

H 1.35

ERNST, CHARLES F., CORRESPONDENCE, 1942-1944

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563

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

In reply, please refer to:

Public Works

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, OFFICE
WHITCOMB HOTEL BUILDING

OCT -2 1947

*Sum of
Hwy. 12
Pub. Works*

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Charles F. Ernst, Project Director
Central Utah War Relocation Project

ATTENTION: Mr. Lee J. Noftzger, Project Engineer

SUBJECT: Water Supply for Central Utah Project

Under separate cover we are sending you a volume entitled "Decree Adjudicating The Sevier River System," by Hon. LeRoy H. Cox, District Judge. This is the adjudication of the Sevier River and covers the water supply for your project.

The major portion of irrigation water for the Central Utah project will be derived from the Abraham and Deseret Water Companies. This office has requested the Real Estate Division of the War Department to purchase 11,750 shares of Deseret stock and 8,500 shares of Abraham stock. Using yield figures as compiled by the Federal Land Bank of Berkeley, California, based on the period 1934-40 inclusive, the estimated yield of these stocks is 0.65 acre feet and 0.98 acre feet respectively, giving a yield of approximately 16,000 acre feet.

Water rights for these two companies fall into two classifications: natural flow and storage rights. This is covered in the Decree in Chapter VI (Zone B), Lower River Section, and may be found from pages 190 to 204. Under natural flow, the A or primary rights for this portion of the river amount to 295 second feet. Of this the Abraham Company has been decreed 59 second feet and the Deseret 74 second feet. Under B rights, the Abraham Company has 5 second feet and the Deseret 10.7 second feet. In addition, the Abraham Company is entitled to the yield of the Spaulding-Livingston wells up to a maximum of 15 second feet.

Water from Gunnison Bend Reservoir is covered under a Class D right and amounts to 10,000 acre feet of storage for the irrigation season, April 1 to July 1, and 10,000 acre feet of storage for the non-irrigation season. It is my understanding that the second named or winter storage is usually achieved through return flow in the river below Sevier River Bridge Reservoir, but that the summer storage is only occasionally accomplished.

The Sevier River Bridge Reservoir has a capacity of 235,000 acre feet. Of this 104,000 acre feet is listed as primary storage and lies below the 60 ft. contour. Of this amount the Deseret Company is entitled to 16-2/3%.



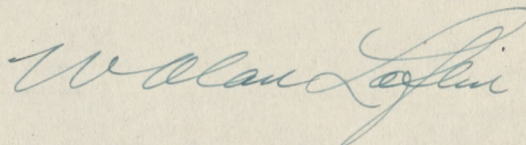
Oct. 2, 1942

2-Charles F. Ernst

For the amount of storage above the 60 ft. contour or in excess of 104,000 acre feet the Deseret Company is entitled to 20.55% and the Abraham Company 5.45%.

The amount of water available to the project in any year will depend on runoff and storage conditions, and will vary from year to year. For the Abraham Company, 11,800 shares of stock have been issued; the project would therefore be entitled to 8,500/11,800ths of Abraham water. For the Deseret Company, 38,000 shares were originally issued. This amount was reduced to 34,250 shares through the sale of approximately 4,000 shares to the Piute Water Company. The rights as set forth in the decree are therefore reduced accordingly. Under the present plan, we will have 11,750/34,250ths of Deseret water. It is my understanding that 390 shares of Delta water stock were appurtenant to the land purchased in the northeast corner of your project.

The water right question for the Sevier River is exceedingly complicated and there are evidently several points which are still in dispute despite the decree. It is recommended that Mr. Watson, Irrigation Engineer, become thoroughly conversant with this problem in order that our water rights may be fully understood and safeguarded. Considerable information can be obtained from Water Commissioner Cole of Delta, and I have found Mr. Cottrell of the State Engineers' Office in Salt Lake City to be very helpful.



W. Alan Laflin
Regional Irrigation Engineer

H. 6.35

DEC 19 1942

Mr. Charles F. Ernst
Project Director
Central Utah Relocation Project
Tropic, Utah

Dear Mr. Ernst:

Please forgive my unavoidable delay in replying to your letter of November 26, addressed to Mr. Click, concerning the work done by the Project Attorney, and the evacuee lawyers assigned to his office, in giving legal advice and assistance to individual evacuees at the Central Utah Relocation Center.

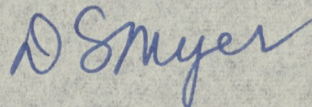
The Project Attorney is responsible, under the supervision of the Solicitor, for performing all legal work that arises at the relocation center. In general, this includes three broad types of legal services. The first is legal advice and assistance to the Project Director and the members of his staff. It is the principal function of the Project Attorney to be the Project Director's lawyer. Secondly, the Project Attorney is supposed to render legal advice and assistance to the community council, the judicial commission, the fair practice committee, the merit rating board, the consumer cooperative, and any other evacuee-operated and managed governmental or economic institutions that may be functioning at the center. Thirdly, the Project Attorney is supposed to give legal advice and assistance to individual evacuees as called upon. The lawyers among the evacuees who wish to work as lawyers while they are in the center are to be assigned, in accordance with Administrative Instruction No. 52, to the office of the Project Attorney and to work under his supervision. We expect that the work performed by the evacuee lawyers will consist principally in helping the Project Attorney perform the third of the functions here listed. To the extent of their abilities, however, they can, of course, be used by the Project Attorney to assist him on the other work of his office.

The business and property problems of the evacuees will frequently require administrative advice and assistance, as well as legal. The Community Welfare Section and the office of the Project

Attorney should, therefore, cooperate on questions of this sort that are brought to either of them by an evacuee. The Community Welfare Section is itself entitled to legal advice and assistance from the Project Attorney in handling any part of its work.

In general, I believe that the problems you are proposing to assign directly to the office of the Project Attorney will in all probability raise more legal than administrative questions, and that the proposed assignment is therefore sound. If the administrative questions do not justify their assignment to one of your administrative divisions, you may rely on the Project Attorney to handle both the legal and the administrative phases of the problems. If the administrative questions assume major importance, however, it would be well to assign primary responsibility to an administrative division and rely on the Project Attorney to perform the necessary legal services for the division.

Sincerely yours,



Director

cc: Edgar Bernhard
all Project Attorneys
Maurice Walk

PMO:ick:bb:fp
12-16-42

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Office of
Project Attorney

Central Utah Project
Tropic, Utah

November 26, 1942

Mr. Philip M. Click, Solicitor
War Relocation Authority
Washington, D. C.

Subject: Office of Project Attorney

Dear Mr. Click:

The Office of Project Attorney in the Central Utah W. R. A. Project has been established, and is now rendering legal aid to the residents.

As the Community Welfare Section has been operating and giving advice about business and property from the first week of induction, there has been some ambiguity about the division of services to be rendered the residents by the Community Welfare Section and the Office of Project Attorney.

In regards to the Office of Project Attorney, a temporary policy has been established which includes the following services:

Evacuee property matters; collecting of rents, back wages, and debts; assistance in drawing up legal instruments; taxation problems; insurance policies; and rent registration.

The Community Welfare Section has been assigned the matters of repatriation; Federal Old Age Insurance; alien registration; and assistance in writing private letters.

It is quite true that the Office of Project Attorney and the Community Welfare Section have very much in common, and should cooperate to render the best service to the residents; however, it would seem advisable that some cooperation should be made, and the field of work designated.

If your office has any memoranda or information about the assignment of work to the above mentioned sections, I would appreciate it greatly if such could be forwarded to me.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Charles F. Ernst

Charles F. Ernst
Project Director

H 135

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 22, 1942

My dear Mr. Ernst:

Mrs. Roosevelt asks me to thank you and the officers of the Topaz Christmas Committee for your letter of Christmas greetings. She is interested to hear that you are presenting "The Other Wise Man" on the Project at Christmas time, and appreciates the cordial invitation to attend.

Mrs. Roosevelt regrets that she will not be in your vicinity and cannot see the pageant. She hopes that it will be a great success and that you will give her greetings and good wishes to the residents of Topaz.

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) Malvina C. Thompson
Secretary to
Mrs. Roosevelt

Mr. Charles F. Ernst
Project Director, War Relocation Authority
Topaz, Utah

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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

JAN 2 1943

*Ernst's
Comm. Hefner*

Mr. Charles F. Ernst
Project Director
Central Utah Relocation Center
Topaz, Utah

Handwritten signatures and initials: "To Sub", "H. G. J.", "mb"

Dear Mr. Ernst:

This will refer to a communication addressed by Mr. Shinnosuke Endo, an evacuee at the Central Utah Relocation Center, to the "Office of Civilian Defense, Whitcomb Hotel, San Francisco, California, Attention: Colonel Karl R. Bendetsen", which has been referred to this office from the San Francisco WRA Office.

Mr. Endo inquires whether an applicant for repatriation can obtain permission to leave the Relocation Center to live on the outside and await the sailing of the exchange vessel.

It has been the position of the WRA to decline to issue leave permits to persons who have applied for repatriation, or who have indicated their acceptance of repatriation.

Even though the negotiations leading to the approval of the sailing lists have been rather drawn out, it is not unlikely that once agreement between the two governments has been reached the sailing date may be announced rather suddenly. It will be sufficiently difficult to complete the necessary arrangements and to get the designated evacuees delivered to the boat by the date set if all evacuees are in Relocation Centers when we are notified of the sailing date. It would be virtually impossible to complete the necessary arrangements if, after being advised of the sailing date, we had to establish contact with evacuees at various places outside the Relocation Center. It seems to us, therefore, that such persons interested in being repatriated should recognize the necessity of remaining in Relocation Centers and holding themselves in readiness for a move on fairly short notice.

We recognize that some inconvenience to individuals may arise as a consequence of this decision. On the other hand, it is



4782

quite possible that a person might miss his chance at repatriation should he be allowed to leave a Relocation Center and should we be unable to make contact with him in time to get him to the boat. Everyone who has requested repatriation has done so voluntarily. Moreover, persons who change their minds may request to have their application cancelled, but as long as persons have an application for repatriation on file, it seems desirable that they remain within a Relocation Center where the necessary arrangements can be completed on short notice whenever the time arrives that they can be included on an exchange vessel.

