

PROCLAMATION MADE

SPECIAL
NUMBER



TOPAZ NEWS

SPECIAL
NUMBER

Vol II Special No.

TOPAZ, UTAH

Tuesday, February 9, 1943

ERNST STATES AIMS OF VOLUNTEER OBJECT OF WRA PROGRAM CLARIFIED REGISTRATION

Summary of Project Director Charles F. Ernst's message to residents of Topaz concerning the WRA registration, given at the special meeting called by the Administration Monday evening:

The principal purpose of the registration beginning February 11 of all men and women 17 years of age and over now residing in the 10 relocation centers is to expedite complete relocation of all the residents in these 10 centers.

The WRA, assisted by various governmental and private agencies, has set up the necessary offices throughout the country for finding definite job opportunities in line with the specific occupational abilities of the men and women now residing in the centers.

In order to give the people of the United States a correct evaluation of the residents, the WRA is conducting a nationwide educational campaign.

The first step was the press release from Secretary of War Stimson which, among other things, gave evidence that the War Department considered American citizens of Japanese ancestry to be loyal and, as such, deserving the full rights of citizenship.

The next step was the endorsement of Secretary Stimson's announcement by President Roosevelt. The President's statement will have the effect of bringing all the governmental agencies to the support of the WRA relocation pro-

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LIEUT. TRACY DISCLOSES GOVERNMENT'S PURPOSE AT SPECIAL RESIDENT MEETING

The official War Department proclamation presented Monday evening by Lieutenant William L. Tracy at a meeting called by the Administration, bringing together representative residents of Topaz, follows:

We are here on a mission which will be made plain to you within the next few minutes. Some questionnaires are to be distributed among you and what is said here is by way of explaining what use the government intends to make of them.

Our mission is not an experiment but marks the radical extension and broadening of a policy which has always intended that ways should be found to return you to a normal way of life.

Presentations such as this one are being made simultaneously at all the relocation centers over the United States. All citizens in this country who are of Japanese blood are being told the same things.

The effort is not a campaign or a drive but is an attempt to find a workable solution for the acute wartime problem of one portion of our population. Its fundamental purpose is to put your situation on a plane which is consistent with the dignity of American citizenship.

What is done is being done with the authority of the government of the United States and with the approval of the War Department. But whether it is to be successful will depend finally upon the voluntary acts of free American citizens.

You may object that this--your life here--is

not freedom. The circumstances were not of your own choosing, though it is true that the majority of you and of your families accepted the restrictions placed upon your life with little complaint and without deviating from loyalty to the United States.

In any time of crisis, however, when national survival presents itself as the all-important issue, the best interests of the few must sometimes be temporarily sacrificed or disregarded for what seems the good of the many. The proof of a nation's good faith is to be found in whether it moves to restore full privileges at the earliest opportunity.

Admittedly this past year has been for you a period of considerable hardship and great anxiety. That was because war came to the United States and imposed extraordinary burdens upon all of its citizens. Our citizens everywhere feel these burdens increasingly. Your own burdens have differed from those of the majority of our population in kind and in degree, bringing you perhaps greater anguish of mind. The decisions which led to your present situation were studied as carefully as the rush of events permitted, and the steps taken were in the

(Cont'd. on page 2)

TEXT OF PROCLAMATION

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

interest of national security and in behalf of your personal safety. You are aware of the reasons for what was done.

Not all Japanese Americans are loyal to their government. Not all members of any group of our population -- even those whose ancestors came here hundreds of years ago--are fully loyal to their country.

That is so because ours is a free society, permitting the individual often to choose in what measure he will contribute to the common good. In all groups there are individuals who will not accept any obligation to the land which gives them their opportunity. Wherever you find them and whatever their blood may be, they are the disloyal ones.

When war came between Japan and the United States, there were immediately two difficult problems for our government in connection with that part of its population which is of Japanese blood. The first was how to deal fairly with the loyal citizen who wishes only to serve this country. The second was how to protect this nation from the acts of those who are not loyal.

It would have been a good thing if both of these obligations could have been met at one time. That was not possible because it has never been the practice of the United States to intrude into the privacy of its citizens and to keep track of all of their movements and make a check of their loyalty.

Therefore, until a better way could be found, a general policy had to be followed which in the long run has no doubt tested severely the loyalty of those among you who wished only to serve the United States.

Of that, the government has been aware, but one risk or the other had to be taken, and it seemed best to count upon the

continuing loyalty of those whose hearts and minds were with this country rather than to accept the danger from the disloyal acts of those who were not so.

