

# *Topaz Museum*

*Revised Interpretive Text*  
*November 25, 2015*



**SPLIT ROCK**  
STUDIOS

2071 Gateway Boulevard  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55112

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## Project Overview



### Topaz Museum Mission Statement:\*

To preserve the Topaz site and its World War II history; to interpret the impact of Topaz on the detainees, their families, and the people of Millard County; and to educate the public in order to prevent a recurrence or a similar denial of American civil rights.

*\*Adopted in 1997*

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### **A Note from the Advisory Group for the Topaz Museum Exhibit Text**

The text for the Topaz Museum exhibits has undergone extensive review and editing by twenty-seven individuals, including community stakeholders, subject matter experts, and an Advisory Group, which I have headed throughout this process with my fellow colleagues, Dr. Cherstin Lyon, Dr. Greg Robinson, and Nancy K. Araki.

The Topaz Museum Board and National Park Service asked the Advisory Group to review the exhibit text alongside numerous comments, which were both critical and complimentary of the first draft of the exhibit text. The Advisory Group and Topaz Museum Board asked the writer, Sarah Bartlett of Split Rock Studios, to consider all comments and adjust the script accordingly. The Advisory Group further reviewed the script after revisions were made and believe the writer did a fine job. This latest version of the exhibit text has reduced ambiguity, placed a greater emphasis on the unconstitutional injustices experienced, and highlights the tragic impacts on those incarcerated.

Throughout the review process, the Topaz Museum Board has worked closely with the Advisory Group and the National Park Service to ensure that this latest version is historically accurate and true to the experiences and memories of those incarcerated, and their descendants. We believe that the text compares favorably with the current exhibits at Manzanar National Historic Site and Heart Mountain, Wyoming. Every American concentration camp was unique; this last review by the community is both necessary and welcomed.

On behalf of the Advisory Group,

Dr. Franklin Odo

John Jay McCloy Visiting Professor of American Institutions and International Diplomacy, Amherst College

Dr. Cherstin Lyon

Associate Professor of History at California State University, San Bernardino

Dr. Greg Robinson

Professor of History at Université du Québec À Montréal

Nancy K. Araki  
Founding Volunteer and First Staff Member of the Japanese American National  
Museum in Los Angeles (ret.)

### **About the Text/How We Got To This Point**

This latest draft of the Topaz Museum text is the result of review by a number of scholars, museum professionals, and stakeholders. The Historian Scholarly Advisory Group (HSAG), consisting of Franklin Odo, Greg Robinson, Nancy Araki, and Cherstin Lyon, reviewed the feedback from the most recent phase and presented their recommendations. The Topaz Museum Board also made a number of text changes and requests to the interpretive text.

Our deep thanks for all 23 reviewers who provided such thoughtful, complete feedback and additional supporting research. We have endeavored to reflect as many of your comments and thoughts in the final text.

Please note: the organization of the exhibition and its graphic panels was established by the Topaz Museum and the professional team of West Office Exhibition Design (WOED), and the museum building has been constructed accordingly. As a result, the text follows the original content outline. We understand that some reviewers would have liked to see a more complete reorganization of the exhibition and content; however, this is not possible given the work done to date.

A number of reviewers commented on the photographs for the exhibition, requesting to see more non-WRA images—they feel that, on balance, the photographs are too staged and blithe for the story we are endeavoring to tell. There are a few places in the text where we suggest the WOED look for new images. However, the WRA remains one of the largest repositories of historical images from Topaz. In the captions and text, the writer has made a stronger effort to point out the contradictions of particularly “positive” images; we hope that this will help visitors to question the photographic portrayal of camp by the WRA.

### **Exhibition Goals**

The lessons of Topaz must be understood by all Americans. While the exhibition text should tie to this site specifically, the bigger picture should encourage visitors to reflect on the rights and obligations of a democracy. This idea will be woven through the exhibition, not just the final section.

The exhibition should provoke both emotional and intellectual responses.

Main objectives of the text, as developed by the Topaz Museum Board (TMB):

1. To illustrate the root causes and modern relevance of the forced removal of Japanese Americans during World War II. How did fear and prejudice lead the government, communities, and individuals to violate the constitutional rights of its citizens? How does democracy function during wartime?
2. To show that the story of confinement at Topaz is made up of tens of thousands of individual stories, each person processing its lasting effects and

consequences in highly personal ways. Protest and resistance take many forms. The fact that some people endured and rebounded after their camp experience does not, in any way, make the illegal incarceration of citizens OK.

### **Audience**

As established by the Topaz Museum, the audience for the exhibits will be predominantly people with a casual knowledge of Topaz and Japanese American confinement. Many of the visitors will be students (especially 4<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, and 11<sup>th</sup> grade classes) and tourists. The youngest group, in particular, will be the hardest to reach with written content; but their visits will be guided by a museum docent, who can help them make connections to the content.

In order to engage audiences intellectually and emotionally, we will need to present content in a way that does not overwhelm them or lecture at them. It is important that we make the stories of Topaz relevant—both by linking the historical content to general themes of justice and democracy; and by presenting a diverse series of stories. People gravitate to stories of others with whom they can identify; it is important that the content and images show the experiences of mothers, fathers, children, teens, etc.

Another important audience for the exhibition is former detainees and their families. These visitors have a personal connection to the content and will expect to see their story present in an honest, respectful way. Critics, scholars, and museum professionals also make up an important audience for the exhibition.

### **Good Interpretive Text**

Writing for a museum exhibition is not like writing for a book. The audience for this content will be standing up, surrounded by myriad distractions. Visitors decide in a snap second whether a panel will be worth the effort to read. In order to grab and keep visitors' attention, good interpretive writing should be brief and engaging. Panel titles or headlines should provide sufficient information so that a visitor can readily grasp the subject of the panel—and sufficient interest that he or she wants to.

It is always better to provide too little information than too much: our main goal is to inspire visitors to want to learn more on their own. Numerous visitor studies have shown that, when confronted by an overwhelming amount of text, visitors will often walk away without bothering to read any. More people will read shorter labels than longer labels. Visitors of all ages are attracted to exhibit elements that are more concrete and less abstract<sup>1</sup>. As difficult as it is to limit the story at times, it is necessary to do so. It is better to tell a little and have most visitors read it, than to tell a lot and have few read it.

While the interpretive text is a ready source of content, it is not the sole source of interpretation in the museum. There are also photos and artifacts to support the story; museum staffers to answer questions; books and other resources to provide additional information; and programs and special events to highlight particular topics.

Notes on the desired text approach, drawn up by Topaz Museum Board:

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<sup>1</sup> Serrell, B. *Exhibit Labels*, p. 38

- The text will be written in third person and will employ first person quotes that ensure that the visitors will understand the many reactions to confinement.
- The text should represent a variety of experiences through sidebar stories and quotes.
- Text should be written at about a sixth grade level<sup>2</sup>, but should be inviting, clear, succinct, yet thorough.
- The tone should be appropriate to the content in each exhibit with variations that contribute to the visitors' understanding. Text should be written with the intent to emphasize the human side of the story and create empathy for those who were impacted by the incarceration experience. To present balance, we must show how many detainees endured with dignity, resourcefulness, patience, and quiet strength.
- Where appropriate, the text should present a strong stance on the injustice of the events and the deeper meanings and complexity as they related to American democracy.

In addition, the text should avoid sweeping generalizations where possible. There were as many experiences at Topaz as individuals, and therefore we should avoid trying to treat Japanese Americans as a single monolithic group—but rather, illustrate opinions and reactions through quotations and recollections.

### **A Note About Terminology**

There have long been discussions about the terminology used to refer to the incarceration of Japanese Americans at Topaz and other camps; as well as the preferred term for those who lived through that incarceration. Words matter, and the specific terms we choose to use in this exhibition need to be carefully thought through, avoiding euphemisms.

The text takes its approach from institutions and groups such as Densho, JANM, and the Civil Liberties Public Education Fund<sup>3</sup>:

The CLPEF concurs with the alternatives suggested by, among others, the National Japanese American Historical Society's (NJAHS) in its publication, *Due Process: Americans of Japanese Ancestry and the United States Constitution* (1995, NJAHS, p. 48). Specifically, rather than “evacuation” or “relocation,” the following terms for this event are more accurate: “imprisonment, incarceration, internment, detention, confinement or lockup.” Rather than “assembly centers,” the term “temporary detention centers” is an accurate alternative; rather than “relocation camps,” “internment camps, detention camps, prison camps, or concentration camps” is more accurate; rather than “evacuee,” “detainee, internee, inmate or prisoner” is more accurate. This is based on a comparison of the dictionary definitions of such terms and the documented facts of this historic period.

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<sup>2</sup> Most museum exhibition text is written to an average 8<sup>th</sup> grade level. As the reviewers have requested text changes, some of the word counts and grade levels have gone up on specific panels. Please bear in mind that grade level analysis is not an absolute science; but is more of a suggestion of the ease or difficulty of a panel.

<sup>3</sup> See <http://encyclopedia.densho.org/terminology/>, <http://www.discovernikkei.org/en/journal/2008/2/1/words-do-matter/>, and <http://www.momomedia.com/CLPEF/backgrnd.html#Link%20to%20terminology> for specifics.

The Topaz Museum text chooses not to use the terms “internment” or “internee” (except when in direct quotations or referring to the legal process of internment of enemy aliens) given the inaccuracy of these words. We choose to use words like “detainee,” “prison camp,” and “incarceration” in the interpretive text. Where possible, it’s better to refer to individuals or groups in ways that humanizes them—Issei, Nisei, Nikkei—than to “detainees” as a generalized, monolithic group.

The HSAG agreed with the TMB that using the term “concentration camp” outside of direct quotations, while historically accurate, runs the risk of sowing confusion with visitors who conflate that phrase with Nazi death camps. The HSAG also affirmed the use of “Japanese Americans” as a blanket term that includes Issei, Nisei, Kibei, Sansei, and others.

There is a panel at the introduction of the exhibition that begins the conversation on terminology.

### **How To Read this Submittal**

The text that will be found on each panel is indented and shown in blue, for ease of reading. All other information, including word counts, descriptions, and source references is left-justified; this information will not appear on panels. Grade level for the text is determined using the Flesch-Kincaid readability system, which calculates the number of words per sentence and the length of those words. While this is not a perfect system, it gives us a general baseline for readability.

Thumbnail images are included in this submittal, embedded into the content alongside their captions. These images were selected prior to text revisions; and their acquisition is not part of this contract. Some of the images may be replaced during graphic design. Please note that photo credits are not included in this document; but will be part of the final graphic layouts produced by WOED.

Some content in the exhibition is included in “flipbooks” on reading rails. These displays allow us to include more detailed stories in the exhibition, without overloading visitors with panels.

## Style Guide

In order to maintain accuracy and consistency in the punctuation and grammar, we generally follow the rules as established by these reference books:

*Associated Press Stylebook*

*The Chicago Manual of Style*

*The American Heritage Dictionary*

In addition, for this project we have established these specific standards:

1. Use active, conversational, and engaging language where possible, rather than passive or flat descriptions. However, there may be instances where passive language is desirable, because it illustrates the lack of agency of Japanese Americans—that incarceration was something done to them, not something they had a say in.
2. Whole numbers below 10 are spelled out and numerals are used for 10 and above. But, “five cots and 12 mattresses” might appear awkward and so could be written, “5 cots and 12 mattresses” or “five cots and twelve mattresses.”
3. A comma is used before “and” in a series. “The FBI seized radios, contraband, and weapons.”
4. Only one space is used between sentences.
5. In general, when using a long quote with several ellipsis points (...), we will try to obtain permission to excerpt the quote without using the ellipses in order to simplify the text for the casual reader.
6. “United States” can be written out or abbreviated as U.S. (periods, no spaces)
7. When referring to forces from the U.S. military, we will capitalize the word “Army.” Use lowercase when referring to the forces of other countries. Phrases like “army cot” or “army blanket” will be lowercase.
8. The camp literary magazine, *TREK*, is all-caps.
9. When referring to the camp lives of women or girls who were not married at the time, we will use their maiden names. If we use a modern quote from someone referring to camp, however, we will employ her married name as well.
10. The first time we mention a person, we will use their first and last name. After that, we typically use last name only; however, individual exceptions will be made in which a person is referred in text by his first name. We don’t use courtesy titles (Mr., Miss, etc) unless they are part of a direct quotation, if we do not have the person’s first name, or if it is needed to clarify.
11. The state of Hawai’i will be written with the *okina* (glottal stop) included. However, “Hawaiian” has no *okina*.

12. When referring to this country, we generally use “United States,” written out. When used as an adjective, however, we abbreviate the word as “U.S.”
13. Japanese words are typically italicized, except where the words have come into common usage in the United States (such as kimono).
14. World War II is written out in full, not abbreviated as WWII
15. The “loyalty questionnaire” is written in lower-case (except in headlines) and is always put in quotation marks
16. The recreation halls are written out in lower-case (except in headlines).
17. As defined by the American Alliance of Museums, the term “exhibition” refers to the entirety of a museum display, while “exhibit” refers only to a portion.

## Exhibit Area A: Introduction



### Graphic #: A.01.01

**Graphic Type:** Exhibit Introduction

**Target word count:** Exhibition title, 10 words max; body text: 50 words

#### **Headline**

Word count: 4

### The Story of Topaz

#### **Body Copy**

Word count: 76

Grade level: 8.2

Freedom and liberty are basic American rights. What happens when the government takes them away?

Between 1942 and 1945, 120,000 people of Japanese ancestry were detained in camps around the country. Not because of anything they did, but because of their race. How did this happen in a democracy?

This is a story told by some of the 11,212 people who were in Topaz. Their hopes, protests, dignity, and anguish. This is the story of Topaz.

#### **Image**

Large background photo: *The Mochida Family*



#### **Photo Caption**

Word count: 64

Tagged like their luggage, the Mochida family waits for a bus that will take them to Tanforan Assembly Center. Front row: Hiroko, Miyuki, Kayoko, Tooru. Back row: father Moriki, Satsuki, cousin Hideki Fukui, Kikuyo, and mother Masayo. Photo by Dorothea Lange.

Is Mr. Mochida smiling? Think about how you respond when someone aims a camera at you. Photographs may not tell the whole story.

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## Graphic #: A.01.02

**Graphic Type:** Small Wall Panel

**Target word count:** 50 words

### Headline

Word count: 2

### Words Matter

### Body Copy

Reference: Greg Robinson; JANM *Power of Words*, retrieved from <http://www.jacl.org/news/documents/PoWHandbookFinal.pdf>; Roger Daniels, Words Do Matter, retrieved from <http://www.discovernikkei.org/en/journal/2008/2/1/words-do-matter/>

Word count: 66

Grade level: 6.7

What do you call a place where people who have not broken any laws are detained behind barbed wire?

The government used euphemisms like “relocation” and “evacuation” to hide the truth. The phrase “concentration camp” is accurate, but it raises comparisons to Nazi death camps.

There are no perfect words for what happened at Topaz. But this is still a story that needs to be told.

### Sidebar

38 words

### Definitions

*Issei*—first-generation immigrant

*Nisei*—second-generation citizen

*Kibei*—second-generation citizen educated in Japan

*Sansei*—third-generation citizen

The term “Japanese American” is used occasionally in the text to refer to all people of Japanese ancestry living in the United States.

**Secondary Text**

***[\*Note to WOED: I realize that this exceeds the word count, but this is an important part of the introductory narrative. Please include if the panel size can be expanded.]***

*Word count: 53*

*Grade level: 10.0*

**Pictures Matter**

Many of the photos in this exhibition came from the War Relocation Authority (WRA), the government agency in charge of mass confinement. The WRA wanted to show that life behind barbed wire was “normal.”

As you view these photos of smiling people, ask yourself how many *real* pictures from Topaz were never taken.

## Exhibit Area B: Before Confinement



### Graphic #B.01a.01

**Graphic Type:** Area introduction graphic panel

**Target word count:** Headline and subhead with 60 words body text; photo captions

**Headline**

Word count: 2

**Before Confinement**

**Subhead**

Word count: 3

**Opportunity and Prejudice**

**Body Copy**

Reference: A More Perfect Union, retrieved from

[http://americanhistory.si.edu/perfectunion/non-flash/immigration\\_main.html](http://americanhistory.si.edu/perfectunion/non-flash/immigration_main.html)

Word count: 63

Grade level: 11.0

In the history of the United States, the most recent immigrants are often mistrusted. But for Asians, the country was especially unwelcoming. Laws prevented Asian immigrants from becoming citizens or owning land. Yet despite racism, Japanese businesses and agriculture grew.

After Japan attacked Pearl Harbor in on December 7, 1941, life would never be the same for Japanese Americans on the West Coast.

**Sidebar democracy question**

Word count: 6

Should a democracy welcome all immigrants?

**Image**

Japanese immigrants arriving aboard the ocean liner Shinyu Maru



**Caption**  
11 words

Japanese immigrants aboard the ocean liner *Shinyu Maru*, July 25, 1920.

**Image**  
*The Harada's Washington Restaurant, circa 1915*



**Caption**  
23 words

The Harada Family of Riverside, California, outside their restaurant in 1915. Family members were sent to different camps, but several transferred to Topaz.

**Image**  
*Woman pointing at anti-Japanese sign*



**Caption**

Word count: 15

A woman in Hollywood, California, points to a sign that is typical of anti-Japanese sentiments circa 1920.

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**Graphic #: B.01b.01**

**Graphic Type:** reading rail with flipbook

**Target word count:** Headline and 75 words max body text; 3 images with captions of 10-20 words

**Headline**

Word count: 2

**Seeking Opportunity**

**Body Copy**

Word count: 72

Reference: immigration statistics from Daniels 1977, p. 1

Grade level: 10.0

What makes a person leave home for a new land? Between 1885 and 1924, some 275,000 Japanese immigrants arrived in the United States. The *Issei*, or first generation, came for many reasons—opportunity, freedom, education, refuge, adventure. Many wanted to make their fortunes and return to Japan.

Large numbers of *Issei* headed for Hawai'i's sugar plantations. Others found work on mainland farms, in mines, in fish canneries, and on the railroads.

**Image**

*Formal portrait*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 10*

Masaichi, Chizu, and Kiino Uchida pose for a portrait, 1911.

**Image**

*Working in cauliflower field*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 21 words*

Issei transformed barren fields into lush flower, vegetable, and fruit farms. Itoyo Minami and I. Akuchi harvest cauliflower in Gardena, California.

**Image**

*Immigrants passing through Angel Island*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 18*

As they entered the country, many Issei were detained and interrogated at San Francisco's Angel Island Immigration Station, the West Coast Ellis Island.

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**Graphic #: B.01b.01a\***

[\*Note: this is the start of a flipbook]

**Graphic Type: flipbook front cover**

**Headline**

*Word count: 3 words*

**Japanese Americans in Utah**

**Image**

*Utah's Jares Club, 1927*



Densho Digital Archive, 2009

**Caption**  
20 words

The Jares Club was a YWCA group for young Japanese American girls. This group in 1927 was based in Utah.

---

**Graphic #: B.01b.01b**  
**Graphic Type: flipbook page**  
**Target word count: 50 words**

**Headline**  
Word count: 4

**Japanese Delegation to Utah**

**Body Copy**  
Word count: 54  
Grade level: 9.9

Japanese dignitaries visited Utah in 1872, just 25 years after the first Mormons arrived. The Iwakura delegation, a group of 107 men and women, came to learn about the United States. A massive snowstorm in Salt Lake City delayed their journey for three weeks. While stranded, they met with city leaders and attended receptions.

**Image**  
*Iwakura Mission, 1872*



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 17

The Iwakura delegation was a diplomatic journey around the world, led by Ambassador Tomomi Iwakura (seated, center).

---

**Graphic #: B.01b.01c**

**Graphic Type: flipbook**

**Target word count: 50 words**

**Headline**

Word count: 2

**Japanese Workers**

**Body Copy**

Word count: 52

Grade level: 9.7

Starting with the first railroad laborers, a small Japanese community began in Utah. The 1910 census recorded 2,110 Japanese living in the state. Most worked as farmers, miners, and on the railroad. The largest Japanese populations resided in Salt Lake City and Ogden. Both places were railroad hubs and had available farmland.

**Image**

Union-Pacific RR



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 20

As a labor agent, Utaro Kariya (in white shirt) hired hundreds of Japanese immigrants to work for the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads.

**Image**

*Issei railroad workers*



**Photo Caption**

Reference: figure about railroad workers comes from *The Japanese American Experience, exhibit catalog, p. 3*; quotation from *Ogden Standard* from [http://historytogo.utah.gov/people/ethnic\\_cultures/the\\_peoples\\_of\\_utah/japaneselifeinutah.html](http://historytogo.utah.gov/people/ethnic_cultures/the_peoples_of_utah/japaneselifeinutah.html)

Word count: 23

In 1906, nearly one in three Japanese in Utah worked on railroads. Nonetheless, the *Ogden Standard* noted that railroads would “prefer to employ white labor.”

**Image**

Housing at coal mine, 1936



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 9 words

Housing for Issei coal miners in Latuda, Utah, 1936. Coal companies constructed separate housing for the Japanese.

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**Graphic #: B.01b.01d**

**Graphic Type:** flipbook

**Target word count:** 50 words

**Headline**

Word count: 3

**Ogden's "Two-Bit" Street**

**Body Copy**

Reference: [http://www.weber.edu/WSUToday/032814\\_LibrarySpotlights25th.html](http://www.weber.edu/WSUToday/032814_LibrarySpotlights25th.html)  
<http://www.utahstories.com/2014/08/a-history-of-violence-ogdens-25th-street/>

Word count: 45

Grade level: 9.4

At Ogden's Union Station on 25th Street, the shouts of railroad workers were heard in English and Japanese. Nicknamed "Two-Bit Street," this area had a seedy reputation. Bars, brothels, and pawnshops eventually gave way to Japanese fish markets, noodle shops, pool halls, and language schools.

**Image**

Tamaki & Co General Store



Densho Digital Archive, 2009

**Photo Caption**

Word count: 13

Located near Union Station, Tamaki & Company operated from 1912 to the 1960s.

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**Graphic #: B.01b.01e**

**Graphic Type:** flipbook

**Target word count:** 50 words

**Headline**

Word count: 2

**Wat Misaka**

**Subhead**

Word count: 2

**Breaking Barriers**

**Body Copy**

Reference: <http://continuum.utah.edu/departments/thats-just-how-it-was>

Word count: 72

Grade level: 7.6

Wataru “Wat” Misaka grew up in Ogden between a pawnshop and a bar. In 1940 he led the high school basketball team to a state championship. And yet Wat was

denied service at some restaurants. “That’s just how it was,” he said. Later, he played for the University of Utah with Mas Tatsuno from Topaz. In 1947, the New York Knicks drafted Wat—the first non-Caucasian player on a professional basketball team.

**Image**

*Wat Misaka in uniform*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 18*

Wat Misaka in his University of Utah uniform. At road games, spectators would yell racial slurs and threats.

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**Graphic #: B.01b.01f**

**Graphic Type: flipbook**

**Target word count: 50 words**

**Headline**

*Word count: 3*

**Salt Lake’s Japantown**

**Body Copy**

*Word count: 45*

*Grade level: 9.3*

Community—or ghetto? As Issei began to settle in Salt Lake City, they built businesses and Buddhist and Christian churches. Yet racist policies controlling jobs and

housing gave them little choice where they lived. By 1930 there were 3,263 people of Japanese ancestry in Utah.

**Image**

*Japanese Church of Christ, SLC*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 13*

The Japanese Church of Christ in Salt Lake City was established in 1918.

**Image**

*Folk dancing class*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 14*

The Salt Lake City *Fujinkai* (Issei Women's Club) performed Japanese folk dance and music, 1925.

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**Graphic #: B.01b.01g**

**Graphic Type: flipbook**

**Target word count: 50 words**

**Headline**

Word count: 2

**E.D. Hashimoto**

**Subhead**

Word count: 3

**Salt Lake Businessman**

**Body Copy**

Word count: 56

Grade level: 8.2

From humble beginnings, Edward Daigoro Hashimoto made his mark on Utah. He arrived in the United States at the age of 15 and joined his uncle in Salt Lake City. "E.D." worked as a labor agent, supplying Japanese workers for the railroad. By 1915, he owned a cannery, a stage line, and a sugar beet company.

**Image**

Hashimoto Company office



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 9

E.D. Hashimoto Company office in Salt Lake City, 1910.

**Image**

Hashimoto in his office



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 17

Hashimoto entertained businessmen and politicians at his home on 315 South 1200 East in Salt Lake City.

---

**Graphic #: B.01b.01h**

**Graphic Type: flipbook**

**Target word count: 50 words**

**Headline**

Word count: 4

**News of the World**

**Body Copy**

Word count: 60

Reference: <http://www.people.com/people/archive/article/0,,20121270,00.html>

Grade level: 11.5

Setting Japanese type by hand, Uneo and Kuniko Terasawa brought news to the Issei. Their newspaper, *Utah Nippo*, began in Salt Lake City in 1914. It was one of three Japanese-language newspapers allowed to publish in the United States during World War II. With a circulation of 10,000 the paper was read in all 10 camps—and even Latin America.

**Image**

Kuniko Terasawa [No FPO—For Placement Only—copy of this image]

**Photo Caption**

Word count: 16

For 52 years, Kuniko Terasawa served as *Utah Nippo's* editor, publisher, typesetter, and reporter.

---

**Graphic #: B.01b.01i**

**Graphic Type:** flipbook

**Target word count:** 50 words

**Headline**

Word count: 3

**Japanese in Delta**

**Body Copy**

Reference for Kinji Kurumada retrieved from

[http://abish.byui.edu/specialCollections/fhc/Japan/historys.asp?name\\_id=3253](http://abish.byui.edu/specialCollections/fhc/Japan/historys.asp?name_id=3253)

Word count: 65

Grade level: 10.2

People of Japanese ancestry lived in Delta, Utah, long before Topaz opened. Japanese immigrants worked as itinerant farmers and railroad workers. Kinji Kurumada supervised sugar beet workers. Konokichi Imai, Kay Nakamiya, and Sadaichi Inabu worked for the railroad. After Pearl Harbor they—and all workers of Japanese ancestry—were fired because of their race. Mr. Imai had worked for railroad companies for over 30 years.

**Image**

Delta Sugar factory exterior



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 13

The Delta Sugar Beet Factory, which operated from 1917 to 1923, hired Japanese workers.

**Image**

*Sugar beet factory close-up*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 19*

After the sugar beet plant closed, factory worker Kinji Kurumada moved to Salt Lake City with his wife, Tsuru.

**Image [New photo suggested by Nancy Ukai Russell]: Kurumada Family**

*Source: Craig Kurumada*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 12*

(Clockwise from top) Kinji, Joe, Jun, Tom, and Tsuru Kurumada in 1917.

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**Graphic #: B.01b.01j**

[\*Please note: this is the end of the flipbook]

**Graphic Type: flipbook rear cover**

**Image**

*Rocky Mountain Times newspaper*



Densho Digital Archive, 2009

**Caption**  
18 words

The office of the Japanese-owned *Rocky Mountain Times* in Utah in 1916. The newspaper merged with the *Utah Nippo* in 1927.

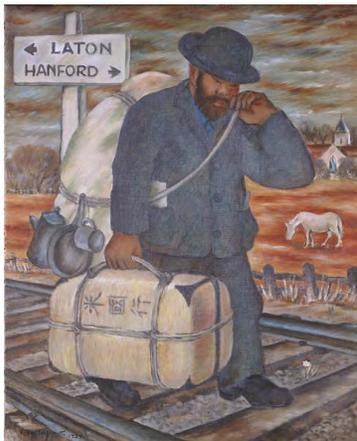
---

**Graphic #: B.01b.02**

**Graphic Type: photo panel**

**Image**

*Painting of Japanese man walking down railroad tracks*



**Painting caption**

Word count: 11

Issei migrant laborer walking down railroad tracks. Painting by Henry Sugimoto.

---

**Graphic #: B.01b.03**

**Graphic Type: photo panel**

**Image**

*Photo of Sunset Park picnic*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 28*

Dressed in Sunday finery, nine-year-old Motomu Ishii (child in white, center) enjoys a picnic in San Francisco, circa 1920. When Motomu was 32, he was sent to Topaz.

---

**Graphic #: B.01b.04**

**Graphic Type: photo panel**

**Image**

*Issei immigrants on ship*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 12*

Issei immigrants arrive in the United States, 1909.

---

**Graphic #: B.01b.05**

**Graphic Type: photo panel**

**Image**

*Immigrants aboard the Seattle Maru*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 15*

An immigrant family makes the journey to America aboard the steamship *Seattle Maru* in 1905.

---

**Graphic #: B.01b.06**

**Graphic Type: photo panel**

**Image**

*Flowers in greenhouse*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 32*

Hisajiro Honda (second from right) and workers pose in a carnation greenhouse in El Cerrito, California, circa 1935. Japanese immigrants established a successful community of nurseries, growing blossoms for the cut-flower trade.

---

**Graphic #: B.01b.07**

**Graphic Type: photo panel**

**Image**

*Fuji Club baseball team*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 32*

Founded in 1903 by Chiura Obata (far right, with dog), San Francisco's Fuji Club was the first Japanese American baseball team. At Topaz, baseball would become a popular pastime for many people.

---

**Graphic #: B.01b.08**

**Graphic Type: photo panel**

**Image**

*Ikeda Bay Mine, Canada*



*Photo Caption*  
*Word count: 22*

Japanese emigrants headed to countries around the world. These Issei mined copper ore at the Ikeda Bay Mine in British Columbia, 1915.

---

**Graphic #: B.01b.09**

**Graphic Type: photo panel**

**Image**

*Group of children sitting on front steps of building*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 7*

Children in San Francisco's Japantown around 1920.

---

**Graphic #: B.01b.10**

**Graphic Type: photo panel**

**Image**

*Sugarcane workers*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 24*

Sugarcane field workers like these in Hawai'i, circa 1912, needed layers of clothes to protect against the sun, rain, stinging insects, and sharp leaves.

---

**Graphic #: B.01b.11**

**Graphic Type: photo panel**

**Image**

*Family transplanting seedlings*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 15*

Shaded beneath canvas, a family transplants tomato seedlings in San Leandro, California, April 26, 1942.

---

### **Graphic #: B.01b.12**

**Graphic Type: quote panel**

#### **Quotation**

*Word count: 13*

“There was no barrier in the ocean. The horizon was calling.”

–Taro Yashima

---

### **Graphic #: B.01b.13**

**Graphic Type: story panel**

**Target word count: 50 words**

#### **Headline**

*Word count: 3*

#### **San Francisco’s Japantown**

#### **Body Copy**

*Reference: <http://sfjapantown.org/history/>; <https://www.ocf.berkeley.edu/~clios/ama/>*

*Word count: 68*

*Grade level: 9.6*

Before 1906, Japanese immigrants lived and worked in clusters around San Francisco. After the earthquake, as middle-class families left, Issei moved into an area that became known as Japantown. They built churches and temples, shops and restaurants.

This ethnic enclave was a way to preserve cultural traditions—and a result of racism. In many parts of the city, real estate agents were boycotted for doing business with Japanese.

#### **Image**

*Post Street, Japantown (San Francisco)*



**Photo Caption**  
Word count: 24

Before the war, Japanese Americans owned nearly every business on Post Street. With forced removal, they lost more than businesses—they lost a community.

