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March 6

TOPAZ CLARIFIES CITIZENSHIP

" A report clarifying birth and death certificates for Topazans was given before the Topaz Council today" and all persons will be duly registered through the proper channels as United States citizens.

March 19

JAP LABOR OFFICE HERE

"Western farmers and other employers who wish to avail themselves of workers of Japanese ancestry will be served by a new office of the war Relocation Authority in Salt Lake City."

This is a move to help relieve the manpower shortage in agriculture and other critical industries in the western area, and to "help residents of the relocation centers in finding the types of employment that are best fitted by training and experience."

March 23

TO AID TOPAZ

"The Utah Tuberculosis Association is planning to cooperate with Dr. D. Boardman, new medical director for the Topaz Relocation Center, in an intensive health education program stressing preventive measure."

March 26

SEISURE OF EVACUEES' EQUIPMENT ASKED

There are a great many Japanese owned tractors, trucks and other farm machinery in the Southern California warehouses which are needed on "America's food production front."

It has been asked by an official of the E.P.B. that ~~the~~ this unused Japanese-owned farm machinery be put to use.

April 2

JAP LABOR PLANS LAID

"Plans to use Japanese from Topaz on Utah County farms had been outlined today by labor committee auxiliary of the U.S.D.A. War Board."

The migratory labor camp, which has been moved from Thatcher, Arizona, is now ready for occupancy at the old C.C.C. camp. It will house 400 workers. "This is Utah's first experiment with such a camp and the project is expected by those in touch with farm labor problems to prove important and helpful in solving the critical problems ahead."

It is planned to recruit immediately Japanese Workers from Topaz.

April 14

NO JAPS AT GENEVA

Plans to bring in Japanese workers to the Geneva Columbia Steel Plant have been dropped even though there is an acute shortage of labor.

There has been strong resentment expressed against bringing in Japanese workers and "threats have been made that action will be taken by the workers, if Japanese are brought in and many have expressed themselves as unwilling to work side by side with a Japanese.

"Plans for recruiting Japanese labor for farm work have been completed, however."

April 29

AMERICANS ARE ON OUR SIDE

An editorial quoted as saying: "Utahns, finding more Japanese in their midst than ever before, should remember that virtually all of them love liberty and despise murderers.

We must guard carefully against any outbreaks of racial prejudices which so often follow announcements such as that concerning the execution of the American aviators."

May 11

TOPAZ SCHOOL

After an inspection of the Topaz school program by several school authorities, Charles H. Skidmore, state superintendent said, "The education system at Topaz has a big job to do, teaching the Japanese American children that people of all races do have an opportunity in this country so long as they remain loyal Americans. The schools seem to be very well serving the purpose for which they were created and the administrators and teachers are doing an excellent job."

May 18

NEWSMAN'S NOTES BY RALPH B. JORDAN

An editorial consisting of having mixed feelings about the Japanese because of propaganda and news reports about the Japanese cruelty side by side with reports of athletic achievements on the University of Utah campys by the Japanese-American students.

His decision on the matter is vague but seems to point out that we must not turn "savage", be tolerant of the Japanese-American, and look on "out opponents aa in a game in which life, instead of engraved cups or watches, was at stake."

May 22

A MOTHER OBJECTS TO JAPS AT THE U. OF U. (editorial)

A mother was extremely upset over the fact that her son was obligated to stop school and go into the army while great numbers of Japanese boys were attending the University and had all the peace time privileges the caucasian boys enjoyed.

The editorial answered by stating that they are victims of circumstances, but are paying regular tuition, working on the side and doing propaganda work for our side.

The article concluded in saying that, " It seems to us that the Japanese-Americans should be drafted for special duty or work on the same basis as other American boys "

May 25

U. HEAD DENIES "RUMORS"

President Cowles said in repuke of rumors claiming that the University is over run with Japanese students, "These rumors I have been hearing about the large number of Japanese students are unfounded. We have only 125 Japanese enrolled. 25 of these are native Utahns, about 29 are women, and the others all came with proof from other Universities or institutions. All pay their own tuition and are fine students. We are doing nothing for them that we wouldn't do for children of other aliens."

May 26

HELD FRAUD (Japs in U.S. Assailed)

"Controle of Japanese in the United States, says National Commander Roane Waring of the American Legion, should be placed in the Army's hands."