It is felt now that before any change is made and before you are asked to make any new decisions these words in explanation are owed to you.

What is wanted by your government is that your strength shall be added to that of the rest of the nation in its present fight with its enemies and that ways shall be found to restore you as quickly as may be to your normal and rightful share in the present life and work of the people of the United States.

This does not mean a promise of any relief from worry and hardship, for these will continue for all of us until the war is won. But it does mean that such hardships as you are now experiencing will be

gradually replaced by the same hardships which are now being experienced by other American families--the hardships of saying goodbye to family when you leave home to fight for the United States and the hardship of getting along without many things which Americans have always regarded as necessities.

Americans of Japanese blood are wanted to fight for the United States like any other citizens. They are wanted for combat duty where they are fitted for combat duty and for war work where they are best suited for war work. They are wanted because the government and the Army are convinced of their loyalty. And they are wanted not less because of their ability as soldiers and as citizens doing useful work for the American community. You have superior qualifications for the kind of service in which it is intended to use you.

(Cont'd on next page)

PROJECT HEAD REVEALS WRA REGISTRATION AIM

(Cont'd. from page 1)
gram and will open up opportunities for employment under the provisions of the national manpower program.

As a result of the announcement of President Roosevelt and Secretary Stimson, articles are appearing in the newspapers and magazines pointing out the constructive efforts of Japanese, and encouraging communities and individuals to assist in the relocation program.

The War Department has prepared a proclamation to the residents of each of the centers which has now been given to the residents of Topaz by Lieutenant William L. Tracy.

He has received from the committee of Topaz residents appointed by the chairman of the City Council, a list of questions, and these questions and

their answers have been made available to all residents of Topaz.

Representatives from the War Department are now at each of the 10 relocation centers offering young men of selective service age an opportunity to enlist in a combat unit composed principally of Japanese American evacuees.

This enrollment is part of the over-all registration of all men and women 17 years of age and over for service as required by the United States in industry and agriculture, as well as in the military.

Obviously, the most effective announcement that could be made to the people of the United States in support of the President's statement will be whole-hearted acceptance of this opportunity to enroll in the nation's service.

MORE ON PROCLAMATION

(CONTINUED
FROM PAGE 2)

These are among the primary purposes of the questionnaire which is to be executed by you. Those who are willing and are loyal, of military age and physically fit, are being asked to volunteer for induction into the Army of the United States. Those who are loyal but for some reason are not qualified for military service--the young men and the young women--will be given the opportunity to support the war effort by work on the home front.

The major purpose of what is being done here, however, is this: There are some individuals in this center whose ties with the Japanese Empire are such as to disqualify them for positions of trust in this country. This does not mean that they will not be treated humanely, but it does mean that it would be unwise for this government in this time of crisis to give them an opportunity to endanger the national security. Therefore, steps must be taken to determine those individuals in whom the United States can place full trust and confidence. The questionnaire is a means to that end.

Your government would not take these steps unless it intended to go further in restoring you to a normal place in the life of the country, with the privileges and obligations of other American citizens. The invitation to the young men here to volunteer is simply a token of its good faith and further interest.

As was the case with all other Americans of military age who were first given the chance to volunteer for service, and if they did not so volunteer were then inducted into the Army via the Selective Service, it is contemplated that in the normal process of building our Army, those among you who do not volunteer but are of the right age and physically fit will probably be taken into the military service

in due time.

That is a part of sharing the lot of the general population of this country. You would not want that you would be treated differently than other Americans. Universal service is now the national policy and in the long run there is no better way to apportion our present military responsibilities.

However, the plan now being contemplated is that Americans of Japanese blood will be formed into their own combat team. You may want to know why it is being done this way. The reason is that if your strength were diffused through the Army of the United States--as has already been done with many other Americans of your blood--relatively little account would be taken of your action. You would be important only as man-power--nothing more. But united, and working together, you would become a symbol of something greater than your individual selves, and the effect would be felt both in the United States and abroad. All other Americans would long remember what you had done for the country, and

you would be a living reproach to those who have been prejudiced against you because of your Japanese blood. Can it be doubted that this would mean a greatly improved relationship between you and all other parts of the American population in the post-war period? To the nations abroad, and especially to the peoples of the East, you would provide the measure of the solidarity of people who get together in the name of democracy.

Accordingly, you will be given the same pay and the same chance for advancement as other American soldiers. As you prove yourself qualified for officership, you will be given training for commissioned service and the only limits which will be placed upon how many of you are advanced to commissioned grade will be determined by your own willingness and ability. It is recognized that in point of aptitude for military service by reason not only of your natural ability but of your education, many of you are suitable officer material.