---

**Graphic #: B.01c.01**

**Graphic Type: Reading Rail with Vitrine: American Dream**

**Target word count: Headline and 75–150 words max body text**

**Headline**

Word count: 2

**American Dreams Denied**

**Body Copy**

Reference: land percentage from Daniels 1977, p. 10

Word count: 59

Grade level: 8.0

Work hard and succeed. It's the American Dream. But for Issei—first generation immigrants—no amount of work was enough.

Asian immigrants faced prejudice and racist propaganda. In California, Japanese farmers controlled only one percent of the land but produced ten percent of some crops. Envious of this success, groups like the Native Sons of the Golden West complained about “unfair competition.”

**Quotation**

Source: *Report of the California Joint Immigration Committee*, p. 2; retrieved 8/6/14 from <http://archive.densho.org/main.aspx>

Word count: 30

“The racial differences [of Japanese immigrants] are so great...that they are not absorbable and must remain apart, an unassimilated group in our population.”  
–California Joint Immigration Committee report, July 19, 1930

**Sidebar democracy question**

Word count: 16

How many years ago did your family immigrate to the United States? What problems did they face?

**Image**

1 image: *Japanese ranch house and strawberry beds*



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 23 words

Issei parents and their eight Nisei children lived in this farmhouse in Mountain View, California. They raised strawberries and worked as day laborers.

---

**Graphic #: B.01c.02**

**Graphic Type: photo panel**

**Image**

*Japanese and Korean Exclusion League poster*



**Caption**

Reference: <http://www.sfmuseum.net/1906.2/invasion.html>

34 words

Union leaders in San Francisco formed the Asiatic Exclusion League in 1905. A year later, one leader boasted that they were convincing the public of the “dire evil influence” of the Japanese.

---

**Graphic #: B.01c.03**

**Graphic Type: photo panel**

**Image**

*James Phelan campaign poster*



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 23

In 1919, U.S. Senator James Phelan launched an anti-Japanese campaign, claiming immigrants were a menace to America. He used slogans like “Keep California White.”

---

**Graphic #: B.01c.04**

*Deleted to allow B.01c.03 to be double height*

---

**Graphic #: B.01c.05**

**Graphic Type: story panel**

**Target word count: 50 words**

**Headline**

*Word count: 2*

**Immigration Restrictions**

**Quotation**

*Word count: 21*

“[T]he Gentlemen’s Agreement more effectively keeps down Japanese immigration than any exclusion law we could possibly adopt.”

–Pennsylvania Senator David Reed, 1924

**Body Copy**

*Reference: Daniels 1977, pp. 1, 100*

*Word count: 74*

*Grade level: 11.5*

Between 1860 and 1924, over 30 million European immigrants entered the country—100 times more than from Japan. The Europeans were eligible for citizenship. The Japanese were not.

Hate groups demanded a stop to all Asian immigration. Wanting good relations with Japan, President Theodore Roosevelt negotiated a “Gentlemen’s Agreement.” As a result, Japan agreed to restrict travel passports. But in 1924 Congress passed an act that outlawed immigration by all people of Asian ancestry.

**Image**

*Picture brides*



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 13

Thousands of “picture brides”—married sight unseen—arrived under the 1908 Gentlemen’s Agreement.

---

**Graphic #: B.01c.06**

**Graphic Type: story panel**

**Target word count: 50-75**

**Headline**

Word count: 2

**Citizenship Denied**

**Body Copy**

Word count: 57

Reference: <http://www.discovernikkei.org/en/journal/2011/6/20/issei-pioneers/>

Grade level: 9.9

After living in the United States for 20 years, Takao Ozawa filed for citizenship. Without that right, Issei could not vote or own land. The Supreme Court ruled in 1922 that Ozawa was not eligible for citizenship because he was not considered to be white. Issei did not gain the right to become American citizens until 1952.

**Image**

Portrait of Takao Ozawa



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 19

Takao Ozawa challenged the 1870 Naturalization Act, which allowed only white people and those of African ancestry to become citizens.

---

**Graphic #: B.01c.07**

**Graphic Type: story panel**

**Target word count: 50**

**Headline**

Word count:

**Fighting the Alien Land Law**

**Body Copy**

Reference: <http://www.riversideca.gov/museum/pdf/Harada/Harada-JukichiKenMasa1905.pdf>

Word count: 66

Grade level: 9.4

Jukichi Harada could not own his house. The 1913 Alien Land Law prohibited non-citizens from buying houses or land. So Harada did what many Japanese did—he purchased his Riverside, California, home under his children’s names. Angry neighbors sued Harada. California courts upheld the rights of citizen children to own land. But the Supreme Court upheld states’ rights to bar aliens from owning or leasing property.

**Sidebar question**

Word count: 15

Should immigrants to the United States be guaranteed the same rights and obligations as citizens?

**Image**  
*Harada Family*



**Photo Caption**  
*Word count: 21*

The Harada family—Mine, Mary, Masa Atsu, Calvin (in front of Masa Atsu), Sumi, Clark, Yoshizo, Ken, Harold, and Jukichi—pose for a portrait in 1928.

**Sidebar**  
*Word count: 14*

Many members of the Harada family transferred to Topaz, where both parents passed away.

---

**Graphic #: B.01c.08**  
**Graphic Type: quote panel**

**Quotation**  
*Word count: 44*

“My honesty and industriousness are well known among my Japanese and American friends. In name Benedict Arnold was an American, but at heart he was a traitor. In name I am not an American, but at heart I am a true American.”  
—Takao Ozawa

---

**Graphic #: B.01d.01**

**Graphic Type: reading rail**

**Target word count:** *Headline with 75–100 words max body text; quotation of 25 words; two images and captions*

**Headline**

*Word count: 5*

**Pearl Harbor and War Hysteria**

**Quotation**

*Reference: Taya Oda quotation from *Memories Find Their Voices*, p. 55*

*Word count: 26*

“I could feel the eyes of everybody looking at me because I had the face of the ‘enemy.’”

– Taya Oda, about the days following Pearl Harbor

**Body Copy**

*Reference: Tom Akashi quotation from*

<http://archive.densho.org/Resource/popuptext.aspx?v=s&i=denshovh-atom-01-0012&t=Tom+Akashi+Interview+Segment+12+Transcript>

*Word count: 93*

*Grade level: 9.3*

December 7, 1941 is a “date which will live in infamy.” On that morning, the Imperial Japanese Navy attacked Pearl Harbor, Hawai’i. They sank U.S. battleships, killing and wounding thousands of American servicemen.

Rumors of sabotage fueled hysteria against people of Japanese ancestry. Many people made no distinction between Japanese nationals and Japanese living in the United States with their citizen children. Facing hostility, Tom Akashi remembered thinking, “Why are they doing this? I didn’t do anything. Japan’s the one that attacked, not me.”

Many Nisei—born in the United States—thought their citizenship would protect them. They were wrong.

**Image**

*USS West Virginia in Pearl Harbor*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 20 words*

Sailors pull survivors from the wreckage of the USS *West Virginia* after the attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941.

**Image**

*Examining newspapers, San Francisco*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 16*

San Franciscans read the latest news about the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, December 8, 1941.

---

**Graphic #: B.01d.02**

**Graphic Type: photo panel**

**Image**

*USS Shaw exploding in Pearl Harbor*

*[\*Note: this image may be replaced]*



**Caption**

The USS *Shaw* exploding in Pearl Harbor

---

**Graphic #: B.01d.03**

**Graphic Type: quote panel**

**Quotation**

Word count: 13

“Yesterday’s friends were today’s enemies.”  
—Hisako Hibi

---

**Graphic #: B.01d.04**

**Graphic Type: photo panel**

**Image**

Dr. Seuss propaganda cartoon



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 34

This cartoon by Theodor Geisel, better known as Dr. Seuss, suggests that Japanese on the West Coast are spies, waiting for signals from “home.” After the war, Geisel regretted his depictions of the Japanese.

---

### **Graphic #: B.01d.05**

**Graphic Type: story panel**

**Target word count: 50 words**

#### **Headline**

Word count: 4

### **Martial Law in Hawai'i**

#### **Body Copy**

Reference: <http://hawaiiinternment.org/students/internment-camps-hawai%E2%80%98i>;  
[http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Martial\\_law\\_in\\_Hawaii/](http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Martial_law_in_Hawaii/)

Word count: 68

Grade level: 11.7

Imagine the confusion and fear in Hawai'i after Pearl Harbor. Fearing invasion, Governor Joseph Poindexter declared martial law. Many orders, including blackouts and curfews, affected all residents.

When Delos Emmons replaced Poindexter, he prevented the forced removal of Japanese Americans. He declared, “This is America and we must do things the American way.” Still, the Army and FBI detained 1,444 people of Japanese descent on suspicions of disloyalty.

#### **Image**

*Tanks in the street*



**Photo Caption**  
Word count: 11

Tanks patrol the streets after the military took control of Hawai'i.

**Image**  
*Putting up barbed wire around Iolani Palace*



**Photo Caption**  
Word count: 9

Workers put up barbed wire at Iolani Palace in Honolulu, 1941.

---

**Graphic #: B.01d.06**  
**Graphic Type: photo panel**

**Image**

*Racist propaganda poster*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 22*

The Douglas Aircraft Company commissioned these racist propaganda posters, which were subsidized by the War Production Board.

**Graphic #: B.01d.07**

**Graphic Type: photo panel**

**Image**

*War bonds billboard*



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 29

This billboard appeared in San Francisco as Issei and Nisei were being forced from their homes. The slur was directed at Imperial Japan as well as Japanese Americans.

---

**Graphic #: B.01e.01**

**Graphic Type:** reading rail

**Target word count:** 125 words (body copy of 100 word; quotation of 25)

**Headline**

Word count: 2

**Under Suspicion**

**Quotation**

Reference: [http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Munson\\_Report/](http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Munson_Report/)

Word count: 49

“There is no Japanese ‘problem’ on the coast. There will be no armed uprisings of Japanese.”  
—The Munson Report, which was submitted to the White House on October 1941—two months before Pearl Harbor. Munson had spent several weeks investigating the loyalties of Japanese Americans on the West Coast.

**Body Copy**

Word count: 71

Grade level: 11.6

Early in 1942, the War Department started making plans to exclude all people of Japanese ancestry living on the West Coast.

Some leaders like Attorney General Francis Biddle questioned the need for mass confinement. Intelligence agents found no proof of Japanese American disloyalty. Persuaded by racist speech from anti-Japanese groups and politicians, this evidence was disregarded. Forced removal proceeded.

Though Nisei were U.S. citizens, their constitutional and civil rights were ignored.

**Image**

*Newspapers about imminent forced removal of Japanese Americans from California*



**Photo Caption**  
Word count: 11

Newsstand at 14th and Broadway in Oakland, California,  
February 27, 1942.

---

**Graphic #: B.01e.02**

**Graphic Type: quote panel**

**Quotation**

Word count: 41

“The very fact that no sabotage has taken place to date is a disturbing and confirming indication that such action will be taken.”

–Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt, Head of the Western Defense Command.

What is your reaction to DeWitt's statement?

---

**Graphic #: B.01e.03**

**Graphic Type: photo panel**

**Image**

*Mr. Nakahiro taken from his bakery*



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 19

FBI agents escort Genzo Nakahiro, clutching a Bible, from his San Francisco bakery. There were widespread raids on leaders of the Japanese community.

---

**Graphic #: B.01e.04**

**Graphic Type: photo panel**

**Image**

*Japanese American man being frisked*



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 14

In Norfolk, Virginia, police frisked a man arrested in a roundup of Japanese leaders.

---

**Graphic #: B.01e.05**

**Graphic Type: story panel**

**Target word count: 50 words; quotation of 25 words; image and caption**

**Quotation**

*Word count: 31*

“It was a shock to realize that my father could be taken by the FBI so quickly. ...The FBI just virtually decimated the leadership of the Japanese American community.”

–Yoshiko Uchida

**Headline**

*Word count: 4*

**A Sudden Crackdown**

**Body Copy**

*Word count: 61 words*

*Grade level: 11.3*

By December 9—just two days after Pearl Harbor—the FBI had arrested 1,212 people of Japanese ancestry. This included community leaders, newspaper editors, language and judo instructors, and Buddhist priests. Shortwave radios and cameras were seized. A mandatory curfew and travel restrictions were imposed. Japanese, German, and Italian aliens had to register and be fingerprinted. Within months, thousands were arrested and held in Department of Justice camps.

**Image**

*Issei being held in LA jail*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 25*

These Issei were arrested by the FBI and detained in local jails until they could be transferred to a Department of Justice (DOJ) prison camp. They were held without specific charges.

---

**Graphic #: B.01e.06**

**Graphic Type: photo panel**

**Image**

*Japanese, German, and Italian men awaiting imprisonment*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 31*

Japanese, German, and Italian prisoners in Los Angeles await internment with the Department of Justice (DOJ), 1941. These DOJ prisoners received hearings and were held in camps that were governed by international law.

---

**Graphic #: B.01e.07**

**Graphic Type: photo panel**

**Image**

*Ray Nimura turning in radio, LA*



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 40

Ray Nimura turned his shortwave radio in to the Los Angeles Police Department. Japanese Americans had to surrender all “contraband,” including cameras and binoculars. The police laughed at Kay Yatabe’s father when he turned in a homemade bow and arrow.

## Exhibit Area C: They Called it “Evacuation”



### Graphic #: C.01.01

**Graphic Type:** Area Introduction

**Target word count:** 60

#### **Headline**

Word count: 2

**Forced Removal**

#### **Subhead**

Word count: 5

**Deprived of Life, Liberty, Property**

#### **Body Copy**

*Reference: Ishimaru quotation from Blossoms in the Desert, p. 67 (from Nancy Ukai Russell, section 2)*

Word count: 49

Grade level: 11.3

On February 19, 1942, President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066. This approved the “exclusion” of “any or all persons” from military areas on the West Coast. Japanese Americans were the only racial group singled out for mass incarceration.

The constitution assures certain rights. How, then, was forced removal possible?

#### **Quotation**

Word count: 56

“When they posted a notice on the telephone pole close to our house telling us that we had to leave, we just left without protest... I think what arrogant disregard the U.S. government had on our civil rights and the humiliation of having a sign on a telephone pole like a ‘Most Wanted Criminal.’”

—Kenzo Ishimaru

#### **Image**

*Forced removal from San Francisco; baggage piled up, buses waiting*



**Caption**

Reference: <http://archive.densho.org/Resource/popuptext.aspx?v=s&i=denshovh-nted-01-0004&t=Ted+Nagata+Interview+Segment+4+Transcript>

Word count: 23

Buses line a San Francisco street to take Japanese Americans to temporary detention centers. Ted Nagata remembered the baggage piled “on the sidewalk.”

**Image**

*Kisen Company, SF*



**Caption**

Word count: 17

A storeowner in San Francisco tries to sell inventory before he is forced to close his business.

**Image**

*Dorothea Lange photo of Mae Yanagi*



**Caption**

Reference: <http://blogs.sacbee.com/photos/2012/02/a-pain-that-persists-japanese.html>

Word count: 29

Dressed in her best clothes, Mae Yanagi waits with her pregnant mother, Kinuye, to be bussed to the Tanforan detention center. The family would later be sent to Topaz.

Photo by Dorothea Lange.

---

**Graphic #: C.02.01**

**Graphic Type: wall panel**

**Target word count: 100**

**Headline**

Word count: 2

**Leaving the West Coast “Voluntarily”**

**Body Copy**

Reference: Taylor (1986). City council quotation from p. 336; Fred Wada quotation from p. 337

Word count: 96

Grade level: 9.4

“We had to move fifty tons of rocks to clear 150 acres to farm.”

—Fred Wada

During March 1942, the Army permitted Japanese Americans to leave the military zone “voluntarily.” About 5,000 people moved—at their own expense—to avoid confinement. They left behind families, friends, and belongings.

California produce dealer Fred Wada leased 3,500 acres of land in Keetley, Utah, from George Fisher. He brought 15 families with him. Not all locals were happy with Wada's arrival. Miners hurled a stick of dynamite at a vacant shed on the property. No one was hurt, and relations eventually improved.

**Sidebar**

Word count: 39

Three populations of Japanese Americans lived in Utah during the war: families who had settled here before the war, people who moved "voluntarily" to escape confinement, and the Topaz population.

Why was one of these groups behind barbed wire?

**Image**

Family at Keetley (note: colored flag, which is not original to the photo, will be removed)



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 19

Front to back: Teruko "Alice" Ogata, Sei Iwamoto, Kiyoko Nakamura, Yaeko Tomomatsu, and Takeo Iwamoto at Keetley in April 1942.

**Image**

Keetley group (note: photo will be cropped to show just image, not paper caption)



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 13

Farmers in Keetley planted lettuce and strawberries and raised chickens, pigs, and goats.

**Artifact: Howard Imada JACL document**

**Artifact Caption**

Word count: 35

Howard Imada signed this document to become a member of the Japanese American Citizens League in 1942. The JACL hoped that its members—all Nisei—would show the country that Japanese Americans were loyal citizens.

**Graphic #: C.02.02**

**Graphic Type: wall panel**

**Target word count: main body—100 words; substory of 100 words; 1 image**

**Headline**

Word count: 2

**Mass Confinement**

**Body Copy**

Reference: Grace Oshita quotation from

<http://archive.densho.org/Core/ArchiveItem.aspx?i=denshovh-oqgrace-01-0008>

Word count: 108

Grade level: 9.4

“It was hard on my grandmother because she had to get everything ready... She cried one day and started throwing [things] into a garbage can, saying, ‘I can't take it any longer.’”

–Grace F. Oshita

How did the government remove citizens from their homes? First, the government declared a “military zone.” Some 40,000 Issei and 80,000 American citizens were forced into temporary detention centers. Within months they were moved under armed guard to hastily-built remote camps like Topaz. People did not know where they were being sent—or for how long.

Mass confinement did not apply to communities living in the eastern parts of Oregon, Washington, and Arizona.

**Subhead**

*Word count: 5*

**No Mass Detention in Hawai'i**

**Side story**

*Word count: 64*

*Grade level: 12.0*

Hawai'i's economy depended on Japanese American labor. About 160,000 people of Japanese ancestry lived there when the war began. Some 1,000 were forcibly confined. Another 1,000 family members “voluntarily” joined their husbands and fathers in mainland camps—230 in Topaz.

Why would the Army consider the mass exclusion of all Japanese Americans a “military necessity” on the West Coast, but not in Hawai'i?

**Image**

*Japanese Americans waiting on line in front of notice poster*



**Caption**

Word count: 21

This Dorothea Lange photograph shows residents of Japanese ancestry waiting to register at a Civil Control Station in San Francisco, 1942.

---

**Graphic #: C.02.03**

**Graphic Type: Reading Rail with Flipbook**

**Target word count: 50 words**

**Headline**

Word count: 5

**Wartime Confinement in the United States**

**Body Copy**

Word count: 65

Grade level: 11.6

The government's detention program was more extensive than many people realize.

The history of World War II confinement tends to focus on camps like Topaz. The government actually had dozens of facilities around the country. The Department of Justice interned alien Germans and Italians who were considered security risks. However, citizens of Italian and German descent were not confined as a whole like Japanese Americans.

**Illustration**

Map of confinement sites (note: map will be re-illustrated with clear notion of military zones)



**No caption [labels on the illustration will supply caption information]**

### Graphic #: C.02.03a

[\*Please note: this is the start of the flipbook]

**Graphic Type: Flipbook front cover**

**Target word count: 40**

#### Headline

Word count: 4

### Detention and Internment Sites

#### Image

Poston, as seen from the air



#### Caption

Word count: 6

Poston War Relocation Center in Arizona.

---

**Graphic #: C.02.03b**

**Graphic Type: Flipbook: left side of first spread**

**Target word count: 60**

**Headline**

Word count: 6

**Wartime Civil Control Administration “Assembly Centers”**

**Body Copy**

Word count: 69 [not including list of centers]

Source: [http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Assembly\\_centers/](http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Assembly_centers/)

Grade level: 9.4

Where could the government house the tens of thousands of Japanese Americans it had forcibly removed from their homes? The Wartime Civil Control Administration rushed to put together 16 temporary “assembly centers.” Thirteen lay within the military exclusion zone.

Many of the temporary sites were horse tracks and fairgrounds. People lived there for up for six months before being sent to permanent camps like Topaz.

Temporary Detention Centers Peak Pop.

Fresno, California	5,120
Manzanar, California	9,187
Marysville, California	2,451
Mayer, Arizona	245
Merced, California	4,508
Pinedale, California	4,792
Pomona, California	5,434
Portland, Oregon	3,676
Puyallup, Washington	7,390
Sacramento, California	4,739
Salinas, California	3,586
Santa Anita, California	18,719
Stockton, California	4,271
Tanforan, California	7,816
Tulare, California	4,978
Turlock, California	3,661

**No photo**

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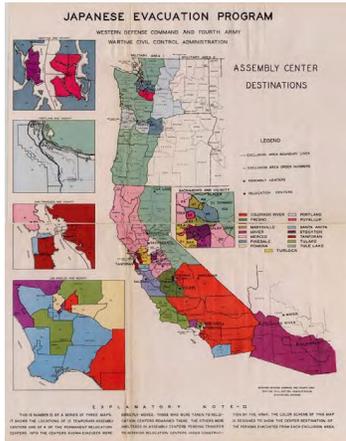
**Graphic #: C.02.03c**

**Graphic Type: Flipbook: right side of first spread**

**Target word count: map**

**Image**

*Historical map (to be re-illustrated in color)*



**Photo caption**

40 words

From this map, you can see that San Francisco Bay Area residents of Japanese descent were sent to Tanforan and Santa Anita. Note how the document refers to “evacuation,” making it sound like the forced removal was for their safety.

**Graphic #: C.02.03d**

**Graphic Type: Flipbook: left side of second spread**

**Target word count: 40 words**

**Headline**

Word count: 3

**WRA “Relocation Centers”**

**Body Copy**

Reference: [http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Milton\\_Eisenhower/](http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Milton_Eisenhower/) and [http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Salt\\_Lake\\_City\\_governors%27\\_meeting/](http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Salt_Lake_City_governors%27_meeting/)

Word count: 100

Grade level: 12.0

In April 1942 War Relocation Authority (WRA) Director Milton Eisenhower met with the governors of mountain

states to discuss permanent sites to confine Japanese Americans. Eisenhower wanted to create Civilian Conservation Corps-style camps. But the governors called instead for guarded “concentration camps.”

The WRA selected ten sites in seven states:

- Manzanar, California
- Tule Lake, California
- Poston, Arizona
- Gila, Arizona
- Minidoka, Idaho
- Heart Mountain, Wyoming
- Granada, Colorado
- Topaz, Utah
- Rohwer, Arkansas
- Jerome, Arkansas

Eisenhower resigned after only three months, saying it was difficult to “do the job and sleep at night.”

**No images**

---

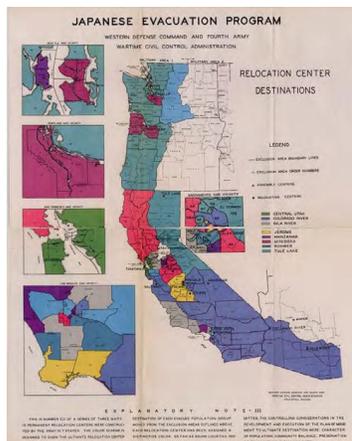
### Graphic #: C.02.03e

**Graphic Type:** Flipbook: right side of second spread

**Target word count:**

**Image**

*Map (to be re-illustrated in color)*



**Photo caption**

**31 words**

You can see that most of the people who ended up in Topaz (here called “Central Utah”) came from the San Francisco Bay Area.

---

**Graphic #: C.02.03f**

**Graphic Type:** *Flipbook: left side of third spread*

**Target word count:** 40 words

**Headline**

*Word count: 1*

**Manzanar**

**Body Copy**

*Word count: 35*

*Grade level: 5.7*

Location: Manzanar, California

Opening date: June 1, 1942

Closing date: November 21, 1945

Peak population: 10,046

Detainees came from: Los Angeles, San Fernando Valley, and San Joaquin County, California; and Bainbridge Island, Washington.

**Image**

*Monument at Manzanar cemetery*



**Photo Caption**

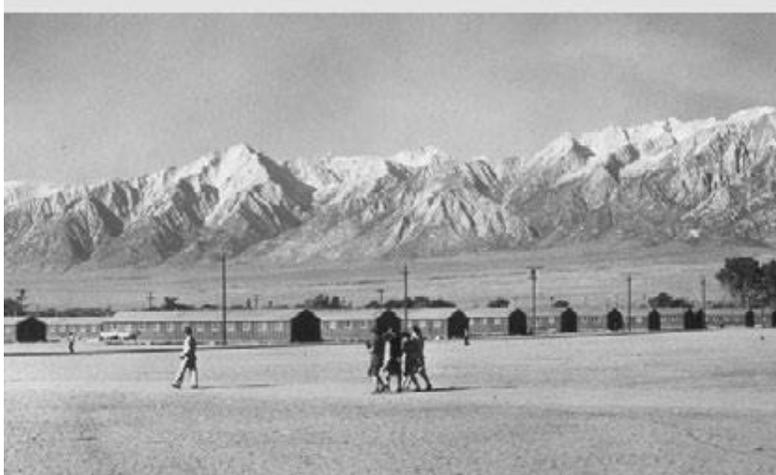
*Word count: 31*

In 1943, Japanese Americans erected a monument in the camp cemetery to honor their dead. The writing translates

to “soul consoling tower.” The monument still stands as an icon of Manzanar.

**Image**

*Photograph of camp*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 9 words*

Manzanar, at the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

---

**Graphic #: C.02.03g**

**Graphic Type: Flipbook: right side of third spread**

**Target word count: 40 words**

**Headline**

*Word count: 2*

**Tule Lake**

**Body Copy**

*Word count: 77*

*Grade level: 9.3*

Location: Newell, California

Opening date: May 27, 1942

Closing date: March 20, 1946

Peak population: 18,789

Detainees came from: Sacramento and East Sacramento Valley, California; Southwestern Oregon; and Western Washington.

The two camps built in California were both within the Military Exclusion Zone. Manzanar was originally built as a

temporary detention center. It transferred to the WRA for long-term use—the first camp to open. Tule Lake was converted into a maximum-security segregation center in 1943.

**Image**

*Aerial photo of Tule Lake camp*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 7 words*

View of Tule Lake, July 6, 1945.

---

**Graphic #: C.02.03h**

**Graphic Type: Flipbook: left side of fourth spread**

**Target word count: 40**

**Headline**

*Word count: 1*

**Poston**

**Body Copy**

*Word count: 69*

*Grade level: 9.6*

Also known as Colorado River

Location: Parker, Arizona

Opening date: May 8, 1942

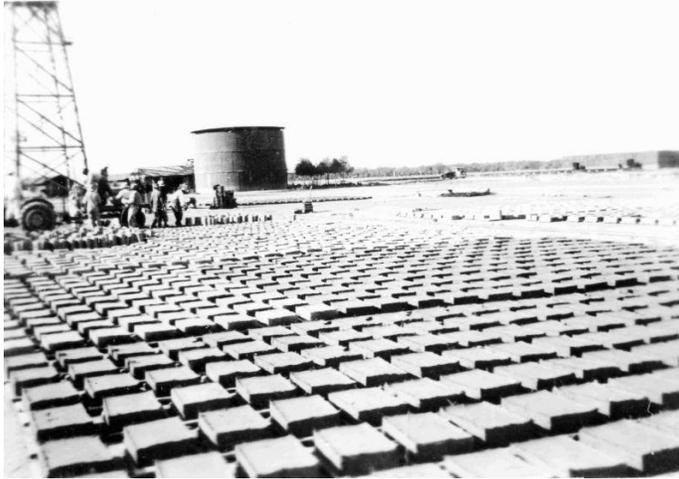
Closing date: November 28, 1945

Peak population: 17,814

Detainees came from: Monterey Bay, Sacramento County and Southern California; and Southern Arizona.

Poston was built on land of the Colorado River Indian Tribes—without their consent. It consisted of three camps, Poston I, II, and III, nicknamed “Roasten,” “Toasten,” and “Dustin,” to describe the scorching temperatures. The barracks were built with two roofs because it was so hot there.

**Image**  
*Adobe bricks*



**Photo Caption**  
*Word count: 15*

Poston detainees made adobe bricks to construct their camp school buildings, since lumber was scarce.

**Image**  
*Rows of barracks*



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 6

Rows of identical barracks at Poston.

---

**Graphic #: C.02.03i**

**Graphic Type: Flipbook: right side of fourth spread**

**Target word count: 40**

**Headline**

Word count: 2

**Gila River**

**Body Copy**

Word count: 59

Grade level: 12.0

Also known as Rivers

Location: Rivers, Arizona

Opening date: July 20, 1942

Closing date: September 28, 1945

Peak population: 13,348

Detainees came from: Sacramento River Delta, Fresno County, Los Angeles, and the Southern California Coast.

Like Poston, Gila River was built on tribal land, without the Gila River Tribe's consent. It was divided into two camps: Canal and Butte.

**Image**

*Eleanor Roosevelt and Dillon Myer touring Gila River*



**Photo Caption**

Reference: [http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Gila\\_River/](http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Gila_River/)

Word count: 37

The WRA photo shows First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt with WRA Director Dillon Myer on a highly publicized trip to Gila River, April 23, 1943. Mrs. Roosevelt visited to refute accusations that the federal government was “coddling” the detainees.

**Image**

*Panoramic view of camp*



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 16

The first July at Gila River, there were 25 days where temperatures soared over 105 degrees.

---

**Graphic #: C.02.03j**

**Graphic Type: Flipbook: left side of fifth spread**

**Target word count: 40**

**Headline**

Word count: 1

**Minidoka**

**Body Copy**

Word count: 58

Grade level: 7.0

Location: Hunt, Idaho

Opening date: August 10, 1942

Closing date: October 28, 1945

Peak population: 9,397  
Detainees came from: Seattle, Washington; Pierce County, Portland and Northwestern Oregon; and Alaska.

Governor Chase Clark opposed building a camp in Idaho. In spite of his objections, Minidoka was one of three WRA camps built on public lands owned by the Bureau of Reclamation.

**Image**

*Administrative building*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 8*

The main administrative buildings at Minidoka, June 1943.

---

**Graphic #: C.02.03k**

**Graphic Type:** *Flipbook: right side of fifth spread*

**Target word count:** 40

**Headline**

*Word count: 2*

**Heart Mountain**

**Body Copy**

*Word count: 70*

*Grade level: 7.8*

Location: Heart Mountain, Wyoming

Opening date: August 12, 1942

Closing date: November 10, 1945

Peak population: 10,767  
Detainees came from: Santa Clara Valley and Los Angeles, California; and Central Washington.

The site was originally part of the Heart Mountain Irrigation Project. The camp became the third largest community in Wyoming. Nearby towns did not initially welcome the camp until detainees improved local agriculture.

**Image**

*Camp with Heart Mountain peak in distance*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 15*

In this photo from 1942, you can see the distinct peak that gave Heart Mountain its name.

