

January 7, 1943

Dear Frank, Jimmy, Bob

Please forgive the carbons. I am pressed for time and all typists are still working on structural report. WI is at present reading everything, so he will be up to date by the time we arrive. I am writing out comments (on most of the sections) and will discuss the main points in the conference and will leave the detailed notes with the person who has written the section. I am planning five sessions, Tuesday afternoon, Wednesday morning and afternoon, Thursday morning and afternoon, each one to last not more than two hours, if possible, so that you will not suffer from "conference fatigue". I am asking each of you to take charge of one session, as follows

Frank, Tuesday afternoon
Tom, Wednesday morning
Jim, Wednesday afternoon
Bob, Thursday morning

Thursday afternoon will be devoted to summing up and making plans. Will each of you, in the session for which you are responsible, summarize briefly the sections which you have prepared, stating the problem in each case; describing your methods of data collection and analysis, and-of-course your sources, giving your conclusions, pointing out gaps and plans for filling in these gaps.

Frank, please put your main emphasis on your Social Structure chapter; Jimmy, on your co-op report and Broadcast affair (as types of reports); Bob, please be prepared to discuss principally the statistical aspects of all of the problems. I have put you last, Bob, because I hope that in the earlier sessions, we shall accumulate a number of suggestions about statistical checks on certain of the generalizations.

In addition to these sessions, I shall want to give you a report on certain things that are turning up in other places and get your suggestions for follow-up.

Sincerely yours,

DST

DST

January 16, 1943

Dear Frank,

We are just back, the train being its usual four or five hours late. I hope you enjoyed the conference as much as we did. Morale certainly seems to be swell, and accomplishment high grade.

This is just a brief note, due to the fact that I was reading the AJS and noticed that Blumer has apparently gone to Iowa for the semester. I assume it means next semester, but of-course I may be wrong. Anyway, it occurred to me that Chicago without Blumer might be less attractive to you. What would you think of splitting your six months into two parts, not necessarily equal, and spending the first part in Denver, the last part in Chicago? It would have certain advantages in observing two Japanese communities, and in solidifying our relationship with Yanaga, so that we can really count on his collaboration when he gets out from under government work. I find that personal contact is enormously important in getting effective collaboration: letters tend to be forgotten. I would of-course write to him before you went, in case you should find this plan acceptable. I wish you would let me know by return mail, or preferably by wire whether or not this plan seems to be good, so that I could include a reference to it in my letter to the Council.

Re my latest W RA trouble, I have decided to stall along and not worry about it. Whatever our lack of refined research techniques, I am certainly learning to develop refined political techniques.

Several more reports from Tamie in the mail, and a lengthy continuation of Togo's account. Tamie does not want to go to Utah, as she is now in a unique position to get ~~the~~ at the inside workings in Poston. Bob Spencer, however, wants to make a trip to Topaz as soon as he is sure Gila has settled down, and wants to take Charlie with him. They may be able to achieve something by interview, since Charlie knows the group so well, and that may work out all right in the long run. We have missed the beginnings of Topaz, anyway, and can use it just for checks on certain points that have proved important in other communities. So, if you have any ideas (and this goes for the others, will you please transmit the suggestion) let us know.

We will go ahead with plans for the Salt Lake City conference for the last week in March.

My regards to all. Yours,

January 19, 1943

Dear Dr. Thomas:

I'm glad to know that you thought well of the conference. To me, it was the high point of our activities here.

I had noted the news in the AJS that Blumer was to be at Iowa during the coming semester and had already started wondering about my plans. Of course, there are others at Chicago who could give me considerable help, especially Burgess, but it is true that Blumer happens to be the chief attraction there for me.

I am quite agreeable to the plan of going to Denver first before going on to Chicago. I should like to renew my acquaintance with Yanaga, and see the Japanese community there as well. However, it would seem well to determine first that there's a reasonable chance of Yanaga coming in on the study. I rather feel that he would be interested since the subject would be right down his line.

I should also like to spend just a little more time than three months at Chicago, partly to study a little more along the lines of my interest, but also as a morale builder for Michi. Michi is not averse to returning to the relocation centers, but, as I said before, she has less stakes in the present life than I do and finds some difficulty in reconciling herself to a continuance of the present conditions without a fling at something stimulating to her own interests. If it were possible to get a renewal of the fellowship, I feel that I might arrange the further program to include a quarter of study at some metropolitan center, and then return to the center.

Neither Michi nor I ~~have~~ want to make it difficult for you to arrange your program. You've been very good about keeping things flexible enough to accommodate our interests, and we don't want to take advantage of your kindness. If my suggestions seem reasonable to you, will you please go ahead with the arrangements in accordance with it.