Sincerely yours,

D. S. Myer
Director

CC to Mr. Cozzens
Atten: Mr. Nute

December 11, 1943

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Charles F. Ernst
Project Director
Central Utah Relocation Project
Topaz, Utah

Dear Mr. Ernst:

In the recent letter from Mr. Ikeda, to which I have just replied and about which I have written you a separate letter concerning the use of the Japanese language in Americanization courses, the two following paragraphs require further consideration.

"We know this center has as we found out very reactionary element especially among the Christian leaders. Some of them are exercising every effort to prevent pro-American activities semi-openly or undercoveredly. These elements are taking advantage as a Christian or clergy because of the fact that this country is a Christian nation, hypocritically disguised and plotting as well as intriguingly smashing the mobilization for Democracy.

"Their tactic first came with red baiting, now they are threatening with something intimation of sabotage if we hold the Americanization classes. It seems to us that a high administrative official in this center is very closely in contact with one of these reactionary and tolerating pro-Axis intrigue on the other hand discouraging our pro-Allied intentions and initiatives."

I have asked Mr. Ikeda for any further particulars he may have and have assured him any information furnished will be given confidential treatment. Whatever further light you may be able to furnish on the matter will be useful to us in Washington. Mr. Ikeda's confidence should be protected in the matter.

Sincerely yours,

JHProvinse:MP
12/10/43

Director

✓ *copy*

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
COMMUNITY ANALYSIS SECTION

Blk. 10, Bldg. 5, Apt. A
Central Utah Relocation Center
Topaz, Utah
January 15, 1943

Mr. Dillon S. Myer
Director War Relocation Authority
Capitol Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Myer:

I wish to thank you for your letter of December 11 in reply to my communication of November 30. Even though I as well as others on the adult education Japanese language Americanization payroll were given instructions to the effect that we may not submit our suggestions and complaints directly to higher officials without going through the "regular channels," I consider that I owe you this present personal letter as your letter states that you wish to be informed of developments here and that any information submitted to you will be held in strict confidence.

Immediately after receipt of your letter, but independently of it, the five of us who are on the Japanese language lecture program submitted a letter to our director, Dr. Laverne C. Bane, requesting that an investigation be made into the red-baiting that is going on regarding our lectures. A few days later, and after the administrative officials apparently received a memorandum from your office, a conference was called by Mr. Bell, chief of the community service division, at which our presense was requested. Those present were Mr. Lorne Bell, Dr. Bane, Dr. Carlisle (education superintendent), and four of us. At this "bull session," as Mr. Bell characterized it, we told the officials that we felt there was a semi-organized campaign to disrupt our Americanization program by calling us "reds" and anti-Japs and by tearing up some of the announcements we had posted in the shower rooms. We also mentioned the fact that we had been observing a certain definite route in which the pro-Axis rumors seems to spread in the Center.

Mr. Bell asked us just what we ought to do to stop this sort of thing. We suggested that there were two things that could be done, namely: to keep our eyes and ears open and have removed from the Center, and, if necessary, interned for the duration, anyone, regardless of background or nationality, who is consciously engaged in pro-Axis activities; and to be more aggressive in disseminating the ideas of democracy and concentrating on the war effort above all else. As one concrete step to accomplish this we advocated freedom of speech so that any pro-Axis expressions would be brought out into the open instead of kept underground. We also suggested that a Japanese language edition of educational material, such Vice-President Wallace's speech, for example, be issued immediately so that the residents as a whole would

be informed of the war aims of the United Nations. Mr. Bell agreed that this might be a good idea and asked us to remind Dr. Bane of the plan so that he in turn would remind Mr. Bell and have him take it up with Mr. Ernst.

At this point the matter of paper shortage was brought up. We pointed out that much paper is being consumed by the Topaz Times on unessential information, that it is the opinion of some, including the Japanese language editors of the Times, that some of the paper now consumed by it might be diverted to the most important cause on earth today -- Victory over the Fascist Axis.

To cite an example of how the Times has consumed the scarce mimeograph paper, I might mention the fact that one day, in its Japanese language section, the Times devoted a half page to a story about a coyote captured by two residents, while giving our Americanization program just three inches. We have since taken up with our new reports division supervisor, Mr. Bankson, the matter of issuing a Japanese language Americanization page in the Times once a week. Mr. Bankson liked the idea, and we are hoping that there will be no interference from Mr. Ernst's or Mr. Bell's office.

To return to our conference, a question was brought up by one of the officials as to the possibility of a disturbance similar to the ones at Manzanar and Poston, should the administration become more aggressive in its attitude toward the war. We stated that we did not expect such disturbances to arise out of our activities, that our interpretation of the Manzanar incident was somewhat different from that issued by the authorities, though we had no concrete information to substantiate our opinion. We said that in looking through the names of persons victimized we found some to be what we term Pearl Harbor Patriots, those who prior to the outbreak of the war were among the worst exploiters of labor and even supporters of Japan's war aims (I can produce at least one affidavit to show that certain leading nisei -- not so many kibe, since the most prominent kibe leaders were and are definitely anti-fascist -- were engaged in collection drives for the Japanese army.) Our conclusion was that as far as we could gather from newspaper reports the cause of disturbances at Manzanar and Poston must be something more, if not other, than the issue of pro-Americanism vs. pro-Japanism, but rather a friction between ordinary, nonpolitical residents, especially the older ones, and those who might be described as "the administration" stooges" (term used by Mr. Bell) who would further restrict the already limited freedom enjoyed by their parents and elders, such friction enlarged and magnified by conscious fascist sympathizers. At this point Mr. Bell stated that the administrative officials should see to it that an effort be made to help evacuees in the administration offices maintain their integrity with the residents as a whole.

We asked if certain Caucasian church people in the San Francisco Bay area, particularly Bishop Smith of the Japanese Methodist-Episcopal Church and chairman of West Coast Japanese Missionaries, had been influential in aiding some of the more or less pro-fascist residents. We had in mind the case of one prominent pro-militarist propagandist, Takashi Suzuki, member of the above-mentioned church, who had been

permitted not only to be released from an internment camp but to be given the first chance in leaving the Center to take up a job as a language teacher in the Navy Language School, along with another member of the same church. Mr. Bell told us that he was confident that the person would not long be allowed to stay on the job.

A mention was made of the administration's desire to see no clique control any activity. We not only expressed our hearty approval of this position but also reiterated our wish to receive cooperation from all groups from our program, regardless of party labels or religious affiliations, commenting on the fact that a red-baiting whispering campaign is being conducted by at least one member of the ministerial group, namely, Reverend Goto of the San Francisco Japanese Methodist Church. Also by Mr. Hamada, who works in the Community Welfare office. Mr. Hamada has been trying to organize kibeï along fascist lines. He has said that Mr. Bell entrusted him with this work. He is opposed to our educational activities and to the liquidation of dual citizenship among the kibeï. Another red-baiter is Chiura Obata, pro-militarist, demagogue, cynical egoist, who is opposed to the resettlement program since resettlement would automatically liquidate his art school and leave him without a dictatorial position. Such persons as mentioned here have been utilizing their positions to carry on their not-so-subtle intrigues. I warned Mr. Ernst twice regarding Rev. Goto and asked that he confer with me, but have been completely ignored.

Mr. Ernst has been seemingly quite reluctant to meet with me and other anti-fascists to discuss various matters of common interest. I wonder if you received a plan for Japanese language activities which I submitted to you through Messers. Ernst and Bell while you were visiting here last fall. Certainly I have not heard a word from Mr. Ernst regarding it.

Since this "bull session" the Wallace speech has not been issued, and no emphasis whatsoever has been placed on the Victory program in the Topaz Times, the only oft-repeated slogan being "Do Not Climb Over Fences -- Use Gates" instead of "Buy War Bonds and Stamps." It would appear that officials in certain key positions are so afraid of losing their jobs that they dare not do anything aggressive to win this war, not realizing perhaps that it is just such an attitude which the Axis counts on. Dr. Bane, for instance, seems to think that the issue of democracy vs. Axis fascism debatable, saying "We don't want to bring up fascism or democracy, because, after all, it's not so easy to define what these terms mean, and we don't want to start any name calling -- Leave it up to the FBI." The same official, when a proposal was made to do something definite to help defeat the Fascist Axis, suggested that such proposals might be welcomed by the Daily Worker or New Masses -- a deplorably cynical attitude for a war worker to take, if not a clear case of red-baiting. I do not know whether this is really expressive of Dr. Bane's own personal feelings or an attitude created under Mr. Bell's influence, for Dr. Bane has repeatedly expressed his fear of getting "it in the neck" in case anything should happen. When officials with an attitude such as this work with persons of a dictatorial personality, with no intervention from those who have been risking their lives for years to combat fascism and to serve the

cause of democracy, it is quite possible for disturbances to take place, for they are only for themselves and not for the majority of people.

Another fact which may lead to a disturbance is the attitude of certain Caucasians on the project who seem to want to segregate themselves from the rest of the community on a racial basis. I have been informed that a sign with Mr. Ernst's signature was conspicuously posted in front of the shower rooms in the Caucasian block barring the rest of the residents. This sign has since been removed after a vigorous protest from the Community Council. I have been told that a sign "No Japs Allowed" is to be seen in front of a store for Caucasians, and an official told some of us that an officer in the adjoining military village had said to him, in commenting on the Manzanar incident, "Too bad they killed only one. I'd have gotten a dozen," or something to that effect. Lately there was a little but serious incident between agricultural workers and sentries, due to a confusion in administrative instructions. It is unnecessary for me to point out that such attitudes on the part of Caucasians are not exactly helpful in the relocation program, to say nothing of Americanization and democratization. Add to this the fact that many residents feel that certain administrative officials are working with outside employers to supply them with cheap labor, and you have an ideal setup for a possible disturbance. Is it possible that an Americanization program should first be instituted for the Caucasians?