---

**Graphic #: C.02.031**

**Graphic Type: Flipbook: left side of sixth spread**

**Target word count: 40**

**Headline**

*Word count: 1*

**Amache**

**Body Copy**

*Word count: 74*

*Grade level: 11.1*

Also known as Granada  
Location: Granada, Colorado  
Opening date: August 27, 1942

Closing date: October 15, 1945  
Peak population: 7,318  
Detainees came from: Los Angeles, West Sacramento Valley, Northern San Joaquin Valley, and the Northern Coast of California.

Of the seven states that held WRA camps, Colorado's Governor Ralph Carr was the only one who was moderately empathetic toward Japanese Americans. The WRA purchased the land for Amache from private owners.

**Image**

*Ceremony for soldiers*



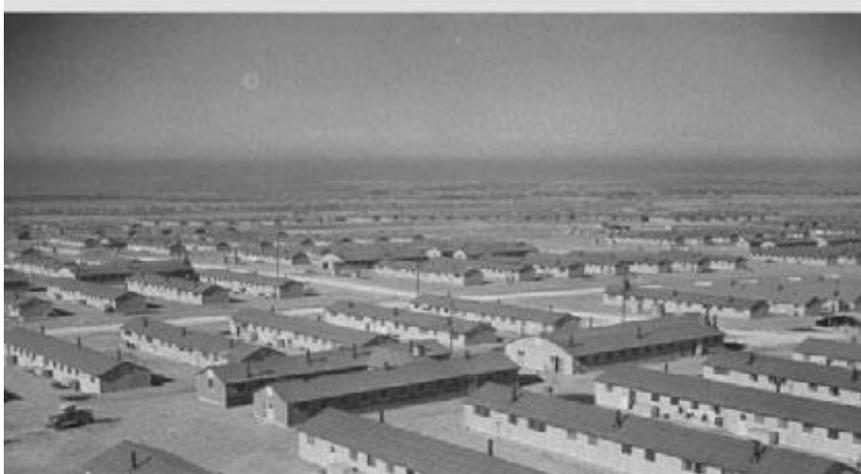
**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 12*

Boy Scouts attend a memorial service for Nisei soldiers who died fighting the war in Europe, August 5, 1944.

**Image**

*Rows of barracks*



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 5

Rows of barracks at Amache.

---

**Graphic #: C.02.03m**

**Graphic Type:** Flipbook: right side of sixth spread

**Target word count:** 40

**Headline**

Word count: 1

**Topaz**

**Body Copy**

Word count: 54

Grade level: 12.0

Also known as Central Utah and Abraham

Location: Delta, Utah

Opening date: September 11, 1942

Closing date: October 31, 1945

Peak population: 8,130

Detainees came from: San Francisco Bay area: Alameda, Contra Costa, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties in California.

The land for Topaz was purchased from private owners and Millard County, as well as by eminent domain.

**Image**

*Barracks at Topaz*



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 7

A makeshift path to the co-operative store.

---

**Graphic #: C.02.03n**

**Graphic Type: Flipbook: left side of seventh spread**

**Target word count: 40**

**Headline**

Word count: 1

**Rohwer**

**Body Copy**

Word count: 39

Grade level: 7.1

Location: McGehee, Arkansas

Opening date: September 18, 1942

Closing date: November 30, 1945

Peak population: 8,475

Detainees came from: Los Angeles and Stockton, California.

Rohwer was built on swampy land owned by the Farm Security Administration.

**Image**

*Rohwer Cemetery*



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 18

Rohwer's cemetery was built and maintained by men and women in camp. A tank-shaped monument still remains here.

**Image**

Laundry hanging outside barracks



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 6

Laundry hangs outside barracks at Rohwer.

---

**Graphic #: C.02.03o**

**Graphic Type: Flipbook: right side of seventh spread**

**Target word count: 40**

**Headline**

Word count: 1

**Jerome**

**Body Copy**

Reference: <http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Rohwer/>;

<http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=2273>

Word count: 73

Grade level: 10.0

Location: Denson, Arkansas  
Opening date: October 6, 1942  
Closing date: June 30, 1944  
Peak population: 8,497  
Detainees came from: Central San Joaquin Valley, San Pedro Bay Area, and Fresno, California.

Both Jerome and Rohwer were located in southeast Arkansas, in the Jim Crow South. Governor Homer Adkins opposed letting Japanese Americans attend college in the state. In 1943, the state legislature passed a law prohibiting anyone of Japanese ancestry from owning land in Arkansas.

**Image**

*Guard house at Jerome*



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 8

The guard house and police station at Jerome.

---

**Graphic #: C.02.03p**

**Graphic Type: Flipbook: left side of eighth spread**

**Target word count: 40**

**Headline**

Word count: 4

**Army and Department of Justice Camps**

**Body Copy**

Reference: *Tetsuden Kashima, Judgment Without Trial: Japanese American Imprisonment during World War II* (Seattle: Univ, Washington Press, 2002), pp. 124-5

Word count: 56

Grade level: 12.0

Within months of Pearl Harbor, 17,477 Japanese, 11,507 German, and 2,730 Italian enemy aliens were arrested.

This was the only true “internment.” During war, international law makes it possible to intern citizens of warring countries who are deemed a security risk. Since Japanese immigrants could not become citizens, many Issei leaders were sent to internment camps.

**Image**

*Buddhist ministers*



**Photo Caption**

[\*possible quotation to come from Noburu Taguma about Buddhist priests at Santa Fe]

Word count: 12

Buddhist ministers at the Justice Department internment camp in Santa Fe, New Mexico, 1943.

**Image**

*Santa Fe DOJ camp*



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 11

The Department of Justice internment camp at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

---

**Graphic #: C.02.03q**

**Graphic Type:** Flipbook: right side of eighth spread

**Target word count:** 40

**Headline**

Word count: 3

**Citizen Isolation Camps**

**Body Copy**

Quotation from

[http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Moab/Leupp\\_Isolation\\_Centers\\_%28detention\\_facility%29/](http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Moab/Leupp_Isolation_Centers_%28detention_facility%29/); [http://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online\\_books/anthropology74/ce14.htm](http://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/anthropology74/ce14.htm)

Word count: 62

Grade level: 10.0

Moab, Utah, was an “isolation center” where the WRA housed those they deemed “troublemakers.” Living conditions were harsh. The camp director once threatened, “Anybody could die in here, and they will never find his body.” Following protests, several men were transferred to the county jail. When the Moab facility closed, inmates were sent to Leupp Isolation Camp, on Navajo land in Arizona.

**Image**

Administrative building



**Photo caption**  
Word count: 12

Moab Isolation Center was located at a former Civilian Conservation Corps camp.

---

**Graphic #: C.02.03r**  
**Graphic Type: Flipbook: rear cover**  
**Target word count: 40**

**Headline**  
Word count: 5

**Japanese from Latin America**

**Body Copy**  
Word count: 72  
Grade level: 12.0

The U.S. government negotiated with 13 Latin American countries to seize 2,200 citizens and residents of Japanese ancestry and incarcerated them at Crystal City, Texas.

The United States intended to use these hostages in exchange for American prisoners of war. More than 800 people were deported to Japan in such exchanges. Many who were not sent to Japan remained stateless after the war, ineligible for U.S. citizenship and unable to return home.

**Image**  
Crystal City



**Photo caption**  
Word count: 11

Aerial view of the high school at Crystal City, circa 1943.

---

## Graphic #: C.03.01

**Graphic Type:** Wall Panel

**Target word count:** body copy of 50 words, quotation of 20-30 words, side story of 50 words.

### Quotation

<http://www.drewmagazine.com/2012/09/released/>

Word count: 18

“We weren’t thinking about civil rights. We were worried about staying out of jail, staying alive.”  
—Sumiko Kobayashi

### Alternate Quotation

Reference: Adachi (2008), p. 3;

Word count: 25

“I told them there must be a mistake as we were all citizens. We were all born here. We had committed no crime.”  
—Yae Wada

### Headline

Word count: 2

### Exclusion Orders

### Body Copy

Word count: 55

Grade level: 11.7

Beginning in late March 1942, the first of the Army's 108 Civilian Exclusion Orders appeared on buildings and telephone poles in West Coast communities. People had as little as a week to register their families before showing up at a designated location—with numbered tags on themselves and their bags—to be transferred to camps.

**Sidebar question**

Word count: 29

If an order went up tomorrow telling you to report to a detention center, what would you do? What if the order only applied to people you didn't know?

**Image**

Exclusion poster, full size



**Poster notes [not captions, but explanations/callouts on the poster]**

Word count: 46

Grade level: 9.1

Although the United States was at war with Germany, Italy, and Japan, the exclusion orders only applied to people of Japanese ancestry, regardless of age or citizenship.

“Alien” meant the Issei or a non-U.S. citizen. “Non-aliens” meant U.S.-born citizens. Two-thirds of those removed were American citizens.

**Image**

Japanese Americans registering in SF



**Caption**

Word count: 10

Japanese American families register in San Francisco,  
April 27, 1942.

**ID Tags**

[ID tags will hang from this panel. See C.03.03–5 for specific text on each tag.]

---

**Graphic #: C.03.02**

**Graphic Type: Wall Panel**

**Target word count:**

**Image**

*Members of the Mochida family, including two young children*



**Photo caption**

Masayo Mochida with two of her children Hiroko (front) and  
Miyuki (back).

[ID numbers will be superimposed over this image.]

---

**Graphic #: C.03.03A**

**Graphic Type: ID Tag Front**

**Target word count: 3**

**Body Copy**

Word count: 3

Willie Ito  
14794

**No images**

---

**Graphic #: C.03.03B**

**Graphic Type: ID Tag Back**

**Target word count: 30**

**Body Copy**

Reference: <http://www.pacificcitizen.org/an-animated-life/>

Word count: 32

Grade level: 7.0

Seven-year-old Willie Ito left behind his prized possession, a bank shaped like Dopey from “Snow White.” It was still there when he returned home—a Chinese American family kept his house safe.

**No images**

---

**Graphic #: C.03.04A**

**Graphic Type: ID Tag Front**

**Target word count: 3**

**Body Copy**

Word count: 5

Georgianna Wilsonetta Towata  
20183

**No images**

---

**Graphic #: C.03.04B**

**Graphic Type: ID Tag Back**

**Target word count: 30**

**Body Copy**

Word count: 24

Grade level: 9.2

Georgianna “Anna” Matsuyama and John Towata met at Heald College’s Japanese Club talent show. They married three days before they were sent to Tanforan.

**No images**

---

**Graphic #: C.03.05A**

**Graphic Type: ID Tag Front**

**Target word count: 3**

**Body Copy**

Word count: 3

Grace Ogawa  
20311

**No images**

---

**Graphic #: C.03.05B**

**Graphic Type: ID Tag Back**

**Target word count: 30**

**Body Copy**

Word count: 30

Grade level: 7.0

Grace Ogawa, wife of Frank Ogawa, was pregnant when she entered camp. Her daughter Nancy was born 18 days after Topaz opened. Nancy died of unknown causes two years later.

**No images**

---

**Graphic #: C.04.01**

**Graphic Type: Reading Rail with iPad: Forced Detention**

**Target word count: Headline with 75–150 words max body text**

**Headline**

Word count: 2

## Unfathomable Loss

### **Body Copy:**

Reference to dollars lost from: <http://www.archives.gov/research/japanese-americans/justice-denied/part-2-recommendations.pdf>, p. 5; Tom Akashi quotation from <http://archive.densho.org/Resource/popuptext.aspx?v=s&i=denshovh-atom-01-0013&t=Tom+Akashi+Interview+Segment+13+Transcript>

Word count: 121

Grade level: 6.2

“One week is a short time. Very short time.”

–Tom Akashi

On April 1, 1942, orders were posted in San Francisco. Japanese Americans had just days to report, register, and receive instructions. Just weeks to gather belongings and leave. People did not know where they were going, or for how long. They could take only what they could carry—no pets, no cars. Friends and extended families could be sent to different camps.

All along the West Coast, similar scenes played out. With so little time to prepare, many families scrambled to sell their homes, businesses, and automobiles. Others entrusted property to neighbors and friends. Most returned from camp to find everything gone—an estimated loss of billions in today’s dollars.

### **Image: saying goodbye**



### **Photo Caption**

Word count: 12

Not knowing if or when they would return, Japanese Americans bid goodbye to friends.

### **Image: boarding up hayloft**



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 20

On the morning he was forced from his home, a farmer in Centerville, California, nailed his hayloft doors shut.

**Image: boarding up store windows**



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 26

The day before all Japanese Americans were forcibly removed, an employee of the Uoki Sakai Company boarded up its Post Street store in San Francisco's Japantown.

---

**Graphic #: C.04.02**

**Graphic Type: Wall Quote**

**Target word count: 20–30**

**Quotation**

Word count: 24

<http://archive.densho.org/Resource/popuptext.aspx?v=s&i=denshovh-nted-01-0004&t=Ted+Nagata+Interview+Segment+4+Transcript>

“Since we could only take what we could carry...many people lost their homes, their cars, their business, their furniture, their bank accounts.”

—Ted Nagata

**No image**

---

### Graphic #: C.04.03

**Graphic Type: Wall Panel**

**Target word count:**

#### **Image**

David Tatsuno posting “evacuation sale” sign on his store



#### **Photo Caption**

Word count: 17

Dave Tatsuno and his son, Sheldon, put up a sign on his department store, Nichi Bei Bussan.

---

### Graphic #: C.04.04

**Graphic Type: Personal Profile**

**Target word count: two quotations of 20 words each, body copy of 75 words, secondary body copy of 75 words**

#### **Title**

Word count: 3

**Himeo Tsumori**  
22505

**Headline**

Word count: 2

**Student Losses**

**Quotation**

Word count: 18

“We knew something bad was coming, but we had no idea we would be sent to concentration camps.”  
–Himeo Tsumori

**Body Copy**

Reference: <http://public.elmhurst.edu/magazine/indepth/136028648.html>

Word count: 97

Grade level: 6.4

In 1941, 16-year-old Himeo Tsumori was a high school junior and a track star. He was playing basketball at the YMCA when he heard about Pearl Harbor. He went to school the next day, unsure of how people would react. “They treated me like they always did, like I was one of them. Which I was.”

Himeo and his family were sent to Tanforan. His father and sister had tuberculosis, so they had to stay at a California sanitarium. His father recovered and joined the family at Topaz. His sister died two years later, all alone.

**Quotation**

Word count: 19

“One Saturday afternoon, I broke the wire at a track meet...The next Saturday I was behind barbed wire.”  
–Himeo Tsumori

**Body Copy**

Word count: 62

Grade level: 10.8

In 1943, Himeo graduated from Topaz High School, where he was selected best athlete. He and four other Nisei students enrolled in Elmhurst College in Illinois, helped by the National Japanese American Student Relocation Council.

In college, Himeo was drafted into the Army and served in a medical unit. After the war, he became a successful pediatrician in San Francisco.

**Image**

*Portrait of Himeo Tsumori*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 7*

Himeo Tsumori as a young man.

**Image**

*Waiting at the train station*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 14*

Himeo Tsumori, Kunio Ishii, and Tad Hirota at the train station. Delta, Utah, circa 1943.

**Image**

*Himeo at Elmhurst College*



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 7

Himeo Tsumori at Elmhurst College in Illinois.

---

**Graphic #: C.05.01**

**Graphic Type: Intro Wall Panel**

**Target word count: 75**

**Headline**

Word count: 4

**Tanforan and Santa Anita**

**Body Copy**

[http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Santa\\_Anita\\_%28detention\\_facility%29/](http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Santa_Anita_%28detention_facility%29/); Okubo quote from p. 81

Word count: 98

Grade level: 7.9

“We were close to freedom and yet far from it.”  
–Miné Okubo

Tanforan and Santa Anita were racetracks, converted into housing for Japanese Americans. Tanforan was just 12 miles south of San Francisco, but a world away.

From April to September 1942, people lived in horse stables and hastily-built barracks. Paint was slapped over horsehair, dirt, and dung. Canvas bags stuffed with hay served as mattresses. Mess hall lines lasted hours. Horseflies and fleas attacked, and the stench of manure

lingered. People endured the humiliation of private moments on public toilets as they crammed into Tanforan's 24 latrines.

**Image**  
*Tanforan*



**Photo Caption**  
*Word count: 32*

Tanforan opened two days before this photograph was taken in April 1942. It had rained heavily the first day, and the dirt in front of the horse stalls turned to mud.

**Image**  
*Tanforan*



**Photo Caption**  
*Word count: 22*

Mr. Konda and his daughter at Tanforan, June 16, 1942. He had been a farmer in Centerville, California, where he lived with his three children.

## Image

Eating in mess hall

Source: <http://archive.densho.org/Resource/popupenlarged.aspx?i=denshopd-i37-00484>



## Caption

Word count: 25

Families line up to eat unappetizing meals at Santa Anita. During the first week, detainees were served rations from cans that needed no cooking.

---

## Graphic #: C.05.02

Graphic Type: Reading Rail with Vitrine

Target word count: 75

## Headline

Word count: 3

### Living at a Racetrack

## Body Copy

Quotation from Obata 51; Utsumi quotation from

<http://archive.densho.org/Resource/popuptext.aspx?v=s&i=denshovh-ubob-01-0011&t=Bob+Utsumi+Interview+Segment+11+Transcript;>

Word count: 85

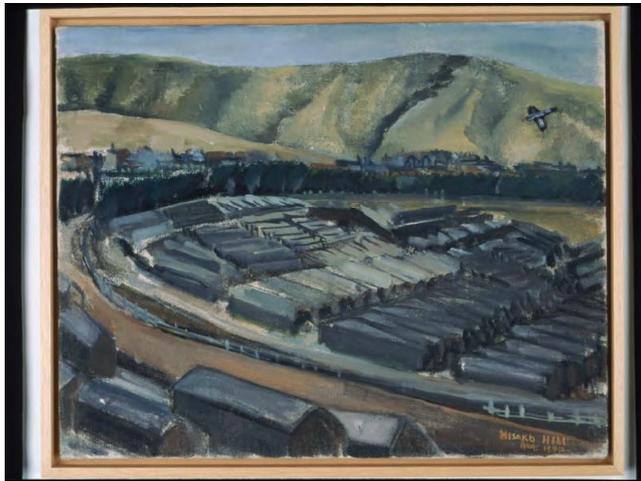
Grade level: 10.3

At Tanforan, Bob Utsumi remembers his mother “putting down her suitcase and just crying.” Some threw themselves into projects, classes, and church. The *Tanforan Totalizer* was published soon after the center opened.

Artist Chiura Obata was dismayed to see children sitting around at Tanforan. He and other artists such as Matsusaburo George Hibi established an art school to teach classes. Maeda, an Issei student of Obata, wrote in his diary that he was “in despair over this meaningless experience,” before he began painting at Tanforan.

**Image**

*Hibi painting of Tanforan*



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 19

This panoramic painting of the racetrack and barracks is one of eight known works by Hisako Hibi made while in Tanforan.

**Image**

*High school class at Tanforan*



**Photo Caption**

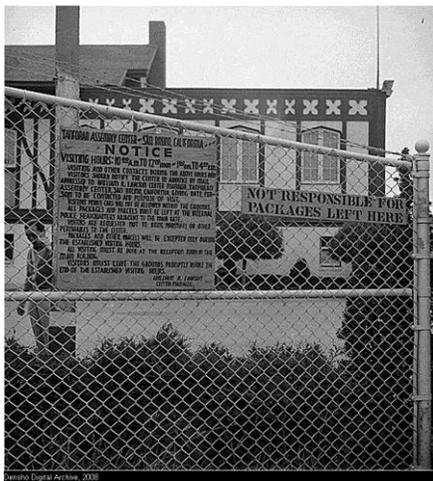
Reference: Nancy Ukai Russell comments, which referenced <http://www.oac.cdlib.org/ark:/28722/bk0013c5h86/?brand=oac4>  
Word count: 31

When there weren't enough certified teachers, Nisei detainees stepped in. According to Henry Tani, the only requirements were "a college degree, a pleasing personality, and a general command of his subject."

**Image**

Gate at Tanforan with rules about visitors

Source: <http://archive.densho.org/Resource/popupenlarged.aspx?i=denshopd-i151-00056>



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 27

Friends from outside could visit under strict guidelines. Many never made it inside and met instead at the fence perimeter. People could bring supplies in supervised exchanges.

**Graphic #: C.06.01**

**Graphic Type: Wall Panel**

**Target word count: body copy of 150 words**

**Headline**

Word count: 3

**Train to Topaz**

**Quotation**

Okubo quote from p. 117  
Word count: 14

“The trip was a nightmare that lasted two nights and a day.”  
–Miné Okubo

### **Body Copy**

Okubo quote from p. 117; Honda quote from <http://archive.densho.org/Resource/popuptext.aspx?v=s&i=denshovh-htamiko-01-0016&t=Tamiko+Honda+Interview+Segment+16+Transcript>; factoid about 500 per trainload from Arrington p. 25 and Okubo p. 116  
Word count: 102  
Grade level: 6.6

Rumors flew through Tanforan about the impending move to a “permanent” camp. But where? In late August, people were told to pack and get ready for a new camp near Delta, Utah.

Topaz opened on September 11, 1942. By mid-September, trains loaded with 500 people and 50 military police guards left Tanforan. The trains rolled across California, through hundreds of miles of desert. Tamiko Honda remembers sleeping packed “like sardines, head to toe.” The train cars were old and lit by gas. Guards kept the window shades down. Some people became sick in the stuffy railcars. Children cried from boredom and discomfort.

### **Background image**

*Train arriving in Delta, Utah*



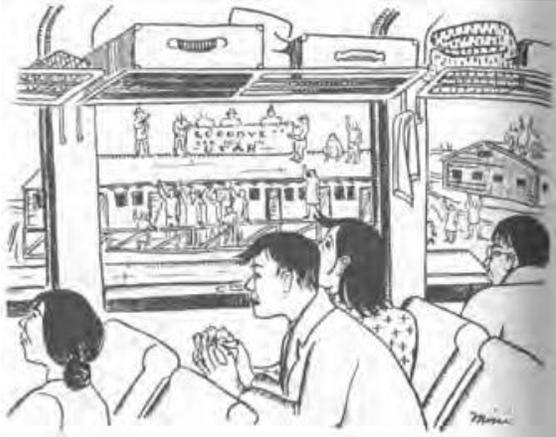
### **Photo caption**

Reference: *Blossoms in the Desert*, p. 90  
Word count: 28

A train carrying detainees arrives at Delta. June Sakiko Egashira Koba recalled, “The day I arrived at Topaz camp and seeing all the barbed wire fence and armed military guards, I was personally frightened by the scene.”

**Image**

*Okubo drawings*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 25*

Drawing by Miné Okubo. Although Japanese Americans weren't allowed to bring cameras, artists like Okubo and Chiura Obata captured the scenes in their sketchbooks.

**Image**

*Obata image*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 42*

Sketch by Chiura Obata, September 24, 1942. Obata wrote, “Scene depicts the train interior crowded with the evacuees and their belongings. Haruko Obata sits by the

window, knitting a pair of socks. Outside the window is a glimpse of the Utah countryside."

## Exhibit Area D: Topaz, Utah



### Graphic #: D.01.01

**Graphic Type:** Area Introduction

**Target word count:** 60 words

**Title**

Word count: 2

**Topaz, Utah**

**Headline**

Word count: 3

**A Desolate Landscape**

**Body Copy**

Reference: Arrington (1997) p. 21–25; Mizono quote from Yamada (2003), p. 11

Word count: 84

Grade level: 7.8

For Californians, Topaz was a shock. Yoshi Mizono recalled, “It was so desolate. I was never so depressed in my whole life.” People arrived to find an unfinished camp. Buildings were without sheetrock, stoves, or windows.

The entire camp consisted of 19,800 acres atop an ancient lakebed. The fine alkaline silt turned to a sticky mud when wet and a suffocating powder when dry. Distant mountains surrounded the long, flat valley. Temperatures ranged from over 100 degrees in summer to below zero in winter.

**Sidebar question**

Word count: 17

Why do you think the government put camps like Topaz in remote parts of the country?

**Image**

Desert near Topaz



Digital image copyright 2002, Topaz Museum. All rights reserved.

**Photo caption**

Word count: 12

The desert near Topaz.

**Image**

*Welcome to Topaz City*



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 9

Japanese-Americans enter the induction center at Topaz in 1942.

**Image**

*Arriving at Topaz*



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 23

Detainees arrive at Topaz in September 1942. The camp was also known as Central Utah Relocation Center, and briefly as Abraham Relocation Center.

---

**Graphic #: D.01.02**

**Graphic Type: photo panel**

**Image**

*Topaz Dust Storm*



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 6

“Topaz Dust Storm” by Chiura Obata

---

## Graphic #: D.01.03

**Graphic Type:** Reading rail

**Target word count:** body copy of 50 words, 3 quotations of 30 words each

### **Headline**

Word count: 3

## Covered in Dust

### **Body Copy**

Reference to planting from Arrington (1997), p. 24-5

Word count: 53

Grade level: 7.2

To build Topaz, the construction company tore out the only plants—desert greasewood. The dry soil and wind combined to make whirlwinds of the loose, floury dust. Nothing grew easily. In 1943, Utah State Agricultural College donated trees and bushes. People had to carry water from the laundry to keep the plants alive.

### **Quotation [paired with Obata image]**

Word count: 41

Sketch by Chiura Obata.

“Wherever you looked...it was like dust, fine dust that just blew all over. And it would come in, through each crack, or window.... I think my grandma was cleaning... all the time because all this dust would come in.”

– Grace Oshita

### **Image [paired with the Oshita quotation]**

Obata sketch



**Quotation [paired with sheetrock image]**

Word count: 52

“We had to...make our way to our barracks, which weren't quite finished yet. In fact, we were told that the windows had just been put in that morning. And I stuck my finger in the putty and it was still soft. I managed to leave my mark, didn't I?”

– Helen Harano Christ

**Image [paired with the Harano Christ quotation]**

Putting up interior walls



**Quotation [paired with Okubo image]**

Word count: 43

“As we stepped out of the bus...it was impossible to see anything through the dust. When we finally battled our way into the safety of the building we looked as if we had fallen into a flour barrel.”

—Miné Okubo, “Citizen 13660”

**Image [paired with the Okubo quotation]**

Miné Okubo sketch



---

### Graphic #: D.01.04

**Graphic Type:** wall panel

**Target word count:** 50–150 words [based on the wireframe layout, 75 is probably comfortable for this panel]

#### **Headline**

Word count: 2

#### **Why Delta?**

#### **Body Copy**

Reference: <http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Topaz/>

Word count: 99

Grade level: 9.6

The economic climate in Delta had been bleak since the late 1920s. Businessman Nels Petersen believed that the region could prosper. When he heard that the WRA had rejected a nearby area for a confinement site, he went to San Francisco to offer land and water northwest of Delta. The meeting persuaded WRA official Robert Cozzens to reconsider.

A few weeks later the WRA purchased 9,560 acres from local farmers. The county provided 8,840 acres of lapsed tax land. Ten families lost their farms—another 1,400 acres—by eminent domain. The families received payment for the land but resented the seizure.

#### **Image**

*Street scene in Delta*



**Photo Caption**  
Word count: 29

In 1942, Delta had about 1,500 residents. Its Main Street (Highway 6) had a grocery store, cafes, service stations, a car dealership, and schools.

---

## Graphic #: D.02.01

**Graphic Type: Reading Rail with iPad**  
**Target word count: 75 words**

**Headline**  
Word count: 2

### Camp Layout

#### Body Copy

*Reference: WRA report information supplied by Nancy Ukai Russell: NARA microfilm, M1342 Roll #8, WRA administration, Topaz*

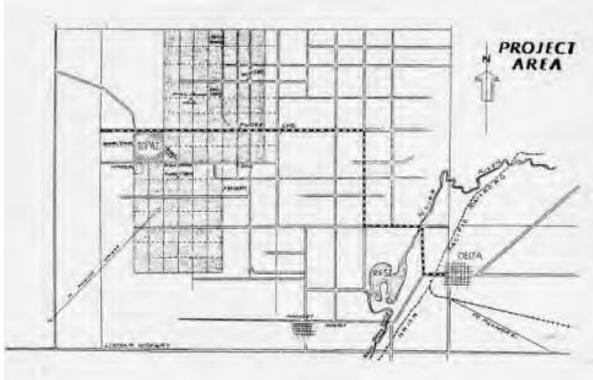
Word count: 111  
Grade level: 9.8

Topaz was one square mile, divided into 42 blocks. Each block had 12 residential barracks, a recreation hall, latrine, and mess hall. Barracks had no running water. People got lost trying to find their barrack amid identical rows.

Topaz had its own hospital, administrative offices, staff housing, schools, gymnasium, post office, fire station, and churches. A four-foot barbed wire fence surrounded the camp. Soldiers manned seven guard towers –with rifles pointed inward. Outside the one-square mile area were the farms and livestock ranches, over 19,000 acres.

**Image**

Map of camp (image will be redrawn)



**Photo caption**

Word count: 19

An early map of Topaz showing the 19,800 acres of farm property and the 640 acres for the camp.

**Image**

Guard tower



**Photo Caption**

Reference: *Children of Topaz*, pp. 28-9

Word count: 13

Seven guard towers, a half-mile apart, rose along three sides of the camp.

---

**Graphic #: D.02.02**



**Graphic Type: wall panel**  
**Target word count: 30 words**

**Quotation**

Word count: 32

“The surroundings were as bleak as a bleached bone...and there in the midst of nowhere were rows and rows of squat, tar-papered barracks sitting sullenly in the white, chalky sand.”  
—Yoshiko Uchida

**Image**

*Panorama of camp (final image either to be replaced or reassembled and cleaned)*



**Photo caption**

Word count: 13

A photograph of Topaz shows how dry and desolate the area was.

---

**Graphic #: D.03.01**

**Graphic Type: Reading Rail with Book**

**Target word count: 75**

**Headline**

Word count: 4

**Mess Halls and Laundries**

**Body Copy**

Reference to food: <http://www.npr.org/2007/12/20/17335538/weenie-royale-food-and-the-japanese-internment>; Yon Kawakita from Yamada (2003), p.120; Uchida p. 91

Word count: 91

Grade level: 8.0

Detainees ate government surplus foods—potatoes, liver, tripe, beans—at their block’s mess hall. Teenagers like Yon Kawakita ate with friends instead of family. “I’m sure my dad...lost a little bit of control of the family.”

Women had to wash laundry, including diapers, by hand in concrete sinks. These same sinks were used as bathtubs

for children. When Yoshiko Uchida's sister got sick, she was forced to use a makeshift bedpan: "It was embarrassing for her to use it, knowing the neighbors could hear everything but the faintest of sighs."

**Sidebar question**

*Word count: 16*

Have you heard of the saying, "Treat people the way you would like to be treated"?

**Image**

*Waiting in line*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 14*

Meals at Topaz were held in crowded mess halls, making family dinners nearly impossible.

**Image**

*Cooks at camp*



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 18

All of the cooks were detainees. Junichi Kami (third from left) was the head cook for Block 20. He was paid \$16 per month.

---

**Graphic #: D.03.02**

**Graphic Type:** wall quote

**Target word count:**

**Quotation**

Source: Yamada (2003)

Word count: 31

“When you went into the shower in the bathroom, you had to be careful where you stepped because you would see scorpions walking around...”  
—Yon Kawakita

**No images**

---

**Graphic #: D.03.03**

**Graphic Type:** photo panel

**Image**

*Painting of women bathing children in laundry sinks*



**Image caption**

Reference: <http://archive.densho.org/Resource/popuptext.aspx?v=s&i=denshovh-mmitsue-01-0012&t=Mitsue+Matsui+Segment+12+Transcript>

Word count: 22

Hisako Hibi painting of the concrete sinks in the laundry rooms. Mitsue Matsui remembered the laundry as being “little better than primitive.”

