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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT

Topaz, Utah

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

September 1942 through September 1943

by

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Historical Section
PROJECT REPORTS DIVISION

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T H E F I R S T Q U A R T E R

September through December 1942

The Central Utah War Relocation Project, one of the relocation centers build by the War Relocation Authority to house 100,000 Japanese evacuated from the Pacific Coast region, is similar to the others in its location in barren, inaccessible country, away from urban areas. Laid out in the form of two offset squares covering an area of roughly 19,000 acres, the project is situated in Millard County, on the edge of the Sevier Desert, about sixteen miles from the nearest railhead in the town of Delta.

The first public announcement of its establishment was made in a WCCA press release of June 23. The actual work of preparing one section of the project area to house and maintain an anticipated 10,000 evacuees, however, did not begin until early July, when a contracting firm started construction on what was to be the administrative area of the city-to-be.

Since the first group of evacuees from a west coast assembly center was expected in mid-September, the administrative staff arrived early that month to take up residence on the project preparatory to receiving the advance volunteer work contingent of evacuees. In their first formal meeting on September 7 at the Delta High School, members of the staff, with Bishop (Mayor) Archie O. Gardner and other prominent citizens of Delta, formally "launched the ship of the War Relocation Project at Topaz, Utah, by prayer."

On the next day, the detachment of 98 Military Police that was to guard the evacuees arrived at the project and was quartered in the northeast corner of the city area.

Three days later, on the morning of September 11, an advance volunteer contingent of 214 evacuees arrived from the Tanforan Assembly Center in San Bruno, California, and was met at the Delta station by Project Director Charles F. Ernst and his staff. A light shower had started, and as the train carrying the evacuees pulled into the station, it was greeted by a clap of thunder followed by a beautiful rainbow. Transportation was provided to the project, and after induction procedures were completed, work assignments to hospital, kitchen, employment, and transportation crews were made. Named after the high mountain to the northwest of the project, Topaz hummed with activity even before the last evacuee was shown to his quarters.

Within an hour, the laundry building in block 4 had been partitioned for male and female patients and was functioning as a temporary hospital. The next few days saw the establishment of essential community services, and, with the announcement of many basic WRA policies on the operation of the project, the growth of an awareness to the complex problems which were to face the residents. Already brought up for discussion were the lack of appropriate housing space for couples and very large families, the need for an equitable distribution of scrap lumber to the residents, and the problem of a resident-administration

misunderstanding that had risen over dining hall management.

To evacuees accustomed to the cold formality of Tanforan WCCA officials, the warm welcome of the project director and his staff proved an agreeable contrast. At the first mass meeting of the residents and appointed personnel held on the evening of September 11, Project Director Ernst furthered the spirit of cooperation by stating: "We shall have a spirit of team work... Our expressions will be free--man to man we will feel that freedom in every phase of the center within the bounds of things we can do. We are the administration, you are the administrators. We will get out there and work together." Among the residents the feeling of optimism and hope ran high. There was work to be done and all were willing.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM

On September 17 the first contingent of the main body of evacuees arrived at Topaz in a cloud of dust which hovered suffocatingly over the project. Thereafter evacuees arrived in regular succession in groups of about five hundred. As the project began to fill up, housing problems grew more and more pressing. The construction of barracks barely kept pace with the induction of new residents. Often buildings were occupied before the roofs had been waterproofed; the installation of secondary sheetrock walls and ceilings had to await the formation of volunteer resident work crews. Supplies of bedding continued adequate for ten contingents of evacuees, but in the next five contingents many were forced to spend their first night in Topaz in unfinished

houses without blankets or mattresses, save what they could borrow from friends and neighbors, or what they had brought with them as hand luggage.

As difficult and pressing as these construction and supply problems were, even more complex were those having to do with the allocation of housing space. Faced daily and limitations on the size and number available rooms, the housing department found it necessary in many cases to assign two couples to a single room, to crowd large families into rooms too small for them, and to group bachelors hastily together into small units. Lack of privacy was to be overcome by the erection of partitions within the rooms, but the unavailability of building material made impossible such construction except, much later, in special welfare cases.

Thus the adjustment and assignment committees of the housing department found themselves from the very first deluged with requests for housing adjustments--the necessary consequence of initial overcrowding. As a partial solution, building plans of four as yet unconstructed blocks were altered to provide four small-size rooms per barrack instead of the usual two. With the completion of these blocks the housing of couples and small families was facilitated. As many adjustments as possible were made at this time by the overworked housing department, but problems of this type continued to crop up until long after the project had become fully populated.

Meanwhile the arrival of 550 former San Franciscans from the

Santa Anita Assembly Center on October 8, the last contingent of 309 from the Tanforan Assembly Center on October 15, and a final small group of 27 from the Santa Anita Assembly Center on October 28 ended for the time being the flow of evacuees to the Central Utah Project. As of October 28, Topaz's population, already depleted by the departure of agricultural workers, stood at 7688.

OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT

Well before the evacuees had begun to move into the Topaz center, state officials, sugar companies, and sugar beet farmers, alarmed by the wartime scarcity of agricultural labor, began urging the use of Japanese workers from the relocation center-to-be. Indicative of public sentiment at that time was the proposal of Utah's Governor Herbert B. Maw on September 2 that evacuees be conscripted into the army and assigned to "farm work at military salaries." Immediately thereafter, however, Project Director Ernst at a conference with state and government officials in Salt Lake City made it clear that conscription of Japanese labor for farm work was impossible and that "private employment of evacuees must...achieve...protection of the nation and the individual, assurance of good working conditions and fair wages to the employees, and efficient utilization of the evacuee labor supply."

New and exciting news to incoming evacuees long confined within strictly regulated assembly centers was the WRA policy of outside employment and relocation. At first slowly and cautiously, later with increased enthusiasm, able-bodied resi-

dents of the project began to avail themselves of employment opportunities. As early as September 22 the contracting agent for construction work within the project hired an evacuee as a payroll clerk. Soon afterwards other residents obtained work with the contracting firm, with the U.S. Engineers, with firms in Delta and farmers in the vicinity.

On September 24 three officials of the United States Employment Service came into the project to set into motion a plan whereby residents were to be offered outside jobs through the U.S.E.S. in cooperation with the employment division of the project. On September 28 Vernon W. Baker from WRA's regional official brought representatives of the Amalgamated Utah-Idaho, Franklin, and Holly Sugar Companies to recruit sugar beet workers. At the end of the week an initial group of 58 left for Cache County, Utah, while over 60 more departed for Idaho beet fields within the next few days. In quick succession residents found employment at a turkey processing plant in American Fork, Utah, and on sugar beet fields, orchards, and farms in Utah, Idaho, and Oregon.

The number of residents who left the project on work furloughs increased rapidly throughout October and reached a peak at the end of that month. As of the beginning of November, figures showed that approximately 530 were engaged in agricultural work either within the project, in Delta, or on nearby farms. By this time, however, the harvest season was nearly over and by early December most of those workers were already

back in the center.

Although the number of workers who went out to the fields was as large as could be expected from a population composed mainly of city people, only 248 of whom had been farmers before evacuation, certain state officials expressed dissatisfaction at the small percentage of residents who had been willing to aid in the beet harvest. On the other hand the importance of the part the evacuee workers had played in helping to save that year's crop was recognized, and many communities were sincere in their appreciation of the aid these workers had given them.

In an effort to ascertain the reaction of furlough workers to off-project labor conditions, the reports division in November sent out 450 questionnaires, of which 165 were returned in completed form. Observations drawn from these returned questionnaires and from letters and first hand accounts obtained from sugar beet worker indicated that community reception in Utah was in the main favorable. With respect to employer-worker relations, especially in regard to physical accommodations and the carrying out of contract obligations, a wide range of experiences was noted. There was general agreement, however, on the need for improvement in matters pertaining to work conditions, wage scales, and contractual agreements before agricultural work could be considered economically acceptable for project residents.

RELOCATION

Encouraged by WRA Director Dillon S. Myer, who on a visit

to Topaz on October 3 declared that WRA's "first concern is the problem of relocating Topaz residents outside the center before the war is over," residents for the first time since evacuation found themselves able to plan intelligently for relocation.

The announcement in October of leave clearance regulations clarified the procedure whereby residents could obtain indefinite leaves. Further details as to relocation policies were supplied by Davis McEntire, WRA's regional chief of employment, during his visit on November 1.

The first definite clear-cut declaration of the WRA's attitude toward relocation was made by Project Director Ernst on his return from a conference held November 21 of WRA heads with National Director Dillon S. Myer at Salt Lake City. The earlier program of developing industries within the relocation centers was discarded, and relocation was urged as the active policy of the WRA. Field relocation offices were to be set up in key cities in the Midwest and East as one means of expediting this process. Relocation was not to mean large-scale group employment in agriculture but permanent family-by-family dispersal to all parts of the country.

First to pass through the gates of Topaz on indefinite leave were three students bound for midwestern universities. For several months thereafter only such educational leaves were granted; and it was not until December that the first indefinite leave for outside employment was issued to a Topaz resident. The relocation drive had not yet gathered momentum, and although at

the end of the year close to five hundred leave clearance applications had been filed, only sixteen indefinite leaves and seventeen educational leaves had actually been granted.

THE PROVISIONAL COMMUNITY COUNCIL

The structure of evacuee self-government began to take shape late in September as procedures were set up for the election of councilmen to the project's provisional legislative body. Acting in accordance with WRA Administrative Instruction No. 34, Project Director Ernst delegated Lorne W. Bell, head of the community services division, to assist in the formation of a self-governmental body. Lorne Bell in turn created the community government section within his division and assigned his junior administrative assistant as its head.

Election committees appointed by Project Director Ernst from each of the eight blocks then occupied met on September 23 under the supervision of the community government section and were instructed as to nomination and election procedures. At this time it was pointed out that only citizens twenty-one years of age or over could hold elective office, although all residents eighteen years of age or over, regardless of citizenship, were eligible to vote.

Subsequently elections were held and induction ceremonies for the eight representatives were conducted on September 30. At the same time the legislative, advisory, and liaison duties of the Community Council were clarified, and during the meeting which followed initial problems of city beautification, housing,

education, and labor were discussed.

Further elections to the Council kept in step with the influx of evacuees, and it was not until after the arrival of the final evacuee contingent in mid-October that the last of the 33 councilmen from the project's residential blocks was inducted into office.

The first major problem to face the newly-elected councilmen was that of housing for schools. The Council had early concerned itself with the matter of housing and education, and when at its fifth session the education department expressed its intention of using as school rooms barracks in already occupied blocks, the councilmen expressed doubt at the advisability of moving out residents to make room for the schools. A public hearing was thereupon arranged for October 10, at which time the situation was explained to the residents. As a direct result of a suggestion made that evening, it was found possible to allocate barracks for educational purpose in a manner agreeable to all.

Not the least of the consequences of this initial public hearing was the fact that the Community Council had proven its capability as a policy-guiding body representative of and responsible to the residents. In addition it had demonstrated the practicability of an open meeting conducted in a democratic manner, though under the shadow of barbed wire and sentries.

Immediately after the school housing situation was cleared up, the need for the establishment of a definite labor policy

was brought sharply to the attention of the Council. The two closely interrelated labor problems facing the Council at this time were:

1. The lack of maintenance workers in the project caused by the departure of residents to private employment.

2. The great disparity between cash allowances received by workers on the WRA payroll and wages of those hired within the project by private companies or commuting outside to work.

The general result of these conditions was a lowering in morale among project workers engaged in the more unpleasant, though essential, maintenance operations. The loss in working efficiency coming at a time when an acute labor shortage was being felt made necessary an immediate investigation of the problems. Various suggestions were considered by the Council's labor committee, and a public hearing similar to the one conducted on the school housing problem was held. The formation of a labor pool, the banning of the issuance of further group work leaves, and the creation of an "evacuee trust fund" into which a part of the earnings of those working for off-project wages was to be deposited were some of the solutions studied by the Council. Of these, only the last came in for serious consideration.

In the meantime, however, the return to the project of several hundred agricultural workers in late November, and decisions made at the WRA's Salt Lake City conference prohibiting the formation of a trust fund and ruling that residents working for private employers must arrange for off-project housing, effectively provided solutions for these labor problems.

In addition to the activities noted above, the provisional Community Council during its three-month period of existence found time to carry on its functions in numerous fields. In its legislative capacity it appointed a temporary judicial commission, laid out a system of street names and numbering, investigated the relations between Military Police and residents, approved the administration's allocations of recreation halls, studied the problems of kibel activities, and as a climax to all its accomplishments, drafted and secured, by an overwhelming vote, the ratification of the Constitution of the City of Topaz.

Its special committees went into the complications of food service operations and apparent food shortages, helped resolve difficulties arising from charges made for winter work clothing issued to the residents, and made recommendations on hospital procedures.

And finally, the Council initiated community relations with Delta by an exchange of receptions with the Delta Lion's Club--the first of a continuing series of friendly inter-community functions which was to include the volunteering of Topaz residents to aid in Millard County's scrap metal drives on November 8 and December 29, and an exchange of musical programs in late November.

THE BLOCK MANAGERS

Paralleling the growth of the Community Council as a guiding factor in center life was that of another, almost equally

powerful body--the block managers. Although in some instances the activities of the two bodies necessarily overlapped, a definite demarcation in the functions of the Council and the block managers resulted from the nature of the organizations. The Council was essentially a legislative body elected by the residents, the block managers, a service group appointed by the administration. The Council established policies and attempted to express the opinions of the residents; the block managers looked after the welfare of the residents under their charge and took care of their physical needs.

Unlike the councilmen, who took office amid the fanfare of elections and inductions, the block managers slipped quietly and unostentatiously into their positions. "De facto, some leadership had already been demonstrated among the colonists," commented Arthur Eaton in his daily housing department report of September 19, "and many former block managers from Tanforan fell quite naturally into positions here at Topaz. The persons now acting as block managers have not, with a few exceptions, been formally appointed by the housing superintendent." Originally under the supervision of the housing department, the block managers early had their group transferred to Assistant Project Director James F. Hughes, who was in charge of project operations.

As shortage followed shortage--in food, coal, kindling wood, stoves, labor--and as the cold winter drew near, the block managers daily found their duties growing more complex.

Food was their first concern, and in collaboration with mess hall workers and the Community Council, they conferred with administrative officials on methods of improving food handling and distribution procedures. Their continuous attention was claimed by the acute coal shortage of October and November which at one time necessitated resident labor to haul coal from a mine 165 miles away. And their cooperation speeded the "winterization" of barracks and dining halls (installation of stoves, interior sheetrock walls and ceilings, and the skirting of barracks). All matters having to do with the well-being of residents came in for their consideration: their duties, like those of the proverbial housewife, were never-ending.

HEADLINE EVENTS

As the year drew to an end and the Topaz residents could at last relax from the strenuous efforts of the first pioneering days, their attention was diverted by two occurrences of more than ordinary interest.

The first of these was the announcement early in November of the U.S. Army's intention of recruiting bi-lingual nisei for the Military Intelligence Service Language School at Camp Savage, Minnesota. The significance of this action lay in the fact that for the first time since the start of the war, nisei were given an opportunity to volunteer into the Army, though for specialized duty. Recruiting in Topaz started with the arrival of an Army team on December 1 and concluded within a few days. On December 7 the nine residents who had volunteered for service

left for the Camp Savage school.

The second of these incidents was the dramatic and successful search for a resident lost for 72 hours in the mountainous area to the north of Topaz. Kozo Fukagai, 32, a member of a group that had journeyed to Mt. Topaz on Sunday, December 20, on a hiking trip, had somehow become separated from the group and could not be located. A report was immediately made to the authorities in Topaz, and parties of residents and project officials set out at once to make an intensive search of the region about Mt. Topaz. Throughout the foggy night and for three days and two nights thereafter, searching parties continuously combed the area. "More than a thousand of the residents assisted by airplanes, horsemen, shepherders, and a score of the administrative staff including school teachers have gone over the entire area surrounding Mt. Topaz," stated Project Director Ernst in a progress report on the search. "Beacon fires lit the whole mountain area Sunday and Monday nights and buglers drawn from the Boy Scout troops have been on duty regularly in the hope that either by sight or by sound the missing man could be directed to the searching party."