The least we could hope for, I dare say, is to instill in the minds of some of the residents, Japanese and Caucasians, that there is such a thing as a death struggle for democracy going on in all parts of the world, involving millions of their own brothers and sisters, that they should be working not only for the WRA but also for the nation's WAR effort, and that 10% of their income devoted to bond-buying is not enough.

I hope that through this report you will be able to see that an undesirable situation is being created at Topaz. It seems to me that an immediate housecleaning and reorganization on the basis of war-consciousness are in order, so that we may not only win this war but also win the peace to follow. There could be no room in this country -- let alone in a war project area -- for self-styled pacifists who in their complacency are serving the cause of fascism, nazism, and militarism. It is my sincere hope that you will take necessary steps leading to an investigation and a drastic action in order to cleanse this Center of un-American, un-democratic elements who in order to elevate their selfish interests are resorting to red-baiting, racial prejudices, and religious antagonisms.

Thanking you for your kind consideration,

Yours for Victory,

/s/ Roy Hoko Ikeda
Member, Foreign Policy Association,
American Political Science Association,
and formerly observer to the Executive
Central Committee, All-Japan Social
Mass Party, Tokyo

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
TOPAZ, UTAH

December 31, 1942

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Charles F. Ernst
Project Director

SUBJECT: Weekly Narrative Report

1. Number of personnel employed:

(a) Permanent (Indefinite OS appointment) -	3
(b) Temporary (per diem)	---
(c) Evacuees	1182
Total	1185

2. Progress of current work: The chef stewards made the mochigome for one half the Project in the Hospital kitchen; and for the other half in the various kitchens South of the plaza. The residents seemed very pleased that the mochigome and shoyu sauce are available for the New Year's rite.

3. Adequacy of supplies and materials: Milk will be delivered starting from January 1st from Delta in 10 gallon cans to the amount of 900 gallons per day, which is as much milk as any W. R. A. Project gets according to its strength. This should work out much better than obtaining milk in quart containers from Salt Lake City.

4. Current problems:

- (a) Hospital kitchen in same status as last week, and no doubt Dr. Ramsey will propose some solution for feeding the personnel to which the writer will gladly assist.
- (b) Rationing of coffee and sugar will soon be augmented by the definite rationing of meat and canned goods, such as fruits and vegetables;

perhaps, also in the near future, such things as butter, cream, other fats, and other commodities. It appears that the counties in which the W. R. A. Projects are in will in the future have more and more control over the relocation centers. To this effect, the writer has consulted already with Mrs. Snow of the Delta Rationing Board, and from time to time as government orders come out on rationing, forms will be kept in a current position as the government desire.

Brandon Watson
Chief Project Steward

BWatson/hmi - 12/31/42

Central Utah Project
Topaz, Utah

Office of
Project Attorney

December 31, 1942

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Charles F. Ernst
Project Director

ATTENTION: Project Reports Division

SUBJECT: Weekly Reports

I NUMBER OF PERSONNEL EMPLOYED

(a) Permanent	1
(b) Temporary	0
(c) Residents	6

II PROGRESS OF CURRENT WORK

The greatest amount of service rendered the residents by this office the past week was giving advice about rent registration, under the ruling of the OPA. An article was sent to the Topaz Times advising them to register. Advice in regard to this matter was given to about thirty residents.

Investigation was made concerning the program of the WRA in the shipment of household goods and personal effects now in private storage to the relocation projects. After obtaining information from all sources, a memorandum containing relevant information was sent to the Project Director for release to the newspaper. Requests of about twelve residents for shipment of their property were sent to the Field Office in San Francisco.

Assistance was given to the residents in regard to realty taxes, income taxes, copying of birth certificates, withdrawals from safe deposit boxes, insurance matters, collection of accounts, divorces, unfreezing of funds under TFR-30, and cancellation of leases.

Mr. Charles F. Ernst

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12/31/42

Mr. Ralph C. Barnhart, the Project Attorney, permanently assigned to this center arrived on December 22, and was informed of the operations and services rendered by this office.

III ADEQUACY OF SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS

With the arrival of Mr. Barnhart, there is a great need for another typewriter, filing cabinet, and desks. Also, a more adequate office for Mr. Barnhart and his secretary is required in the Administration Building.

OFFICE OF PROJECT ATTORNEY

*Agrees - These are the reports
requested below - R. B.*

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Central Utah Project
Topaz, Utah

In reply, please refer to:

January 8, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. R. B. Cozzens
Field Assistant Director
Whitcomb Hotel
San Francisco, California

ATTENTION: Elinor Bauman

SUBJECT: House Report No. 2124

If copies of House Report No. 2124 have not already been forwarded to Washington, D. C., we should appreciate your sending us three copies.

Detailed information regarding this report is listed below:

77th Congress, 2d Session - House Report No. 2124.
Fourth Interim Report of the Select Committee
Investigating National Defense Migration, House
of Representatives.

Findings and Recommendations on Evacuation of
Enemy Aliens and Others From Prohibited Military
Zones, dated May, 1942.

Charles F. Ernst
R.T.

Charles F. Ernst
Project Director



WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

In reply, please refer to:

Repatriation

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, OFFICE
WHITCOMB HOTEL BUILDING

January 25, 1943

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Charles F. Ernst, Project Director
Central Utah Relocation Center

SUBJECT: Repatriation Requests from Residents of
Central Utah Relocation Center

Complying with instructions from Mr. Stauber,
we are enclosing list of names of persons who are
requesting repatriation from the Central Utah Relocation
Center.

This list also includes names of persons who
requested repatriation while resident of assembly
centers and who were later transferred to your pro-
ject.

R. B. Cozzens
R. B. Cozzens
Field Assistant Director

Enclosure 5816



Top 2
JAN 26 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: Chas. F. Ernst, Project Director
Central Utah War Relocation Project

SUBJECT: House Report No. 2124

In accordance with your request of January 8,
we are sending you under separate cover three copies
of the following report:

"Findings and Recommendations on
Evacuation of Enemy Aliens and
Others From Prohibited Military
Zones"

(SIGNED)

R. B. Cozzens
Field Assistant Director

AOlsen:PMS 1-26-43

cc: Jos. H. Smart
Field Ass't. Director
Denver, Colorado

FILE COPY

CM

NIGHT LETTER

DILLON S. MYER, DIRECTOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

TOPAZ, UTAH
FEBRUARY 16, 1943

AT THE REQUEST OF MANY RESIDENTS OF TOPAZ I AM TRANSMITTING THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE AS REPRESENTING THEIR ATTITUDE COLON QUOTE WE AS CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF TOPAZ TAKING EXCEPTION TO THE RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE HONORABLE SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON AS THE EXPRESSION OF THE MAJORITY WISH TO STATE THE FOLLOWING COLON WE FEEL THAT LOYALTY TO OUR COUNTRY IS SOMETHING TO BE EXPRESSED WITHOUT REFERENCE TO PAST GRIEVANCES OR WRONGS. WE FEEL THAT IN ACCORDING US THE RIGHT TO THE SECOND ARTICLE OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS THAT IT IS THE RIGHT OF EVERY MAN TO BEAR ARMS IN THE DEFENCE OF HIS COUNTRY THE WAR DEPARTMENT HAS IN GOOD FAITH STARTED THE FIRST STEP TO RESTORE US ALL RIGHTS AS CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES. WE FEEL THAT THE ISSUE OF EXPRESSING OUR LOYALTY HAS BEEN CONFUSED. WE BELIEVE IN FIGHTING FOR OUR RIGHTS BUT WE BELIEVE THAT FIGHTING FOR OUR COUNTRY AND OUR IDEALS IS THE MOST IMPORTANT THING WHEN OUR COUNTRY IS AT WAR TRYING TO UPHOLD THOSE IDEALS FOR WHICH WE STAND. WE SHALL REGISTER, WE ARE LOYAL, WE SHALL FIGHT FOR THE UNITED STATES UNQUOTE. SIGNED OTHER RESIDENTS OF TOPAZ.

CHARLES F. ERNST

February 16, 1943

To: Charles F. Ernst

From: Dillon S. Myer

Subject: Regarding Resolutions Addressed to Secretary Stimson

THE RECENT ANNOUNCEMENT BY SECRETARY STIMSON WAS MADE IN GOOD FAITH. THE OPPORTUNITY PROVIDED BY THIS ANNOUNCEMENT IS IN MY JUDGMENT THE STEPPING STONE TO THE ATTAINMENT OF THOSE THINGS OUTLINED IN THE RESOLUTION PROVIDED THE EVACUEES ARE WILLING TO ACCEPT THE SECRETARY'S ANNOUNCEMENT AND THE SUBSEQUENT STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT IN GOOD FAITH. THE WRA HAS URGED SOME SUCH OPPORTUNITY BY WHICH THE GOOD FAITH OF THE JAPANESE AMERICANS COULD BE DRAMATIZED IN SUCH A MANNER THAT IT MIGHT BE BROUGHT QUICKLY AND CLEARLY INTO THE CONSCIOUSNESS OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC. THIS IS NOT THE TIME TO QUIBBLE OR BARGAIN. THIS IS THE CRUCIAL TEST. IT IS THE TIME FOR THOUGHTFUL CONSIDERATION AND DECISION. SECRETARY STIMSON CANNOT GIVE THE ANSWERS TO THE RESOLUTION. THAT ANSWER WILL BE PROVIDED IN A LARGE MEASURE BY THE EVACUEES OF TOPAZ AND THE OTHER RELOCATION CENTERS DURING THIS WEEK AND NEXT. IT IS MY HOPE AND MY BELIEF THAT THEY WILL NOT FAIL THIS CRUCIAL TEST.