---

## Graphic #: D.03.04

**Graphic Type:** *Reproduction Multi-page Book*

### **Image**

Reproduction of “Welcome to Topaz” book



### **Photo caption**

Word count: 20

Yuri Sugihara illustrated this WRA guidebook to Topaz. It features maps and layouts, as well as WRA policies and procedures.

---

## Graphic #: D.04.01

**Graphic Type:** *Intro Wall Panel*

**Target word count:** *Headline and 150 word max body text; captions 25–40 words each*

### **Headline**

Word count: 4 words

**Living in a Barrack**

### **Body Copy**

*Quotation and instruction sheet info from Uchida (1982), p. 109; information about wood availability from Okubo (1983) p. 137; Hirose quotation from Densho.org*

*Word count: 144*

*Grade level: 7.4*

“When we stepped into our room it contained nothing but four army cots without mattresses.” Yoshiko Uchida’s memory of her first day at Topaz was typical. Families lived in barracks that were little more than pine planks covered with tarpaper on the outside and sheetrock on the inside. Each room had a coal stove, a light bulb, cots, and two army blankets per person.

The crowded spaces ranged from 20 x 14 feet for two people to 20 x 26 for a family of six. There was no running water or insulation. During windstorms, dust poured in through cracks in the floors, walls, and windows. Detainees stuffed rags or wet newspaper into cracks around the windows.

An instruction sheet promised that detainees could have scrap wood to build partitions and make the residences somehow livable. As winter approached, Norman Hirose remembered sneaking out at night to steal planks. “That was the only way you could get any lumber to build anything with.”

### ***Image***

*Four carpenters working at Topaz*



### ***Caption***

*Word count: 15*

Detainees were hired to complete the barracks before winter 1942. Night frosts began in September.

**Image [WOED to look into replacing this image with a non-WRA photo of a barrack]**

*Ella Honderich sketch of Hirano family*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 31*

The Hirano family painted, sewed room dividers, and purchased furnishings from catalogs. Families crowded into a single room tried to make the best of the total lack of privacy and space. Sketch by Ella Honderich.

---

**Graphic #: D.04.02**

**Graphic Type: Barrack Vestibule Panel**

**Target word count: 100**

**Headline**

*Word count: 6*

**Stark Quarters for the Kami Family**

**Body Copy**

*Word count: 102*

*Grade level: 8.3*

Could all of your family fit in this room? Despite the difficult conditions they were forced into, detainees made strong efforts to create livable conditions.

The Kami family lived in a barrack like this for the duration of the war—Block 20, Building 5, Apartments C and D. Eight people lived in two rooms, each measuring 20 x 20 feet. The parents and two younger children would have

lived in a room next door, and the four older children in this room.

This space is based on recollections of the Kami family. Sixteen-year-old Frank made the chairs and table for the family.

**Image to come [If a photo of the Kami family's barrack is not available, perhaps WOED can look for a different non-WRA image that shows the stark reality of the barracks]**

**Photo caption to come when image is chosen**

---

### **Graphic #: D.04.03**

**Graphic Type: Reading rail**

**Target word count: 150**

#### **Headline**

**Word count: 4**

### **Trying to Make the Desert Bloom**

#### **Body Copy**

*Reference: "bucket brigade" reference from Okubo (1983), p. 192; daffodil story from Nancy Ukai Russell notes, section 4, p. 2 (from Dusselier, Artifacts of loss: creating survival in Japanese American concentration camps, 2008, p 62-63)*

**Word count: 149**

**Grade level: 6.5**

Tanforan was temporary, but Topaz was permanent. People tried to make their bleak barracks seem more like home by building gardens and pathways.

The desert environment and soil were hard on plants. A few native trees and hearty flowers struggled through the clay—rare spots of green. People hauled water from the latrines and laundry rooms in what Miné Okubo called the "bucket brigade" to keep seedlings alive. One woman tended a single daffodil bulb in an old tin can. When it bloomed, she "was amazed at the pleasure even a single flower could bring."

People went to the mountains for rocks to decorate the fronts of barracks, mess halls, temples, and churches. One man made a cart out of scrap materials to carry rocks and shrubs for his garden. At the camp site, you can still see the outlines of these gardens and pathways etched in the earth.

**Image**

Garden at Topaz



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 27

Amassing rocks and local plants, detainees created ornate miniature landscapes. Gravel paths for walkways were essential to keep out of the gooey mud.

**Image**

Garden at Topaz



**Photo Caption**

Reference: Nancy Ukai Russell notes, referencing Dusselier, *Artifacts of loss: Creating Survival in Japanese American Concentration Camps*, 2008, p 62-63

Word count: 20

Building gardens helped families to escape the trauma of confinement while working together.

## Exhibit Area E: Life in Camp



### Graphic #: E.01.01

#### Graphic Type: Area Introduction

Target word count: Headline and subhead with 60-word max body text

#### Headline

Word count: 3

Life in Camp

#### Subhead

Word count: 3

Marking Time

#### Quotation

Reference: quotation from Uchida, p. 133

Word count: 16

“Life went on, even though in many ways it was standing still for us.”  
—Yoshiko Uchida

#### Body Copy

Word count: 78

Grade level: 6.8

Detainees arrived at Topaz already under the strain of living in temporary camps for months. Some sought permission to leave for college or jobs. Others, for various reasons, stayed. They worked, attended schools, and tried to make the camp better—all while behind barbed wire.

Confinement took a heavy emotional toll. Some children were listless and unmotivated in school. Adults wondered when the war would end, and what the outside world would look like when they were released.

#### Image

Carp flags flying over barracks



**Caption**

Word count: 18

Traditional carp flags fly between barracks for Japanese Boys' Day (now Children's Day), observed annually on May 5.

*Image [\*Perhaps WOED can replace either this image or the carp image above with one that is less upbeat—a non-WRA image, preferably]*

*New Year's Eve 1945*



**Caption**

Word count: 20

Joseph Aoki and his son Tommy portray Father Time and Baby New Year at a gathering on December 31, 1944.

**Image**

*Sewing service flags*



**Caption**

Word count: 19

A sewing class works on a service flag. Each star represents someone from Topaz serving in the military. Note the benches, which were made in camp.

---

**Graphic #: E.01.02**

**Graphic Type: Intro back**

**Target word count: quotation of 25 words; and caption**

**Quotation**

Reference: Jewel of the Desert, by Sandra Taylor;

<http://archive.densho.org/Resource/popuptext.aspx?v=s&i=denshovh-tdave-03-0005&t=Dave+Tatsuno+Interview+II+Segment+5+Transcript>

<http://archive.densho.org/Resource/popuptext.aspx?v=s&i=denshovh-tdave-03-0010&t=Dave+Tatsuno+Interview+II+Segment+10+Transcript>

Word count: 12

“But life is what you make it.”  
–Dave Tatsuno

**Image**

Dave Tatsuno and family



Digital image copyright 2002, Topaz Museum. All rights reserved

### **Photo Caption**

Word count: 26

Dave and Alice Tatsuno with their children—Sheldon, Arlene, and Rodney—and Dave’s father, Shojiro. One of Dave’s hobbies was taking home movies, which you can see in this exhibition.

---

## **Graphic #: E.02a.01**

**Graphic Type: reading rail**

**Target word count: headline and 150 words; images with captions**

### **Headline**

Word count: 3

### **Building from Scratch**

### **Body Copy**

Reference: Art of Gaman; Okauchi quotation from

<http://archive.densho.org/Resource/popuptext.aspx?v=s&i=denshovh-okinge-01-0016&t=Kinge+Okauchi+Interview+Segment+16+Transcript>; Okubo (1983) p. 137;

Taylor p. 95

Word count: 127

Grade level: 6.7

Kinge Okauchi’s barrack was like any other at Topaz: “tarpaper shacks, nothing, no amenities, no nothing.” Each room held cots, a stove, and a light bulb. Where would you put your clothes? How could you have any privacy?

Resourceful people salvaged wood from shipping crates to make tables, shelves, and dressers. Miné Okubo wrote about scavenging for lumber in the pitch dark, avoiding the

guards: “Residents became skillful at dodging them; worried mothers were the most skillful of all.”

With few resources, people produced furniture that remains remarkable for its design and inventiveness. Kinge Okauchi’s father, Mitsuyuki, made the intricate *Butsudan* (Buddhist altar). Zentaro Ota used scrap wood and a canvas duffle bag that he carried from his home in Alameda, California, to construct the folding chair.

**Image**

*Carpentry shop at Heart Mountain*



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 24

Topaz detainees made most of the furniture for families and schools. They had a woodshop similar to the one pictured here at Heart Mountain.

**Image**

*Scrap lumber*



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 21

Volunteers gather wood from the contractor's scrap pile. Part will be used for kindling, part in the construction of barrack furniture.

**Image**

*Repurposing crates*



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 15

Any surplus material was fair game. Here, people scrounge broken packing crates for usable wood.

---

**Graphic #: E.02a.02**

**Graphic Type: photo panel**

**Target word count: image and caption of 25 words maximum**

**Image**

*Shikano family*



**Caption**

Word count: 19

Out of necessity, the Shikano family built their table, chairs, and couch. Note the impressive quality of this furniture.

---

## Graphic #: E.02b.01

**Graphic Type:** video panel

**Target word count:** 60 words [a second block of text has been added about the propaganda film]

Links for videos:

[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yr\\_fckAJ2\\_8](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yr_fckAJ2_8)

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5\\_rk3RP5KQs](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5_rk3RP5KQs)

### Headline

Word count: 5

### A Rare Movie of Topaz

### Body Copy

Reference: <http://archive.densho.org/Resource/popuptext.aspx?v=s&i=denshovh-tdave-03-0005&t=Dave+Tatsuno+Interview+II+Segment+5+Transcript>;

<http://archive.densho.org/Resource/popuptext.aspx?v=s&i=denshovh-tdave-03-0003&t=Dave+Tatsuno+Interview+II+Segment+3+Transcript>

Word count: 47

Grade level: 7.5

“I'd give my right arm to have my camera here now,” declared Dave Tatsuno. Cameras were initially forbidden in camp. Administrator Walter Honderich arranged for Dave's camera to be mailed to Topaz.

Dave filmed a home movie at Topaz. This film runs continuously in the projection room.

### Headline

Word count: 3

### Government Propaganda Film

### Body Copy

Word count: 40

Grade level: 10.4

In 1943, the Office of War Information produced its own film. The propaganda movie depicted smiling Japanese Americans cooperating with the government.

### Sidebar

Word count: 12

Why would the government want to create its own picture of camp?

---

## Graphic #: E.02c.01

**Graphic Type:** reading rail

**Target word count:** *Headline with 150-word max*

### Headline

Word count: 2

### Filling the Days

### Body Copy

Reference: *Reference to gang from Taylor, pp. 83, 126–127; Yamada 129–131*

Word count: 73

Grade level: 7.0

Confined behind barbed wire with nowhere to go but barracks and desert. Some teens roamed in packs—vandalizing, bullying, crashing parties.

Nisei leaders got permission to develop a sports program, though the administration initially appointed a white director. Detainees also started clubs and talent shows. The WRA allowed *shodo* calligraphy and *utai* singing clubs. Traditional celebrations like Japanese New Year and *Obon* festivals drew big crowds, as did big band dances, Boy Scouts, and rodeo.

### Quotation

<http://archive.densho.org/Resource/popuptext.aspx?v=s&i=denshovh-sbob-01-0011&t=Bob+Y.+Sakata+Interview+Segment+11+Transcript>

Word count: 17

"What [school] did is it kept our mind busy...instead of just wasting our lives there."

—Bob Sakata

### Sidebar question

Word count: 42

Many of the photographs from Topaz—especially those taken by the WRA—show smiling people enjoying leisure activities. What impression do they make about life in camp?

**Image [Perhaps WOED could replace one of the below images with a non-WRA photo of Issei. Feedback from the last review indicated that the collection of images showed too superficial a representation of Topaz]**

*Baseball game*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 20*

Issei and Nisei kept their love of baseball alive, behind barbed wire. Photo by Tokuye Sato.

**Image**

*Golfing*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 13*

This former golf tournament runner-up practices his putts, October 17, 1942.

**Image**

*Camp canteen*



**Photo Caption**  
Word count: 25

Kimi Ihara, Judy “Sookie” Tsuki Takaha, Fusako “Sally” Sakata, Tokuye “Tony” Sato, and Yuki Tsuchihashi have refreshments at the camp canteen. Photo by Tokuye Sato.

**Image**  
Pounding mochi



**Photo Caption**  
Word count: 15

Japanese Americans at Topaz pounded sweet rice to make *mochi*, a Japanese New Year tradition.

---

**Graphic #: E.02c.02**  
**Graphic Type: photo panel**

**Target word count: caption of 25 words**

**Image**

Co-op dinner



**Caption**

Word count: 38

Shortly after arriving at Topaz, a group of Issei and Nisei decided to create a cooperative store, or co-op. They collected a dollar each for 5,460 individual memberships. Here, co-op foundation members eat dinner at a Delta restaurant.

---

**Graphic #: E.02d.01**

**Graphic Type: reading rail with book**

**Target word count: 75–150 words**

**Headline**

Word count: 3

**Camp Schools**

**Body Copy**

Reference: Taylor, pp. 119–132

<http://archive.densho.org/Resource/popuptext.aspx?v=s&i=denshovh-hnorman-01-0019&t=Norman+I.+Hirose+Interview+Segment+19+Transcript>;

<http://archive.densho.org/Resource/popuptext.aspx?v=s&i=denshovh-ubob-01-0013&t=Bob+Utsumi+Interview+Segment+13+Transcript>

Sharvy quotation from Russell notes

Word count: 95

Grade level: 11.5

“The first week of school was confusion,” remembers Norman Hirose. Classes began October 20, 1942. The nearly 2,000 students sat on benches in unheated rooms.

The camp hired Caucasian teachers—women, missionaries, and conscientious objectors. Still, there weren’t enough instructors. Nisei graduates stepped in. The elementary schools numbered 48 students to every teacher, twice the national average. As S. Marven Sharvy noted, students suffered from “almost a total intellectual deprivation.”

Central Utah Vocational School in Provo supplied instructors in carpentry, welding, and auto and airplane mechanics. Adult education classes included tailoring, English, and “American citizenship.”

**Sidebar question**

Word count: 11

Why would the government teach about citizenship to people in Topaz?

**Image**

Anne Yamauchi’s third grade class



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 23

Teacher Anne Yamauchi’s third grade class, 1943. The class wrote a diary that offers a view of life for children at Topaz.

**Image**

First grade class



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 11

First grade students working on their lessons, March 12, 1943.

**Image**

Elementary school class



Digital image copyright 2002, Topaz Museum. All rights reserved

**Photo Caption**

Source: U.S. Office for Emergency Management, War Relocation Authority, "Education in Topaz," Topaz files, January 1, 1944, Record Group 210, National Archives.

Word count: 28

The two elementary schools, Desert View and Mountain View, were located on Blocks 8 and 41. Topaz also had three nursery schools and a combined junior-senior high school.

## Graphic #: E.02d.02

**Graphic Type:** wall graphic

**Target word count:** 75

### **Headline**

Word count: 4

## Growing Up Behind Barbed Wire

### **Body Copy**

Ray Ebihara quote:

<http://archive.densho.org/Resource/popuptext.aspx?v=s&i=denshovh-eroy-01-0021&t=Roy+Ebihara+Interview+Segment+21+Transcript>

Jean Shiraki Gize quote from:

<http://archive.densho.org/Resource/popuptext.aspx?v=s&i=denshovh-gjean-01-0009&t=Jean+Shiraki+Gize+Interview+Segment+9+Transcript>

Word count: 95

Grade level: 8.7

A third of Topaz's population was children under the age of 17. Some younger Nisei and Sansei, shielded from harsh realities, had pleasant experiences in camp. Roy Ebihara remembers "We'd go out and play stickball.... we would go capture scorpions." Adults organized clubs and camping trips to Antelope Springs for children.

But not every child of Topaz has positive memories. For Jean Shiraki Gize, camp reminds her of "my mother getting asthma and being hospitalized, the tension in the camp." Jean's father joined the Army, and his absence was a constant worry for the five-year-old.

### **Sidebar question**

Word count: 14

How would your life have been changed by being in Topaz as a child?

**Image: kids on playground [The images in this section are another place for WOED to look for a non-WRA photograph that shows a less positive view of childhood at Topaz.]**



**Photo caption:**  
Word count: 11

Children play on the Desert View Elementary School playground, circa 1944.

**Image**  
Preschool



**Photo Caption**  
Word count: 20

Children from the preschool nursery gather outside, circa 1944.

**Image**  
Block dance



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 10

Teenagers dance to big band music at a school function.

**Image**

Child playing



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 14

With limited resources, children had to be creative with their toys and game playing.

**Image**

Friends playing



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 21

Tokuye Sato took this photograph at Topaz of the Nagamoto family, Hiroshi and Florence and their children Charles Hiromi, Thomas Mitsuyaki, Charlotte Michiye, and friends.

---

**Graphic #: E.02d.03**

**Graphic Type: reproduction multi-page book**

**Target word count: N/A**

**Image**

Reproduction of third grade diary pages



**Image caption**

Word count: 29

Diary of the third-grade class taught by Anne Yamauchi. Anne married while in Topaz. Her whole family was segregated to Tule Lake because they did not want to be separated. The diary begins in March 1943.

---

---

## Graphic #: E.02e.01

**Graphic Type:** reading rail

**Target word count:** 75–150 words

### **Headline**

Word count: 3

## Health in Camp

### **Body Copy**

Reference: Arrington, p. 43 (reference to ulcers); Taylor, p. 80–81, 179

Word count: 148

Grade level: 10.3

San Francisco was home to many Japanese American doctors before the war. All lost their practices when they were forcibly removed. Several, including Benjamin Kondo, Paul Yamauchi, James Goto, and John Teshima, served as doctors at Topaz. At least two female doctors, Masako Kusayanagi Goto and Yoshie Togasaki, worked at the hospital.

Within the first week of opening, Topaz reported a birth, a death, and an appendectomy. The 128-bed hospital lacked sufficient medical supplies and staff. People suffered from various illnesses, many related to stress. When two newborn infants died in 1944, an Issei doctor accused the Caucasian attending nurse of criminal negligence.

Pregnant women had an especially tough time, since the WRA decided that only children and invalids could have milk. Some babies were born in poor health. Tami Tomoye Takahashi, who gave birth to two children at Topaz, bought calcium tablets from a mail order catalog.

### **Image**

*Nurse with infant*



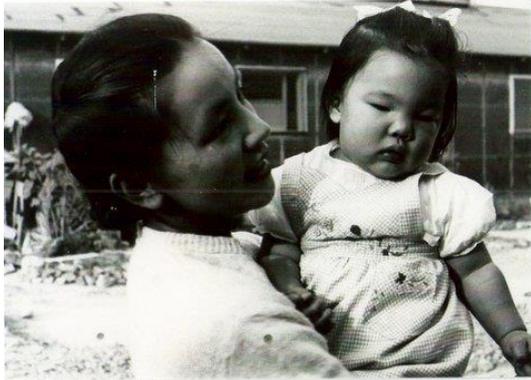
**Photo Caption**

Word count: 9

The hospital employed Japanese American, Caucasian, and African American nurses.

**Image**

*Suga Ann Moriwaki with her mother*



**Photo Caption**

Reference: *Kobi story from Nancy Ukai Russell notes, section 4, p. 6-7*

Word count: 43

Suga Ann Moriwaki was the second child born at Topaz. Michi Kobi, who worked on the maternity ward, spoke years later with a woman born there. The woman recalled, "I would never say I was born in a camp...It's no place. It's nothing."

---

**Graphic #: E.02e.02**

**Graphic Type: crib graphic**

**Target word count: N/A**

**Headline**

Word count: 4

**Babies Born in Tanforan and Santa Anita (68)**

**Body Copy**

Philip Roy Araki  
Nari Darlene Aso  
Sachiko Carol Baba  
Alma Marie Ebisuya  
Don Fujiki  
Koichi Fukuda  
Cecelia Masako Harada

Ben Isamu Haraguchi  
Yasuhiko Hashimoto  
Tsuyoshi Hibiko, Jr.  
Julie Noriko Inuzuka  
Hisayo Joyce Ishida  
Douglas Nobuo Ishii  
Dennis Kanazawa  
Ken Allen Kaneko  
Sharon Lee Kikuye Kikugawa  
Yasuo Kita  
Richard Ritsuo Kitajima  
Kenneth Hiyoshi Koga  
Satoshi Kuritsubo  
Teruoki Maruyama  
Misuzu Matsui  
Janet Carole Mayeda  
Seigi Robert Minami  
Tamiko Dorothy Miyake  
Irene Kiyoko Miyasaki  
Miyuki Motoyoshi  
Dianne Muramatsu  
Karen Shizue Nakagawa  
Henry Eiso Nakagawara  
Katsumi Nakamoto  
Julia Michiko Nakamura  
Akira Royal Nakanishi  
Carol Kazue Nakano  
Judith Judy Naruo  
Keiko Nehira  
Fumiko Nihei  
Takako Niitsuma  
Akiko Oka  
Hideo Tom Okayama  
Jean Katsumi Oki  
Janice Fumiye Okutsu  
Alan Kazuo Onizuka  
Shuji Ronald Otani  
Haruo Edwin Ouye  
Marciel Pontillas  
Hanami Jean Saito  
Yoshimi Darlene Sekigahama  
Toshio Ben Shigio  
Eleanor Ritsuko Shikano  
Shirley Yasuko Shingu  
Masashi Keith Someya  
Rewji Suenaga  
Yoshiye Takahashi  
Nancy Kiyoko Tanabe  
Rodney Masatoshi Tatsuno  
Masahiro Glen Toji  
George Heiso Toriyama

Robert Hideo Tsurui  
Thomas Tamotsu Uchima  
Edna Uchiyama  
Mitsuko Watanabe  
Hitomi Yamamoto  
Hiroto Tom Yamano  
Kazuko Yamashita  
Yoshio Kenneth Yanagi  
Michiko May Yanase  
John Howard Yuasa

**Headline**

Word count: 4

**Babies Born in Topaz (396)**

**Body Copy**

Kikue Abe  
Masa Martha Abe  
Yoshi Abe  
Minchiro Henry Adachi  
Nancy Teiko Adachi  
Carolynn Akagi  
Douglas Peter Akagi  
Reiko Akagi  
Robert Toshiyuki Akamatsu  
Donald Torrence Akiyama  
Fumiko Akiyoshi  
Reiko Akiyoshi  
Teruko Elaine Akutagawa  
Alvin Hiroshi Arakaki  
Bernice Yasuko Arimoto  
Dennis Ichiro Arimoto  
Richard Seichi Asazawa  
Grace Sumile Aso  
Setsuko Annette Aso  
Katsumi Richard Bingo  
Melvin Sakae Ebisuya  
Yasuko Ekusa  
Baby Boy Endow (s.)  
Hideko Endow  
Robert Masao Endow  
Edwin Seizo Fujii  
Kenneth Hidetsugu Fujii  
Masako Fujii  
Robert Yasuyoshi Fujimoto  
Kenneth Kenji Fujita  
Teddie Yoshimi Fujita  
Shuzo Anthony Fukunaga  
Norio Michael Furuta  
Roy Seiyei Fusato

Denise Mitsuko Goto  
Seige Hanamoto  
Sharon Gay Harada  
Leanard Yuji Haraguchi  
Gail Kiyo Harano  
Ellen Hideko Hashiguchi  
Kazuko Hattori  
Keiko Hattori  
Bob Sakaye Hayamizu  
Toshiyaki Roy Hayase  
Saburo Patrick Hayashi  
Sadatoshi Hayashida  
Masatoshi Curtis Higuchi  
Nobuaki Donald Hirabayashi  
Osamu Hirabayashi  
Yoshito Hirabayashi  
Carol Aiko Hirano  
Daniel Shinobu Hirano  
David Takashi Hirano  
Gerald Hirano (d.)  
Jean Miwa Hirano (d.)  
Janice Keiko Hirao  
Pamela Fumiye Hirashima  
Baby Girl Hirayama (d.)  
Jo Ann Hironaka  
Michael Kei Hirose  
Gary Y. Hiroshima  
Ethel Mae Hirota  
Janice Michiko Hirota  
Yoshito Hirotsuka  
Kazuko Hishida  
Norma Yuriko Hoshide  
Satoru Hosoda  
Victor Masaru Ichioka  
Gordon Yukiyo Ide  
Clara Midori Idota  
Leiko Nancy Iha  
Hideki Ikeda  
Tsutomu Imamura  
Kiyoshi Ina  
Paul Shigemi Isaki  
Dennis Ishibashi  
Kay Haruo Ishida  
Sadao Ishida  
Teruyoshi Roy Ishida  
Masaharu Ishikawa  
Ned Nobuo Isokawa  
Toshiko Ito  
Valerie Takeko Ito  
Kenneth Iwaihara  
Ritsuko Lillian Iwatsubo

Stanley Masaru Iwawaki  
Aileen Chiye Izuka  
Sue-Ann Michi Jinbo  
Albert Akion Kakinami  
Kenneth Shinobu Kajita  
Kenneth Ken Kamagaki  
Mimi Mariko Kamio  
Hideyo Kanazawa  
Kenneth Kanazawa  
Stanley Hideki Kanehara  
Gail Emi Kaneko  
Katsuyoshi Paul Kaneshiro  
Baby Boy Kanzawa (s.)  
Kathryn Toshiko Katayanagi  
Joyce Yasuko Kato  
Michael Masa Kawasaki  
Tamotsu Richard Kawasaki  
Eiichi Vincent Kikugawa  
Hajime Jean Kikugawa  
Joan Emiko Kitamura  
Hisashi Kitano  
David Toshio Kitayama  
Howard Kenji Kiyohara  
Vivian Miyoko Koga  
Vivian Naomi Koga  
Kreighton Eiji Kondo  
Baby Boy Kono (s.)  
Cathy Shizuko Kora  
Joan Kora  
Jeanne Miyeko Koyanagi  
Kimiyo Lynne Kozen  
Arleen Chiye Kumagai  
Tadao Kumagai  
Kenneth Ken Kumagaki  
Byron Noriyoshi Kunisawa  
Hideharu Kuramoto  
Naomi Kuramoto  
Baby Boy Kuruma (d.)  
Hisako Maxine Kuruma  
Alan Kushida  
Michiko Kuwahara  
Alan Haruo Mansho  
Gary Isami Masuda  
Miyoko Carol Anne Masuda  
Ronald Isami Masuda  
Earnest Yutaka Masumoto  
Judy Mitsuye Matsui  
Kathleen Haruko Matsumoto  
Kazue Richard Matsumoto  
Isao Matsuoka  
Arthur Tomomichi Matsushimo

Yoshiko Matsutani  
Isamu Matsuyama  
Florence Kazuko Mayeda  
Masamishi Mifune  
Linda Keiko Mihara  
Judith Teruko Minami  
John Chikane Minamoto  
Taeko Gay Minamoto  
Kenneth Naobumi Minemoto  
Fuji Mita  
Seiji Mita  
Eric Kazu Mittwer  
Manabu Miyake  
Midori Miyake  
Hideko Miyazaki  
Mitsuko Mizokami  
Victor Norio Mizokami  
Sandra Sanaye Mizusaki  
Masaru Mochida  
William Kazuo Momono  
Donald Yoshimi Moriguchi  
Francis Yutaka Moriguchi  
Nobuyuki Melvin Moriguchi  
Gary Morimoto  
Keizo Kay Morimoto  
Matsue Morimoto  
Marsha Chiye Morishita  
Ronald Sugeki Morita  
Yoshiko Marie Morita  
Suga Ann Moriwaki  
Miyoko Janet Moriyasu  
Yutaka Moriyasu (d.)  
Hiroshi Ronald Muneno  
Yasuyuki Phillip Murai  
Gary Evans Mamoru Murakami  
Janice Naomi Mazuko Murakami  
Yasako Murakawa  
Miles Tatsuro Muraoka  
Tommy Jiro Murase  
Eugene Murokita  
Linda Chiye Myoraku  
Masanora Alan Nagai  
Charlotte Michiye Nagamoto  
Thomas Nagamoto  
Tomo Dennis Nagano  
Michio Nagareda  
Alan Nagata  
Marlene Nagata  
Stephen Masami Nakagawa  
Quintin Rio Nakagawara  
Baby Girl Nakahara (d.)