The long search for Fukagai was finally ended on December 24, when, about 2:30 o'clock that afternoon, a group of horsemen found him prostrate, though miraculously alive and conscious, on the desert sand about ten miles west of Mt. Topaz. Suffering from hunger, thirst, and exposure, Fukagai was immediately transported to the Topaz hospital and placed under medical care.

"The safe return of their son is probably Mr. and Mrs. Fukagai's finest Christmas gift," declared Project Director Ernst at the successful culmination of the three-day search, "and the city rejoices with them in these good tidings."

THE CITY

Meanwhile in the four-month interval between September and December, work within the city of Topaz had been progressing smoothly and efficiently.

The U.S. Engineers had completed basic construction work on the imposing Topaz hospital building, finished the post office building, constructed a barbed-wire fence around the city proper, surfaced the roads with asphalt and gravel; and, their work ninety percent completed, were making ready to leave.

The public works division had supervised the final construction of barracks, dining halls, and recreation halls. Landscapers had hauled in 4800 willow saplings, 1000 tamarisks, 20 Utah junipers, and 24 Siberian elms, and had planted these in the residential, hospital, and administration areas in an ambitious program of city beautification.

The agriculture division had cleared brush, begun plowing for a proposed 600-acre truck farm, and has already planted 125 acres of barley and sweet clover. It was, under the guidance of soil technologists, conducting an extensive series of soil tests to determine the location of land best fitted for farming. The swine section was housing 111 head of hogs and five sows and their litters; the cattle section was tending 194 head of cattle

purchased from farmers formerly on the project area; and the poultry section had completed almost 8000 adobe bricks to be used for the construction of brooder houses.

The fire department had sponsored its annual fire prevention week during which dedication ceremonies had been held for the new fire station, had installed fire hydrants, appointed volunteer block fire wardens, and had successfully fought the five minor fires which had been reported to it.

Consumer needs of the residents were being met by the community enterprises section, which was soon to file Articles of Incorporation as the Topaz Consumer Cooperative Enterprises, Inc., with a membership of 5319 and a total paid-in capital of \$5319. Its a single small canteen, which stocked a limited variety of merchandise, and its dry goods store, struggled amid the complexities of priorities and wartime shortages to meet the demands of resident buyers. In addition, its two barber shops, radio repair shop, and laundry department performed essential services, while its two small seatless movie houses nightly opened to capacity audiences.

Necessarily the most ambitious and best developed of all project units, the education department had, by the end of the year, established facilities capable of meeting the educational needs of almost two thousand primary and secondary school students. The three pre-school centers with an enrollment of 187, the two elementary school with 676, and the high school with 1048 students comprised the educational system which catered to the needs of Topaz schoolchildren. Subjects taught were in

general identical with those to be found on the curricula of outside schools; the lack of basic facilities, however, made necessary in most instances the adoption of a teaching system based on lecture methods. Staffs of the pre-school centers were composed completely of residents, those of the elementary schools were preponderantly resident, and that of the high school was evenly balanced as to resident and Caucasian membership.

Designed especially to meet the demands of Topaz's adult population, the adult education department offered a wide variety of courses to its 3250 students. Major subdivisions in its program included the art and music schools; flower arrangement, sewing and knitting, basic English, and mathematics classes; evening classes in vocational and academic subjects; and lectures for non-English speaking residents on such topics as American laws, American foreign policy and world affairs, and the history of the mountain states.

The Topaz hospital, dedicated at an appropriate ceremony on October 18, was the nucleus about which functioned a medical organization ministering to the needs of a city of 8000. The building itself was complete save for the installation of a boiler house and a laundry unit. Medical facilities, bolstered by the addition of complete X-ray and fluoroscopic equipment, were in general satisfactory. Dental, optometrical, and pharmaceutical services were provided by an adequate staff of resident dentists, optometrists, and pharmacists; medical care by an undermanned and overworked staff of four resident doctors. In

order to meet minor medical emergencies, home nursing classes were being held to train capable residents to act as block nurses.

The project's mimeographed newspaper, the Topaz Times, reported current center events and publicized WRA policies. Appearing first in the form of ten pre-issues, the Times developed into a four to six-page daily, later with a supplement in Japanese. A subsequent shortage of paper caused its curtailment into a single-sheet daily and a large feature-filled weekly. Literary talent within the center was represented by a beautifully illustrated magazine, Trek, issued on Christmas day. Reproduced by a combined multigraph-mimeograph process, Trek contained articles of exceptionally high caliber, and was soon acclaimed as the finest magazine yet published within any relocation center.

Leisure-time activities, sponsored by the community activities sections, were centralized in the form of social gatherings, dances, talent shows, and special issei programs. The Christmas and New Year holidays provided the occasion for a project-wide festival embracing such events as a dining hall decoration contest, a huge Christmas pageant, the distribution of over 400 Christmas gifts, sent in for Topaz children by friends and religious organizations outside the project, and a New Year's eve ball. The opening in early December of the Topaz Public Library with 5000 books and a large variety of magazines afforded, for residents, information and diversion; for school students, faculties for serious study.

Although, during the first quarter, the satisfaction of physical needs was considered of paramount importance, the spiritual and religious needs of the residents were by no means neglected. Beginning with the first church services held September 13 by members of the advance work contingent, church and Sunday School observances were conducted weekly by the various faiths. The first of these was sponsored jointly by Buddhists and Christians; thereafter, the Buddhist, Protestant, Catholic, and Seventh Day Adventist Churches each held their own services. Throughout the remainder of the year religious observances, climaxed by special Christmas and New Year services, were held much the same as in pre-evacuation days.

Early in September, the various faiths, under the guidance of the community services division, created the Topaz Inter-Faith Ministerial Association to act as a central body through which a unified religious program could be developed. All decisions as to religious activities were to be made by this board, on which sat representatives of all four faiths. In line with this trend toward unification, the thirteen Protestant Churches of the San Francisco bay region agreed to merge into one Protestant Church of Topaz for the duration of the war, and on November 8, formally opened as a single church.

Among the highlights of the church calendar from September through December were the visits of churchmen from various religious organizations outside the project. Included among these were Gordon K. Chapman and Dr. Galen Fisher, respectively exec-

utive secretary and vice president of the Western Area Protestant Commission; Bishop Hunt of Salt Lake City; John Nevin Sayre, national president of the Fellowship of reconciliation; Dr. H. H. Hicks, president of the Nevada-Utah Conference of Seventh Day Adventists; and Dr. Alfred Fisk, professor of philosophy at San Francisco State College. Father Stoecke, formerly of San Francisco and now resident in Delta, conducted weekly Catholic services within the project.

CLIMATE, PHYSICAL...

The temperate Utah autumn of 1942 had treated Topaz residents not unkindly. True, the scorchingly hot days and freezing nights of September and October had been a somewhat abrupt initiation for the newly-arrived evacuees, fresh from the ideal weather of their pre-evacuation homes. But it had become cooler and more comfortable in November, colder yet, but still comfortable in December. The first snows had come and gone but real winter weather was yet to be experienced.

The first few weeks at Topaz had been the hardest. Not only had the change in climate, the high altitude, and the excessively low humidity made acclimatization difficult, but the ever-present, all-pervading fine whitish dust that rose in clouds with each footstep and with each gust of wind had made house keeping a nightmare and personal cleanliness an impossibility. The powdery dust, uncontrolled because of the complete absence of vegetation within the city area, was periodically carried along in great storms over the entire region by the strong desert winds.

With the arrival of the rainy season and with the surfacing of the roads this nuisance gradually abated, only to give place to the almost equally annoying phenomenon of Topaz mud. But this, too, was to be controlled by the freezing weather which was to follow, and was to be largely eliminated in the months to come by the spreading of gravel within the blocks.

...AND MENTAL

As one by one the physical facilities of the community approached completion and the city began to take on a more settled aspect, so also did the mental attitudes of the residents gradually evolve from the youthful optimism of the early days to a settled, level outlook on relocation center life. To the younger, more adventuresome residents, Topaz was to be no more than a jumping-off place, a pause on the chain of events that was eventually to see them restored to normal life. But for the older issei, who, once uprooted from their former mode of existence, had neither the ambition nor the strength to begin anew, life within the relocation center for the duration of the war seemed the course of least resistance.

Topaz was a quiet center. Even its social activities moved along at a leisurely pace. There had been no serious outbreaks of trouble, no apparent resentment at the regimented life forced upon the residents. Of course it was but natural for them to feel bitterness and anger at the evacuation that had taken them from their homes and confined them in a relocation center, but these emotions as yet lay dormant.

The first four months of growth and pioneering hardships were over. The community of Topaz awaited, casually, calmly, and with little show of festivity, the coming of the new year.

THE SECOND QUARTER

January through March, 1943

Topaz, 1943, was to be the scene of events almost to eclipse, in their impact on the lives of the residents, the fact of evacuation itself. The first, the loyalty registration and the formation of a volunteer Japanese American U. S. Army combat unit, was to begin in early February; the second, the segregation into one center of the so-called "disloyal" element, was to occur in late September. Of still greater significance was to be the WRA's relocation program for which the registration, volunteering, and segregation were in a larger sense to be the preparatory steps.

The second quarter of Topaz's first year was to see the populace stirred to unprecedented emotional levels over the loyalty registration. It was to include a delayed drive for volunteers to the combat team, a flare-up, in the form of a threatened general walk-out, of internal dissension in the project hospital.

Lesser events were to be the induction of the Community Council by Utah Governor Herbert B. Maw, the visits of Spanish Vice-Consul Captain Antonio R. Martin and an investigating committee from the Utah Senate, and the addition to Topaz's population of 226 evacuees from Hawaii.

VISITORS

The adoption of the Constitution of the city of Topaz in December and the planned dissolution of the provisional Com-

munity Council at the end of 1942 made both possible and necessary the holding of elections for the first permanent Community Council. These were conducted in the latter part of December, and it remained only for induction ceremonies to be held before the new councilmen could formally take office.

To officiate at this important and significant occasion, Project Director Ernst invited the Governor of Utah, Herbert B. Maw, who earlier had expressed a desire to visit the project. Governor Maw accepted the invitation and he and Mrs. Maw, accompanied by Tracy R. Welling, head of Utah's Department of Agriculture, arrived at Topaz in the late afternoon of January 14. During their short four-hour stay, the Governor and his party participated in a brief flag ceremony and were guests at an induction banquet, at which time the Governor formally swore into office the thirty-three new councilmen.

The visit of Governor Maw was, of course, important in itself. He was one of the first, if not the first, governors of a state to visit a relocation center, and he was certainly the first to take part in Council induction exercises. But in the political consequences of this visit there lay far greater significance. For immediately upon his return to the State capital, Governor Maw, in a press conference, set straight some popular misconceptions then prevalent concerning the treatment of Topaz residents. "These Japanese are pioneering a project," he stated. "They're not living the life of Riley, and they're not being pampered."

Subsequently, on February 28, Governor Maw directed an ap-

peal to the evacuees to aid in agricultural work within the state, And shortly thereafter when a bill prohibiting aliens ineligible for citizenship from owning, leasing, or cultivating Utah farms came up for his consideration, he vetoed it on the grounds that its terms were too broad, that it would, among other things, prevent relocation center residents from helping in Utah's agricultural program.

All these actions had been taken, it was to be remembered, by a person who, earlier in the evacuation movement, had outspokenly declared himself against the settling of evacuees within the borders of his state. Topaz, because of its potentialities as a labor source, had become of political significance.

Of political importance also was the one-day tour of the project made on February 9 by an investigating committee from the Utah Senate. This committee, headed by Senator Ira A. Higgins and including Senators A. F. Hopkins, W.A. Dawson, J. A. Kelly, and L. S. Richards, was shown the schools, hospital, living quarters, and warehouses, and was given lunch at one of the resident dining halls. Observers noted at that time that the Senators had arrived with preconceived notions, had evidently expected difficulty in obtaining the information they desired, and as a result had been surprised at the frank manner at which their questions had been answered.

The conclusions which these men reached were similar to those of Governor Maw. Their findings had shown, the Deseret (Salt Lake City) News of February 10 reported, that "recent

charges of certain agricultural groups that the Japanese interned in Topaz are being given preferential treatment to the detriment of American citizens were largely if not wholly unfounded."

The visit during a routine inspection tour of the relocation centers of Captain Antonio R. Martin, vice-consul of the Spanish Embassy in San Francisco and Bernard Gufler of the U. S. State Department's Special Division was of major interest to the issei population. Since the Spanish Government, by international agreement, looked after Japan's interests in the United States, Captain Martin represented the Imperial Japanese Government to Japanese nationals in the center. These nationals were therefore given an opportunity to present to him questions and complaints which they wished transmitted to the Japanese Government.

Most important of the points brought out by the issei residents in their discussions with Captain Martin were:

1. They wished it to be known that many Japanese subjects always had been loyal to the United States and would always be, and that they were working constantly for better harmony and understanding between the two countries.

2. They emphasized that practically all Japanese nationals were strongly opposed to repatriation, and resented any inference that they might want to be repatriated.

These statements were especially important in view of the events that were soon to take place.

After making a thorough inspection of the project, Captain Martin departed with the comment that the "Topaz undertakings

are characterized by expeditious and efficient management. The center is superior in many respects to some of the other centers which I have visited."

REGISTRATION*

Secretary of War Stimson's announcement of January 28 that the U. S. Army would accept volunteers from the relocation centers for an all-American Japanese combat team found most Topaz residents totally unprepared. Of course many had expected an eventual extension of the draft laws to cover them, but there were few, if any, who had anticipated Army service to be opened to them in this manner. Consequently, public opinion being as yet unformed, mass meetings dominated by articulate minorities were to be of undue importance in the molding of sentiment in the project.

The first of these was a citizens' mass meeting held February 4 to discuss this unexpected move. Here questions were formulated to be asked an Army team scheduled to arrive the next day. In general these indicated a lack of understanding of the larger implications of the War Department plan; opinion at this time was made to veer definitely against volunteering.

The Army team, headed by Lt. William L. Tracy, arrived February 5. Several days later it announced before a gathering representative residents of the community its intention

*For a detailed documentation of the registration period, see Registration at Topaz (Topaz H249), by Russell A. Bankson, Project Reports Division, Topaz, Utah.

of checking on the loyalty of the residents through a general registration of all persons over 17 years of age. Lt. Tracy's group, it was made clear, was not a recruiting team. Its major purpose was to conduct a loyalty investigation, though it would at the same time provide an opportunity for voluntary enlistment.

The date for the start of registration was tentatively set at February 11. However, when sample questionnaires were made available to the residents to familiarize them with the type of questions they would be required to answer, much comment was aroused over question 28 on the forms for citizens and aliens and question 27 on the forms for male citizens. These read:

27. Are you willing to serve in the armed forces of the U. S. on combat duty, wherever ordered?

28. Will you swear unqualified allegiance to the United States of America and forswear any form of allegiance or obedience to the Japanese Emperor or to other foreign government, power, or organization?

An objection was raised to the latter question by the issei, who felt that since the United States had denied them citizenship, they would, by forswearing allegiance to Japan, lose the protection of any country.

This objection was carried to Project Director Ernst, and the scheduled registration was postponed while an alternative to this question was sought. On February 12, authorization received from National Director Dillon Myer to alter the wording of question 28 for aliens to:

Will you swear to abide by the laws of the United States and take no action which would in any way interfere with the war effort of the United States?

cleared the way for the registration of the issei to proceed.

The nisei and the kibeï had in the meantime been considering the pros and cons of registration and volunteering in a series of meetings, which was climaxed by one held February 14. Since the majority of the participants felt strongly that the citizen residents should launch a fight to regain civil rights lost through evacuation before consenting to register, a committee appointed by the group drafted a resolution directed to Secretary of War Stimson requesting the return of certain citizenship privileges. The resolution's conditioning clause, making registration contingent upon the granting of the demands, however, was deleted upon the insistence of the project director, who explained that since the registration was compulsory, it could not be made the basis for any bargaining; but the bulk of the resolution was teletyped out to the Secretary of War that same night.

A counter-resolution affirming faith in the United States also was drawn up by a small group of residents and sent to Director Myer.

Several days later, on February 19, Colonel Scoby of the Office of the Assistant Secretary of War wired, in behalf of Secretary of War Stimson, an answer to the resolution. In it he stated:

"It is only by mutual confidence and cooperation that the loyal Japanese Americans can be restored to their civil rights. The present program is not complete rehabilitation but is the first step in that direction. The United States Government has evidenced its faith in the loyal Japanese Americans by giving

them the opportunity to serve their country. This is their opportunity to demonstrate to the American people that they have faith in America."