DILLON MYER

COPY OF MESSAGE RECEIVED VIA WESTERN UNION

31 KH F CK 117 govt DL 2 exa

Fort Douglas, Utah 236 pm Feb. 18

CHARLES F. ERNST
DELTA, UTAH

PLEASE DELIVER THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO THE JAPANESE AMERICANS
WITHIN YOUR CENTER QUOTE THE SECRETARY OF WAR HAS DIRECTED
THAT I REPLY TO YOUR RESOLUTION OF FEBRUARY 15 STOP PUBLIC
PRONOUNCEMENT HAS ALREADY BEEN MADE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES AND BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR STOP IT IS ONLY
BY MUTUAL CONFIDENCE AND COOPERATION THAT THE LOYAL JAPANESE-
AMERICANS CAN BE RESTORED TO THEIR CIVIL RIGHTS STOP THE
PRESENT PROGRAM IS NOT COMPLETE REHABILITATION BUT IT IS
THE FIRST STEP IN THAT DIRECTION STOP THE UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT HAS EVIDENCED ITS FAITH IN THE LOYAL JAPANESE-
AMERICANS BY GIVING THEM THE OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE THEIR
COUNTRY STOP THIS IS THEIR OPPORTUNITY TO DEMONSTRATE TO THE
AMERICAN PEOPLE THAT THEY HAVE FAITH IN AMERICA STOP

SCOBY, WASHINGTON, D.C. 622pm

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
TOPAZ, UTAH
February 19, 1943

*Resolutions
+ Petitions
added
1/20/43*

COPY

AIR MAIL

Mr. Dillon S. Myer, Director
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Myer:

I have been asked to transmit the following statement to you in acknowledgement of your message of February 16, a copy of which I am enclosing for reference:

"We, the Committee of Thirty Three, having acted from the very beginning in accordance with the desires of the majority of the citizens residing in Topaz, Utah, do hereby make this Statement:

"1. That from the beginning we have been one in the opinion that we shall strive to regain that status to which we are entitled as citizens.

"2. That we recognize there were many means which we could employ to achieve this particular end.

"3. That our actions so far have been governed by the fact that certain means were deemed best by the majority to attain that common goal.

"4. After due consideration of the course of events, it has become clear that our goal can be best attained through cooperation with the program of the government, which has as its purpose the return of our full status as citizens.

"5. This conclusion is strengthened by the decision taken by the Committee of Sixty Six, representing the Isseis.

"6. We believe, therefore, it is to the best interest of the citizens, as a step to attain our goal, that we accept this registration as an indication of the government's good faith."



Mr. Dillon S. Myer

- 2 -

February 19, 1943

I am also enclosing a copy of a wire received this morning from the War Department indicating their reply to the set of resolutions sent by the above-mentioned committee to Secretary Stimson under date of February 15.

Please be advised that this Committee of Thirty Three was selected from a meeting of representative Niseis chosen by all 33 blocks. The Committee of Thirty Three, from its membership, selected nine members who formulated the resolutions which were sent to the War Department and to you.

This Committee of Nine has now been asked to be recognized by the Committee of Thirty Three to be a standing committee to carry on a program looking forward to obtaining, step by step, the reinstatement of their place in the United States.

I have advised them that before recognizing them as the committee, they should consult the City Council and work out with the Council the matter of creating a committee of this kind which should be recognized by the administration and by the residents as the channel through which they develop their program.

This suggestion was accepted, and the Committee of Thirty Three is now having sessions with the City Council on this matter, but they will keep apart from the operations connected with the current registration.

Very truly yours,

Charles F. Ernst
Project Director

CFE:ys

Encl.: 2

cc - John Embree

PS I am also enclosing for your reference a copy of the message which was sent to you under date of February 16 prepared by "Other Residents of Topaz."

CFE

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington

FEB 26 1943

Ernst
Mr. Charles F. Ernst
Project Director
Central Utah Relocation Center
Topaz, Utah

Dear Mr. Ernst:

CTB RAB
not attached
CTB
I have received the attached letter from Karl I. Akiya and S. J. Oki, of Topaz, who describe themselves as being engaged in Americanization activity in the community, with your full knowledge and approval. Mr. Baker and Mr. Bates have received similar letters. The samples of the Americanization efforts which have appeared in the Topaz Times seem to be highly commendable.

While I am in favor of all possible efforts to further Americanization within the center, I do not want to encourage these men to communicate with me or with members of my staff unless they do so through you.

Administrative Instruction No. 8, Supplement 1, dealing with production of material in the Japanese language, as Mr. Bell pointed out, requires that material in Japanese be a translation from the English. It is not clear to me why having their dissertations appear in English should handicap the Americanization efforts of the group. Perhaps you can find out the reasons for this point of view. They report that Mr. Bankson has told them that it will be impossible to add another sheet to the newspaper in order to accommodate their contributions in two languages. It seems to me this might be a worth while expenditure of paper. In pointing out that the religious section appears in Japanese but not in English, it would seem that Akiya and Oki have touched upon an inconsistency which should be corrected.

I know these are busy times, but when you have the opportunity of making a study of the situation, I should like to have more information concerning the Americanization group and its leadership, and your suggestions as to the most effective way in which their avowed objectives can be carried on without abuse of privileges which might be granted.



7971

- 2 -

✓ By all means we should have information concerning the group designated as Seicho-no-Iye, and other groups of similar character which may be fascist in nature.

Sincerely yours

D. S. Myer
Director

C O P Y

(Return to Project Reports)
our copy

Mr. Dillon S. Myer
War Relocation Authority
Washington, D. C.

Topaz, Utah
January 27, 1943

Dear Mr. Myer:

In a recent communication to you Mr. I., a member of Adult Education Japanese Language Lecture Program, wrote you his observation of certain aspects of this Center. In that letter, we understand, he mentioned the fact we, of the Americanization staff, intended to issue, on voluntary basis, an Americanization supplement to the Topaz Times, and expressed his hope that no interference will hamper our work which we consider of paramount importance.

The idea has since met with Mr. E.'s approval and the first issue came out a few days ago. We are enclosing a copy along with its English translation.

This translation, as well as the actual copy, was submitted to Mr. B., our new Project Reports Chief, prior to publication, and through him to Mr. E.

Since then Mr. B., who is Chief of Community Services (therefore of Adult Education) but who is not directly connected with Topaz Times, has called Mr. B.'s attention to Administration Instruction No. 8, Supplement 1, which stipulates that the "use of the Japanese language in written form will be restricted to translations of statements and materials appearing in English. The Japanese language supplement to the newspaper will be composed only of translation of items appearing in the English language edition."

According to this order, which has never been too strictly adhered to at any of the Centers, and practically never by the Topaz religious groups as far as articles are concerned, our Americanization supplement would have to come out bilingually.

We have no objection to the bilinguality as such, except that we feel that it is a little silly to print in English things English-speaking residents already know. We feel, and Mr. B. also does, that it is a waste of papers, as the Americanization supplement would be written in such a way that it would not be of much interest to those who can read English.

Some Nisei, however, who feel that they are not wanted in America and who think that they ought to prepare for eventual deportation to Japan, are anxious to have a page of simple things in

two languages so that they can learn the Japanese language!.

But what disturbs us most is the fact that bilinguality would cut down our space to less than half (Japanese requires more space than English). We asked Mr. B. If we could not have two pages a week (one full sheet) so that we can express at least one coordinated thought and yet have the English lessons at the same time. The answer was no. One of us proposed that we, five members of the Japanese language lecture program, donate one fourth of our salary each month so that we can purchase paper for the supplement. Mr. B. did not think that the WRA would approve it. We, of course, have no idea what the religious groups have been told to do.

You will agree with us, we are sure, that unless we keep on enlightening the non-English speaking people, unless we keep on telling them that the principle on which America was founded is democracy, equality, and justice, unless we convince them that we are fighting a war to create what Mr. Wallace termed a Century of Common Man, unless we do that resettlement of this minority will not be a success. That is what we believe and that is the reason why we are willing to work day and night preparing our lectures, our syllabus, and the Americanization supplement. We would do more if we only had the opportunity, for we know that no amount of sacrifice we make here can never be compared to the sacrifice made by a soldier.

We are wondering, under these circumstances, if your office could not modify the instruction and or give our Americanization supplement (regardless of who edit it) much more room. In fact we are wondering if you could modify it so that every Center publication will become unmistakably a part of the war effort.

At the present time, as far as we know, our Americanization supplement is the only Center publication which definitely and unreservedly speaks out the war aims of the United Nations, for the spirit of democracy. These published outside Centers are not entirely free of fifth column atmosphere. Many of those published in Centers are mere bulletin boards for which reams upon reams of paper are used. (Especially the one issued at Manzanar is notable in its "We don't give a damn" attitude which is perfectly understandable to us in view of the misinterpretation of the incident as published in the American press." We are speaking, of course, only of the Japanese-language papers.

Your consideration in this matter will be very much appreciated.

Respectfully yours,

Karl I. Akiya - James Oki
In charge of the first issue
of the Supplement

413 Re

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

In reply, please refer to:

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, OFFICE
WHITCOMB HOTEL BUILDING

Repatriation

February 5, 1943

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Charles F. Ernst, Project Director
Central Utah Relocation Center,
Topaz, Utah

Subject: Repatriation

Referring to your memorandum of January 29, you will receive instructions from Washington pertaining to persons who have been granted leaves for private employment and who have requested repatriation without your knowledge.

For your information the names of the 13 persons mentioned have never appeared on a State Department List; therefore they will not be considered for repatriation in the near future. It will not be necessary for you to have these persons return at once to your Center or to secure declinations from them. However, Washington will advise you.

It is necessary to have, in your files, a copy of all R-100's for persons whose names have appeared on List 5 or List 6 and who are resident of your Center. Washington will advise you about securing copies of R-100's for your files for persons requesting repatriation whose names have not appeared on State Department listing.

R. B. Cozzens
R. B. Cozzens
Field Assistant Director



WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Central Utah Project

Registration
C
O
P
Y

March 24, 1943

Mr. Dillon S. Myer
Director, WRA
Barr Building
Washington, D.C.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
COMMUNITY ANALYSIS SECTION

Dear Mr. Myer:

For your interest and information, I am enclosing a special identification card which has been issued to all the men in this center who volunteered. (in files)

This card is made out to "John Shiranai" which, I understand, is the equivalent of our "John Doe".

You will observe that this card is also countersigned by Lt. Miller, the commanding officer of the military police located here at Topaz.

