

REPORT ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY  
COMMUNITY WELFARE SECTION  
YOUTH GUIDANCE DIVISION

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

To date, we have had twelve cases in all; however, the actual cases dealing with delinquency number but six. The others are cases involving high school students who use various alibis in order to leave school to seek employment outside of Topaz. We find this especially true among the machine major students. They claim that they are not interested in schools not having shop work, because that is the only course they'd like to study. Since Topaz High School lacks machine shops, these students seem to feel it is a waste of time to continue there.

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

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

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

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Community Welfare Section, Youth Guidance Division

According to national statistics on crime, we have learned that crime increases during the summer months. We believed that this is very true in our city for during the winter months weather conditions definitely made outside night activity impossible. With a possible increase in delinquency in the near future, the committee has been busy recommending various activities such as sport events, recreational games, crafts of all sorts, and many others to the Community Activities Department.

WEEKLY NARRATIVE REPORT OF THE COMMUNITY WELFARE

Youth guidance states that the Juvenile Board in Topaz will finally be an established organization. At a divisional staff meeting held for the purpose of discussing the Board, the following points were agreed upon and presented to the City Council as recommendations:

1. The Juvenile Board will handle all persons up to the age of 18 years of age who have been apprehended for a violation of a misdemeanor.
2. The misdemeanors over the 18 year age level will be referred to the City Judiciary Committee; however, this Committee may refer certain cases back to the Juvenile Board.
3. The Juvenile Board will decide which cases to have hearings on and which cases they will turn over to the executive secretary without a hearing for his disposal.
4. All delinquent cases will be reported directly to the Juvenile Board immediately. The other cases will be handled by
5. the Community Welfare Section. (all formal written complaints)
6. Show-cause letters may be sent to the parents of the juvenile delinquents by the Board. Failure of response by the parents constitutes a contempt of court.
7. The Board must always act according to the WRA ruling.
8. The Board shall have the power to decide whether to act upon various complaints.
9. The adults found guilty of promoting juvenile delinquency will be handled by the City Judiciary Committee.
10. The power of board personnel selection will be vested in the City Council. They may select anyone at random from the Topaz residents.
11. Mr. Lorne Bell suggested that the name executive secretary be changed to that of secretary to the Juvenile Board which was unanimously approved. The duties of the secretary will be to keep data, figures of each case, present various findings, notify Board members, and act upon the direction of the Board.
12. The City Council will select their secretary.

PROCEDURES OF THE JUVENILE BOARD--by ERNEST TAKAHASHI

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

1. The following record will be kept.

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

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

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

(c) Consultant Board to study this specific case.

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

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

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

## Procedures of the Juvenile Board

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

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

## BILL TO INTRODUCE ESTABLISHMENT OF JUVENILE BOARD

## A. Establishment of Juvenile Board.

We hereby establish a Commission to be known as the Juvenile Board.

## B. Definitions:

- (1) Juvenile. The period during which a person shall be considered a juvenile extends in males to the age of 21 and in females to the age of 18 years; but all minors obtain their majority by marriage.
- (2) The word "Board" shall mean the Juvenile Board.
- (3) The word "child" means a person less than 18 years of age.
- (4) The word "adult" means a person 21 years of age or over.
- (5) The word "Parent" used in relation to child shall include guardian and every person by law liable to maintain a child.
- (6) The word "delinquent child" means child who has violated an ordinance of Topaz, a statute of Utah or a Federal law in a lesser degree than of felony; a child who by reason of being wayward or habitually disobedient is uncontrolled by his parent, guardian, or custodian; a child who is habitually truant from school or home; a child who so reports himself as to injure or endanger the morals or health of himself or others.
- (7) The word "court" means Judicial Commission of the Community of Topaz.

## C. Jurisdiction of Board.

- (1) The Board shall have original jurisdiction over all cases relating to the delinquency of children under 18 years of age, except in felony cases, also trial and care of such delinquent children.
  - (a) Any case involving a neglected or dependent child shall be referred to the WRA authority, State of Utah or Federal agency, whoever has proper jurisdiction over such cases.
- (2) The Board shall have jurisdiction over all cases in which a juvenile violates any established ordinance of the Community.