I meant to say above that Michi seems particularly interested in going to Topaz when we quit the cities later. She seems rather disappointed with her musician colleagues here, which perhaps is her outstanding reason of objection to Tule Lake. However, I don't think there's anything imperative about the idea, and I'm sure she could easily be talked into coming back here after a time out east. But I wanted to raise the question now so that in time when we determine our later program, it would allow maximum room for choice.

~~The~~ I'm writing rather early in the morning for me, and it may be that I'm not entirely wide awake. Hope this makes sense to you. I'll be sending some stuff down pretty soon.

Cordially,

Frank

513-B, Tule Lake Project
War Relocation Authority
Newell Branch
Tulelake, California

Dear Dr. Thomas:

Thank you for your letter of January 21st, and for forwarding your correspondence with Miss Barrett. I find it sufficiently encouraging that Miss Barrett is willing to consider a re-application for the fellowship.

Enclosed is a copy of the program of field study which I've submitted to the Council. In the main, it follows the line of our previous discussion, but if you should find anything objectionable in it, will you kindly let me know immediately so that I may inform the Council. Due to the lack of time, I was unable to get your approval of it before sending it on to New York. I took the liberty of giving your name for a recommendation, and I mention it now though it's a little superfluous to speak of a recommendation in my behalf from you to the Council considering the support you've given me in the past.

I'm also deeply grateful to W.I. for writing such a strong recommendation to the Council for my sake. I know that few persons carry more weight with them than you or he. Apart from that, it's a compliment to have you think well of me as a research student.

I hope that Yanaga comes through as we hope he will. He is certainly the right man for the job.

I sent you a copy of the chapter on "Collective Behavior" about a week ago. I trust it reached you. I was fumbling for ideas as I wrote it, and the paper shows it, but it is the field I'd like to work in and I hope you'll approve of the general view. I think my statement to the Council is a clearer presentation of what I intend to do.

I shall shortly send you my chapter on "Political Organization" and a few other things on which I'm working. Incidentally, I should like to send copies of my proposed program of field study to Dr. Blumer and Dr. Everett Hughes since they are on my thesis committee. I was wondering especially of the case of Dr. Hughes since he is at present in Canada and my letter may come under the scrutiny of the Canadian censor.

You probably have seen the questionnaire sent out by the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues (sounds like a humane society). I received one from Margaret Mead yesterday requesting possible materials from our study on "time perspectives". I don't understand their language---I imagine it's Kurt Lewin's jargon---so I'm referring them to you.

Tule Lake is relatively quiet these days, but interesting. Our chief cook was ousted the other day by a bit of intrigue; I shall send you the inside story. We've had a fair amount of snow since you were last here, and the worst of it is that it's warm enough in the afternoons so that the ground is ankle-deep with slush. Kay Hisatomi is turning out to be one of our most conscientious reporters, and we arranged for Tomi to type up his two latest notebooks.

Please give our regards to Morton, Virginia and the rest of the people down there. We send best wishes to Morton on his preliminary exams.

Sincerely yours,

Frank Miyamoto

Frank Miyamoto

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DENVER OK IF FELLOWSHIP RENEWED LETTER FOLLOWS =
FRANK MIYAMOTO.

NO Asbooo TO See
BY A AT 9:17 TO BE m
CALLS _____

Re 9:10

January 21, 1943

Dear Frank,

I was glad to get your telegram and your letter. In recommending renewal of the fellowship, I have asked SSRC to give us considerable leeway in planning details, indicating that we might want to curtail the stay in Denver, might want to substitute another relocation project for Tule Lake, etc. WI also wrote in support of your application, and, although I am not at liberty to reveal exactly what he said, I feel that I can tell you that I have never seen a stronger positive recommendation from him.

I agree decidedly that Michi's development should be taken into consideration in making your plans. She is decidedly not "just a wife", and a partnership of the sort you have necessarily means compromises. I think you can work out a program that will make full allowance for your joint and separate interests. So now, we just wait and see.

I enclose a letter to Yanaga. I shall let you know as soon as I hear from him.

Our latest administrative problem is concerned with the proposed change in the III A (with children) classification in the draft, which means that Morton, whom we had considered safe, may be in danger. So we are already working on his case. I should welcome a period of five days or so in this project when we are clear of what should be, but are decidedly not, extraneous problems!

Sincerely yours,

Febrary 6, 1943

Dear Frank,

Excerpts from a letter from Blumer from Iowa City will interest you:

"I shall be teaching here until the latter part of April, when I will return to Chicago and I shall not be officially in residence at the U. of Chicago until next September, since I have a free period of nine months beginning the first of this year. I suppose that I will spend in Chicago the remaining portion of my time after I leave here, unless something opens up in the way of temporary employment elsewhere. So far, nothing has come to my attention. If I am in Chicago, I will be very glad to help Frank and to be available for consultation at all times. If he comes to Chicago, I will be able to arrange for him to have library facilities. I would write to Frank, but unfortunately I do not have his address. You might ask him to send me a note and I will keep him informed of my plans and whereabouts."

