especially when the third party happened to be another appointive staff member. A resident supervisor could only go so far in following administrative procedures; from then on, it was up to the appointive supervisor.

Organization became the focal point of attention, and took the place of theoretical training program in January, 1943. Following the registration period, a board of supervisors was established, and training work was held directly with them, approximately four hours per week. The plan at this time was to endeavor to help the supervisors in seeing their job and to give them the insight needed to carry on the program with their respective staffs. This board also was the policy making unit, and they handled the various program problems confronting the supervisor. In March, 1943, with the emphasis gradually being placed on private group development, training programs were instigated under the following headings: (1) Cub Leadership Training; (2) Girl Scout Leadership Training; (3) Brownie Groups Leadership Course; (4) Camp Counselling Leadership Course.

Both Boy and Girl Scouts executives spent considerable time in Topaz helping in leadership training. The Y.W.C.A. had several persons visiting in Topaz conducting short term sessions, and plans for a

week's training program by Y.M.C.A. A Y.M.C.A. executive spent one week in Topaz helping in the organization of the Y.M.C.A. He conducted a series of training sessions for board membership.

In January, 1943, there was a revision of organization of C.A.S. Under the new plan, the C.A.S. was divided into two divisions, Block Recreation Program, and C.A.S. Headquarters and Staff. The Block Program was mainly in the hands of the Block Manager and Dining Hall Manager. There was a Lay Committee which included key people in the block. The five members consisted of the Chef, the Councilman, the Block Manager, the member of the Co-op Congress, and a representative from Community Activities. Volunteer leaders of the block were to be used in block activities. Facilities such as, block offices, and dining halls were used in the program under strict supervision. The primary function was to set-up informal recreation programs on a block basis with special emphasis on block unity such as that previously shown during the holiday programs. Such a block program encouraged major participation, since activities were in the residents own blocks. In case of shortage of persons in any one age bracket, two blocks were to pool that age group's functions.

Under this new plan, the Community Activities Section was to act more as a coordinator. The districts which had been previously set up were dissolved. The Headquarters Staff was composed of the aforementioned division heads and a large number of specialists. The specialists went from block to block arranging demonstrations, instructing classes, and helping in any way possible. Any city-wide activity, such as dances, talent shows, weekend programs, and inter-block competition was carried by the C.A.S. headquarters coordinating with the blocks. C.A.S. provided as much equipment and supplies as possible, with the blocks supplying any additional facilities desired.

This plan arose for two reasons: Lack of personnel, and the lack of recreation halls. It was felt that the Lay Committee of Nisei and Issei could become potential leaders.

In the summer of 1943, relocation became the focal point of emphasis. Reorganization within the staff was necessary in order to meet the vacancies that

would be created by many of the key people who were planning on relocating. A plan was devised whereby each key worker had someone on his staff learn his job, so that if he left, this assistant could step right in with minimum confusion. Also, each supervisor, on a planned basis, made a point of becoming very familiar with certain designated units, so that in case of need, he or she could step in and assume responsibility for the supervision of those designated units.

On June 15, 1943, the Community Activities Section and the Education Section of this Center were merged into a newly established Community Education Section. This merger of the Community Activities Section and the Education Department was justified by lack of personnel and equipment. If facilities were interchangeable, it was felt that more people would have a chance to use the small amount of equipment that was available, art supplies and buildings.

Up to that time, one building had been used for all age groups. It was hoped that through the merger, the buildings could be allocated so that one age group would have the same building all of the time to use and improve to its own advantage.

If the two sections combined, the faculty could be used in the summer program more freely and effectively. Also, by pooling, there would be some way of knowing what age group was going through what stage, all the way through the day. Also, there would not be an overlap of programs.

In order to adequately fulfill the community-wide recreation requirements, the Activities Departments were organized within this Section with specific responsibilities similar to the former section designated as Community Activities Section. The Activities Department was directly responsible for the administration and operation of the Private Agency groups, Special Community-wide Events, Adult Activities and Block Activities Program. The community-wide athletic program was centered in the secondary school, and its administrative execution was centered with the Director of Health and Physical Education. The Public Library was placed under the jurisdiction of the high school librarian and all related activities remained under her jurisdiction.

Under this new organization, community-wide recreation, as a whole was decentralized. However, specific areas or phases of activities were concentrated together under one administrative controlling unit.

There had been a tremendous decrease in the participation and attendance in the various recreational activities. A few of the major factors that attributed to this drop in attendance were inadequacy in statistical reporting, physical facilities and conditions, and mental and psychological conditions of the residents themselves.

There had been a tremendous loss in capable recreation workers through relocation. Consequently, the personnel situation within the department has become extremely critical. With the present employment limitation, it was almost impossible to carry on an activity program as extensive as that of the previous Spring. The scarcity of high calibre employees necessitated the employment of additional workers to fulfill a specific task which would have otherwise been accomplished by a few number of more capable workers.

An Advisory Council, composed of all the supervisors in both the Community Activities section and Education, was to modify and approve any proposed plans for Community Education Division.

A second committee on Ways and Means was appointed. The purpose of this committee was to enlarge the group if they so felt necessary, drawing in other persons who could contribute toward the carrying out of the responsibility of the committee. Its job consisted of clarification of the new section on procurement and supplies, the allocation of assignments of available space, and the transferring and pooling overall equipment and property, and transferring it to the new division. This also also involved the working out of definite plans of assignment of materials that should be in the possession of various units.

When Education and Community Activities were merged the following distribution of activities were made: The four sections were Elementary Section, ages six to twelve, the Secondary Section, ages twelve to eighteen, the Adult Section, over eighteen, and the Procurement Section. These in turn were broken

down. The branches under Elementary were athletics, clubs and organizations, skills and crafts, and fine arts. Those under the Secondary Section were athletics and playground, clubs and organizations, skills and crafts, fine arts, and library. The Adult Section included young adult activities, senior adult activities, private agencies, recreation hall program, and special camp-wide events. Procurement included supplies and operations and educational trips, passes, etc.

In January, the community Council started considering an overall committee on problems relating to Community Services. It was not, however, until March, that a committee was actually appointed. Three meetings were held by the recreation group. Disorganization due to relocation disrupted almost every plan worked out by the committee, and in general, it was not successful.

Community activities staff varied from ninety to one hundred and ten during the first part of 1943. The actual numbers had little to do with the skill and ability of the staff. Many older people, unable to do regular heavy work have been employed simply to give them a job which they can handle. There were almost thirty adult men custodians out of this total of 110, who were not considered as recreation persons. The greatest weakness in the entire staff was in the fact that there was not one person in the entire group who had a single course in any professional aspects of either the theory of the teaching methods in the activities he or she handled. All of them have had experience as participants in the particular activity. It was almost impossible to find the person with the ability to supervise and very closely direct the work in the activity.

About twenty-five per cent of the staff of 108 persons were Issei. Seventy-five percent of the staff have been men, and twenty-five per cent women. It is estimated that roughly ninety per cent of the persons have had some participating experience, but less than five per cent have had extensive volunteer leadership experience. No person had any professional work.

Until January 1, In-Service training Programs for all persons employed in Community Activities were carried on four to five hours per week. During the month of January, organization became the focal

point of attention, and took the place of theoretical training program.

A proposed reorganization of Community Activities was presented to a meeting of Community Council on August, 1944. However, it was never carried out, due to the fact that the chief of Community Management whose function it was to work with the Community Council on all matters concerning the Community Management Division, failed to carry through with further meetings.

It was suggested that Community Activities and Community Education be separated, and both be directly responsible to the Chief of Community Management. Also, that under the leadership of Community Council, some type of representative resident body be elected to act in an advisory capacity to the supervisor of the C.A.S. looking forward to the eventual possibility of organizing a true "Activities Trust". This was important, so that a representative resident body could pass upon the disbursement of resident funds.

The following departments were to be directed under the head of C.A.S.: Technical Department, including art production, crafts, public address system, movies and maintenance; the Issei Department, including Engel, Goh, Shogi, sports; Special Events; Ward Leaders; Clerical Department; Athletic Department; Organizations which included Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., Red Cross, U.S.O., Scouts, Library, Inter-Faith.

A survey of all blocks was made, and ward leaders and workers were to be assigned wherever this survey showed Issei or Nisei were most needed.

Recreation Hall #3 was divided into three parts, one used by Block #3, one office for present block coordinators, and one main office. When reorganized, the main office was to be cleaned up and available, upon application, for use as a meeting place, and headquarters for clubs and organizations. The small office was to be used by the head of C.A.S. and her secretary. The supply room was to be kept locked and used only for storage of supplies and equipment.

Due to the availability of more buildings and equipment and the inability of C.A.S. and Education

Department to fully cooperate, it was felt that there should be a break down of C.E.S.

Mr. Marshall Stalley, Chief of Community Activities Section, from Washington, visited the project in Spring, of 1944. He realized the C.E.S. was not functioning as well in a unit, as if Education and Activities were separately responsible directly to Community Management. Upon returning to Washington, he recommended to Dr. Province, National Chief of Community Management, that C.E.S. be abolished, and the original set-up with Community Activities Section, and Education Section be reinstated. This recommendation was approved by Dr. Province, and a letter demanding the immediate reinstatement of the Community Activities and Education Sections was received from him. This was never officially carried out. However, the summer program of 1944 put the separation into practice.

At the beginning of the summer of 1944, there was a five day training program opened for the newly assigned playground directors. This training session included; general philosophy of recreation under Miss Eleanor Gerard, playground activities attached to Topaz through individual research reports by members of the staff, first aid of playground under Miss Yamaguchi, the Japanese child in a relocation center, and problems to be aware of, under Mr. Hiro Katsuyama, and a general summary by staff members.

During July, 1944, C.A. staff was augmented by three outside staff members: one a relocated nisei student whose stay in Topaz was sponsored by the National Relocation Council. The other two were Civil Service appointees, under the new classification called Summer Educational Activities Assistants. The individual abilities in the specialized fields of those staff members filled a definite need in the activities program. Miss Umezawa was available for all types of musical activities, Miss Crosbie for specialized craft activities, and Miss Mitchell for organizational activities. Skilled in working and planning with groups, they immediately began to serve as source leaders for the following organizations: Y.W.C.A., U.S.O., Business and Professional Women, Young People's Fellowship, Fellowship Circle, Young Buddhist Association, Girl Scouts and Girl Reserves. They augmented the playground

program, for the playground directors were about to introduce more varied activities for the evening hours. They were able to have music afternoons, as well as country dance group. The three assistants made a complete survey of the blocks, recreational means, the need for repairs, the amount of equipment available in each block, the age group, the lay committee members, and like problems.

There seemed to be a greater need in 1945 for appointive personnel due to the relocation of the resident leaders. Due to this fact, there were five caucasian recreational supervisors besides the Head of C.A.S. Three of these, Mrs. Callie Morley, Mrs. Della Ostlund, and Miss Sara Crosbie, were transferred from the Education Department. Two, Miss Catherine Symons and Miss Ellie Emlen, were volunteer workers sponsored by the Y.W.C.A.

Mrs. Ostlund, previously the Girls' Physical Education instructor, opened the gymnasium in the mornings and evenings for indoor and outdoor girls' sports. Mrs. Morley terminated on July 1st, and Miss Emlen carried through on the morning craft program. Miss Emlen, also took full responsibility for the gym program, as Mrs. Ostlund was transferred to another department. Miss Symons aided in the Daily Vacation Bible School, and the Teen-Canteen, and took the responsibility of the afternoon active gym program for elementary-age children. Miss Crosbie organized and supervised the Teen-Canteen.

The following is a list of the Heads of Community Activities: Miss Emily Minton came in October, 1942. She terminated in December of the same year for personal reasons. Mr. James Lamb was Head from February to December, 1943, at which time he was transferred to another job. Miss Eleanor Gerard began in April, 1944, and was transferred to Education in November, 1944. Mr. Lawrence Horton was here from December, 1944, to March 1945, when he was drafted. Mr. Farlell Peterson started in May, 1945, and closed the section at the end of August, 1945.

The section most closely allied to the program was the Education Section. The Adult Education's program overlapped a great deal with the C.A.S. program. Most of the Art and athletic equipment was used inter-changeably between the high school and the C.A.S.

There was quite a bit of discussion concerning the programs to be sponsored by Adult Education and those to be sponsored by Community Activities. The following is the plan which was set-up: Adult Education had charge of beginning dramatics, sewing school and Japanese dramatics. Community Activities sponsored sewing circles, folk dances, Red Cross, knitting circles, dramatic production, forum committee, and utai. In general, Adult Education took over learning processes, and Community Activities was in charge of anything along the recreational line.

The Topaz Times cooperated with the C.A.S. program, by running off stencils cut by the C.A.S. staff, with all expenses charged to C.A.S. The Times cooperated fully in providing publicity.

The Landscape Unit of the Agriculture Section worked with C.A.S. in the construction of most of the recreational areas.

B. PHYSICAL FACILITIES AND SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

The following are the physical facilities utilized in the operation of the program.

The only recreational facilities planned in the beginning by W.R.A. were a recreation hall in each block, and a recreational area south of the residential district of camp. These recreation halls were not used exclusively for recreation, as several of them were portioned out to other sections, and in the beginning, several of them were used for housing. However, at least eight were retained by C.A.S. in strategic parts of the camp. Blocks #15 and #21 were left vacant for elementary schools, but as these buildings were never put up, the blocks were transformed into playgrounds. The equipment for these playgrounds, and the playground located south of the camp was purchased in October, 1942. The backstops for the baseball diamonds were ingeniously made of the springs from worn out beds, which had been declared surplus.

The four central blocks of camp were left vacant for buildings for community use, but all of the buildings were not built, and the area was used for outdoor sports. The Dining Hall in Block #1 was built larger than any of the other dining halls, and hence, used for all large community

gatherings during the first part of camp.

A swimming pool was planned, but due to the Utah state laws concerning the purification facilities of public swimming pools, it was never built.

During the latter part of 1942, part of the recreational area south of camp was drafted for an ice rink, which was very popular.