It was believed that you would want a straightforward presentation of this new proposal by the government, and therefore the explanation of the plan behind the questionnaire has been made as simple as possible.

It is not necessary for me to appeal to the loyalty of those who are loyal.

If there are any questions in your minds with regard to the policy or to the questionnaire, we will try to answer them during our stay here at the Center.

ANY BOTTLES TODAY?

Bottle, bottle, who has the bottle?

Dr. Donnell Boardman, appointive chief for the Topaz Hospital, has issued an appeal to all residents to return to the hospital any prescription bottles which they may have in their possession. He said that with the possibility of obtaining new prescription bottles almost nil, and with probably less than 3000 bottles in the entire area, the shortage has become so acute at the hospital that it will be a great service if people can contribute whatever bottles they have in their possession.

VISITING SOLDIERS

Soldiers visiting Topaz during the past week were: Tech. Sgt. Minoru Nakayama, Ft. Benjamin; Pfc. Masao Yamamoto, Camp Savage, Minn.; Pfc. Wataru Kamiya, Ft. Buss, Texas; and Pvt. James Okada, Ft. Sill, Okla.

日本新聞 號外

志願制採用の目的明示

在住者代表會議席上で

中尉政府の政策發表

二月九日夜轉任所管理部當局によつて召集開催されたトバ市代表者會議席上ウイリアム・シ・トレイシー中尉によつて次の陸軍省公式告示が發表された

諸君、今日我々が當地に参つた目的は、数分間のうちに明瞭となりませうが、先づ諸君に質問書を配布し、政府がそれらを如何に利用するかの問題について簡明に説明を添加致します。我々の任務は新しい實驗を行はんとするに非ず、實に諸君を正當の生活に復歸せしめんとする目的とする從來の政府方針を根本的に延長、展開せんとするにあります。この演説は合衆國