One volunteer expressed his appreciation of these cards by saying that it serves to remove from him all which the barb wire fence brought to his mind.

May I express my appreciation for your sharing with the project directors, your recent letters to Secretary Stimson and to Mr. McCloy.

You may recall that towards the end of registration, I sent you a teletype, a copy of which is enclosed, under date of February 19. Although you had never answered it, I have deduced from your letter to Secretary Stimson that you are entirely in accord with the idea of removing as fast as possible all the special deprivations which were placed upon loyal evacuees.

In the light of the registration and the facts that are coming out of it, and as our analysis goes on, I have re-read the questionnaire which was sent out in January on the subject of segregation.

It would be interesting to me to have your committee on segregation put out a similar questionnaire to the project directors now that they have had the experience of registration.

I have read with interest the analysis of "Project X". In many ways that project could have been Central Utah.

May I, at this time, throw in two items which have come to my attention which bring in the total analysis of registration?

The first is that some of our older nisei who have been doing a lot of thinking on the whole registration spirit, say that they miss the leadership of approximately 90 men who are now interned. These men had always been the leaders in the Bay area before evacuation, but since they have gone, there was created a vacuum which produced only second and third-rate leaders during registration.

The second item has to do with the word "volunteer". The father and mother of one of the boys who had volunteered, came to tell me why they opposed his volunteering even to the point that the boy is no longer living with them. The conversation brought out that, to the father, the word "volunteer" gave him the impression that his boy had become a professional soldier and, likely, the person who volunteers joins the army to be subject to three years' service, even though the war may end before that time. He did not like to think of his boy asking for the status of professional soldier, which the father felt that the advocacy was below the status he wanted for his son.

This has become a voluminous letter, so may I put in one more item -- that I plan to be back in Washington, D.C. on April 9 and 10, and would like to have someone send me the kind of material which I should bring back with me that will be helpful in my talks at the conference with you and members of your staff.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Charles F. Ernst

Charles F. Ernst
Project Director

CONFIDENTIAL

Following teletype phoned to OEM SU for relay 2-19-43 10:35 a.m.

Dillon S. Myer
War Relocation Authority
Washington, D.C.

KINDLY GIVE IMMEDIATE CONSIDERATION TO FOLLOWING PLAN AND ADVISE IF YOU CAN AGREE IN PRINCIPLE NOW AND IN DEVELOPMENT OF DETAILS AFTER REGISTRATION IS COMPLETED. THIS PLAN IS PROJECTED ON POSSIBLE FOUR BLOCKS.

WE IN TOPAZ BELIEVE (1) THAT ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE DECLARED THEIR LOYALTY TO JAPAN THROUGH REQUEST FOR REPATRIATION SHOULD BE SEGREGATED FROM LOYAL AMERICANS. (2) THAT THIS SEGREGATION COULD BE SATISFACTORILY ARRANGED RIGHT HERE AT CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT. (3) THAT PRESENT BARB WIRE FENCE SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM THAT PART OF CENTER IN WHICH LOYAL AMERICANS WILL RESIDE. (4) THAT MILITARY POLICE SURVEILLANCE BE WITH DRAWN FROM LOYAL PART OF POPULATION. (5) THAT BARB WIRE FENCE AND MILITARY POLICE SURVEILLANCE BE FULLY MAINTAINED BUT CONSPICUOUSLY LIMITED TO THE SEGREGATED AREA OF THE PROJECT IN WHICH JAPANESE APPLYING FOR REPATRIATION WOULD BE HOUSED.

WITHOUT GOING INTO COMPLETE DETAILED PLAN, I VISUALIZE THAT SATISFACTORY AND PRACTICAL ADJUSTMENTS COULD BE MADE FOR SCHOOLS, HOSPITALIZATION, PROJECT EMPLOYMENT, ETC.

CHARLES F ERNST

*Ernst
L. B. Ernst
Adm.
Prof.*

*Copies have been sent to Boardman & the
Procurement officers.*

541

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington, D. C.

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO:

AIR MAIL

Mr. Charles F. Ernst
Project Director
Central Utah Relocation Center
Topaz, Utah

OFB
LEB
MAR 24 1943
RA
YZZ
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Dear Mr. Ernst:

Pursuant to Administrative Instruction No. 42, Supplement No. 1, Paragraph B - 5, the applicable lists for non-expendable items for operation of the Project Health Service are as follows:

- 1 - Station Hospital, Cantonment Type, Z-1, 250 - Bed
- 1 - Infirmary Equipment, Regimental, 3 - Bed

These applicable list titles must be inserted in the space provided for them on the Medical Department Form #136 in exactly the manner as shown above.

Copies of these applicable lists should be obtained from the St. Louis Medical Depot if they have not already arrived.

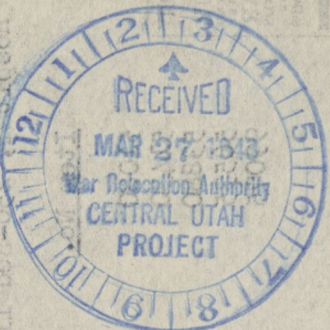
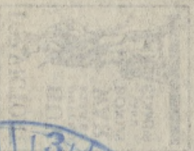
It is explained here that in order to use Army Medical Depots it became necessary to designate Army lists as applicable to the projects. The Army Medical Depots have been instructed by the Surgeon General's office to apply the same editing procedure to the requisitions received from project hospitals as they do to those received from Army station hospitals.

Certain items in the designated applicable lists obviously exceed our needs. Since these items are few it does not make the lists unsuitable to project use. Furthermore, it is believed that with rare exception all necessary items for health service operation are covered by the designated lists. The total of all applicable lists represents the total project allowance to be distributed to the various phases of the project health services as needs indicate. Specifically, it is requested that you observe the following changes in items in the Station Hospital, 250-Bed list in preparing project requisitions on form M.D. 136:

<u>Item No.</u>	<u>Name of Item</u>	<u>Allowance</u>
51080	Cabinet, Dental	5
51430	Chair, Operating	6
53880	Lamp, Operating, Unit Attachment	4
56535	Unit, Operating, Dental	4
99075	Bed Folding	125



Return to Mails & Files 9604



Bed Joining
Unit, Operating, Dental
Camp, Operating, Unit Attachment
Dining, Operating
Unjoined, Dental

152
4
4
0
2

Name of Item

Allowance

Hospital 250-300 list in preparing project reductions on form M.D. 136: requested that you observe the following changes in items in the Station the project health services as needs indicated. Specifically, it is the total project allowance to be distributed to the various places of the designated lists. The total of all applicable lists represents exception all necessary items for health service operation are covered unobtainable to project use. Furthermore, it is believed that with rare exceed our needs. Since these items are few it does not make the lists

Certain items in the designated applicable lists occasionally received from project hospitals as they do so those received from Army

General's office to supply the same editing procedure to the reductions projects. The Army Medical Report have been instructed by the Surgeon it become necessary to designate Army lists as applicable to the

It is explained here that in order to use Army Medical Reports

Dr. Louis Medical Report if they have not already arrived.

Copies of these applicable lists should be obtained from the as shown above.

These applicable list tables must be inserted inside space provided for them on the Medical Department Form 136 in exactly the manner

- 1 - Infirmary Equipment, Regimental; 2 - Bed
- 1 - Station Hospital, Cantonment Type; 3 - Bed
- 1 - Station Hospital, Cantonment Type; 3 - Bed

For operation of the Project Health Service are as follows:

No. 1, Paragraph B - 2, the applicable lists for non-extendable items pursuant to Administrative Instruction No. 42, Supplement

Dear Mr. Ernst:

Jones, John
Central Utah Relocation Center
Project Director
Mr. Charles E. Ernst

AIR MAIL

Washington, D. C.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Optical Items

The list of items and quantity allowed for the optical service is as follows:

Optical Equipment

(All items appear in the 250-Bed Station Hospital List, except as noted)

<u>Item No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
30900	Case, Trial Lenses	2
34029*	Ophthalmoscope	1
34405*	Retinoscope	1
35400	Tonometer	1
36275	Case of Spectacle Fittings and Repairs	1
37090	Binocular Loupe, Black, Aluminum	1
37150#	Phorometer Trial Frame with Stand	1
37350**	Prince Rule with Sliding Cardholder	1
38799**	Vision Test Card, Unrelated Letter with holder	1
38800	Vision Test Set, Complete	2
78333	Goose Neck Lamp	2

*Included in Item 30770, case, diagnostic, eye, ear, nose and throat

#Included in 250-Bed Station Hospital List, Air Force Supplement

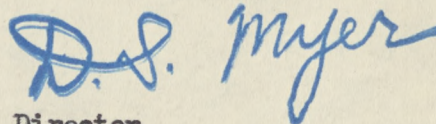
**Not included in any applicable list

Your attention is called to the contents of Item 30900, Case, Trial Lenses which are as follows:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Container: Mahogany or oak	1
Disk, Blue Dark: Glass	1
Disk, Blue Light: Glass	1
Disk, Half Frosted	1
Disk, Maddox Rod	1
Disk, Plain Glass	1
Disk, Plain Metal	1
Disk, Red: Glass	1
Disk, Smoked: Glass different shades	3
Disk, Stenopaic, Aperture: Metal	2
Disk, Stenopaic, Slit: Metal	2
Lens, Cylindrical, Concave, Pairs	21
Lens, Cylindrical, Convex, Pairs	21
Lens, Spherical, Concave, Pairs	35
Lens, Spherical, Convex, Pairs	35
Measure, Lens: Geneva	1
Prisms D: 1, 2, 3, 4	2 ea.
Prisms D: 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20	1 ea.
Retinoscope	1
Tape Measure	1
Trial Frame, Graduated, Double Cell	1
Trial Frame, Graduated, Triple Cell:	1
Outer cell rotating, adjustable frame and hooks	

Much of the optical equipment will already have been received at the project or is on back order from the initial basic WRA Hospital requisitions. When optical equipment as listed here is not available from Army Medical Depots open market purchase may be used to complete the items and quantities allowed. Sale of many of these items being heavily restricted by government regulations, it is unlikely that new equipment will be available. Because of the large demand for even used equipment of this type, project ownership or rental of items or quantities in excess of the above cannot be justified.