- (3) The Board shall have 5-
- (3) The Board shall have jurisdiction over all cases in which there is not an actual violation of any established ordinance by a juvenile, but where the action is serious enough to be a community problem beyond the scope of the work being done by the WRA agencies or any other organizations in the community.
- (4) The Board shall not have jurisdiction over cases involving adults who contribute to the delinquency of the minors and such cases shall be referred to the Project Director for hearing and application of penalty.
- (5) No child under 18 years of age shall be charged with or convicted of a crime in any court except as provided herein. If during the pendency of a criminal or quasi criminal charge against any person in any other court, except in felony cases, it shall be ascertained that said person was under 18 years of age at the time of committing alleged offense, it shall be the duty of ~~the~~ such other court to transfer such case immediately, together with the transcript of the proceedings and all the papers, documents, and testimonies connected therewith, to the Juvenile Board which has jurisdiction. The court making such transfer shall order the person to be taken forthwith to the Juvenile Board or release such person into custody of the Secretary of the Board, acting in his capacity of Probation Officer, to appear before the Board at the time designated. The Board shall thereupon proceed to hear and dispose of such case in the same manner as if it had been instituted in that court in the first instance except in such case no verification of the formal petition shall be required.

D. Composition of Board. Qualifications and Term of Office.

- (1) Board members..The Board shall consist of seven members appointed by the Community Council of Topaz.
- (a) Qualifications of members. The members of the Juvenile Board shall be residents of Topaz who have reached the age of 21 years and be of good standing in the Community.
- (b) Term of office. Members of the Board shall serve for six months.
- (c) Compensation. The members of the Board shall serve on a basis of voluntary acceptance of such position and shall not receive any compensation or advancement of a pecuniary nature.
- (d) Discharge. Any member of the Board who is convicted of a felony during his term in office shall be discharged by the order of the Community Council.

Bill to introduce establishment of juvenile board

- (e) Vacancy. In case of vacancy Community Council.
- (f) Advisory Board. There shall be an advisory board, appointed by the Community Council which may be composed of either appointed staff residents or residents of Topaz.

E. Duties and Functions of the Board.

It will be the duty and the function of the Board to promote such corrective and preventive measures as are deemed necessary to keep Juvenile Delinquency at a minimum.

F. Duties of Secretary of the Board.

- (1) It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Board to keep a record of the proceedings of the Board and perform all clerical work and discharge such duties as the Board may assign to him from time to time:
- (2) The secretary shall by the order of the Board issue all subpoenas and other notices; and receive and present formal petitions to the Board:
- (3) The secretary shall notify all Board members of meetings, both regular and special:
- (4) The secretary shall act in the capacity of the Probation Officer of the Board, and as such will use all suitable methods to aid persons on probation and to bring about improvement in their conduct and condition, and shall perform such duties in connection with the care custody and transportation of children as the Board may require.
- (5) The secretary at the request of the Board shall make periodic visits to children who have been found delinquent by the Board and during the term of probation shall continue to visit such children and report in writing to the Board.

G. Procedure.

- (1) Formal Petition. Any case of juvenile delinquency may be referred by any individual or group persons in the City of Topaz to the Juvenile Board.
- (2) Preliminary Inquiry. Any person may and any peace officer shall give to the Board any information in his possession that a child is delinquent. Thereupon preliminary inquiry shall be made under direction of the Secretary of the Board to determine whether the public interest or the interest of the child require that further action be taken. Such inquiry shall include a preliminary investigation of the home and environment of the child, his previous history and the substances of the condition alleged. The preliminary investigation shall be reported to the Board in writing. If the Board is determined that formal jurisdiction should be acquired, it shall authorize a petition to be filled.

- (3) Pleadings. The petition shall be verified, alleging briefly and in a general way the facts which bring the child within the jurisdiction of the Board stating the name, age and resident of the child; the names and residence of his parents;
- (a) of his regular guardian, if there is one,
  - (b) of the person or persons having custody or control of the child, and
  - (c) of the nearest known relative, if no parents or guardian can be found.

