

COPY

LETTER

Frank Miyamoto
Puyallup, Washington

undated

D - 5 - 77
Camp Harmony
Puyallup, Washington

Dr. Dorothy Swaine Thomas
Agricultural Economics
College of Agriculture
University of California
Berkeley, California

Dear Dr. Thomas:

As you see by the address, I am now at the assembly center in Puyallup. So far I have been unable to do any work due to the inadequacy of our quarter. If I were alone, roughing it, I would make anything do for a workshop, but with my wife and her parents to accommodate, I have been forced to run around looking for something better than these quarters, which were originally condemned by medical authorities, but forcibly used due to orders.

I received your instructions to observers in camps, and shall follow the suggestions there. Both my wife and I shall keep a diary of all we hear and see. I have been appointed to the headquarter's staff as Relocation Officer, my function being to relocate persons who desire to get out of the military area. The work entails giving over several hours a day, but it is a good point of entree, and will permit my resigning when the organization has been set up and I have trained someone under me.

I shall try to write out my proposed field program before your arrival here so that you may criticize it when you are able to make your trip north. Trusting that you will be able to visit the camp soon, I am,

Sincerely yours,
(signed) Frank Miyamoto

COPY

LETTER

Frank Miyamoto
Puyallup, Washington

undated

D - 2 - 71
Camp Harmony
Puyallup, Washington

Dr. Dorothy Swaine Thomas
Agricultural Economics
College of Agriculture
University of California
Berkeley, California

Dear Dr. Thomas:

Thank you for your very sincere letter of May 23rd. Your letter gives me an appreciation of the problems that have been confronting you in your relations with the governmental offices, not to mention the question of getting funds for your study. Please do not be too much concerned about my problem immediately. Only a few days ago I received word from the Research Council that the submission of my new program could be postponed until such time as I could see you. Moreover, there is no urgent need for me to draw funds from the fellowship. Since the Council has given a blanket approval of a program written with your advice, I feel that it is only a matter of time until I receive an unconditional award from the Council.

Of course, I should go ahead with the submission of a tentative plan to you. At the moment, however, I am writing an article for THE ANNALS of the Academy of Political and Social Science, and I haven't gotten around to doing some of the other things that I should be doing. THE ANNALS is coming out with an issue on "Minority Groups in Wartimes", and I was requested to submit something on the Japanese. I received the request, and accepted it, prior to hearing from the Council, and I did not anticipate being caught by the demands of the evacuation and the Council. However, the article will be completed very shortly.

Calvin Schmid was here today and I had a few minute's chat with him. You may have heard that his wife was critically ill but that she is better now. He mentioned the support you have given my project, and gave me some additional ideas concerning the nature of your project. I think I understand the resistance you encountered in the case of Dr. Dedrick, for Schmid said something about the two of them hoping to work out a project with the data on the Japanese which they've amassed. I hope you will forgive my mentioning an incident about Dr. Dedrick, but I find it amusing. I first heard of Dr. Dedrick while I was assisting Stouffer at Chicago and he spoke of the former as one of the keen statisticians at Washington. A few days later a very tired but busy-looking man came into our office asking for Stouffer when he was out. He offered to wait in the outer office until Stouffer's return, though God only knows when Stouffer comes and goes, but the next thing I knew I found this gentleman very much asleep at one of the desks. When he later awoke, he mumbled something to me about having been too busy to sleep for the past two nights, and then

COPY

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LETTER

Frank Miyamoto
Puyallup, Washington

undated

requested, "Please tell Stouffer that Dedrick was here."

I quite agree with your judgment of Mr. Provinse's letter. His suggestion that you shift the emphasis to matters of practical import is surely, as you say, "irrelevant." Concerning the question of my employment at a fellowship rate, I wonder if that need be a difficult point considering that pre-doctoral fellowships are a separate award from grants-in-aid? I am glad to know, however, that trained anthropologists are being used in the War Relocation Authority.

In my work here at Camp Harmony I have noticed that no standard form is being used to take the census of the population here. The kind of data gathered therefore is the responsibility of the census officer in each camp, but this may give rise to non-comparable data as well as to shortcomings resulting from inexperience. What do you think of suggesting to the WPA that they work up a standard form to be used in all the camps, with the aid of persons like yourself? I should think that both the WPA and the WCCA would desire a careful census of the population in the camps. Perhaps they have such forms already about which I do not know.

An advance crew left our camp last Tuesday for Tulalake. I would have gone with them if were not necessary to sign up for specific jobs. However, my wife and I are prepared to leave whenever arrangements are made for the transfer.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Frank Miyamoto

Frank Miyamoto

p.s. Please note the change of address from D - 5 - 77 to D-2-71.
Conditions are much better in the latter place.

(signed) F. M.

Social Science Research Council

Committee on Social Science Personnel

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LAURA BARRETT, SECRETARY

May 7th 1942

Professor Dorothy Thomas
University of California
Berkeley, California

Dear Professor Thomas:

This is to confirm my telegram stating the Committee on Social Science Personnel had awarded Mr. Shotaro Frank Miyamoto a pre-doctoral field fellowship for 1942-43 conditional upon your submitting a new program of study for Committee approval.

This will also confirm our verbal agreement to pay your expenses to go to Seattle to see Mr. Miyamoto, or to make any other more feasible arrangement in order that there may be no difficulty in your getting together with him for program discussion.

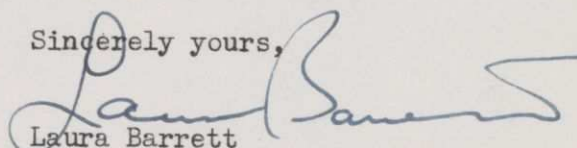
I have today wired Mr. Miyamoto as follows:

Fellowship granted conditional upon new program sponsored by Professor Dorothy Thomas University of California Berkeley who will communicate with you

The next step is then the submission of a new program which I shall rush to the Committee for approval. Since I cannot release any funds to Mr. Miyamoto until the award is final I hope there will no serious delay.

With kind regards to you and Dr. Thomas,

Sincerely yours,


Laura Barrett

LB:HQ

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PROFESSOR DOROTHY THOMAS

UNIV OF CALIF

MIYAMOTO FELLOWSHIP GRANTED PROVIDED YOU WILL OUTLINE PROGRAM
COMMITTEE APPROVAL=

LAURA BARRETT

May 8, 1942

AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mr. Frank Miyamoto
Department of Sociology
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington

Dear Mr. Miyamoto:

I am enclosing a copy of the proposal that we have submitted to the Rockefeller Foundation. This has not been acted on as yet. The Social Science Research Council asked me to include you in the program, and I was delighted to comply with their request. Since we had no time to consult you, you will notice that you are mentioned on page 5 as working outside the evacuation area. This was because we thought you wanted to get out if possible. I feel that it is a much better plan for you to work for some months in the reception and resettlement centers to get your basic data. I talked to Mr. Richard Neustadt after telephoning you. He assured me that both Mr. Eisenhower and the Army would raise no objections to your leaving the centers after you have completed your field work. In order to do that, we should arrange to have you located, then, at some Middle-Western University. Since the East Coast will undoubtedly be declared a military area, it is better for us to plan to have you work at a Middle-Western rather than an Eastern University later on in the year. Mr. Neustadt said that once you were out of the military area here, it was highly improbable that you would be allowed to return.

In formulating a program to submit to the Council, it would be wise to say that you want to work with me for the next few months and that I will make several trips to see you and guide you in the research. Then I believe working under Louis Wirth at the University of Chicago would be a good idea for the completion of the project. Professor Lowie and I are going to meet on Monday to work out in some detail what we have in mind for the larger project. May I ask that you keep the enclosed memorandum confidential, but you may feel free to show it to Professor Steiner and discuss it with him.

For your information, the telegram that I received from the Council reads as follows: "MIYAMOTO FELLOWSHIP GRANTED PROVIDED YOU WILL OUTLINE PROGRAM COMMITTEE APPROVAL."

With cordial regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas
Professor of Rural Sociology

DST/dr
Enclosure

May 8, 1942

AIR MAIL

Professor Donald Young
Social Science Research Council
726 Jackson Place N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Donald:

I certainly appreciate all the efforts you have made and it was grand to have a chance to see you. I am enclosing copy of a letter to Miyamoto. I talked to him and also to Steiner on the telephone. Miyamoto wants to be evacuated, and I am very glad of that since he will get valuable material in the centers. We have arranged that as soon as he gets into the reception center, which will probably be next week, I shall go up and see him. There is no point in my going now. As soon as we get the program worked out, I will send it along.

I was distressed to hear that Joe Willits was sick and hope both for his sake and ours that he makes a speedy recovery.

You may be interested to know that the Giannini Foundation has offered to give me a research assistant and also to provide traveling expenses for myself and assistant within the state. That will be a considerable relief for our budget if and when we get additional funds from other sources.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas
Professor of Rural Sociology

DST/dr

Enclosure

C
O
P
Y

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Whitcomb Hotel Building
San Francisco, California

May 8, 1942

Dr. Robert Redfield
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Bob:

Miyamoto's qualifications for the work appear superior. I think he should have a fellowship. I agree with Wirth that the project is poorly formulated, but don't think Louis' restatement of the hypothesis is much, if any, improvement. With no more focus than now appears, some pretty equivocal findings are likely to result.

The procedure is unclear. If a training program, it is one thing; if a controlled piece of research, quite another; if some of both, much more specificity and direction of effort should be outlined in the project statement. The descriptive and analytic material which Miyamoto would develop, plus the valuable insights which he now has and will add to in his study, will be invaluable to administration on the project and to responsible policy-making groups, but much of it is likely to be at a subjective rather than evidential basis.

If Miyamoto is to work on relocation centers where both Nisei and Issei groups are to be present, it may be more realistic not to limit the study to Nisei.

I think, but cannot assure, just now, that field work of this kind would be possible on the projects. I will welcome it as will several others of the War Relocation Authority, but because we have such a deluge of study requests, none should be approved until a statement of policy can be made. This I hope will be next week.

I had hoped to stop in Chicago on my way home, but I have had to make different plans. I should be in Chicago soon, however. As soon as possible, I want to make the necessary arrangements to bind you to your promise to help me on a consultant basis. Never was there greater need for such help.

Sincerely,

(Signed)
John Provinse

Project

not to be copied

Department of Sociology
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington
May 9, 1942

Dr. Dorothy Swaine Thomas
Agricultural Economics
College of Agriculture
University of California
Berkeley, California

Dear Dr. Thomas:

I received today your special delivery letter of May 8th. The enclosed program of your investigation gives me a fair idea of what you propose to do, and I believe I can now formulate a program of field study to submit to the Social Science Research Council in line with your investigation. I shall confer with Dr. Steiner in outlining this program, and shall send you a copy for your approval before submitting it to the Council.

Needless to say, it will be a pleasure to work under the supervision of persons like you and Dr. Lowie. My program of research, which I am enclosing with this letter, was not intended for the study of the evacuation situation. The original draft was written almost a year ago, but I have made some rapid revisions to suit my present purpose. I am fully aware of the inadequacies of this outline, and have no intention of using it as the basis of my outline to the Research Council, but I am sending it to you in its present form to give you a rough idea of what I had had in mind.