There was nothing in the typical recreation hall, except three large coal stove, two or three mess tables, two by eight feet, with benches attached to the tables. There was a small table in one corner on which all the indoor equipment and games were placed. Usually, the equipment comprised of a couple of well worn-out decks of cards, checkers, chess, and a few patched ping pong balls. On the outside, there were a volleyball court, with nets made of rope, and a basketball court, built out of scrap lumber. The ground was very bumpy, as they were unable to scrape and level it. It either had many holes, or was full of ankle-deep dust, because there were no facilities to water it down. At that time, the main function of the leaders was to try to borrow equipment, if available, from private owner, or conduct games that did not necessitate any equipment.

A Golf Club was organized in 1942, and with the help of the Landscape Unit, made a golf course on the west side of camp. The time on the part of the golf club was volunteered.

With volunteer labor, the setting up of playground equipment in the two blocks which were originally to be the elementary schools, was almost completed by October, 1943. The major work of the playgrounds was done mostly on Saturday afternoons and Sundays, by the members of the Adult Activities, Community Education Section, and with the assistance of volunteers from the neighboring blocks.

The playgrounds proved extremely popular with young children up to Junior High Age. There was a daily attendance of 500 children. Four small slides were installed beside the recreation halls where nursery schools were held.

Along with the recreational facilities, the problem of upkeep of the facilities was tremendous. When

it rained one day, and was hot the next day, it made the softball diamonds very hard, and in order to keep them in a playable condition a tractor or a drag was required.

At the beginning of the summer of 1943, the facilities consisted of a sandpit in each block, done by volunteer groups. There were parallel bars in half a dozen blocks. The seventeen softball diamonds proved most popular. The six volleyball courts which were strategically located could be converted into badminton courts. There were three dirt tennis courts and twelve basketball courts, three of which were located in the high school. The football field was utilized mostly by the high school.

Two picnic grounds, one about a half mile, and the other a mile from camp, were used during the summer of 1943. At that time, there were barbecue pits and a few shade trees. In the Spring of 1944, the grounds were cleaned, and tables and benches were moved out. It was then, that the grounds began to be used profusely by groups in general.

In March, 1943, a group of Hawaiians moved into Block #1. Thus, Dining Hall #1 could no longer be used for group gatherings. At that time, all camp-wide programs or dances were held in Dining Hall #32.

In August of 1943, it was decided that one third of each recreation hall be given over for block use only. The other two thirds could be turned over for community use. Blocks which had given up their whole recreation hall to a group which needed that large a place, were given one third of another recreation hall nearby.

In the Fall of 1943, the Inter-Faith group moved two C.C.C. buildings from Callio Camp into the center. These buildings were moved entirely with volunteer workers except for the supervision of one carpenter foreman. By Easter of 1944, the buildings were ready for use, one by the Buddhists, and the other by the Issei Protestants.

By the winter of 1944, some of the blocks were enjoying their own private ice rinks. Also, there was a large rink on the north side of camp.

The C.A.S. staff moved its offices to the Civic

Auditorium, and took over the scheduling of it in June, 1945.

C. PROGRAM PLANNING, POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The actual planning of a program in Topaz had to be done within the frame-work of the conditions peculiar to this particular center. For example: the intense mid-day heat, the frequency of dust storms seriously handicapped a complete playground program, and shifted the scene of much of the day-time activity indoors. The isolation of the center from recreational areas such as parks and water, handicapped an all-around recreational program. The barren surroundings, and the desert conditions cut the entire field of nature study to a bare minimum. With so many of the young adult leaders away from the project, either on seasonal leave or permanently relocated, the resource persons for an enlarged summer program were almost completely absent.

The population of Topaz, coming from the metropolitan Bay Area, where a high cultural standard prevailed, and where educational institutions were close at hand, has always had an unusually intense interest in the school academic program. Therefore, the high school age students who might be called upon as club leaders for boys and girls activities, preferred to use their summer months in attending the high school summer session.

It was the goal of this section, to set up an overall, center-wide recreation program. It was to service all groups interested in the recreational field.

One of the most difficult jobs in connection with Community Activities program has been the difficulty in making an analysis of the community picture. There have been so many conflicting events, that a clear cut analysis has been impossible. Because of this factor, the entire approach to the problems presented in the community, was largely a trial and error approach, necessitating many modifications as apparent need for such modifications developed. Therefore, there has been an almost monthly reorganization of the department. To add to this confusion, there has been the lack of continuity of professional staff leadership.

Another major problem has been the lack of general

club experience on the part of the various workers, and the absence of this experience has made it most difficult for them to assimilate the idea, and to see the value of group organization. The strong family ties probably made the adolescent adjustment to social group living outside the home a much more difficult one.

Throughout the Community Activities staff, which included volunteer workers and related private agencies, there has been a harmonious working relationship, with each unit assuming responsibilities in cooperation with other units.

The Community Activities Program, if measured from the standpoint of activity, has been a most outstanding success. On the other hand, if measured from the standpoint of social group development, the program has been decidedly weak. In July, 1943, out of 1600 eligible persons, there were 500 boys and girls belonging to organized group clubs.

It was decided in the beginning, that in order to avoid cliques and friction groups, that it would be better to endeavor to provide a unified Topaz recreation program. Private organization which had previously functioned prior to evacuation were discouraged. Every effort was made toward establishing a complete cooperative program. The Boy Scouts was one of the first groups organized. Former troops were disbanded, and new troops were formed on the basis of both friendship, and geographical location.

The absence of equipment, combined with general psychological let down, created a most difficult organizational problem. With arrival in Topaz, a compulsory school attendance program, and a work program for the adults absorbed much of the interest of the residents, forcing the Community Activities to modify and to spend much more time on organization. The workers, facing many failures became discouraged. One of their major influencing factors, was that there was no professional leadership enabling the workers to take a long term view; to recognize the problems confronting them; and on the basis of this analysis, to be able to accept certain inevitable failures.

The recreational district program was not working out satisfactorily, and the problems arising seemed beyond the solution of the district staff. In order

to make the program more effective, a block resident committee was initiated during the first part of January, 1943, for the purpose of endeavoring to stimulate and develop resident leadership on a block level. This development was completely wiped out with the camp-wide confusion of the Registration. Residents were not interested in recreational aspects, as their greater concern was the issue and problems surrounding Registration. H3.40

During the first part of camp, most of the activities were directed toward the out-of-high-school age, with little entertainment for adults over thirty, and younger children.

The policies of the Community Activities Section has been as follows:

- (1) In order to be a true recreational program, it must be camp-wide.
- (2) It must service all groups and interests in the recreational field.
- (3) Any recreational program conducted should meet the high professional standards of the field.

Three types of activities were attempted:

- (1) Mass activities, of co-recreational values that would appeal to everyone regardless of age or interest.
- (2) Group activities, that would appeal to all interest groups. This included all the special activities, clubs, athletic teams, and groups which were held together by common interests.
- (3) The individual activities, where one could receive recreational values from solo games, or the participation against other individuals.

D. CLUBS, ORGANIZATIONS, AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Social organization in Topaz developed in an unusual manner, because the city had been artificially created. No longer did the parents

contribute all the comfort and security to the children. The children sought friendship and approval from their immediate "gang". They became indifferent to various social values. In such a concentrated community, the easily influenced youngsters could not remain aloof from pronounced social stimuli; he became gregarious, and he acquired the peculiarities of his "gang society". Although the child was able to choose his particular crowd, the nature of their class became hodge-podge and boisterous. The problem of juvenile delinquency in camp has not been one of sex but rather, of rowdyism. This rowdyism grew with the clustering of boys and girls into block gangs.

Practically all the private entertainments by the evacuees were being done at their apartments. Equipped with hot plates, canned goods, and perishable foods, a resident's ingenuity was in popular demand. Friends were invited for a snack or two every week, and as food had an universal appeal, it became a "Topaz custom". Outside of this type of entertainment, there was very little variety as far as social functions were concerned. Bridge and other card games were popular among Nisei circles, and classic and jazz record fans had sessions among themselves with their collections.

In keeping with the Relocation Center "style", even important family events were almost always held on a small scale. Following the Japanese tradition, a funeral service in Topaz had the nearest resemblance to the former "outside" life. Much of the usual funeral procession was missing, such as the absence of flowers, church decorations, and the funeral march to the crematory. Most of the nisei marriages in the center followed the traditional Japanese custom. Eventlove matches went through the customary procedure of "match-maker's" assistance. Engagement parties were affairs for the immediate families and close friends.

There was little indication on the part of the family wanting to use a recreation hall for entertainment and private parties. Group parties such as worker's get-together gatherings were usually held at the dining halls. These affairs were attended by the respective division workers. A family could obtain the use of a recreation hall

if there was a substantial reason for its spacious quarters.

Some of the special programs arising from the camp's opening were the Drum and Bugle Corps. This corps aided in the daily reception of the new arrivals, and paraded on the evenings of the mass meetings to get good attendance there. There were approximately twenty members in the corps. It was a great factor in keeping up the "mental climate" of the people.

Other things which were of service to the community, were the mass meetings through which the new residents were able to get acquainted with the administrative staff. Over two thousand people attended these meetings.

A special "Welcome Home" reception was given for the Santa Anita arrivals. The Drum and Bugle Corps and colorful banners aided in the homecoming festivities. A huge rally was held in their honor, and a dance was featured for the young people.

The general arrangements for the Hospital dedication Ceremonies were handled by this section. Fifteen boys spent a day moving a three ton monumental stone from the mountain area west of this city for the ceremonies.

On the night of Hallowe'en, programs were prepared to contact all the age groups. Four programs were given in different parts of camp for the seven to eleven year age group, in the afternoon. The Junior high and high school age were contacted by evening parties in the four sections of camp. A Hallowe'en dance was held in the evening. About two hundred people attended the latter.

The Fire Department Dedication program was put on by this section. The program drew an attendance of three hundred citizens of Topaz. Mr. J.F. Hughes of the Administration was the main speaker. The slogans for the week as made by the Art Department were: "If Topaz Burns, We Freeze", "One Careless Cigarette, Disaster!".

A tremendous Harvest Festival was given over the Thanksgiving Holiday and weekend. The program consisted of four adult entertainment shows, two dances, a variety show, and a dedication of the bell tower. A

temporary bell tower was constructed by the architects for the dedication ceremony. Because of the inscription "Only people that hear my voice come" which was found on the bell, it was felt that the ceremony should be more of a religious nature.

Talent shows were a very important factor in the morale building of the Nisei. Goro Suzuki acted as Master of ceremonies, and the Cossacks, a group organized in Tanforan, sang. Other talented young people in camp contributed with harmonica playing, ventriloquism, etc. This group not only performed for the people in camp, but they did an important job in creating good public relations by visiting the neighboring towns.

Another important group of people was Eddie Iino's choir. This group was called on for numbers several times. They sang the "Hallelujah Chorus" at the Christmas program. They also did the Christmas Carolling around camp, and over at the M.P.'s. This activity did a great deal for creating better relations between the residents, and the Military Police.

The Christmas Holiday program was under the supervision of Mr. Fred Koba. The whole holiday season was well planned with activity for all age groups. (See appendix for outline of program.)

Trees cut from nearby mountains were distributed to each of the dining halls. Approximately two thousand were sent by the American Friend Service Committee, which were distributed by the Block Managers. The three performances of the pageant "The Other Wise Man" drew approximately 1,750 people. The special Sunday School Christmas program had an attendance of about 1,100 people. The four blocks had approximately 5,515 participants during the Christmas and New Years week. The Social Activities Division had a total attendance of 5,605.

In March, 1943, a delegation of Hawaiians entered Topaz. The Boy Scouts played and acted as ushers. As they were moving into Block #1, Dining Hall #1 was decorated and leis were made for the reception committee. There was a mass welcome meeting with a few numbers for entertainment. Entertainment and pep rallies, church services, and social activities were planned.

In April, 1943, a U.S.O. was established in the center. It was decided, that the Y.W.C.A. should be in charge of this organization. They requested and received furniture, such as that found in the homes of the Appointive Staff.

Easter, 1943, was the date for a large Easter Egg hunt for children six to ten years old, and eleven to fourteen years of age. It was followed by an Easter dance which financed the hunt.

May 9, 1943, a gigantic Mother's day Program was held in the center square. Special honors were extended to mothers over seventy years of age, and to the youngest mother in Topaz.

Music week was observed during May, at which time Delta High School presented programs, and the Music School presented an elaborate concert.

The Fourth of July celebration was under the general chairmanship of Mr. Fred Koba. The three-fold purpose of the Carnival was explained as follows: (1) To celebrate the Fourth of July; (2) Raise \$1000.00 for the Student Scholarship Fund; (3) Create a spirit of gaiety through this community-wide event.

The program which covered a three day period, included the inauguration of the new Community Council, an invitational affair; the Coronation Ball, with the selection of the Queen from the High School Senior Class; baseball games, hobby shows and exhibits; naniwabushi or Japanese Story Telling; Goh-Shogi tourney, church services, patriotic ceremonies sponsored by the Community Council; carnival; raffle; tennis exhibition; Issel show.

The location of the Carnival was the high school. There were game concessions, exhibits, hobbies, food concessions, and novelty shops of handicraft work. Every block was invited to sponsor a concession which were held in the various barracks of Block #32. The dining hall was used for the Bingo games. In this, each block had a chance to make funds to obtain recreational equipment for their respective blocks, as block recreation was just as important as private agency work. It was decided, that any organized group under Community Education Division selling craft articles was required to allocate at least seventy-five per cent of its net profit to the

Student Scholarship Fund, and the remainder was to be retained by that group.

During the summer of 1943, one person with two or three maintenance workers organized approximately sixty baseball teams, utilizing completely a volunteer resident leadership, both on a block and industrial level, under which they completely ran and financed an extensive softball league program. This illustration is typical of many of the other units of operation, such as, adult activities, special events, and the private club program.

Education and Community Activities worked together, and were divided into the following parts: Playground activities and athletics, camping-outing-hiking, crafts and related groups, science groups, special events, miscellaneous interest groups, maintenance and operation, high school summer classes, elementary school summer classes, pre-school nursery summer classes, and vocational classes.

The staff teachers were assigned to the interest group they were most interested in. The teachers of the leaders were responsible for the groups.

Summer activities continued for six weeks. Classroom work was held in the early part of the morning. Other activities were held in the afternoon or late afternoon. A fairly varied program was offered to those desirous of making up credits. Some classes in the elementary school were conducted. However, these classes were for remedial work only. Regular kindergarten first grade classes were held.