Sincerely yours,



Director

C O P Y

Central Utah Project

work files
Registration
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
COMMUNITY ANALYSIS SECTION

March 27, 1943

Mr. Dillon S. Myer
Director, W.R.A.
Barr Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Myer:

This is to reply to your teletype of March 25, requesting that we advise you concerning alternative question used for aliens at Central Utah Project for Question 28, and types of qualified affirmative answers made by aliens.

The substitute question which we used was the alternative question 28, sent to us by your office as follows:

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

Five male aliens gave qualified affirmative answers as follows:

1. Yes, under protest.
2. Yes, as I have been doing for 35 years since my arrival here at the age of 5. Writer feels very strongly about unjust laws toward discrimination and the denial of citizenship.
3. Yes, if the condition will be same as has been in last 28 years.
4. Yes, all justifiable laws.
5. Yes, if the government assures my security here in America and classify me as a friendly alien.

Six female aliens gave qualified answers as follows:

1. Yes, but I may repatriate.
2. Yes, as long as I am a resident of the United States.
3. Yes, As far as possible, I will not interfere with the war effort.
4. Yes, if the government assures my security here in America and classify me as a friendly alien.
5. Yes, provided I can be with my daughter and family.
6. Yes, provided they are the same laws as applying to all American citizens.

One female alien gave a qualified "no", as follows:

1. I believe in the high principles of a true democracy and will support only such. As you behave now I will not, and answer "no".

You asked for our recommendations regarding disposition of qualified answers. I have asked for the individual records of each of these persons, and after making a careful study of each, I will be glad to write you again.

My recommendation, at the present time, is that these aliens whose answers appear above, be permitted to have an opportunity to change their answers to an unqualified "yes". I do not believe that they will want leave clearance until the element which made them qualify their affirmative has been removed. In other words, their desire for leave clearance should be permitted to develop in a natural way. In the meantime, aliens as well as citizens should be denied leave clearance, in my opinion, until they feel that they can give an affirmative answer without a qualification.

In this connection, I expect that you are aware of the fact that we do not have the material at the Central Utah Project which permits us to know which male citizens gave qualified answers, either affirmative or negative.

This information appears only in the Form 304-A, which was sent back to the War Department by Lt. Tracy.

We have only the summary of those who said "yes" or "no" to Question 27, and "yes" or "no" to Question 28, without any information about qualifications.

Sincerely yours,

(signed)

Charles F. Ernst
Project Director

CFErnst:lt
3/27/43

Monthly Reports on Oregan
Chronic study list

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, OFFICE
WHITCOMB HOTEL BUILDING

In reply, please refer to:
Repatriation

March 31, 1943

CONFIDENTIAL

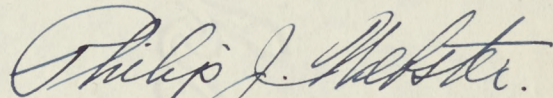
MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Charles F. Ernst, Project Director
Central Utah Relocation Center
Topaz, Utah

SUBJECT: Repatriation

For your information and files we are transmitting the following Repatriation Lists:

One copy of the list of persons requesting Repatriation who are resident of your Center. This is a corrected list and will supercede the list sent to you at a previous date.

One copy of the list of persons withdrawing their requests for Repatriation.



Philip J. Webster
Acting Field Assistant Director

Enclosures: 9364
9365



specimen

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY
CENTRAL UTAH RELOCATION PROJECT
TOPAZ, UTAH

April 29, 1943

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE U.S. ARMY

Attention: Project Director

Dear Fellow Americans:

This letter is intended as a concise report of the activities and accomplishments of the Topaz group of the national Japanese American volunteers organization. As it has already been stated to you in a previous communication, our organization---based on the membership of thousands of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry---is to serve as a movement seeking to better the position of the Japanese racial minority in this country of our birth and choice.

As steps towards our aim, we have heretofore accomplished the following:

1. A credo was framed and adopted as an expression of the belief and motive of the Topaz volunteers. Copies of this credo have already been transmitted to all the relocation centers and the national WRA, which, incidentally, gave its full-hearted approval through the National WRA Director.

Our credo was carried in full in the "World Forum" section of the San Francisco Chronicle (April 18).

2. The co-operation of the local WRA administration was promised us, and thus far the co-operation received by the volunteers group has been highly gratifying.

3. At our suggestion, a "Victory" privilege card was given to each volunteer in this Project. Bearing the signatures of the Project Director and the commanding officer of the Military Police, the card entitles the holder to privileges and to priority ratings in transportation facilities for entering and leaving the Project Area.

A large red-white-and-blue "V" was imprinted on each card.

4. The public relations and historical record committee of the group composed a letter which was sent to the four Congressmen serving in the Nation's capital from this State. A very enthusiastic and encouraging acknowledgement was received from one of the Senators.

Enclosed are copies of the correspondence.

5. During the closing days of the volunteering period, an illustrated seven-page pamphlet "Volunteers for Victory" was produced by the public relations committee and distributed to all the potential volunteers of Topaz. The purpose of this literature was to emphasize the significance of volunteering as a part of the endeavor to assure a future more promising than ever before for all persons of Japanese ancestry who hope and intend to make America their permanent home.

6. A public relations mission to Salt Lake City was undertaken by a party of four volunteers, who succeeded in contacting and "winning over" a number of persons holding key positions in the capital of this State.

The most outstanding result of this mission was an entire broadcast about nisei Army volunteers over the Intermountain Radio Network on March 29 by Barratt Chadwick. A transcript of this fine publicity broadcast is enclosed

with this report.

7. A sixteen-page pamphlet "Fighting Americans, Too!" was prepared by the Topaz group and produced early this month. One thousand five hundred copies of the first printing were exhausted after they were mailed to civic and military officials, Federal agencies, newspapers and magazines, radio stations, approved colleges and universities, service and fraternal bodies, social welfare organizations, youth societies, church and religious organizations, libraries and interested individuals. Geographically, our mailing list covered points from Hawaii and the United States down to Puerto Rico.

Many commendations and expressions of sympathy towards our movement were received from sources including members of the Army general staff, United States Congress, a California executive board, and numerous educational and social institutions. We have received similar encouragement from many friends throughout the Nation.

One thousand copies of the second printing have been completed, and are now being mailed to all the Congressional Senators and to interested organizations and parties. Our mailing list totals about 2,500 names.

8. A representative of our group personally contacted the leaders of the four chief labor and trade unions of this State in an effort to open up local and national war industries for loyal Japanese Americans. Personal assurances that they were willing to allow volunteers rejected for physical and medical to join the unions were received from these leaders. A complete success of this phase of our program will be high-pay war jobs for all loyal Japanese American workers.

9. Our organized appeal through the Project Director to the War Department brought the lowering of physical qualifications for the special Army combat unit, and an assurance that all those who failed the preliminary physical examination on account of defective hearing and vision will be re-examined.

10. The historical record committee is keeping a detailed documentation of our progress, including assembly minutes, press clippings, correspondence, and activities reports. Although these records are filed with the local administration at present, they will be transferred to permanent non-government files outside of the center at a later date, inasmuch as it is hoped by the members of the Topaz group that a national legion of nisei veterans could be formed in the post-war period on the basis of the present volunteers groups in the relocation centers and the "free zones."

11. We have received the promise of the WRA administration that every possible consideration will be extended to the families of the volunteers now and in the future.

12. The Topaz group has gone on record as having requested the restoration of normal Selective Service status for all loyal Japanese American men.

13. A complete statistical record has been taken of the families in Topaz with close relatives serving in the U.S. armed forces.

14. To win the favorable interest of the Topaz residents in our program, we have undertaken the following:

a. A large Army service flag is being made by the Adult Education department. Four by six feet, the red-white-and-blue flag will have over 300 stars---one for every volunteer and soldier-relative of Topaz families. This flag will be displayed in the main administration hall.

b. A hand-printed "Victory Scroll of Honor" carrying the names of the 112 young residents of Topaz who volunteered for the Army combat unit is now being prepared by the local art department. This will be displayed in a weather-proof glass case outside of the main administration hall.

c. Several banquets were held in the honor of the volunteers. The arrangements for these affairs were made by an auxiliary group composed of

young women who intend to volunteer for the WAAC, if possible.

d. English and Japanese form letters were mailed to every family here which have close relatives in the armed forces, outlining the purpose, work, and the pledge of the national volunteers group.

e. The arms and services of the U.S. Army were described in a leaflet now being sent to each family of the volunteers and soldier-relatives in order to promote appreciation of the parts played by the individual soldiers in winning the war.

We sincerely hope that your group would keep us posted on the progress of the movement in your center. We will deeply appreciate receiving a word from you as soon as possible. Any suggestion, question, or report from you will be gladly received by us.

See you in Camp Shelby!

Yours sincerely,

Volunteers for the U.S. Army
Central Utah Relocation Proj.
Topaz, Utah

Copies to:

Dillon S. Myer, national WRA director
Charles F. Ernst, WRA project director

C
O
P
Y
Good Comm.
G.H.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
INTERMENT CAMP
Santa Fe, New Mexico
December 31, 1943

File No.
1300/L

Project Directors

Granada WRA, Amache, Colorado
Central Utah WRA, Topaz, Utah
Gila River WRA, Rivers, Arizona
Heart Mountain WRA, Heart Mountain, Wyoming
Jerome WRA, Denson, Arkansas
Manzanar WRA, Manzanar, California
Minidoka WRA, Hunt, Idaho
Rohwer WRA, Rohwer, Arkansas
Tule Lake WRA, Newell, California

The Japanese internees at this camp recently received from the Japanese Red Cross, on the last sailing of the Gripsholm, several thousand $4\frac{1}{2}$ -gallon kegs of Shoyu. This amount is considerably in excess of their requirements and they wish to send some of the surplus to their families in the various WAR Relocation Centers.