I shall follow your suggestion that I spend some months in the reception and resettlement centers. As for the later period of my study, perhaps we may discuss that when you are able to make the trip north. However, when you have clarified your program further, I should like to have more definite information as to where you wish me to go for the study of the voluntary evacuees, and what Middle-Western university you have in mind for me to locate. These conditions will affect the plans of both my wife and I.

I trust that I may be able to meet you at the Puyallup camp in the near future. If your trip is likely to be delayed, however, I wonder if it would not facilitate my research at Puyallup if you were to write to R. W. Turner, who is director there, telling him of my part in your program. His address is: Puyallup Assembly Center, Puyallup, Wash.

Cordially yours,

Frank Miyamoto

Frank Miyamoto

- I. Problem: to ascertain how group solidarity and personal organization is maintained among the Nisei in the evacuation situation.

II. Scope of the inquiry:

- A. Study of the historical and persistent experience of the Nisei in the United States during wartimes indicating the factors which attack and threaten their collective life.
 - 1. Problems arising within the evacuation center (a) in relation to the evacuation procedure, (b) in relation to the alien Japanese, (c) in the natural process of community growth.
 - 2. Problems arising among the voluntary evacuees (a) due to their identity as Japanese, (b) due to other wartime demands, and (c) due to the normal demands of life.
- B. Study of the collective means by which they cope with such problems, as well as the personal adjustments which they make.
 - 1. The definition of their situation in terms of (a) their mode of arriving at the definitions, (b) the clarity with which they see their problems, (c) their goals and the limitations recognized, and (d) their view of how to act under various circumstances.
 - 2. Organizations, both formal and informal, for release, protection, and for control. To observe the function of these organizations (a) under normal conditions as agents for defining the roles of community members and for giving them psychological satisfaction, and (b) under conditions of crisis as agents for collective action.
- C. Study of the career of experience of Nisei who make favorable adjustments to the evacuation situation. To show how personal integrity and control is maintained.
 - 1. The typical processes of adaptation by which personal integrity is maintained. To study the Nisei mode of emotional control, repression and sublimation, self-expression, and their conception of the meaning of authority and responsibility.
 - 2. The areas of difficulty in such self-maintenance. How are such areas met by the Nisei who make favorable adjustments.
- D. Study of the Nisei who make unfavorable adjustments to the evacuation situation. Inquiry into the factors which give rise to personal demoralization.
 - 1. Differential adjustments of voluntary evacuees and those in evacuation centers.
 - 2. Differential adjustments of Nisei, Kibei (Nisei raised in Japan), and Nisei who have heretofore had little contact with the Japanese.
 - 3. The forms of adjustments by which the maladjusted try to gain personal satisfaction.

- III. Hypothesis: The traditional Japanese community solidarity existed because of psychological satisfaction could be realized by the Japanese only in such collective organization. Voluntary evacuees who lack collective support will have difficulty in maintaining their personal morale. (I have my hypotheses about the psychological satisfactions gained in community solidarity although they are not mentioned here.)

IV. Method:

The genesis of this study lay in a fact which has been frequently noted of the Japanese, namely, their strong community solidarity in the United States. My intention was to isolate those factors which are at the basis of this group solidarity, and the isolation of these factors, I thought, could be best made through a study of the personal adjustments of these people. There is here the assumption that social adjustments are made by persons for the end of gaining personal satisfactions. This outline was formulated prior to the outbreak of war and the possibility of the evacuation of the Japanese had not been considered. To permit the study of the evacuation situation, I have had to alter the scope of inquiry although I have retained the problem as originally stated.

I propose to begin this research with general observations of the Japanese in the Puyallup Assembly Center. Preliminary observations of the Japanese community in Seattle have already been undertaken since the outbreak of the war through contacts with the Japanese American Citizens' League in Seattle and with the population prior to evacuation. At the Puyallup Assembly Center an organization has already been established for the classification of every person in the camp and a census of the population there will undoubtedly be taken. Such basic data will constitute the background upon which further investigation will be carried on.

The first phase of this study is an inquiry into the problems which the Nisei face in the evacuation situation, and the investigation will be essentially a historical or institutional analysis. For example, a major problem created by the evacuation order was the necessity for the evacuees of breaking sentimental ties with their personal possessions. Questions may be raised as to what these possessions signified to their owners, what lay at the basis of their strong attachment, and of how they rationalized giving up such possessions. Again, due to the lack of clarity in the evacuation procedure, innumerable rumors arose about every announcement concerning evacuation. If the function of these rumors may be thought of as efforts to bring control into areas of uncertainty, inquiry may be made as to how these rumors organized the Japanese community for further collective action. The effort throughout this phase of the study is to determine the problems which characteristically face the Nisei in the evacuation situation, and to determine how they collectively adjust to these situations. Participant observation and personal interviews ~~is~~ the techniques used, with no sampling involved, for it is assumed that we are studying situations common to the whole community.

The latter phase of study involves a typology of evacuees into those who make "favorable" adjustments and those whose adjustments are "unfavorable." A representative sample of the Nisei in the Puyallup Camp will be determined on the basis of the classification data referred to above. Personal interviews will then be undertaken of this sample with the specific view in mind of inquiring into their adjustments to the situation. The classification into "favorable" and "unfavorable" adjustments will be subjectively determined by the investigator and later checked through independent classification by other experts. The use of such objective tests as the Bernreuter Personality Inventory will probably be restricted by the nature of the evacuation situation. The analysis of the two types will then follow along the line of inquiry outlined in Sections C and D under Scope of Inquiry.

The voluntary evacuees, particularly those who are now isolated from the Japanese community, may be conceived as a control group. The same in-

investigation procedure will be followed for the voluntary evacuees as for those who go to the evacuation centers. An acute problem of sampling may arise due to the lack of information about voluntary evacuees. Ways of alleviating this problem may be to get information from the local WCCA office where travel permits have been issued, and to construct the sample on the basis of this information.

Social Science Research Council

Committee on Grants-in-Aid

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May 11th 1942

Professor Dorothy Thomas
University of California
College of Agriculture
Berkeley, California

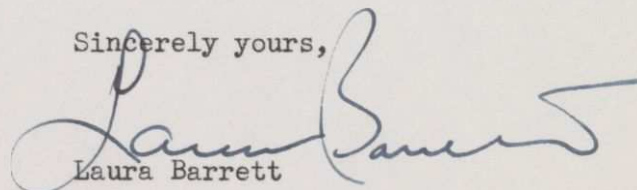
Dear Dr. Thomas:

Thank you indeed for your prompt
reply with respect to the Miyamoto fellowship.
While I have had no word directly from Mr. Miyamoto
I am confident the arrangement you are considering
will be a most satisfactory one.

Now concerning the grant-in-aid
application I am afraid I cannot encourage you to
apply for a grant now for a "mature collaborator".
These awards are never given for assistance in
connection with a "major" project. They are only
considered when the funds are to be spent in completing
a study carried on by an individual. Perhaps later
this fall when that segment you mention is already
well under way by that collaborator you are putting
to work on it, he might apply for assistance in
completing it as an individual study carried on under
your auspices.

Best wishes,

Sincerely yours,


Laura Barrett

LB:HQ

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
SEATTLE

not to be copied

May 13, 1942

Dr. Dorothy Swaine Thomas
Agricultural Economics
College of Agriculture
University of California
Berkeley, California

Dear Dr. Thomas:

I regret my tardiness in replying to your letter of May 9th. We are being evacuated on Friday and I am having to rush around to clean up my affairs here.

I am very happy to know that you received the "exploratory grant" though I can understand your disappointment in not getting an outright grant. It would certainly have eased the problem of placing me within your larger project to have received immediate and full support from the Rockefeller Foundation.

Since you are now in a position to work out the details of your project, perhaps I had better wait in setting up my own program to be submitted to the Council. In my last letter I indicated that I would write out my own field program, but that was based on a misunderstanding of your earlier letter, for I now see the desirability of waiting until we may have a conference about it. I am going on to the assembly center at Puyallup as we originally planned (we are leaving on Friday, May 15th), and I shall expect to see you there as soon as you are able to leave your work there.

I have had a telegram and a letter from Miss Barrett confirming what you have heard from her. I trust that they are ~~not~~ asking for an early submission of a new program for no other reason than that they cannot release funds to me. I am writing them to inform them of my move to the assembly center.

In the meantime, I shall make inquiries at the camp to see what are the prospects of carrying on an investigation, but I shall not reveal our intention of undertaking such a study.

Sincerely yours,

Frank Miyamoto
Frank Miyamoto

Social Science Research Council

Committee on Social Science Personnel

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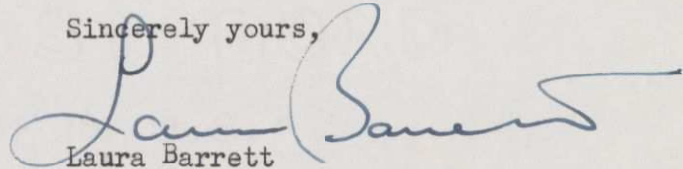
May 13 1942

Professor Dorothy Thomas
University of California
College of Agriculture
Berkeley, California

Dear Professor Thomas:

I am sending you the enclosed
copy of letter from John Provinse to Robert
Redfield with respect to the Miyamoto case.
This letter refers to the first program of course,
but I thought you might be interested in knowing
about the Provinse contact if you need any there.

Sincerely yours,



Laura Barrett

LB:HQ

May 13, 1942

Miss Laura Barrett
Social Science Research Council
230 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Miss Barrett:

Thanks for your letter of May 11. I think, however, that you misunderstood my meaning in regard to the grant-in-aid. The Rockefeller subsidy is being given only for the purely sociological segment. One of my collaborators has been working for the past three months on another segment; that is, certain of the constitutional and sociolegal aspects of the situation. This is in no way provided for by the Rockefeller grant and it is well under way. Therefore, I really think we are justified in applying for a grant-in-aid in view of all these circumstances. Don't you agree.

I am in constant contact with Miyamoto and will get in touch with you as soon as we can get the project formulated.

Very sincerely yours,

Dorothy S. Thomas
Professor of Rural Sociology

DST:rj

May 13, 1942

AIR MAIL

Mr. Frank Miyamoto
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington

Dear Mr. Miyamoto:

Things are moving very rapidly. I haven't yet got clearance from Mr. Eisenhower who is in Washington, but I am enclosing a copy of a memorandum that I am sending around to several of my collaborators. Within this general framework, I believe a project along the lines of your particular interests can readily be worked out. I have just gotten your book out of the library and I am greatly impressed with it.

As for the later period of your study I think you should decide yourself to what university you would like to go. I suggested the Middle West because of my fear that there may be difficulties on the East Coast. If these figures are not realistic I believe you would get more out of contact with Guy Johnson of North Carolina, but I think we should have to check very carefully to see what the community's attitudes toward persons of Japanese ancestry are, for I certainly should not like to see you get into any personal difficulties.