I have asked Tom to keep me informed about the Army situation. It is certainly disturbing. Tom will pass on some comments to you, no doubt.

Best to Michi.

Yours,

513-B
Tule Lake Proj., WRA
Newell Branch
Tulelake, California
February 9, 1943

Dear Dr. Thomas:

Thank you for your letter of February 6th. I am writing to Blumer of my plans and about the work I am doing. The use of the library and access to the professors in the department at Chicago are all that I need since I have finished my course work. Tom also told me of your instructions to him concerning voluntary service in the army. The recruiting officers are now here, and from what they say it seems that if the Nisei do not volunteer, they will eventually be inducted into the army through the usual channel. There is, of course, considerable pressure toward volunteering, but I think we may follow your plan without incurring difficulties.

I am sending the remaining sections of the chapter on "Political Organization." (pages 64 - 137 inclusive) I have begun to bog down in my writing and I feel myself going around in circles writing the same things over and over. The last part of the chapter suffers especially from this tendency; hence, incomplete as the whole picture is, I have left off writing.

Concerning our trip to Salt Lake City at the end of March, Michi and I plan to go on directly to Denver once we leave here. However, I wished to be sure that you hadn't changed your mind about the Denver idea, and I'd like to have your confirmation of my assumption. One other matter in this connection, Michi and I would like to visit for about a week with her folks at Minidoka. Twin Falls, the nearest town to the project, is some 250 miles from Salt Lake City and would require something of back-tracking before going on to Denver. However, this may be our last chance for some time to visit them, and despite the added expense to us, I thought I should like to plan on visiting Minidoka after our Salt Lake conference. I also have in mind getting some of my friends there to write documents in order not to waste my time there.

Could you kindly answer immediately by a note on two points: (1) Is the Denver plan definite? and (2) Do you find the plan of visiting Minidoka agreeable provided we ~~may~~ get permission from the leaves section of the WRA?

As soon as I hear from you, I shall write to the SSRC concerning travelling allowances for myself.

One final request---and I hope I am not burdening you with requests since I know you're very busy at present. My sister has attempted to buy an electric iron by mail order without success. I wonder if it would be possible for someone there on the staff to order an electric iron for us at a price of about five or six dollars (or more if necessary) and have it sent C.O.D. or to remit by check. There is no immediate need for the iron, but we should like to have it before I leave the project.

I am enclosing a letter to W. I. Thomas thanking him for his letter of recommendation in my behalf to the SSRC. This is something I should have written long ago, but please accept my apologies for its lateness. Will you kindly forward it to him.

Both Tomi and Michi are delighted with the prospect of the Salt Lake City conference. For the others of us, as Tom says, we have another deadline to meet, but of course that's just what we need. We look forward to seeing you again, with some trepidation concerning the work yet to be done, but with hope.

Sincerely yours,

Frank Miyamoto

Frank Miyamoto

513-B
Tule Lake Project
Newell Branch
Tulelake, California
February 9, 1943

Dr. W. I. Thomas
c/o Dr. Dorothy S. Thomas
207 Giannini Foundation
University of California
Berkeley, California

Dear Dr. Thomas:

Ever since I was informed that you had written a letter of recommendation for me to the Social Science Research Council, I have been intending to express my appreciation to you. I am told that you wrote a very strong letter in my behalf. This is much more than I had hoped for since the work I have done on our study thus far has seemed discouragingly unsatisfactory, but you may be sure that I am grateful for your support. In her last letter to me, Miss Barrett of the Council seemed almost encouraging, and I have no doubt that your letter had not a little to do with her receptiveness.

Michi and I send our best wishes. We look forward to seeing you at Salt Lake City.

Cordially yours,

Frank Miyamoto

Frank Miyamoto

513-B, Tule Lake Proj.
Newell Branch
Tulelake, Cal.
Feb. 10, 1943

Dear Dr. Thomas,

A problem has arisen concerning the leave clearance for Michi and myself.

I saw Mr. Huyck of the leaves section here today. I stated to him that I had submitted an application for leave both to the Nat. Student Relocation Council (University of Chicago as destination) and to the WRA leaves section for indefinite leave. (to Chicago). I asked him first how it would be possible to get a transfer of the destination from Chicago to Denver, and explained to him the reason for the visit to Denver.