には要するに米國自由市民の自發的行爲に最後の斷定を俟たぬはな

りません。

恐らく諸君は現状を

もつて之を自由の生活に

あらと辯駁されるのであり

ます。現在の諸君の境

遇は諸君自身で選擇

したものではないに拘はら

ず、諸君及び諸君の家

族の多くは日常生活の上

に加へられる種々の制限に

對して何ら「許さるる處

なくよく忍耐し、而もなほ

合衆國に對する忠誠の精

神を失はず生活されて居

られます。これは事實

によつてよく證明されてお

る處であります。

國家緊急の際は何

れの國を問はず、その國

家の存續が最大、最重

の問題となり、一小部分

の私的利益を一時公的

利益のために犠牲となし

或いは無頓着に葬り去

られるのは當然とされま

ります。然しこれに對して

國家に誠意があるか無

いかといふ問題について

後にその國家が最初一

時的に制限した自由を再び元の状態へ復歸せしめる方法を具體的に採用するか否かに

よつて斷定されるべきな

りません。

言ふまでもなく過去

一十年は諸君にとつて少

がな困難と多々の疑

惑の時期でありました。

その原因は合衆國が戦

争に直面し、全市民に異

常なる負担が課せられ

たからであります。わが市

民は全部益々この負担

を感じてゐるのでありま

す。

諸君の上に課せられた

重荷は他の市民の大多

數に課せられたそれとは

種類及び程度に於て異

つてをりまして、恐らくは諸

君に對し精神的により

多くの暗闇を齎したので

あります。諸君を現状

に導いた動機及び斷決

は充分の熟慮の上でせ

られたものであります。か

る手段が採用されたのも

亦實に國家の安全と

諸君の個人を保護す

る目的から出たもので

あります。この点諸君はよく承知のことと存じます。

日系市民全部が政府に對する忠誠の精神を

持つてゐることは、

多くの系統の米國市民

の中にはたとへば祖先

が數百年もの昔渡米

したとしても充分分當國

に對して忠誠をもち

ものがあるのであります。

斯くの好き好む状態はわ

が國が自由社會によ

つて成立し、各個人に對

して公益に盡す義務

は要求するがその方法

については各個人の自由

放任してゐるからに依

ります。種々の團體中は

彼らに成功の機会を與へ

た國に對してその義務

盡さないものが必ず數

はあります。彼らこそ

の住む處を問はず、その

民族を介さず、わが國家

に對して不忠な者であ

ります。

一旦日米兩國間に戦

端開かれ、直ちにわ

が政府は日系市民の

處置に關して二つの難

問題に直面したのであ

ります。第一はわが國に

忠なりんことを欲す

る良市民を如何に待

遇すべきやであり、第二

は不忠分子よりわが國

を如何に保護すべきか

の問題だったのでありま

す。

若しこの二つの問題を同

時に解決し得たならば、

その結果は満足すべき

ものであつたに相違あり

ません。然しこれは不可能

でありました。何となほ

我が國の主張として個

人の私生活を探究せ

る市民の日常行動及

びその忠不忠の氣持

の有無を調査する様

ことをしなかりであ

り、依つて新しい良策

が發見されるまでは

兎も角一般方策を採

用することを餘儀なくさ

るのであります。この方

策は諸君の中で米國

の爲に盡すことを唯一

の希望としてゐる者にと

つては決定的な一試金石

になつたと思ひます。

(以下第三面へ)

陸軍省告示

第二面より

つづき

政府としては充分この事復歸せしめん方法を発
見することであり、
見ます。然し乍ら之は必ずしも不
安或は艱難なり救
済することとを意味する
ものではないとせん。蓋し
忠介子の危険なる行動
を許すよりは我が國を
愛する諸君の不變の
忠誠なる精神に頼る
ことが最善であると思
はれたのであります。
諸君の生活に改変が
行はれ諸君に新たな
決意を要求する前
に先づ一言説明を附加
する必要があると考へ
られます。
政府の望む處は敵
に對する今回の戦にお
いて諸君の力を他の市
民の力に附加せしむる
並に米國市民として
戦時下における生活及
び仕事に參加せしめ得
べき正常正當なる位置
へ諸君を可及的速かに

に戰つてもらいたいのであ
ります。戦時勤務に適
してゐる者は戦地へ亦國
内戦時産業に適し、
る者はその職場へ、
各自最も適當なる方面に
活躍せんことを希望す
るのであります。斯る方
面に之等市民の活動は
要求する理由は政府及
び陸軍省當局がその忠
誠に充分信頼してゐる
と同時に諸君の兵として
の能力及び米國社會
に對して有益なる活動
をなし得る市民として
の資格を充分認識して
ゐるためであります。斯
くの如き任務を果すに
諸君は實に優秀なる
資格を具へてゐる。こ
れは、之等の諸君は
只今諸君に配布されま
した質問書の主眼目
的であります。
忠誠にして且つ軍役に
希望する諸君の中で、
年齢及び体格において
軍役に適する者は陸
軍への入營を志願して

世にたいしてあります。
亦米國に對して忠誠で
あるが、特別の事情の
故に軍役に適しない者
も青年男女には米國
の戦争遂行を援助す
べく銃後戦線にあつて
活動する機会が與へら
れるのであります。
我が方策の主要目的
は左の如くであります。
此のロイヤル・シモン・セン
グ・在任の諸君の中には
日本帝國との關係が密
接であるため信頼すべ
き位置に就く資格の
者があり、
者か人道的に待遇を
せんとし、
一大危機に際して國家
の安全を危ふするが
如き機会を彼らに與へ
ることは不得策である
といふことを意味する
のであります。故に政府
としては充分信頼の
出来る人々を選擇す
る方法を構はる必要
があるのであります。

質問書の意義はこの
点にあります。諸君を
他の米國市民と同様の
權利義務ある正當の
生活に復歸せしめ、
之を期するに非ざれば、
斯くの如き方策は採用
しなかつたのであります。
今諸君に志願せられん
ことを要求するのは一に政
府の誠意と關心を示す
ものであります。
他の米國市民は最初
自発的申込により志
願兵として入營の機
会を與へられ、
逸した人々は徴兵令に
よつて召集され、
諸君の中で年齢的に
健康上軍役に適應し
がら志願を行はぬ者
があれば、
選かられ早から召集を受
けて軍隊へ編入される
ことになるのであります。
之は諸君が他の一般米國
市民と同等の權利義務を
共にするといふことであり
ます。言ふまでもなく諸
君は他の市民と異つた

待遇を受けることを
欲しないのであります。
皆兵制度は目下わが
國の根本政策であり
まして、現在の兵役任
務を全市民に等分
するに非ざれば、
策は無いのであります。
然し乍ら目下考慮中
の新方策は目下市中
民をもつて獨立的な戰
闘部隊を組織せん、
とであります。諸君は
その理由を問ふであ
りませう。然し若し諸
君が從來の如く米國
軍隊中に分配を蒙る
れるならば、その功績は
比較的世人に知られ
ないで、
状態の下では諸君
はたゞ單に人力の
一單位として計算され
るに過ぎません。然し乍
ら若し諸君が、
一體として協和努力
するならば、その結果は
個人の努力を遙か超
越して、
みならず海外諸國に
おいてその偉功が稱讃