Last night had dinner with Calvin Schmid and Dave Carpenter both of whom sent you very warm regards.

I am writing today to Mr. Turner.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy S. Thomas
Professor of Rural Sociology

DST:rj
Enc.

May 13, 1942

AIR MAIL

Mr. R. W. Turner, Director
Puyallup Assembly Center
Puyallup, Washington

Dear Mr. Turner:

Several members of the University of California are making sociological investigation of the evacuation process. We hope soon to have clearance with Mr. Eisenhower as to the details of what we may do. If I get this clearance I shall hope to visit you soon at Puyallup.

In the meantime I am writing you on behalf of Mr. Frank Miyamoto an instructor in the Department of Sociology of the University of Washington. He will shortly be evacuated to your assembly center. He is one of the most promising sociologists in America and is highly regarded by the professionals in the field. The Social Science Research Council of New York has awarded him a fellowship subject to his working out a program of research under my sponsorship. He has passed his qualifying examinations for the Ph.D. and we hope that he will be able to work on Doctor's thesis while in camp, or at least to get the basic observations. If you can possibly relieve him of any heavy work in the next week or so until I can get complete clearance for the whole matter, we shall certainly be grateful.

Young

With cordial regards.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy S. Thomas
Professor of Rural Sociology

DST:rj

COPY

LETTER

Frank Miyamoto
Puyallup, Washington

May 15, 1942

D-5-77
Camp Harmony
Puyallup, Washington
May 15, 1942

Dr. Dorothy Swaine Thomas
Agricultural Economics
College of Agriculture
University of California
Berkeley, California

Dear Dr. Thomas:

Thank you for sending the letter to Mr. Turner. I have been unable to see him as yet, I believe he is visiting in San Francisco, but I shall make his acquaintance at the earliest opportunity.

Thank you, also, for you comments on my little publication on the Japanese in Seattle. It was originally done for my master's thesis, and it shows all the inadequacies of an immature work. However, I believe the descriptive material, as far as it goes, is fairly accurate. I shall send you a copy in the hope that you may find some use for it.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Frank Miyamoto

Frank Miyamoto

P.S. Mr. Henry Tatsumi, formerly associate prof. in Oriental Studies at the University of Washington, is now teaching the Japanese language to naval units on your campus. I mention him for he may be able to help you with your study.

(signed) F. M.

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DOROTHY SWAINE THOMAS=

1942 MAY 20 PM 3 04

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

MIYAMOTO STUDY AS PART OF YOUR PROJECT DESIRABLE IF APPROVED
BY SSRC. CANNOT COME CALIFORNIA FOR TWO WEEKS AT EARLIEST.
LETTER IN MAIL TOMORROW=

JOHN H PROVINSE.

SSRC PROVINSE MIYAMOTO.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

COPY

LETTER

Frank Miyamoto
Puyallup, Washington

May 22, 1942

D - 5 - 77
Camp Harmony
Puyallup, Washington
May 22, 1942

Dr. Dorothy S. Thomas
Agricultural Economics
College of Agriculture
University of California
Berkeley, California

Dear Dr. Thomas:

I have just noted that in the WRA bulletin "The War Relocation Work Corps" it is stated on page 8 under the title Obligations of Enlistee:

"The enlistee assumes certain definite obligations when he enlists:
First--He agrees to serve as a member of the Corps for the duration of the war, and for 14 days after the end of the war.

.....

Third, item 4-- He may be granted furloughs for work in agricultural, industrial, or in other private employment, and while on such furlough will pay for the support of any dependents who may remain at Relocation Centers."

These obligations would apply to any enlistee to the Tulalake Relocation Area. Would you kindly inquire whether these obligations would hold in the case of my wife and me? As you declared earlier, it is imperative that I be free to withdraw from the restricted zone if I am to make use of the field fellowship. Moreover, it would be impossible for me to support anyone other than my wife and I on the fellowship.

Sincerely yours,
(signed) Frank Miyamoto

D-2-71.

~~D-5-77~~

Camp Harmony
Puyallup, Washington
May 22, 1942

Professor Dorothy S. Thomas
Agricultural Economics
College of Agriculture
University of California
Berkeley, California

Dear Professor Thomas:

I have your wire of May 21st suggesting that I and my immediate family transfer to Tule Lake, California. I am answering by airmail due to the fact that telegraph facilities are difficult of access.

I believe it may be of advantage to move to Tule Lake and if possible, I should like to have arrangements made for the transfer of the following members of our family:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Relation</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
Shotaro Frank Miyamoto	29	head	sociologist
Michiko Miyamoto	26	wife	piano teacher
Tomishiro Morita (alien)	61	father-in-law	cook
Fude Morita (alien)	53	mother-in-law	housewife
Fumiko Morita	30	sister-in-law	violin teach.
Shigeru Morita	25	brother-in-law	bank account- ant

I should like to have my wife's family included, for once they are settled in a permanent relocation center, we shall feel less anxiety about them.

I trust that I may have the opportunity of meeting you at an early date, perhaps after we transfer to Tule Lake, if that can be arranged. I am anxious to talk over the program to submit to the Research Council, and to learn more of your plans and of what you have in mind for me to do.

I received a letter today from David Carpenter in which he mentions his pleasure at meeting you.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Miyamoto
Frank Miyamoto

May 23, 1942

Dear Mr. Miyamoto,

I was glad to get your letters of May 22nd. I can report that things are progressing, but it has certainly been a long, hard struggle to get the preliminaries out of the way. For the past six weeks I have done nothing but "manipulate", and that is rather provoking, as the study should have been well under way by this time.

On Monday, I hope to see the Regional people and get affairs finally settled. I will take your letters along and bring up the points you raised. I quote from a letter received today from John Provinse, Chief, Community Management Division, War Relocation Authority:

"I wired you yesterday that the inclusion of the Miyamoto study in your larger project is highly desirable...My suggestion to Redfield was that the Miyamoto proposal needed some more careful statement of objectives and procedures, and as it becomes a part of the larger study for which you and Prof. Lowie are responsible I'm sure such restatement will be obtained...."

"[Re the larger project] two questions came to mind
(1) Under the revised statement, curtailed as funds were, the economic and administrative phases were detached for separate treatment at a later time. I question whether we will secure any adequate analysis of the persistence, modification, and change in social institutions, social behavior, and social attitudes" unless such analysis is closely tied in with changed economic motivation and administrative actions. I am sure both you and Dr. Lowie appreciate this. The statement does not, however, set the proposed socio-anthropological work in such larger conceptual scheme, and I think it should be so conceived and stated as soon as possible.

(2) "Without jeopardizing the scientific and objective nature of the proposed studies, is it not possible to shift the emphasis from one of testing of scientific hypotheses which may have practical implications as now stated, to one which definitely recognizes that objective judgments can be procured on matters of practical import? "The desire to give some shift of emphasis is not a desire to impede the work but to bring findings into some closer relationship to administrative need. Despite hundreds of anthropological studies on the Navajo and Hopi during the past decades, there was eight years ago practically no information on how these people make their living and the relationship of such livelihood to their social and political organization....."

"We should discuss the projects on which work is to be done, the problems in which administration will have a primary interest, the movements and accommodation of personnel. Some thought should be given by all of us to the opportunity afforded for establishing and utilizing rather continuous records on the relocation projects, and

there should be available soon complete schedule coverage that will facilitate selection of samples for interview and observation. The problem of employing some Japanese research workers at fellowship rates of pay while compensating evacuee members of the War Relocation Work Corps at different rates must be faced and solved.

"I am personally glad you are taking such an active interest in the relocation problem and am sorry to have missed the earliest phases of the evacuation.".....

I think it is a good and cordial letter. There are of-course some worrisome points(e.g. the compensation matter, which However I think we can solve satisfactorily). Question number one raised in the letter gives me excellent ammunition for further support which I am seeking from the Rosenberg Foundation. Question number two seems to me totally irrelevant, but I am willing to give the necessary lip-service!

On the whole, cooperation is good. Eisenhower wired the Rockefeller Foundation as follows "War Relocation Authority approves in principle object of research proposed by Dorothy Swaine Thomas and will cooperate fully. We will work out with investigation leaders more precise definition of problems, objectives, procedures, areas of study and movement of assigned personnel."

If only I don't have to waste too much more time consulting with too many people, things may move along. I find that I have to step carefully between WCCA and WRA. So far the only real resistance has come from my old friend Dedrick(statistician), who actually tried to block the whole thing, apparently because he thought we were trying to "cut in" on something he had vaguely(I assure you, very vaguely) in mind.

Please be patient with me, if I don't seem to get things done as quickly as you expected. The fact that I have been doggedly persistent is the only thing that has saved the matter, and I have got to be persistent just a little longer, always being careful not to irritate the persons concerned.

Sincerely yours,

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

July 8, 1943

Dear Morton:

We received the carton of steno notebooks, rulers, and yellow second sheets that you sent out to us. There were also a couple of packages of typing paper that you sent out previously that I failed to acknowledge. Thanks for sending them out. I also received the small blue notebooks and found all that I wanted in them.

On the whole, I'm sure we can get along without purchasing anything extra out here. If we purchase anything, you may be rest assured that we shall save receipts. I had thought that our last order of material was fairly large, but if you mean by a "large" order more of it than was last requested, will you give us a rough idea of just about how much to order at a time (in terms of volume) and I'm sure we can adjust our orders accordingly.

I imagine that with the Dies Hearings and all the propaganda against the evacuees that's coming out of California now, you must be busy trying to keep in touch with everything. In today's Christian Science Monitor (July 6, 1943) on the front page of the second section, an article appears by Kimmis Hendrick which presumes to show why the Japanese should be kept out of California forever. The article attacks the citizenship status of Nisei on the grounds of a dissenting opinion written by the Chief Justice in the case of U. S. vs. Wong Kim Ark. I take it that the opinion attacks the American concept of Juris Soli on the grounds that, ".....the English common law rule, which made the place of birth the criterion of nationality, was not the proper law to apply (in the Wong Kim Ark case). It was the outcome, he claimed, of the connection in feudalism between the individual and the soil on which he lived, and did not belong to Americanism." Hendricks thinks this a supporting argument for May~~or~~ Bowron's view that Nisei are not American citizens. I don't suppose there's much legal grounds to support Hendricks' view, but it grieves me to see that the Monitor, which has generally been recognized as a good paper, showing a strong pro-Los Angeles view of the Japanese in the past month or so. The same article mentions the Pacific Coast Japanese Problem Conference set up last May organized to prevent the return of Japanese to California. What the hell's going on out there?