The plan proposed by the internees is to have those internees whose families reside, for instance, in Granada consolidate their individual shipments into one Railway Express shipment consigning the total quantity to the Project Director, Granada, for distribution to the families of the internees in accordance with a list to be furnished by them through this office.

It would be appreciated if you would advise whether the internees suggestion meets with your approval. This office will be pleased to assist the Japanese in disposing of their surplus Shoyu.

/s/ Loyd H. Jensen

LOYD H. JENSEN
Officer in Charge

C O P Y

Comite International
de la Croix Rouge a Geneve, Suisse
Delegation aux Etats-Unis
d'Amerique

International Committee of the Red Cross
in Geneva, Switzerland
Delegation to the United States
of America

1645 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington 9, D.C.

January 10, 1944

The Project Director
Central Utah Relocation Center
Topaz, Utah

Dear Sir:

We just received new instructions to include relocation centers in our distribution of Japanese goods which arrived recently on the M.S. GRIPSHOLM.

Inasmuch as the distribution had already been made to internment camps holding Japanese nationals, your shipment will be forwarded to you from two of those camps. You should receive the following from:

Missoula, Montanan	360 barrels of soya sauce 12 barrels of bean paste
Santa Fe, New Mexico	2 barrels of bean paste 2 cases of drugs

Will you please turn the packages over to the representative of the Japanese nationals at your center and have him acknowledge receipt to us.

You will find enclosed a letter addressed to that representative, and we should greatly appreciate it if you would give it to him.

Thanking you for your kind attention in this matter, I am

Very truly yours,

/s/ E.W. Meyer

E.W. Meyer
Assistant to the Delegate

EWM:JMH
Enclosure L

C
O
P
Y

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Central Utah Project
Topaz, Utah

DPD

January 24, 1944

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Roy Potter
Supply Officer

Attention: Mr. Brandon Watson

SUBJECT: Receipt of food stuffs through the
International Red Cross and the
Immigration Bureau

Confirming our conversation of this morning, I am listing below the items of food stuff which are being shipped to this project by the International Red Cross and the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. Presumably, these are gifts from relatives and organizations in Japan that have arrived in the United States on the Gripsholm.

46 cases	Green Tea	International Red Cross
1 case	Musical Instrument	" " "
1 case	Books	" " "
—360 barrels	Soya Sauce	Bureau of Immigration Missoula, Montana
—12 barrels	Bean Paste	" "
2 barrels	" "	Santa Fe, New Mexico
2 cases	Drugs	" " " "
260 barrels	Soya Sauce	Intern'l Red Cross
14 barrels	Bean Paste	" " "
2 cases	Drgus	" " "

When these items arrive, you should provide a secure storage space in one of the Commissary warehouses where they will not be disturbed until definite plans are made to effect a proper distribution throughout the center. Please advise this office when any of the above items arrive.

The Project Director is discussing this matter with the appropriate committee of the City Council and we will be informed when arrangements are completed to effect the distribution.

J.F. Hughes
Deputy Project Director

JFH:hn

Giv. Org.

#135 Dr. C. Munro
B/K 15

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Charles F. Ernst, Project Director
/ Central Utah Relocation Project

SUBJECT: Material Pertaining to Community
Evacuee Government

Enclosed is some additional material that should prove valuable in connection with establishment or functioning of community government. The typewritten abstract of Professor Munro's "Municipal Government and Administration" includes some factual information and suggestions on city charters, city ordinances and the city council. The page on the essentials of parliamentary law has been secured from the Farm Security Administration and was found useful in their organization work: you will probably find that strict adherence to Robert's "Rules of Order" is too cumbersome for the conduct of Community Council business and the suggestions contained on this page include the essentials.

The League of California Cities has supplied us with a number of copies of a charter prepared for the town of Montebello. The League officials feel that the "charter is a relatively simple and uncomplicated form of city government suitable for a small city." The wording and organization of this charter should be of assistance to your commission which prepares the permanent plan of government for your project.

From time to time material on community government will be assembled and made available for your use. We hope to establish a monthly news letter which will summarize the activities of community government at all projects for distribution to each project.

Will you send us from time to time information on the progress and activities of community government of your project.

Harvery M. Coverley
Assistant Regional Director

Enclosure (3)

C O P Y

COMMITTEE ON RESETTLEMENT OF JAPANESE AMERICANS

Sponsored Jointly

by

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America

The Home Missions Council of North America

in cooperation with

The Foreign Missions Conference of North America

297 Fourth Avenue, New York, 10, N.Y.

January 7, 1944

Mr. Charles F. Ernst, Project Director
Central Utah Relocation Center
Topaz, Utah

Dear Mr. Ernst:

We take pleasure in enclosing a remittance of one hundred (\$100.00). The source of these funds is contributions from the officers, civilian instructors and enlisted men at Camp Savage, Minnesota. The purpose of the donors in making their contribution was to make a happy Christmas for the children in War Relocation camps. This money was sent to us with the request that we distribute proportionate shares of the total contribution to the proper authority in each relocation camp excepting Tule Lake for the benefit of the children.

We regret that the money did not reach us in time to be forwarded before Christmas. On this account we addressed a letter to the office of the Commandant at Camp Savage, stating this fact and asking for alternative suggestions as to how the money might be used; in case there were no further instructions, we undertook to send the money as requested, with the suggestion that a small, responsible committee in each center assume responsibility for spending it for the general good of the children of the community. We are happy to report that this proved acceptable to the donors at Camp Savage.

May we, therefore, request that you turn over to a suitable committee the administration of these funds? We are aware that there are various uses to which they might be put, such as supplementing the library for children or providing athletic equipment or equipment for the work of the boy and girl scouts. We have no desire to designate any of these but we do desire that, whatever use is made by the committee, we may receive from you a report as to the way the money has been used so that we may inform the donors at Camp Savage of what has been done.

We are happy to have this share in the project undertaken by the men at Camp Savage and trust that their gifts will be welcome and beneficial to the children. We shall be looking forward to hearing from you in reply.

With cordial regards and best wishes for the New Year, I am

Yours sincerely,
George E. Rundquist
Executive Secretary

28783

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
TOPAZ, UTAH

*Director's
Weekly Report
H1.35*

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO:

PD

April 10, 1944

Mr. Robert Cozzens
Field Assistant Director
War Relocation Authority
Sheldon Building
461 Market Street
San Francisco 5, California

Dear Bob:

As soon as I got back to Topaz I dashed off a report to the Director and I am sending you the enclosed copy.

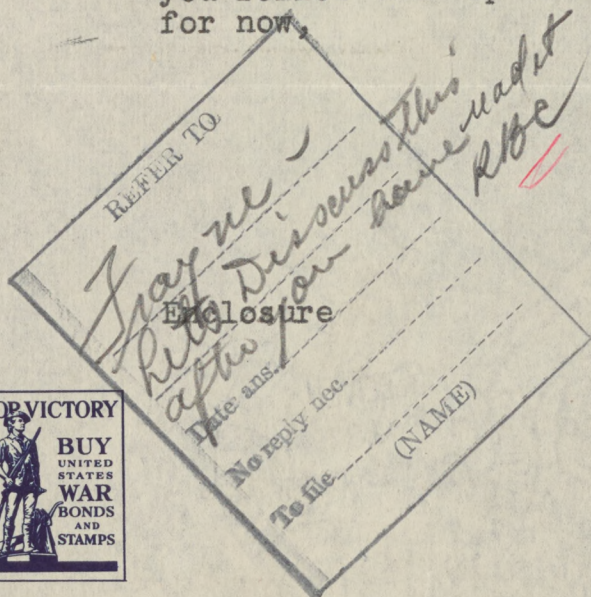
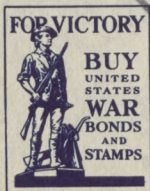
Please excuse the corrections which reflect the speed with which we got out the letter.

Naturally, I regretted that circumstances made it impossible for me to find you in that Monday afternoon but I trust everything is under control again.

Kindly write me after you have read this letter, and if there are items on which you want more detail or have any ideas of what we can do at this end to help you follow them up be sure to let me know. So much for now.

Sincerely,

Charles
Charles F. Ernst
Project Director



CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
TOPAZ, UTAH

Bob - Please excuse
correction.

PD Charlie
4/10/44

Mr. Dillon S. Myer
Director, WRA
Washington, D. C.

APR 9 1944

Dear Mr. Myer:

My report for this week is in the nature of a report of attendance of meetings in California rather than matters at Topaz.

At Sacramento I attended the Pacific Conference of Community Chests and Councils on Saturday, April 1.

On the planned program, a copy of which I enclose, there was a topic titled "How Has Race Relationship Situation Been Affected by the War, and What Does it Hold for the Future?"

Mr. Fred Morrison of San Diego, Chairman of that particular part of the program invited me to present the WRA Program as a part of this discussion. With this as an introduction I had a chance to confer with many of the Community Chest Executives individually. I also had a chance to talk to the National Executive, Mr. Ralph H. Blanchard, Executive Director, Community Chests and Councils Inc., 155 East 44th Street, New York City.

My conversation with him had to do with the awareness that the Community Chests Organizations in cities of the Middle-west and East should have concerning residents of relocation centers who were resettling in their respective communities.

It seems that the National Association of Community Chests and Councils issue a monthly bulletin edited by Miss Ruth Lerrigo. I would suggest that John Baker consider getting in touch with her about a statement on WRA. Also through Mr. Blanchard or Miss Lerrigo getting in touch with Bradley Buell of the Survey Magazine for an interpretive story of WRA which through the medium of the Survey would reach all workers in the public agencies and in the private agencies in the social welfare field.

After the Sacramento meeting I went on to San Francisco and conferred with Bob Cozzens on several matters on which residents of Topaz needed help.

One was the method whereby young men and women who had reached the age of 21 while they were in relocation centers could register to vote.

Another was the method by which wives of soldiers could apply for permission to take up residence on the Coast. This question arose because one woman in Topaz, a wife of a soldier, had brought such a form to me for my signature as Project Director and my signature was to indicate that the person had been approved for indefinite leave.