An interest inventory of what the children were most interested in was taken. To organize an attractive program to hold the interest of a child was a challenge to all the teachers and leaders. Participation in the summer program was voluntary. Relaxation was as important as supervised work.

The Central Committee for the Summer Program of 1943 was responsible for planning and putting into operation the entire activities program. With the exception of the Adult Activities and Adult Education already functioning, the committee assumed responsibility of pooling all Education and Community Activities programs, facilities, and personnel.

The program for children of grades one, two, three and kindergarten included remedial work in reading,

music and rhythm activities, art activities, dramatic activities, story hours, reading, library, crafts, outdoor hikes, games, and other activities appropriate to grade in the morning. The afternoons were free for playground activities and library work.

Students from grade four through twelve, had special interest group activities in the morning. These included arts and crafts, science groups, music groups, and dramatic groups. The afternoon program for this group consisted of directed play on playground areas, continuation of some of the interest groups, principally arts and crafts, music and dramatics; library or recreational reading, club and informal group work; and possibly work for some.

The program for adults and high school student who were working full time was principally an evening program, with some activities falling on Saturday afternoon, or Sunday. The Adult Education and Activity programs continued to function essentially as they had in the past. Interest groups included arts and craft groups, science groups, music and dancing groups, dramatic groups and literary groups.

Seven hundred and twenty-nine plus students enrolled in the 1943 Summer Program. four hundred and sixty-four enrolled in the elementary schools, and the balance in the Junior high and Senior High schools.

Out of the school enrollment, ninety-four per cent enrolled in the primary grades, fifty-two per cent in the upper elementary, twenty-three per cent in the junior and senior high schools.

Story hour and dancing classes were started. Playground equipment was made for the blocks. Softball, ping pong, table games, etc. were started for the young group.

The outstanding summer activities program for the summer of 1943, was the camping program. The camp was primarily for girls and boys between the ages of twelve and fourteen, with the exception of those who were members of private agencies, such as Boy Scouts, Y.M.C.A., and Girl Reserves.

A committee of ten selected the camping site at Antelope Springs, which was formerly a C.C.C. camp, located at the foot of Mt. Swasey, forty miles west

of Topaz. An agreement was made with the grazing department of the U.S. Department of Interior, for the usage of the grounds. This selection was made because of good running mountain water, level grounds for sleeping, cooking and recreational purposes. It had an elevation of 7,300 feet above sea level, three sides well protected by cliffs and hills, and it also had a small amphi-theater for campfires. The daily general program was as follows:

7:00 a.m.	Retville
7:30-8:30 a.m.	Breakfast
8:30-9:00 a.m.	Flag Raising Ceremony
10:30-11:30 a.m.	Swimming, hikes
12:00-1:00 p.m.	Lunch
2:00-4:00 p.m.	Swimming
5:45-	Flag Retreat
6:00-7:50 p.m.	Supper
9:45	Taps

Other activities were volleyball, story telling, astronomy, study, sketching, trilobite hunts, costume parties, stunt nights, treasure hunts, scavenger hunts, singspiration, etc. The Junior Girl Reserves held daily morning worship. Devotional Services were held every Wednesday and Sunday.

With all volunteer labor, two work crews consisting of eighty-nine men prepared the camp. Pipes for the kitchen, drinking fountain, washing stand, shower and latrines were installed. Trenches were dug for drainage, and the ground was leveled for dining space.

Every camper was required to take a physical examination, and was given an opportunity to be innoculated for Rocky Mountain Fever before leaving. Two nurses' aides were assigned with complete emergency medical supplies. The leaders were all trained in first aid. An emergency car was present at all times. Sanitary precautions were taken, such as the testing of drinking water, fly traps, etc. The swimming pool was always attended by a life guard, who also served as swimming instructor. Fire marshalls were appointed to take charge of fire drills.

Each camper at the time of registration, paid a small fee of ten cents to cover incidental expenses such as craft material, and penny postcards, which were distributed to each camper.

The following groups went for weekly periods; an

advanced work crew, senior scouts, Boy Scouts, Little Giants, Buddhist boys, Topaz Y.M.C.A., Junior Jinx Club, Buddhist Girls, Older Girl Reserves, Younger Girl Reserves, Clean-Up Crew, Senior Scouts and Members of the Lay Committee.

In June, 1943, approximately 200 persons were going out every Sunday in six trucks. At first, it was required that one caucasian accompany each truck load, but many inconveniences caused that plan to fall through. The cutting of trees and destroying of plant life was stripping the countryside, and the Grazing Department issued a notice, that no plant life should be destroyed.

The major development from the standpoint of overall planning has been the stride made toward an organized block recreation program. Despite problems of segregation, a Community Education Committee of the council had been active, meeting twice weekly. Their first major concern was the determining of space that should be made available for block recreation.

At the time of segregation, there was a great deal of talking about having a camp-wide farewell party for the people going to Tule Lake. However, nothing was ever carried out. There were several intra-unit and intra-section parties given, as well as block parties.

The C.A.S. sponsored a Doll and Flower Exhibit on March 3, and 4th, featuring the dolls made in Tonz by a resident instructor and her students. Artificial flowers were also exhibited. Attendance of 1200 for the two days was estimated.

An Easter Egg hunt sponsored by the Community Activities Section, and assisted by the Girl Scouts, was held on April 8th, 1944, from 10:00 a.m. More than 100 girls and boys, six to ten, participated in the event. Over thirty grand prizes were awarded, and every participant received a gift.

The summer activities program for 1944 was planned to provide primarily for boys and girls of school age, all students, kindergarten through the sixth grade, for half a day. The activities included, art, crafts, hikes, reading, playground, and sports. The classes were conducted by elementary teachers under Miss Robinson, Elementary Principal. Arts

and crafts were open to students above the sixth grade. These included painting, crafts, design, wood carving, and wood shop work.

4-H club work for girls was conducted throughout the summer. The following groups were organized: Victory Garden, Tailoring I and II, advanced clothing, Junior high sewing, Sewing and Home Crafts, Junior High Cooking, Foods, Advanced Foods, and Canning Club. 4-H Club work for boys included working in poultry, crops, cattle, and pigs.

Music activities were available at the Music School, and athletic activities for men and women, under the supervision of the high school Physical Education Department were archery, volleyball, tap dancing, gymnastics, badminton, tumbling, wrestling, boxing, and informal quiet games.

All other summer athletic and playground activities were carried on by the C.A.S. staff. These included supervision of all playgrounds and promotion of activities for all ages thereon, with special attention to children of elementary school age. Also, the handling of all baseball, softball, golf, tennis and other sports except those at the gymnasium.

After a training seminar in June, 1944, the playgrounds attached to Block #8 and #41 were opened, and supervision provided.

The softball and hardball leagues for adults were organized under the Adult Athletic Activities. For the younger boys, 9-13 years of age, a Pee-wee League was organized by Motoichi Yanagi.

As mid-summer approached, the twilight softball league, sumo, Pee-wee League games, archery, and like activities which could be enjoyed in the long, cool evenings became increasingly popular.

To celebrate the Fourth of July, a mass meeting was held in the auditorium, at which time, Private First Class Higa, wounded Nisei soldier, was the main speaker.

The two picnic grounds were extremely popular with evening picnics, and bonfire groups extending until the late hours.

The summer season was concluded with a number of

community-wide events. The block softball champions played an exhibition game with Fillmore at Topaz, as a culmination of the season. The game was attended by 1500 persons. The sumo group concluded with a tournament attended by over 800 spectators. The Harvest Festival planned, was also a great success. The weekly series of record concerts was concluded in September. The Protestant Church concluded its summer program with Church Day. The popularity of trips to Oak City Canyon by adult groups was wide-spread. This proved to be a very pleasant end-of-the-summer activity.

During the summer season, there were a number of outside visitors invited, in most cases by the Protestant Church, and private agencies. There were approximately twenty-five visitors, in addition to the Nisel clergy, who were on temporary assignment to the Topaz Church.

During the time the above described activities were being carried out, a continuous program of arts and crafts, dancing, and music were being offered in the schools and on the playgrounds, in addition to the regular organized young groups of Girl Scouts, Girl Reserves, Boy Scouts, Hi-Y, and the Young People's Church Groups.

The high school offered a regular academic and vocational training program, the Adult Education Section continued its full program of classes in art, music, flower making and sewing.

Over the Christmas holidays of 1944, all blocks held Christmas parties. Some blocks had socials, while others had movie parties, etc. In all the blocks, gifts were distributed among block children by means of Santa Claus or otherwise. Christmas was prepared for the enjoyment of children, and the New Year Day Festival for adults.

The most significant event for the month of December, was the holding of the first camp-wide memorial service on December third, at the auditorium, to honor the servicemen from Topaz who were recently killed in action. Approximately 1300 Topaz residents attended this impressive rite.

The following summer program was set up in 1945 under the supervision of Mr. Parlell Peterson: the Pee-Wee League for boys from the ages of six

to fourteen, consisted of an Athletic Club in each of the four wards. The activities consisted of fishing contests, softball, horseshoe, basketball, volleyball, swimming, weekend and overnight hikes, picnics, kite construction and contests, and special events.

Teams were organized for girls thirteen and over on a ward basis. Monday through Thursday were practice days, with tournaments on Fridays.

The gymnasium was open to the public at night for three hours, for badminton, ping pong, archery, volleyball, etc.

A program was carried on for the elementary age group in arts and crafts, story telling, organized games, hikes, and nature study. The attendance of this group stayed pretty constant, contacting about one hundred and fifty children. Three picnics were sponsored out to the farm kitchen. This special feature included as many as one hundred children, and gave the whole program a tremendous impetus. This program was brought to close with a final picnic and scavenger hunt for all children of the various groups.

The Teen Canteen was organized for the young people of teen age, as a place to come and meet their friends. The activities carried on included dancing, reading, ping pong, socials, table games, etc. It was self financed by sponsoring parties and selling cokes. The membership included three hundred persons.

Softball and hardball teams were organized by Adult Athletic Activities. An Old Men's League, including one team from the appointive staff was formed. This was brought to an end by a huge Chinese style banquet.

A double header hard ball game was held in Topaz with the Tooele Ordnance Plant, and an all-star softball tournament which included a team from each of the four wards was held.

The Boy Scouts took four trips to the Hot Springs, two of which were overnight affairs. The girls Brownie troops visited the Delta Reservoir.

C.A.S. took charge of getting the passes, and scheduling the bus for weekly trips into Delta. They

also helped in sponsoring a Red Cross Nutrition Course, which was open for adults.

A summer afternoon gym program was scheduled to reach three different six to nine age groups. The nine to twelve year old boys met for sports, such as volleyball, shuffleboard, archery, and badminton. They participated in a ladder tournament in shuffleboard, and badminton. The girls from six to twelve years old learned folk dancing, and played organized games.

Girl Scouts

The scouting program saw its beginnings a few months after Topaz became the temporary home of the evacuees in September, 1942.

Although the younger girls in Topaz were organized in Ward Clubs, with emphasis placed on recreational and social activities, we became aware that a more permanent type of organization would be more desirable.

With this purpose in mind, a survey was made in camp as to the number of parents and girls who would be interested in being a part of a National Girl Scout movement, and assisting in its program development. It was discovered, that although they recognized the name of Girl Scouts, they were not too well acquainted with the purpose and program of the organization, so a need for interpretation was necessary. A few girls were found who had previous scouting experience, but the majority of the residents knew little or nothing about it.

In March, contacts were made with the Girl Scout Field Director in Salt Lake City, and plans were made to have her visit Topaz. Preliminary arrangements were made for the formation of a tentative steering committee, and the listing of people for possible resource as leaders.

From May 3 to the 8th, Mrs. Littlefield met with these resource people, and held leadership meetings and officially organized the Girl Scout program. A steering committee composed of caucasian and resident women was first set up, and with their interest and cooperation, the program developed.

The Brownie Troops, age 7 to 10, were the first

group to get started. The camp was divided into four districts, and a troop was formed in each district, with two leaders assigned to each troop. These younger girls had already been in clubs up to this time, so that the work with them was not too difficult to handle.

Under the supervision of the Director of Clubs and Organizations, leadership training was instituted on a weekly basis for twenty volunteers. Many resource people were asked to share their knowledge, talent and skills with us in the fields of child psychology, story telling, arts and crafts and music, including singing and folk dancing.

A month after the organization had started, a Play Day for Brownies was held outdoors. Summer activities included hikes, visits to the Hog Farm and Cattle Ranch, a picnic, and craft projects. The leaders also participated in the July fourth carnival, by conducting a booth selling snow cones, to raise money for the Girl Scouts. During the summer camp program at Camp Antelope, a day was set aside as Brownie Day, when eighty girls enjoyed the day's activities including a trilobite hunt, an egg hunt, swimming and refreshments. An added feature was the taking of colored movies of the Brownies, from the time they left Topaz, and the time spent at Antelope Springs.

During the summer, the loss of six volunteer leaders through relocation, evidenced itself in the decrease in attendance of the brownies. With the relocation program continuing with such rapidity, the biggest problem which was faced, was that of leadership.

With the segregation program in September, thirty Brownies left for Tule Lake. During this transfer movement, the leaders were not able to interest the entire group, as it seemed to affect not only those leaving, but also those remaining.

To meet the problem of volunteer leadership, personal contact were made of those wives and sisters of volunteers for the armed forces. Some of them showed a definite interest, but felt that they were inexperienced in the field of scouting, and requested some training before accepting any responsibility. In line with this, Mrs. Olga Brown, a former member of the Girl Scout National Field Staff came in October, and spent the week contacting

and interviewing individuals interested in leadership. Training classes were held for these people in the morning and afternoons.

A permanent steering committee was organized, and committees on organization, leadership training and public relations were set up.

At this time, it was decided that with the Brownie troops getting along well enough, the staff should begin to concentrate on the next age group, ten to twelve. Through the courtesy of the principal of the elementary schools, Mrs. Brown spoke to the fifth and sixth grade girls at the two schools. Some girls in the seventh and eighth grades responded to invitations to form a group, and its first meeting was held during Mrs. Brown's visit.

Two Intermediate Scout troops were formed in the elementary schools, under the leadership of caucasian and resident volunteers, in November of 1943, with weekly meetings held once a week following their regular school day.