If any of the facts herein required are not known by the petitioner, the petition shall so state. The proceeding shall be entitled: Community of Topaz in the interest of \_\_\_\_\_ delinquent child.

Date. & \_\_\_\_\_

- (4) Subpoenae. After a petition is filed and as such further investigations as the Board may direct, unless the parties herein after named shall voluntarily appear, the Board shall issue a subpoena reciting briefly the substances of the petition, and requiring the person or persons who have the custody or control of the child to appear personally and bring the child before the Board at a time and place stated. If the persons subpoenaed are other than the parent or guardian for a child, then the parent or guardian or both shall also be notified of a pendency of the case and of the time and place appointed. Subpoena issued requires the appearance of any other person whose presence in the opinion of the members of the Board is necessary.
- (5) Subpoena. Subpoena shall be served by the delivery of attested copy thereof to the persons subpoenaed; provided however; that when a parent of a child are to be served with subpoenas and they are referred living together at their usual place of abode, service on both parents may be made by delivery where said parents reside.
- (6) Rules of Practice and Procedure. The Board shall have power to formulate and enforce such rules and practices of procedure as may be best suited to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

#### H. Decree

At the conclusion of any hearing, the Board may dismiss the care or render a decree that a Juvenile is delinquent within the provisions of this chapter. If the juvenile is adjudged delinquent; the Board shall enter in writing the facts constituting such delinquency and make further decrees as follows:

- (1) that a child be placed on probation or under supervision in his own home, or in the custody of a relative or other fit person, or in the custody of Community Welfare Section or other such community organization upon such terms as the Board shall determine:
- (2) that a juvenile or parents of juvenile be required to make restitution for damage or loss caused by his wrongful acts:
- (3) that a child be placed under such guardianship or custody as may be warranted by the evidence and for the best interest of a child; provided, however, the preference of parents; (consent of a child 12 and over is necessary).
- (4) that after due hearing, it is found by the Board that no community organization can manage the child, the Board shall communicate with the Project Director and at his discretion the child may be confined in the detention home as provided by WRA regulations, but that this procedure will be followed only when the child is found to be utterly incorrigible and unmanageable.
- (5) that a child be disposed of in any other way that may in the discretion and judgment of the Board, under all circumstances be for the best interest of said child, to the end that its wayward tendencies shall be corrected and the child be saved to useful citizenship.

I. Appeal

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

Subject: Discussion on the establishment of a Juvenile Board

Date: March 17, 1943

Forward: A special meeting of the various divisional staff heads and members was called by Mr. Lorne Bell for the purpose of clarifying the numerous points dealing with the formation of a Juvenile Board to be presented to the city council as recommendations. The recommendations agreed upon are as follows:

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



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

The city council will select the secretary.

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

The above recommendations acted upon by the following individuals:

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

Duly submitted,

George Takeda  
Acting Secretary

PRE SCHOOL

As with all who are concerned with young children, our primary interest is to provide for the fullest development and welfare of each child physically, safeguard health, minimize over-exertion, establish proper habits of health and cleanliness; mentally, present opportunities for stimulating and developing his learning processes; socially, giving opportunity to associate with children of his own age and helping him to acquire social skills, emotionally, to wean from his home, establish basis for proper attitudes toward routine, people, and things. Our overall aim is to keep children occupied and therefore happy.

In this particular community the environment of the child is abnormal. There is a lack of privacy and opportunities for quiet in the crowded living quarters and communal living. There are often too many adult members in the immediate family. The limited surroundings is barren of ordinarily existing stimuli such as trees, flowers, birds. Lack of attention to child's needs such as in the dining halls and the latrines is evident. Because of these conditions, our schools must be concerned with the community needs for children. We must have space for freedom of play with protection and supervision. We must provide chances for quiet by simplified routines and freedom from time pressure and adult standards.

The hours in schools provide both the parent and child with needed separation. The parent may go about necessary duties knowing that the child is looked after. We must encourage the child to do things for himself and develop habits of independence and resourcefulness through such activities as creative work, free play, and the routine itself. The attitudes of the teachers help in this most. The schools must enlarge his horizons and stimulate the development of ideas by providing books, singing and listening to music, rhythmic experience, nature study, pictures, excursions. Most of the homes since they are temporary abodes and limited in space cannot provide for these opportunities for the child. The responsibility of the school become doubly important.