By this time much misunderstanding concerning the registration process had been corrected. In addition, a direct answer had been given the resolution. The result was that the registration, which had been rescheduled to begin on February 13, at last began to pick up momentum. In just the same manner as a single dislodged stone starts an avalanche, so too did the first almost complete registration of a certain few blocks lead to a registration rush of almost landslide proportions. For when it became clearly evident that the majority of the residents were finally going to register, the opposition groups, finding themselves a definite and dwindling minority, hurriedly jumped on the bandwagon and themselves complied with the registration procedures. Thus on February 22 registration was two-thirds through, and at the end of the month was close to one hundred percent complete.

The registration period had been one of confusion and turmoil. The first announcement had stressed volunteering, later events had centered on the registration and the loyalty question. As a result the separate issues of volunteering and registration had become intermingled and arguments against one had been used indiscriminately against the other. At one time, for instance, it was even widely considered that a positive answer to question 27 automatically constituted volunteering.

More important and certainly of greater influence in the

retarding of the registration program, however, was the confused emotionalism engendered by the numerous mass meetings conducted during the pre-registration period. Incomplete, distorted information and illogical emotional appeals were tools by which a vocal few cleverly swayed the opinions of the majority. The result was confusion piled on confusion and rumors galore. The remedy, eventually to succeed, was an intensive educational campaign on the objectives and ramifications of all aspects of the registration program.

The strong resistance developed against the registration was also in large measure attributable to misinterpreted issues. The early statement that registration had as a secondary purpose the expediting of relocation clearances had as one aftermath the raising of doubts about the compulsory nature of the entire program. Another was the growth of a fear, especially among the issei, that registration might result in forced relocation. Thus the title, "Application For Leave Clearance" on the forms which aliens were required to fill out was protested by them on the grounds that the signing of such a form would place them in the position of demanding relocation. The term "application" was therefore deleted and "questionnaire" substituted.

But there were other factors which went beyond these minor misunderstandings. Many had found it difficult to answer with either a straight "yes" or "no" to question 28. To them the issue of loyalty or disloyalty to the country of their birth was not at question; it was, rather, whether their future lay

here or in Japan. Their dilemma lay in the fact that they were loyal to the United States, yet were unwilling to forswear allegiance to Japan when post-war conditions might make it imperative for them to seek their living in that country. Prior to registration they had been able to drift along with a neutral attitude; now they were asked to make a choice between the two countries.

For the benefit of such persons, those in charge of the registration both permitted and urged persons of uncertain mind to attach qualifications to their answers to question 27 and 28. A large percentage of the residents, therefore, qualified their answers with conditions, typical of which was, "if my civil rights are restored." Yet, while every eligible person in the center eventually registered, there were a few who did not give even qualified answers but answered neither "yes" nor "no". These were a very small minority, however, for in the 6208 questionnaires filed, 5364 direct and qualified yesses and 790 direct and qualified no's were recorded.

Near the end of registration and for a period which extended indefinitely thereafter, residents were permitted upon the presentation of acceptable reasons to change their answers to the all-important questions 27 and 28. Many who had been swayed by the emotionalism prevalent during pre-registration days and now regretted their ill-advised action, and many who for one reason or another felt it expedient to change their stand, took advantage of this opportunity. Up to July 1, 243, or about

thirty percent of the original 790, had changed from "no" to "yes"; seven had changed from "yes" to "no".

One interesting consequence of the registration was the large number of repatriation and expatriation requests filed by residents who had decided to cast their lot with Japan. A rumor circulated widely in the early states of the registration that those who applied for repatriation would not have to register may have had something to do with this flood of requests, but an immediate denial had clarified the situation. It was explained that only those who had requested repatriation before January 28 were exempted, and these totalled only 25. As compared to this small number, post-registration figures showed as many as 447 repatriation and expatriation requests. Of these, 201 were from draft-age male citizens--159 from kibe residents and 42 from nisei residents. Aliens, including both males and females, accounted for just 84 of the total.

As for the nisei under 17 and nisei women, it was noted that "most are going because of family ties. Parents are taking nisei children with them because they sincerely believe that a Japanese upbringing will be superior and because they feel that due to their experiences of the past year, their children will have more opportunity in Japan for their future. Nisei wives are going along to be with their husbands."*

*From An Analysis of All Repatriation Applications of Central Utah Residents, by Marii Kyogoku, Community Welfare Section, Topaz, Utah.

VOLUNTEERING*

Accompanying, yet separate from the loyalty investigation, the drive for volunteers within the center had proceeded with extreme difficulty during the registration period. Public sentiment had from the very outset been strongly opposed to volunteering, and there had been little change all the way through. It was not surprising, therefore, that by March 3 when the Army team entrusted the remainder of the volunteer campaign to the project director, only 58 residents had volunteered.

The deadline for volunteering had been set at March 10. Thus there remained somewhat less than seven days in which a campaign could be planned and launched. Notwithstanding this time handicap, Project Director Ernst together with a group of capable volunteers from the original 58 determinedly set about the difficult task of publicizing the case for volunteering.

The case against volunteering was already at that time an old story. Major points stressed had been the injustice of a segregated unit, the anomaly of asking for volunteers to an army from a group that had been confined by that same army in a relocation center, the uncertainty as to the future status of the dependents of the volunteers, the desirability of waiting for the draft instead of volunteering.

To counteract such adverse arguments, the volunteer group

*For a detailed documentation of volunteering in Topaz, see Volunteers for Victory (Topaz H410), by Toshio Mori, August 27, 1943, Project Reports Division, Topaz, Utah.

overnight produced a capably written mimeographed booklet, "Volunteers for Victory", which set forth strongly and clearly the reasons why it was imperative that more residents should enlist. These were distributed on March 6 to persons within the center who, it was felt, could be induced to volunteer. At the same time a concentrated publicity campaign was conducted in the columns of the center newspaper.

The actual enlistment of volunteers began on the morning of March 8 at headquarters established by the group.

To climax this concerted drive a "Volunteer for Victory" rally was held on the evening of March 9. The 200 residents who attended heard speeches by a number of volunteers on all aspects of the volunteer program. In a summary speech the chairman stressed that volunteering was the strongest affirmation of loyalty the evacuees could make, that the future status of the Japanese in the United States would be determined largely by the response to the volunteer program.

By midnight of March 10, 99 had volunteered. With the subsequent indefinite extension of the deadline for volunteering, this total rose slowly until at the end of the month it stood at the final figure of 113.

The first phase of the volunteers' program had been completed; the second was now to begin. On March 11 a steering committee was set up for an organization of volunteers to be known as the "Volunteers for Victory". Their objectives were announced as the idealistic one of dedicating "their lives to

the creed that all men are created equal, and that people of all races and nations shall have the right of self-determination," as well as the practical one of working "for the mutual benefits of the volunteers specifically, and for the Japanese American racial minority in general."

In line with this latter purpose, the organization prepared on March 14 a volunteers' credo and sent it to National Director Myer. An acknowledgement was received from Director Myer on March 17, and widespread recognition of the credo in the other relocation centers followed. Later in March a small group made a special trip to Salt Lake City where they spoke to various officials in an effort to gain favorable publicity for the volunteers. In this they succeeded to the extent that Barratt Chadwick devoted an entire broadcast of his "On The Home Front" program, carried by seven stations of the Intermountain Network, to the story of the Topaz volunteers.

On March 30 and 31 the first step toward the induction of the volunteers into the U. S. Army was taken when an Army group arrived to conduct preliminary physical examinations of the volunteers. Seventeen of these were out of the center on leaves; of the remaining 95, 59 were accepted and 36 rejected. The rejected 36 included 10 who were over age.

Later public relations activities of the group were to include the distribution of a second mimeographed booklet, "Fighting Americans, Too!" and the sending of letters explaining the position of the Topaz volunteers to the four Congressmen from

Utah. Within the center a service flag containing over 300 stars was to be made and displayed in honor of the 116 volunteers and 202 soldiers who had relatives in the project. And on May 5 the first group of ten volunteers from Topaz was to leave for Camp Shelby and the combat unit.

Important as a footnote to the over-all picture of registration and volunteering is a statement made by Project Director Ernst on March 20. This follows in its entirety:

"Undoubtedly the greatest handicap to us was the fact that during the week's meeting in Washington, D.C., where the detailed plans for the registration developed, the project director was not in attendance to know the full details from the beginning. The project director was at that time attending a regional meeting of projects at Denver; and though the announcement came from Washington to the directors present, very little mention was made of registration plans.

"This became more apparent when Lt. W. L. Tracy, captain of the War Department's team, arrived and made it clear that any information he obtained from the registration records was entirely confidential and could not be reported to even the project director, so he was left considerably in the dark as to the progress of the developing resistance.

"It was not until near the close of registration that Lt. Tracy was informed that he could turn over to the project director the names of those who had volunteered and those who had said 'no'.

"Lt. Tracy's whole conception of this registration seemed to be contained in the statement which he brought with him from the War Department which said, 'This is not a drive for enlistments in the Army--we have no quota to fill.'

"It had appeared that the Army officers in charge of the registration of the War Department team of the various centers interpreted their restrictions in different ways. In reading reports from the Minidoka paper, it would seem that the project director and army officer used information which was denied use at this center.

"Because we did not seem to be wanted to enter into the additional campaign through the medium of publication or other-

wise, the units within the center that were opposed to registration and led by certain issei and kibe had a clear field to put their propaganda across, thus permitting the center to be considerably stirred up over various points connected with registration and making it that much harder for young men who wanted to volunteer to meet and overcome the opposition of their parents and others.

"It is all the more to the credit of the volunteers from this center that despite this situation, a total of over 7% of those eligible for enlistment has volunteered."

DISSENSION WITHIN THE HOSPITAL*

Another significant event in the history of the project's first year was the threatened walk-out of the center hospital's personnel on March 13.

This action was the climax of a continuing series of disagreements occurring between the resident doctors and the appointed medical staff. Underlying this dissension were many factors, chief among which were the inadequacy of medical facilities and a lack of medical personnel which often made it necessary for the five resident doctors to work almost on a 24-hour basis.

Almost half a year earlier, in mid-October, the resident staff, by-passing the acting chief medical officer, Dr. W. S. Ramsey, had appealed to the Community Council and the project director to take what steps they could to relieve the situation. The project director at that time had revealed the imminent arrival of two doctors and two nurses.

*A complete account of the hospital situation may be found in History of the Topaz Hospital, By Evelyn Kirimura, Project Reports Division, Topaz, Utah.

On October 27 the transfer of an evacuee surgeon from the Tule Lake center to the project had for the time being partially alleviated the situation. But the subsequent relocation of two resident doctors near the end of the year again brought matters to a head.

Late in January, therefore, an urgent wire was sent to WRA Director Dillon S. Myer by Project Director Ernst requesting immediate additions to the medical staff.

On January 21 Dr. James Goto and his wife arrived from the Manzanar Relocation Center to augment the staff of four resident doctors. Dr. Goto's arrival, however, instead of solving the shortage problem, served only to add new fuel to the already smouldering flame of discontent. For the resident doctors refused, on the grounds of incompatibility, either to work with Dr. Goto or to allow him into the hospital.

At this time Dr. Donnell W. Boardman from the Jerome Relocation Center relieved Dr. Ramsey as acting chief medical officer of the Topaz hospital.

On February 24 it was finally decided that Dr. Goto was to work outside the hospital on the public health program. However, Dr. Carlyle Thompson, WRA's medical chief, wired Project Director Ernst on March 9 that Dr. Goto should "share professional duties with the other physicians in accordance with good professional practice."

On March 11 Dr. Boardman declared as his personal opinion that the position of the public health officer should be placed

on a rotating basis, thereby intimating that Dr. Goto should be assigned within the hospital on a equal basis with the other doctors. This action precipitated the resignation of the four resident doctors and a threatened sympathy strike of the hospital staff to become effective midnight, March 13.

These resignations were accepted by the administration and plans were made to take over hospital duties with a skeleton crew of volunteers. But to the relief of all concerned, negotiations carried on at the last minute effected an agreement wherein the doctors consented to place absolute faith in the administration as to matters of policy and organization, while reserving the right to resign if relations still proved incompatible.

On March 15, under a new plan of hospital procedure, Dr. Goto at last began work within the hospital.

THE CITY

During this quarter the agriculture division continued its expansion of the hog-raising project and twice supplied Topaz residents with home-grown pork. The beef cattle herd was increased to 200 head and plans were being developed for an eventual three-fold expansion. Vegetable production was yet in the planning stage; the clearing and preparation of land continued.

The education program was highlighted by formal ground breaking ceremonies for the auditorium-gymnasium building of the proposed Topaz City High School on Washington's Birthday.

included among the major activities of this division were the formation of a Parent-Teachers Association, the organization of student bodies, and the establishment of school-wide curriculum organization plans.

The elementary schools, fast developing into a smoothly working unit, reported an average total attendance of 640 pupils. A break-down showed the following distribution: kindergarten, 98; First grade, 67; second grade, 63; third grade, 114.

Four pre-schools and two pre-kindergartens reported an average daily attendance of 66 two-year-olds, 72 three-year-olds, 106 four-year-olds, and 20 five-year-olds.

The adult education department continued its regular courses and added one on artificial flower making, which was becoming a vogue in flower-less Topaz. Its enrollment had increased slightly to 3914, of which 1336 were women and 2578 men.

The community enterprises unit became incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia on February 8 and became a Utah State Corporation on March 11. To its many services it added a banking department, a shoe store, and a soda fountain.

The first permanent Community Council took office in January with induction ceremonies presided over by Governor Herbert B. Maw. During the first half of its six-month term it organized a draft board on January 21 and assisted in the draft re-

gistration of 57 eighteen and nineteen year-olds, inaugurated a campaign to develop a Boy Scout movement, created boards and commissions in its regular course of business, and took a major part in the important events occurring during the quarter.

The U. S. Engineers completed construction on a huge water tower located just east of the residential section. The 100-ft. high wooden tower was built to support four water tanks with a capacity of half a million gallons. Red lights outlining the tower at night made it visible to all parts of the desert countryside--a distinguishing landmark of the city of Topaz.

Attesting to its efficiency and to the carefulness of the residents, the fire department on March 12 released its semi-annual report, revealing that to date only \$148 loss had been incurred through damages from fire. The main cause of the 21 fires recorded was shown to be careless smoking.

The center hospital, in spite of the handicaps of internal dissension, carried on its activities much as usual. During the quarter it hospitalized 428 patients, treated 4786 outpatients, sent 34 residents to outside hospitals for special care; its surgical staff performed 59 major and 60 minor operations.

A general public health program was carried forward under the direction of the medical officer and was furthered by an ordinance on health and sanitation passed on March 29 by the

Community Council. Fully developed at the end of the quarter was the organization of block nurses founded in January for the purposes of furnishing an immediate check on epidemics and of relieving doctors of the necessity of following up hospital cases.

The Topaz Public Library opened a Japanese section and offered to the Japanese-reading population a collection of about 1500 books. The general library had at the end of March accessioned 8547 books, a considerable increase over the 6707 available at the close of the previous quarter. With the weather discouraging outdoor activities, patronage at the library continued heavy. During the three-month interval from January to March 11,031 books were circulated.

Notable among the accomplishments of the community activities section was the sending of an all-star team of basketball players to Salt Lake City to take part in the JACL Salt Lake intermountain basketball tournament. The Topaz players returned victors, recipients of a handsome permanent trophy.

Perhaps the most important religious event held during the quarter was the first semi-annual Buddhist Young People's Conference on March 30 and 21. Evidencing the normal growth of religious activities, this two-day meet claimed the participation of over 700 residents.

HIGHLIGHTS

Minor highlights of the second quarter that managed to hold

their own amidst the general hullabaloo of registration and volunteering were:

1. The visit on March 2 of Lt. Margaret Deane of the WAAC from the ninth Service Command in Salt Lake City. Lt. Deane in the course of her one-day stopover spoke to several groups of citizen women on the WAAC, and indicated the possibility that it might be opened to them. The result was that "a considerable number," according to the Topaz Times of March 3, "indicated their willingness (to volunteer), and a majority apparently favored an arrangement whereby they would not be limited to service in the special combat team now being formed by the men volunteers."