Service projects for the Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays included the making and distributing of boxes trimmed with turkey cut-outs, and filled with pop corn to the hospital patients, and the decorating and distributing of 7500 napkins to the entire community. Fifty scouts went carolling to the hospital on Christmas morning. By the second year, many girls had become members of the National Organization, by applying for official membership. The program was being carried on by ten volunteer leaders.

During the next summer, activities included an overnight trip to Antelope Springs, for the Intermediate troops, a day trip to the same place for the Brownies. Every holiday was utilized with some special activity throughout the year, some of them in honor of their mothers.

One of the leaders, Miss Setsu Katayama, who had been with the scouts for the longest period, was chosen to represent the Topaz Girl Scout Organization at a National Leadership Training camp in Ogden, Utah.

Since the Fall of 1944, to 1945, two paid leaders

have been carrying the load of supervising three Brownie troops and three Intermediate troops, with the assistance of only two volunteer leaders. It was impossible to get any new leaders for most of the young people who were interested in helping had either relocated, or were thinking of doing so in the near future.

A barrack building was allocated to the girls, and for the past six months, all the troops have made use of the club room, being responsible for the fixing up and decorating, and keeping the rooms clean.

Since the beginning of the Girl Scouting program in Topaz, we have seen it start with nothing, and rise to an enviable spot in the realm of group work activities. It may have had its ups and downs but a program with such a sincere purpose could not be otherwise than one which has given those who have worked with it a great deal of satisfaction. To those who gave of their time and efforts that a Scout program might be available to the girls of Topaz, we owe our thanks and appreciation, for only through their interest, enthusiasm and cooperation, did Girl Scouting become a reality in Topaz.

U.S.O.

Although an attempt had been made to organize a U.S.O. in March, 1943, by the appointive staff, it was not until a year later that the organization came into being. With many of our boys being drafted into the armed forces, we became conscious of the need for some organization, and at the suggestion made by Miss Esther Briesmiester of the National Y.W.C.A., the U.S.O. was first started in March, 1944.

The preliminary stage of organization required a good deal of interpretation in as much as the U.S.O. was a comparatively new organization at the time of evacuation, and the majority of our Issei's were not fully aware of its relationship to the National Agency Groups, and its purpose.

Through the cooperative efforts of the administration and the residents, especially the mothers of boys in the Army, who composed the nucleus of the first organized group, the U.S.O. became more established in the community, with Mrs. C. Kajiwara

as its first chairman.

In cooperation with the Community Council, the U.S.O. sponsored its first banquet honoring visiting soldiers and the first group of boys who had taken their pre-induction physicals under the Selective Service Act.

As one of its first committee meetings, an election of an Issei Board and a Nisei Board was held. It was suggested, that community participation was necessary for a coordinated U.S.O. program, and with this in mind, the Block Managers were asked to send representatives from every block to this meeting, and the response was very good.

Although the program was originally intended to welcome returning soldiers on their furloughs, it was felt, that with the center being situated so far away from any army camp, and the number of soldiers was so few as compared to the other centers, that service to our inductees should be included as part of the activities.

Mrs. Roscoe Bell accepted the advisorship of the U.S.O., while Mrs. Louise Watson undertook the training of the Business and Professional girls for hostessing at the social affairs.

The Nisei chairman and her committee, the Y.W.C.A. and Business and Professional Club, and other groups sponsored many informal get-togethers, with the assistance of the Issei group, who undertook the preparation of the refreshments for these affairs. Later, the Secretary of the U.S.O., with the aid of sisters, wives and friends of the soldiers, carried on the social obligations of the U.S.O.

Because of relocation, there were many changes in the positions of secretaries and chairman throughout the year, but through the cooperation of the Issei and Nisei members, the work was carried on quite well.

The problem of finances was temporarily met through the issuance of membership cards, and a monthly collection of dues. As the work of the organization progressed, the generous contributions and donations of the residents relieved this pressure from the members.

When news was received regarding the boys killed in

action, the U.S.O. not only sent representatives to call on the families, but participated in the memorial services by assisting with the arrangements and making floral wreaths. The U.S.O. also shared in the camp-wide memorial services which were sponsored by the Community Council.

Besides the regular welcome socials for the visiting soldiers, two events were held honoring Sergeant Ben Kuroki, who had returned from duty overseas and Private First Class Higa, wounded in action at Cassino, Italy, and who brought news of the battle front to the residents.

In September of 1944, the Board made plans for the distribution of Christmas packages for soldiers overseas, whose immediate kin was in Topaz, and through a \$300.00 donation from the Red Cross, this project was made possible. Representatives of both organizations assisted in the wrapping and distributing of these packages to the families who in turn sent them to their sons.

For Christmas, greetings were sent of cards and handkerchiefs from the U.S.O. to about 600 soldiers.

The work of the representatives of the block consisted in seeing the boys off at the gate, making lunches for their trip, home visits, and presenting them with souvenir gifts upon their departure from the center.

As months passed, more and more of the Topaz boys came back on their furloughs, and every effort was made in giving them a warm welcome. Special activities including athletic competition, gymnasium facilities, weiner roasts, dinners and dances were held for them.

The U.S.O., although in existence for only eighteen months, has played an important part in the growth and development of Topaz, and through the community's understanding of the objectives and aims, the U.S.O. was able to function and to carry on the work for which it was organized.

Y.W.C.A. (Girl, Reserves, Business and Professional)

In October, 1942, a month after Topaz became a community for the evacuee residents, a Planning Committee composed of former Board members of the

San Francisco Japanese Y.W.C.A. met to discuss plans for the possibility of continuing the work of the "Y" in Topaz, for the purpose of providing recreation and keeping in contact with the National Group as a means of keeping up with Public affairs.

A survey showed that there were three hundred former San Francisco "Y" members; two hundred Bay Region "Y" members; ten San Francisco "Y" Board members; two former "Y" secretaries and two members of the Board of the San Francisco Main Y.W.C.A.

A week later, another meeting was held with Community Activities Supervisor, Protestant Church ministers and a committee of former club leaders of the Bay area, at which time, the plan met with unanimous approval. It was then decided that Miss Esther Briesmiester of the Y.W.C.A. be contacted for assistance.

During November, many meetings were held with "Y" girls and their parents. A visit from a former San Francisco "Y" secretary became the incentive for many get-togethers of the organization which she had served.

In November, Miss Esther Briesmiester representing the National Y.W.C.A. visited Topaz to visit in the setting up of the Topaz Y.W.C.A. A leadership training course was held for young college girls and thirty girls were in attendance for the session. She met with the Buddhist and Catholic groups, and explained to them that membership in the Y.W.C.A. would be opened to everyone, regardless of religious differences.

At a meeting with the Chief of the Community Service Division, Mr. Lorne Bell explained to the "Y" committee, the relationship of the W.R.A. and Y.W.C.A. in the Relocation center. The responsibility of coordinating private agencies would be in the hands of the Activities Section. He believed that private agencies should assume responsibility for financing the work, the formulating and adopting of program policies, its control and operation. He hoped that the "Y" staff would maintain "friendly relations" with the advisory commission of the council and the C.A.S. Although the C.A.S. would not be responsible for the actual work and standards to be set up, it would assist in arranging for necessary facilities to carry on the work. A building for the permanent use of the "Y" was not available and all supplies,

equipment and finances would have to be dependent on outside resources.

The only assistance that the "R.A. could offer at this time, was stenographic or clerical service on loan by the Community Service Division for the maximum of three months.

An election of board members was held on December seventh, and an executive committee was elected. A suggestion was made then, that an Executive Secretary would be advisable, and for some time after that, many people were contacted for this position. The first official Board meeting was held on December 16th.

As one of its first big activity, a "Y"-U.S.O. party was held in December, for thirty visiting soldiers, the first group of its kind to visit Topaz. Preparations for this affair were handled by the student group, and an evening of folk dancing, social dancing and refreshments was enjoyed by seventy-five people.

In January, the Girl Reserves were first organized. Girls with previous G.R. experience in the Bay Region were instrumental in creating enthusiasm in the high school age groups, and the first G.R. rally was held on January 29th at which time seventy girls responded.

Weekly meetings were held with many projects included in their years activities. Service work for the hospital, participation in the Doll Festival Program, a Pie and Punch Sale, a Mothers' Day Tea, assisting at the "Y" booth at the Fourth of July camp-wide Carnival, a week's camping at Antelope Springs, and participation in all high school events.

Three members of the Y.W.C.A. representing the Business and Professional Girls, Student Group and the G.R.'s, attended the "Y" Workshop at Pocatello, Idaho, which was the first of the many other conferences to which our members were sent. During the two years of its existence, they attended a Business and Professional Girls Conference in Montana, and the Student Conferences at Estes Park, Colorado.

After a discussion of the "Y" Board, it was decided

that the Topaz "Y" should register with the National Y.W.C.A., and the following objectives were drawn up.

- (1) To sponsor club activities for girls and women of all ages.
 - (a) Girl reserves (Sr. and Jr.)
 - (b) Intercollegiate Fellowship
 - (c) Business and Professional Girls
 - (d) Women's Group
- (2) To promote interest and to cooperate in community enterprises dealing with the welfare of center residents.
 - (a) Through an educational program through forums, research and having speakers on such topics as Public Health, Boy and Girl Relations, Marriage, etc.
- (3) To assist in the relocation program
 - (a) By acting as the intermediary between the girl leaving the center and the "Y" located at place of destination.
 - (b) By educating girls in acquiring proper attitudes to meet life on the outside.
 - (c) By assisting with the orientation of the girls with possible accommodations and work jobs.

In September of 1943, the Y.W.C.A. assumed the responsibility of providing hostesses for the induction of the new transferees from Tule Lake, and cooperated with the W.R.A. wholeheartedly.

About this time, a major development in the "Y" program was the acquisition of a building which would serve as a social center for young adults, a meeting place for various clubs, a U.S.O. center, and a "drop in" place for young and old. Two thirds of Recreation Hall #4 was allocated to the Y.W.C.A. and for the next few months, although the project did not progress too rapidly, the various clubs joined in to fix up the building to meet the needs.

In February of 1944, the official dedication program of the building was held. For the next year, more than five hundred people availed themselves of the facilities, limited as it was, every month. Although architectural plans were presented to the W.R.A. for the remodeling of the building, the obstacles were too great. The administration was helpful in providing with furniture and some equipment. Through the financial assistance of the National Y.W.C.A., purchases of dishes, curtains, and other items were made. Other equipment was loaned by the San Francisco Y.W.C.A.

A secretary was assigned by C.A.S. to work with the Y.W.C.A. program, and for the next six months, was responsible for its activities until she relocated in October of 1944.

The Business and Professional girls activated their program with many interesting projects, but the assistance of a new advisor. Talks were given by many appointive staff members, on Business Administration, Civil Service and work opportunities. To assist girls in getting jobs, a Beginners' and Advanced classes in shorthand were started. Opportunities for the taking of Civil Service tests in Topaz were made possible by the work of this group.

The "Y" board decreased from the original thirty to three at the beginning of the year 1945, through relocation, and since that time, the only active group has been the G.R.'s.

The National Y.W.C.A., the Salt Lake Y.W.C.A., wives of the appointive staff, and evacuee residents were instrumental in developing the Y.W.C.A. program in Topaz, and though it may not have been successful in carrying out its objectives to the maximum, it was felt that the organization played its part in meeting certain needs of the community and its residents.

Y.M.C.A.

With the announcement of the National Y.M.C.A. policy regarding its relationship to the Japanese evacuees and its appointment of Mr. Masao Satow as secretary for services to West Coast evacuees, former "Y" secretaries and members met to discuss the possibility of a Y.M.C.A. organization in Topaz.

In May of 1943, Mr. Ed Hunt, Executive Secretary of the Mission Branch of the San Francisco Y.W.C.A.

and Mr. Satow visited Topaz and did an excellent job in helping towards the establishing of a local Y.M.C.A. unit. A local board was set up consisting of twelve men who had former "Y" experience and who were interested in the promotion and development of this work in Topaz.

Although it was not until the fall of the same year when the program actually got under way, the boys interested in Y.M.C.A. participated in a weeks camping at Antelope Springs, sponsored by the C.A.S. The program and leadership for the camp were handled entirely by the Y.M.C.A. volunteers. With this activity as the springboard, the Y.M.C.A. launched its program through many varied activities.

The committee of Y.M.C.A. men indicated to the C.A.S. supervisor at this time, that their program would be built around the Sunday School classes, as they felt the need for Christian emphasis, rather than on a block level. In an analysis of the entire situation, the opinion of the C.A.S. supervisor was that the Y.M.C.A. seemed to be channelizing the interests greatly, accentuating the religious aspect of the program, and thereby eliminating the possibility of an overall program reaching any appreciable percentage of school age group.

In 1944, Mr. C. Numajiri was appointed to be the coordinator of the Y.M.C.A., and Rec. #34 was allocated to him for use as the Y.M.C.A. headquarters. A membership drive was started, and the Hi Y Club was organized at the high school, with Emil Sekerak as its advisor. Their activities included weekly meetings, socials, dances, discussions, basketball, and other activities sponsored by the high school.

In June, a city-wide Ping Pong Tournament, and the Y.M.C.A. Building Dedicatory and Centennial Commemoration Ceremonies were held. A "Y" Secretaries Summer Institute at Lake Tahoe, and the Estes Park Student Christian Conference were attended by the "Y" coordinator and two members of the Hi Y Club.

In October, through the relocation of the "Y" coordinator, the board decided to dissolve the Y.M.C.A. indefinitely. The Hi Y and the newly formed "Y" Neighborhood Boys' Club however, continued under the supervision of the newly appointed Boys' Work Leader, Ryozo Kumakawa, and a temporary Board.

The Hi Y's were quite active throughout the next six months, sponsoring many camp-wide events such as movies and dances. It was only when the school semester was over, and the majority of the members were graduated, that the club finally was forced to close down its activities. It is hoped, that as these young men who were a part of this National organization have received, so will they be able to give their contributions to any community in which they make their places as American citizens.

BLOCKPROGRAM

When the C.A.S. and the Education Sections combined to form the C.E.S., the plans for recreational activities on a block level were evolved. The camp was divided into four districts, and headed by District Coordinators, whose job it was to act as liaison and resource persons between the Block Lay Committees, and the C.A.S.

The Block Lay Committees were formed in each block, with the suggestion made that they might include the Council representative, Block Manager, and three others interested in the activities for young people in their block. This suggestion was favorably approved by the Community Council to whom our plan was presented.