Togo mentions that there is a certain millionaire by the name of W. H. Goethe in Sacramento with some notion of eugenics about Aryan superiority who is contributing considerably to the Home Front Commandos. He also passed on some information he received from Carey McWilliams to the effect that "Placer County without a shadow of a doubt is the most hostile of all the counties. And surprisingly enough, Santa Barbara and Pasadena are the best." McWilliams thinks

the hostility in Placer is due to the competitive condition that existed between the Japanese and Caucasian orchard men, a condition peculiar to the orchard economy. Charlie enlarged by declaring that Japanese orchard men generally hired nisei who were able to pick faster than the Mexicans and others which constituted the labor supply of other orchard growers. Considering the perishable character of fruits, the Japanese had a distinct advantage due to their faster and neater pickers.

I pass on this information for what it's worth. You probably are in pretty close touch with the changing situation there, but I thought these hints might be of use to you. McWilliams' estimate of hostility is based on the reaction of audiences on speaking tours, which he declares brings out perceptible differences.

The boys are working hard and we're getting some cases on paper. The difficulty is in getting around this damned city; it's just too much space to cover.

We look forward to seeing you in September. Best wishes to all.

Sincerely yours,

Frank

513-B
Tule Lake Project
War Relocation Authority
Newell, California
July 31, 1942

Myanto

Dr. Dorothy S. Thomas
Evacuation and Resettlement Study
207 Giannini Hall
University of California
Berkeley, California

Dear Dr. Thomas:

Thank you for your letter of the 25th. I was also glad to see Miss Barrett's letter, and I feel grateful to you for troubling to inquire about a renewal. I have not yet heard from the SSRC concerning the fellowship, but I am sure there will be word from them very soon. Miss Barrett's letter is enclosed for return to your files.

Thank you, too, for sending supplies through Tom. Tom still retains them for we can all draw from the common pool. With regard to supplies, my feeling is that since I shall be getting more than adequate funds from the Council in carrying on my part of the research, I should not depend on you to keep me in paper and carbon. I do not quite understand the procedure by which supplies are made to flow from Berkeley in our direction, though Tom has dramatically rehearsed the story for me more than once, but I am sure there must be a limit to the flow and should not like to add heavily to the drain. I should prefer that you send me supplies from time to time paid for out of my own funds. Perhaps this is a small matter, but I feel that my suggestion would expedite the research.

Speaking of funds, you mention accumulating enough to finish my PhD at Chicago. I have been thinking in those terms also, but I feel a certain guilt about using the SSRC fellowship in that way since the understanding is that the fellowship is for field study during the year in which it is awarded. Of course, a large portion will go into the research anyway---I am, for instance, considering the hiring of a secretary to record my data---, and when Michi and I do go to Chicago, living expenses will be much higher than here, but I am wondering if the Council will not regard the matter differently. We can talk about this when you are here next.

I think I have finally reached a point where I can proceed with my investigation more systematically than I have heretofore. Our household is settled, the permanent community is now here, and a definite social organization is now taking shape. In a community as large as this, one spends a considerable time at the beginning simply at making contacts and getting a general picture of the situation. Personally, I fret at that kind of business, for no tangible results appear from all of it, yet I

dislike steering into the field without first planning some kind of course. The bane of my personal make-up, which I think I hold in common with most Japanese, is that I think, or try to think, too much before acting, whereas there is a certain virtue to acting first and thinking after.

A question arises concerning our daily write-ups, a point we discussed at our last meeting. The chronological diary, it seems to me, has the advantages we talked of, but may cause a serious handicap to the field investigator, especially where he is not in ready access to the pool of data. The diary has the disadvantage that the investigator cannot organize his own data so that he may, from time to time, look back to see what he has accomplished. I rather feel that I should prefer to catalogue my data from the beginning under major heads, for example, economic, political, recreational, family, etc., organizations, and keep each under a separate folder. Likewise, personal documents on given individuals could be treated similarly. There would then be an accumulation under one folder of a given type of data, and the chief advantage would be that gaps in the data could be readily seen and corrected. The effect would be to make the investigator more systematic in his study. I should like to have your opinion about this matter.

I have not caught up with my diary to the point where I feel prepared to send it to you. There are many gaps that I wish to fill in before turning it in, but you shall have it sooner or later. I might mention a few points that interest me in recent developments. For one thing, the administration started here with considerable fire and hope about establishing a model democratic community, but due to the inertia of the people themselves, and their lack of understanding of the purpose which the administration holds, particularly about a "people's democracy", a more rigorous control is going to be required over certain areas of their conduct. The problem goes deeper. I have a feeling the administration has been thinking in terms of two goals which complement each other, namely, individual expression through community cooperation. The administrators have also been aware of the presence of groups, but they have been thinking of them as conflict groups, and have failed to recognize the desirability of using spontaneous groups as an intermediate step by which individual expression could be correlated with community goals. The difficulty arises out of the fact that the community is too large for total organization, yet that is the attempt which is being made at the present. Recreation, for instance, is operated on a community-wide basis, and independent recreational groups, though not theoretically discouraged, is in fact discouraged. A friend of mine asked to hold a dance for a group of his friends one Saturday evening in one of the recreation halls. The Japanese recreation staff rejected the request. Reason: a community dance is held on the same evening and independent dances draw patrons away; recreation department is responsible whenever parties are held in their halls, and if something happens the people blame the staff and not those present at the dance; the effort is to promote community spirit, and independent groups tend to break

down that spirit. The second reason is the only reasonable one, but it constitutes a major problem, for in this community, it is true that all facilities tend to be community facilities, and officials of the community are made responsible for the manner in which these facilities are used. To that degree, private responsibility is diminished. The peculiar view of private and public property that exists here seems to me deserving of considerable study.

I shall have to close here abruptly, but will write again soon concerning some of my hunches.

Dr. Steiner mentioned that he would try to get up to Berkeley for a game of golf with you in a recent letter. Kindly give our best wishes to W. I. Thomas.

Sincerely yours,

Frank Miyamoto

Frank Miyamoto

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 (40)

1201

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LC=Deferred Cable

NLT=Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

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

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1945 AUG 5 AM 7 42

DOROTHY THOMAS=

DUPLICATE OF TELEPHONED TELEGRAM

207 GIANNINI HALL UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA BERKELEY
CALIF=

PROPOSITION AGREEABLE PREPARED LEAVE ANYTIME BUT CAUCASIAN
RESEARCHER WOULD AVOID POPULAR MISUNDERSTANDING=
FRANK MIYAMOTO.

*Evacuation Resettlement
Study US*

*As certain day
As 6:00*

DD
9h
ok Mail

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

August 10, 1942

Dear Frank,

Thank you for your very interesting letter of July 31st. Regarding daily write-ups, the method you suggest is, I believe, far better for getting systematic data than is the chronological diary. This is particularly true after the preliminary, more or less random stage is passed, i.e. after you are relatively certain about the types of categories into which your data should fall. It certainly leads to more reliable and complete recording. The reason I suggested the chronological type at present to Jimmy and Naj was that I felt we had not yet organized our present material systematically enough to be sure of the categories and that, furthermore, they were working under such pressure at present (due to the newness of their jobs and the necessity for full time work for the time being) that they could not be expected to do much more than the random type of recording.

The question you raise about "community wide" imposed versus more local, selective, spontaneous groups is, I think, very important. In the whole program of the WRA there is, I believe, the implicit assumption that socially desirable forms of collective behavior can be implanted, e.g., cooperatives. If you can investigate the extent to which spontaneous groups are forming outside the imposed groupings, you will have some very important data which will throw a good deal of light on wants as conditioned by habit formation. In this connection, WI tells an amusing story of a dinner that was given by an American lady in Berlin, to which various diplomats and officials were invited. In order to preserve what she considered a desirable informality and a friendly atmosphere, her seating arrangement ~~was~~ was made without regard to rank. The party was a thoroughly miserable one, and someone later observed the guests assembling, after the party was over, at Habel's restaurant where they arranged themselves in exact order of rank and relaxed happily at last.

Also, the question of property rights is important, and I should like to know what you have observed,

I had planned to come to Tule Lake this week, but have decided to postpone it until next week, when WI and I will pay you a visit. The main reason for postponement is that I want to work out a "conceptual outline" which will give us a better basis for systematic procedure. It seems an absurd admission, but it is really true that I have been so involved in manipulations and administration and financing and getting out of difficulties that I have been able to devote very little time to the intellectual aspects of the study. It is a tribute to the persons who are doing the work that such excellent progress has been made, and believe me, that progress is very real. You will recognize this, I am sure, when I am able

to pool the material so that it can become available to all. has probably told you that the financing seems to be settled at last (I say "seems" because I refuse to accept certainty until I see the check signed and deligered) This means that there will be plenty of typing assistance, for one thing. Meqntime, we are making progress in getting the accumulated materials typed up by people working part-time. Another favorable point is that Robert Billigmeier and his wife will be stationed at Tule Lake. Billigmeier is one of my best students, and he and his wife will make a delightful addition to your group. She will teach elementary school, and he may teach in the high school. His function on the study will be to carry on ecological stueis, something that Jacoby is very interested in having done. President Sproul has guaranteed that I may pay his salary, provided he doesn't get his teaching credential, and WRA (both Mr. Coverely and r. Shirrel) has agreed to the arrangement.

Bob Spencer, our anthropologist, leaves today for Gila. He will eventually come to Tule Lake, also. We expect the Army to move Kikuchi and Yusa to Gila this week. Mari Okazaki is now at Manzanar.

I have had very real difficulties at Tanforan, but Major Durbin, a really swell and intelligent persons of WCCA is helping me to get them straightened out, and I shall know definitely tomorrow whether things are allright or not. In brief, what happened was that Morton and I(and probably all my other associates and assistants) are being refused admission except with a written permit by the Army on the groundsthat I had sent unknown persons(namely Morton and Bob Spencer) to get "secret" information. It was a hell of a thing to have happen, but the Army people, as I said, are being really fine about it, and I think I shall be able to go down tomorrow. You see, I originally approached Colonel Evans about the whole thing but he has been transferred to the East. Fortunately, the Major, who is his successor, seems to be equally intelligent and gets the point of what we are doing. As you can imagine, I don't want the thing talked about, and for morale purposes I certainly want to be able to keep in touch, personally, with the students. I have a feeling that Charlie (or one of the others) has probably written Tom about the whole thing by this time. I felt pretty sick about it.

One other reason for not coming to Tule this week is that the mysterious John Proginse is presumably going to be around on Sunday. I will believe it when I see him. As a matter of fact, you may see him first, for he is at present "in the field".

A final reason for not coming is that I think a few days' vacation will do me good, so I am going to play golf and garden and read detective stories, so help me, from Wednesday through Saturday.

Regards to all,
Yours,

Shotaro Frank Miyamoto
~~c/o Mrs. K. Naito~~
~~Box 188~~
~~Eatonville, Washington~~

513-B
Tule Lake Pl.
Sept. 23, 1942

Dear Dr. Thomas,

I am not always a poor letter writer, for on occasion I do turn out quite a lot of correspondence, but once I'm personally disorganized I am incapable of tending to anything beyond my immediate anxieties. I hope I'll be back square on my two feet again in the near future.