Gail Fumiko Nakahara  
Kuniko Nakai  
Hiizu Nakamitsu  
Norma Kiyoko Nakamitsu  
Donald Nakamoto  
Edward Satoru Nakamoto  
Kazumi Nakamoto  
Yuriko Jean Nakamoto  
Jeanne Fumiko Nakamura  
Yuko Nakamura  
Justine Keiko Nakanishi  
Muriel Mariko Nakanishi  
Gary Nakao  
Harumi Nakao  
Atsushi Nakaoka  
Glen Isao Nakaoka  
David Susumu Nakashima  
John Kazuo Nakata  
Gail Katsumi Nakayama  
Kazumi Nakamoto  
Alice Miyoko Narahara  
Kenneth Akira Narahara  
Susumu Nehira (d.)  
Hiroshi Nerio  
Junko Nerio  
Itsuko Niitsuma  
Lina Rumiko Nishikawa  
Alvin Junji Nishimoto  
Dennis Yasuo Nishimoto  
Phillip Yoshimichi Nishimoto  
Satomi Nishimoto  
Ronald Fumio Nishimura  
Sadako Nishimura  
Gerald Hideo Nishiyama  
Sharon Shigeko Nitta  
Madeline Reiko Nobori  
Wayne Kiyoshi Nobori  
Kasuyoshi Ronald Nomura  
Masayo Nomura  
Isao Nonaka  
Noboru Noriye  
Alan Michio Oda  
Caroline Yayeko Oda  
Dennis Hirao Oda  
Jean Masae Oda  
Milton Yukio Oda  
Nancy Lynne Ogawa (d.)  
Sumio Eugene Ogawa  
Toyoichi Valiant Ogawa  
Shinichi Ogi  
Don Masao Oishi

Shizuko Oishi  
Victor Yoshiaki Oishi  
Michime Aileen Oka  
Yoshihiro Oka  
Elaine Tazuko Okada  
Kyoko Aileen Okamoto  
Hideko Okamura  
Patric Vonn Yoshio Okawachi  
Lillian Yaeko Okimoto  
Catherine Yuriko Okutsu  
Kikuko June Okuyama  
Hirotoshi Russell Onishi  
Galen Onizuka  
Taeko Orimoto  
Joylyn Sachiko Oshita  
Steve Michio Ota (d.)  
Robert Hiromi Otani  
Ronald Minoru Otani  
Jane Hatsuye Ouye  
Glenn Akira Saiki  
Sachiko Aileen Saiki  
Gerald Kazushige Saito  
Janet Kiyoko Saito  
Kanzaki Hajime Saito  
Sharon Yuriko Saito  
Spencer Tsuneto Saito  
Yasuko Joyce Saito  
John Hatsuo Saka  
Eileen Toshiko Sakamoto  
Gerald Hitoshi Sakamoto  
Hideki Sakamoto  
Shinzui Sanada  
Fumio Carl Sato  
Kenneth Masayuki Sato  
Yutaka Dennis Sato  
Henry Hiroshi Seto  
Kazuko Shida  
Ronald Shigeru Shigio  
Kazuo Shimada  
Kumiko Gloria Shimada  
Hiko Shimamoto  
Hiroshi Shimizu  
Tetsumi Ernest Shinagawa  
Karen Sakayo Shiraishi  
Fusako Katherine Shiroy  
Satsuki Shiroma  
Kiyoshi Rodney Someya  
Kazuhiko Sone (d.)  
Hisashi Suda  
Keith Tadao Suenaga  
Hisashi Sugaya

Suzanne Sugishita  
Osamu Dennis Sugiyama  
Yoshiko Karen Sukekane  
Fred Hajime Sunada  
Emiko Suyetsugu  
Melvin Tsune Suzuki  
Duane Genya Tabata  
Akemi Taiichi  
Keiji Taira  
Lucille Lucinda Yoshiko Taira  
Hideo Bruce Takahashi  
Kazuo Takahashi  
Lynn Tazuko Takahashi  
Martha Ellen Crowley Takahashi  
Norman Craig Takahashi  
Eugenia Aiko Takaki  
Michi Takakuwa  
Keiko Takayama  
Ken Takayama  
Hiroharu Takeda  
Joanne Aiko Takeda  
Judith Ann Nobuko Takeda  
Kent Mitsuru Takeda  
Anne Teruko Takefuji  
Carolyn Emiko Takiguchi,  
Masayoshi Tamoto  
Emiko Caroline Tanabe  
Keiko Diane Tanaka  
Edward Takashi Tani  
Takeko Aline Tani  
Deanna Rayko Tanji  
Wallace Sadanobu Tao  
Janet Yukiko Tashima  
Judith Yoneko Tashiro  
Kan Gerald Tashiro  
Tadahiro Tateno  
Tetsuo Tatsui  
Arlene Tamiye Tatsuno  
Larry Kikuo Toji, Jr.  
Christine Tomimatsu  
Donna Lynn Toyota  
Winifred Toyota  
Ann Matsumi Tsuchida  
Andrea Fusako Tsukamoto  
Kathleen Kayoko Tsukamoto  
Clyde Gordon Tsukazaki  
James Isawa Tsunekawa  
Patricia Ayako Tsurui  
Richard Shigeto Tsurumoto  
Tetsuo Tsutsui  
Brian Takashi Uchida

Leslie Kiyomi Uchida  
Naomi Joyce Uchida  
Joseph Yoshiharu Uchima  
Dale Satomi Uchiyama  
Edna Uchiyama  
Judith Honami Uchiyama  
Baby Girl Ukai (d.)  
Stephen Grant Ukai  
Kazuo Umeta  
John Maketo Uno  
Dianne Setsuko Utsumi  
Joyce Toshiye Uyeda  
Yukiko Joanne Uyeno  
Nicholas Noboru Wada  
Colin Kanji Watanabe  
Ayako Louise Yamada  
Harry Hisato Yamada  
Dick Nobuto Yamagami  
Michiko Yamagishi  
Dallas Isamu Yamakoshi  
Baby Boy Yamamoto (s.)  
Gilbert Koji Yamamoto  
Masatsugu Yamamoto  
Yasushi Stephen Yamamoto  
Akemi Yamane  
Dick Yamano  
Arthur Nagao Yamasaki  
Atsushi Yamasaki  
Katsuko Yamasaki  
Stella Hiroko Yamasaki  
Taeko Yamasaki  
Aileen Keiko Yamashita  
Akira Yamashita  
Haruko Yamashita  
Thomas Masaru Yamashita  
Don Allen Masato Yamate  
Bryan Tetsuo Yamauchi  
Kenichi Yamauchi  
Russell Kazuo Yamazaki  
Joyce Chiyoko Yano  
Mitsuo Chester Yano  
Tom Jiro Yano  
Setsuko Yoda  
Clifford Toru Yokomizo  
Hisato Shelton Yokomizo  
Terumi Yokomizo  
Takanori Yokoro  
Carol Sachiko Yokoyama  
Dennis Mitsuo Yoshida  
Takatoshi Yoshida (d.)  
Kazuo Richard Yoshifuji

Setsuko Karen Yoshifuji  
Gail Naomi Yoshimoto  
Dianna Meg Yoshino  
Akemi Yotsuya  
Yumiko Maurine Yuzuki

(d.) indicates that the child passed away at Topaz  
(s.) indicates that the infant was stillborn

List compiled by Ken Yamashita

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## **Graphic #: E.02f.01**

**Graphic Type: reading rail**

**Target word count: 75–150 words**

### **Headline**

*Word count: 3*

### **Love and Marriage**

### **Body Copy**

*Reference: Taylor pp. 84-5*

*Word count: 67*

*Grade level: 7.0*

What was dating like at Topaz? Young couples might share tomato soup around the pot-bellied stove or catch a movie at the recreation hall. One mother complained to administrators that teens sneaked out after curfew. Still, 136 couples got married at Topaz. They had to travel 40 miles one-way to Fillmore, the county seat, to get a marriage license. Newlyweds often shared a room with their parents.

### **Quotations**

*Source: Yamada, p. 133*

*Word count: 61*

“On our first anniversary, I cried because we went to the mess hall for dinner, and then went to another mess hall for a movie where we sat on the floor... and I cried ‘This is no first anniversary.’ My husband said, ‘Don’t worry, there’ll be other anniversaries.’ And there were other anniversaries; we had 49 of them together.”

—Anna Towata

### **Image**

*Shizu and Kuroiwa wedding at Topaz*



Haruki Shizu and Takei Kuroiwa  
November 25, 1944  
Topaz, Utah  
The bride's tiara, necklace, and bouquet were made of crepe paper and shells scavenged from the desert.  
Guests were served crepe paper and shells.  
The wedding was held at the Topaz Buddhist Church.

**Photo Caption**  
Word count: 35

Haruki Shizu and Takei Kuroiwa were married at the Topaz Buddhist Church on November 25, 1944. The bride's tiara, necklace, and bouquet were made with crepe paper and ribbons, and shells scavenged from the desert.

**Image**  
*Mukai wedding at Topaz*



**Photo Caption**  
Word count: 12

Cromwell and Kyoko Hoshiga Mukai cut their wedding cake, October 26, 1944. Kyoko recalled that people at camp saved their sugar coupons to make the cake: "It really was a luxury, wasn't it?"

**Image**  
*Mukai wedding photo*



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 13

An Issei photographer got permission to take wedding photographs for the Mukai wedding. Most people at Topaz had no access to cameras.

---

**Graphic #: E.03b.01**

**Graphic Type: reading rail**

**Target word count: 75–150 words**

**Headline**

Word count: 2

**Saving Grace**

**Body Copy**

Reference: Taylor, pp. 155–157; Alisa Lynch notes about Shinto

Word count: 84

Grade level: 10.4

Various congregations were active in Topaz. Most people at Topaz identified either as Buddhist or Protestant, and a few as Catholic or other.

Government policy mostly allowed people to practice their religion of choice. State Shinto—a particular denomination—was banned because of its association with Japan. Other versions of Shinto were frowned on, but not banned outright.

Protestants attended services at Block 22, led by Reverends Taro Goto, Lester Suzuki, and Carl Nugent. Catholics and Seventh-Day Adventists shared a building on Block 14.

**Image**

*Buddhist church*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 10*

Buddhist congregations had temples on Blocks 17 and 28.  
This is block 17.

**Image**

*Church*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 20*

Reverend Carl Nugent had been the minister at the  
Japanese Evangelical Reformed Church in San Francisco.  
He came to Topaz in 1943.

---

**Graphic #: E.03b.02**

**Graphic Type: quote panel**

**Target word count: 25 words**

**Quotation**

Word count: 18

"I got baptized at Topaz...Easter morning [1943]... sunrise service, and six or twelve...were baptized then."

—Yoshi Sato Mizono

---

**Graphic #: E.03b.03**

**Graphic Type: story panel**

**Target word count: 60 words**

**Headline**

Word count: 5

**The "Religion of the Enemy"**

**Body Copy**

Reference: Taylor, pp. 155–7; Duncan Williams papers: "Camp Dharma"; and "Complex Loyalties: Issei Buddhist Ministers during the Wartime Incarceration"

Word count: 84

Grade level: 10.1

Following Pearl Harbor, Buddhism seemed suspiciously "Japanese." Police ordered a temple in Salinas, California, to remove their bell or it would be destroyed.

Many Issei priests were arrested, and Nisei stepped into leadership roles. Topaz became the headquarters for the *Jodo Shinshu* Buddhists of North America. In May 1943, Nisei Buddhists held a national conference in Salt Lake City. People from Topaz were permitted to attend. Participants approved plans to "Americanize" the religion. They changed their official name to the "Buddhist Churches of America."

**Sidebar question**

Word count: 12

What right does the government have to ban or restrict religious freedoms?

**Image**

*Buddhist temple rock garden*



**Photo Caption**  
Word count: 12

Fusako "Sally" Sakata stands near the camp's Buddhist temple rock garden, circa 1943. Two parts of the concrete lantern are on display at the museum. Photo by Tokuye Sato.

---

**Graphic #: E.03b.04**

**Graphic Type: photo panel**

**Target word count: caption of 25 words**

**Image**

*Mrs. Ken Harada funeral*



Funeral of Ken Harada, Topaz Relocation Center, Utah, March 1943. Photographer unknown.  
Sumi Harada Collection.

**Photo Caption**  
Word count: 37

Mourners gather for the funeral of Mrs. Ken Harada, March 1943. Ken and her husband Jukichi both died in Topaz.

This was the same Harada family that bought a house in their children's names in Riverside, California.

---

**Graphic #: E.03b.05**

**Graphic Type: photo panel**

**Target word count: caption of 25 words**

**Image**

*Memorial for slain soldiers*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 17*

Families and friends hold a memorial for 11 Japanese American soldiers from Topaz killed in action, November 11, 1944.

---

**Graphic #: E.03b.06**

**Graphic Type: photo panel**

**Target word count: caption of 25 words**

**Image**

*Nativity scene*



**Photo Caption**  
Word count: 29

“Nativity has attained greater meaning as we on this Christmas Day seek to dispel from our minds discouragement, greed, and the work of Hate.”  
–*Topaz Times*, December 24, 1942.

---

**Graphic #: E.03c.01**

**Graphic Type:** reading rail

**Target word count:** *Headline with 75–150 words max*

**Headline**

Word count: 2

**Camp Administration**

**Body Copy**

*Reference: Taylor pp. 97–105 (WRA quote from p. 99); Paul Bell quote from Nancy Ukai Russell notes, section 4, page 12 (from Paul Bell, Blossoms in the Desert, p 4-5)*

Word count: 140

Grade level: 9.9

Over 200 workers oversaw day-to-day operations at Topaz. Roughly half of them lived outside camp. The rest lived in Blocks 1 and 2, in administration housing. Paul Bell, an administrator’s son who attended Topaz High School, got in trouble for inviting Nisei friends over: “It was clear that the staff housing area was part of an intentional segregation policy.”

Paul’s parents, Roscoe and Gladys Bell, came to Topaz from Berkeley. They had known Japanese Americans in California and thought that they could help by working at

the camp. Emil Sekerak was a conscientious objector from Ohio before he was sent to work at Topaz.

The WRA tried to appoint key personnel who were not “overly emotional” about the detention of citizens. On the other hand, they tried to avoid those who had “marked antipathies against all persons of Japanese descent.”

**Image**

*Charles Ernst*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 29*

Project Director Charles F. Ernst at Topaz, March 15, 1943. He took a position with the United Nations Relief Administration in 1944 and was replaced by Luther T. Hoffman.

---

**Graphic #: E.03c.02**

**Graphic Type: photo panel**

**Target word count: caption of 25 words**

**Image**

*Administration office*



**Photo Caption**

Reference: Uchida p. 140

Word count: 33

Working together encouraged understanding between detainees and administrators but also caused conflicts. Yoshiko Uchida recalled that some detainees were suspicious of "Issei who worked in positions...requiring close contact with the white administrative staff."

---

**Graphic #: E.03c.03**

**Graphic Type: photo panel**

**Target word count: caption of 25 words max**

**Image**

*Workers at Topaz*



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 7

Mail and file office workers, circa 1943.

---

**Graphic #: E.03c.04**

**Graphic Type: photo panel**

**Target word count: caption of 25 words max**

**Image**

Reports Office



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 30

Reports Officer Russ Bankson transferred to a job in Washington DC, but returned to visit Topaz in May 1945. Bankson's job at camp was writing press releases and taking photographs.

---

**Graphic #: E.03c.05**

**Graphic Type: story panel**

**Target word count: 60 words**

**Headline**

Word count: 2

**Community Council**

**Body Copy**

Reference: Ostlund and Katase, *A Brief History of Topaz Community Council Government 1942-45*. Retrieved from

<http://content.cdlib.org/view?docId=ft9b69p234;NAAN=13030&doc.view=frames&chunk.id=d0e72&toc.depth=1&toc.id=d0e72&brand=calisphere>

Personal Justice Denied: <http://www.archives.gov/research/japanese-americans/justice-denied/>

Word count: 74

Grade level: 10.3

The WRA set up a Community Council to direct communication between administrators and detainees. Charles Ernst hoped that letting the council address complaints might prevent larger protests.

Each block voted for a manager to attend the council, which discussed problems ranging from health issues to education.

Fred Hoshiyama reported that the first council meeting “start[ed] an hour late and with poor attendance.” Eventually, though, these leaders would frame the community’s response to many crises.

**Image**

*Community Council meeting*



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 9

The Community Council holds its first meeting, October 1942. Dr. Carl Hirota served as its first chairman.

**Image**

*Mitzi Shiraishi at council meeting*



**Photo Caption**  
Word count: 27

Mitzi Shiraishi was the only female member of the 34-person council.

---

**Graphic #: E.03c.06**

**Graphic Type: photo panel**

**Target word count: caption of 25 words max**

**Image**

*Topaz internal security staff*



**Photo Caption**  
Word count: 29

Staff of the camp's Internal Security Division, circa 1943. They were essentially camp police. A WRA security chief

oversaw 66 Japanese American men, mostly Issei, who patrolled the blocks.

---

**Graphic #: E.03c.07**

**Graphic Type: photo panel**

**Target word count: caption of 25 words max**

**Image**

*Dave Tatsuno and Emil Sekerak*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 13*

Emil Sekerak and Dave Tatsuno worked together at the co-operative store and the Hi-Y club, circa 1943.

---

**Graphic #: E.03c.08**

**Graphic Type: photo panel**

**Target word count: caption of 25 words max**

**Image**

*Reports Office*



**Photo Caption**  
Word count: 23

The Reports Office collected information to document the history of the camp, from activities to internal politics. The office also handled public relations.

---

**Graphic #: E.03d.01**

**Graphic Type: story panel**

**Target word count: 60–100 words**

**Headline**

Word count: 3

***Topaz Times***

**Body Copy**

Reference: Taylor, p. 139-41, 155; Okubo quotation from Nancy Ukai Russell notes, section 4, p. 10

Word count: 92

Grade level: 11.2

“Our newspaper kept the residents informed about the center and the outside...All news passed the censorship of the administrative staff.”

—Miné Okubo

The *Topaz Times* ran almost daily from September 17, 1942, to March 30, 1945. The paper offers a glimpse into life at Topaz. However, the administration had the power to “supervise” and censor reporters—and suspend them if articles violated WRA policy.

A Japanese language section was regularly included. On one occasion, camp administrators discovered that translators were telling people to resist certain policies. They were asked to resign.

**Image**

*Bennie Nobori*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 33*

How important is humor to people behind barbed wire? Former Disney animator Bennie Nobori created a comic strip for the *Topaz Times*. The main character was called Jankee, short for “Japanese American Yankee.”

**Image**

*Example from Jankee comic [no FPO]*

**Image**

*Rose Nakagawa*



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 17

Rose Nakagawa operated a mimeograph machine, printing copies of the paper for distribution.

---

**Graphic #: E.03d.02**

**Graphic Type: photo panel**

**Target word count: N/A**

**Image**

*Masaomi Yano (note: the spelling of his name has been confirmed)*



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 29

Masaomi Yano previously worked for a San Francisco Japanese language newspaper. He was an editor for the *Topaz Times* until he relocated to Salt Lake City in September 1943.

---

**Graphic #: E.03d.03**

**Graphic Type: photo panel**

**Target word count: N/A**

**Image**

*Newspaper office*



**Photo Caption**  
Word count: 23

Nisei staffed the *Topaz Times*.

---

**Graphic #: E.03d.04**

**Graphic Type:** newspaper reproduction

**Image**

Topaz Times reproduction issue: June 12, 1943 [no FPO]

---

**Graphic #: E.03d.05**

**Graphic Type:** newspaper reproduction

**Image**

Topaz Times reproduction issue: Topaz Times Extra, December 18, 1944; or other TBD [no FPO]

---

**Graphic #: E.03e.01**

**Graphic Type:** reading rail

**Target word count:** 75–150 words

**Headline:**

Word Count: 2 words

**Meager Wages**

**Body Copy**

Reference: *Jewel of the Desert* by Sandra Taylor, *Building a Community* by Gayle k. Yamada and Diane Fukami, *The Price of Prejudice* by Leonard Arrington, interview with Tad Hayashi; Arrington p. 28–29, 33–35; Minoru Iyaki report information and maintenance stats from Nancy Ukai Russell notes.

Word count: 142

Grade level: 7.8

The WRA needed detainees to keep Topaz running. Almost 75 percent of healthy adults took jobs, earning \$14 to \$19 per month. By contrast, Caucasian workers got \$150–\$250 a month.

Of the 511 men working in camp maintenance, almost all were Issei. Minoru Iyaki noted that very few wanted to become garbage men. Finally, “men and boys volunteered and did the dirty work.” Some workers organized strikes to protest conditions and WRA policies.

Hundreds of people from Topaz took seasonal jobs harvesting sugar beets and potatoes. Farm work was a chance to leave camp temporarily. And the wages—up to \$250 monthly—were far more than they could make in camp. But Japanese Americans faced prejudice from people who did not see the difference between citizens and the enemy. Five youths fired shots at tents in a migrant camp in Provo.

### **Quotation**

Source: <http://archive.densho.org/Resource/popuptext.aspx?v=s&i=denshovh-htamiko-01-0017&t=Tamiko+Honda+Interview+Segment+17+Transcript>

Word count: 16

“I was working as a clerk typist in a warehouse office. And so I worked for my 16 dollars a month.”

—Tamiko Honda

### **Image**

*Work camp in Provo*



**Photo caption**

Word count: 29

Yuko (last name unknown), Fumi and Grace Manabe, Dave Tatsuno, Tad Hayashi, and an unidentified man at a tent city in Provo. They worked at a cannery, circa 1943.

---

**Graphic #: E.03e.02**

**Graphic Type: photo panel**

**Target word count:**

**Image**

Shoe repair shop



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 15

Employees of the shoe repair shop, which was part of the extensive Co-Op, circa 1943.

---

**Graphic #: E.03e.03**

**Graphic Type: quote panel**

**Target word count: 25 words**

**Quotation**

Source: Arrington, p. 38

Word count: 21

“In September 1944, representatives of the Utah State Agricultural College ‘expressed amazement at the food produced on the project’s sub-marginal land.’”  
—Leonard Arrington, from *The Price of Prejudice*

---

---

**Graphic #: E.03e.04**

**Graphic Type: story panel**

**Target word count: 60 words**

**Headline**

Word count: 4

**Farming Feeds the Camp**

**Body Copy**

Reference: Arrington p. 37–39

Word count: 70

Grade level: 9.0

The WRA wanted all camps to be self-sufficient by raising much of their own food. By spring 1943, Topaz administrators had set up farms and operations to raise chickens, hogs, and cattle.

The soil was alkali and dry. Winter frosts came early. Yet farmers at Topaz successfully grew an estimated 1.4 million pounds of vegetables using drip lines, flood irrigation, and straw mulching. Topaz even supplied surplus beef to Minidoka.

**Image**

Hog farm



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 11

Caring for pigs at the camp's hog farm, March 16, 1943.

**Image**

Hog farm



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 8

Administrators inspect the hog farm, October 19, 1942.

**Image**

*Planting at Topaz*



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 21

Farming in the desert's extreme weather proved difficult. Early frosts killed many of the tomatoes, peppers, eggplants, cucumbers, cantaloupes, and squash.

---

**Graphic #: E.03e.05**

**Graphic Type: photo panel**

**Target word count: N/A**

**Image**

*Hospital [photo by Tokuye Sato]*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 27*

Howard Mizuhara (standing in back, wearing glasses) was a high school student when he got a job moving medical supplies from storage to the Topaz Hospital. Photo by Tokuye Sato.

---

**Graphic #: E.03e.06**

**Graphic Type: photo panel**

**Target word count: caption of 25 words**

**Image**

*Fire department*



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 29

Firefighters stand in front of the Topaz Fire Station.  
Since the camp buildings were made of wood and heated  
by coal stoves, fire was a constant danger.

---

**Graphic #: E.03e.07**

**Graphic Type: photo panel**

**Target word count: caption of 25 words max**

**Image**

*Tofu factory at camp*



**Photo Caption**

Reference: Taylor, pp. 96–7

Word count: 23

Issei started a tofu factory at camp. They produced about  
1,500 pounds of tofu a week, enough to supply all the  
dining halls.

---

**Graphic #: E.03f.01**

**Graphic Type: reading rail with book**

**Target word count: 75–150 words**

**Headline**

Word count: 3

**High School Memories**

**Body Copy**

Reference: Taylor, p. 124–6;

<http://dspace.mit.edu/bitstream/handle/1721.1/65525/746805717.pdf?...1>;

WRA, *Teachers' Handbook on Education for Relocation. Supplementing Manual Section 30.3. April 27, 1944*; Nancy Ukai Russell notes, section 4, pp. 3–4 (reference to The Children of Topaz)

Word count: 138

Grade level: 7.6

“To teach the Nisei to take pride in American history and culture.” That was how the WRA described the goal of camp schools. The government wanted students to “accept and fulfill their responsibilities as citizens,” even as those same citizens sat behind barbed wire. This was frustrating for high school students, who saw little hope for the future.

Teachers worked hard to create an environment for learning, even with a lack of supplies. They taught classes in Japanese, German, Latin, and Spanish. But textbooks were old and out of date. There were no lab facilities for science classes. Students practiced typing on cardboard drawings of keyboards.

Torn from their pre-war schools, many students felt cheated out of the education they would have received in California. Only 10 percent from the graduating class in 1943 went on to college.

### **Image**

*Graduation ceremony*



### **Photo Caption**

Word count: 26

Wearing caps and gowns on loan from the University of Utah, the first class of 196 seniors graduated from Topaz High School on June 25, 1943.

**Image**

*Topaz High School seniors*



ital image copyright 2002, Topaz Museum. All rights reserved

**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 35*

A group of 1943 Topaz High School seniors. Front row: Seiji Aizawa, Ken Shimomura, Bill Oshima, Paul Tani. Back row: Michi Hara, Machiko Nakamura, Mary Matsumoto, Rhoda Nishimura, Ayako Ota, and Kiyo Ito.

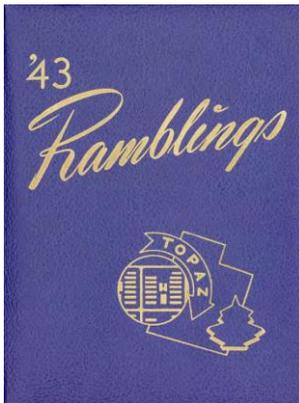
---

**Graphic #: E.03f.01a**

**Graphic Type: reproduction of multi-page book**

**Image**

*Reproduction of 1943 Ramblings yearbook*



---

**Graphic #: E.03f.02**

**Graphic Type: quote panel**  
**Target word count: N/A**

**Quotation**

Reference: <http://archive.densho.org/Resource/popuptext.aspx?v=s&i=denshovh-sshigeki-01-0012&t=Shigeki+Sugiyama+Interview+Segment+12+Transcript>  
Word count: 25

“At the end of the school year... Mrs. Lyle, she handwrote two letters of recommendation to take with me....I've never had occasion to use them, but I still have those letters.”  
– Shigeki Sugiyama

---

**Graphic #: E.03f.03**

**Graphic Type: photo panel**  
**Target word count: caption of 25 words**

**Image**

Football game



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 20

Topaz High won their football game against Millard High School, November 11, 1943. Every victory could raise spirits at Topaz.

---

**Graphic #: E.03f.04**

**Graphic Type: photo panel**  
**Target word count: 25 words**

**Image**

Senior banquet



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 26*

Senior banquet in a mess hall, May 1945. The class of 1945 was the only class to attend all three years of high school in camp.

---

**Graphic #: E.03f.05**

**Graphic Type: photo panel**

**Target word count: 25 words**

**Image**

*High school graduation*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 12*

The 1945 high school graduation ceremony was held in the camp gymnasium.

---

**Graphic #: E.03f.06**

**Graphic Type: photo panel**

**Target word count: 25 words**

**Image**

*Classroom quiz*



Digital image copyright 2002, Topaz Museum. All rights reserved

**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 15*

Students take a quiz in Eleanor Gerard's classroom in Block 32, circa 1943.

---

**Graphic #: E.03f.07**

**Graphic Type: story panel**

**Target word count: *Headline with 50–100 words max body text***

**Headline**

*Word count: 3*

**Education as Escape**

**Body Copy**

Reference: <https://dspace.mit.edu/bitstream/handle/1721.1/65525/746805717-MIT.pdf?sequence=2>

*Word count: 45*

*Grade level: 10.1*

In a 1944 report, the WRA noted that many students at Topaz displayed an “attitude of resignation and an apathy

toward the future” as a result of their situation. But a number of teachers—both Japanese American and Caucasian—encouraged students not to give up.

**Subhead**

Word count: 2

**Eleanor Gerard**

**Body Copy**

Reference: <http://archive.densho.org/Resource/popuptext.aspx?v=s&i=denshovh-kmichiko-01-0010&t=Michiko+Hara+Kawaguchi+Interview+Segment+10+Transcript>

Word count: 71

Grade level: 9.5

“She had the enthusiasm and she really drove our class.” Years later, Michiko Hara Kawaguchi remembered Eleanor Gerard fondly. Before the war, Gerard taught in Oakland. When some of her students were forcibly removed, Gerard was recruited to teach at Topaz.

“Whatever happens, a good education is never lost,” stressed Gerard. She helped students find colleges that would accept Japanese Americans. Former students stayed in touch, organizing reunions around Gerard’s birthday.

**Quotation**

Word count: 27

“I never ceased to have a lump in my throat when classes recited the Pledge of Allegiance, especially the phrase ‘liberty and justice for all.’”  
– Eleanor Gerard Sekerak

**Image**

Topaz teachers



Digital image copyright 2002, Topaz Museum. All rights reserved

**Photo Caption**

Word count: 35

Teachers at Topaz from the 1943 *Ramblings* yearbook. Back row: Mr. Simmons, Mrs. Henderson, Miss Nakaso, Miss Lamb, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Deffebach, Mrs. Lisle, Mr. Cummins. Seated: Mrs. Boardman, Miss Gerard, Miss Sundquist, Mr. Harris.

**Image**

*Eleanor Gerard and Muriel (Matzkin) Shapp*



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 31

Teachers Eleanor Gerard and Muriel Matzkin, circa 1943.

---

**Graphic #: E.03f.08**

**Graphic Type: photo panel**

**Target word count: caption of 25 words**

**Image**

*Girls choir at football game*



**Caption**

Word count: 18

The school girls' chorus performs at the Topaz vs. Millard High School football game, November 11, 1943.

---

**Graphic #: E.03f.09**

**Graphic Type: photo panel**

**Target word count: 25 words**

**Image**

Topaz Hi-Y club



Digital image copyright 2002, Topaz Museum. All rights reserved.

**Photo Caption**

Word count: 10

The Topaz Hi-Y Club, a chapter of the YMCA.

---

## Graphic #: E.04.01

**Graphic Type:** wall graphic

**Target word count:** *Headline with 50–100 words with potential 50–100 word side story focusing on the Topaz Art School; quote 20 words*

### **Headline**

*Word count: 4*

## **The Art of Survival**

### **Body Copy**

*Reference: Obata; Okubo; Art of Gaman*

*Word count: 98*

*Grade level: 7.0*

Can beauty exist behind barbed wire? On the surface, the paintings, drawings, and artwork from Japanese Americans at Topaz may look pleasant. But look closer. Landscapes feature guard towers and barbed wire or distant views. Drawings show people crammed into tight barracks.

Art was an escape into a more beautiful place. Some detainees expressed themselves through poetry, flower arranging, traditional dance, or music. Others sculpted wood into smooth shapes or gathered shells to make delicate jewelry, dolls, and funeral wreaths. The art produced at Topaz is some of the most powerful to come out of the WRA camps.

### **Subhead**

*Word count: 3*

## **Topaz Art School**

### **Side story**

*Obata (2000), p. 40 (23 courses at Topaz), 46 (quotation about calmness), 48, 83*

*Word count: 77*

*Grade level: 9.1*

“Art training gives calmness,” wrote Chiura Obata. He believed that while making art, “the mind is concentrated to a single objective.” To give students this outlet, he created an art school at Tanforan that continued at Topaz. Over 600 students attended classes each day.

Teachers taught 23 subjects, including figure drawing, still life, sculpture, and fashion design. Since Issei and Nisei had limited access to cameras, their work provides a visual diary of daily life in camp.

**Sidebar question**

Word count: 12

What can paintings, poems, and stories tell about Topaz that photographs cannot?

**Quotations**

Word count: 83

“We only hope that our art school will follow the teachings of this Great Nature, that it will strengthen itself to endure like the mountains, and, like the sun and the moon, will emit its own light, teach the people, benefit the people, and encourage itself.”

—Chiura Obata

“Training in art maintains high ideals among our people, for its object is to prevent their minds from remaining on the plains, to encourage human spirits to dwell high above the mountains.”

—Matsusaburo George Hibi

**Image**

Art class at Tanforan



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 15

Students at Tanforan Art School's morning class practice their freehand brush strokes, June 16, 1942.

**Image**

Art exhibition



**Photo Caption**  
Word count: 28

The Topaz Art School held elaborate art exhibitions in the gym. The first art show at Topaz was in 1942, and they continued for the duration of the camp.

**Image**  
Kabuki performance



**Photo Caption**  
Word count: 18

Children performed traditional kabuki theater with beautiful costumes and sets under the direction of famed dancer Sahomi Tachibana.

**Image**  
Music performance



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 32

Haruko Suwada's Japanese music group at Topaz. Suwada is at far left, playing *koto*. Hideko Adachi, the *shakuhachi* player, is on the far right. Grace Fumiko Fujimoto is second from the left.