The first significant development of this group came when the C.A.S. was able to allocate to each block, one third of a Rec. Hall for its specific use. The responsibility of the upkeep and the supervision of all activities in the Rec. Hall were to be in the hands of the newly elected Block Lay Committee. A model game room was exhibited at Rec. #3, showing the possibilities of making various types of indoor games from scrap lumber.

Through the cooperation of the District Coordinators and the Block Lay Committees, playgrounds for children were established at various points in Topaz. The setting up of equipment which consisted of slides, see-saws, swings, parallel bars, giant strides, Fire Chief and others were completed through volunteer labor. The two large playgrounds were erected in Blocks #15 and #21, where originally baseball diamonds had been set up. The need for one on the South side necessitated a playground adjacent to Block #9 and another to Block #41. Some equipment which were left over were given to different blocks to which the major playgrounds were not easily accessible.

These playgrounds showed an attendance of five hundred children daily during the summer months.

Some of the Rec. Halls were very well supervised by the Young People in the block, and through their initiative and enthusiasm, the program of activities developed.

Movies were shown to blocks by districts, and although it was the wish of the committee to provide free movies for the children on a weekly basis, this plan was never accomplished.

Athletic events were organized by districts, and through the first year, softball and basketball were very popular and many Block Teams entered the C.A.S. league.

Young peoples club were encouraged, and many socials and dances were held by them in the majority of the blocks.

Clubs and Organizations

When the C.A.S. was first organized in Topaz, it was decided then, that clubs should be set up in the four districts designated as the best means of covering the entire camp.

The first groups on which we concentrated our efforts were those of Senior and Junior high age. Leaders made surveys in their respective areas, and in a month, the four Rec. halls, #10, #20, #34, and #6 had clubs for these groups. For their program, a "Christmas workshop" was inaugurated as its first project, which included co-recreational parties and dances, (Senior high) planning parties for the younger groups, decorating the Activities Hall and making tree decorations, folk dancing, song fests, soft ball, ping pong and volleyball.

When these groups had become fully established, a club program for the younger girls and boys was decided as the next step. For the girls, a Pre-Teen group was organized, and for the boys, many interest groups were developed.

With the loss of many of our leaders who had been working with these groups, it was felt that if these young ones could be interested in the Scouting program, volunteer leadership might be available for these National Agency groups.

With this in mind, the Girl Scout program was organized. Many of the young boys were encouraged to join the Subs in the Boy Scout program.

As the months passed, more of the young people organized themselves into a Young Peoples Club of their own block, with such names as "The Moderners", "Top Hatters", "The Deserters", "The Vagabonds", "Ink Spots", "Pair of Dice" and "Zephyrs" among those adopted by a few.

Interest groups increased, and the following registered with the C.A.S.:

Topaz Slate Club
Topaz Calligraphy Club
Balled Society
Japanese Dance Club
Photography
Flower Making
Dramatic Society
Coh-Shōgi
Bridge Club
Archeological Society

Topaz Public Library

The record of the Topaz Public Library begins on October 2, 1942, although the library was not to be opened to the public until the first of December, when fifty-five crates of books, six crates of supplies, and seventy-seven cartons of magazines, all packed in boxes made from dismantled shelves of the Tanforan Library, were sent from the Tanforan Assembly Center, San Bruno, California, to the Central Utah Relocation Project.

At this time, when the evacuees were being moved out from California and other coast states to Utah, the entire camp was not yet completed, so the Topaz Public Library grew with the camp. The Tanforan Library itself had started with sixty-five books and some old magazines, and when it was transferred to Topaz, there were approximately five thousand books, which had been the gifts of the California schools and colleges and public libraries. The early work of preparing the library in Topaz for public use and pleasure fell to Ida Shimanouchi and Alice Watanabe, both of whom had library science training and served in the Tanforan Library, and to Yoshiharu Tsuno, the

bookbinder.

At first, the library was located at Recreation Hall #32, but it took a little time to get the roof tarred, stoves installed, walls and ceiling sheetrocked, and the electricity connected. Facing a vastly different climate in Utah, the staff members found it would be too cold to work without heat. Occasionally a worker would bring her own electric heater for use in the library. During the initial month, additional staff members were employed, and all through October and November, books and magazines were donated by the camp residents to help build the library until it contained 6,694 books and several thousand magazines.

In a report by Nobuo Kitagaki, one of the first librarians, to Lorne W. Bell, then head of Community Activities, the Topaz Public Library was not the only library established in the center, as there were the grammar and high school libraries, coming under the Education Section. Although the Public Library was a unit of Community Activities, it was for a long time, dependent upon small fees and donations to purchase needed supplies and books. From this source of income, current best-sellers were purchased, as the staff endeavored to follow public library standards and procedures as closely as their limited facilities allowed.

Later, the Topaz Public Library was moved from Recreation Hall #32 to Block #16. The collection of books and magazines were now housed in another recreation hall, a building that measured twenty by one hundred feet, in which half the space was used for adult fiction and non fiction. Twenty-one cases four feet wide and five feet, seven inches high, with five shelves each, were filled with these books. At this end of the building was situated the magazines and book binding workshop, which had been planned for later use as a reference stockroom. In the other half of the building were the children's shelves and magazines. Down the center of the room were placed messhall tables, inadequate as they were for comfortable reading study. The adult section of the library was crowded by these tables.

The Topaz Public Library was opened to the residents on Tuesday, December 1, 1942. It was kept open in the morning, afternoon and evening, by rotating shifts of the librarians. The library was open on Saturdays and Sundays to accommodate those who were unable to

come on weekdays. Later the library was closed on Sundays, and in the fall of 1944, the evening hours were discontinued when the library was placed under a quota of workers employable and workers were not readily available.

Almost two years after the Topaz Public Library had been opened, plans were made to accommodate the great number of people coming into the library with regular tables and chairs, to have additional shelves built between the windows, special reference shelves between the fiction and non-fiction sections, but the plans failed to materialize, although engineers came in to measure the walls and determine the size of the desired library tables and chairs. The bookcases in use had been constructed, with the boxes from Tanforan once more utilized for this purpose and the lumber requisitioned in the center, by the staff members. The charging desk, the two desk stools, work tables, book ends, and unusual set of bookends in the form of boys pushing against a load, were made by Mr. Tsuno, the bookbinder.

The Dewey classification and the Cutter table, along with other classifying aids, were used for cataloging, and only the nonfiction was cataloged, as catalog cards had to be purchased as funds permitted. A card catalog cabinet was made by Mr. Tsuno, until the library was provided with a regular metal file cabinet. Specific duties were assigned to each worker so that there was a fair division of labor, including desk routine. In order to familiarize themselves with library procedures, the staff members made frequent visits to the Delta Public Library, where they received helpful suggestions.

The day after the library started to function, the staff held a "Pop" concert of recordings that consisted of selections from "Fantasia" for the residents as a feeler to determine the people's interest in music. The public's response was gratifying enough to continue with the concerts every Wednesday night. These concerts were always attended by an average of sixty persons. This weekly hour of music was one of the extra activities which was begun as the library's part in maintaining the morale of the residents who otherwise would have had no access to fine music. On December 9th, 1942, was given the first of the regular series of these library concerts, which happened to be "Opera Night". Program notes were mimeographed with explanations of the selections and brief biographies of the composers in an attractive layout

designed by one of the staff members.

Teachers brought grammar school children to acquaint them with the library. Library notes and book reviews were printed in the camp newspaper, the Topaz Times, to reach a wider crosscut of people. The nursery school teachers were allowed to keep their own reference books on one of the shelves, so they would have a place to study. The majority of those coming to the library, however, was high school students, numbering almost three hundred per day. Many outside visitors came to see the library and made favorable comments on its place in the community.

To facilitate library management, members of the Topaz school libraries and the public library formed a library council. At the council's meetings were discussed the current problems, as those of books missing without being checked out, rowdyism, and giving the students utmost service. The round-table discussions served to unify the library policy for the entire group.

Many books were borrowed from the Salt Lake County Library, headed by Mrs. W.M. Tyler, at Midvale, Utah and placed in a special section and circulated from January 18, 1943, until they were returned in January, 1945. These books were popular and provided new reading material. In addition, an inter-library loan service was put into effect on January 21, 1943, with the assistance of the colleg libraries in Utah and the University of California Library, so that people who had need of books on special subjects not available in the public library, could request them from the university libraries. The correspondence, payment of postal and insurance charges, the return of the requested books, were undertaken by the library, and this service was maintained until the closing of the library.

Since the Issei, the older residents, could not read difficult English novels or texts, it was found necessary to provide for their reading. So it was that a Japanese branch of the library was planned for them. All the books collected for the Japanese Library were loans, to be returned to the owners at some date. At first, the Japanese branch was housed at one end of the public library, necessitating the changing of the catalog workroom to make room, and the Japanese Library was officially opened on February 8, 1943. In the beginning, the circulation was limited to only those who had donated

the Japanese books, although others were welcome to read them in the library. But when the library's collection grew, books were made available for circulation on home use, and the Japanese Library was moved to Recreation Hall #40 on May 4 and 5 to have more space for the growing library, and later to Recreation Hall #31, which was more centrally located in the camp.

On May 29, 1943, three representatives of the Dies Committee, which was then investigating the relocation centers, visited the public library, and they commented that this was the best library of all the centers they had seen. They were examining the quality of the books in the library, exercising the authority to remove anything they considered un-American from the shelves. They insisted on the removal on one book, entitled "Christians Only".

During the week ending June 6, 1943, about 200 books were discarded, since these were in extremely poor condition and were not worth mending. During this month, both the Topaz Public Library and the Japanese Library were closed for a day when their staffs had to go to the project farm to hoe weeds out of the onion field. The end of June saw the library taking its first inventory, involving time and effort.

A pamphlet file was kept for current information, as the library's reference books were too frequently outdate, and it grew with the years and usage. The library sent for government pamphlets and those from other sources that were particularly useful to students in compiling term papers. Library service for the Topaz Hospital was also provided, and two librarians went to the hospital each week to take books to the patients. This was inaugurated on July 13, 1943, and on the first visit one book from the Topaz Public Library and sixteen from the Japanese Library were borrowed by the patients.

To keep the residents posted on world news, the Projects Report Division sent weekly newsmaps and relocation bulletins to the library. Newspapers were subscribed to, and at one time, the library was taking the New York Times, Chicago Tribune, P.M. Daily, Salt Lake Tribune, Oakland Tribune, and the San Francisco Chronicle, the last two because the Topaz residents were mainly from the San Francisco Bay Region. The library paid for

its first magazine subscriptions, fourteen in all, until requisitions were allowed for such subscriptions, increasing to fifty-two magazines.

The rental collection, begun out of fees collected since the opening of the library, grew apace. As soon as a book outgrew its popularity on the rental shelf, it was placed among the books in the no-fee regular circulation, so there was a constant turnover in the rental section. At the closing of the library there were about seven hundred books that had been purchased by library funds, and the bulk of these books were placed on sale during the last week of May, 1945, to help the Topaz Scholarship Fund.

In June, 1945, when the closing of the camp seemed imminent, and the schools had been closed finally, the Topaz Public Library was merged with the elementary and high school libraries in the Science Building. So a great number of juvenile books and adult fiction and nonfiction were removed to the new location, and the public library was closed officially on June 23, losing its identity in the newly formed Community Library. While it was a separate entity, the Topaz Public Library took an important part in the life of the center, as evidenced by the facts presented. The facilities were never completed, but what was available served a purpose in providing cultural interests for a people exiled physically from the "outside" world. And because of it, it will be remembered a long time by the people.

Japanese Public Library

The Japanese section of the Topaz Public Library was founded on February 8, 1945 at Rec. #16 as part of the English Library, only three months after the transfer of evacuees from the Tanforan Assembly Center to Topaz Relocation Center.

At the time of the opening of the Japanese Library, there was no cultural organization or any kind of diversion for non-English speaking people in the center. All the books that the evacuees managed to carry away from their former homes were confiscated at the assembly centers.

The lack of any kind of diversion or relaxation of mind was hardship on the residents of the center. For want of better occupation of mind, the

residents thrived on rumors. To curb this tendency and to give mental relaxation and rest from reality, and for better occupation of spare time, the leaders of the center decided to organize a Japanese library for the benefit of the non-English reading residents.

The leaders petitioned for the immediate return of the confiscated books, and through the kind assistance of Mr. Lamb, the Director of Community Activities, the library came into being, with a circulation of only 1,000 Japanese books. This library had a daily attendance of some two hundred residents who found it a place of amusement, study and relaxation from the stark realities of life. As the number of books and attendance increased, it became inconvenient for the two libraries to occupy one space. So, the Japanese library moved to a new location in Rec. #40 in May, 1943, as an independent unit.

About this time, three hundred Japanese internees were transferred from Hawaii to this center. The thirst for books was very great among them and they found the Japanese Library a comfort and a place of relaxation. In appreciation, they loaned their handicrafts, such as shellcraft and rare collection of fossils that they had collected while interned in Hawaii, to be put on display at the new library.

This was one of the first exhibits that took place in Topaz. It was held on May 24th, and continued for three days. About 3,500 people attended this exhibit. Due to this widespread advertisement, donations flowed into the library amounting to ninety dollars. This in turn, was donated equally to the Student Aid Fund, the Athletic Department of C.A.S., and to the English Library.

In view of the popularity of the Japanese Library it was thought that the library should be more centralized so that more people could enjoy its facilities. Through the cooperation of the C.A.S., the library was moved to its present location in Rec. #31, on February 22, 1944. In this way, the daily attendance was increased to three hundred people.

To beautify the library and to refreshen the minds of the people, the library contacted the Topaz Art School, and various artists and talented residents

held exhibits every month. Many of the famous artists of Topaz held exhibits at the Japanese Library one time or another, to the enjoyment of the public.

The Japanese Library was chiefly operated for the enjoyment of the non-English speaking residents, and was self-supporting. The only assistance received from the W.R.A. was the wages of the staff. There were five workers on the staff at first, but this was cut down to two.

All book repairing materials, magazines, and subscriptions were paid from overdue fees. Periodicals which could be found at the library included New York Times, San Francisco Examiner, and the Salt Lake Tribune. Vernacular papers consisted of the Rocky Shimo, Kakushu Jiji, and the Utah Nippo. There were also copies of Life and the National Geographic.