"In stating that Japanese released from relocation centers have been thoroughly investigated by the F.B.I., the W.R.A. is guilty of a fraud against America." He stated also that "He had a letter from J.E. Hoover denying that the F.B.I. had investigated approximately 180 Japanese prior to their release recently by the W.R.A."

"The American Legion has come out definitely against bureaucrats to have controle of the Japanese. The legion believes the Japanese should be kept in these centers and kept there under Army supervision."

June 9

EVACUEES LOYAL TO JAPAN

It was reported by Ralph Gelvin, assistant director of Poston, Arizona relocation center, that 450 American-born Japanese in the camp have refused to swear allegiance to the United States, or repudiated their loyalty to the emperor of Japan.

June 11

JAP EVACUEES CACHE FOOD

Japanese evacuees looked for a speedy defeat of the United States, and cached stolen food in the desert for expected paratroopers," it was stated to the Dies sub-committee.

The article contined, relating at length the anti-American demonstrations and the unwarrented privileges the Japanese enjoy.

June 17

LABOR FOR DAVIS CANNERIES BRIGHTER

115 Japanese-Americans arriving for employment has relieved the anxiety of filling the labor need in operating the factories.

June 18

RELOCATION CAMP CHIEF DENIES CHARGES

It was denied to a Dies sub-committee by director Guy Robinson of the Heart Mountain Relocation Center that the Japanese had been hiding food in attics. It had been stored in attics due to lack of storage space and was not secret. He also declared that there was "no evidence" that camp food supplies had been traded by Japanese for liquer and chickens.

July 1

JAPS RESPECT DICIPLINE, PROBERS TOLD

"It was told to the House committee on un-American activities today that early difficulties in the Manzanar, California relocation center partly stemmed from a lack of stern dicipline which he said the Japanese are accustomed to and respect."

July 1

TOPAZ BUSY PLACE

(Report as to social and material
construction of Topaz)

Topaz constitutes "some 42 blocks of barracks type buldings, plus some warehouses, a large hospital and administrative buildings, all lying behind barbed-wire fences in a mile-square section about 16 miles from Delta.

Houses 10,000 Japanese and Japanese-Americans largely from the San francisco Bay area.

Office personnel and jobs of lesser responsibility and physical and detail work are all done by the residents.

(over)

The project is in conjunction with the army and other government branches. "The physical make-up is distinctly military."

A block manager is in liason between the residents and administration. "He keeps residents informed of all rules and regulations and handles all miscellaneous difficulties, etc."

"Surrounding the 'City are thousands of acers of land included in the project- land in which they range the cattlem hogs and sheep which will help feed the community."

July 1

ASSAULTS JAPS

"Release of Japanese from relocation centers is "laying the foundation for another Pearl Harbor in this country." Govener Warren (Calif.) asserted at a press conference today."

He also stated that "the army, the navy and the F.B.I. consider the Japanese a menace to our national security." He believes that the nation's safty is being "Trifled" with when they are being released as they have been from the relocation centers.

July 2

TOPAZ ISOLATED, WELL GUARDED

In answer to common rumors concerning "threats of sabotage, violence, indolence, hostility of nearby American residents and food in War Relocation Centers, it is answered by investigating Topaz," to see what it offers as security against damage to our country or ourselves.

The building site is away from any major utilities, war plants, strategic military areas, or populations..... and a careful check is maintained 24 hours each day to prevent any disorder.

The evacuees are housed within a barbed-wire fence and are "checked in and out by W.R.A. and military officials. The fence is constantly patrolled and watched from guard towers by (over)

heavily armed military police." "If the loyal residents were unable to cope with any disturbance within the city, the Mp's could be called in by administrative officers."

July 7

TOPAZ HAS HOSBITAL, CHURCH FACILITIES

Eight doctors, fifteen dentists care for health at Topaz. There are two evacueeregisteredenurses and many nurses aides who "relieve the professional staff and make their services 'Stretch over' the necessary professional work."

There are a number of Protestant Christian churches and one Budhist. The spirtual leaders volunteer and conduct the services.

July 8

LOYALTY PLEDGE HEADACHE AT TOPAZ

"Biggest headache for both administration and evacuees at Topaz during the first nine months of existence of the Japanese Relocation Center, was the much discussed loyalty pledge questionnaire."