---

**Graphic #: E.04.02**

**Graphic Type: personal profile**

**Target word count:** Headline with 50–100 words with 50–100 word side story focusing on the Topaz Art School; quote 20 words

**Title**

Word count: 2

**Chiura Obata**

**Headline**

Word count: 5

**The Wisdom of Great Nature**

**Quotation**

Word count: 18

“We will survive, if we forget the sands at our feet and look to the mountains for inspiration.”  
—Chiura Obata

**Body Copy**

Reference: Obata

Word count: 55

Grade level: 10.2

Art brought Chiura Obata to the United States, and art brought him—and many others—hope at Topaz. Obata was born in Japan and came to Seattle in 1903. He became an assistant professor of art at the University of California, Berkeley. Obata is known for his traditional Japanese *sumi-e* (ink wash) paintings and block prints.

**Body Copy**

Reference: *Obata*, p. 93

Word count: 99

Grade level: 9.7

Obata closed his studio in Berkeley after it was vandalized. He and his family were sent first to Tanforan and then to Topaz. Obata painted hundreds of watercolors and sketches of daily life in camp.

Though popular with his friends and students at Topaz, Obata's pro-American politics alienated him from others. In April 1943, an unidentified person attacked Obata in his block's latrine. He spent 19 days in the hospital. Fearing a repeat attack, Director Ernst urged Obata to move his family to St. Louis, Missouri. When the war ended, they returned to Berkeley, and he resumed painting and teaching.

**Quotation**

Word count: 36

“The highest aim and hope of art is a high, strong peace. In front of this high aim the evil side of humans—including racial discrimination, egotism, selfishness, and hatred—are simply exposed.”

—Chiura Obata, 1943

**Image**

Portrait of Chiura Obata



**Photo Caption**  
Word count: 17

Both during his lifetime and posthumously, Chiura Obata's work has been shown in group and solo exhibitions.

**Image**  
Obata artwork from Topaz Museum collection [no FPO]

**Photo Caption**  
Word count:

[Caption identifying artwork, when painting is chosen]

**Image**  
Ink painting of barracks



**Photo Caption**  
Word count: 15

Chiura Obata created this ink drawing of the family barracks at Topaz, block 5-9-D, in 1942.

**Image**

*Portrait of Chiura and Haruko Obata*



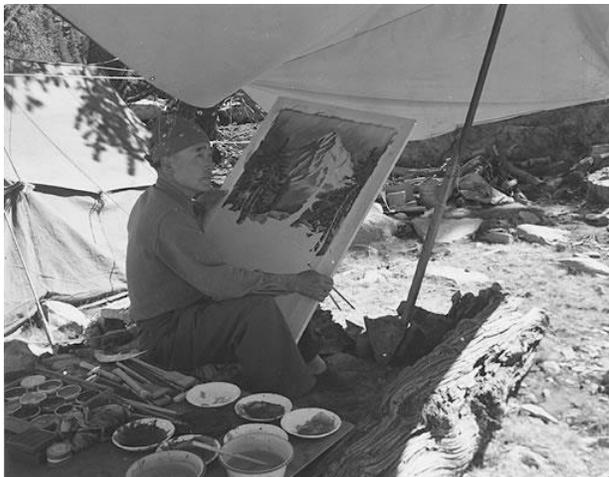
**Photo Caption**

Word count: 20

Chiura and Haruko Obata in San Francisco, circa 1912. Haruko was skilled in *ikebana*, the Japanese art of flower arrangement.

**Image**

*Painting at King's Canyon NP*



**Photo Caption**

Reference: Obata's Yosemite, p. 147

Word count: 18

Surrounded by trees and mountains, Obata works on the painting “Evening Glow” at Kings Canyon National Park, California, August 1948.

---

### **Graphic #: E.04.03**

**Graphic Type: personal profile**

**Target word count:** *Headline with 50–100 words with 50–100 word side story quote 20 words*

**Title**

*Word count: 2*

**Miné Okubo**

**Headline**

*Word count: 2*

**Citizen 13660**

**Quotation**

*Source: Okubo, Citizen 13660*

*Word count: 20*

“Cameras and photographs were not permitted in the camps, so I recorded everything in sketches, drawings and paintings.”  
– Miné Okubo

**Body Copy**

*Reference: Okubo*

*Word count: 54*

*Grade level: 10.1*

Some of the most personal and honest images we have of Topaz come from the pen and brush of a renowned young artist from Riverside, California. Before the war, Miné Okubo traveled across Europe studying art on a scholarship. When her mother became ill, Okubo returned to America. She created murals for the Works Progress Administration, working alongside Diego Rivera.

**Body Copy**

*Reference: Okubo*

*Word count: 78*

*Grade level: 10.5*

After Pearl Harbor, the FBI arrested Okubo's father, who lived in Southern California. At the time, Okubo and her brother lived in the San Francisco Bay Area. As a result,

they were separated from the rest of the family—and shipped to Tanforan and then Topaz.

While in Topaz, Okubo taught art and served as the art editor of *TREK* literary journal. In 1946, she published her book *Citizen 13660*, one of the first books depicting the camps from the perspective of a Japanese American.

**Image**

*Portrait of Miné Okubo*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 6*

In 1944, Okubo received clearance to relocate to New York to work for *Fortune Magazine's* special issue on Japan. Kameo Kido photographed her before she left Topaz.

**Image**

*Okubo artwork [no FPO]*

**Photo Caption**

*Word count*

[Caption to come, upon selection of final artwork]

**Image**

*Okubo in New York*



**Photo Caption**  
Word count: 21

Miné Okubo at the opening of an exhibit in New York City of her camp paintings and drawings, March 6, 1945.

**Image**  
*Mother with Children*



**Photo Caption**  
Word count: 17

Okubo's artwork, *Mother and Children*. How does this piece depict the chaos and struggle of camp?

---

**Graphic #: E.04.04**  
**Graphic Type: personal profile**

**Target word count:** *Headline with 50–100 words with 50–100 word side story quote 20 words*

**Title**

*Word count: 3*

**Matsusaburo George Hibi**

**Headline**

*Word count: 4*

**Art in Barren Landscapes**

**Quotation**

*Word count: 25*

“Let us art lovers keep on in the study of art tirelessly wherever we shall relocate or whatever fate shall face us.”  
–Matsusaburo George Hibi

**Body Copy**

*Reference: [http://encyclopedia.densho.org/George\\_Matsusaburo\\_Hibi/](http://encyclopedia.densho.org/George_Matsusaburo_Hibi/)*

*Word count: 71*

*Grade level: 10.1*

Paintings of coyotes, desert landscapes, snowy barracks, and guard towers. The Topaz that Matsusaburo George Hibi depicts is full of danger and desolation. What do these paintings show that photographs cannot?

Hibi came to the United States in 1906 from Japan and enrolled at the California School of Fine Arts. He married fellow artist Hisako Shimizu. They raised two children. In the 1930s, Hibi began a Japanese-language school and continued to paint and hold exhibitions.

**Body Copy**

*Word count: 57*

*Grade level: 8.3*

The Hibi family was sent to Tanforan and Topaz, where they helped open the art school. When Chiura Obata left Topaz in 1943, Hibi continued as the art school director. In 1945, Hibi and his family resettled from Topaz to New York City. He hoped to revive his art career, but tragically he died of cancer just two years later.

**Quotation**

*Source: Obata p. 132*

*Word count: 31*

“I am now inside of barbed wires but still sticking in Art—I seek no dirt of the earth—but the light in the star of the sky.”  
—Matsusaburo George Hibi

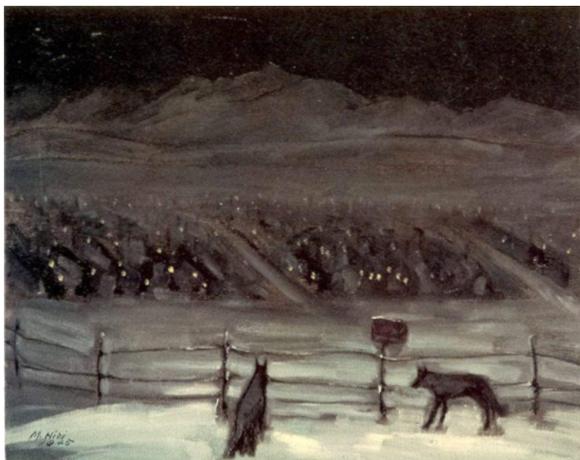
**Image**  
*The Hibis*



**Photo Caption**  
*Word count: 8*

Hisako and Matsusaburo George Hibi in San Francisco, 1931.

**Image**  
*Painting of coyotes in front of barracks*



**Photo Caption**  
*Word count: 15*

Coyotes prowl around Topaz on an icy night, in this painting by Matsusaburo George Hibi.

---

## Graphic #: E.04.05

**Graphic Type:** *personal profile*

**Target word count:** *Headline with 50–100 words with 50–100 word side story quote 20 words*

### **Title**

*Word count: 3*

**Hisako Shimizu Hibi**

### **Headline**

*Word count: 3*

**A Painter's Reflections**

### **Quotation**

*Word count: 22*

"Water turned to ice on the watercolor paper while I was painting.... Shivering, we kept moving our brushes and persisted in painting."

–Hisako Shimizu Hibi

### **Body Copy**

*Reference:* [http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Hisako\\_Hibi/](http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Hisako_Hibi/);

<http://www.janm.org/collections/hisako-hibi-collection/>

*Word count: 65*

*Grade level: 7.3*

Many of Hisako Shimizu Hibi's paintings of Topaz contain sunflowers. Hibi wrote that sunflowers were one of the only plants that could endure the harsh conditions at Topaz.

Hisako Shimizu was born in a farming village near Kyoto. She came to San Francisco at the age of 14. After high school she chose to study western-style oil painting. She married Matsusaburo George Hibi in 1930.

### **Body Copy**

*Reference:* [http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Hisako\\_Hibi/](http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Hisako_Hibi/)

*Word count: 50*

*Grade level: 7.9*

In 1943, Hisako Hibi was awarded a prize for a sunflower painting in a camp art exhibition. After her husband died, Hibi took a job as a seamstress in a New York garment

factory. In 1953, she became a U.S. citizen. A year later, she moved back to San Francisco.

**Image**

*Hisako and Ibuki Hibi*



**Photo Caption**

Reference to friendship between Hibi and Lange from

[http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Hisako\\_Hibi/](http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Hisako_Hibi/)

Word count: 23

Photographer Dorothea Lange captured this scene of her friend Hisako Hibi, with daughter Ibuki, waiting for the bus to Tanforan, May 8, 1942.

**Image**

*Hisako Hibi artwork (sunflowers or other)*



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 10

Sunflowers brighten the barracks in this painting by Hisako Hibi.

---

## Graphic #: E.04.06

**Graphic Type:** reading rail with book

**Target word count:** 75–150 words

### Headline

Word count: 2

## Literary Community

### Body Copy

Reference: [http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Trek\\_%28newspaper%29/](http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Trek_%28newspaper%29/)

Word count: 61

Grade level: 12.0

Between winter 1942 and spring 1944, Japanese Americans at Topaz published three issues of *TREK*, a literary and arts magazine. Miné Okubo served as the art editor, providing its dynamic covers and illustrations. *TREK* and similar publication, *All Aboard*, featured fiction, non-fiction, and poetry by a wide range of Nisei writers including Toyo Suyemoto, Toshio Mori, Jim Yamada, and Larry Tajiri.

**Image to be chosen:** *All Aboard* or *TREK*

**No caption**

---

## Graphic #: E.04.07

**Graphic Type:** label profile

**Target word count:** 75 words

### Headline

Word count:

## Toyo Suyemoto

### Body Copy

Reference: [http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Toyo\\_Suyemoto/](http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Toyo_Suyemoto/);

<http://library.osu.edu/finding-aids/rarebooks/suyemoto.php>

Word count: 80

Grade level: 7.9

“I sought to seed the barren earth,” writes Toyo Suyemoto in a poem for *TREK*. Beneath the innocent words lies a deeper story of anger, sorrow, and hope. The woman who would be called “Japanese America’s Poet Laureate”

began publishing her work as a teenager. At Topaz, Suyemoto worked in the library and taught English and Latin. She wrote for *TREK* and *All Aboard*. Her posthumous 2007 memoir, *I Call To Remembrance*, offers a view of Topaz from the inside.

**Image**

*Toyo Suyemoto and son [No FPO]*

**Photo Caption**

Source: *I Call To Remembrance*

Word count: 23

Toyo Suyemoto with her two-year-old son Kay Kawakami, circa 1943. Kay died at the age of 16 from illnesses first contracted in Tanforan.

---

**Graphic #: E.04.08**

**Graphic Type: label profile**

**Target word count: 75 words**

**Headline**

Word count: 2

**Toshio Mori**

**Body Copy**

Reference: [http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Toshio\\_Mori/](http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Toshio_Mori/)

Word count: 90

Grade level: 8.1

Toshio Mori's son remembers him as being "far more complex than people realize." Before the war, Mori worked in his family's flower nursery. From ten at night to two in the morning, he wrote. His collection *Yokohama, California*, was to be published in 1942, but the war delayed this for seven years. Mori became one of the first Japanese American writers to publish a book of fiction, reflecting the lives of his community both before and after the war.

At Topaz, Mori wrote for both the *Topaz Times* and *TREK*.

**Image**

*Toshio Mori*



**Photo Caption**  
Word count: 20

In the years after Topaz, Toshio Mori returned to Oakland, where he and his wife raised their son. Circa 1975.

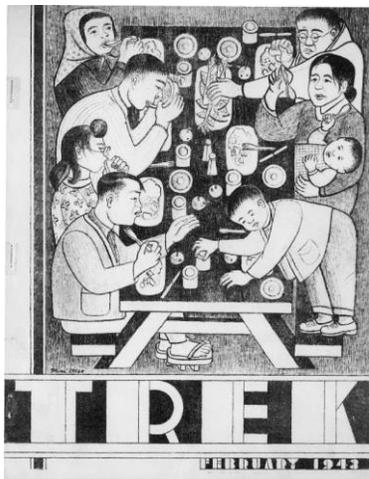
---

**Graphic #: E.04.09**

**Graphic Type: reproduction of multi-page book**  
**Target word count:**

**Image**

Reproduction of Book (*TREK*, Vol. 1, no. 2, February 1943)



**Graphic #: E.05.01**

**Graphic Type: intro panel**

**Target word count:** *Headline with 100 words max body text*

**Headline**

*Word count: 2*

**Delta Connections**

**Body Copy**

*Reference: Callie Morley, "Milestones of Millard" excerpts supplied by TMB; Nancy Ukai Russell notes, section 3, p. 11 and 4, p. 44*

*Word count: 116*

*Grade level: 8.4*

Before the war, only five or six Japanese American families lived in Delta. When thousands of detainees arrived, some Delta residents responded with suspicion. Callie Morley heard false rumors that "the 'Japs' had bought every butcher knife in town" and were planning an "uprising." Some people felt the detainees were suspect because they were held behind barbed wire.

Soon, however, relations thawed. Delta physician, Dr. M. E. Bird, helped establish the hospital at Topaz, and once it opened, doctors often stitched up injured Delta farmers. Topaz High athletes practiced in Delta's gym. By 1943, 55 detainees had resettled in Delta. The memories may have faded, but Delta remains a vital part of the history of Topaz.

**Quotation**

*Reference: Morley quotation from Milestones of Millard, p. 614*

*Word count: 34*

"Almost overnight it seemed [Delta] had changed from a small, peaceful alfalfa seed and agricultural center to a busy, crowded work center, seething with rumor and undercurrents."

—Callie Morley, Delta resident and Topaz teacher

**Image**

TBD

---

**Graphic #: E.05.02**

**Graphic Type: story panel**

**Target word count: 60 words**

**Headline**

*Word count: 3*

## Teachers at Topaz

### **Body Copy**

Morley quotation from *Milestones of Millard*, p. 618

Word count: 83

Grade level: 11.0

“In the two years I was there my attitude changed from fear to respect...”

—Callie O. Morley

Richard and Maurine Nelson arrived at Topaz as newlyweds. Maurine worked as a secretary and Richard taught agriculture, math, English, and history. The Nelsons developed strong friendships at Topaz, even naming their first child Chiyo.

Delta residents who taught school at Topaz included E.D. Harris, Ella Black, Callie Morley, Lyman Finlinson, Cleo Bishop, Martha Knight, and Golden Black, who was also Delta’s mayor at the time.

### **Image**

*Richard and Maurine Nelson*



### **Photo Caption**

Word count: 20

Richard and Maurine Nelson lived at Topaz. In addition to teaching, Richard supervised high school students working on farm crews.

---

### **Graphic #: E.05.03**

**Graphic Type:** story panel

**Target word count:** Name and 50 words max per individual

**Headline**

Word count: 4

**Melvin J. Roper, Teacher**

**Body Copy**

Reference: Jane Beckwith; Taylor, p. 95

Word count: 81

Grade level: 8.1

Delta teacher Mel Roper watched Topaz being built. He remarked that the barracks were “very inappropriate for the type of weather that these people were to live in.” Roper took a job overseeing the industrial arts program at Topaz High School. He coordinated the Junior Mechanic Club and organized an open house to display students’ crafts. Roper had his woodshop students build furniture to be auctioned off at camp. He also supervised the project to winterize the schools.

**Image**

Melvin Roper



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 16

Like many staff at Topaz, Roper felt sympathetic toward those exiled to a hostile desert environment.

---

**Graphic #: E.05.04**

**Graphic Type: story panel**

**Target word count: Name and 50 words max per individual**

**Headline**

Word count: 4

## Local Women Working at Topaz

### Body Copy

Reference: Jane Beckwith; Venice Knight quotation from Nancy Ukai Russell notes, section 4, p. 10-11

Word count: 99

Grade level: 7.4

“When you come through a guard gate, you’re stopped and identified and going there you almost feel like it’s...a prison.

–Venice Knight

With their husbands away at war, many Delta women stepped into jobs at Topaz. Venice Knight worked as a telephone operator while her husband, Newel, served in the Navy. She made friends with Japanese Americans who worked alongside her. Norma Skeem, whose husband went missing in action, supervised switchboard operators. Mary Abbott had the afternoon shift. She stayed at Topaz through the week because of gas rationing, returning home on weekends.

Ava Losee, a student at Delta High, took work as a typist just as the camp opened. She remembers some of the Japanese Americans crying as they filed in for processing.

### Image

Venice Knight



### Photo Caption

Word count: 18

Venice Knight operated the telephone switchboard at Topaz and later worked at the Delta telephone office (shown here).

---

## **Graphic #: E.05.05**

**Graphic Type:** story panel

**Target word count:** Name and 50 words max per individual

### **Headline**

Word count: 5

**Delta Soldier Taken in Guam**

### **Body Copy**

Reference: TMB

Word count: 71

Grade level: 9.7

Twenty-year old Private Ray Church was captured on Guam three days after Pearl Harbor. He came from a large, prominent family in Delta and the whole town was concerned about him. His 45 months in POW camps in Japan were brutal, but he was an American Marine fighting against a foreign country. Detainees in Topaz were citizens or long-time residents of the United States, forced into confinement by their own country.

### **Image**

Pvt. Ray Church (image to come)

### **Photo Caption**

Word count: 9

Private Ray Church

---

## **Graphic #: E.05.06**

**Graphic Type:** story panel

**Target word count:** Name and 50 words max per individual

### **Headline**

Word count: 4

**The Business of Topaz**

### **Body Copy**

Reference: Arrington, p. 24; and Nancy Ukai Russell notes, section 3, p. 4 and section 4, p. 11

Word count: 84  
Grade level: 10.0

Nels Petersen, a prominent local businessman, negotiated the contract to bring Topaz to Millard County. The government required Petersen to sign a promissory note worth \$5.5 million and to provide all the land and water needed for the camp. Farmers who sold land and water rights made a decent profit, as did community businesses. Half of the administrators who worked at camp came from the local area. It cost the government nearly \$5 million to operate Topaz (in 1940s dollars) each year.

**Image**

*Nels and his children*



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 20

Nels Petersen (center) with his children Ward, who was later a prisoner of war, and Barbra, a secretary at Topaz.

---

**Graphic #: E.05.07**

**Graphic Type: story panel**

**Target word count: Name and 50 words max per individual**

**Headline**

Word count: 4

**Roger Walker, Navy Pilot**

**Body Copy**

Reference: Taylor, pp. 93–4

Word count: 55

Grade level: 7.4

Roger Walker received the Silver Star for his bravery as a U.S. Navy torpedo bomber pilot. When he came home on leave, he could not believe that citizens were being held near his home. "It is really difficult to see how they survived," he later said.

How had the government given in to such hysteria?

**Quotation**

*Word count: 25*

"Every freedom I had been fighting for was violated in my own back yard."  
—Roger Walker

**Image**

*Roger Walker*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 15*

After he was discharged from the Navy, Roger Walker worked as a fireman at Topaz.

---

**Graphic #: E.05.08**

**Graphic Type: story panel**

**Target word count: 50 words**

**Headline**

*Word count: 4*

**The Cost of War**

**Body Copy**

Word count: 115

World War II was one of the deadliest conflicts in human history. These men from Delta gave their lives in service of their country.

Myron Layne Abbott  
Samuel Bennett Abbott  
Sheldon Hugh Barker  
John A. Bishop  
Vincent E. Blackburn  
Ray M. Bunker  
Jay Eugene Cheel  
Sam W. Chynoweth  
Floyd W. Crosby  
Albert Davis  
DeMur Edwards  
Phil Finlinson  
David Gardner  
T. Que Jensen  
Verl Hugh Hilton  
Leon P. Larsen  
Bryant Larson  
Rondo J. Law  
Milton Lee  
Jay Paul Maloney  
Dean O. Nielson  
Donald Petersen  
Glen Peterson  
Ilet DeVou Petty  
Hugh Rawlin Roper  
Nathan James Roundy  
Don L. Rushton  
J. Grant Snow  
Guy F. Shurtz  
Garn Earl Thalman  
Joseph M. Tippetts  
George Max Theobald  
Glen Wilkins

---

**Graphic #: E.05.09**

**Graphic Type: story panel**

**Target word count: Name and 50 words max per individual**

**Headline**

Word count: 3

**Working in Delta**

**Body Copy**

Word count: 99

Grade level: 7.5

Newlyweds Orvetta and Jim Nickle hired five men from Topaz to help farm their 200 acres. The men arrived on Mondays and returned to camp on Fridays. They ate meals with the family and lived upstairs. Wally Beth Holman remembers Jim Shinoda as a big brother. He stayed with the family for five years after Topaz closed.

Delta Milling Company Superintendent Alef Dekker, a Dutch immigrant, hired a crew of Topaz workers. Dekker was also a scoutmaster and visited Boy Scout troops at camp. When he died in a mill accident, his crew from Topaz attended the funeral.

**Image**

*Orvetta Nickle wedding photo*

**Photo Caption**

Word count: 17

Orvetta Nickle recalled, "We were all teary-eyed when [the men] left. I hated to see them go."

---

**Graphic #: E.05.10**

**Graphic Type:** story panel

**Target word count:** 50 words

**Headline**

Word count: 3

**Newspaper Hires Yasuda****Body Copy**

Reference: Jane Beckwith; Taylor, pp. 115–16

Word count: 80  
Grade level: 10.6

In October 1942, publisher Frank S. Beckwith hired Harry Yasuda to work at the *Millard County Chronicle*. Beckwith explained to his readers that there was “plenty of suitable help” at Topaz: men who weren’t eligible for military service. Yasuda slept in the newspaper office during the week and returned to camp on the weekend. He made more money than the \$19 top monthly rate that was paid at camp—so the government charged his family rent to live at Topaz.

**Image**

*Harry Yasuda at work*



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 19

Harry Yasuda worked on the linotype machine, producing the metal lines of text used for printing the paper.

---

**Graphic #: E.05.11**

**Graphic Type: story panel**

**Target word count: 50 words**

**Headline**

Word count: 3

**The Quality Market**

**Body Copy**

Word count: 86

Grade level: 7.7

Orville and Donna Jeffery hired men from Topaz to work in their grocery store, the Quality Market. Jack Hirano and Harry Ishiyasu lived in the couple's home. Johnny and Willie Hoshiyama rented an apartment in Delta. Detainees opened a fish market in the store and had fresh fish shipped from San Francisco by train.

A friend warned the Jeffery's daughter Dorothy that she was going to "wake up dead" at the hands of the Japanese Americans. Orville lectured his daughter about prejudice. "They were our friends before, and they are still our friends now."

**Quotation**

Word count: 33

"It was a sad thing to see when the truckloads of our own citizens who because of their ancestry were incarcerated on the cold alkali greasewood flats of Topaz."  
—Diary of Orville Jeffery

**Image**

Orville Jeffery



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 9

Orville Jeffery, owner of the Quality Market in Delta.

---

**Graphic #: E.05.12**

**Graphic Type: story panel**

**Target word count: 50 words**

**Headline**

Word count: 3

**Tensions in Town**

**Body Copy**

Reference: Nancy Ukai Russell notes, section 4, p. 11

Word count: 83

Grade level: 10.7

In a June 7, 1943 memo to Dillon Myer, Charles Ernst wrote about the “deterioration in the attitude of Delta people towards residents.” He went on to write that many in town used Japanese residents as scapegoats, “For instance, if store-keepers run out of things, they explain this...by saying, ‘The damn Japs have bought us out.’” He continued, “Shopkeepers hide some things under the counters.... When [detainees] are permitted to be in Delta, in order to save them for the Caucasian customers.”

---

**Graphic #: E.05.13**

**Graphic Type:** story panel

**Target word count:** 50 words

**Headline**

Word count: 3

**Japanese American Cowboys****Body Copy**

Reference: Sherm Tolbert quotation from Nancy Ukai Russell notes, section 4, p. 10-11

Word count: 66

Grade level: 7.2

Several men from Topaz worked on the camp’s cattle ranch. A ranch foreman, Sherm Tolbert, gave them hats and horses to ride the range. After working at the ranch, George Abey loved everything to do with cowboys.

Sherm remembered speaking with one young Nisei who had joined the Army: “A boy that talks like that, he’s loyal. That’s all there is to it. There’s no question.”

**Image**

George Abey on horse



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 7

George Abey demonstrates his horsemanship, circa 1943.

---

**Graphic #: E.05.14**

**Graphic Type:** story panel

**Target word count:** 50 words max

**Headline**

Word count: 3

**Deaths at Topaz**

**Body Copy**

Reference: Arrington p. 24

Word count: 63

Grade level: 8.3

Death was a regular part of life in camp. Many blamed medical care, poor nutrition, freezing temperatures, and mental illness. The Nickle Mortuary—the only one in Delta—recorded 157 funerals at Topaz. Though there was a cemetery at Topaz, no one was buried there. After a funeral, the deceased were sent to Salt Lake City for cremation.

**Quotation**

Reference: Obata, p. 86

Word count: 58

“The Delta undertaker came many times to camp to take care of the funerals.”

– Haruko Obata, who helped craft *ikebana* arrangements for Topaz funerals

**Image**  
LN Nickle



**Photo caption**  
Word count: 8

L.N. Nickle served as the undertaker for Topaz.

---

**Graphic #: E.05.15**  
**Graphic Type: story panel**  
**Target word count: 60 words**

**Headline**  
Word count: 3

**Talent Exchange Shows**

**Image**  
Performance of “Delta band at Topaz”



**Photo caption**  
Word count: 23

Delta High School English teacher Louise Adams and music teacher L.S. Dorius organized goodwill exchanges that traveled to Topaz to entertain the community.

**Image**  
Performance of "Hi Neighbors"



**Photo Caption**  
Word count: 35

Performers from Topaz presented the show "Hi Neighbors" at Delta High School. Among them was Goro Suzuki, who sang "America, the Beautiful." He went on to fame on Broadway and *Barney Miller* as Jack Soo.

**Image**  
Fred Adams



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 20

Fred Adams, founder of the Utah Shakespearean Festival, sang “Ah! Sweet Mystery of Life” at one of the talent shows.

---

**Graphic #: E.05.16**

**Graphic Type: story panel**

**Target word count: 60**

**Headline**

Word count: 5

**Japanese Americans Living in Delta**

**Body Copy**

Word count: 60

Grade level: 11.5

Bunzaburo Mizuno was a railroad foreman in Oasis, Utah. His son, Bill, was elected president of his senior class at Hinckley High School in 1941. Despite calls to remove Bill from the position, his dozen classmates supported him.

The Tachiki and Satake families moved from California to Utah during March 1942, when the Army allowed Japanese Americans to leave “voluntarily.”

**Image**

*Maxfield Tachiki birthday party*



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 8

The Tachiki children celebrating a birthday with the Maxfield and Gardner children.

---

**Graphic #: E.05.16**

**Graphic Type: story panel**

**Target word count: 50 words**

**Headline**

Word count: 3

**A Museum-Worthy Meteorite**

**Body Copy**

Reference: <http://siarchives.si.edu/blog/finding-something-cool-without-even-trying>;

Word count: 97

Grade level: 12.0

Currently a Topaz find is on display in the National Museum of Natural History—a 1,164-pound meteorite. In 1944, Akio Ujihara and Yoshio Nishimoto were rock hounding in the Drum Mountains, 16 miles west of camp, when they found the unusual boulder. Frank A. Beckwith helped them ship it to the Smithsonian, which paid them \$700. In a letter to the museum, Property Officer G.V. Morris explained, "You must understand that these gentlemen are both under that peculiar situation under [WRA] supervision... so that the financial proceeds from this discovery is of considerable importance to both of them."

**Image**

*Meteorite*



Meteorite, 9th largest in U.S., found by 2 evacuees in Drum Mountains and sold to Smithsonian Institute for \$700.

**Photo Caption**

Word count:

At the time it was found, the meteorite was the ninth largest in the United States.

**Image**

*Yoshio Nishimoto and Akio Ujihara*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 10*

Yoshio Nishimoto (left) and Akio Ujihara stand with their meteorite.

---

**Graphic #: E.05.17**

**Graphic Type: newspaper reproduction**

**Target word count: N/A**

**Image**

*Millard County Chronicle 1942-11-19 November 19, 1942*



**Graphic #: E.05.18**

**Graphic Type: newspaper reproduction**

**Target word count: N/A**

**Image**

Millard County Chronicle 1943-01-21 January 21, 1943 page 1



**Graphic #: E.06.01**

**Graphic Type: wall graphic**

**Target word count: 150 words max**

**Headline**

Word count: 6

**The Killing of James Hatsuaki Wakasa**

### **Quotation**

Reference: Nancy Ukai Russell research (not for public circulation); from Taylor, p. 145  
Word count: 28

“We were totally vulnerable. We were helpless. There was no way of defending ourselves from anybody who just got trigger happy and wanted to shoot us.”  
—Michiko Kobi

### **Body Copy**

Reference: Nancy Ukai Russell research (not for public circulation); Taylor pp. 136–146  
Word count: 133  
Grade level: 8.6

On April 11, 1943, a military sentry shot and killed 63-year-old James Hatsuaki Wakasa. There was no warning shot, and the only witness was another guard. The sentry claimed Wakasa was trying to escape. However, official reports showed that Wakasa was shot in the chest, facing the guard tower. Wakasa’s body lay several feet inside the fence. Just a month before, the WRA had cleared Wakasa to leave Topaz.

The military called an alert, arming guards with machine guns and tear gas. Detainees feared becoming targets of “Jap-hating” MPs. Issei and Nisei leaders demanded to be included in the investigation. Protests stopped all work until after the funeral.

A military court tried Pvt. Gerald Philpott, the military policeman charged in the shooting. He was found not guilty and transferred out of Topaz.