The schools desire to help in recommending and working with groups such as the Family Life Committee to provide for the needs of the children. We hope that steps and stands in the latrines and wash-rooms, tables and benches of children's sizes in the Dining Halls provided for every block will be an initial step in concern for the welfare of children in the community.

It is our sincere hope that our part in the educational unit of the community will open the way for greater interest and consciousness for the importance of early childhood.

Respectfully submitted,  
Grace Fujii  
Kay Uchida

EDUCATIONAL REPORT OF THE PROGRAM AND  
PROCEDURES OF THE PRE-SCHOOL

STAFF

6 Each group is directed by a leader, who is responsible to the directors for the running of her particular group and also for the assisting teachers under her. The number of teachers in each school vary according to the number of children enrolled with from 6 to 8 full-time teachers.

There are certain individuals who give part-time assistance. They are often married women who are interested in our program but cannot work full time because of their home responsibilities.

The whole pre-school program is directed by two co-directors who are directly responsible to the superintendent of education. The responsibility of the administrative and organizational work, the coordinating of all the groups, teacher training and teacher selection rests with them.

One secretary takes care of clerical matters in the administrative work. She assists by making copies of lecture material and stories and songs for the use of the schools. Minutes of every meeting are kept according to government regulations. She also looks after correspondence.

The members of our staff are required to work 44 hours per week. The morning hours are given to practical nursery school teaching experience in the schools.

FACILITIES

There are certain limitation imposed upon us because of the peculiar set up. Cooperative use of our school buildings is necessary by various departments and agencies because of the lack of available facilities.

The service of an interested custodian is of vital importance to our work. Each building is equipped with three large stoves and all of them must have large fires built in them early enough in order that the building is warm enough before the school opens. The building has no partitions and heating it thoroughly takes some time. A thorough daily sweeping and mopping is essential in this particular climate and atmosphere.

One of our major problems is the lack of toilet and wash facilities within the building. The distance to the latrine is especially problematic when the weather is cold and frosty or when the roads are muddy after a storm.

Since the facilities at the latrines are of standard size, steps leading up to the wash bowls, toiletseats, and platform around the toilets have been made for the use of our schools.

## THE CHILDREN

The Pre-School/centers accept children from the ages of 2 to 5 years (until they are accepted in Kindergarten). The enrollment in the two centers although not compulsory have been very gratifying. The enrollment continues to grow; in fact, so much that we have had to make an adjustment in our program. Pre-Kindergarten group to accommodate the children from 4 to 6 years of age has been organized for afternoon sessions. In this group were also those children who were sent back from kindergarten because of the age requirement for the public schools in the state of Utah.

We have found that the school adjustment has considerably eased in Topaz. We felt that much of this was due to the carry-over of the training at Tanforan. Also, the feeling of permanence on the part of the parents has no doubt contributed to the lack of tension among the children. For example, there has been much less crying by the children upon re-entering school. This also makes it easier for the new children who enter.

Since the physical surroundings are not like those from which they came, the responsibility of our schools is that much greater. The schools must offer them not only maximum physical assets, but must provide affection, stability, and a sense of belonging. We feel that we are gradually working toward that goal as illustrated by the children themselves. Children feel ~~that~~ and show pride in their schools as was shown during open house when children who accompanied their parents, took it upon themselves to show "their" school to the parents--one child that evening upon entering, immediately took off her outer clothing and placed them in her locker in the habitual way, showing her mother just how it was done. In specific cases, we are working toward definite adjustments: two boys were referred to us from the Community Welfare Section because they were lacking in home care and affection. They were gruff in manner and speech and dirty and grimy in appearance. We are teaching them personal habits, a responsibility toward play material, and social technique of learning to be accepted by the group. We have found that it is easiest to appeal to them through affection and interest. Another child from a motherless family found affection and warmth at school which were lacking at home. Teachers at times went beyond the school into the home to extend a helping hand. ~~Teachers~~ We have tried to have the children accept on equal terms children from all types of homes. This is a difficult problem.