The most insufferable thing happened to me last Friday. In the middle of my struggle to turn out something for the progress report, my typewriter broke down. It's only a minor break down; a small part in the escapement assembly broke but Sir Ben unable to get it fixed due to the lack of facilities here. You can imagine my frustration. Sir Ben borrow-

② ing Haj's machine during part of the day, but he needs the typewriter too, so the condition proves unsatisfactory. Bob Billingsmeier is taking the machine up to Klamath Falls on Saturday, but I've already lost almost a week, and I don't know how much longer it will take to get the thing repaired.

For the present I'm spending my time gathering more material and writing the stuff up in my notes. The time won't be ill spent, but I feel as if I'm running on half my cylinders.

I have my trouble, too, about writing up the progress report. I've always had difficulty in trying to write formal reports, or writing any thing which requires systematic work, and this report proves no exception. Being in academic work, it is

② a difficulty I shall have to learn to overcome; but it's something which handicapped me all through my graduate years, and still bothers me. When I sit down to write, I have to shut out the world from my thoughts, concentrate painfully on the work immediately before me, and only thus can I work myself up to a state where I am able to put down something.

All this is self-justification for all that I've failed to do in the way of research up to this point; but the thought of my aimless grasping heretofore does bother me, though I feel myself capable of doing much more than I've done so far. In time I hope to be able to give you the kind of work which I'm sure I can do once my mind is set strictly on the investigation alone.

You are, of course, right in

④ asking us to turn out as much material now as possible, not only because the day-to-day affairs here are extremely important and irretrievable, but I fear that most of us on the project chain't be able to last out the life in these relocation centers. I believe I am a fairly stable sort of personality, yet even I feel the effect of the discouraging circumstances here. There are so many stupid things done here, and there are so many obstacles which nobody on God's earth can do anything about, that anyone with any degree of feeling is bound to be affected by the whole scene. For instance, the city council meetings are a prolific source of information about the problems of the community, but continued attendance at them makes one want

Shotaro Frank Miyamoto
c/o Mrs. K. Naito
Box 188
Eatonville, Washington

to run away from all the disturbances that arise there. It pains one to see the weekly arguments to which Mr. Sherrill has to stand up, & it also grieves one to know that the community can't get the demands which they make.

I think an important section of our final report will have to do with the problems of participant observation. The powerful tendency to identify oneself with the community which the thesis investigator feels in circumstances such as ours, should make an interesting chapter of the total work.

Please don't be alarmed by all this. I think all of us here, especially Tom, Vij, and I, have yet to settle

down to real work ~~here~~ and I'm
sure we shall. But I think you
will have to count on several of
us wanting to pull out once a bulk
of material has been gathered.

Tom is, as ever, restless, but
I think he is settling down to
the kind of productivity of which
he is capable, and in time we
may find him the most pro-
lific of all of us. Jim, with his
competitive spirit, is doing very
well. But Haj is decidedly a
problem.

I fear he is too sensitive and
too disturbed by his personal as
well as the external problems to
be productive, at least right now.
Following your suggestion, I'm
pumping him for material and
will get it down for him under
his name sooner or later. I
can't go very fast right now due

to the demands of the progress report
— and I hope you won't misunder-
stand me about the report; I rec-
ognize the necessity of an orderly
statement of our findings thus
far —, but I shall sooner or
later get something from Haj
for you.

I personally haven't hurried
the matter of a secretary ~~immediately~~
because I want to finish the re-
port first, which I feel I
can do better if undisturbed by any
other person. However, the gang
here will arrange something in
the near future. A stenographer
will help greatly in the ~~matter~~ case
of getting Haj's reports down. His
stuff is really a gold mine if
we work on him systematically.

We may have to make provision
for Kay Kisatoni who has volun-
tarily offered his aid to us. Kay
is a wonderful fellow, extremely

conscientious about keeping a diary, and knows a great deal about the pros, and at the farm. He's not a college man, but has a unique ability for drawing out other people and making very sound estimates of a situation. Once I'm able to work up a routine of work here, I may try to spend a little time with Raj to see what I can do for him personally. I'm afraid that, given an unfavorable set of circumstances, he might throw up all efforts to gain ends which he's capable of achieving.

We're expecting some eruptions in the community soon. Problems of the farm, mess halls, & the medical staff, are converging, and I think there ~~are~~ is a high probability of some major crises in the near future.

Kindly give my best regards to Dr. W. J. Thomas.

Sincerely yours,
— Frank Thiymoto

Sept. 23, 1942

Dear Dr. Thomas:

I am not always a poor letter writer, for on occasion I do turn out quite a lot of correspondence, but once I'm personally disorganized I seem incapable of tending to anything beyond my immediate activities. I hope I'll be back square on my two feet again in the near future.

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I think an important section of our final report will have to do with the problems of participant observation. The powerful tendency to identify oneself with the community which the Nisei investigator feels in circumstances such as ours, should make an interesting chapter of the total work.

Please don't be alarmed by all this, I think all of us here especially Tom, Naj, and I, have yet to settle down to real work and I'm sure we shall. But I think you will have to count on several of us wanting to pull out once a bulk of material has been gathered.

Tom, is, as ever, restless, but I think he is settling down to the kind of productivity of which h 's capable, and in time we may find him the most prolific of all of us. Jim, with his competitive spirit, is doing very well. But, Naj, is decidedly a problem.

I fear h 's too sensitive and too disturbed by his personal as well as the external problems to be productive, at least right now. Following your suggestion, I'm pumping him for material and will get it down for him under his name sooner or later, I can't go very fast right now due to the demands of the progress report and I hope you won't misunderstand me about the report; I recognize the necessity of an orderly statement of our findings thus far, but I shall sooner or later get something from Naj for you.

I, personally, haven't hurried the matter of a secretary because I want to finish the report first, which I feel I can do better if undisturbed by any other person. However, the gang here will arrange something in the near future. A stenographer will help greatly in the case of getting Naj's reports down. ~~xxxxx~~ His stuff is really a gold mine if we work on him systematically.

We may have to make provisions for Kay Hisatori who has voluntarily offered his aid to us. Kay is a wonderful fellow, extremely conscientious about keeping a diary, and knows a great deal about the problems out at the farm. ~~xxx~~ He's not a college man, but has a unique ability for drawing out other people and making ~~e~~very sound estimates of a situation. Once I'm able to work up a routine of work here, I may try to spend a little time with Naj to see what I can do for him personally. I'm afraid that, given an unfavorable set of circumstances, he might throw up all efforts to gain ends which he's capable of achieving.

We're expecting some eruptions in the community soon. Problems

Miyamoto
9-23-42

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of the farm, messhalls, and the medical staff, are converging, and I think there is a high probability of some major crises in the near future.

Kindly give my best regards to Dr. W. I. Thomas.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Frank Miyamoto

September 26, 1942

Dear Frank,

It is certainly too bad about your typewriter. If you could rent one in Klamath Falls, we will gladly pay the rental.

I sympathize with you in your struggles in writing. I have the same difficulty, and always go through agonies in getting things down on paper. As you surmised, the reason I am "pressing" for a report now is partly because of the necessity of my keeping up with the rapidly shifting events if I am to be able to direct the study efficiently, particularly in the other centers, partly because I realize that I will necessarily lose some of the present observers. It was always understood that you would leave the Center. That was the purpose of your fellowship. And I feel that Tom will be able to stand just so much and then will have to get out for a time. We don't have to face that situation yet, fortunately, but I think we should make some long range plans to take care of it when it comes up. My present thought is this: after you have finished the structural report, you should take on several "apprentices" for short-term jobs (paid under the "documents" provision), with no promises whatsoever about the future. Among them you will undoubtedly find two or three who are trainable and you can get them working along on certain problems so that they can continue to take records when you leave. Copies of these records can be sent to you as well as to us, and thus you will have some continuity in your own studies. It is decidedly premature to talk of publication plans, but I visualize a series of monographs. We have a gentleman's agreement not to publish any of this material until the end of the war (except in unusual cases, where the senior staff may advise publication) and to hold the material in a common pool until that time. But the rights of the individual authors and investigators will be protected.

I agree with you that an important section should be concerned with the problems of participant observation. This study is unique in respect to the role the observers play. I know of no comparable situation in other studies. In most cases, the participant observer is a "phony". He is simply pretending to be a member of the community. He is never really "in", and I believe the ~~xxxxxxx~~ bona fide members of the communities know that perfectly well.

I also agree heartily with your estimate of Tom. When he really gets going, his productivity is amazing. I don't take his "gripes" very seriously. They spring from his artistic temperament and are part of the labor pains of creativeness. (That is a hot sentence, but I think you know what I mean).

Naj is a serious problem, and I worry about him a good deal. Not so much in regard to the work, for, although we want what he can give and are convinced that he has a lot on the ball, but from the point of view of his maladjusted personality. He is, I believe, less able to face the implications of discrimination, concentration camps, etc. than any Nisei I have met. His experiences here in no way prepared him for what was coming. The Giannini Foundation is a curious place; the professors, on the whole, are an extremely nonintellectual crowd, and very middleclass in their point of view. There are, however, a number of very intelligent graduate students, very theoretical in their intellectual approach, rather radical in their political views. Naj's role in these two groups was interesting. He was the favorite child of the Foundation. His natural good manners and kindness appealed particularly to the faculty wives (when there were parties, he helped them wash dishes; he "minded" their children; he anticipated their gardening problems and helped them out). He never really became aware of their prejudices (which, I assure you, are very strong) because he was "the favorite Jew". The students were devoted to him, and their radical social philosophy buoyed him up. The evacuation orders--and events leading up to them--were a terrible shock. He couldn't believe the reports he read in the newspapers. He said to me once "Where is all this feeling against the Japanese that people are talking about? I've never noticed any of it." And I really don't believe he had ever noticed it: partly because of the security of his position in the Giannini group, partly because he instinctively avoided other situations where it might have become apparent. His reaction was, of-course extreme. He told me once at Tanforan, that he didn't think he could ever trust anyone again.

There is another factor in his reaction to the work. He has been "exposed" to the high powered, highly unrealistic economic theory which the Cal students get. He doesn't know how to operate in this framework (who does?) Tom's intellectualism also sort of terrifies him. He does not realize the extent to which research is a "point to point" matter. He hesitates to show us what he has for fear it will be considered an inferior product. And, being genuinely modest and self-assuming, he really doesn't put any value on his performance anyway.

The struggle with regard to money continues. I have finally taken him off the payroll, but told him that I have put a "lien" on the honorarium we awarded him. I simply don't know how to handle him. Maybe you will be able to work out something.

In a letter to Tom yesterday, I asked the group to get together and recommend something about honoraria for specific jobs. By all means, continue to use Kay Hisatomi. He may be a distinct advantage that he isn't a college ~~mind~~ trained person: at times an untrammelled mind is a great help!

I shall be coming up again soon. n Details later.

Sincerely your,

My best to Michi and the others

513-B
Tule Lake Project
Newell, Cal.
Sept. 29, 1942

Dr. Dorothy S. Thomas
207 Giannini Hall
U. of Cal.
Berkeley, Cal.