されるのであります。國
家のために成されたる
偉功は永久に記憶さ
れ、亦諸君が目下で
あるといふ理由で偏見
を持つて来た者の良心
を咎めるのであります。
斯る結果は戦争終
了後に於て諸君と他
の市民との間に一層親
善を來すことは疑ひが
ありません。海外の諸國
特に東洋諸民族に對
してモロツシーを國是と
する國內における國民
の協和一致の偉大は協
力を具體的に證明す
るものであります。
從軍の際、諸君は
他の米國兵士と同じ給料
及び昇進の機会を與へ
られるのであります。若
し將校としての資格が
あれば士官候補生とし
て特殊の修練を與へ
られ、將校にはなる者の
數は諸君の意思と
能力のみで制限される
のであります。
〔以下第三面へ
つづく〕

明後日より本轉住所内在住 十七才以上男女の登録實施

アーンスト所長、目的を明示

来る二月十日より轉住所内在住の十七才以上の男女に對して、市民権の有無に拘はらず登録調査を行ふこととなつたが、その目的は、由に關しアーンスト所長は九日夜、管理部長によつて召集開催された在住者代表會議席上、大要次の如きメッセジを發表した。

全米十個の轉住所内在住者、アーンスト所長は九日夜、管理部長によつて召集開催された在住者代表會議席上、大要次の如きメッセジを發表した。

而して、第二のステップはスチムソン陸軍長官の發表に對する、ワシントン大統領の稟書である。ト大統領の稟書によつて、アーンスト所長は、ワシントン大統領の轉住所内在住者外務部移住促進政策に對し、政府諸機關として支援協力せしめるに、如果あり、亦人力の調整計畫下にあつて轉住所内在住者に就く職の機会を與ふること、はります。

陸軍省當局に於て、先づ第一のステップは、アーンスト所長は、スチムソン陸軍長官の發表に對し、ワシントン大統領の稟書である。ト大統領の稟書によつて、アーンスト所長は、ワシントン大統領の轉住所内在住者外務部移住促進政策に對し、政府諸機關として支援協力せしめるに、如果あり、亦人力の調整計畫下にあつて轉住所内在住者に就く職の機会を與ふること、はります。

陸軍省告示 第二面より
軍務に關し諸君は先に就いて諸君が卒天的投能のみならず後直なる證明を欲する天的投能のみのため將校と考へ、この實質問題に關する説明を成る適材たることを充分承知して居ります。

大統領、陸軍長官の措置を支援

ワシントン大統領は日系市民の志願入營を許容すべき陸軍當局の措置に全面的賛意を表し、スチムソン陸軍長官に對して次の親書を送つた。余は日系市民を以て新に戦闘部隊を編成せんとする陸軍省の政策を全面的に支援するものである。本計畫は既に軍務に従事してゐる五千の日系市民部隊に更に威力を加ふるであらう。之は沿岸撤退の爲に一時停止せられてゐた徴兵制復元の必然的措置である。然し、日系市民に對して不忠誠なる市民に對しては、その祖先の如何を問はず、市民権行使の權利を拒否すべきである。米國の建設及び発展の基本と原則はアメリカ人を魂と識である。この精神であつたか、このアメリカ人が人種或は祖先の問題でないといふことは過去において現在においても同様である。善良なるアメリカ人は我國及び自由主義並に民主主義に對して忠誠なる者と言ふのである。總ての忠誠なる米國市民に對しては、その能力投能に應じて我國の軍隊、戦時産業、農業、政府機關、その他重要な戦争遂行計画部門に参加盡力すべき機会を與へらるべきである。陸軍、海軍、戦時人力調整計画、司法、WRAの各當局が戦争遂行上必要なる國民總力を最も廣範且つ賢明に利用する必要を痛感する。日系市民を含む全米國民に對しては、重要な部門に参加盡力する機会を與へ、戦時協力にあらはれるべきである。

EXPLANATION OF WAR DEPARTMENT. PAGE ONE AND TWO. PROCLAMATION. ③ LETTER FROM PRESIDENT TO SECRETARY OF WAR. PAGES 3-0 ERNST'S MESSAGE. ④ PROCLAMATION. ⑤