### **Image**

Obata painting



### **Photo Caption**

Word count: 14

Chiura Obata created this ink drawing of James Wakasa, killed while walking his dog.

**Image**

*Mourners at the funeral*



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 28

About 2,000 mourners gathered for Wakasa's funeral service. Detainees originally wanted the funeral to be held on the spot where Wakasa was killed, but the administration forbade it.

**Image**

*Wakasa funeral*



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 37

The funeral of James Wakasa, held on April 19, 1943. The community built a memorial in Wakasa's memory. Assistant Secretary of War John McCloy claimed it had the potential to stir anti-government sentiment. Administrators demolished the monument.

---

## **Graphic #: E.07.01**

**Graphic Type: wall graphic**

**Target word count: main body 150 words; substory 50 words**

### **Headline**

Word count: 3

### **Questions of Loyalty**

### **Body Copy**

Reference: Lyon; Taylor; <http://densho.org/learning/spice/lesson5/5reading5.asp>;

<http://archive.densho.org/Resource/popuptext.aspx?v=s&i=denshovh-eroy-01-0020&t=Roy+Ebihara+Interview+Segment+20+Transcript>;

[http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Loyalty\\_questionnaire/](http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Loyalty_questionnaire/)

Word count: 116

Grade level: 10.4

In early 1943, the War Department and WRA required all detainees 17 and older to fill out a document that would become known as the "loyalty questionnaire." There were 28 questions, later expanded to 33, about religion, language, and club memberships. Some were awkward, others outright insulting. Anyone classified as "disloyal"—12,000 in all 10 camps—was segregated to Tule Lake, a high-security camp in Northern California.

The questionnaire baffled and divided the camp. Roy Ebihara's brother Henry, who was born in Japan, wanted to join the U.S. Army. His sister, Amy, protested her loss of civil liberties and "raised a commotion." The WRA failed to foresee the confusion, anguish, and resistance the questionnaire would cause.

### **Sidebar question**

Word count: 23

Have you ever been forced to prove your loyalty to the United States or some other country? How would answering a questionnaire prove your loyalty?

### **Quotation**

Reference: quotation supplied by Lyon, recorded by Russell Bankson on February 4, 1943

Word count: 48

“When Pearl Harbor was bombed we wanted to be called loyal because we were loyal, but they called us Japs and put us behind barbed wires. Now they call us loyal, and they want us to fight for them; it’s too late.”  
—Unknown Topaz detainee, February 4, 1943

**Subtitle**

Word count: 4

**Questions 27 and 28**

**Body Copy**

Statistic about percentages from *Children of Topaz*, p. 64

Word count: 101

Grade level: 10.0

The final two questions caused the most turmoil. Question 27 asked if the respondent was *willing to serve in the armed forces of the United States on combat duty*. Those who weren’t eligible for service—women, the elderly—didn’t know how to answer.

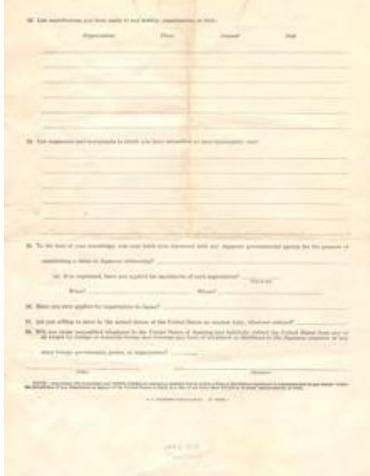
Question 28 asked if respondents would *swear unqualified allegiance to the United States*, rejecting allegiance to the Japanese emperor. For American citizens, this was confusing. How could you reject a government you had never been loyal to?

Topaz had one of the highest percentages of people answering “no” to both questions: 1,062 Nisei and Kibei and 385 Issei.

**Image**

*Military volunteers*





**Photo Caption**

Reference: <http://www.janm.org/projects/clasc/topaz.htm>; Lyon

Word count: 37

In evaluating answers to the “loyalty questionnaire,” speaking Japanese or belonging to a judo club could make you suspect of being loyal to Japan. Being a Christian or belonging to the Boy Scouts would likely be interpreted as pro-American.

---

**Graphic #: E.07.02**

**Graphic Type: reading rail with flipbook**

**Target word count: 75–150 words**

**Headline**

Word count: 3

**Reactions to the “Loyalty Questionnaire”**

**Body Copy**

Reference: Dr. Amy Mass story from Nancy Ukai Russell notes, section 4. p. 9

Word count: 93

Grade level: 8.6

Is it disloyal to protest unconstitutional treatment and the denial of civil rights?

As Dr. Amy Mass recalled, the questions “tore apart many families and tore apart friends. My father was very clear that his children...should support the American government. His best friend, on the other hand, felt very offended and encouraged his sons to resist.”

Having lost their constitutional rights, their jobs, and their homes, some people protested this further insult. They wrote petitions and letters to top government officials. Others argued that this was the time to prove their loyalty.

**Sidebar question**

Word count: 8

How would you have answered the “loyalty questionnaire”?

**Image**

*Administering the “loyalty questionnaire”*



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 55

A government official administers the “loyalty questionnaire” to a man at Topaz.

---

**Graphic #: E.07.02a**

[\*Note: Flipbook begins]

**Graphic Type: flipbook cover**

**Target word count: N/A**

**Image TBD**

**No caption**

---

**Graphic #: E.07.02b**

**Graphic Type: flipbook**

**Target word count: 40**

**Headline**

Word count: 2

**Camp-Wide Crisis****Body Copy**

Source: *Topaz Times*, June 12, 1943; retrieved from

<http://udn.lib.utah.edu/cdm/compoundobject/collection/topaz/id/4643/rec/1>

Word count: 86

Grade level: 10.7

“Law and Order Must Prevail.” In a June 12, 1943 issue of the *Topaz Times*, Topaz Director Charles Ernst issued a rebuke. He cited “incidents” that had occurred, including the “cowardly attacks on Professor Obata and the Rev. Taro Goto and certain blackmailing and threatening letters.”

That same issue features a letter from Dr. Masa Atsu Harada resigning from the hospital. Dr. Harada wrote that the forced removal was “a terrible blow” that could not “be measured purely in a sense of mental or physical anguish.”

**Image to come: article from *Topaz Times* [no FPO]**

**Image caption**

Reference: Uchida p. 140

Word count: 35

Pro-Japan individuals clashed with those they thought were too close with administrators. Yoshiko Uchida remembered men threatening others by openly making “knives and other weapons from scrap metal and...sharpening them in front of their barracks.”

---

**Graphic #: E.07.02c**

**Graphic Type:** flipbook

**Target word count:** 40

**Headline:**

Word count: 4

**Protests over the Questionnaire****Body Copy:**

Reference: [http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Loyalty\\_questionnaire/](http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Loyalty_questionnaire/)

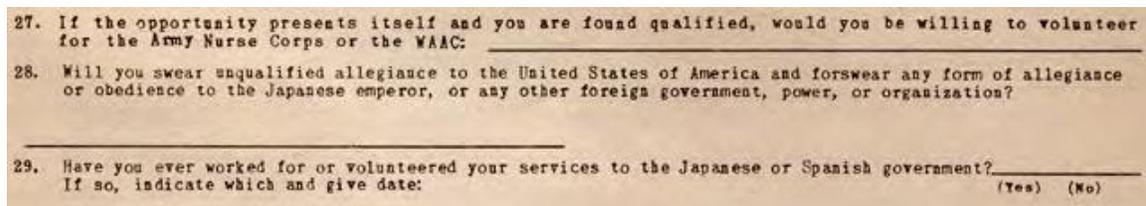
Word count: 93

Grade level: 9.8

Issei and Nisei protested the wording of Question 28. Since they could not become U.S. citizens, some Issei feared that renouncing their Japanese citizenship would leave them without a country. An elected committee sent a letter to Charles Ernst, who relayed their concern to Washington. Ultimately, the WRA reworded the question for all Issei: "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?"

**Image**

Questions 27 and 28



**Caption**

Word count: 20

Japanese Americans successfully petitioned to have Question 27 modified for women, so that it no longer asked them about combat duty.

---

**Graphic #: E.07.02d**

**Graphic Type: flipbook**

**Target word count: 40**

**Headline:**

Word count: 6

**Nisei and the Committee of 33**

**Body Copy**

Reference: Topaz Times issues, 2/15/1943 and 2/19/1943; additional Committee of 33 statements provided by Cherstin Lyon and

<http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Committee%20of%2033%20%28Topaz%29/>

Word count: 89

Grade level: 11.7

After President Roosevelt announced the formation of an all-Nisei combat regiment, Nisei representatives from each

block met to discuss a response. The “Committee of 33” drafted a resolution to WRA Director Dillon Myer.

“There is only one class of citizenship in this country and a loyal citizen of one race should not be treated any different from another.” Their statement references “losses of homes, properties, work, freedom of movement.” They asked that the Army integrate combat teams and that the government return civil rights to loyal Nisei and Issei.

### Image

Text of resolution from Topaz Times, 2/15/1943

**TEXT OF RESOLUTION**

<p>We, the citizens of the United States of America, residents of the Central Utah Relocation Project, Topaz, Utah, in order to perform our duties as loyal citizens of the United States and in order to uphold the principles of democracy as established in the Constitution of the United States do hereby state that:</p> <p>Whereas, we the citizens of the United States have been asked by our Government to pledge our unqualified allegiance to this country.</p> <p>Whereas, we have accepted in good faith and in full cooperation the extraordinary orders of the United States Army.</p> <p>Whereas, we feel that we have given our fullest cooperation to this program of evacuation.</p> <p>Whereas, we have temporarily surrendered many of the rights and privileges of citizenship which we have heretofore enjoyed.</p>	<p>Whereas, the Government through the Federal Reserve Bank has promised us full protection from unscrupulous people at the time of evacuation.</p> <p>Whereas, we believe the Federal Reserve Bank has failed to protect the people.</p> <p>Whereas, we suffered losses of homes, properties, work, freedom of movement, separation from friends, and all things we felt dear to us without protest.</p> <p>Whereas, we wish to prevent in the future, the mass evacuation or confining of citizens without trial.</p> <p>Whereas, we feel that there is only one class of citizenship in this country and a loyal citizen of one race should not be treated any different from another.</p> <p>Whereas, we believe that some of these things mentioned above constitute</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Cont'd on page 2)</p>
---	---

### Caption

Word count: 24

The Committee of 33's initial statement appeared in the *Topaz Times*.

---

### Graphic #: E.07.02e

Graphic Type: flipbook: Mothers of Topaz

Target word count: 40

### Headline

Word count: 3

**Mothers of Topaz**

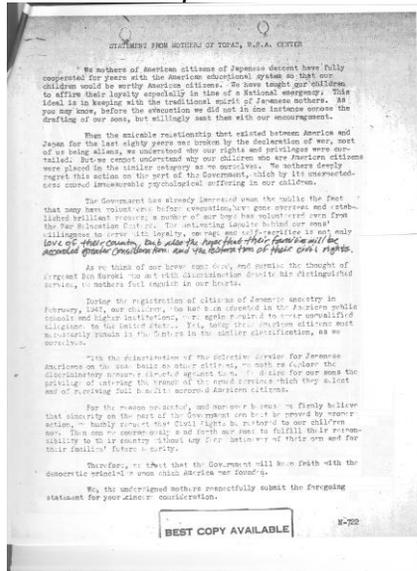
### Body Copy

Reference: <http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Mothers%20of%20Topaz/>

Word count: 66  
Grade level: 9.7

When the military began drafting from the camps in 1944, Issei mothers wrote a letter to President Roosevelt. These “Mothers of Topaz” stated that they had always taught their children “to affirm their loyalty.” They went on to request that “Civil Rights be restored to our children now. Then can we courageously send forth our sons to fulfill their responsibility to their country without any fear...”

**Image**  
**Mothers of Topaz Letter**



**Caption**  
Word count: 20

Most of the Nisei who served in the Army were drafted— they had the choice of serving or being jailed.

**Graphic #: E.07.02f**  
**Graphic Type: flipbook: JACL**

**Headline:**  
Word count: 6

**The JACL Responds to Forced Removal**

**Body Copy:**  
Reference: [http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Japanese\\_American\\_Citizens\\_League/](http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Japanese_American_Citizens_League/)  
Word count: 70

Grade level: 11.8

The Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) formed in 1929 to provide leadership to a growing Nisei population. Mike Masaoka, a Mormon from Utah, was only 25 when he assumed leadership of the organization. He and other JACL leaders took a patriotic stance and urged cooperation with the government. Some said the JACL should have done more to defend the rights of citizens during the war, while others believed it acted to prevent violence.

**Image**

SLC JACL chapter



**Caption**

Word count: 16

The Salt Lake City chapter of the JACL in 1939. Mike Masaoka is at far left.

---

**Graphic #: E.07.02g**

**Graphic Type: flipbook**

**Target word count: 40**

**Headline:**

Word count: 6

**The JACL Pushes for Military Service**

**Body Copy:**

Word count: 91

Grade level: 7.3

In the summer of 1942, the JACL held an All-Camp Summit in Salt Lake City. They decided to ask the War Department to allow Nisei to serve in the military. When the racially-segregated 442<sup>nd</sup> Regimental Combat Team formed, Mike Masaoka was the first to volunteer. He never saw combat.

Many Japanese were furious that the JACL would make such a request while they were still denied civil rights. As a result, JACL leaders were attacked and beaten in several camps.

**Image**

*Summit, 1945*



**Caption**

*Word count: 22*

Delegates from seven camps to the February 16–22, 1945, All-Center Conference in Salt Lake City, promoted by the Topaz Community Council.

---

**Graphic #: E.07.02h**

**Graphic Type: flipbook**

**Target word count: 40**

**Headline:**

*Word count: 3*

**Volunteers for Victory**

**Body Copy:**

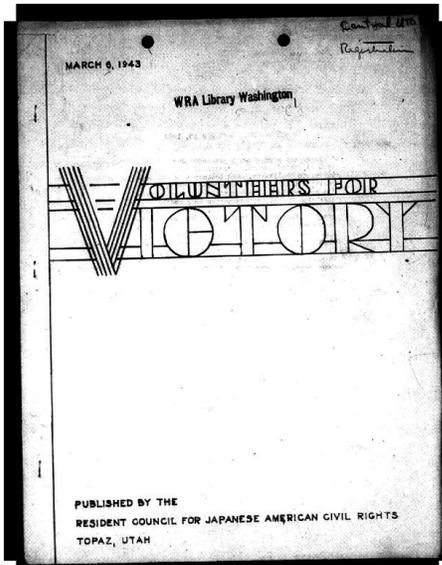
Word count: 64  
Grade level: 11.8

Volunteers for Victory was a grassroots group at Topaz. They sent a pamphlet to the camps and key politicians to change public perceptions about Japanese Americans.

The pamphlet was full of patriotic editorials and pro-government quotes from Nisei military volunteers. One editorial in the *Topaz Times* wrote that military service would demonstrate that “we are worthy to live, work, fight, and die as Americans.”

**Image**

*Reproduction of Volunteers for Victory pamphlet*



*or Volunteers of Topaz page*  
<http://ddr.densho.org/ddr/densho/142/432/>



**Caption**  
Word count: 15

Would you volunteer to fight for a country that had detained your family without cause?

---

**Graphic #: E.07.02i**  
**Graphic Type: flipbook**

**Headline**  
Word count: 3

**The No-No Boys**

**Body Copy**  
[http://encyclopedia.densho.org/No-no%20boys/;](http://encyclopedia.densho.org/No-no%20boys/)  
[http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Taneyuki%20Dan%20Harada/;](http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Taneyuki%20Dan%20Harada/)  
<http://archive.densho.org/Resource/popuptext.aspx?v=s&i=denshovh-htaneyuki-01-0015&t=Taneyuki+Dan+Harada+Interview+Segment+15+Transcript>  
Word count: 91  
Grade level: 9.6

People who answered “no” to questions 27 and 28 on the “loyalty questionnaire” were nicknamed “no-nos.”

The government labeled those people “disloyal” and transferred them to the high-security Tule Lake Segregation Center in Northern California. There were about 1,400 “no-nos” from Topaz. Dan Taneyuki Harada was one of them. For him, saying “no” wasn’t a “question of loyalty,” but a form of protest. Some people used the

questionnaire to register their protest against the entire wartime program of confinement.

**Image**

*Roscoe Bell and unidentified man on train to Tule Lake*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 31*

Roscoe Bell, Chief of the Agricultural Division at Topaz, accompanies an unidentified “no-no” man to the segregated camp at Tule Lake. Administrators understood that not all who answered “no-no” were disloyal.

---

**Graphic #: E.07.02j**  
**Graphic Type: flipbook**

**Headline:**

*Word count: 5*

**Dissenters Request Repatriation to Japan**

**Body Copy**

Reference: <http://ddr.densho.org/browse/topics/107/>

*Word count: 87*

*Grade level: 10.9*

A few families at Topaz applied for repatriation or expatriation, asking to leave the United States for Japan. Their reasons were varied. Some were angry about having their constitutional rights taken away; others thought things would be better in Japan. Of the 20,000 people in the U.S. who applied for repatriation, only 4,724 actually left the camps for Japan.

An article from the *Topaz Times* noted that some 5,000 people in Tule Lake applied for repatriation. Segregated at Tule Lake, detainees protested in organized and vocal ways.

---

**Graphic #: E.07.02k**

**Graphic Type: flipbook**

**Target word count: 40**

**Headline:**

Word count: 3

**Resisting The Draft**

**Body Copy**

Reference: <http://ddr.densho.org/browse/topics/95/>;

<http://udn.lib.utah.edu/cdm/compoundobject/collection/topaz/id/9221/show/9230/rec/52>

Word count: 78

Grade level: 10.1

In 1944 Secretary of War Stimson reinstated the draft for Nisei men between 18 and 37.

Some protested. A *Topaz Times* article from February 24, 1944, quoted an unnamed 18-year-old: "I don't think I owe the United States anything after the way they have been treating us."

Seven men from Topaz were found guilty of resisting the draft and sentenced to a work camp. On Christmas Eve 1947, President Harry S. Truman pardoned all Nisei draft resisters.

**Image**

Prison guard

Source: <http://media.discovernikkei.org/articles/4485/>

**Caption**

Word count: 16

A prison guard at the Tucson Federal Prison oversees men building a culvert on the highway.

---

## Graphic #: E.07.021

**Graphic Type:** flipbook back cover

No image or caption

---

## Graphic #: E.07.03

**Graphic Type:** personal profile

**Target word count:** 100 words main body; 50-75 words sub

### **Title**

Word count: 2

**The Yoshidas**

### **Headline**

Word count: 3

**A Family Divided**

### **Body Copy**

Reference: Lyon,

[http://arizona.openrepository.com/arizona/bitstream/10150/193911/1/azu\\_etd\\_1552\\_sip1\\_m.pdf](http://arizona.openrepository.com/arizona/bitstream/10150/193911/1/azu_etd_1552_sip1_m.pdf), p. 107–112

Word count: 109

Grade level: 10.6

Of the seven draft resisters from Topaz, three were from the same family. After seeing the rights of his citizen children taken away, Kohei Yoshida decided to repatriate to Japan with his family.

His sons Kenichiro “Ken,” Masamitsu “Mac,” and Sakaye “Sock” Yoshida were arrested in 1944 for refusing to appear for their draft. Ken and Sock served nine months in a federal work camp near Tucson, Arizona. Mac decided to enter military service in exchange for having the charges against him dropped. While still in Topaz, Mrs. Yoshida was shunned by some other Issei mothers for having sons who resisted the draft.

### **Headline**

Word count: 1

**Aftermath**

### **Body Copy**

[http://arizona.openrepository.com/arizona/bitstream/10150/193911/1/azu\\_etd\\_1552\\_sip1\\_m.pdf](http://arizona.openrepository.com/arizona/bitstream/10150/193911/1/azu_etd_1552_sip1_m.pdf), pp. 165, 185

Word count: 76

Grade level: 8.1

To Ken Yoshida, the federal work camp was “paradise” compared to Topaz. His brother Sock organized sporting events and demonstrations. Men from different camps bonded over their decisions to resist, calling themselves the “Tucsonians.”

Though brother Mac had ultimately joined the Army, he remained under surveillance. When he was discharged, he feared that he might be an outcast from his own family. He lived at a San Francisco YMCA until Ken came to bring him home.

**Image**

*Yoshida family [no FPO]*

---

**Graphic #: E.08.01**

**Graphic Type: wall panel**

**Target word count: 75–150 words**

**Headline**

*Word count: 3*

**Go for Broke**

**Body Copy**

*Word count: 110*

*Grade level: 10.8*

After the war, President Truman acknowledged the incredible sacrifices of Japanese American soldiers. “You fought not only the enemy but you fought prejudice—and you have won.”

Nisei soldiers served in a segregated unit—the 100<sup>th</sup> Infantry Battalion/442<sup>nd</sup> Regimental Combat Team. Their motto was “Go For Broke,” risking everything to win big. The combat team became the most decorated military unit for its size and length of service. But casualties among the 442<sup>nd</sup> were high. Some feared that Nisei were being used as cannon fodder.

Nisei also served in the U.S. Army’s Military Intelligence Service. These linguists translated and interpreted top-secret Japanese messages and interrogated Japanese prisoners of war.

**Quotation**

*Word count: 51*

“They bought an awful hunk of America with their blood... you’re damn right those Nisei boys have a place in the American heart, now and forever. We cannot allow a single injustice to be done to the Nisei without defeating the purposes for which we fought.”

–Maj. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell

**Subhead**

*Word count: 3*

**The Highest Honor**

**Side story**

*Word count: 77*

Only one Nisei soldier received the Medal of Honor during World War II. In 2000, President Clinton issued this overdue decoration to 20 other Nisei—13 posthumously. And on November 2, 2011, Congress awarded the Congressional Gold Medal to Nisei soldiers who had served in the Army’s 100<sup>th</sup> Infantry Battalion, the 442<sup>nd</sup> Regimental Combat Team, and the Military Intelligence Service. These forms of recognition of bravery and sacrifice came decades after Nisei fought in World War II.

**Image**

*Color guard in France*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 21*

Color guards and bearers from the 442<sup>nd</sup> Combat Team stand at attention during a presentation in Bruyeres, France, November 12, 1944.

**Image**  
*The Shiraki family*



**Photo Caption**  
*Word count: 21*

George Shiraki on leave at Topaz with wife June and daughter Jean. George was 33 when he volunteered for the military.

**Image**  
*Sgt. Ben Kuroki*



**Photo Caption**  
*Word count: 48*

In 1944, the government sent Sgt. Ben Kuroki, the only Japanese American in the Army Air Forces, on a recruitment tour of the camps. Kuroki was from Nebraska

and had not been confined. He later regretted that he had been used to recruit Nisei from behind barbed wire.

**Image**  
*Grace Fujimoto*



Courtesy of Grace Oshita

**Photo Caption**  
*Word count: 24*

Grace Fujimoto (second from left) with an unidentified soldier at Topaz.

**Image**  
*Congressional Gold Medal ceremony*



**Photo Caption**  
*Word count: 19*

In total, 33,000 Nisei from the mainland and Hawai'i served in the military during World War II. In 2011, Congress

awarded the Congressional Gold Medal to surviving Nisei, who were then in their 80s and 90s.

---

## **Graphic #: E.08.02**

**Graphic Type: personal profile panel**

**Target word count: main story 100 words, substory 50 words**

### **Title**

*Word count: 2*

**Nelson Akagi**

### **Headline**

*Word count: 3*

**Liberating Prisoners Abroad**

### **Quotation**

*Reference: Nelson Akagi 2007 speech*

*Word count: 20*

“With our loved ones back home in concentration camps we never dreamed we’d be liberating prisoners in German concentration camps.”  
–Nelson Akagi

### **Body Copy**

*Reference: Nelson Akagi 2007 speech*

*Word count: 76*

*Grade level: 10.3*

The youngest of eight, Nelson was born in 1923 to “Jack” and Masano Akagi. By 1934, the family had saved enough to purchase a 52-acre farm and nursery in Lindsay, California.

In order to avoid forced removal, the Akagi family accepted an offer to work for a sugar company in Idaho. They sold their land for pennies on the dollar. Nelson remembers having to abandon the tomato crop just as it was ready to harvest.

### **Body Copy**

*Reference: Nelson Akagi 2007 speech*

*Word count: 70*

*Grade level: 9.7*

At the age of 19, Nelson Akagi walked 14 miles through snow in order to join the Army. After training, he was sent

to the front lines in Italy. Akagi's 522nd Artillery Team rescued the famous "Lost Battalion" surrounded by German forces in France's Vosges Mountains. Once inside Germany, Akagi's unit liberated Jewish prisoners from one of the many Dachau satellite camps.

After the war, Akagi lived in Salt Lake City, working for a company building missiles.

**Image**

*Nelson Akagi in uniform*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 18*

Scout Cpl. Nelson Akagi walking up to the observation point in the Maritime Alps, France in December 1944.

---

**Graphic #: E.08.03**

**Graphic Type: personal profile**

**Target word count: main story 100 words, substory 50 words**

**Title**

*Word count: 3*

**Arthur Tadashi Hayashi**

**Headline**

*Word count: 3*

**Military Intelligence Service**

**Quotation**

*Word count: 48*

“We all had to show our pre-induction notices to the MP at the gate and then we got on a bus and then our mothers were allowed to come with us to Delta. Then we got on a train and our mothers had to go back to camp.”  
—Arthur Tadashi Hayashi

**Body Copy**

*Reference: "Tad Hayashi Interview with Sandra Taylor, October 28, 1987." University of Utah*

*Word count: 50*

*Grade level: 9.2*

Until World War II, Tad Hayashi had spent his entire life in Alameda, California. To support a family of seven, his father, Hisaki, cleaned houses. His mother, Chitose, ran Tokyo Cleaners.

While in Tanforan, almost everyone in the Hayashi family came down with mumps and was quarantined for two months.

**Body Copy**

*Reference: "Tad Hayashi Interview with Sandra Taylor, October 28, 1987." University of Utah*

*Word count: 64*

*Grade level: 9.1*

In Topaz, Hayashi was a truck driver, carpenter, and warehouse supervisor. He met his future wife, Fumi, and they both did seasonal work outside of camp.

In 1943, Hayashi volunteered for the Military Intelligence Service (MIS). Though speaking Japanese had been viewed as suspicious by the government, now it was an asset. Hayashi and other MIS soldiers served as a vital bridge between the United States and Japan both during and after the war.

**Image**

*Tad Hayashi in group in Provo [photo cropped to show only Tad Hayashi—middle person in back row]*



**Photo Caption**  
Word count: 30

Tad recalled his reaction to the “loyalty questionnaire,” “I asked my father, ‘Well, what am I supposed to say?’ He says, ‘Well, you’re an American citizen,’ so I signed ‘yes-yes’ to those two questions whatever it said.”

---

**Graphic #: E.08.04**

**Graphic Type: personal profile**

**Target word count: main story 100 words, substory 50 words**

**Title**

Word count: 3

**Thomas Tamemasa Sagimori**

**Headline**

Word count: 3

**Killed in Action**

**Body Copy**

Reference: <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=48830561>

Word count: 69

Grade level: 10.4

Thomas Sagimori was born on July 29, 1919, to immigrant parents. Before the war, the family lived in Berkeley. Sagimori graduated from the University of California with a degree in forestry. He was an active member of the University's Japanese Students Club. Following graduation, he secured a job with the U.S. Forest Service.

His career was halted when the country was swept into war and his family was sent to Topaz.

**Body Copy**

Reference: <http://projects.militarytimes.com/citations-medals-awards/recipient.php?recipientid=26687>

Word count: 73

Grade level: 10.0

Sagimori joined the 442<sup>nd</sup> Regimental Combat Team, where he rose to the rank of Technical Sergeant. On April 5, 1945, Sgt. Sagimori led his platoon to secure a ridge near Mt. Folgorito, Italy. Under heavy fire, he killed four enemy soldiers. He was killed while attacking a machine gun nest. For his bravery, Sgt. Sagimori was posthumously presented with a Silver Star Medal. At the time, his parents were still at Topaz.

**Image**

Sagamori family



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 22

Parents at Topaz (including Tom Sagimori's mother and father) mourn the loss of their sons. The funeral wreaths were handmade paper flowers.

---

**Graphic #: E.08.05**

**Graphic Type: wall panel**

**Headline**

Word count: 4

**The Cost of War**

**Body Copy**

Reference: TMB

Word count: 53

Grade level: 8.5

World War II was one of the deadliest conflicts in human history. These men from Topaz gave their lives in service of their country.

John Harano  
Robert Hoshino  
Roy Ikeda  
Nobuo Kajiwara  
James Kanada  
John Kato  
Yutaka Koizumi  
Tom Misumi  
James Okamoto  
Daniel Ota  
Tom Sagimori  
Hiroshi Sugiyama  
Teruo Tabata  
Isao Tsuno  
Satoshi Yonekura

---

**Graphic #: E.09.01**

**Graphic Type:** wall panel\*

**Target word count:** *Headline with 150 words max body text, captions and quote*

**Headline**

Word count: 2

**Leaving Topaz****Body Copy**

Reference: Yae Wada quotation from *Memories Find Their Voices*, p. 28; Takata quotation from [http://www.alamedastories.org/stories\\_japanese\\_takeda.html](http://www.alamedastories.org/stories_japanese_takeda.html); Taylor p. 117–118

Word count: 147

Grade level: 8.0

Even before the “loyalty questionnaire,” detainees could apply to relocate if they found work or were accepted to college outside the West Coast. By September 1943, over 1,300 had left Topaz with hopes for a better life beyond barbed wire.

In January 1945, the order excluding Japanese Americans from the West Coast lifted. The WRA announced that the

camps would close. The government provided little beyond a train ticket and \$25.

Some 6,000 people remained in Topaz, not knowing what to expect. What would be left of their homes, businesses, and belongings? As one Issei said, "Here, there is little freedom, but we are not stared at."

Most had no homes to return to. Jo Takata lived with her parents and five siblings in a church basement. As Yae Wada remembered, "Everything was gone, and there was no way that I could get any of it back..."

**Sidebar question**

*Word count: 16*

What did the government owe people from Topaz, after detaining them for several years without cause?

**Quotation**

*Word count: 36*

"The Issei had lost their homes, businesses, farms, and everything they had struggled and suffered to build against the odds of prejudice, hate, and harassment, and most of them were too old to start again."

—Miné Okubo

**Image**

*Shin Tanaka*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 37*

Some Nisei relocated as early as 1942 to pursue jobs or college outside the West Coast. Shin Tanaka was trained

as a laboratory assistant at Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York City. He later became a doctor.

**Image**  
*Leaving Topaz*



**Photo Caption**  
*Word count: 10*

The WRA encouraged resettlement away from the West Coast to disperse Japanese American populations. However, roughly half of Topaz's population eventually went back to California.

**Image**  
*Destroyed possessions*



**Photo Caption**  
*Word count: 14*

Many people returned to the West Coast to find their possessions ransacked and destroyed.

**Image**

*Vandalized cemetery*



**Photo Caption**

Reference: <http://ddr.densho.org/ddr/densho/37/286/>

Word count: 9

Vandals desecrated this Japanese American cemetery in Oregon during the war.