The question in controversy was "Will you swear unqualified allegiance to the United States of America and faithfully defend the United States from any attack by foreign or domestic forces, and forswear any form of allegiance or obedience to the Japanese emperor, or any other foreign government, power, or organization?"

At Topaz 981 of 6,208 answered no and qualified their answers, such as "No, not until my civil (over)

rights are restored."

June 8

JAP PROBE OPENS

"Officials of the Japanese relocation center at Poston, Arizona were summoned to testify today before a sub-committee of the Dies committee on un-American activities."

The inquiry was concerned primarily with determination of the extent to which subversive activities may have been at work among Japanese and the lengths to which the War Relocation Authority has gone in investigating the loyalties of those released from camps.

July 9

FINDING HOMES FOR JAPS BIG PROBLEM

One of the jobs of the W.R.A. is to find new homes for the evacuees and find chances for the Japanese-American to make a living.

"Repatriation to Japan is the only answer in some cases. That means practically internment camp handling for the duration."

"Relocation of families and individuals - resettling them in parts of the country other than the Pacific Coast is the answer - at least for the present in a majority of the cases."

July 12

JAPANESE LANGUAGE SCHOOLS

California has moved to prevent reestablishment of foreign language schools such as the Japanese operated prior to Pearl Harbor. But Charles H. Skidmore, superintendent of public instruction, said that Utah was faced with no immediate problem of this nature.

"The California law was adopted after an investigation and disclosing that American-born Japanese children had been taught loyalty to the emperor and other matters incompatible to American citizenship."

July 21

JAP SEGREGATION TO BE DISCUSSED

Plans are going to be made for segregating persons loyal to Japan from the 98,000 Japanese-Americans now living in the ten relocation centers.

THE W.R.A. plans to move all those in question and those wanting repatriation to one camp about September 1.

July 28

HOPES JAPANESE PICK HOMES IN MIDWEST, EAST

"Dillon S. Myer, national director of the W.R.A. today expressed his personal hope that most of the 75,000 to 80,000 Japanese now being released from W.R.A. centers make their permanent homes in the West, Mid-West and East, and don't plan to return to the West Coast when the war ends." He

He felt that it would "be better for the nation if they don't congregate all in one region, like they did before the war started."

There is only one state other than the West Coast where the Japanese are not welcome, that being Arizona.

July 29

HELP TO SAVE UTAH FRUIT

"Japanese-Americans brought here (Provo) from Topaz Relocation Center have been responsible for saving much of the Utah County fruit crop. The Japanese, houses at the Provo farm labor camp, furnished 742 man days of labor during June, and 1,653 days during the first half of July. "The amount of Japanese working totled 200."

August 17

DISLOYAL JAPS

"Robert B. Cozzens, assistant director of the W.R.A., in an interview today, said nearly all the minority of interned Japanese, those who preferred sympathy for Japan in a registration six months ago, say they are still of that mind."

August 27

40 JAPS TO BE REPATRIATED

40 Japanese are being returned to Japan in exchange for American civilians interned in Japan.

The relocation of the other non-loyal Japanese are being relocated in Tule Lake Center in Calif.

September 10

TOPAZ RESIDENTS WRITE TO JAPAN

"Japanese confined in the War Relocation Authority centers have been permitted to send 25 word messages written in English to friends and relatives in Japan."

September 14

REBEL JAPS HELD IN UTAH

The W.R.C. disclosed today to the State Senate that persons believed responsible for the disturbance at the Japanese relocation center at Manzanar, Calif. last December, were held for a time in an abandoned Civilian Conservation Corps camp in Utah." They have since been sent to Leupp camp in Arizona.

The W.R.A. has been this month segregating from the 95,000 persons in Japanese relocation camp those loyal to Japan. A special camp at Tule Lake is housing the latter. The number was expected to be a small minority.

October 7

THREE ADMIT JAP ASSAULT

Three youths were sentenced to serve 60 days in the Utah County jail for firing shots into the Japanese-American farm labor camp at Provo.

"The raid on the Japanese camp climaxed a series of demonstrating by the youths, which included storming the camp and the home of a Japanese resident in Orem."

October 13

UTAH FARMERS NEAR END OF RECORD HARVEST

There has been varied reaction and opinions of Japanese laborers in different counties. In areas where the Japanese struck for higher wages there there adverse feelings. In communities where the Japanese laborers have cooperated and not takenn advantage of their employers, there was a friendly feeling among the citizens.