As the Topaz Relocation center was ordered to close by November 1, 1945, the Japanese Library was asked to terminate its services to the public on September 1st. The staff of the library decided to liquidate the books by September 30th, in the following manner:

1. Over half of the 4,000 books in the library was loaned by the residents, and therefore, will be returned to the owners.
2. About 200 books were donated from Japan through the International Red Cross, and will be donated to the Japanese Prisoners of War in the United States, through the Red Cross.
3. About 300 books will be sent to Japanese Internees at Bismarck, through the Red Cross.
4. The rest of the books, which amounts to about 500, will be donated to the Tule Lake Center, which is now under the Justice Department, through the Red Cross.

Inter-Faith

The first official meeting of the Inter-Faith Council was held at the Community Service Headquarters on September 22, 1942 under the direction of Mr. Lorne Bell. Using the recreational buildings as the basis, the Council set up temporary locales for the church meetings. The Council elected Rev. Yaro Goto as their chairman and Rev. Kumata as the secretary. In a later meeting Rev. Kyogoku was elected as the Vice-Chairman.

Among the varied activities of the Inter-Faith Council in the opening year of Topaz, the group felt greatly the need for organizing the people to function and maintain their essential needs. Later this interest grew into the formulation of an Adult Education system, Civic Betterment Group, etc. As a vital cog in the growing city of Topaz, the Council offered its services to the City Advisory Council, and Rev. J. Tsukamoto and Rev. K. Kumata were selected as representatives to assist in laying the social framework for the future of Topaz.

Their invaluable contributions earned them a Religious Center at Recreation Hall 33 early in the Topaz history. The work and cooperation among the various faiths within the camp can be seen by the words of Rev. Kyogaki, who spoke at the Opening Ceremony of the Protestant Church on November 9, 1942 as a representative of the Inter-Faith Council and a member of the Buddhist faith:

"No matter what the religion or belief, we must have unity and harmony in all our activities and projects here. We should destroy criticisms of each other's faiths, try to understand each other's religions, and enrich ourselves by this added knowledge. The road to truth may be many and varied, but the road, after all, leads to one destination."

During the year of 1943, the Council promoted some outstanding activities. Early in the year, it was conscious of the need for financial aid for students who desired to continue or start their college education, and on June

Inter-Faith

15, 1943 they set aside all the church offerings to be contributed to the Student Aid Fund. On May 8th of the same year they held a Mother's Day Program. Also in the same month they held their first social function in honoring the members of the high school faculty for their fine work. Again in May a Memorial Service was held to honor all the deceased since evacuation in April, 1942.

High among their interests was the general morale of the camp, and a Civic Betterment Group was selected to "uplift camp morale and to dispel the many rumors detrimental to the best interests of the residents." Their work was mainly to better the relationship between the residents and the appointed staff.

The work of the Inter-Faith Council was limited in the closing year of 1943 and the beginning of 1944 due to a concentrated effort of each faith in their respective work. Though the Council met regularly every Monday morning, it recommended to curtail Inter-Faith activities. However, even during this lull period to enable the various faith to more firmly establish themselves, the Inter-Faith Council managed to maintain a library and assist in the usual work of inaugurations, dedications, etc.

This closing year of 1945 has brought a new life to the Council as they assisted in the relocation of the residents. Hostels have been opened, church aid from various communities all over the United States have been solicited and procured, counselling has been a major function in reassuring the residents as they relocated.

This report cannot be closed without mention of the fact that the Inter-Faith Council shows a great step toward church ecumenicity, and proves to the churches of America that various faiths can meet and work together for the benefit of the community-at-large and its members. The future of such an Inter-Faith group can find strength in looking over the successful work in Topaz.

Boy Scouts

On Wednesday, November 18, 1942, the Boy Scouts of America in Topaz were transferred into the Community Activities Section as the Boy Scout Division. At that time, a tentative plan for the activities of the next three months was made, and a budget submitted.

On the following days, a survey was made to determine which recreation halls were open for use by the Boy Scouts.

During the early part of the month of December, the scouts participated in the dedication ceremonies of the Topaz School Bell. Only a small group of scouts were needed, and took part in the activities.

Later in the week, a meeting was held with officials of the Utah National Parks Council of the Boy Scouts of America of Provo, Utah in whose jurisdiction the Scouts of Topaz are located. Mr. A.A. Anderson, president of the Council, Mr. D.O. Wight, chairman of the Deseret District Council of Delta, Mr. Nells Petersen, Chairman of organization of the same district, and a Mr. Evan G. Gardner were present. This group, with the resident scouters, discussed the National policies pertaining to the organization and activities which could be set up in Topaz. It was decided at this meeting to continue the activities of the previously organized troops transferred from the west coast until such a time that a reorganization could be accomplished and registered under the Utah National Parks Council.

After the surveys and discussions, the site selected for use as the local Boy Scout Headquarters was recreation hall #42 which was one of the three buildings open at the time. The recreation hall was to be known as the Scout Lodge, and preparations were made for occupancy in the coming weeks.

In the latter part of the month, a meeting of the local volunteer scout leaders was held at which time the organization and development of the Topaz Scout program was discussed and planned.

With the coming of the Christmas season, the scouts concentrated on the construction of toys for the Topaz nursery schools. Patterns and samples were made by Mr. Tad Hikoyeda who also directed the

the construction work and the painting of the toys. This project was conducted at the Scout Lodge.

During the beginning of the last week of the month, about seventy-five scouts and leaders participated in a hunt for a missing person. It was a former scout who found the missing man.

During the remainder of the week, the scouts, about sixty in number, worked almost continuously to complete the toys for the nursery schools. On the following Sunday, the Scout Lodge was officially opened, at which time, an exhibit of the toys were held. The exhibit and opening was attended by approximately two hundred persons, including a number of the appointive staff personnel.

The first week of the year 1948, began with a number of hikes for the purpose of nature study and arrow-head hunts. Proposals were made to begin the reorganization of the Scouts in accordance with the National policies pertaining to scouting in the relocation centers.

The second week of the month of January saw the beginning of the reorganization activities. It was planned to have four troops in the four districts in Topaz. Three of the districts had troop meetings as the first phase of the Topaz Scout program. Individual meeting of the leaders of the various district troops were held.

At the scout lodge, handicraft work continued as previously, and some of the work completed was exhibited at a hobby show held in Recreation Hall #29.

On the 14th of January, the Scouts participated in the reception of Governor Law of Utah. A group of thirty-four scouts escorted the governor into the city. A small part of the Drum and Bugle Corps played as the Governor entered the city and also at the dedication of the Topaz flagpole.

The Scouts of Topaz were invited to Delta by the Delta Scouts on the fifteenth. Forty-one scouts participated from Topaz, and an enjoyable time was had by all.

During the last week of the month of January, four troops held meeting for the purpose of organization and to prepare for the activities planned for the next month.

On January 26, a meeting of the Scout Council was held to discuss the further organization of the Topaz District Council. They also planned in detail the program for a projected Scout Day to be held on the 27th of February.

Scouting in Topaz continued favorably during the month of February. A demonstration was held for the benefit of the high second grade school pupils at the Scout Lodge, and on the remainder of the week, handicraft and nature study went on as before.

On February 7, Scout Sunday was observed by the raising of the flag. A mass participation of approximately fifty scouts took part in this event. In the evening, some of the scouters were invited to Delta to honor two scouts of Delta who had attained the highest rank of Eagle Scout.

The four troops continued to hold their weekly meetings. At the Scout Lodge, organized test passing and instruction was held each day, at which a large number of boys advanced in their ranks.

At the end of the month, Mr. Doren Boyce took a group of the older scouts on a hike to the Hot Springs.

Although a number of events were planned for the month of February, some of them had to be cancelled or postponed due to the inadequacy of the staff of leaders. In spite of the handicaps imposed by the lack of organized leadership, enough work was done to promote the general scout program for the month.

A Scout Field Day which was planned for the 27th of February was held over until the sixth day of March. It was held at the central high school plaza where approximately four hundred scouts, leaders and spectators attended. The events, in addition to the formal opening ceremonies, were as follows: Drill teams, Tug of War, Relay races of various sorts, First Aid, Signaling, String Burning, Water Boiling, and knot tying, all of which were conducted as inter-troop contests. A number of suitable awards were made at the end of the day to the different winning troops.

The arrival of the evacuees from the Hawaiian Islands provided an event at which the scouts contributed their services. The seventy-two scouts

participated by greeting the arriving people with the Drum and Bugle Corp and later by serving as ushers, guides, baggage handlers and other activities which helped to get the incoming persons settled.

During the remainder of March, a small group of boys assisted in various community events by providing a color guard and bearers for the opening ceremonies.

On March 30th, the Topaz District Scout Council finally reached their goal of becoming fully organized. At the Scout Lodge, the District Committee was inaugurated with the appropriate Ceremonies. Later, the Chief Executive of the Utah National Parks Council, A.A. Anderson met with a group of leaders for the purpose of discussing the proposed cub scout program.

The four troops in the city continued having their weekly meeting and proceeded to make plans for registering officially with the National Scout Headquarters. Also, the troops conducted several outings and hikes to parts of the center.

May, 1943, was spent in preparation for the first official Court of Honor in the Topaz District. About this time, one of the four troops became inactive due to the loss of all their adult leaders. The members of the lapsed troop were absorbed into the other remaining troops. The Court of Honor was held in the latter half of the month at Dining Hall #32. The presentation ceremonies were combined with a talent show for interest and was considered a success.

After the completion of the court, there was the usual spurt in the advancement of the individual scouts who were trying for the higher ranks. This continued for several weeks, after which, came the pre-summer vacation slump.

Except for the regular troop meetings, the month of June was comparatively inactive. The troop meetings devoted their time in the preparation for the coming summer camp at Antelope Springs. There was also a noticeable increase in the recruiting program, principally due to the attraction of the summer camp.

In order to prepare the campsite for use, eleven of the junior officers of the three then active troops went up to the camp one week in advance as a work crew. In addition to cleaning the place and other work there, these boys spent some their time practicing their scout tests and passing such requirements as the cooking and camping merit badges.

Since the summer camp was originally a scout project, the scouts were the first groups to make the week long trip. During the first week, Troops #701 and #703, comprising a group of approximately seventy scouts and leaders enjoyed the first major camping trip since evacuation.

Part of the program for these scouts, besides the numerous hikes for nature study and exploration was a short overnight hike to a spring located nearby. On these trips, the scouts received instruction and experience in the proper methods of packing and camping on their own. Also, they had fun at nights trying to signal to the main camp through the use of their flashlights.

Since the capacity of the camp was limited, the third scout troop, #704, had to wait a week in order to go to Antelope Springs. This troop followed the same general program as the other two troops previously.

July 16th was designated as Cub Day at the camp and on that day, a large group of Cub Scouts, from units then being organized, took a day trip to the camp. Since these boys were not old enough, they were unable to stay overnight.

After the scouts and the other organizations had gone camping and returned to Topaz, a group of scouts and leaders spent part of a week cleaning up and breaking camp. This was late in the month of August.

The scouts remaining in Topaz participated in the Fourth of July Carnival celebration by setting up a concession and assisting in the decoration and operation of several other booths. The scout's booth was a shooting gallery equipped with moving targets and guns which shot wooden pellets. The remainder of the summer months, otherwise, was quiet for the scouts because of the absence of their leaders who were all at the Antelope Springs Camp. It was not until the reopening of the school season that the three troops took up their

regular activities in earnest.

The summer camp program was cut short when the segregation policy was announced. Although there was about three weeks more planned, the clean up group was called in, and the camp closed before the end of August.

A Scout Court of Honor was planned for early in September, but the arrival of the people from Tule Lake forced a postponement. During the induction of the Tule Lake people, the three troops provided the guides, baggage handlers, and other services. Upon the arrival of each busload, the Drum and Bugle Corps played and generally made a lot of noise.

A period of inactivity was forced upon the Scout program due to the unavailability of Dining Hall #32 at which the Court of Honor was planned to be held. In the interval, the majority of the boys spent their time trying to pass as many requirements as possible. This enforced ambition on the part of the scouts resulted in one of the biggest number of advancements awarded at any time either before or after that time.

The Court of Honor program was the same as the previous one with awards and entertainment. As before, the talent show drew a capacity crowd.

The remaining days of the year was spent in doing almost the identical things as the year before. This time, however, the lack of suitable raw materials and skilled boys made the toy making project a smaller one than the one in the Christmas season of 1942. Also, difficulty was encountered in the nursery school's request for toys without wheels, thereby limiting the types of toys which could be made.

The boys who were not working on the toys were engaged in their studies and preparations for a projected Merit Badge Exposition to be held in February of 1944. The senior scouts were placed in charge of the various merit badge exhibits and the less experienced boys were their helpers.

At first, the exposition was scheduled to be held as part of the National Scout Week, but due to the large amounts of preparation required, the date was set back a few weeks to the latter part of the month.

As usual, the program included a Court of Honor. The show was held at the then newly constructed Civic Auditorium. The Merit Badge Exposition was held during the day at which time, a number of demonstrations were conducted.

The Court of Honor was held in the evening, at which time a Delta Scout Troop was present as guests. There was the usual entertainment in which the skits presented by the three troops were emphasized. The weeks following the Court of Honor was a period of doldrums with nothing going on except the regular weekly troop meetings.

In an attempt to pep up the scouting movement through this interval, a series of weekly get-togethers was planned and held at the Scout Lodge. This program was in the form of assorted types of entertainment put on by the senior scouts and games or movies. These meetings continued until some of the other summer activities were resumed and the Scouts could take up their normal preparations for the proposed summer outings.

A summer camp was originally planned for the summer months in a manner similar to the one of the year previous. These plans were cancelled due to the shortage of gas and transportation, and a number of week-end overnight camps substituted.

The Boy Scouts were permitted to have two overnight trips on widely separated dates, but the boys decided that the time allowed for preparation for the first trip was too short, and as an alternative, a day trip to Clear Lake was undertaken. This outing was for the purpose of permitting the boys to have a day of swimming during the hot days. It was also something of a peace offering to placate the objections to the delay in the Antelope Springs trip.

Since the overnight camp was to be in the form of a overgrown patrol activity, all of the troop meetings were organized on that basis and planned accordingly.