Dear Dr. Thomas:

Thank you for your letter of the 26th, and your suggestions. Your remarks about Najima gives us a plearer picture of him. I hope, as you do, that he can get his troubles straightened out, for he's one of the most capable fellows I've yet met.

I have a favor to ask of you. I wonder if you would arrange to get my typewriter repaired somewhere in Berkeley or San Francisco. Due to a break in the escapement assembly (I believe that's what it's called) the carriage won't remain in place. The part broken is a very small toothlike affair which probably works on a lever. It comes up after each stroke to give proper spacing to the type.

I'm sending the typewriter by mail

I asked Bob Billingmeier to take the machine up to Klamath last Saturday, but the repair shop there gave him a rather dubious answer. Apparently, parts are difficult to get. Bob says he's going down to the Bay Region in a few days, probably this week-end, but I want to send the machine ahead just on the hope that he may be able to pick it up on the way back. Whatever happens, I've got to get the machine repaired. I would appreciate it greatly if you would take care of the matter at your earliest convenience. Najima suggests that the Moon Typewriter Co. is very good, but I don't know anything about that sort of thing, and I'm ready to send it anywhere as long as it's repaired. Please have the bill sent to me here, or if it's necessary to pay cash, I'll settle it with you later if you will kindly take care of the matter.

At present, I'm borrowing Kay Hisatomi's portable. He says he doesn't need it often, and so he gives me full run o f the things, but I rather suspect he needs it ~~now~~ now and then for his reports to Najima.

The Nisei Citizenship question which Tsukamoto raised, and about which Tom probably wrote you, has created a sensation. Bessig wired a denial of the story to Shirrell. Now we're waiting to see what happens to Walter Tsukamoto. Hope to see you soon.

Sincerely yours,

Frank Miyamoto

October 1, 1942

Mr. Frank Miyamoto
513-B
Tule Lake Relocation Project
Newell, California

Dear Frank:

I will be glad to take care of your typewriter for you when it arrives. Spencer is planning to come here this week-end and if I can get hold of a University car, I think that he, W.I. and I will drive up next Tuesday and thus will see you on Wednesday.

Please tell Bob Billigmeier about this for I don't want him to come down if we are coming up there so soon.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas
Professor of Rural Sociology

DST:vp

October 10, 1942

Dear Frank,

This was, by all odds, the best visit we have had. Not only did we have a swell time socially, but we seemed to be getting somewhere. That was certainly a fine performance every one of you put on in connection with research planning and discussion. Will you pass the word along to the others that we three had a happy journey home because of our pleasure in both the intellectual performance and the delightful contacts?

I have today written Bob and asked him to convey a report from Morton on his contacts with Rovinse and Embree. I think the situation is as favorable as we can expect.

Now I have a request to make of you and also, through you, of the others who will be doing sections on topic IV-6. I received the following letter from Mrs. Adams:

"We are having a three-day workshop on October 26, 27, and 28 at the Whitcomb Hotel to discuss leisure time problems...(etc)...Our opening meeting will be a panel discussion on leisure time problems in War Relocation centers in which I'd like to present some of the needs, desires and conflicts which are arising out of relocation and the possibilities of programs of adult education, recreation and various group activities in meeting these. The reports you are receiving from Tule Lake and elsewhere must have given you an insight into some of them which would be very valuable to us, and we'd like your help in developing further our own programs in these centers. Could you take part in the discussion?"

I should certainly like some help in developing my "insight". If Section IV-6 could be written up in rough draft, that would be a great help. But I should also like any suggestions any of you have beyond what is included in IV-6. Here is a chance to indicate that we are not the wide-eyed theorists that they, alas, suspect we are.

Will you please tell Keiko that I called Miss Bowers and listened to her extoll the charm of Keiko and Kay for about twenty minutes? I certainly agreed with her thoroughly. She was very happy to have a report of them, and sent all sorts of greetings.

Will you also tell Tom that Fred is leaving Utah, having received a \$1000 fellowship in Springfield (I suspect that it is a YMCA college but am not sure). We all rejoice at his good fortune. Also I had a long letter from Mich Kunitani who says among other things that he is "sullen and saturnine and frustrated" that "the food stinks and it's really hell trying to stuff down lousy food while you perspire", that

as for John Powell, "gal they don't come any better", as for Leighton, peculiar but "plenty interesting". As for the research "The calibre of the kids working for him is not as high as the kids workin for you." Re morale "All of the regional officials who have visit ed the other centers tell me that the morale here is the lowest of all the centers", but re education, "If the program for the secondary schools is a lulu the proposed curriculum for the adult program is a whiz bang" They are going in for the St. Johns college system of "great books". "Around the course in the great books there will be additional course in soil science, plant pathology, business law, public administration, anthropology and sociology. A special seminar around the Tolan committee findings and possibly a course in Japanese history will be given."

Another interesting point: "There seems to be a conflict of policy between the men of the Indian Service and the regional WRA office as to the role of Poston in wartime America but it is hushed up. The conflict was almost brought to a head on the problem of temporary furloughs. The WR seems to be pressured by Washington and it is conscious itslef of the manpower shortage on the outside and therefore recruiting of harvest labor is emphasized, whereas the Indian Service people have a tendency to forget the outside and concentrate on building a model community in Poston. I believe that this conflict exists within the WRA itself between the agricultural department and the employment department.It seems that the residents and staff aren't conscious of the fact that America is in a helluva mess. They're too isolated both in mind and body and faced with a maze of internal probalems that they lose a proper perspective on the whole relocation program."

Merton is absolutely cñaning up in Washington. I hope to bring him up next time and have him give you a report on his activities and findings.

Cordial regards to all from all of us here.

Yours,

October 13, 1942

Dr. Dorothy Swaine Thomas
Evacuation and Resettlement Study
207 Giannini Hall
Berkeley, California

Dear Dr. Thomas:

I think all of us were as happy as you over the recent visit you made here. I hope that things work out as planned.

Concerning the writing up of section IV-6 for which I happen to be chiefly responsible, I feel sure it can be done before Oct. 26 and in time for you to look it over. It happens that I worked closely with the recreation department for over a month during July and August and picked up a fair picture of the general background to their problems and their efforts to solve them. Anything that I may turn in at this time will necessarily be in rough draft but I trust you will get enough information out of it to provide you a working background. I think you will agree that I should not alter the form of write up, as I had originally thought it out, to suit the demands of an administrative report, but I intend to pack the chapter with sufficient concrete material so that you may develop insights of your own for the purpose of panel discussion.

I shall not, of course, be the only one contributing to the section for Jim has turned in some excellent material on the dance groups and the issei entertainment which I shall combine in my write-up. Tom has been looking into the problems of adult education and of informal recreational groups and I've already asked him to make his contribution to you directly. I shall likewise ask Jim to write up any material which he thinks fitting for your purpose, but I have yet to see him about it. The matter will be taken care of immediately, however.

I feel as you do that this will be an opportunity to prove our good faith to the WRA and I think those of us in the field here will try to act in accordance with the demands of the opportunity.

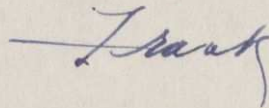
Although I've never had the fortune of meeting Mich Kunitani it's clear from his comments that you've got a pretty good man ~~working for you~~ down at Poston, or, to say the least, he's certainly colorful. I quite agree with him that the St. John's plan of "great books" for education could be a "whiz bang" in relocation centers given the men to offer such courses. I think even the apathetic Nisei might be stirred up a little about the great books. Something surely is needed for Nisei apathy; the Nisei are due to be rugs under the Issei feet if things continue as their tending today. Of course, the solution to the conflict can't be a direct attack by the Nisei against Issei domination, but somebody needs to think out a plan for getting the more stable and intelligent elements of the Issei population into leadership.

I shall pass your letter around to everyone in our study group, and will make it a point to give your message to Kay and Reiko.

I should have told you that I have been getting my fund from the SSRC regularly. Incidentally, I kept thinking of ~~sending~~ giving you three dollars for the typewriter repair and kept forgetting about it until after you had left. I am enclosing a money order for the amount, and trust that this really covers the cost of repair. The machine is in such good shape now, I wonder if you didn't get a general overhauling for the thing, which as I recall generally costs much more.

Please give our regards to W. I. Thomas, and to Morton when he returns. We shall look forward to all of you being here again in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Frank", with a horizontal line extending from the left side of the first letter.

513-B
Tule Lake Project, WRA
Newell, Cal.
October 22, 1942

Dear Dr. Thomas:

I imagine that you must be wondering when my report will arrive. I regret the lateness of its appearance, and hope it reaches you in time to be of service for the workshop discussion.

To tell the truth, the report is not yet complete, but I am sending sections of it which have been written up thinking that it will offer sufficient material to be of use to you. My general outline of the chapter as I have it in my head is:

- I. Introduction ✓
- II. Incipient Organization ✓
- III. Formal Organization ✓
- IV. Personnel Problems ✓
- V. Conflicts, Disorganization and Reorganization
- VI. The Community and the Recreation Program (including a discussion of informal recreation.)

You will find that everything from part IV on is incomplete. I wrote a little in Personnel Problems to give an indication of what I intended there, and hope to go into the question of selection and further implications of personality on the program. Conflicts is discussed in just one phase, namely, with reference to the Issei staff, but I hope you will find the discussion complete enough to give a picture of how the department attempts to solve its problems. The last section is to discuss the effect of the recreation program on the community, of how the people respond to various types of programs, and I am sure this is something you would want for your immediate purpose but which I unfortunately have not been able to complete, or even begin.

I am also enclosing a progress report from the report's specialist of the department. I needn't remind you of my previous difficulty with Mr. Cook on the score of using material going through his office. Since this is the only copy which I have, will you kindly return it after you have had a copy of it made.

There are interesting developments to report, but I shan't take the time today. For the time, I am concentrating on getting all my reports out to you, and trust that this will be accomplished soon, God help us. Bob showed me your recent letter to him about your troubles with the WRA and Bates. I also took careful note of your postscript on Spencer's productivity, and recognize, from my new perspective, that you have no ulterior motive.

Michi and I send you and W.I. our best wishes.

Frank

P.S. Is it possible to get some manila envelopes for posting postscript?

Analysis is unfortunately lacking, but I hope I may include it some other time.

November 6, 1942

Dear Dr. Thomas:

By the grace of god and the use of intuition, I decoded your written letter. Thank you for sending the manila envelopes; I trust I'll have some stuff to return in them soon.

I saw Mr. Beale and Mrs. Scardigli of Student Relocation when they were here last week end. As you said, they were anxious that I submit an application for entry to Chicago as a "test case", and Mr. Beale gave me something of the history of their efforts to open up that university. I am sending in my application according to your joint advice, and shall also inform Chicago of my intention of entering in the spring quarter. Somehow, I am not too fearful of not getting to Chicago, for it seems that with independent means, I should be able to get there somehow. In the pinch, I shall request permission to change my plans.