2. The departure on March 15 of 32 residents for the Rohwer center on the first state of their long repatriation journey to Japan. These persons had previously been cleared by the Japanese government and the State Department for exchange with American nationals in Japan.

3. The arrival of 226 evacuees from the Hawaiian Islands on Sunday, March 14.* This was to be the final group to take up residence within Topaz during the project's first year.

The new comers, of whom 176 were single males and the remainder family units, were quartered in eleven barracks of block

*See Hawaiian Interlude (Topaz H42), by Russell A. Bankson
Project Reports Division, Topaz, Utah.

1. A reception held that evening, and an especially severe dust storm followed by rain and snow occurring that same night, completed the Hawaiians' initiation into Topaz.

Prior to their transfer to Topaz, most of these evacuees had been confined in an internment camp on Sand Island, off Pearl Harbor, in Hawaii. Therefore it was not surprising that when registration was carried out in this group, it was found that of the 163 male citizens, only 15 had answered "yes" to both questions 27 and 28 and 25 had answered "yes" to question 28. To those who answered in the affirmative to question 28 were given the rights and privileges of relocation and leaves on a equal basis with other residents of the project.

As a group the Hawaiians found it difficult to adjust themselves to life in Topaz. The climate was different, the people in the rest of the city were strange to them, and their lack of English proved a great handicap. Consequently the assimilation of the Hawaiians into normal community life was to be delayed, and with the departure in September of almost all of the group to the Tule Lake center in accordance with the segregation program, never entirely to be completed.

CLIMATE

January brought in with it the first real winter weather that the evacuees were to encounter. Below-freezing temperatures became common, below-zero temperatures occurred perhaps a little too often for the sun-bred former Californians. But

the evacuees, outdoors protected by heavy black government-issue mackinaws and canteen-bought earmuffs, indoors huddled about pot-bellied coal-burning stoves which daily cast a pall of smoke over the entire city, managed to insulate themselves against the sharp, hard cold of the Utah desert.

The resident's first winter was, as Utah winters go, a relatively mild one. For weather records, taken at the project's own weather station showed that in comparison to earlier records obtained at nearby Deseret rainfall and snowfall had been unusually low, that the winter's low of -9 degrees recorded on January 19 was yet far above the all-time low of -20 degrees once recorded at Deseret.

To Topaz residents shivering in the unaccustomed cold this was little consolation. Not until near the end of March was the temperature to remain above 60 degrees for a protracted period. But the worst was over and spring was soon to dispel the winter snows, though there was little in bleak Topaz to herald its coming.

Relocation more and more began to attract the attention of the younger residents. The speeding up of leave clearances, the establishment of WRA field relocation offices, and the natural urge to get out once more into the mainstream of American life, all combined to increase the steady flow of residents out of the confines of the project. The relocation program was just beginning to hit its stride; figures for March 31 showed a total of 280 indefinite leaves granted to date.

Topaz's population, decreased by relocation and increased by the arrival of the Hawaiian evacuees, remained on an even keel. At the end of March the total was 7984, little different from the 7909 reported at the end of the previous quarter.

THE THIRD QUARTER

April through June, 1943

This quarter was to provide a breathing spell between the two great movements of registration and segregation. There were many highlights in this three-month interval, but only one--the Wakasa incident--was of outstanding importance. Other events included the Council election, commencement exercises of the Topaz City High School, and the opening of the Provo-Topaz labor camp.

The relocation drive received a new and sharper impetus during this quarter as new developments made possible a multi-fold expansion of the center's relocation program.

THE WAKASA SHOOTING*

Hardly had the sound and fury of registration and volunteering died down when the residents were again aroused by an incident which brought home to them as could no other action their actual status as inhabitants of a Military Police-guarded relocation center.

This was the fatal shooting of an issei resident, James Hatsuaki Wakasa, single, aged 63, by a Military Police sentry at 7:30 p.m. on the evening of Sunday, April 11. The single shot that instantly killed Wakasa was fired from sentry tower No. 8, located in the southwest corner of the project on the

*Complete details may be found in The Wakasa Incident (Topaz H47), by Russell A. Bankson, Project Reports Division, Topaz, Utah.

boundary of the fence surrounding the project.

According to first reports obtained from Lt. Henry Miller, head of the Military Police stationed at Topaz, the sentry had observed the victim approaching the fence, and had called four warnings. But the victim, "climbing through the fence, continued on his way after the challenges had been given."

Investigations showed that Wakasa had been inside the fence when shot, as evidenced by a large bloodstain which lay about five feet within the fence; and that the sun had been well above the horizon at that time--thus casting grave doubts on any "escape" theory.

On Monday morning a special edition of the Topaz Times made known to the residents the particulars of the shooting as based on facts supplied by the Military Police. At the same time a resident delegation representing the Japanese nationals in the center placed a telephone call with the Spanish Consul in San Francisco and requested him, since the victim had been a Japanese national, to take all necessary steps.

At a meeting of the Community Council that afternoon it was pointed out to the considerable number of residents present that two separate approaches towards a clarification of questions raised by the shooting were available. One was through the Japanese nationals in the center, who could communicate with the Spanish Consul; the second was through the Community Council, which would act in collaboration with the administration.

At block meetings called immediately thereafter, each of

the 34 occupied blocks chose two representatives who, in a meeting held Monday evening, in turn selected ten issei to represent them in their negotiations with the Spanish Consul. Five members of the Community Council were named to serve with the latter group to maintain liaison with the administration.

That evening administrative personnel also met to discuss the situation with Lt. Miller and a group of officers from Fort Douglas who had come to conduct a military investigation of the shooting.

On the following morning a Board of Inquiry was held at the Military Police headquarters, with the result that the sentry who had fired the shot was arrested and sent to Fort Douglas for court martial. That afternoon, after the hearing, the general "alert" called by the Military Police immediately after the incident, requiring them to carry submachine guns, gas masks, and tear gas, was terminated.

Within the center protest against the shooting appeared in the form of spontaneous work stoppages. This was especially marked in the case of agricultural workers, who refused to leave the center to work on the farms in the project area. No violence was reported; while the residents felt strongly about the incident, they seemed content to leave negotiations with the administration and the Spanish Consul in the hands of the Community Council and the Committee of 15.

Work stoppages in various divisions continued throughout the week as the administration, councilmen, and committee mem-

bers carried on discussions which, as in the registration period, expanded to cover all aspects of the evacuation. Matters pertaining to the civil rights of the evacuees, the policies of the War Department, the functions of the Military Police, and the responsibilities of the administration were threshed out, though few conclusions were reached.

On Friday, through the medium of the Topaz Times, steps taken by the administration to prevent a recurrence of the incident were made known to the residents. The most important of these were:

1. The Military Police "alert" was lifted.
2. The Military Police were under orders not to molest or injure the residents or to exercise any unusual surveillance upon the evacuees. Moreover, they were not to enter the city area except on official business approved in advance by the commanding Military Police officer and the project administration.
3. No more soldiers who had seen service in the Pacific battlefronts were to be sent to Topaz and such soldiers already stationed at Topaz were to be withdrawn.

Captain Antonio R. Martin, Spanish Vice-Consul at San Francisco, and Whitney Young, representing the State Department, arrived Saturday. The issei members of the Committee of 15 met several times with Captain Martin to discuss the facts of the shooting, and placed with him certain requests.

The climax of the Wakasa incident came on Monday--an unofficial work holiday--when elaborate open-air funeral provided the occasion for the first and last public demonstration of resident feeling. The week-long tension built up by the shooting finally found release at this time; and on Tuesday the usual

activities of the center were again resumed.

As a result of negotiations carried out by the project administration with the Military Police, day Military Police guards with one exception were removed from the gates and sentry towers on the boundary on the city area. Between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. only one soldier was to be on duty at the main gate; the remainder were to patrol the outer boundary of the project area. After 7 p.m. the Military Police, as before, were to guard the city directly.

The sentry responsible for the killing was tried at a general court martial at Fort Douglas on April 28. Several members of the administrative staff and the chairman of the Community Council were called upon to testify. Since, in the opinion of the tribunal, the defendant had not violated any regulations prescribed for external security, he was adjudged "not guilty."

RELOCATION

If any single series of events could be considered as dominating the entire third quarter, it was most certainly the relocation program as manifested in its new and expanded aspects.

Early February had seen the establishment of WRA field relocation offices; in late March the WRA had announced its new policy of providing needy resettlers with cash grants and transportation expenses; and a month later another relocation bottleneck was broken when the project director was authorized to issue indefinite leaves in certain cases without referral to the Washington office.

Each of these developments found its response in the mounting number of relocators from the Central Utah Project. But this increase, though steady, was slow. For out of the evacuation and the subsequent year's stay in the comparative security of assembly and relocation centers there had developed, especially in the minds of the issei, strong resistances to relocation. This had become evident, as noted earlier in this history, during the registration period; it remained a problem which required delicate handling.

The return of Project Director Ernst from his third project Directors' meeting--this time held in Washington, D.C.--signalized the opening of a second the highly important phase in the center's relocation program. In line with new policies and new relocation techniques developed during that conference,

Director Ernst initiated an intensified relocation campaign within the center. Major items in this drive included the establishment of a relocation committee in April, greater publicity in the center newspaper, and complete reorganization of the project leave program. In detail,

1. The relocation council, headed by the project director and including the employment chief, placement officer, welfare chief, reports officer, and others, met daily to consider ideas for speeding up the relocation program. It studied the progress of relocation with view to the quota of 2000 indefinite leaves in 1943 set for the project.

2. Publicity in the Topaz Times took the form of a regular

column of job openings started in late March, a mail box section containing letters from former residents relocated in various parts of the country, and comprehensive articles on relocation prospects in parts of the United States.

3. The reorganization of the leave program included the following:

A. Centralization of all leave activities. A large CCC building was taken over to house all departments involved in the processing of an applicant from the first enquiry about a job offer through to the final issuance of indefinite leaves.

B. Case history docket. Each applicant at the relocation office is greeted by a receptionist who prepares a case history docket or secures one already prepared from the files showing the standing of the applicant's relocation status. Entries are made showing the purpose and result of each visit.

C. Analysis of job offers. Every offer is studied with respect to the type of employable persons resident in the center. As early as March lists of job offers were mimeographed and sent to dining halls and to heads of divisions and sections and were posted wherever residents could study them.

D. Relocation forums. Established under the chairmanship of the head of the adult education department, these forums were begun in late May and continued weekly thereafter. Two speakers, usually evacuees who had had experience working or traveling outside the center, discussed assimilation techniques and problems of orientation to off-project wartime conditions.

All residents leaving on either indefinite or seasonal leaves were required to attend at least one of these forums.

E. Relocation consultants. For each division or group of divisions a relocation consultant was appointed to advise resident employees on resettlement problems. This made possible the personalized study of individual cases.

F. Family relocation service. Aid for families who wished to secure employment and housing in the same local was provided by a new department formed under the supervision of the community welfare section. Members of families who wished employment in the same location in which another family member was already working were also given attention by this department.

In connection with Topaz's relocation program, the reopening of Civil Service positions to Japanese Americans made possible the holding of Civil Service examinations for junior clerk-typists and junior clerk-stenographers within the project in May. More than 60 young residents took these tests.

At the same time NYA course in clerical training, auto mechanics, power sewing, and wood-shop training were started in one of the center warehouses. The 110 resident students enrolled in the courses attended classes for three weeks, until a ruling banning the use of NYA funds for the training of Japanese Americans made necessary the closing of the NYA school.

MANPOWER SHORTAGE

As one of the inevitable consequences of the relocation cam-

paign, the center found itself in May facing an internal labor problem of no mean proportions. Not only had relocation called away a substantial portion of the project's employable population, but it had, through its unsettling influence, impaired the efficiency of many work divisions. Contributing also to an unhealthy mental attitude were the normal let-down in morale to be expected of residents who had been in the center for about nine montys and the lack of an adequate information system whereby the operations branch of the administration could acquaint the residents with its current program and needs.

The agriculture and public works divisions especially felt the effects of the manpower shortage and low morale. The planting program was delayed for lack of farm laborers; work on construction projects, notably administrative staff housing and the high school, fell far behind schedule.

At special meetings held by the Council and administrative staff members, employment needs and surpluses of each division were studied and the establishment of a manpower priorities system considered. Records showed that approximately 3700 residents were on the payroll but that daily absenteeism averaged 500. A survey of unemployed residents capable of working indicated that there were about 200 of these. Thus the total resource in workers was 3900. A more detailed study showed that for efficient management of project operations, 324 more workers were required.

Special committees were formed by the Council to look into

the problems of low morale and work efficiency, but little of importance was accomplished. As to manpower allocations, it was generally agreed that the agriculture and public works divisions, the central hospital, and the education department should have first consideration. Moreover it was decided that after the current construction projects had been completed no further construction would be attempted until full resident cooperation could be assured.

THE PROVO CAMP*

One unique phase of the project's leave program centered about an FSA tent camp set up on the outskirts of the city of Provo for the purpose of housing agricultural workers.

This mobile tent city had been transferred from Safford, Arizona, to Provo as a result of cooperative arrangements made through the U. S. Employment Service, the War Manpower Commission, and the Farm Security Administration. By providing this type of cheap, yet adequate housing, it was hoped that enough workers could be recruited from the relocation centers to alleviate the acute farm labor shortage then being felt in the Provo area.

Accordingly, representatives of the U.S.E.S., the War Manpower Commission, and farmers of Provo met with the WRA relocation supervisor in Salt Lake City and were sent by him to the Topaz center, where they conferred with administrative heads and

*See The Provo Labor Camp (Topaz H142), by Evelyn Kirimura, July 9, 1943, Project Reports Division, Topaz, Utah.

interested residents. As an upshot of these discussions, groups of residents made special trips to the tent city to investigate conditions there. Finally, at an open meeting held in early May the setup of the camp was described in detail to the residents and certain promises were made as to wages, work continuity, and living accommodations.

Each tent, it was revealed, had a board floor and was provided with four cots, straw mattresses, two benches, a table, and a kerosene two-burner stove. No electricity was available within the tents. Cooking was to be done on a family basis, but a central mess hall would be provided if needed. Rent was to be charged at the rate of one dollar per person per week.

Perhaps the most unusual feature of this work camp was the fact that the Topaz administration was to continue to be responsible for residents who went there to accept work. Thus in a special sense the Provo camp was to be considered as part of the city of Topaz. In this connection it was expected that the camp would be open to Topaz residents only; and but for a single group of 57 sent there by the Salt Lake City office, this agreement was carried out.

As was to be expected in a new and unprecedented venture of this type, the Provo camp in its early stages of development met many difficulties.

The first of these came about when an advance crew of residents encountered at the tent city some misunderstandings as to wage scale interpretations. To clear up this matter, Assist-

ant Director James F. Hughes met with U.S.E.S. and farmers's representatives and arranged in behalf of the workers for a definite basic wage rate of 60¢ an hour for agricultural work and the standard government rate for cannery work. He also obtained assurances that work would be continuous and that transportation to and from Topaz would be by bus rather than by trucks, as previously sent. At the same time it was agreed that a resident of Topaz, the chairman of the block managers, would be loaned to the camp to act as an agent for the workers in negotiating with the farmers. This liaison representative was also to keep WRA at Topaz notified directly of all important developments at the labor camp.

Another problem met and solved was the early shortage of cots and mattresses at the tent city. In several instances this shortage made it necessary for the tent camp heads to cancel, at the last moment, arrangements to transport Topaz residents to the camp. As a temporary stopgap a loan of cots and mattresses was secured in June from the Brigham Young University in Provo; a final solution was found when the Topaz administration early in July received authorization to transfer several hundred cots and mattresses to the Provo camp.

Since the worker population was composed almost entirely of young men and women--many of high school age--it was felt necessary to provide some measure of social control. The Topaz administration therefore in early July secured the services of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Hart, the former a physical education

director at Brigham Young University, to look after the social welfare of the workers and to provide for their recreational activities. In addition the Topaz relocation committee formulated a number of restrictive rules under which young men and women would be allowed to leave the center for the work camp.