I went over with Bob ~~with~~ the names of several executives of Community Chests in California cities whom he might contact in the future should he want to get some local community contact.

Not being able to get a reservation back to Topaz via Salt Lake and finding it possible to get a reservation back to the project by way of Los Angeles, I took advantage of the situation to stop in at a Conference of Social Security Board Executives from 5 Western States which is in session at Santa Barbara.

John J. Corson, Director of the Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance and Richard Neustadt, Regional Director of the Social Security Board were there, and the latter arranged for me to present the WRA Program to his group which again opened a way for individual discussions which I believe will be helpful.

I then went on to Los Angeles and between trains conferred with Dr. Arlien Johnson, Director of the School of Social Work at the University of Southern California. Dr. Johnson is a member of the Committee of Industrial and Social Problems of the State Reconstruction and Reemployment Commission recently organized by Governor Earl Warren. I believe that we should be careful to keep Dr. Johnson advised of WRA plans and I believe she can at the right time be very helpful as an interpreter.

Dr. Johnson invited me to a meeting in the Haynes Institute on International Matters affecting Los Angeles. This meeting was given over to a discussion led by Dr. Will W. Alexander and Mr. Edwin R. Embree, father of John Embree, and the subject matter dealt principally with the Negro question. Cary McWilliams and other persons prominent in these racial discussions were also present.

While I was on the Coast, the papers carried a statement of General Emmons under date of April 5 to the effect that Japan is still capable of attacking the coastline of California, Oregon and Washington from the sea or from the air.

The statement was made in a letter to the Ninth Regional Office of Civilian Defense. It appeared to be more in the nature of a justification that the state and local Defense Councils maintain continuation of volunteer effort rather than having anything to do with continued military necessity of evacuation. However, the effect of the statement will obviously be the same.

On the whole on returning to Topaz I am much encouraged in the thought that although the job of opening up the Coast is going to be difficult in some spots where economic competition exists, it is susceptible of successful planning and timing.

One or two things that I came across might be worthwhile following up.

In San Francisco, under the sponsorship of the Commonwealth Club, the Rosenwald Foundation was making a survey of the situation arising out of the great increase in the Negro population not only in San Francisco but in the Bay Area.

I believe a study of this survey, which is made by Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University, will give us some suggestions. I believe the same group is going to make a study in Los Angeles and they may broaden to include the Spanish-Americans.

I found pretty generally among the people that I spoke to in California that the little that they knew about the present Japanese situation was limited chiefly to stories they have read about Tule Lake. I talked with Bob Cozzens about a plan of feeding into him the names of men that are inducted from Topaz and the cities and town in which they have previously lived. Bob will then try out a plan of getting some local publicity on this Selective Service Procedure and see how the experiment works out.

Quite by chance, I had a few personal illustrations of the value of keeping up a correspondence between evacuees and their former employers on the Coast. I am going to see what can be done here at Topaz to stimulate this activity and also measure its value.

Should other experiences come to mind as a result of these California Meetings I will send them on to you. But I do want to assure you of my appreciation of the opportunity to gain a first hand impression of the situation on the Coast.

Sincerely yours,

Charles F. Ernst
Charles F. Ernst
Project Director

Enclosure
CFErnst:tn 4-8-44

H 1.35

May 13, 1944

Mr. Charles F. Ernst
Project Director
Central Utah Relocation Center
Topaz, Utah

Dear Mr. Ernst:

In reply to your letter of April 27 concerning the eligibility for leave assistance grants of former evacuees, now in the Enlisted Reserve Corps, there would seem to be no inconsistency with my statement of policy in teletype to Granada and Mr. Baker's statement to you here in Washington that we would proceed as usual with leave assistance grants.

We think it is necessary to draw a distinction between men who have been inducted in the Army and placed in the Enlisted Reserve Corps and are, therefore, not in a position to relocate with any assurance of permanence, and those who volunteered earlier and then were not called for induction until some time later.

Those who have not been called for induction are not in the armed forces, and are eligible for relocation and for leave assistance grants whether they leave the center alone or in company with other family members. Members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps, however, are already in the armed forces, and are subject to call at any time. It is our determination that these persons are not in a position to relocate and are not ordinarily eligible for leave assistance grants. There is one allowable exception to this ruling. A leave assistance grant may be given a member of the Enlisted Reserve Corps who leaves a center in company with one or more members of his family on a bona fide relocation plan. In such cases, the grant on the same basis as other departing members of his family. This should be of particular value to young men who want to assist their families in making an adjustment on the outside before they are actually called for duty.

I trust that this explanation will help to clarify this important question for you, and that you and your staff as well as the residents will appreciate our endeavor to lend all possible assistance to service men and their families within the very necessary financial limitation controlling the expenditure of government funds.

Sincerely,
/s/ D. S. Myer
Director

cc; To all projects except Tule Lake

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

JUL 15 1943

Mr. Charles F. Ernst
Project Director
Central Utah Relocation Center
Topaz, Utah

Dear Mr. Ernst:

Please find attached list of 664 names of persons who, according to our files, have requested repatriation as of June 15, 1943, and have not filed a cancellation.

We have indicated the persons who have been included on family summaries as requesting repatriation, but for whom we have no WRA 230, by placing the symbol, 1/, at the right of each name and making an explanatory footnote at the bottom of the page. This situation arose as a result of the inquiry on repatriation conducted in the early fall of 1942 by the WCCA in which it was proposed that persons under 18 would be bound by the decision of their parents. It seemed unfair to us, however, to bind a person just under 18 to go back to Japan against his will because his parents wished him to go, hence it was decided, in preparing Administrative Instruction 65, to give the children a chance to state their own wishes. Our records have been compiled on that basis except for the children of the group originally filing for repatriation under the WCCA procedure. Accordingly, to bring WRA records into uniformity, will you please query the persons marked with the symbol, 1/, and if they still desire to be repatriated, ask that they individually execute an application. Should any of this group not desire to return to Japan, it would clear our records if they will state that fact in writing. Since they have never personally signed an application, nor been named by the Japanese Government on any of the lists, none of the previously used forms are applicable, and a simple statement will clarify the situation.

It has come to our attention that some of the persons paroled from internment or temporary detention camps requested repatriation during their detention, and we do not always have a record of such requests. Will you please inquire of this group, particularly those whose families have been included on Repatriation lists 5, 6, or 7, and submit applications for such of them as desire to be exchanged to Japan. Such names may be added to the carbon copy which is for return here with corrections and additions.

Sincerely yours,

B. R. Stauber

B. R. Stauber
Relocation Planning Officer



Attachment

cc - Denver

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1204

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NT=Overnight Telegram

LC=Deferred Cable

NLT=Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENTNEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARDJ. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

NO 18

Motoichi Yanag

YIPSILANTI MICHIGAN

D.T. 1:40 PM

T. T. 2:55 PM

JANUARY 14, 1944

ack 11

MRS. S. TAKAHASHI
C/O RELOCATION OFFICE
TOPAZ, UTAH

DESIRE 3 JAPANESE BOYS FOR KITCHEN WORK. SAME TERM, AS
BOYS ALL-READY HERE? WIRE WHAT PROSPECTS.

J. M. MONSON

~~MICHIGAN ST. NORMAL~~

MICHIGAN STATE NORMAL COLLEGE.

CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
TOPAZ, UTAH

February 12, 1944

Dear Mr. Rundquist:

You doubtless know that at this project called Topaz, the resident population is made up of people who formerly lived in the Bay Area or California. The cities like San Francisco, Oakland and Berkeley that make up this Bay Area constituted in pre-evacuation days a center of leadership for persons of Japanese ancestry all up and down the Pacific Coast.

One expression of this leadership was in the field of religion, particularly for the Buddhist. Obviously then, you would expect that this relocation center would logically be the Headquarters of the Buddhist Church in America.

The Leaders of the Buddhist Church here are concerned with maintaining their headquarters for work not only at this center but all other relocation centers. Now that relocation has already taken out many young Buddhist men and women to various parts of the United States that is influencing many thousands of other Buddhists to consider plans for their future. The leaders of these Buddhist Headquarters are concerned with providing with relocated members of their congregation with some means of maintaining their Buddhist connection.

The religious leaders in the relocation centers were connected with Christian Churches have been able to make arrangements for obtaining subsidy through the activities of the respective church organizations throughout the country. There is no similar source of subsidy for the Buddhist group either for the support of their minister in the centers or for the extension of their facilities for worship in the cities to which their members have relocated.

I am convinced for several reasons that a great benefit would accrue now and particularly in the future not only to America but to the whole world if some method of assisting the Buddhist Church could be found.

Of course, I believe that the relocation program involving the resettlement of the present residents of relocation centers would be quickened if the Buddhist were encouraged through financial assistance to establish a series of Buddhist Churches particularly in the principle cities like Chicago, Cleveland, New York, Kansas City, St. Louis, etc.

However, I am more impressed with the fact that the United States has developed chiefly from European sources and influences coming in on the Atlantic shores. I believe I am correct in saying that our population is made up of 85% European, whereas, 10% stemmed from Africa and the remaining 5% are coming in from the Pacific shores from Russia, China, Japan and the other Asiatic and Pacific Islands.

Our thinking in the past and the present has been influenced chiefly by Christianity.

But as we look ahead to the possible results of this present global struggle it is obvious that we in America are going to have an opportunity to provide some leadership in the Pacific. Granting this to be true then, I believe we should take advantage of the presence of Buddhist nisei who have absorbed enough of the ideals and principles of this country to qualify them as interpreters to the people of the countries to which Buddhism means a great deal.

I firmly believe that after these young men and women have been exposed to the American people in the Middlewest and in the East as well as in the Pacific Coast they will be able to make a real contribution assisting not only the military and commercial departments but also the Department of State in the post-war period.

It may be that an opportunity will be given to you to present these ideas to people who are in a position to give their validity a proper test. I will be pleased to have you write me if there is anything further that I can do to help you gain the support of such persons.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ CHARLES F. ERNST

Charles F. Ernst
Project Director

CFE:tn