The training given at these meetings stood in good stead when the trip to Antelope Springs was made. The Boys conducted the various aspects of the outing program efficiently and without much trouble. The experience gained from this trip was

invaluable to the boys since was one of the few outings in which they had to do everything by themselves from beginning to end.

Near the close of the summer vacation, the boys' interest in the scouting program was lagging due to the inactivity and in order to regain their attention, a pre-school opening weiner roast was held outside the Scout Lodge. In a way, this was also something of a reward for the many community services rendered by many of the scouts.

The remnants of the Topaz Scout Drum and Bugle Corps was asked to participate in the Harvest Festival Parade and Exhibit on the first of October, in as much as only a few of the more proficient buglers were left, nothing elaborate was undertaken.

The last weeks of the year of 1944 was quiet with no major activities planned or held. This year, the extreme shortage of materials prevented the construction of toys for the preschool nurseries.

Early in the new year, Troop #701 began conducting a series of monthly hikes and overnight camps to points within the project. These outings were designed to provide a definite goal for all the training and instruction which formed the backbone of the weekly troop meetings.

The hikes also provided opportunities for advancement in the requirements involving cooking, compass work and other outdoor work. The result was that another formal Court of Honor was required to present the awards thus earned.

As part of the celebration of the National Scout Week and Scout Sunday, the Topaz District Council held a Court of Honor. The program consisted of a pageant of the scouting requirements in which almost all of the more important requirements were demonstrated. After the requirements of each rank was demonstrated, the officials of the District Council made the presentations of the badges and certificates. On the weekend previous to the Court of Honor, the Topaz Scouts sponsored a motion picture show at the auditorium for the purpose of raising an operating fund for the coming year. The income gained from the showing was enough to last through the year.

During this part of the year, Troop #704 held an overnight hike at a place just outside of their meeting place at the Scout Lodge. As this occurred in the early spring, the weather was somewhat cold, but as it turned out, it was a good experience for the boys in that they learned to keep warm.

Each month, the members of Troop #701 went out on their overnight camps in foul weather and fair. As a consequence of the varying conditions encountered, these scouts became a group of fairly accomplished campers.

April of 1945 was particularly active one for the scouts. During this month, a number of community services were rendered.

A group of uniformed scouts were asked to act as a color guard and color bearers for the memorial services held in honor of the late President Roosevelt. The scouts chosen for the above service were from Troop #704.

Later in the month, members of the active troops in Topaz conducted a waste paper drive during which they collected a full truckload which was taken to Delta the following day and unloaded.

Almost at the same time, the boys in Troop #701 planned and held an overnight hike to a site previously selected by them on several day hikes in the past month.

In an attempt to locate a place where the scouts could learn how to swim, a survey was conducted to find out a number of possible locations which could be used.

A trip was made to the Hot Springs north of Topaz to investigate a report of a swimming pool in that vicinity. The examination of the so-called pool showed possibilities and it was decided to conduct an outing of scouts during which the broken dam could be repaired and the pool used.

In the middle of May, a truckload of the Topaz scouts were taken out to the springs for a day outing. The concrete lined pool was cleaned and filled in time for the boys to have a swim in the afternoon. Of the scouts who did not go in for a swim, a number went to the nearby hills for an exploratory hike. In all, the boys enjoyed themselves.

With the coming of summer vacation, there was a momentary spurt in the activities of the now two active troops. To celebrate the occasion of the school closing, both troops executed a two night camp. During these outings, the boys had the misfortune to be caught in a series of torrential unfavorable weather, there were no other mishaps to mar the occasion.

Within a few weeks after the close of school, the scout troops began to lose a number of the more active scouts due to the relocation program. These boys received certificates of transfer so that they could continue their scouting outside with the least of trouble.

Within a few weeks after the day trip to the Hot Springs, on July 14th to 16th, scouts of both troops, eighteen in number, went on a two night camping trip to the same location. The program consisted of eating, swimming and sleeping, with swimming taking up most of their time. The trip was successful in that a number of the boys learned the fundamentals of swimming and several passed their first class scout requirements.

After spending a few weeks recuperating from the camp, a hot weather snow-cone feed was held at the Scout Lodge in which most of the scouts who were not working participated.

The following week saw the scouts going on another movie trip to Delta. This time, the occasion was to give the boys who planned to relocate the next week, a last farewell outing with the Topaz Scouts.

An inter-troop joint meeting was held in the Civic Auditorium on the evening of August the 13th. The program for the night was principally to award a number of badges and advancements which were earned by the boys who were to leave in the next few days. The evening was therefore a large troop Court of Honor. The meeting was closed with the distribution of refreshments to every scout and scouters present.

In an effort to use up some of the scout fund before all the scouts were gone, a watermelon party was projected for the 25th of August. This turned out to be another farewell treat for five more scouts who were leaving.

In the three years in which Scouting in Topaz was organized and conducted, a measurable degree of success was achieved. Although it had been hoped in the beginning, to accomplish more, the extent to which Scouting was conducted in Topaz compared favorably with other cities.

Four separate Troops were to have organized and registered. Much of the basic work was done during the first few months. However, the peculiarities of the situation in Topaz were beginning to be felt even then.

The relocation program hampered somewhat the availability of trained leadership, and since scout leaders were precisely the type of people to be among the first to leave, the loss in the number of experienced scout officers was noticed almost immediately. With the situation as it was, the troops which continued to operate numbered only three, and these were being lead by a bare minimum of officers. As more time elapsed, more of the remaining leaders left Topaz, forcing the termination of Troop #703.

The basic hinderance in the growth of scouting in Topaz appeared to have been the lack of personal contact with the prospective leaders. As such, the absence of contact prevented the full understanding of what was desired of them and they did not make a start in scouting.

It may seem from the above paragraph that the attitude of the adult population in Topaz was on the negative side, but such was not the case. For the activities conducted by the scouts, there was a very favorable response from the public. As an after-thought, it has been observed that an extensive public education program on the part of the District Scout Council would have brought an even better response from the residents; also, the recruiting of leaders would have been made easier.

During most of the time in Topaz, the presence of a group of older scouts from troops on the coast helped in the running of the many troop and inter-troop activities. Without their help, the few adult leaders would have found it impossible to accomplish anything worthwhile. These junior officers gained a great deal from the training given them, and since much of the work usually assigned to adult Assistant Scoutmasters were given

them, they also acquired much valuable experience.

While the loss of scouts was also prominent due to relocation, their places were almost immediately filled by others who were recruited by their friends in the various troops. Thus, the size of the active troops did not vary to a great extent.

The majority of scouts who did not have positions of responsibility gained much in the matter of doing scout work under unusual conditions. Their camps were noted for the lack of vegetation from which most of the useful campercrafts normally would be made, and thus the boys were forced to make substitutes. The majority of the boys became adept in the art of makeshift tool and equipment construction and use.

It seems, that on the whole, the Scout Program in Topaz has done what it set out to do, namely, to train the scouts in the Scout Motto of "Be Prepared".

E. FINANCING OF PROGRAM

In the financing of the Community Activities program, the W.R.A. was to supply only the initial recreation equipment, according to Administrative Instruction No. 42 which was sent to the Project Directors, and signed by D.S. Myer as follows:

"Questions have come from time to time about the interpretation of the provision in Administrative Instruction No. 42 which states that "only initial recreation equipment shall be supplied" by W.R.A. at relocation centers. Because of variation in project conditions and needs, it is difficult to prescribe what constitutes initial equipment, and details were purposely omitted in order to let project staff make reasonable adjustments at the center.

In general, it is believed that for general community use the Authority shall provide only items of non-expendable nature (backstops, goals and goal posts, tennis nets, etc.) and will assist with such equipment as it may have available in the Construction Division with the laying out and reasonable maintenance of playing fields and courts.

An allocation of funds not to exceed \$2,500 for expendable athletic supplies to be used in connection with the physical education program in the schools may be used. The selection of such equipment and supplies shall be locally determined. The Chief of Community Services, in his discretion, can provide that a reasonable use of this equipment can be made by the community as a whole.

To the extent possible, the expenditure of all funds for recreation equipment should be limited to facilities and equipment which cannot be improvised at the center."

However, this instruction must have been changed, as it is estimated that \$7072.29 has been spent by Community Activities and Education for the activities program. The amount spent by W.R.A. is very difficult to determine, as the C.A.S. was united with the Education Section for a year. During this time, the Education Section provided all athletic activities, with the C.A.S. furnishing the personnel. (The total of \$7072.29 was furnished by Property Control)

The C.A.S. raised approximately \$2500.00 by sponsoring money making activities such as movies, dances, carnivals, etc. and also through donations and gifts. This was augmented greatly by equipment furnished by the blocks under the block activity plan. The blocks furnished the money for equipment which was purchased by the C.A.S. independent of W.R.A.

Much of the athletic equipment purchased for the high school Physical Education Department by W.R.A. was also used by the C.A.S. during the summer months. The inter-changeability of the equipment for the activities of the Education Section and C.A.S. was one of the important reasons for consolidating the two sections. A great deal of equipment has been furnished by the evacuees personally.

The C.A.S. program since the initial outlay of recreational equipment has been essentially a self-financed activity.

The problems encountered by the section in pro-

curing the right kind of equipment at the time needed would indicate that an activity trust should have been set up at the beginning to enable the C.A.S. to sponsor activities for money making purposes and thus create a central operating fund to be used for Community Activity purposes.

F. RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER SECTIONS AND NEIGHBORING COMMUNITIES

As a department concerned with the overall program of activities for Topaz, it has always been our policy to create the best possible relationships with the Community Council, Consumers' Enterprise, Block Managers and other divisions and sections in camp.

Perhaps our aims were not wholly accomplished, but the facilities and personnel, though limited at times, were always at the disposal of these groups in assisting them with the executing of their programs. The Public Service Department of the C.A.S. carried a greater portion of this responsibility with the running of the movie projectors and the public address system, without which, very few programs of any camp-wide nature were effective.

Many of our activities proved successful because of the cooperation of the Block Managers which represented the entire resident community and whose enthusiasm and interest in leisure time activities for the people, proved an incentive for the C.A.S. to develop its program to meet this need.

Numerous changes in the C.A.S. organization and personnel seemed to have been the stumbling blocks in the development and progress which may have been more desirable, but through it all, the Community Council tried its best to assist us in making suggestions and recommendations.

In planning our big camp-wide projects, we received the whole hearted support of every division and section in camp, not only from residents but also from the appointive personnel.

Our relationships with national agency groups such as the Red Cross, Church Groups, Y.W.C.A., Y.M.C.A., Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts have been most favorable. Representatives of these groups were very helpful in organizing and assisting with the development of program in Topaz.

C.A.S. in an effort to improve public relations with neighboring communities, provided entertainment through the presentation of talent shows, participation of the Dance Band at the Millard County Bond Rally and school dances and by encouraging competitive sports. Invitations were extended to the Lion's Club of Delta for a get-acquainted evening within the first month of our arrival. With this as an opening, Delta sent its school band and community shows to Topaz and reciprocated their good-will. In sports, basketball and baseball teams representing Topaz took many trips to the various towns within our traveling limitations. An annual trip was made by an All-Star Topaz Basketball Team to Salt Lake City to participate in the Intermountain Basketball Tournament sponsored by the J.A.C.L. Our annual President's Ball was opened to all Millard County and the number of caucasians attending these affairs aided in making them successes.

One of the outstanding events which occurred in Topaz was the visit of Governor Maw of Utah during the first year of our stay. The entire community joined in this welcome which included the flag pole dedication and flag raising ceremony, greetings by the chairman of the community council, an address by Governor Maw and musical selections by the high school chorus. In the afternoon, a Women's Committee of resident and appointive members honored Mrs. Maw at a tea. Governor and Mrs. Maw were the honored guests at the Inaugural Banquet that evening, at which time the new Community Council was inducted into office by Governor Maw.

G. CLOSING OPERATIONS

The Community Activities Section played an important part in keeping up the morale of the center residents in the closing program. Activities were provided for the children in the arts and crafts classes, Daily Vacation Bible School, play program in the auditorium, and Pee Wee League activities, relieving the parents to a certain extent so that they might spend more time in preparing for relocation.

Large crowds attended the "Old Timers'" softball league contests, and as a result, were provided a period of relaxation where everyone met together

on common grounds. The participation of the appointive staff team in this league did a great deal in creating a feeling of good will and bringing the appointive staff and evacuees closer together.

In the closing operations of the center, the C.A.S. offices, which were located in Rec. 3, were moved to the west wing of the civic auditorium. This move was made to centralize the C.A.S. staff and their activities as much as possible, in the civic auditorium area. The Community Activities Supervisor assumed chairmanship of the auditorium scheduling committee, and was made responsible for the building.

The school libraries and public library were consolidated in the Science Building under the supervision of C.A.S. The Japanese Library continued to operate as a separate unit. Headquarters of the Teen Canteen were moved from Dining Hall 32 to the Civic Auditorium. The Protestant Church transferred its meeting place from D.H. 32 to the Science building. The centralization of activities in the Civic Auditorium area made it possible to have direct control over staff supervised activities.

The Public Service Department cooperated fully with the Relocation Section in the showing of relocation films. The public address system was also used extensively.

In keeping with the policy that no supervised classes be carried on after September 1 for children of school age, and to encourage relocation in time for the starting of school the arts and crafts classes were terminated August 17th. Closing date for the Japanese and Public libraries was August 31st. Giving the staffs time to clear their records and make proper disposition of books W.R.A. books were prepared for shipment to the Indian Service. Gift books were left on the shelves and residents of the center were allowed to come and take what they desired. The remaining books were left at the disposition of the Community Council. A sale of the rental books was conducted and the money raised was given to the Student Aid Fund.

Teen-Canteen supervision was terminated August 17th. All supervised activity classes conducted in the auditorium were terminated August 31.

The War Relocation Authority provided the bare minimum of supervision and assistance for organized continuous activities programs after August 31.

C.A.S. cooperated fully in providing services and assistance for various groups and agencies in the closing program of the center.

On September 1, the appointive staff supervisor of the Community Activity Section transferred to another job. Before leaving, the supervisor cleared all property records and so organized the activities program that it could carry on until the center closed without an appointive staff supervisor. No evacuee staff positions were filled in case of a vacancy. If the supervisor of an activity relocated, someone on the staff took over, or the activity was terminated. Mr. E.W. Conrad, Project Reports, was made acquainted with the C.A.S. program that was to carry on during the month of September, and was made responsible for any appointive staff supervision that might be needed.