In one of our schools, Caucasian children have enrolled and we have found that they adjust more readily when they are younger. This depends greatly on personality difference, but we would like to feel that children at this age have very little feelings of racial distinction.

We are lacking in outdoor equipment mostly. Since our school has no yard, we cannot provide as much outdoor activities as we wish. Certainly, equipment such as swings, slides, bars, climbing bars would help a lot.

For the large number of children in our centers and number of centers....there is a lack in the number of toys so that one must continually report to utilizing available material. Such items as empty milk cartons (paper) are washed and used as a "drop box" for milk tops. They can also be covered and used as blocks, trains, or filled with stones for rattles.

In Their creative work, we have noted the influence of barren surroundings in the pictures that they draw and the objects they make out of clay. In their clay work for instance, there is a predominance of pancakes, a rare breakfast treat. After the first few snow falls, many snow men were made out of clay.

A nature study nook has been made in each school where contributions of unusual stones, twigs, leaves, and even at times birds or fish are brought. Children collect many of these things on their walks.

Because of our lack of outdoor equipment, we are not able to carry on the much needed outdoor activities. But we try to give more attention to our walks, and on warm days, almost every child joins a group. It is possible to encourage conversation on these trips and to help children to be observing of their surroundings.

Children have little opportunity for quiet where a whole family live in a one-room apartment. Even a short period helps. At the beginning when we did not have the facilities for the rest period, we discovered the children were more irritable and the school more noisy and unsettled.

Their free play include more material for group activity such as playing store, building trains, etc. They enjoy more highly skilled activities such as carpentry. Their mid-afternoon lunch is organized in amore formal way: children sit at tables and wait for the group. They are asked to help with table setting, putting out and away of mattresses. Activities such as singing, and story telling are participated in by the children much more. Dramatizing of stories by the children are enjoyed. Excursions are planned for the entire group to various centers of interest in the community. Emphasis is placed on broadening the children's knowledge by the introduction of a more varied program.

## HOME-SCHOOL RELATIONS

Since it is not possible to begin regular PTA meetings, we are in touch with parents by letters. Our first letter explained the aims of the school and the purpose of different aspects of the daily program. We asked for their cooperation in providing proper clothing for the children and in enforcing us of any unusual occurrences at home that would help us to better understand the child at school.

The problems of winterization proved to be an excellent point of contact with the parents. One school parent groups instigated among themselves a mass meeting to solve the problem and were brought closer together and to the schools through this cooperative effort.

In our work here at Topaz, we have felt an increased understanding and cooperation on the part of the parents. For example, several parents whose older children are already in our schools are very anxious to enroll their younger children just as soon as they reach the required age. Some ask for recommendations of play material for their children for use at home. In response to these many requests the department has provided a toy loan section. Parents may borrow toys for a period of two weeks. This is also a means of parent education concerning the play materials suited to certain age levels.

## PHYSICAL HANDICAPS AND LIMITATION OF OUR SET-UP

Lack of toilet facilities within the building precipitated many problems, such as cleaning of the latrine at hours during which the schools would be using it. We spoke to the custodian in charge of the particular latrine asking for his cooperation. The sizes and height of toilet bowls and seats were standard ones and were out of proportion for our children. We asked for steps, stands, and removable seats for our school use. Lack of wash facilities in the building is felt after such activities as clay and painting. Basins of water are used, although they are not very satisfactory.

The distance to the latrine and the increasing cold weather increases these problems. Often children did not have adequate outer garments and over-shoes, so that commuting was a hazard to their health. Problems of getting muddy and wet made more complications for the school routine. We found it helpful to place a mud-scraper near the steps. Smaller children without adequate protection from the weather often had to be carried by the teachers. With a limit on the time due to the number of children enrolled and the staff, this is very unsatisfactory.

We found it helpful to put up nails in the latrines both near the toilet and the wash stand on which children could hang their towels as they brought individually from the school room. A bench was taken to the latrine upon which children could lay their outer garments... Bundling up in cold weather added further problems in the toilet routine.