On July 7 the project director and the head of the community services division made a tour of investigation of the Provo camp and conferred with Mr. and Mrs. Hart, the camp manager, and U.S.E.S. officials. Functions of the camp manager and the Harts were defined and the duties of the workers' liaison representative were clarified. At the same time the problem of cooking facilities for the workers was broached. Since the camp had been built to house family groups instead of individuals, no provisions had been made for a central dining kitchen. Moreover, no cooking utensils were provided. To remedy this situation, at least for the time being, Project Director Ernst arranged for a loan of the necessary utensils from the Topaz center to the camp's cooperative dining kitchen until such time as they could procure their own.

In general, the workers, whose number steadily increased as the peak of the agricultural season approached, were satisfied with labor conditions and living accommodations. Their work, which consisted mainly of picking fruit--strawberries, cherries, pears and peaches predominated--paid high enough wages so that they could make money; and there were indications that such work would continue to be available for some months to come.

Consequently the Provo labor camp continued to operate throughout all of the third and fourth quarters.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES*

Another event of great importance was the ending of the school year, at which time commencement exercises for the graduating classes of the Topaz High School and junior high school were held. These were of special significance not only because the classes were the first to graduate from the Topaz schools, but also because the exercises marked the successful culmination of the pioneering, difficulty-beset first ten months of the educational system's history. In attendance make-up and physical facilities the Topaz schools were a far cry from the luxurious ones of the residents' former homes. But the understanding and patience of both the teachers and students made possible in large part the development of a normal school program in spite of the abnormal environment of the relocation center.

Baccalaureate services preceded graduation exercises by several days. Here capped and gowned high school seniors heard speeches of benediction and encouragement from the center's religious leaders.

Commencement exercises for both the junior and senior high schools were held on June 25. The locale for both was the same--an open-air stage in the high school area. Similar, too, were

*Documented in First High School Commencement Exercises Held At Topaz (Topaz H251), by Russell A. Bankson, Project Reports Division, Topaz, Utah.

both programs. The theme for the junior high school exercises, "We Must Have Men to Match Our Mountains." From processional through to recessional the exercises were much like those of normal American schools.

But the valedictory speeches of the students made clear at once that these were no ordinary graduation classes. For most of the 196 graduating seniors their formal education was at an end. Higher education for the majority was out--wartime conditions had seen to that; nor was the alternative of work readily accessible to them. The three high school valedictorians showed in their speeches a sober awareness of the obstacles with which they were confronted. The future of these young graduates was admittedly uncertain; perhaps the later programs of segregation and relocation would provide the answer to their problems.

COUNCIL ELECTION

Of major importance too, was the election of the second Community Council. The term of the members of the first Council was to end at the close of June; moreover that body had become almost defunct during its last few weeks since its chairman and many key councilmen had relocated. However, lagging interest in community self-government was revived when a WRA policy change made it possible for non-citizen issei as well as nisei to hold office in the Council. As its last important official act, therefore, the first Council drafted an amendment to the city constitution legalizing this change and obtained almost unanimous ratification from the residents.

A committee of 66 residents was appointed by the Council to serve as an election board for the nomination and election of the new Council. Two restrictions as to eligibility were announced; those who had applied for repatriation and those who had answered in the negative to question 28 were excluded from holding office. Since just prior to that time several prominent residents had been victims of assaults, Project Director Ernst at the recommendation of the Community Council sent out letters to residents giving them the administration's promises of maintaining law and order in the center. This was done so that many residents would be induced to stand for office who otherwise would not have done so.

Nomination meetings were held in mid-June. Several days later, on June 15, elections were held in each block. Final tabulations showed that the new Council was to be dominated by the issei; for out of the 34 new councilmen 22 were issei and 12 nissei, 7 of the latter being incumbents. Sixteen of the successful candidates won their posts by acclamation.

Induction exercises for the new Council were held early in July, coincident with the center-wide Fourth of July carnival, and were presided over by Daniel Shields, U. S. District Attorney for the state of Utah.*

THE CITY

Meanwhile the agriculture division, though hard hit by the

*Documented in Second Community Council Is Inducted, (Topaz H143), by Russell A. Bankson, Project Reports Division, Topaz, Utah.

manpower shortage, managed to complete most of its truck crop planting program--much of it through the aid of volunteer crews from the schools and work divisions. The announcement in June that the relocation centers would have to produce a large proportion of their own food made imperative the success of the agricultural program; but the double handicaps of late planting and poor soil made improbable the obtaining of any great yields from the Topaz crops.

Thus since conditions at the project were favorable to the raising of cattle, hogs, and poultry, it was decided to place greater emphasis on this phase of the agricultural program. Meat raised here could be shipped out in exchange for vegetables from other centers. Plans were therefore considered to expand the beef cattle herd, which at the end of the quarter stood at 150 head, to 1000 head before the end of the year. The hog and swine sections of the agricultural division, however, did not fare so well during the quarter. Not only was the poultry project delayed through the lack of construction materials, but the hog herd was sharply decimated by an epidemic of enteritis which entered the herd through one lot of hogs purchased.

The Community Council took an active part in all the events of the Wakasa incident, concerned itself with the manpower shortage, and initiated a community cooperation movement. It adopted its usual number of boards and commissions. In addition it drafted and had ratified two amendments to the city constitution:

one as noted above, the other to permit the election of councilmen from blocks instead of from wards.

The activities of the education department, climaxed by the commencement exercises held in late June, continued at an accelerated pace. The high school seniors before graduation supervised the publication of their annual, "Ramblings, '43", a printed volume equal in quality with that issued by any high school anywhere, and put out the final edition of their newspaper, the Topazette, in printed form.

The pre-school department conducted a Teacher Evacuation Program in April. At the high school level, a teachers' institute was held during the week of April 7 with educators from the University of Utah in attendance. On May 6, 7 and 8 an educational conference was held to discuss thoroughly the special problems of education facing the center schools. And on May 10 the educational advisory council of Utah visited and inspected the high school.

Through the enthusiastic cooperation of several hundred students the agriculture division's planting program was materially speeded. Their greatest contribution was made early in June when they planted approximately two million onion plants. In addition to this agriculture students of the high school gained valuable first hand experience when they cared for and exhibited a Duroc Jersey boar and two gilts in the Millard County Junior Livestock Show on May 27. The boar won first prize in its class and the gilts were graded B as brood sows.

With the approach of favorable weather for outdoor sports, the community activities section expanded its program of recreational activities. The major item on the sports calendar for this quarter was softball. Seventeen softball diamonds were laid out throughout the city and a schedule embracing 50 block and industrial teams grouped into eight separate leagues went into effect in late April. Enthusiasm in the center ran high over these games, and league championship games in late June attracted several thousand spectators.

Other sports were by no means neglected. The nine-hole golf course built by golf enthusiasts was 90% completed and already in use. The four outdoor tennis courts, well kept up by the community activities section, were constantly filled with players.

Leisure-time activities of the teen-age and younger groups were looked after by the four Boy Scout troops and three Cub packs, the Girl Scouts, and various private organizations such as the YMCA, YWCA, the Girl Reserves, and the Red Cross.

In late June the community activities section merged with the education department and continued its activities as the Community Education section.

The Topaz Times in early March changed over from a daily to a much expanded tri-weekly. During the quarter it went through several editorships as key men continued to leave the center to relocate or to join the Army as volunteers. The third issue of Trek magazine, which had been preceded by one issued in

March, was put out in June by the center's literary group. The Trek staff, too, dispersed through relocation, and the June issue became their final one. In literary quality and in the excellence of its illustrations it remained unsurpassed by any other nisei publication; its popularity was attested to by the numerous requests for the magazine which poured into the reports office from all parts of the country.

The internal security, fire protection, transportation and supply, and public works units continued to contribute smoothly and efficiently to the operation and maintenance of the project. The hospital, minus the services of one of the resident medical staff who relocated in June, reported 7058 out-patients treated, 460 patients hospitalized, 60 major and 94 minor operations performed during the quarter. But for an epidemic of flu in May, an isolated case of infantile paralysis, and an unusually large number of appendectomies, cases treated at the hospital were similar to those to be found in communities of the same size. The community welfare section continued its family counselling, youth guidance, housing, clothing, and ration services, and began to stress relocation more and more in its activities. The project attorney dealt with both civil and criminal cases and cleared a tremendous amount of legal work with his small staff.

The project director was unusually active during this quarter. Early in April he attended a project director's conference

in Washington, D. C., and observed relocation progress in Washington, Chicago, and St. Louis. During the week of April 20, when he returned, he spoke before the social science staff of the University of Utah, the Traveler's Aid Society of Salt Lake City, the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Salt Lake City, and the Public Welfare workers of Southern Utah at a meeting in Delta. In the second week of May he attended the annual meeting of the California State Conference of Social Workers in Los Angeles, where, as one of the principal speakers, he made a progress report on the evacuation and resettlement of the Japanese. Again in late May he left for Washington for another project directors' conference, and on his return in June informed the councilmen and block managers on the plans for relocation, food production, community government, and segregation discussed at the Washington meeting.

HIGHLIGHTS

These were many and varied:

1. April 2: In the first criminal hearing of its type held in the center, three youths were tried before the project director on charges of using a WRA automobile without permission, taking it outside the project without pass authority, and keeping and using it from Friday afternoon, March 19, to Saturday afternoon, March 20, when they were picked up by the internal security division. When brought before the court, which convened in the project director's office, the defendants pleaded guilty. They were placed on probation for three months, during which period they were to lose all pass privileges as well as all overtime

credited to them. One month later they were again to appear before the project director, at which time their April work records would be examined and consideration be given to a suspension of the last two months' penalties.

2. Saturday evening, April 3: An eleven-year-old youth narrowly escaped death when an underground dugout in the high school construction area in which he was playing caved in, completely burying him. His three quick-thinking young companions, at the risk of their own safety, cleared away enough soil so that the buried boy could breathe; then summoned aid. After twenty minutes of digging, the youth was extricated and transported to the hospital. His injuries, fortunately, were limited to swollen eyes and wrenched back.

3. Thursday, April 8: Following a hearing held at the office of Assistant Project Director Hughes, two resident workers were completely cleared of charges of pilfering food from the center's commissary. This action brought home to the residents the serious responsibility of those connected with the receiving and disbursing of food supplies in seeing that all received the impartial daily ration of food due them.

4. Monday, May 10: For the second time in the project's first year, a recruiting team from the Military Intelligence Language School at Camp Savage set up headquarters in the center to examine qualifications of those who wished to volunteer for the Army school. The response was limited. Three were accepted pending their physical examination, seven others who had

already volunteered for the Camp Shelby combat team were given authorization to transfer to the language school after their induction into the armed forces.

5. Thursday evening, May 20: A shot fired into the ground by a Military Police sentry in the southeast guard tower to warn away a couple who were strolling too near the fence led to wild rumors about another Wakasa incident. An immediate investigation showed that the only casualty was, for that evening at least, the peace of mind of center residents.

6. End of May: Tripling the established quota of \$500, the Topaz Red Cross chapter's first fund drive netted exactly \$1659.69. With the exception of \$200 designated by individual donors for the National Red Cross War Fund, the entire sum collected was to be used to aid in the welfare of the residents.

7. Friday and Saturday, May 28 and 29: Thomas L. Cavett and Gene Hagberg, investigating Japanese activities as special representatives of the Dies Committee on un-American activities, visited the center on their inspection tour of the relocation centers. In their conversations with Acting Project Director Hughes, Dr. LaVerne Bane of the education department, James Lamb and Lorne Bell of the community services division, and Roscoe Bell of the agriculture division, these men attempted to find specific instances of "un-American" activities on the part of both the residents and the appointed personnel. Specifically, their questioning indicated that they were looking for the presence of conscientious objectors in the center and for Fellowship

of Reconciliation activities, for organized observances of Japanese festivals, and for any extensive programs of Japanese athletics. In addition they asked for and received comprehensive information on the registration answers of the residents, food costs, menus, and inventories, the relocation program in the center and the total amount of funds expended for relocation grants and railroad fares, freight demurrage charges incurred by the project, the center's employment situation, surplus materials in the project, and statistics and personnel lists of all sorts. That no subversive activities were uncovered by these relocation center investigations became apparent at the hearings of the Dies Committee held later in the year.

8. June 7: Identified while attempting to assault a fellow resident with a large wooden club, a 33-year-old kibe resident was arrested by the internal security division and brought before the project director. Since this resident had twice before been apprehended for similar offences and since assault or attempt to assault was a felony under Utah law, the project director ordered the assailant's removal to the WRA's Leupp, Arizona, camp for serious offenders against law and order. At the end of three months the project director was to review the case.

9. June 9: In accordance with supplement 12 of Administrative Instruction No. 22, a Board of Review was set up by the administration to hear and to make recommendations on the cases of residents who had changed their answers to question 28 or had cancelled repatriation requests. In about a month's time

over one hundred cases were reviewed and recommendations sent in to Washington. However, in mid-July, when it became clear that the segregation movement was imminent, it was decided to discontinue these hearings until more definite and detailed information could be obtained as to policy, plan, and procedures.

10. June 15: Two issei residents were sentenced to jail by the district court at Fillmore on charges of assault with dangerous weapons arising from a scuffle between the two which had taken place several days earlier. One of the issei had struck the other with a rock, knocking him down; the second issei had thereupon attacked the first with a razor, inflicting upon him several deep cuts. Since there were two separate encounters and neither was justified in making an attack on any basis of self-defense, both were brought to court.

CLIMATE, PHYSICAL...

The weather was definitely better now. Winter was over and with it had gone the freezing mornings and nights that had been so common in the early part of the year. As April gave way to May and May to June, the days became warmer and warmer. In early April the average maximum temperature had been about 70 degrees, the average minimum, 30 degrees; in late June highs of 90 degrees and lows of 50 degrees became the rule.

There had been a little snow in the early part of the quarter--even a trace as late as May. Rainfall continued below normal, but to mud-weary pedestrians this was just as well, for no rain meant no mud.

All in all the weather had been mild and comfortable, more to the liking of the residents. The cold season was over, the hot days yet to come.

...AND MENTAL

Signs of unrest were appearing. The quiet center of pre-registration days had now become an uneasy one. Two well-known residents, one the head of the art school, the other a Christian minister, had been assaulted. And several other too pro-administration residents, recipients of threatening letters, were making hurried plans for relocation. There were two other danger signs: a younger hoodlum element was developing, and labor troubles were increasing.

All these portents added up to trouble; and trouble of a kind which only a quick segregation move could avert.

At the end of the quarter the population, depleted by the departure of seven families of internees for the Crystal City, Texas, family internment camp, increased by the arrival of fifteen parolees from various internment camps, stood at 7349. The number of those who had relocated on indefinite leave was 896.

THE FOURTH QUARTER

July through September, 1943

This fourth and last quarter, marking the end of the first year of Topaz's existence was a war-born community of over 7000 evacuees, was filled with more momentous events than were any of the previous quarters. Foremost in importance, of course, was the segregation program, in which were involved almost 1500 residents. Arising partly from the imminence of the segregation movement and partly from other more complex causes was a noticeable increase in dissension among the residents and between the residents and administrative personnel. The Community Council, now come fully of age, took active part in all of the events of this quarter and was instrumental in settling difficulties centering about food, labor, and project employment.

For the youngsters the project operated a summer camp at Antelope Springs; for the high school graduates the residents conducted a center-wide scholarship fund campaign.

FOOD PRODUCTION*

The agriculture division, faced with the necessity of producing \$450,000 worth of food during the fiscal year, placed major emphasis on its truck crop production program during this quarter.

The problems with which the center's farmers found them-

*For further details see The 1943 Farm Program (Topaz H 141), by George Sugihara, July 9, 1943; The Food Crop Assignment Program At Topaz (Topaz H417), by Russell A. Bankson, Project Reports Division, Topaz, Utah.

selves confronted seemed at first almost unsurmountable. On the debit side of the ledger were such unfavorable physical conditions as the wide fluctuation in temperature; the high winds; soil with an appreciable alkali content, heavy texture, and low organic content; and an existing irrigation system which because of its poor adaptation to the uneven topography of the land had to be revamped from head gates to field ditches.

Operational difficulties included a delay in obtaining needed supplies and equipment which led to a serious delay of two to six weeks in the planting of the crops, and the unavailability of other than poor quality planting stock. This first condition was due partially to the poor physical nature of the soil which made necessary a complete reversal of the original policy of doing most of the farm work by tractors with a minimum of hand labor. The second became evident when the best available planting stock purchased from concerns which, because of wartime conditions, made no special effort to produce high quality plants, proved inferior to those raised experimentally at the project farm.