---

**Graphic #: E.09.01a**

**Reading Rail**

**Target word count:** 75 words; substory of 50 words

*\*Note: this reading rail has been added to the exhibit to flesh out the story of leave clearance while Topaz was still open. It will hold artifacts from Helen Akaki.*

**Headline**

Word count: 2

**Leave Clearance**

**Body copy**

Reference: <http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Resettlement/>

Word count: 83

Grade level: 8.6

Shortly after Topaz opened, the WRA introduced leave clearance programs to resettle specific groups of detainees. The WRA's motives weren't all benign.

Administrators wanted to ensure that detainees wouldn't become dependent on government programs. They wanted to "scatter" Japanese Americans around the country.

The first people that could apply for leave clearance were Nisei college students. Others were allowed to take seasonal farm jobs. Even then, receiving leave was not easy. Detainees had to show proof of employment and submit to FBI background checks.

***Subhead***

*Word count: 2*

**Helen Takahashi**

***Secondary copy***

***Body copy***

*Word count: 65*

*Grade level: 6.9*

Helen Takahashi was born in Hawai'i and educated in Japan. When the war broke out, she was living in San Francisco with her brother and his family. They were sent to Topaz. Helen's sister and parents remained in Japan.

In 1943 Helen received leave clearance to move to Salt Lake City to work as a housekeeper and nanny. She returned to Topaz to visit before moving to Stanford University to teach conversational Japanese for the U.S. Navy. She kept all her memorabilia from that Topaz visit.

***Image***

*Helen Akaki at Topaz*



**Photo caption**

Word count: 9

Helen Takahashi in front of her barrack at Topaz.

---

**Graphic #: E.09.02**

**Graphic Type: personal profile**

**Target word count:** Name and stats, 1–2 quotes, 20–25 words per; body text 150 words max (broken into 2 parts, pre- and post-war)

**Title**

Word count: 2

**Fred Hoshiyama**

**Headline**

Word count: 4

**Love, Fellowship, and Caring**

**Quotation**

Reference: [http://archive.densho.org/Resource/popuptext.aspx?v=s&i=denshovh-hfred\\_2-01-0020&t=Fred+Y.+Hoshiyama+Interview+Segment+20+Transcript](http://archive.densho.org/Resource/popuptext.aspx?v=s&i=denshovh-hfred_2-01-0020&t=Fred+Y.+Hoshiyama+Interview+Segment+20+Transcript)  
[http://www.densho.org/assets/sharedpages/primarysource/primarysource.asp?id=467&display\\_format=4&section=archive&text=1&mediaType=video](http://www.densho.org/assets/sharedpages/primarysource/primarysource.asp?id=467&display_format=4&section=archive&text=1&mediaType=video)

Word count: 32

“Bombs and war will beget more bombs and war. The only answer for one safe world, a secure world, is love, fellowship, and caring. I don't know any other answer.”  
–Fred Hoshiyama

**Body Copy**

Reference: <http://blog.densho.org/2010/09/love-and-caring-fred-hoshiyama-ymca.html>

Word count: 84

Grade level: 9.9

Born on a “dirt farm” in California, Fred Hoshiyama would go on to improve the lives of a generation of children. His father helped start the Yamato Colony, a Japanese agricultural utopian community. His father died when Fred was only seven. As the oldest son, he stepped in to help his mother.

He decided to study social work at the University of California, Berkeley. In June 1941, Hoshiyama began his first job at the YMCA, but his career was quickly halted by the war.

**Body Copy**

*Reference: Densho interview*

*Word count: 71*

*Grade level: 10.3*

At Tanforan, Fred lived in a horse stall and remembers the stench of manure permeating his clothes and skin. Despite these terrible conditions, he set up a temporary YMCA program, soliciting donations of equipment. Hoshiyama helped create a department at Topaz to do surveys on the social needs of people.

Hoshiyama left Topaz in January 1943 to attend Springfield College and then Yale Divinity School. The American Friends Service Committee (Quakers) helped start the National Japanese American Student Relocation Council charged with finding colleges and universities that would accept students like Fred.

**Image**

*Fred Hoshiyama portrait*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 19*

During his 40-year career for the YMCA, Fred Hoshiyama was recognized as one of the organization's most valuable executives.

---

## Graphic #: E.09.03

**Graphic Type:** Topaz roster with iPad

**Target word count:** 60 words

### Headline

Word count: 2

### Topaz Roster

### Body Copy

Word count: 56

Grade level: 8.5

Men and women, young and old. There are as many stories as there were people at Topaz. Discover a little bit about their lives in the Central Utah Final Accountability Report. The roster lists over 11,000 Japanese Americans who were confined at Topaz.

Use this touchscreen to search by name or family number.

### Image

Receiving donation from Red Cross



### Photo Caption

Word count: 13

Block 9 receiving a donation from the Red Cross. Topaz, Utah, circa 1943.

**Graphic #: E.09.04**

**Graphic Type: photo panel**

**Target word count: caption of 25 words**

**Image**

*Locking the gate*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 21*

Project Director Luther E. Hoffman ceremoniously locks the gate after the last busload of Topaz detainees left on October 31, 1945.

**Graphic #: E.10.01**

**Graphic Type: reading rail**

**Target word count: headline and 150 words maximum**

**Headline**

*Word count: 2*

**Recreation Halls**

**Body Copy**

*Word count: 206*

*Grade level: 9.8*

Every block at Topaz included a recreation hall that was used for various activities and functions. The half of Block 42's "rec hall" displayed here was once the Boy Scouts of America "Scout Lodge" at Topaz. Other recreation hall uses included:

Block 1. Open Block 2. Open Block 3. Community Education	Block 26. Cooperative Services (Co-op); shoe, radio repairs, cleaners, mail orders, banking
--	---

<p>Block 4. Girls' Clubroom  Block 5. Sewing School  Block 6. Judo, <i>Goh</i>, and <i>Shogi</i>  Block 7. Art School  Block 8. Open, Buddhist Sunday School, Grade School Gym  Block 9. Pre-School  Block 10. Recreation Wards #1, 2, 3 and 4  Block 11. Internal Security Field Office  Block 12. Dry Goods Store  Block 13. Pre-School  Block 14. Catholic, Seventh Day Adventist Churches  Blocks 15 and 24. Baseball diamonds  Block 16. Library  Block 17. Buddhist Church  Blocks 18 and 25. Gymnasium  Block 19. Canteen  Block 20. Recreation Ward #2  Block 22. Protestant Church  Block 23. Community Welfare: public assistance, personal service</p>	<p>Block 27. Pre-School, Sunday School  Block 28. Buddhist Church  Block 29. Crafts  Block 30. Community Welfare: clothing, housing, student relocation  Block 31. Open, High School Gym, Movies at night  Block 32. Movies, High School Gym  Block 33. Inter-faith Council; West End, Block Manager's Headquarters  Block 34. Open Rec Hall Space  Block 35. Sewing School  Block 36. Recreation Ward #3  Block 37. Nursery School  Block 38. Open Rec Hall Space  Block 39. Songfest (<i>Uta</i>)  Block 40. Japanese Library  Block 41. Grade School Gym and Auditorium  Block 42. Boy Scout Lodge</p>
---	---

**Image**

*Recreation hall*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 13*

Block 9 held a party in one of the recreation halls, circa 1943.

**Image**

*Honderich sketch of library*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 30*

Ella Honderich, the wife of an administrator, sketched the recreation hall library in Block 16. Topaz had two libraries, one offering books and materials in English and the other in Japanese.

**Image**

*Wedding*



Digital image copyright 2002, Topaz Museum. All rights reserved.

**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 14*

Chieko Yamada and Tomate Sakai's church wedding was held in one of the recreation halls.

**Image**  
*Painting*



**Photo Caption**  
*Word count: 12*

Pre-school painters outside a recreation hall.

---

**Graphic #: E.10.02**

**Graphic Type: reading rail**

**Target word count: headline with 150 words max**

**Headline**

*Word count: 4*

**Restoring a Historical Building**

**Body Copy**

*Reference: <http://www.topazmuseum.org/visit-museum>*

*Word count: 92*

*Grade level: 7.7*

After Topaz closed, people from all over Utah bought and moved the barracks, turning them into houses and farm buildings. Half a barrack sold for \$250. Delta resident Eldro Jeffery purchased this one—half of the Boy Scout meeting hall on Block 42—for storage on his farm.

The Jeffery family donated the building to the Great Basin Museum in 1991. The Topaz Museum restored the recreation hall to its 1943 appearance. Tarpaper wraps the outside. Inside, Masonite covers the floor and sheetrock lines the walls.

**Image**

*Boy Scouts in rec hall*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 17*

Boy Scout leaders Kinge Okauchi, Frank Maruoka, and Vernon Ichisaka received certificates of merit from Camp Director Charles Ernst in a mess hall.

**Image**

*Truck moving the rec hall*



**Photo caption**

*Word count: 11*

The historical recreation hall being moved to the new museum in February 2014.

**Graphic #: E.10.03**

**Graphic Type: wayfinding**

**Target word count: 8–20 words**

**Body copy**

*Word count: 12*

Step back in time. Explore the recreation hall located  
behind the museum.

---

## Exhibit Area F: Legacy of Topaz



### Graphic #: F.01.01

**Graphic Type:** Area Introductory Graphic Panel

**Target word count:** Headline with 60 words body text; quote at 20–30 words; 1-2 images

**Title**

Word count: 3

**Topaz Still Matters**

**Headline**

Word count: 3

**Democracy Requires Action**

**Body Copy**

Reference: Personal Justice Denied, p. 18

Word count: 38

Grade level: 9.8

Could an injustice like Topaz happen again in our country?

People still allow prejudice and fear of differences—racial, religious, ethnic—to influence their decisions. Politicians still use war and national security as excuses to push aside civil liberties.

**Quotation**

[http://content.cdlib.org/view?docId=hb1h4nb08h&&doc.view=entire\\_text](http://content.cdlib.org/view?docId=hb1h4nb08h&&doc.view=entire_text)

Word count: 44

“This did not occur in a foreign country, under tyrannical dictatorship. It happened in America, under the flag which stands for ‘liberty and justice for all.’”

—Truman B. Douglass, a minister from Missouri, from a 1944 pamphlet entitled *70,000 American Refugees Made in USA*

**Image**

*Japanese American school children reciting the pledge of allegiance*



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 22

Ethnicity does not determine patriotism. Here, children from an elementary school class in San Francisco recite the Pledge of Allegiance, April 1942.

---

**Graphic #: F.02.01: Share Topaz Memories**

~~Backside of F.01.01 Area Introductory Graphic Panel~~

~~Deleted as part of the redesign of this section~~

**Graphic #: F.02.02**

~~Photo Album Station~~

~~Deleted~~

**Graphic #: F.02.03**

~~Topaz Voices (oral history listening station)~~

~~Deleted~~

**Graphic #: F.02.04**

~~Writing station~~

~~Deleted~~

---

**Graphic #: F.03.01: Topaz Stories**

**Graphic Type: Wall Graphic Panel (located near roster)**

Relocated to roster. See F.08

---

**Graphic #: F.04.01**

**Graphic Type: Wall Graphic Panel**

\*Note: this component will be moved to the lobby or hallway

**Target word count:** *Headline with 150 words max body text; 1 large image, 2–3 smaller images; iPad*

**Headline**

*Word count: 2*

**Preserving Topaz**

**Body Copy**

*Word count: 145*

*Grade level: 6.2*

After Topaz closed, the government dismantled the camp and sold its buildings. Today you can find remnants of barracks all over Delta and throughout the state.

At the site, some of the camp remains. On the desert floor, you can see the outlines where barracks once stood. Rocks mark gardens and pathways. The cement floors for the mess halls and latrines are still there. Ditches show where water pipes were removed and recycled. The original barbed wire fence stills stands, its wire sagging with age.

The Topaz Museum now owns and preserves most of the original 640-acre camp. The site, a National Historic Landmark, is the largest and most poignant artifact in the museum's collection. We encourage visitors to walk the site of Topaz and reflect on the people who lived there. Please leave everything as you found it, so future generations may view this story.

**Image**

*Google Earth photo of Topaz from above [No FPO]*

**Image**

*Topaz during its peak [no FPO]*

*This image will be paired with the Google Earth photo in order to contrast then and now*

**Photo Caption [for both images]**

*Word count: 21*

The outline of Topaz is branded onto the earth, even decades later. How does the photo compare with the historic map?

**Image**

*Eleanor Gerard standing at site of closed camp*



Digital image copyright 2002, Topaz Museum. All rights reserved

**Photo Caption**

Word count: 18

Former Topaz teacher Eleanor Gerard Sekerak visits the camp, years after all the buildings were removed.

**Image**

Groundbreaking ceremony



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 19

Japanese Americans return for the groundbreaking of this building. The museum educates visitors about the complex history of Topaz.

---

**Graphic #: F.04.02**

**Graphic Type: Secondary Graphic Panel behind iPad Interactive**

**Target word count: Subhead with 50 words max body text**

**Mounted to large wall graphic; iPad mounted on top**

**Headline**

Word count: 2

**Tours of Topaz**

**Body Copy**

Word count: 58

Grade level: 5.4

The Topaz site is open to visitors year-round. You can explore anywhere on site, but we ask that you drive only on the roads. Please leave all artifacts in place.

For those who cannot visit in person, we offer a digital tour of the former camp. Explore panoramic photographs of what the site looks like today.

**No image**

---

**Graphic #: F.05.01**

**Graphic Type: Vertical Graphic Panel**

**Target word count:** Headline with 150 words max body text with enlarged captions and two potential quotes; images

**Headline**

Word count: 4

**Challenging Injustice, Then and Now**

**Quotation**

Reference: Murphy quotation from

<https://www.law.cornell.edu/supremecourt/text/323/214>

“Such exclusion goes over ‘the very brink of constitutional power,’ and falls into the ugly abyss of racism.”

—Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy in *Korematsu v. United States*, 1944

**Body Copy**

Word count: 156

Grade level: 11.2

If the law fails you, where can you turn? Four Japanese Americans took their legal challenges to the Supreme Court. Two—Fred Korematsu and Mitsuye Endo—were in Topaz.

- ***Yasui v. United States*** (1943) challenged the curfew order imposed on Japanese Americans on

the West Coast. The Supreme Court decided that the curfew was constitutional.

- ***Hirabayashi v. United States*** (1943) challenged the Japanese American curfew. The Supreme Court ruled 9-0 against Hirabayashi, though several justices came close to dissenting.
- ***Korematsu v. United States*** (1944) challenged forced removal and mass detention. The Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of forced removal by a vote of 6-3 but did not rule on detention. They concluded that removal was justified by military necessity.
- In ***Ex parte Mitsuye Endo*** (1944), the Supreme Court addressed the issue of mass detention. The Court unanimously held that the government did not have the power to continue to detain “concededly loyal” people like the plaintiff.

### **Subhead**

Word count: 6

## **The Law is a “Loaded Weapon”**

### **Sidebar**

Reference: Justice Jackson dissent referenced in Nancy Ukai Russell notes, section 4, p. 20

Word count: 80

Grade level: 12.0

Does the Constitution protect all persons equally?

Although President Gerald Ford rescinded Executive Order 9066 in 1976, the exclusion of citizens from military zones still remains. The Supreme Court has never challenged its constitutionality and, therefore, never overturned it. In his dissent to the Korematsu case, Justice Robert Jackson wrote that the principle of racial discrimination, “lies about like a loaded weapon, ready for the hand of any authority that can bring forward a plausible claim of an urgent need.”

### **Sidebar question**

Word count: 15

What can we do when the systems that are supposed to protect our rights fail?

### **Background image**

American flag [no FPO]

**No caption**

**Image**

*Mitsuye Endo leaving Topaz*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 6*

Mitsuye Endo prepares to leave Topaz.

**Image**

*Gordon, Min, and Fred*



Gordon Hirabayashi, Min Yasui and Fred Korematsu (pictured, l-r) sued the U.S. government over their World War II internment.

**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 17*

Gordon Hirabayashi (left) is joined by fellow *coram nobis* plaintiffs Min Yasui and Fred Korematsu in 1983. *Coram nobis* is a legal writ to correct an error in justice when a person has already been convicted.

---

**Graphic #: F.05.02**

**Graphic Type: small profile panel**

**Target word count:** Subhead (name) with 50 word max body text

**Headline**

Word count: 2

**Minoru Yasui**

**Body Copy**

Reference: [http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Minoru\\_Yasui/](http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Minoru_Yasui/);  
<http://library.uoregon.edu/ec/exhibits/manyfaces/yasui.html>

Word count: 90

Grade level: 10.1

“We are all born for a purpose, and that purpose is to make this world a better place for our having been here.”

–Masuo Yasui, father of Minoru Yasui

On March 28, 1942, Minoru Yasui walked into a Portland police station and demanded to be arrested for breaking curfew. He served nine months in solitary confinement before being sent to Minidoka, Idaho.

As the first Japanese American to graduate from the University of Oregon law school, Yasui understood the rights of American citizens. He took his appeal to the Supreme Court but lost.

**Image**

Min Yasui



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 29

Min Yasui spent his life championing civil rights nationally and in Denver, where he settled after the war. He fought his wartime arrest record until his death in 1986.

## Graphic #: F.05.03

**Graphic Type:** *small profile panel*

**Target word count:** *Subhead (name) with 50 word max body text*

### **Headline**

*Word count: 2*

**Gordon Hirabayashi**

### **Body Copy**

*Reference: [http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Gordon\\_Hirabayashi/](http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Gordon_Hirabayashi/); quotation found at <http://www.discovernikkei.org/en/journal/2008/05/31/enduring-communities/> and <http://www.yale.edu/ynhti/curriculum/units/1982/3/82.03.01.x.html>*

*Word count: 86*

*Grade level: 11.6*

On May 16, 1942, Gordon Hirabayashi entered an FBI office to defy curfew and removal orders. He wrote that cooperating would “be giving helpless consent to the denial of practically all of the things which give me incentive to live.” Hirabayashi was arrested, charged, and found guilty. The Supreme Court ruled unanimously to uphold the verdict.

New historical research in the 1980s revealed that the government knowingly hid a key military report from the Supreme Court. A federal appeals court threw out Hirabayashi’s conviction in 1987.

### **Image**

*Gordon Hirabayashi*



### **Photo Caption**

*Word count: 18*

Hirabayashi (shown here in 1940) drew strength from his religious and pacifist beliefs to stand up to injustice.

## Graphic #: F.05.04

**Graphic Type:** larger profile panel

**Target word count:** Subhead (name) with 75 word max body text; 1-3 images

### Headline

Word count: 2

## Fred Korematsu

### Body Copy

Reference: [http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Fred\\_Korematsu/](http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Fred_Korematsu/);

<http://korematsuinstitute.org/institute/aboutfred/>

Word count: 105

Grade level: 10.2

Fred Korematsu just wanted to stay with his Italian American girlfriend. When his parents and brothers reported to Tanforan, Korematsu refused to go. He changed his name and underwent plastic surgery on his eyes. He was arrested within a month.

Korematsu appealed his conviction while living on Block 28 at Topaz. In 1944, the Supreme Court ruled against him, arguing that mass “exclusion” was justified due to military necessity. New evidence 40 years later showed that the government had suppressed facts in the case. On November 10, 1983, Judge Marilyn Hall Patel of U.S. District Court in San Francisco formally vacated the conviction—but the Supreme Court finding stands.

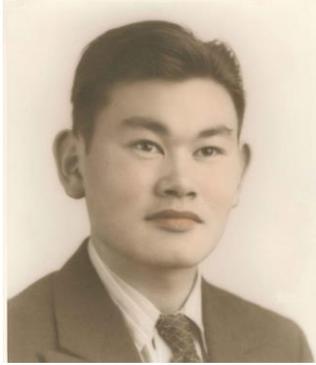
### Quotation

Word count: 38

“I would like to see the government admit that they were wrong and do something about it so this will never happen again to any American citizen of any race, creed, or color.”  
—Fred Korematsu, November 10, 1983

### Image

*Fred Korematsu as a young man*



**Image**

*Fred Korematsu receiving Medal of Freedom*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 34*

Fred Korematsu received the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1988. President Bill Clinton cited Korematsu's "constant search for justice." In 2012, Utah, along with California and Hawai'i, proclaimed January 30th as Fred Korematsu Day.

---

**Graphic #: F.05.05**

**Graphic Type: larger profile panel**

**Target word count: Subhead (name) with 75 word max body text; 1-3 images**

**Headline**

*Word count: 2*

**Mitsuye Endo**

**Body Copy**

Reference: [http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Ex\\_parte\\_Endo/](http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Ex_parte_Endo/); essays Robinson, Muller, and Gudridge retrieved from <http://ericmuller.org/archives/2006/06/>

*Word count: 91*

*Grade level: 8.5*

The only person to successfully challenge the constitutionality of confinement was a young woman who transferred from Tule Lake to Topaz. Mitsuye Endo spoke no Japanese. She was a Methodist. Her brother served in the Army. In 1942, she protested that the government had no right to detain her without a trial.

Officials offered to release Endo outside the exclusion zone. She refused, remaining in camp as she took her case to the Supreme Court. The court's ruling came in on December 18, 1944: "Mitsuye Endo should be given her liberty."

**Image**

*Mitsuye Endo*



**Photo Caption**

*Word count: 31*

In his decision supporting Mitsuye Endo (pictured here in Topaz), Justice William Douglas wrote that the WRA "has no authority to subject citizens who are concededly loyal to its leave procedure."

---

**Graphic #: F.06.01**

**Graphic Type: Wall Graphic Panel**

**Target word count:** *Headline with 100 words max body text; sidebar story; potential quote at 20–30 words; 1 large image, 2–4 smaller images*

**Headline**

*Word count: 3*

**The Fight for Justice**

**Quotation**

*Word count: 21*

“The broad historical causes which shaped these decisions were **race prejudice, war hysteria, and failure of political leadership.**”

–Findings of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, 1983

**Body Copy**

Reference: [http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Redress\\_movement/](http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Redress_movement/)

Word count: 91

Grade level: 12.0

In the early post-war years, Japanese Americans made small gains in receiving acknowledgement and compensation for all they had lost. In the 1970s, grassroots groups, individuals, and politicians began organizing to seek a formal apology and redress from the government.

Congress passed the Civil Liberties Act of 1988. The act acknowledged the “fundamental violations of the basic civil liberties and constitutional rights” of people of Japanese ancestry. It authorized payments of \$20,000 to each living camp survivor, more than 82,000 in all.

Unfortunately for nearly 40,000, the apology came too late.

**Subtitle**

Word count: 5

**The Myth of Military Necessity**

**Side Story**

Word count: 101

Grade level: 11.8

*It was wartime.* That’s what some people say to defend the government’s actions. But was it really necessary?

In 1980 Congress created the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (CWRIC) to review Executive Order 9066 and its aftermath. They heard testimony from more than 750 Japanese Americans from all 10 WRA camps, government officials, and others. In the end, the CWRIC confirmed that not one Japanese American had committed sabotage before or during World War II. It was concluded that the decision to forcibly confine Japanese Americans was **not a military necessity**. Rather, it was the result of “race prejudice, war hysteria, and a failure of political leadership.”

**Quotation**

Word count: 16

“True democracy requires constant vigilance to educate each new generation.”  
—Fred Hoshiyama, former Topaz detainee

**Image**

*Reagan signing reparations bill*



**Photo Caption**

Word count: 36

Surrounded by senators, legislators, and advocates in 1988, President Reagan signs the bill that authorizes an apology and reparations to Japanese Americans. Reagan said, “We must acknowledge that the internment of Japanese Americans was... a mistake.”

**Image**

*Apology letter; or photo of Issei receiving check and apology letter*

Source: <http://ddr.densho.org/ddr/densho/153/20/>

**Photo Caption**

Word count: 25

The first people to receive apology letters and redress checks were nine Issei in 1990. It took until 1993 to issue payments to all detainees.

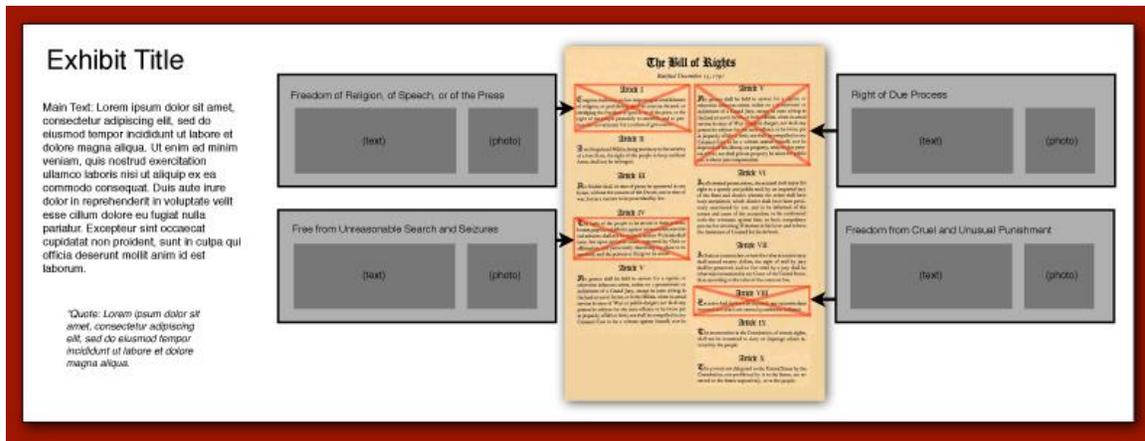
---

**Graphic #: F.07.01**

**Graphic Type: Wall Graphic Panel**

**Target word count:** *Headline with 60 words max body text; potential quote at 20–30 words; 1 image*

\*The following is a draft layout from West Office that shows a schematic for the F.07 wall. Please note that this does not represent final graphic layout:



**Headline**  
 Word count: 4

## Violations of Constitutional Rights

**Body Copy**  
 Reference: <http://www.jacl.org/edu/SummaryofConstitutionalRightsViolated.pdf>  
 Word count: 58  
 Grade level: 5.7

In both war and peace, we must defend the civil liberties of all citizens and the equal protection of all people. Liberty and justice must be stronger than fear and racism.

The forced removal of American citizens happened in plain sight. Some people spoke up, but many more did not. Will you stand up to protect someone else’s civil rights?

**Quotation**  
 Word count: 22

“We had the Constitution to protect us in 1942. It didn’t because the will of the people [wasn’t] behind it.”  
 —Gordon Hirabayashi

**Image**  
 Bill of rights [no FPO]

**No caption**

**Graphic #: F.07.02**  
**Graphic Type: Secondary Graphic Panel**

This panel will include excerpts from the US Constitution and Bill of Rights. The parts that were violated by the detention of citizens will be lined through in red and linked with the panels that follow.

---

### **Graphic #: F.07.03**

**Graphic Type: Secondary Graphic Panels**

**Target word count:** *Headline with 50–75 words body text*

#### **Headline**

*Word count: 6*

### **Freedom From Unreasonable Search and Seizure**

#### **Body Copy**

*Reference: <http://online.sfsu.edu/jaintern/rightsviolated.html>*

*Word count: 89*

*Grade level: 12.0*

Under the Fourth Amendment, individuals are “secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures.”

Beginning December 7, 1941, the FBI stormed the homes of some Issei. They confiscated whatever they deemed to be suspicious. Out of fear, families began destroying anything that connected them to their Japanese culture—books, diaries, letters, flags, and even family photographs and heirlooms. Attorney General Francis Biddle later conceded that these warrantless searches were illegal in homes where U.S. citizens also resided, and that they produced little of value.

#### **Image**

*Police inspecting a home on Terminal Island*



#### **Photo Caption**

Word count: 9

Police raid a civilian's home on Terminal Island, 1942.

---

## Graphic #: F.07.04

**Graphic Type: Secondary Graphic Panels**

**Target word count:** *Headline with 50–75 words body text*

### **Headline**

Word count: 9

**Freedom of Religion, of Speech, or of the Press**

### **Body Copy**

Reference: Taylor, p. 155; <http://online.sfsu.edu/jaintern/rightsviolated.html>

Word count: 59

Grade level: 9.6

The First Amendment guarantees peaceful assembly, free speech, and religious freedom. Yet the government prohibited detainees from practicing State Shinto in the camps. Use of the Japanese language was suppressed in the temporary detention centers. In camp, administrators monitored and censored the newspaper. And when a few exercised their right to protest policies, they were sent to isolation camps.

### **Image**

*Three men booked into jail, 1942*



### **Photo Caption**

Word count: 15

Kiyushi Nakano (right), Uyemura Katsuji (center), and an unknown man are booked into jail, 1942.

---

## Graphic #: F.07.05

**Graphic Type: Secondary Graphic Panels**

**Target word count:** *Headline with 50–75 words body text*

### **Headline**

*Word count: 4*

## Right of Due Process

### **Body Copy**

Reference: <http://online.sfsu.edu/jaintern/rightsviolated.html>;

[https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/due\\_process](https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/due_process)

*Word count: 41*

*Grade level: 7.6*

Life, liberty, and property. The Fifth Amendment states that no person can be denied these basic rights without due process of law. This means that the government has to work within a legal structure and provide fair procedures to its people.

### **Image**

*Arrest of Japanese American man*



### **Photo Caption**

*Word count: 12*

Shojiro Hori of the San Francisco Japanese Association is taken into custody, April 1942.

---

## Graphic #: F.07.06

**Graphic Type: Secondary Graphic Panels**

**Target word count:** *Headline with 50–75 words body text*

### **Headline**

*Word count: 6*

## Freedom from Cruel and Unusual Punishment

### **Body Copy**

Reference: <http://online.sfsu.edu/jaintern/rightsviolated.html>

Word count: 98

Grade level: 9.4

The Eighth Amendment prohibits “cruel and unusual” punishment. Do you think what happened to people of Japanese descent qualifies?

They lost their livelihoods, their houses and possessions, and they were held against their will in poorly-made barracks. Some people had been forced to live in horse stalls rife with the stench of manure and urine. Armed guards stood on the perimeter with guns pointing inward. Japanese Americans were stigmatized as disloyal, not allowed to prove their innocence. In purely legal terms, detention and deprivation may not qualify as “cruel and unusual,” but many who experienced it would disagree.

### **Image**

*Ransacked warehouse*



### **Photo Caption**

Word count: 35

Vandals ransacked a Los Angeles warehouse that held possessions stored by Japanese Americans. While the Fifth Amendment prohibits the government from taking property without compensation, personal theft—though illegal—is not covered by the Constitution.

---

### **Exhibit #F.08.1**

**Graphic Type: Wall Graphic Panel (located near roster)**

**Target word count:** *Headline with 50 words body text*

**Headline**

*Word count: 2*

**11,212 Lives**

**Body Copy**

*Reference: quotation from Obata, p. 76*

*Word count: 40*

*Grade level: 7.8*

“The spirit of ten thousand people...could not be crushed for long.”

—Chiura Obata

Explore this touchscreen database of the government’s Final Accountability Report for Topaz. The records include people’s names, dates of birth, former pre-war communities, residences, and post-war destinations.

**No image**

## Select Bibliography



*Note: these sources have been supplemented by conversations with and notes from the Topaz Museum Board, Franklin Odo, Cherstin Lyon, Greg Robinson, and Nancy Araki; as well as feedback from the reviewers up to this point.*

Adachi, Yukiko Jane. *Memories Find Their Voices*. Berkeley: Mercurio Bros. Printing, 2008.

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