Only 262 of the 7000 inhabitants of Topaz have had agricultural experience, so much of the help has been inexperienced.

"Sometimes the Japanese fail to realize that the United States government is rather leaning over backwards to show them that the American way of doing things is the right way in the long run."

October 20

COUNTER-SPY TELLS STORY

A former navy man testified to the California State Senate that while being a counter spy for the Japanese that he was told by a Japanese that 90 percent of the Japanese merchants on the coast were in the pay of the Japanese government.

October 23

JAPS IN U.S. HELD SMALL PROBLEM

Dillon S. Meyer, director of the W.R.C. does not consider the assimilation of the Japanese-American an important problem since they only consist of one tenth of one percent in the total population.

He also said that, "Eighty-five per cent of these people are American citizens, and any group who is foolish enough to adopt resolutions that they cannot live in certain areas or engage in certain business have lost sight of our purpose in fighting the war."

He feels that the biggest problem ^{is} in convincing the Japanese "that he will be accepted and can live a normal life, free from harm, away from the center."

November 3

JAPS RIOT IN INTERNMENT CAMP

"Representative Lowell Stockman, (Oregon) disclosed today that between seven and eight thousand Japanese disloyalists rioted for more than three hours at Tule Lake.....until army tanks and machine guns stopped the outbreak."

Public opinion in that area is demanding that the army take over the entire camp.

It was concluded that the strike was fostered for Japanese propoganda.

November 12

TULE LAKE JAPS WORKING

"Under the watchful eyes of army guards, who held 'tommy' guns on the alert, Japanese at the Tule Lake segregation center unloaded coal today from a train car..... It had appeared to mean that the army had broken yesterday's strike by sullen Japs who refused to unload coal cars."

November 25

JAPAN MAY NOT WANT THEM

"Secretary of State Hull, replying to a suggestion that some Japanese confined at Tule Lake, California segregation camp be exchanged for American citizens interned by Japan, said his department had no assurance any large number of the Tule Lake internes would be acceptable to Japanese repatriots."

He explained by saying that two obstacles for further exchanges were "Japan's apparent shortage of suitable shipping and the difficulty of finding a sufficient number of Japanese in this country eligible for exchange and acceptable to Japan."

January 13

Report of Senator Wallgreen of Washington, beginning an investigation of internment of Japanese in the west to determine truth of disturbing reports that had been received of conditions in the relocation centers, believed, if the reports were true that responsibility go back to army.

"I intend to urge the establishment of three classes of internment for the Japs. The trouble makers would be strictly segregated and guarded, and work and educational camps for others."

There is being considered the idea of disenfranchising American-born Japanese, the reason being the dual citizenship factor.

January 14

Report of a talk given by J.C. Carlisle, assistant professor of Education at the A.C., defended the loyalty of the Japanese at Topaz. He stated that they are concerned about the future of their family life under existing conditions. Most are native-born citizens and would like to actively fight the Japanese military aggression.

January 22

NESEI FUTURE LIES IN AMERICA

Mike Masaoka was representing J.A.C.L. and visited Topaz. He "stated that evacuees should take every step to leave the centers and settle in normal American communities in the Midwest and East before the termination of the war despite the hardship which accompany voluntary resettlement.

Jan 28

TOPAZ: HOG RAISING, FARM OPPORTUNITIES STRESSED

It is hoped by the end of this year to have Topaz self-sufficient.

"Farmers are interested in having agriculturists from relocation centers come out to share-crop farms. Their offer includes provision of land, water, machinery, horses, housing and sanitary facilities."

Good feeling toward evacuees is prevalent in these areas.

Feb. 2

UTAH SENATE ORDERS PROBE OF JAP STATUS

"Five senators were appointed to look into the Japanese situation in Utah following complaints from various persons in Davis County that the Japanese are shown such preferential treatment as to work actual hardship to the residents of the state."

There were also complaints as to the Japanese in Topaz having new tires, "C" card, etc.

Senator Hopkins urged "as strong a law as may be constitutional."

Feb. 13

JAP LABOR CAMP ON WHEELS IS SOUGHT

The Cache County farm labor problem has become so serious that it has been requested that there be a mobile-camp composed of 200 to 500 Japanese. These laborers may be housed and cared for and can be taken from different parts of the country to carry on the work needed to produce the food requested by the government.