Still more serious than these problems was that of manpower. First of all, the Topaz population, drawn from the urban areas of the San Francisco Bay region, included few experienced farmers. In addition the residents, conditioned by over a year of responsibility-free life in assembly and relocation centers, showed little inclination to undertake arduous farm labor. The agriculture division's truck crop field crew, built up to 70

men by mid-June, still lacked 50 full-time workers at the end of July. Moreover it was estimated that an additional 200 men would be required daily until the end of September to aid in the cultivation, weeding, and harvesting of the food crops.

One bright spot in this dark picture of manpower shortage was the invaluable assistance which the vocational agriculture students of the high school rendered during the planting season. By late July over 400 acres of food crops had been planted. These included varying acreages of tomatoes, onions, potatoes, cabbage, celery, beans, cantaloupe, broccoli, and some fifteen other varieties of vegetables. Most of the success of this first phase of the food production program was due to these young workers and to volunteer crews drawn from various work divisions.

In an effort to effect a lasting solution to this manpower problem, the agriculture division in collaboration with administrative heads worked out a program for recruiting residents for farm work. Daily fifteen persons from each of seven blocks were assigned to the farm. This meant that on each week day--from Monday through Friday--a maximum of 105 workers would be available. The details of this assignment plan, as explained by Deputy Director Hughes, provided that "the block managers furnish the names, in order, of all residents of their blocks who appear physically able to work. The division receiving assistance prepares assignment slips showing the type of work and date of assignment. Where the individual is employed by the WRA the as-

assignment slip is routed through the division office so that adjustment in assignment date can be arranged if the assignment will seriously interfere with an essential function of the center." The same method, it was expected, would be used to assist any division faced with a serious labor shortage.

Although this program of work conscription did not always receive the full cooperation of the residents and the appointed staff, it nevertheless was successful in changing the entire outlook of the food production program. All throughout August block workers aided in the cultivation and weeding of the crops and carried on routine agricultural work. In early September, however, the schedule was disrupted when in order to stop what was believed to be the smuggling of liquor into the center an MP sentry was posted at the gate through which the workers passed on their way to the project farm. These residents considered this action a violation of the agreement reached at the time of the Wakasa incident and refused to leave the center while the sentry member of the internal security division substituted, a strike in the garage repair shop which had its inception in this same incident enlisted the sympathy of the agricultural workers. Thus block agriculture assignments were suspended for the time being.

In the meantime the first crops of the season had been harvested, supplying the community mess halls with 800 pounds of cabbage, 59 crates of onions, and 40 crates each of spinach and daikon radishes. As mid-September approached, the agriculture

division, now fighting against time, again enlisted the aid of high school students in the truck crop harvest. Since the first killing frost was expected about September 19, harvesting was carried on at an accelerated pace. Fortunately the weather remained warm throughout September and the first frost was not experienced until October 13.

By that time the harvesting of well over three-fourths of the tender crops had been completed. Furthermore, since they were warned 24 hours in advance by the weather station at Fort Douglas of the coming of the first killing frost, the agriculture division was able to mobilize a large crew of high school students, and harvested most of the crops before the frost. Thus the loss was limited to about 30 tons of mature cantaloupes and 600 lugs of tomatoes. As opposed to this, in all over 2000 lugs of tomatoes and about 50 tons of cantaloupes were picked and over a month's supply of green and dry onions, cabbage, swiss chard, nappa, and melon pickles as well as smaller quantities of eggplants, peppers, cucumbers, and green beans were made available to the mess halls.

There still remained to be harvested at the end of October crops including 75 tons of cabbage, 20 acres of daikon, 30 acres of celery, 20 acres of beets, 15 acres of nappa, 4 acres of shogoin, 10 acres of leaf lettuce, and a quantity of onions sufficient to supply the mess halls until May of next year.

The success of the year's food production program was well demonstrated to the residents by an ambitious agricultural fair

held in the early part of October which displayed the wide variety of vegetables grown on the farm in addition to samples of field crops, livestock, poultry, agriculture machinery, and flowers grown by the landscape section.

THE SUMMER CAMP*

As part of the education department's summer activities program, education and community activities heads conceived the idea of establishing a summer camp somewhere near the project for the benefit of the young children of the center. Through such a camp they hoped to give the youngsters a taste of healthful outdoor life away from the regimented life and unfavorable environment of the center and thus to improve both their physical and mental health. In addition, they hoped to give them an opportunity for self-expression, to give them experience in working together as a group, and to stimulate nature interest.

The site selected for the camp was Antelope Springs, a former CCC camp located at the foot of Mt. Swasey, 40 miles west of Topaz. Arrangements for the use of the grounds were made with the Grazing Department of the U. S. Department of the Interior. Good running mountain water and well laid grounds for sleeping, cooking, and recreational purposes made the site, which was protected on three sides by cliffs, hills and tall trees, an ideal one for camping.

*See Summer Camping Report, Community Education Section, October 15, 1943, which has also a detailed daily dairy of camp activities by Keigo Inouye, director of the camp.

What construction was required was done by volunteer workers. In addition a small advance work crew of senior scouts spent a week at the camp preparing it for the regular campers. The capacity of the camp at any one time was 75, and each young camper was limited to a stay of one week. The leaders were mainly residents, all qualified adults who had had previous experience in summer camp management; the director, who had full responsibility for the operation of the camp, was resident active in Boy Scout work. In general, residents handled all operational details while the administration acted chiefly in an advisory capacity. The program was carefully planned and all contingencies provided for: food was trucked to the camp twice a week, mail service to and from Topaz was made available, and health and sanitation arrangements providing for any emergency were completed.

Seven full weeks of camping, from July 4 to August 22, followed. During this period 338 young campers representing such groups as the Boy Scouts, Senior Scouts, YMCA, Junior Jinx and Little Giants clubs (Buddhist organizations), and the Girl Reserves enjoyed normal summer camp life. The daily program, which included swimming, athletics, and hikes, was similar in every respect to those of regular summer camps.

When the camp was finally closed and a clean-up crew completed their activities, an evaluation of the results of the summer camping showed an unanimous agreement as to the complete success of the camping program. Not only were all of the origi-

nal objectives achieved to a higher degree than had been thought possible, but there had been no major behavior problems, no major accidents. Except for several appendicitis cases--to which Topaz residents seem particularly susceptible--which were promptly rushed to the center hospital, no major illness occurred. Thus, with the successful precedent of this first camping venture safely behind them, young residents and community education heads looked forward to the second session, next year, of the Antelope Springs summer camp.

THE SCHOLARSHIP FUND CAMPAIGN

To assist high school graduates who otherwise would not be able to continue school, the student relocation unit of the welfare section early in April initiated a drive to raise a community scholarship fund. The goal was set at two thousand dollars; enough, it was hoped, to aid about twenty students from the high school's first graduating class. A board of trustees composed of representatives from the education department, PTA, Community Council, welfare section, and other influential organizations was formed and given the task of managing the campaign and administering the fund.

From the very beginning the board received the whole-hearted support of the entire community. Individual contributions bolstered by large donations from the churches, friends outside the center, and various groups in the project who raised funds through special events swelled the scholarship fund. By the end of June the half-way mark had been reached and passed.

In order to raise the rest of the money, plans were made to stage an elaborate Fourth of July carnival. Again, as before, the community and the administrative staff willingly cooperated. The three-day program, as finally decided upon, included a series of all-star East-West softball games, numerous sports tournaments, the induction of the second Community Council, a coronation ball sponsored by the high school seniors, an exhibit by the art school, special benefit movies--all in addition to a huge 54-booth "Gayway", ingeniously contrived out of what limited materials were available, were sponsored by various work divisions, blocks, and private agencies.

The city-wide carnival proved to be a bigger success than had even been anticipated. The softball games were attended by thousands of spectators; the "Gayway" area was jammed with throngs of pleasure-seekers who milled in and out of the many concessions. Financially, too, the carnival did well. It grossed \$3,290; netted after \$1, 237 had been deducted for expenses, exactly \$2,053. Of this amount a total of \$1,691 was turned over to the Student Scholarship Aid Fund: \$1,500 from carnival profits and \$191 from private sales and special events sponsored during the carnival week end. The rest of the profits was divided among the groups that had conducted the concessions.

Thus in a single swoop the scholarship fund passed its original goal and found itself well on the way towards the three thousand dollar mark. Contributions continued to pour in as the

fund committee tapped new sources in its campaign. At the end of August when the drive was finally ended a total of \$3146.74 was available for the aid of the recent graduates.

Out of the 196 graduating seniors the scholarship committee selected, more on the basis of need than of scholarship, some 31 graduates to be the recipients of \$100 scholarships. These scholarships were to be sent to the students when they furnished proof of their attendance at a regular four-year-college or university before January, 1944. At the end of the quarter 15 of the 31 scholarship holders were already at their universities.

TROUBLE

Perhaps because of the imminence of the segregation move, perhaps also because by this time enmities and animosities arising from both personal and ideological issues had become well developed, definite signs of unrest and uneasiness appeared and grew during this quarter.

The removal on July 2 of eleven young citizen evacuees to the WRA isolation camp at Leupp, Arizona, caused considerable comment throughout the center. "All had asked for repatriation and had answered 'no' to question 28," according to the July 3 minutes of the administrative cabinet. "Also, the FBI had obtained statements from the persons concerned in which they declared that they were giving their allegiance to Japan; that they were unloyal to the United States; and that they would commit sabotage if they had a chance." Several days later two

more evacuees were sent to Leupp for the same reason.

In the meantime eight prominent residents, well-known for their pro-administration and pro-American attitudes were "insulted" by having jars of foul-smelling material thrown into their rooms. Moreover one of the eight, the personal secretary to the chief of the internal security division, was physically assaulted. The surface motive for these incidents was no doubt the removal of the eleven residents to Leupp.

Near the end of July another assault case occurred when a resident attacked and slightly wounded a neighbor. This time the motives were apparently of a strictly personal nature. The assailant was promptly arrested and arraigned before the district court at Fillmore. With respect to this incident the chief of the internal security division commented that "while in the cases which involve only personal conflict between residents, the resident staff quickly runs down the culprits; on the other hand, where nationalistic problems are the basis for any trouble, the resident staff does not feel that it can interfere."

Intra-center dissension again appeared early in August when issei residents became aroused over a communication from the Spanish Vice-Consul in San Francisco which apparently had been suppressed by an issei committee. This letter, addressed to the chairman of the committee, which had been formed earlier in the year to conduct negotiations with the Spanish Consul, contained, among others, these statements:

1. The Japanese or the American governments do not obligate any Japanese nationals to repatriate against their will. The reason there has been a checkup on the persons who signed up for repatriation is that there were a number of persons listed on the priority lists presented by the Japanese government who did not wish to return to Japan and therefore it has been necessary to ask people again to make sure so that the lists may be revised.

2. There is no way in which American citizens residing in the United States may renounce American nationality or otherwise divest themselves of American citizenship.

3. The second generation Japanese, if they so desire, may do military service; and on the other hand, no one will obligate them to do so if they do not wish to.

This letter, which because of these statements was of vital interest to the residents, had been dated April 30; the public at large was not informed of its contents until early August. Somewhere along the line, while it had been circulated among the committee members, the letter had been held up.

On August 9 several hot-headed issei residents, without the sanction of the Community Council, called a meeting at one of the mess halls and took to task the committee for their failure to publicize the communication. As was to be expected, nothing constructive was accomplished. The outcome was that two members of the committee who were block managers resigned from their positions and the others affirmed their intention of never again serving in a public capacity. The resignation of the two block managers was accepted pending reconsideration after the segregation program had been completed.

In the wake of this incident there occurred at least one assault case and several minor disturbances. The resident who

was attacked, one of the eight who had been demonstrated against early in July, escaped with light injuries.

On August 8 Spanish Vice-Consul Martin, this time accompanied by Ralph J. Blake of the State Department, visited Topaz for the third time and conducted a routine yet thorough inspection of the center. Questions collected from issei residents were presented to him at this time, but since these were so many he heard only a few and asked that the remainder be sent to him later. Typical of these questions were: Did the U. S. Government have jurisdiction over dual citizens? Would the property of nisei expatriates be frozen? Would residents be able to communicate reports of births and deaths to relatives in Japan? What was the attitude of the Japanese Government toward the expatriation of nisei? To most of them Vice-Consul Martin was able to give no definite answer, but promised to make further inquiries.

As to the disputed communication of April 30 regarding which the residents requested further information, he made several comments: The source of information of the first two statements was the Spanish embassy; the second statement held true only for the duration of the war; the source of information of the third statement was not known and further clarification could not be made until after re-investigation.

Early in September the center experienced its most serious case of labor trouble when a strike originating in the garage repair shop threatened for a while to disrupt all project oper-

ations and to hamper seriously the segregation movement. The immediate motive for this strikes*was a misunderstanding between Carl Rogers, head of the garage unit, and evacuee personnel at the repair shop arising from the MP-liquor smuggling incident mentioned earlier. Before this relatively minor difficulty could be striaghtened out, however, the striking group made several serious charges against Rogers as to his handling of the motor transport and maintenance and repair section, and refused to return to work until he had been removed.

In the meantime the strike had spread to the agriculture, public works, and other units of the operations division. As a result work on construction projects and on the farm was suspended for several days while a joint committee of representatives of the striking workers, the Council's labor committee and community cooperation committee, and administrative heads sought to arbitrate the strike.

Finally after eleven days of discussions, a compromise was effected whereby Rogers was detailed on a special assignment away from the project while the workers were to resume normal operations pending investigation of the charges made against Rogers. In the several meetings which a special investigating sub-committee of the joint committee held, evidence was presented which exonerated Rogers of charges of fiscal ir-

*For a complete documentation of this incident see Labor Trouble in Topaz (Topaz H413), by Russell A. Bankson, Project Reports Division, Topaz, Utah.

regularities, though the question of his anti-Japanese attitude was left unanswered. However, further investigation was dropped when Rogers left at the end of September to confer with his draft board.

When he returned again in mid-October the sub-committee concluded its investigation and announced late that month that since most of the charges against Rogers were unsubstantiated and a reconciliation had been effected in the motor transport and maintenance section, the return of Carl Rogers to his former position was recognized by the residents.

EMPLOYMENT CUT

Contributing also to the general uneasiness within the center was the WRA's announcement early in July that because of a reduction in the budget allowed it for the new fiscal year, evacuee employment at Topaz would have to be reduced to a maximum figure of 2620. Since at that time there were about 3690 residents on the project payroll, this meant that about 1000 workers would have to be terminated. Furthermore, the proportion of employees drawing professional pay (\$19 per month) was to be lowered to a maximum of 13%. Over and above this, the new employment policy provided for the standardization of jobs among the various relocation centers to be achieved through a schedule of jobs giving descriptions, duties, and wages of every position open to evacuees which was to apply to all the centers.

Near the end of August when preparations for the segregation movement were finally out of the way, administrative heads

studied the over-all project employment situation to determine the feasibility of the employment cut. The decision was made that the minimum number of evacuee workers required to maintain normal operations was 3069, 449 more than the maximum allowed the project by Washington. Several requests for an increase to this figure were therefore made to Washington, but all to no avail. No changes, it seemed, could be made.

By the end of September, however, segregation and relocation had accomplished an automatic reduction in the total of employees to 2627, almost exactly the number specified in the employment cut. The problem then became one of allocation of workers among the various divisions rather than that of reduction. The administration thereupon requested the Community Council, through its labor committee, to make a survey of project employment with a view towards determining an efficient and at the same time acceptable redistribution of labor. Since this subject was a rather touchy one to the residents, extensive and careful discussions were carried out by the labor committee in close collaboration with the deputy project director. Finally in mid-October the deputy project director, taking into consideration demands of the division and section heads, the recommendations of the Council's labor committee, and all other facts available to him, made tentative allocations to the various work units. Roughly, labor was apportioned out to the four main divisions as follows: administrative management, 48% of the total number of employees; operations, 28%; community

management, 21%; and project management, 3%. This was to be on an experimental basis, subject to change if experience showed that adjustments should be made. As of the end of October, however, there yet remained the problem of reducing the proportion of \$19 employees, which at the end of the previous month constituted about 19% of the total, to the specified 13%.

THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL

The second Community Council, for the first time fully representative of the residents and for that reason far less docile and much more aware of its responsibilities and powers than its predecessor, lost no time in concerning itself with the several controversial issues which arose during this quarter.

First up for discussion and under center-wide consideration for the second time in the project's first year was the problem of food. Throughout most of the third quarter the project steward, unable to purchase meat because of the nation-wide meat shortage, had been including meat substitutes in the daily menus. The residents, unaccustomed to eating such types of food, objected to the regularity with which these substitutes--which included beef heart, tripe, kidney, liver, pickled mutton, salted bonita, and shark meat--as well as spaghetti and macaroni, appeared on the mess tables.

In late July matters finally came to a head when from hearsay and from the comparison of menus which were obtained from other relocation centers, the block managers and the Council's food committee came to the conclusion that in quality and variety of

food, Topaz ranked among the lowest in all the ten centers. Over and above this, wastage of food, which was becoming quite appreciable since the residents would not eat certain types of food, was in itself a serious problem.

Using these facts as their chief arguments, councilmen in many of the blocks called block meetings and obtained resident support to a plan whereby the dining halls were to request certain types of food while refusing to accept others. In addition, since it was only natural for the residents to blame the chief steward for this situation, and especially since relations between the steward and the residents had never been very cordial, much agitation developed for his removal.

The Council's special food committee then brought this matter to the official attention of the administration. Several meetings of the food committee, resident mess management heads, and administrative heads followed. Out of these discussions emerged the first constructive move toward the solution of the food problem--a suggestion that the residents form a "food advisory committee" which was to pass on policies entering into the management, procurement, distribution, and preparation of food.

This proposal was accepted and a ten-man committee which included the deputy project director, head of the transportation and supply division, the project steward, and evacuee representatives from the block managers, Council, dining hall chefs, chef-stewards, commissary, commissary butcher shop, and the ag-

riculture division was appointed. For the first time, through this committee, the residents were given a voice in the direction of policies governing this very important phase of a communal living. As an example of its activities, the committee in one of its first meetings had the monthly requisition for cheese, which was not at all popular with the residents, cut down to one-fourth of the proposed amount.

At about the same time the food advisory committee was set up, meat became more plentiful throughout the country and several consignments of beef arrived at the center's commissary. The result was that the meals improved noticeably. This fact acting in conjunction with improved resident participation in the handling of food matters ultimately brought to an end most of the discontent about food.

The Council's health committee, unlike the food committee, met with little success with the problem which occupied most of its time during this quarter. This was the case of a resident doctor who had resigned and asked for transfer to another center after making some serious charges against the hospital's appointed personnel. Since the doctor was capable and well-liked in the community the committee made every effort to effect a reconciliation. That public opinion was definitely in favor of his remaining in the project was indicated by a petition to this effect which was signed by some 2500 residents. All negotiations, however, failed, and the case was finally dropped when the doctor changed his plans and relocated instead

of transferring to another center.

Less sensational but certainly of equal importance was the work of the community cooperation committee, which was appointed by the Council early in its administration to carry out a civic betterment program. Its main function was to establish a stronger line of communication from the project director through the Council down to the blocks than had previously been possible. Through this and other means it was to deal with problems of law and order within the center, especially from a preventive point of view. As it ultimately developed, however, since the segregation movement overshadowed all other events of this quarter, this committee concerned itself chiefly with problems arising from that source.

To the Council's labor committee fell not only the difficult and delicate tasks of arbitrating the garage strike and examining project employment needs, but also the problem of obtaining resident cooperation in averting a threatened water shortage.

This last situation came about when throughout most of this and the preceding quarter innumerable leaks developed in the water pipes servicing the blocks. An attempt was made at first to have the contractor who had put in the pipes make good on his contract by replacing the defective pipes, but this proved futile when it was learned that he had represented them as they actually were--reclaimed pipes. The administration then ne-

gotiated with WRA headquarters to have the work contracted out, but here again they met failure when the War Manpower Commission refused to let WRA bring in outside labor to do the work especially when there was such a large apparent source of labor within the center.

The residents, however, felt that it was the obligation of the Government to maintain the center's utilities. Thus when the plumbing crew, upon which had rested the entire burden of repairing the pipes, quit in September because they could no longer make any headway in their losing fight against the steadily increasing number of leaks, a dangerous situation developed. Neglect of the leaks threatened to result in a water shortage with a consequent danger to public health; the residents at large, however, seemed little inclined to do the actual work of repairing the pipes.

In this dilemma the administration turned to the Council's labor committee and placed the entire matter in its hands. The committee then made known the facts to the residents and at the same time began negotiations with the plumbing crew to resume work. These negotiations failed, but after the transfer movement had been completed, a new crew of plumbers, mostly Tule Lake transferees, was formed. As of mid-October, arrangements had been completed for the blocks to assemble their own crews to dig to the mains so that the plumbers could lay temporary galvanized surface pipes. Then after the leaks had been dried out, a trencher, obtained by the project on a contract basis,

was to do the major portion of the excavation work preparatory to the laying of new and stronger cast iron pipes.

SEGREGATION*

The long-awaited much-discussed segregation program finally became a reality this quarter as the three movements of evacuees involving the transfer of 1447 residents from Topaz to the Tule lake center and 1489 from Tule Lake to Topaz were completed in September. Included in these movements to the segregation center were those who had requested repatriation or expatriation or had answered in the negative to the loyalty question.

Unlike the registration period, which had been marked by much confusion, the segregation program, every detail of which was carefully planned out in advance by administrative personnel working in close collaboration with resident representatives, proceeded smoothly and with complete success. The residents were first definitely informed of the segregation plans through an extra edition of the Topaz Times issued on July 14. Subsequently the project director, one of the assistant directors, the project attorney, and the reports officer obtained the major details of the program at a WRA conference held in Denver on July 26 and 27. Immediately upon their return these administrative heads organized the groups which were to handle the actual work involved in the movements. There were:

*For full details see Segregation At Topaz (Topaz H418), by Russell A. Bankson, Project Reports Division, Topaz, Utah.

1. The administrative transfer committee consisting of the director, deputy director, assistant directors, welfare section head, project attorney, reports officer, and project statistician. This was the general headquarters staff directing the entire program.

2. The general transfer committee of six residents chosen from the transferees' larger committee composed of one representative from each block. This group worked together with the Community Council's community cooperation committee of five members.

3. The information consultant's committee under the supervision of the reports officer, consisting of five appointed-staff and five resident members. This group met directly with the transferees to acquaint them with the mechanical details of the transfer.

4. A transfer office staffed by resident personnel loaned from the welfare and relocation offices under the welfare section chief, who was also in complete charge of the organization of the movements. This office advised residents on problems of repatriation, declination of repatriation, and changes of answers to the loyalty question.

5. A Board of review which conducted hearings on all persons who had answered "no" to the loyalty question and who had not changed their answers before July 15.

Through these groups and through the cooperation of almost every member of the appointed staff as well as resident leaders, confusion and misunderstandings were eliminated by the constant and direct channeling of information from the administration to the transferees. In addition, organizational details were clarified by a transfer manual prepared under the direction of the reports officer which defined the duties of all personnel participating in the movements. Invaluable work was also done by the welfare section which not only counseled all who were to be transferred but also handled the induction of incoming evacuees with special regard to the housing problems involved.

All during this while the number of residents who indicat-

ed their desire to leave with the segregated group mounted steadily. First estimates placed the number to be affected at about 600. However, as more and more residents decided that their future lay with Japan, this total more than doubled itself. A breakdown of the final figure of 1447 showed 859 to be repatriates, 259 as having answered in the negative to the loyalty question, 325 to be volunteers accompanying their relatives to the segregation center, and 4 unspecified. U. S. citizens numbered 1062, non-citizens, 385.

As the time for the scheduled departure drew near the center took on a somewhat festive air as residential blocks, religious groups, clubs, and work divisions began to hold farewell parties for those among their group who were to leave. The actual parting, however, was not at all festive, as friends, neighbors, and co-workers, their friendships made all the more stronger by the close communal life of the center, said goodbyes to each other for perhaps the last time.

September 19, 24, and 29 were the dates upon which the three movements were slated to take place. Preliminary plans called for the arrival of the new residents on the morning of each of these days and the departure, on the same train, of the transferees in the afternoon. However, in each of the three instances, the train arrived on the evening prior to the day of its scheduled arrival. This necessitated last minute changes in the procedures which had been worked out for the transfer exchanges. Temporary overnight accommodations were prepared for the new ar-

rivals, while the departures, unaffected by this disruption in schedules, were carried out largely as planned. In general, allowing for the emergency of the unexpected early arrivals, the actual transfer movement, which came almost as an anticlimax to the weeks of preparations, was completed with a minimum of confusion and a maximum of efficiency.

With this the segregation of what was known as Group I of the "disloyal" group was accomplished. To determine who were to be in Group II, leave clearance hearings were being held for those who had filed declinations of repatriation requests, changed negative answers to the loyalty question, or otherwise required further investigation. Those among this group who were denied leave clearance were to constitute the second and last contingent to be sent to the Tule Lake segregation center.

RELOCATION

For those residents who were unaffected by the segregation program, relocation into normal life was greatly facilitated. More and more this quarter saw the removal of the operational barriers which heretofore had impeded rapid and successful relocation. Leave clearance regulations, simplified earlier when the project director was authorized to grant indefinite leaves, now made possible through the holding of leave clearance hearings for doubtful cases the exact determination of the leave status of every person in the center. Too, "joint board clearances" for employment or residence in the Eastern Defense Command area were coming in for residents in increasing numbers. As

for jobs and housing, hostels in many of the large mid-western cities expanded their activities during this period and were now ready and willing to house and provide employment for as many who wished to try their luck outside the center. Furthermore, opportunities of acquiring trade skills in vocational training schools for the unskilled evacuees and openings in the civil service for the qualified evacuees were slowly becoming available.

Yet in spite of all these inducements, relocation from the center showed no out-of-the-ordinary gains during the quarter. A relocation drive which was launched in August to make more room for the incoming evacuees from Tule Lake met with indifferent success. The total of indefinite leaves, which had just topped 1000 at the end of July was through this campaign to be raised to 1450 by September 15. But on that date the total stood at only 1235. Further indication of the lag in relocation was the fact that while 1212 persons, as of October 11, had received their Eastern Defense Command clearances, only 71 residents, 27 on student and 47 on non-student leaves, had left the center for the Eastern Defense Command area.

Thus it became clear that what at first had been a purely mechanical problems had now become a rather forbidding psychological one. Many residents who were enabled to leave the center hesitated now to do so when a year ago they would have jumped at the chance. In that interval they had become adapted to the discomforts of center life, and lost much of their initiative

and ambition, and had become reluctant to leave the confined security of the relocation center for the uncertainties of life on their own. The longer they remained in the center, it seemed, the more difficult it became for the residents to shake off the unhealthy "ward of the government" attitude and return to outside life.

Nevertheless the project's employment and relocation officer set up a new progress chart beginning in October and studied the possibilities of yet attaining the year's goal of 2000 indefinite leaves. In that connection he expected that the total of 1344 relocated as of October 17 would be materially swelled by the conversion of many of the 688 seasonal leaves on file at the relocation office to indefinite leaves when the harvest season was over. As for those in the center, he commented in a report dated October 6 that "progress is being made in determining the leave clearance status of every person resident within the project. Files are being examined, case by case, with a view to an eventual determination that every resident of Topaz will be eligible for indefinite leave." An encouraging note was the fact that October 14 figures showed Topaz, with 14.1% of its population relocated, as ranking third in relocation progress among the nine centers.

Leave clearance hearings for residents specified by Washington as requiring further investigation were again resumed after preparations for the transfer movement had been completed. As of October 20 dockets had been returned from Washington and

hearings held for 302 cases. Of this number 43 had been cleared, three of whom had gone to the Tule Lake center. At that time 60 other dockets had been received from Washington for which hearings were to have been held at once. In addition, inquiries from Washington concerning 277 others who had applied for leave clearance had been answered.

Seasonal leave opportunities for Topaz residents increased slightly during this quarter as the harvest season swung into full stride throughout the state. An FSA camp in Ogden consisting of four large CCC buildings set up as dormitories provided housing for over 75 young women residents, many of them high school students, who left the center to work in the canneries near Ogden. The Provo labor camp periodically asked for workers as did many farming localities both within and without the state. The sugar companies were again beginning to recruit beet field laborers, and indications were that this type of work would continue to be available for several months to come.

Student relocation placements took a decided upswing during this quarter as high school graduates sought out colleges and universities at which to continue their education. Undismayed by the fact that earlier, on June 18, twenty top-ranking universities formerly open to nisei were closed to them by government order, 54 students gained acceptance to school in the Midwest and east. Of this total, at the end of September, 31 were already at their schools.

THE RESIDENTS AND THE ARMED SERVICES

The long-expected extension of the Selective Service laws to cover the nisei came several steps nearer to reality during this quarter. First of all, a resident of the center, a member of the U. S. Army's Enlisted Reserves who had been discharged just after the beginning of the war, was called back to active service in mid-August. At the same time three other former Topaz residents, one relocated in Chicago, another serving in the merchant marine out of New York, and a third employed as a chemical operator in Indiana--all of the Enlisted Reserves--were also called back to the Army. The two latter, however, were given occupational deferments.

For the nisei women, the announcement of the opening to Japanese Americans of the Women's Army Corps was finally made on July 23. In the second week of September a recruiting unit of the WAC visited Topaz and spoke before an assembly of women residents. At that time one resident volunteered, but was rejected after a physical examination. Two others, both on seasonal leaves--one at Ogden camp and the other at the Provo camp--also announced their intentions of joining the WAC. Both were accepted after their physical examinations, one receiving a waiver on her eyes. At the end of October they had not yet been called into service.

The Camp Savage language school again made an attempt to enlist men to serve in this particular branch of the services. Their recruiting team arrived at Topaz on July 27; and although

an elaborate publicity campaign was carried out in advance, no recruits were obtained. A few did apply, but failed to pass language requirements.

Meanwhile the induction of the original volunteers into the Army continued, though far too slowly for the impatient enlistees. Even as late as October 18, only 42 volunteers--37 to Camp Shelby and 5 to Camp Savage--had been inducted out of the 71 that had been accepted. Four others had their induction papers and were soon to enter the Army. But there were still 25 volunteers who were awaiting their call into the services. As for the remainder of the 119 (increased from 116 by three volunteers from Tule Lake) who had originally volunteered, 40 had been rejected and eight had not yet taken their physical examinations.

The reason for this slow induction, as explained by National WRA Director Dillon Myer during his visit to Topaz in late October, was that some were being held up for further investigation. The War Department during that month began sending out notices to some volunteers that their services would not be needed either because they were kibeis who had just recently returned from Japan or for some other reason disclosed during the investigations. At least two Topaz volunteers received such notices.

Very few of these Army volunteers remained in the center. Thirty of those who had been accepted, or who had not yet taken their physicals, were already out on indefinite leaves working in various parts of the country pending their induction.

HIGHLIGHTS

Events of special interest not already mentioned included:

1. July 10: Genjiro Morizawa, a former Topaz resident serving a 60-day sentence at the Millard County jail, was instrumental in preventing a jailbreak and bloodshed. Morizawa overheard two other prisoners plotting to stab the jailer as he came in with their evening meal and then make their escape. Before this plan could be carried out Morizawa was able to contact prison officials, thereby foiling the plot. As a result he was released at the recommendation of the county attorney and given employment at a nearby farm.

2. August 15: As a climax to the traditional Buddhist Obon festival, and colorful Bon Odori was presented by the center's Buddhist group. Braving a dust storm which interrupted the program early in the evening, a huge crowd of specyators gathered to watch the Japanese dances and the Obon program.

3. August 24: In the second exchange of nationals between the United States and Japan, 22 Topaz residents left the center for the Minidoka center en route to Jersey City, New Jersey, where they were to embark on the Swedish liner Grips-holm for the exchange port of Mormugao, Portugese India. These residents joined a group of 32 others who had left the center in March and had been awaiting the exchange at Rohwer.

Because the exchange ship's quota was exceeded, eleven of

the 54 were unable to leave with the Gripsholm. These eleven were sent to the Tule Lake center pending a third exchange.