May I congratulate you on being invited to be Regional Chairman of the SSRC. I greatly appreciate your interest in trying to stabilize my future, and as well Michi's. Of course, I would not feel badly if the scholarship were not renewed; in fact, I should be surprised if that were to happen. But following your suggestion made some time ago, I shall submit another application early next year, that is, if you still think it wise. I should like to continue my association with the Evacuation and Resettlement Study as long as possible, and would be willing to continue on it even with some restriction of finances. After all, it doesn't cost much to live in a relocation center. However, there is, on the one hand, the problem of military service which still is pending, and on the other hand, the fear I have of being caught in the relocation centers for the duration, not alone because of the kind of place they are, but also because of possible stigma that may attach to those who are in the centers at the end of the war. Perhaps the latter is a minor problem for which there is an easy solution. In any case, these are things about which we can talk in the future when the time comes to discuss it.

I am sure you must have given a good account of yourself and of the study at the recent round table discussion on leisure time. I regret that I was unable to send you more material on leisure time, for I had suspected that you would need material on general leisure time and its use by the people. However, I judge from your success in swinging Fryer to a favorable view of the study that, in the pinch, you can do much with a little. I am glad to know of the proposed monthly conference. I don't want to make promises, but I and the rest of us here shall make a special effort to get out as much as possible before the end of this month for your first conference in December. The progress report should be finished by then by all means.

I am increasingly amused by the history of "Prevalent Fears." It begins to sound like a Charley Kikuchi story which is something to which I had never aspired. We have another sequel to add to its career. My sister, May, who works with Tom in the social welfare department, told me the other day that a mimeographed copy of "Prevalent Fears" had turned up in their office files as one of the "must reads" from the central office. Tom now informs me that he filched the copy out of the office and declares that it looks a very official document neatly mimeographed as it is. He added that the document has apparently been sent to every section for administrators to read. It was a lucky day when our name was left off the thing. But the further thought occurred to me, would *not* it be desirable for us to write up something like that now and then designed especially for administrative consumption. If that is the only document Embree has in his folder in Washington, the Regional office may be tickled pink to produce others like it. And this time we could be the donors to Mr. Fryer or to Mr. Bates, without the intervention of any other office. Given a little spare time, a journalistic thing of the kind could be ripped off rather quickly, and add to our status in the WRA. There's time enough to think about it after we get the progress reports finished.

Tom is hard at work on the files in the welfare office. He has probably told you of Naoko Hoshino and Decky Nakazawa's favorable attitude toward the study. My sister is in the same office, so I've suggested that she could help in the typing up of any material that Tom thinks important enough to copy. Harno is to write up a report on labor difficulties on the farm, in the packing shed, and in the furniture factory, for Don Elberson who is the labor relations man of the administration. So we should have the beginning of reports from him soon. He'll write up a more detailed account during the winter when the Harvest is over with. Kay's material is excellent, though a bit too condensed, but that can be filled in by questioning. Jim has disappeared in the past several days; I assume he is working on the report.

The gang met with Bob last Sunday to consider your suggestions concerning the progress report. I feel that getting what we have off our chest is paramount, and to do it immediately, for writing takes time and withdraws us from field investigation. The write up brings acutely to my attention the wide gaps in the material, and I can hardly restrain myself from going out right away to gather more material. I think part of my slowness in writing at present is due to the lack of material in my files, and inadequate digestion of the material I have.

We look forward to your coming again, but give us enough time to get some things prepared for you.

Sincerely yours,

Frank

cdprij

November 12, 1942

Dear Dr. Thomas:

The package of material you were returning to me arrived yesterday, and I was able to pick it up this morning. Thank you for sending them back. But I had difficulty in getting the material past the army censor, and since the incident provides another small story about the problems of our research, I might relate it to you.

I received the notice about the arrival of the package yesterday at noon, but when I went to the post office to pick it up, I found that the army had gone to Klamath Falls for an Armistice Day parade and was told that I couldn't get the package until the army censors returned. I let the matter go for the afternoon, but my impulse was to pick up the package and walk out for I felt a little leery about letting anyone see our material. Somehow, I had the idea that the envelope contained the report on recreation which I'd sent you plus the departmental report on the functions of recreation leaders, and since, on further thought, all that would appear innocuous enough to anyone casually scanning the thing, I decided no harm could come of censorship.

This morning when the soldier pulled out the documents to glance at them, and I saw that they were my journal accounts and some special reports on the farm, I wished that I had never called for the package so that they would be returned to you as uncalled for mail. The top sheaf, unfortunately, was a descriptive account of the farm in which I said something about its location, its size, the divisions of plats by irrigation ditches, and some stray points about the aftermath of the farm strike. The dull bored look in the soldier's eyes disappeared as he glanced over the first page, and he began to scrutinize the whole section rather carefully. There was a faint smell of whiskey on the soldier's breath, his eyes were a little blood shot, and the bruiser looked like the kind who'd be extra mean on the morning after the night before. From the farm section, he moved on to some of my journal descriptions of life in the project, most of which fortunately was wholly innocuous and others of which were less so. His eyes lit on something I'd said of a fellow whom I called Shiroki, about his tinge of pro-Japanism which one really couldn't place. Then I followed that with my feelings about the progress of the struggle in North Africa about the time Rommel was making his sweep into Egypt. I went on in the vein, "Rommel now seems on top of Matruh and the next junction will be Alexandria." It was a brilliant piece of military analysis---I surely must have looked like the pure McCoy Axis agent by that time. Luckily, I ended the paragraph, "Somehow, the German attack through Egypt doesn't disturb me as much as the one last year, perhaps because we've now seen a year in which the Axis were stopped."

There were some descriptions of soldiers and their activities upon the arrival of a fresh group of evacuees. There was nothing there to disturb the peace of his mind, though I was making some inferential interpretations of what they must think of the evacuees.

What bothered me as much as anything was that all attention was gradually being focussed in our direction, and some of the nitwits of post office workers came over to look over the soldier's back at the confidential material. They were as curious as hell to know what all the fuss was about, not that we were having any outspoken argument, but the stony silence in our corner and the mysterious documents which the soldier was fingering had the kids itching to get their nose into the material. It seems to me the soldier himself was getting interested in some of the narrative material. I almost wanted to tell him to keep his nose out of private documents, but I thought better of it and kept quiet until he spoke to me.

The soldier wanted to know who had sent me the material. I told him about you and pointed out the return address. Come to think of it, the title 'Giannini Foundation' didn't help any. I told him about the research, pulled another boner when I told him we were trying to get a 'picture of the community', emphasized the clearance we received from the War Department, DeWitt, Bendetsen, and was ready to throw MacArthur's name at him if necessary, and told him the WRA knew all about it. I was ready to run to Shirrell's office if he confiscated the papers. After an interminable time, he slowly gathered the things together, poked the papers into the envelope, and finally tossed the envelope toward me as a sign of dismissal. Thus ended the Inquisition.

By a strange coincidence, Jim walked in about then to call for his documents also. The same soldier looked through his material, but we told him it was the same stuff, and this time he merely rippled the pages. Mrs. Wallace, young Caucasian head of the incoming mail office, who knows me through my sister Mrs. Naito, came up and vouched for me declaring that I was a professor who had written an article on the Japanese in the U.S. etc.

The moral of this short story made long is that we'll have to avoid sending back manuscripts to this center by mail. The express is absolutely out. I don't think there will be any repercussions from the incident, and the soldier didn't even ask for my name or yours, although they do have it on the claim slip sent from their office.

This letter may not catch you before you leave for Poston. In any case, my best wishes to you and W. I. Thomas for a good trip.

Sincerely yours,

Frank

November 16, 1942

Mr. Frank Miyamoto
513-B, Tule Lake Relocation Project
Newell, California

Dear Frank:

I received your letter of November 12. As you can imagine I am much distressed about the censorship situation. I assume that the materials were sent to you first class, but I would like to have you confirm this. We send them down stairs and sometimes these instructions are disregarded. I cannot understand on what possible basis first class mail, whatever its size, can legitimately be opened by the military authorities. I think a complaint on your part to Mr. Shirrell is called for. For my part I will not hesitate to go back to my friends (Colonel Durbin, etc. in W.C.C.A.) if there are any repetitions of this situation as it was clearly understood that even at the Assembly Centers there was to be no interference in the correspondence between myself and any of the evacuees connected with the project. I wish you would let me know if there are any further developments. Send a letter, air mail, in care of Robert Spencer, Gila War Relocation Project, Rivers, Arizona.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter from Mr. Province and a copy of my reply. I wish you would show these two letters to Tom. I feel that your situation can be straightened out because, as I understand it, there is no necessity for you to register at the University at all, but I am a little worried about Tom's situation and will push the matter in every way possible. Incidentally I was greatly amused at Province's letter in one respect. He paid no attention whatever to the various questions that have been pending for a matter of several weeks so in my reply I just raised them again and assumed that they had been solved. You will note that I did not send cordial regards to Embree for my latest information is that he has tried to pull another rather fast one on us, This time in trying to get Charlie to "collaborate" with him. I must confess I just don't understand these guys at all.

Give my best to Michi and W. I. too sends greetings.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas
Professor of Rural Sociology

DST/vp
Enclosures 2

MARION
513-B, Tule Lake Project
War Relocation Authority
Newell, California
November 24, 1942

Dear Dr. Thomas:

I assume that by the time I get this letter off, you will be well on your way back to Berkeley, so I shall not send it on to Gila.

Concerning the documents returned recently which involved us in some difficulty with the MP, it was sent by express and not by mail. I apparently failed to make this point clear in my letter to you. Tom tells me that material received by him through the first-class mail have not been inspected. I believe all articles sent by express, and, as well, second, third and fourth-class mail are subject to inspection at this center.

Fortunately, there has been no further difficulty, and since the incident is now more than two weeks past, I believe the thing must have just blown over. Considering the erraticness of censorship at the local post office, with inspection being authorized at the will of the local captain, we should perhaps follow the practice of sending as little through the mail as possible. Another arrangement would be to send material through Billigmeier. It may be that as long as material is sent first class, there will be no further difficulty; but I note that the Caucasian personnel at the post office is being loaded with wives and relatives of the local soldiers.

We received the carton of papers, folders, etc., which you sent us recently. Thanks for the stapler. I am fascinated by the new toy and feel a keen urge to staple together everything under the sun; it offers further inducement to get more material out so that I can use the machine.

The community has been unusually quiet during the past month. I don't know whether this is to be a permanent state, or whether the animal is merely resting for further assaults upon its prey. Even Shibutani and Najima seem to have settled down; they're not as ~~xxxxx~~ barometric as they used to be. The sugar beet workers have been coming back in flocks, and it seems the community is getting under wraps for the winter.

Mr. Beale wrote to say that if our applications at Chicago ^{are} not accepted, Province will take up Tom and my case for special consideration from the Army and Navy offices.

Frank Shyamob

Please feel free to make any corrections or grammatical errors, or to offer criticisms by airtel or mail.