Miss Toshi Koba, assistant supervisor of C.A.S. was given the responsibility of direct supervision of the activities.

All Community Activities Section's activities were terminated, September 30th.

A P P E N D I X

U.S.O.
Y.W.C.A.
Y.M.C.A.
Girl Scouts
Block Activities
Clubs and Organizations
report submitted by: Toshi Koba

Public Library
report submitted by: Toyo Kawakami

Japanese Library
report submitted by: K. Asano

Japanese Library Report
translated by: Nobu Yasuda

Boy Scout
report submitted by: Ken Okauchi

Inter-Faith
report submitted by: Rev. George
Nishimoto

Other information compiled by Miss Ezra
Crosbie

Report Edited by: Farlell Peterson
Supervisor
Community Activities

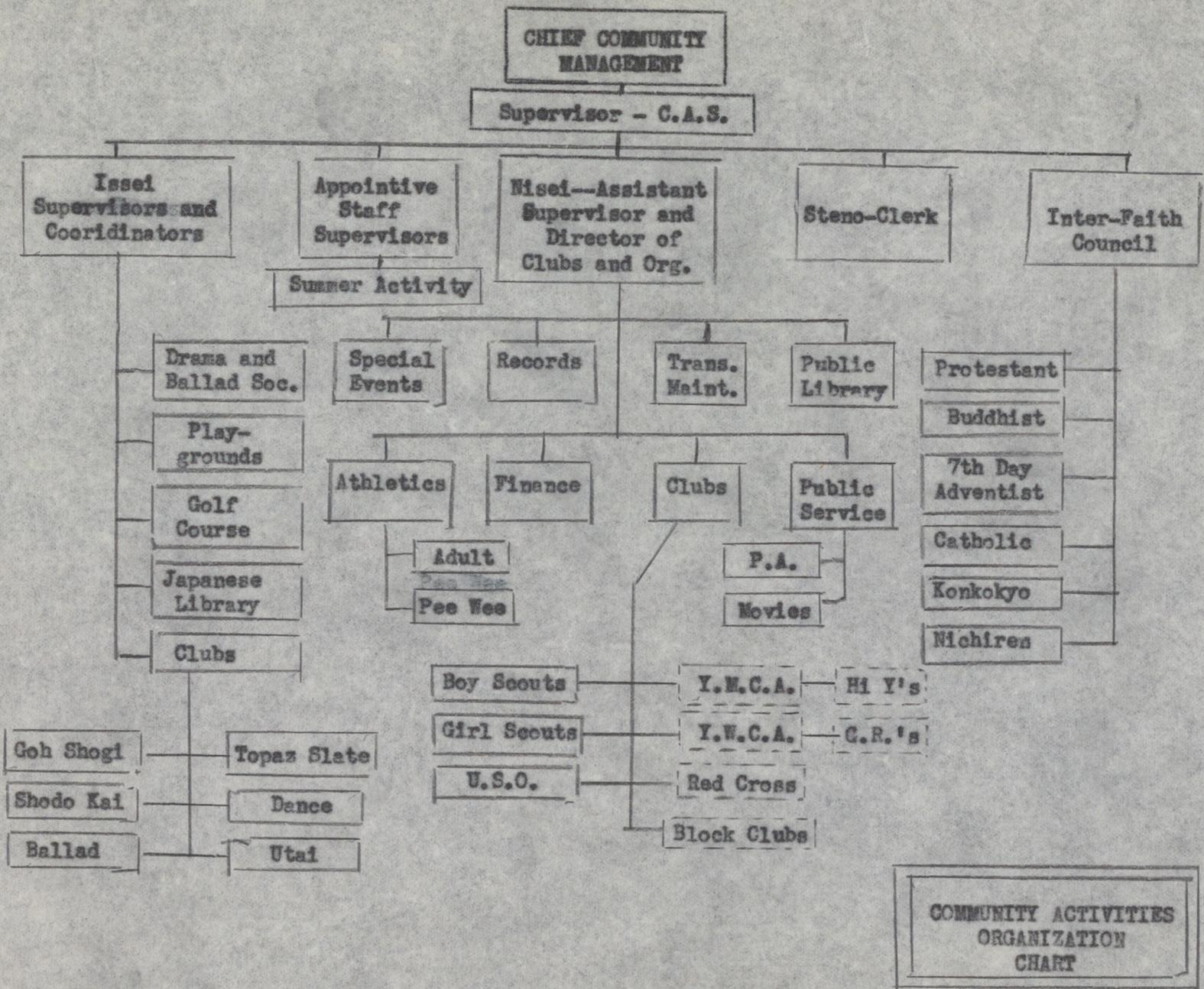
CALENDAR OF EVENTS

- Dec. 18th:- Dining Hall Decorating Contest
(Fri.) Distribution of Christmas Trees
Sponsors: Agriculture Dept.
Essay Contest - High School and Elementary Schools
Dance - for High School group
Sponsors: Education Dept.
Movies: "Broadway"
"Ghost Goes West"
City-wide
City-wide
D.H. #32
7:45 p.m.
Rec. #32
Rec. #31
7:30 p.m.
- Dec. 19th:- Seventh Day Adventist Services
(Sat.) Speedball Exhibition - Girls
Issel Entertainment (for Blocks #19, 26, 33)
Judo Exhibition
Utai performance
Movies: "Broadway"
"Ghost Goes West"
Rec. #14-10:00 a.m.
High School field
2:30 p.m.
D.H. #26
7:30 p.m.
Rec. #6 - 7:00 p.m.
Rec. #27 - 7:00 p.m.
Rec. #32 - 7:30 p.m.
Rec. #31 - 7:30 p.m.
- Dec. 20th:- Snow Trips and Hikes
(Sun.) Christmas Worship for Issel
Sponsors: Protestant Church
Football Game - Industrial League
Commissary vs. Timekeepers
Carrier Service vs. Hospital
Fly Casting Exhibition
Christmas Worship for Young People
Sponsors: Protestant Church
Rec. #3 - 8:00 a.m.
D.H. #41-11:00 a.m.
High School Field
2:00 p.m.
3:00 p.m.
High School field
2:30 p.m.
Rec. #32
7:30 p.m.
- Dec. 22nd:- Individual Class Parties - Elementary School
(Tues.) Invitation to Tea for Administrative Staff
and School faculty
Sponsors: Art School
Marionette Shows
Blocks #8 & 41
2:30 p.m.
Rec. #7
3:30 p.m.
Rec. #10
3:30 p.m.
7:30 p.m.
- CHRISTMAS PAGEANT: "THE OTHER WISE MAN"
Director: Mrs. Harry Kingman
Movies: "Rise and Shine"
"Wild Geese Calling"
D.H. #1
7:30 p.m.
Rec. #32
Rec. #31
7:30 p.m.
- Dec. 23rd:- Seventh Day Adventist Christmas Program
(Wed.) Sponsors: Seventh Day Adventists
Christmas Program for Elementary School Children
Sponsors: Education Dept.
Christmas Program for High School Students
Sponsors: Education Dept.
Marionette shows
Rec. #14
2:30 p.m.
D.H. #1-2:30 p.m.
D.H. #32
2:30 p.m.
Rec. #10
3:30 p.m.
7:30 p.m.

Dec. 23rd:-	CHRISTMAS PAGEANT: "THE OTHER WISE MAN" Director: Mrs. Harry Kingman (in Japanese) Movies: "Rise and Shine" "Wild Geese Calling"	D.H. #1 - 7:30 p.m. Rec. #32-7:30 p.m. Rec. #31-7:30 p.m.
Dec. 24th:- (Thurs.)	Grammar School parties Sponsor: Community Activities Movies: Special Matinee: "Rise and Shine" "Wild Geese Calling" Christmas Carolling - All groups Christmas Gift Distributions CHRISTMAS PAGEANT: "THE OTHER WISE MAN"	Rec. #19-20-29-34 2:00 p.m. Rec. #32-7:30 p.m. Rec. #31-7:30 p.m. City-wide-9:30 p.m. D.H. #1-7:30 p.m.
Dec. 25th:- (Fri.)	Christmas Carolling Sponsors: Protestant Church Ladies Communion Service for General Public Sponsors: Protestant Church Morning High Mass for General Public Sponsors: Catholic Church Christmas Program for General Public Sponsors: Protestant Church Movies, Special Matinee: "Rise and Shine" "Wild Geese Calling" Christmas Program for Hospital Patients Christmas Program for Hospital Staff Christmas Get-together Sponsors: Catholic Church Christmas Turkey Dinner and Entertainment Movies: "Rise and Shine" "Wild Geese Calling"	City-wide 8:00 a.m. Rec. #22-9:15 a.m. Rec. #14 D.H. #32 2:30 p.m. Rec. #32-2:30 p.m. Rec. #31-2:30 p.m. Hospital-2:30 p.m. Hospital-3:30 p.m. Rec. #14 2:30 p.m. At all D.H.-5:00 p.m. Rec. #32-7:30 p.m. Rec. #31-7:30 p.m.
Dec. 26th:- (Sat.)	Goh and Shogi Tournaments - city-wide Preliminary rounds All-Star High School Football League Ward #2 vs. Ward #4 Ward #3 vs. Ward #1 Topaz Hi All-Stars vs. Delta High School Basketball Games, A and B Christmas Program for General Public Sponsors: Protestant Church Movies, Special Matinee "Rise and Shine" "Wild Geese Calling" Utai performance Issai Entertainment (for Blocks #31-38-39-40) Judo Exhibition Movies: "Rise and Shine" "Wild Geese Calling" Dance: "Swing and Smooth"	Rec. #6 and #39 10:00 a.m. High School Field 2:00 p.m. 3:00 p.m. Rec. #34 2:30 p.m. D.H. #32 2:30 p.m. Rec. #32-2:30 p.m. Rec. #31-2:30 p.m. Rec. #27-7:00 p.m. D.H. #31-7:30 p.m. Rec. #6 -7:30 p.m. Rec. #32-7:30 p.m. Rec. #31-7:30 p.m. D.H. #1-8:30 p.m.
Dec. 27th:- (Sun.)	Snow and Hiking Trips Goh and Shogi Tournaments, Semi-final round Church Worship Services	Rec. #3 - 8:00 a.m. Rec. #6 and #39 10:00 a.m. All Churches 11:00 a.m.

Dec. 27th:-	Industrial League Football Games Fire Dept. vs. Maintenance Winners of Dec. 20th games to play Year End Celebration-Buddhist Church Sunday School Bridge Tournament - City-wide Glider Demonstration and model airplane flying Softball Championship for Older men North-South vs. East-West Jude Exhibition	High School Field 2:00 p.m. 3:00 p.m. Rec. #28 Rec. #20-2:30 p.m. High School Plaza High School Plaza 2:30 p.m. Rec. #6-7:00 p.m.
Dec. 28th:- (Mon.)	Holiday Jitterhop Jive to Basie, Dorsey, James Music Appreciation - Recordings	D.H. #1 8:45 p.m. Rec. #16-8:45 p.m.
Dec. 29th:- (Tues.)	Party for 7th Grade Students Karuta Tournament, preliminary round Bingen Night Movies (to be announced) Adult Show	D.H. #32 Rec. #6 and #39 7:00 p.m. Rec. #39 - 7:30 p.m. Rec. #32 and #31 D.H. #1-8:00 p.m.
Dec. 30th:- (Wed.)	Utai Performance Karuta Tournament Finals Issai Entertainment Movies (to be announced) Amateur Talent Show Topaz Fairs at Rec. Halls	Rec. #27-7:00 p.m. Rec. #6 and #39 7:00 p.m. D.H. #30-7:30 p.m. Rec. #32 and #31 7:30 p.m. D.H. #1 - 8:00 p.m.
Dec. 31st:- (Thurs.)	Invitational New Year's Eve Ball New Year's Eve Dance - City-wide Topaz Fairs at Rec. Halls Year End Service Sponsors: Buddhist Church Movies (to be announced) Adult Entertainment for D.H. #7 Dining Hall parties in the evening	D.H. #32-8:00 p.m. D.H. #1 - 8:45 p.m. Rec. #28 Rec. #32 and #31 D.H. #7
Jan. 1st:-	High Mass for General Public Sponsors: Catholic Church New Year Prayer Meetings Sponsors: Protestant Church Marathon Race First Annual Cross City Tug-of-war; Fireman vs. Policeman, and other competitors All-Star High School Football League-Finals Industrial League Football Game Finals New Year Entertainment for High School Students Sponsors: Education Dept.	Rec. #14 Rec. #5 and #22 7:00 a.m. High School field 2:00 p.m. High School field 3:00 p.m. D.H. #32 2:30 p.m.

Jan. 1st:-	New Year Dinners and Entertainment First of Year Services for Adults Sponsors: Buddhist Church Folk Dancing for General Public Topaz Fair at Rec. Halls Movies (to be announced)	All D.H. - 5:00 p.m. Rec. #28 7:30 p.m. D.H. #1 7:30 p.m. Rec. #32 and #31
Jan. 2nd:- (Sat.)	Garden Show Sponsors: Agricultural Dept. Marionette Shows	Rec. #11 10:00 a.m. Rec. #10 3:30 p.m. 7:30 p.m. D.H. #19-7:30 p.m. D.H. #1 - 7:30 p.m. Rec. #32 and #31 Rec. Halls
Jan. 3rd:- (Sun.)	Snow and Hiking Trips Church Programs Garden Show Mah Jong Tournament - City-wide Music School Concert Marionette Shows	Rec. #3 - 8:00 a.m. Rec. #11-10:00 a.m. Rec. #40 - 2:00 p.m. D.H. #1-2:30 p.m. Rec. #10 3:30 p.m. 7:30 p.m. Rec. #6 and #39 7:00 p.m. D.H. #9-7:30 p.m. D.H. #9- Rec. #34
Goh and Shogi Tournament - Finals	Issel Entertainment Bridge Tournament Ward #3	
Jan. 4th:- (Mon.)	"New Faces of 1943" - Telen Revue Issel Entertainment	D.H. #1 - 8:00 p.m. D.H. #4 - 8:00 p.m.
Jan. 5th:- (Tues.)	Issel Entertainment	D.H. #3 - 7:30 p.m.



COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES ORGANIZATION CHART