4. September 17: In the center's first major accident, a 3-year old boy lost his life when the front wheels of a garbage truck passed over his body.* Investigations showed that this boy had left his father's side to watch a plumbing crew across the street. When the father called the son back, the boy had turned and darted in front of the slow-approaching truck.

County officials were immediately notified to investigate the accident. After the circumstances were reviewed, it was determined that no action against the truck driver was warranted.

THE CITY

The beginning of the fourth quarter, which was also the beginning of the fiscal year, brought in with it a reorganization of the city's administrative setup involving the reassignment of several administrative heads. To bring Topaz's administration organization into conformity with those at the other projects and at the Washington headquarters, four major divisions were created. These were the community management division under Assistant Director Lorne Bell, formerly head of the community services division; the operations division under newly-appointed

*For details see Fatal Accident At Topaz (Topaz H 414), by Russell A. Bankson, Project Reports Division, Topaz, Utah.

Assistant Director Roscoe Bell; the administrative management division under James F. Highes, formerly assistant director and now deputy project director; and the project management division under the project director.

Under the jurisdiction of the community management division were placed the education, internal security, welfare, hospital, community enterprises, community analysis, community government, and evacuee property units.

During all of July and August the education department conducted summer sessions in both the elementary and secondary schools, covering such fields as arts and crafts, recreation and health, leisure time reading, camping, and special events, as well as academic subjects conferring regular school credits. The highlight of this period was the graduation, with impressive commencement exercises, of thirty senior students of the Topaz high school who had completed scholastic requirements during the summer session.

The most pressing problem faced by the education department at this time was the scarcity of teaching personnel, both appointed and resident. The elementary school during the vacation period trained high school graduates for teaching positions; the secondary schools launched an intensive campaign within the center to recruit qualified resident teachers. When on September 6 the elementary school resumed regular classes, it had 9 appointed and 24 resident teacher, closely approximating an adequate staff. On the other hand, lack of instructors delayed

the opening of the secondary schools until September 13; and even at this late date qualified teachers for certain fields of study were still lacking. As of the end of September there were 10 appointed and 24 mostly inexperienced resident teachers on the high school staff. Attendance for the two elementary schools was 646, for the secondary schools, 1023.

At the end of the quarter the four pre-schools and three pre-kindergartens, staffed by 38 residents, 14 of them on a part-time basis, had an attendance of 152. The adult education department, adding several Japanese language courses to its already extensive curriculum, had an enrollment of 1422 women and 225 men.

The crime rate in the project continued amazingly low. For the three-month interval the internal security unit reported only five major cases: two of aggravated assault, two of burglary, and one of theft. Juvenile delinquency, handled by the welfare section, also was negligible, less than forty cases having been investigated during the entire year.

The various units comprising the welfare section--their work made doubly heavy by the transfer program--nevertheless continued to offer all of their normal services. Notable accomplishments of this section included the handling of 1911 messages from residents sent through the Red Cross via and S.S. Gripsholm to Japan, active participation in the Student Scholarship Aid Fund drive, and the carrying of the bulk of the

work involved in the segregation movement, especially with respect to the personal problems involved.

The project hospital, its medical staff reduced drastically by the relocation of one resident doctor, the transfer to Tule Lake of another, and the resignation or transfer of five registered nurses, treated during the quarter 43 major cases and a total of 7079 out-patients as well as its normal quota of dental and optometrical patients.

Working in conjunction with the education department, two dentists during July conducted dental tests of over 1400 school children. This total represented over 75% of all the children under 18 years of age in the center. The turnout was not perfect because many of the students were outside the center engaged in seasonal work.

Recreational activities of the younger residents were centered about the Antelope Springs summer camp. In addition, groups within the center affiliated with national organizations such as the Red Cross, Junior Red Cross, Boy and Girl Scouts, YMCA, YWCA, Girl Reserves, and the PTA were active throughout the quarter.

Resident interest in baseball slackened, although early in August new softball and hardball leagues were formed and played out a listless schedule. For a while tournaments of Japanese wrestling, or sumo, attracted great interest, but with the departure of many of the participants to the Tule Lake center,

this sport was discontinued.

Perhaps of greatest importance to the future of recreation in the center were the studies made at this time by the education committee of the Community Council on recreational possibilities at the block level. This group encouraged the organization of block recreational committees where they did not already exist, formulated plans to tie together all the committees to establish a coordinated block recreation program, and looked into the possibilities of partitioning off one-third of each recreation hall (most of which at this time were being used for offices, stores, and other community functions) for the use of the blocks.

The public library had catalogued at the end of September a comprehensive and up-to-date collection of 4786 books, while the Japanese library had on its shelves over 3000 volumes. Circulation figures for the month of September showed 2915 for the regular library, 332 of which were on a rental basis; and 1449 for the Japanese library.

Assistant Director Roseoe Bell's operations division included the engineering, motor transport and maintenance, agriculture, industry, and fire protection units. Among the personnel of this division there was observed during this quarter a noticeable sag in morale. Part of this was attributed to the uncertainties arising from the segregation program, part to the announced program of reducing the number of workers and lowering wage classifications. In addition the agriculture division

noted a drop in efficiency of its field workers and a wide-spread feeling that an 8-hour day should not be expected of farm laborers.

The engineering unit continued its normal planning and construction work. Of its more important construction projects, staff housing was 82% complete, the high school shop building 99% complete, the high school gym-auditorium 25% complete with prospects that it would be finished by Thanksgiving Day, and remodeling of the high school block 45% complete.

The fire department handled in the three-month period only nine fires, resulting in estimated total damages of \$25. Complete control was established over the burning of rubbish in the blocks through a system of special fire permits for burning under supervision at specified hours. The personnel of the fire department was cut sharply by the transfer program but the possibilities of replacement with trained firemen from the Tule Lake center seemed favorable.

The motor transport and maintenance unit, its work disrupted for a while by the strike, carried on its routine operations of equipment repair, cleaning and lubrication, as well as the regular transport work in the operation of the center. In addition it handled a number of trips outside the project to haul in supplies, livestock, and buildings, and to transport supplies and people to and from the Antelope Springs camp. During the transfer movement it effected the orderly transportation of the transferees together with their freight and baggage.

In addition to its truck crop program, the agriculture division maintained a weather station and continued work on its poultry, swine, and cattle projects.

The weather station daily made observations on the maximum and minimum temperatures, relative humidity, prevailing wind direction, type of day, and precipitation, and began also to make phenological observations on plants.

By the end of September 14% of the construction work on the poultry project had been completed by the engineering unit. This was represented by four adobe laying houses completed and occupied, one two-thirds finished, four range houses completed, and a turkey outdoor shelter two-thirds completed. At the project there were 434 3-month and 843 5-month turkeys; 964 15-week, 277 6-month, and 270 4-month pullets.

The swine project, construction on which was 6% completed, had on feed 746 hogs. Throughout the quarter much work was done to eliminate from the herd diseases which heretofore had taken a heavy toll of the hogs. Moreover the hogs were sorted out as to size and class for appropriate feeding; for this purpose two 2000-bushel bins were filled two-thirds full of barley harvested from the farms. During September 71 head of hogs, totalling 16,850 pounds were slaughtered for use in the center's dining halls.

The cattle section more than doubled its herd to a total of 328 head with purchases during the quarter. Plans were being made to increase the herd still more to help meet meat ration

quotas for the center. Slaughtering of cattle for center's consumption was to have begun sometime near the end of the quarter. Thenceforth, for about 43 weeks, the cattle and hog sections were expected to provide about two-thirds of the meat needs of the center.

The project director not only supervised indirectly, through his deputy director and his two assistant directors, the community management, operations, and administrative management divisions, but also had directly under him the employment and relocation, reports, and legal units.

The reports division continued to publish its mimeographed Topaz Times on a tri-weekly basis, and continued also to document for historical purposes the major events of the year. As a special project its historical section mimeographed an information booklet, "Welcome To Topaz", which was distributed to all incoming transferees from Tule Lake. Other activities of this division included the compilation of divisional statistical and narrative reports, the showing of relocation movies, the photographing of important center events, the maintenance of a clipping bureau which covered the major newspapers of the region, and active participation in the public relations aspects of the segregation program.

CLIMATE

During July and August center residents experienced for the first time the full heat of a desert summer. For perspiring re-

sidents there was little escape from the intense, blazing heat--the few trees scattered within the center provided little shade, and the black tarpaper-lined barracks were often hotter inside than out. All throughout July the mercury hit the top nineties, and five times reached or surpassed a hundred degrees. In late July, climaxing a heat wave which lasted four days, a maximum temperature of 105 degrees was recorded at the project weather station--only one degree less than the all-time high recorded at Deseret. New to residents, too, were the numerous summer thunder storms which rumbled their way across the sky to the accompaniment of streaks and flashes of lightning.

With the coming of September the summer heat slowly abated, though the maximum temperatures for the greater part of the month remained above ninety degrees. Contrary to expectations, no frosts occurred during this month and the weather continued warm and much more comfortable. With October came the first killing frost of the season, and heralded by the appearance of coal fires and GI mackinaws, the first cold days of the autumn. Snow and freezing weather no longer seemed, as in the summer months, far in the future. The residents, now seasoned veterans of a single Utah winter, slowly began to prepare themselves against the winter cold.

At last the transitional period was over. The gradual evolution from a young, vigorous, often undertain community to a mature, settled one had taken a full year. During that period there had occurred the wild emotional upheavals of the registra-

tion and volunteering periods, the tension-filled week of the Wakasa incident, and the final segregation movement. Interwoven into this pattern of evacuation-registration-segregation were the recurrent drives for relocation which had resulted in the departure from the center of over 1300 residents.

The war born community of Topaz during its first year of development had experienced more than its share of growing pains. The compulsory registration and the subsequent segregation had made it necessary for the residents to choose between the country of their ancestors and the country of their birth or residence--to decide once and for all where their loyalties lay. This had been difficult for many, and some were still uncertain, though they were now committed to one side or the other, whether they had made the right decision.

Now that segregation had been completed, all those remaining in the center were soon to become eligible to leave. The relocation center phase of the evacuation was soon to be over for many, and for the residents of Topaz, the gates of the center would now be open to beckon them on to the final step of relocation.

APPENDIX I

Administrative Heads

Present At First Meeting In Delta, September 7, 1942:

Charles F. Ernst
James F. Hughes
Lorne W. Bell
Lee Noftzger
Henry R. Watson
Claude C. Cornwall
Roy Potter
Walter W. Honderich
Ralph B. Fridley
Lawrence B. Taylor
H. M. Hutchinson
Brandon Watson
Charles Crawford
William C. Farrell
Carl Rogers
Everett Bingham
George D. Reed
Kenneth Scoopmire
Walter Ball
Adrian Altvator

Project Director
Asst. Project Director
Chief, Community Services
Senior Engineer
Irrig. and Conservation Supt.
Employment Officer
Supply and Transportation Off.
Chief, Comm. Enterprises
Chief, Internal Security
Bldg. and Grounds Supt.
Construction Engineer
Steward
Asst. Steward
Farm Superintendent
Motor Pool Supt.
Sr. Personnel Clerk
Cost Accountant
Jr. Adm. Asst.
Sr. Clerk
Sr. Clerk

As Of October 15, 1943:

Charles F. Ernst
Ralph C. Barnhart
Russell A. Bankson
Claude C. Cornwall
William H. Smart
Emil Sekerak
William J. Campbell
James F. Hughes

Roy Potter
William W. Hunter
Brandon Watson
Lois P. Tofte
Gilbert L. Niesse
Doren B. Boyce
Campton D. Gooding
Lorne W. Bell

James I. Lamb
Legrande Noble

Project Director
Project Attorney
Reports Officer
Employment Officer
Leave Officer
Relocation Officer
Placement Officer
Deputy Project Director,
Chief, Administrative Management Division
Supply and Transportation Off.
Procurement Officer
Steward
Office Services Manager
Finance Officer
Fiscal Accountant
Cost Accountant
Assistant Project Director,
Division
Community Activities Sup.
Supt. Of Education

Drayton B. Nuttall
Wanda Robertson
Laverne C. Bane
George H. Lafabregue
Theodore R. E. Lewis
Dr. James A. Simpson
Walter W. Honderich
Oscar R. Hoffman
Gladstone V. Morris
Roscoe E. Bell

Henry R. Watson
Lawrence B. Taylor
Clyde F. Tervort
Wendell W. Palmer
William C. Farrell
Alden S. Adams
George L. McColm
Carl L. Rogers
Clifford L. Purcell
Ivan Sorenson
Samual V. Owen

Jr. Sr. High School Principal
Elem. School Principal
Night School Director
Chief, Community Welfare
Chief, Internal Security
Principal Medical Officer
Business Enterprises Sup.
Community Analyst
Evacuee Property Officer
Assistant Project Director,
Chief, Operations Division
Senior Engineer
Construction and Maint. Supt.
Irrig., Drainage & Roads Supt.
Chief, Agriculture Section
Farm Superintendent
Asst. Farm Superintendent
Assoc. Agronomist
Supt., Motor Transp. and Maint.
Asst. Equip. and Maint. Sup.
Supervisor, Motor Pool
Fire Protection Officer

APPENDIX II

Population, Vital Statistics

Population of Topaz, October 5, 1943 6841

Breakdown of Age Groups

Adults (over 26 years of age)			
Male citizens	313		
Male aliens	1640		
Total, male adults		1953	
Female citizens	487		
Female aliens	1280		
Total, female adults		1767	
Total adults			3720

Youths (19 to 25 years of age)			
Male citizens	287		
Male aliens	3		
Total, male youths		290	
Female citizens	509		
Female aliens	12		
Total, female youths		521	
Total youths			811

Children (school age, 6 to 18 years)			
Male citizens	825		
Male aliens	9		
Total, male		834	
Female citizens	831		
Female aliens	9		
Total, Female		840	
Total children of school age			1674

Children under school age (0 to 5 years)			
Male citizens	399		
Male aliens	2		
Total, male		401	
Female citizens	355		
Total children under school age			736

Number of Deaths, 9/11/42 to 9/11/43 44

Number of Births, 9/11/42 to 9/11/43

APPENDIX III

Relocation

Indefinite Leaves From Topaz
October 18, 1943

State	Citizens	Aliens	Total
Arkansas	1	0	1
Colorado	71	19	90
Idaho	26	5	31
Illinois	181	48	229
Indiana	5	0	5
Iowa	5	0	5
Maryland	2	0	2
Massachusetts	5	0	5
Michigan	73	5	78
Minnesota	35	3	38
Mississippi	4	0	4
Missouri	13	1	14
Nebraska	5	3	8
Nevada	2	6	8
New York	27	0	27
New Jersey	3	0	3
Ohio	83	14	97
Oklahoma	2	0	2
Pennsylvania	7	0	7
South Dakota	1	0	1
Tennessee	2	0	2
Texas	2	0	2
Utah	382	96	478
Washington	1	0	1
Washington, D. C.	4	0	4
Wyoming	7	0	7
Wisconsin	15	0	15
Totals	964	200	1164

Army Leaves

Minnesota	10
Mississippi	7
Utah	19
Unknown	2
Total	38

Student Leaves

Colorado	4	New York	9
Connecticut	1	Ohio	6
Idaho	2	Pennsylvania	5
Illinois	8	South Dakota	3
Indiana	2	Tennessee	10
Iowa	2	Texas	4
Kansas	2	Utah	19
Massachusetts	6	Vermont	1
Missouri	4	Maryland	1
Michigan	2	Wisconsin	1
Minnesota	1	Unknown	3
Nebraska	3		
		Total	99

Summary

Indefinite Leaves	1164
Army Leaves	38
Student Leaves	99
Records Not Available for	43
Total	<u>1344</u>

Topaz Families Completely Relocated
October 18, 1943

Size of Families	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
Colorado	2	3	1	3		1		1		11
Idaho	1	4	1				1			7
Illinois	13	6	6	2	1					28
Iowa		1								1
Massachusetts	2									2
Michigan	6	3	1							10
Minnesota	3	1		1			1			6
Missouri	2	1								3
Nebraska			1							1
Nevada	1	1								2
New York		1	1							2
Ohio	10	7							1	18
Utah	18	18	10	5	4	2	1		1	59
Wisconsin	2									2
Wyoming				1						1
Total	60	46	21	12	5	3	3	1	2	153