513-B
Tule Lake Project
Newell, California
December 19, 1942

Dear Dr. Thomas:

I regret my failure to answer your letter ^{of} December 10 earlier. I presume you have already received directions from others concerning the question of handling manuscripts by mail. The first class mail should be satisfactory, but Haruo's material sent by first class mail from the Government Printing Office was held up by the mail inspectors here. Perhaps the best thing would be to send the material via Dr. Jacoby in Billigmeier's absence. For myself, it doesn't matter if I don't get my manuscripts back immediately. Since Bob is going down to Berkeley over the Holidays, or I assume he is, it may be well to send anything coming here in his care.

I am sending 63 pages on Political Organization (which is about sixty pages too long). This is not the whole chapter on Politics, but I thought you might like to have whatever I've already written. Now that I reread the section which I call "A Historical Sketch of Political Life", I should like nothing better than to crawl back in my den and rewrite it. My reason for writing the section, and perhaps its only reason for existence, was to indicate the main trends and the interweaving of factors that constitute the political life here, but I feel I've failed to get across what I intended. As I have said, in the Introduction, the primary political concern, as it seems to me, of the evacuees is to re-define their ^{constitutional} national, and international status, under the changed situation caused by the evacuation. The three groups involved in this political process are the WRA, the Issei, and the Nisei, and as these groups are confronted by the same changing situations, they define their position in a given way and act upon that definition. Also, within each group is involved the struggle for control that may be found in any political body, and this too needed description. The foregoing, roughly speaking, was what I intended, but the child of my intentions fails to live up to expectations. Well, this, too, is sociology.

The sections to follow cover roughly:

- C. Formal organization and Informal Adjustments.
- D. Personal Roles and Leadership.
- E. Voluntary Associations in Politics.
- F. Dominant Symbols in Collective Action.
- G. The Process of Public Opinion
- H. Conflicts of Political Ideas, and Re-adjustment.

I flatter myself into thinking that these sections are getting out more of the meat of the material.

We look forward to your coming in January. Michio and I send you our Season's Greetings to you and W. I. Thomas.

Cordially yours
Frank

December 20, 1942

Dear Dr. Thomas:

I shall have to submit a quarterly progress report to the SERC at the end of this month. The Committee's instruction concerning the report is that it include:

- (a) the places and institutions visited,
- (b) the personal contacts made in connection with the work,
- (c) progress in the accomplishment of fellowship training objectives, including a brief summary of the chief information secured and of tentative conclusions with special reference to the training value involved in his work,
- (d) plans for the subsequent quarter.

They also instructed me to, "Please have Dr. Thomas O.K. your reports before submitting them to this office."

I shall send you a report for the Council in the near future, but if you have any suggestions to offer, especially in regard to (c), I should appreciate your writing me about it.

Cordially yours,

Frank

December 26, 1942

Dear Frank,

I was glad to get the first 63 pages on Political Organization, and do not agree that it is "about 60 pages too long". The Introduction is fine, but I agree that the historical sketch misses fire at points. I think however, that it can easily be revised. There is a good deal of overlapping here with one of Tom's sections. To decide where to put specific things is one of the problems that can readily be solved when the preliminary sections are all at hand. The outline of the sections to follow certainly sounds good.

Re SSRC, not only do you have to submit a quarterly progress report, but remember also, you must apply in January for renewal of the fellowship. In regard to point (c) in the Committee's instructions, you should point out the range of your experience in field work, say something about the role of participant observer in work of this sort, and I would suggest summarizing your excellent section on Social Structure, as well as the main points from your Political introduction and your report on Recreation. You might also indicate briefly the content of the other sections you are planning. The Council does not require lengthy progress reports, so confine yourself to two or three pages for your whole report. You should not have much trouble in justifying the "training value" involved in the field work you are now doing.

I hope to send a good deal of manuscript back by Bob Billigmeier. I have not heard from him yet.

Will write again in a few days. New Years' greetings to all of you.

Sincerely yours,

DST

Frank Miyamoto

TYPES OF ADJUSTMENT AMONG PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY
AFFECTED BY EVACUATION

(A proposed program of field study under a pre-doctoral field fellowship of the Social Science Research Council.)

Setting of the problem:

Since March 26, 1942, when General DeWitt of the Western Defense Command ordered the first evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from military areas of the Pacific Coast, about 100,000 Japanese have been evacuated to temporary assembly centers or to more permanent relocation centers. To a people accustomed to immobility characteristic of middle-class entrepreneurial groups, the forced migration constitutes a major crisis for it uproots them from strong ties to home and established community life, and requires unaccustomed adjustments to new environmental circumstances.

Japanese communities of the Pacific Coast were largely socially self-sufficient groups with established institutions and practices that were products of thirty or more years of settlement. Individual enterprise, either of farm operators or of urban shopkeepers, characterized their economy, and laid the basis of the middle-class ideology which they unwittingly but firmly held. Strong family consciousness of the old world variety, though increasingly disturbed by the assimilation of family members and especially of the children, nevertheless persisted in part if not in whole. Due to the youthfulness, economic dependence and political ineffectiveness of the Nisei (second-generation), the institutions of the communities were largely shaped by the Issei (first generation) and accommodated to the surrounding American life. The Japanese Association (an Issei organization), kenjinkai (prefectural associations), language schools, and Buddhist Churches were invariably parts of community organization, although the extensive influence of American associations cannot be overlooked. The traditional Japanese emphasis upon social status made of material gains, formal education for the children, and the presenting of a favorable "front," the means to that end. These strivings were impelled and made intense by the small-townish intimacy and stability of community life. As background to all this are the histories of anti-Japanese agitations on the Pacific Coast and of international power politics between Japan and the United States, between which has been created a situation filled with uncertainties for Japanese in the United States. The outbreak of war and the program of evacuation have caused fundamental disturbances in the lives of these people.

As a resident of Seattle, I was evacuated on May 15, 1942 with other Japanese of that city to the Puyallup Assembly Center thirty miles south of Seattle, and was able to take preliminary notes on that assembly center. On June 15, 1942, I was transferred to the Tule Lake Relocation Center in northern California where I have begun preliminary observations of that settlement.

The Tule Lake Project is expected to have a population of about 18,000 Japanese evacuees when completed. At the present there are about 8,000 persons, mostly from Sacramento Valley but with a few from the Pacific Northwest. The project is under the administration of the War Relocation Authority, although the Army, the FBI, and other federal agencies have their spheres of

authority in guarding against the presence of subversive elements. However, the hope of the WRA is to establish a cooperative community in which intra-community control rests primarily with the evacuees. The policy of the white administrative staff is characterized by liberalism and humanism, and an apparent desire to implant the best points of democratic Americanism among the evacuees.

But the problems of adjustment are obviously more complex than is provided for by the scheme of a cooperative community, for the restricted circumstances of a relocation center and the throwing together of diverse interest groups naturally create resentments and friction, and demand widespread adjustments. The new family situation alters the economic roles of family members, reduces privacy in the closely spaced single-apartment dwellings, and tends to destroy home consciousness in the army-built barracks. The recreational situation calls for the replacement of commercialized play by extensive organized recreation. Most interesting are the changes in the conditions of economic and political life. Individual enterprise is replaced by cooperative enterprise, the incentive for profit is removed since wages are scaled from twelve to nineteen dollars a month after discounting family expenses for food and rent, and persons who formerly enjoyed high economic status are now no better than anyone else. Still there are a limited number of favored jobs about which there exists much bickering as to who merits receiving them. Closely related is the struggle for political status. Japanese in the United States have never before had as complete control over the administration of their community as they do today, for hitherto they have lived as a community within the white community. The striving for political power is already bringing forth factional opposition of the Japanese American Citizens' League against smaller independent groups who resent the machine control of the JACL, of Washington and Oregon people against Californians, of Nisei against Kibei against Issei, and rural families against urban.

Clearly, the Japanese evacuees are having to undergo social adjustments of unprecedented scope and intensity.

Objectives of Program:

The problem which I propose to study is the types of adjustments of evacuees to the situation involved in evacuation. There are two parts to the situation of evacuation, (1) the hostility of white Americans, or their doubt of the loyalty of persons of Japanese ancestry to the United States, which led to the evacuation, and (2) the changed involved in the evacuation; but the two are interrelated in the minds of the evacuees. My project will be one part of a larger project of evacuation problems undertaken by Dr. Dorothy S. Thomas and Dr. Robert S. Lowie the scope of which is stated by Dr. Thomas as including: "(an) analysis of the persistence, modification and change in the social institutions, social behavior and social attitudes of Japanese and of Americans of Japanese ancestry, during their transition from California communities to temporary reception centers to areas of more permanent settlement." The phase of the larger study in which my interest lies is particularly in the study of social attitudes, and in the relationship which they bear to social institutions. Included in the study will be an analysis of the impact of the evacuation crisis upon personalities, the reorganization which the personalities undergo, and the roles which the

personalities define for themselves in the new situation. There will also be an effort to note the collective pressures which impinge upon personal adjustments, and the characteristics of personalities that influence collective adjustments.

The period of field study under the supervision of Dr. Thomas and Dr. Lowie should lead to extension of my experience in investigational methods and techniques, to collection of data which will serve as basis for a doctor's dissertation, and to contribution of data to the larger study of evacuation problems undertaken by Dr. Thomas and Dr. Lowie. It is also proposed that some time should later be spent at an institution where I may have further guidance in the analysis and interpretation of the data gathered.

Places of Study:

The field study will be done at Tule Lake Relocation Center located east of Mr. Shasta in northern California. The selection of this center for study is determined by (1) its proximity to the University of California where the larger study is being projected, (2) the presence of other American-Japanese students of sociology who are undertaking related phases of the whole study, and (3) the administrative staff has shown cordiality and interest in the study, especially in the cases of Mr. Elmer Shirrell, project director, and Mr. H. L. Jacoby, director of internal security and sociologist.

It is proposed that after the data has been gathered, a further period be spent, preferably at the University of Chicago, in receiving guidance and instruction in the analysis and interpretation of the data. Although part of my graduate work was done at the University of Chicago, that school is deemed the best choice in view of the restrictions that may be placed upon my presence in eastern institutions and the limitation in numbers of other places where I might carry on further study.

Procedure:

The preliminary phases of the study involves gathering data on the setting of the problem, establishing contacts with the administrative staff and the evacuees, and more specifically defining the problem and hypotheses which will be investigated. Preliminary observations involve participating in a large number of meetings and social functions, listening to casual conversations and discussions, and assembling written documents such as news bulletins and letters which are available. Contacts have already been established with the administrative staff, and with ministers, doctors, political leaders, neighbors and workers among the evacuees.

Specific procedures are not outlined at the present due to the rapid flux and increase of population that is still taking place. By the nature of my position as an evacuee, participant observation is an important investigational technique, and all that I experience will be recorded in a personal diary. But the basic technique used will probably be the casual and personal interviews which are quite readily available in the relatively

intimate life of this community. Diaries, letters, life histories (wherever possible), and other personal documents will be collected to supplement the interview material.

Socio-demographic data on the general characteristics of the population will probably be surveyed by the WRA, and should be available for use as background material. The use of questionnaires and statistical analysis is difficult due to the delicate circumstances of evacuation, but advice on this matter will be sought from Dr. Thomas.