Mr. Huyck's reply was:

1. That Denver is closed as a destination for indefinite leave (which we knew) and that permits to that destination could be given only under special circumstances.
2. My request for leave should go to the National Student Relocation Council. Huyck's office only handles those with employment objectives, and regardless of my status as a fellow of the SSRC, the leave must come from NSRC.
3. I should write to the NSRC indicating my status, give reasons for my visit to Denver, and also my reasons for going to Chicago even if the University is not opened.
4. The work as research student is considered educational rather than employment. Hence, my problems should be taken to the NSRC.

I am making another application to the National Student Relocation Council on the basis of my work as a pre-doctoral fellow. My plan is to indicate no university as a place of attendance, but to emphasize my research work and, in the case of Chicago, the accessibility of the professors in the department. I wonder, however, whether you can somehow arrange for the stopover at Denver. Also, would you please write to the Student Relocation Council indicating my status as a research student. Or, if you think some other procedure better, please write to me about it.

Another problem enters in. If I have student leave, would I still be considered a member of the research staff by the selective service board? If I am not, of course, I may then be subject to draft if and when it appears. It raises a question as to what my status with the draft boards might be if I am on the outside.

Cordially yours,

Frank Miyamoto
Frank Miyamoto

February 10, 1943

Dear Frank,

I note with chagrin that I have not acknowledged receipt of your chapter on "Collective Behavior." It arrived safely, both WI and I read it, and it is now being typed. It is full of "good leads". It is the sort of thing that will need a great deal of reworking, as you of-course recognize. It needs to be put in the context of other contributions in the field, and that, I gather, is one of the things you intend to do in Chicago. I don't think it needs particular criticism now. You recognize the gaps so well yourself, that there is nothing I can add, or should add, at present. My guess is that it will probably develop into a "great work." We shall see.

Yanaga wants to do the preliminary section for us. Plans to be developed later. I have asked him to come to Salt Lake City for at least one or two days. Hope he can make it.

I imagine SSRC will send a copy of your field program to Blumer. They sent me one and asked for a formal recommendation. However, there is no reason why you should not send him one anyway.

No I have not seen the questionnaire sent out by SPSSI (pronounced spissy by the members). I have seen some of their publications. I am not impressed.

Am glad that Kay is doing so well. Don't you think we should put him on a regular honorarium basis for a few months? I await your recommendation in the matter. I am afraid Naj has just passed the buck to Kay. I thought he was interested in the labor relations section, but his last letter indicates that his interest has wanted ("Kay will do it.")

It looks as though we may have to go on a 48 hour week in order to have our project declared "essential". Of-course most of us here work about that much or more anyway, but it is hard on our secretary whom we employed on a definite 44 hour basis.

We expect to see Embree this afternoon. I am crossing my fingers. I want to get a line on where the Senate Investigating Committee is, and what their plans are. The excitement seems to have died down, but I don't want to be caught unaware.

Regards to all.

Sincerely,

February 11, 1943

Dear Frank,

Two letters and manuscript arrived. Your letters certainly raised a fine series of questions. I had just come back from lunch with Embree at which time I had raised another question with him, namely whether you would be allowed to return to Tule Lake. He just didn't know, so I was planning to write Provinse anyway. Embree suggested the letter be directed to Marks' attention, since Marks is somewhat more likely to answer letters. I dashed off the enclosed and am sending it to Marks, also a copy to Tom Bodine of Student Relocation asking his advice, not action until we hear further. I am afraid we can hope for little from them, for the problem is too damned complicated, and they have to have "acceptance" by a University, and the Lord only knows what in addition. WRA ought to be able to cut the red tape. But will they?

Had a very good conference with Embree. The enclosed was our "agreement". He is setting up a "social analysis" section in, he hopes, every relocation project. Aim: to predict "trends", to avoid Manzanars, etc. At first, he wanted our staff to work for him too, but I persuaded him to let us alone. I told him the difficult and possibly even dangerous position that would put us in. He got the point, I think and hope and really believe. Point 4 was a compromise. If handled with tact, it will mean very little. And our material is protected, too, since he finally agreed that nothing be sent him. I shall need help on point 2, and want everyone to put that on their "must" list.

All quiet on the Senate Investigating Front for the moment. I am in communication with President Sproul about that, and you may hear from me later if the Investigating Committee decides to come to Tule Lake.

Incidentally the Social Analysis section may never hit Tule Lake, for Embree is having some difficulty getting personnel. He wants one man in each project, a person who must have had both government and field experience. A man, white, draft exempt. Various other personal qualifications. I gather he has found three or four, and my hunch, from what he said, is that he will start with Topaz and other intermountain projects, and also put one at Manzanar. Topaz is presumably out for us, but we have our hands full anyway.

~~xxxxxxx~~ Will send copies of the Embree memorandum to other members of the staff tomorrow. Will be glad to get your iron, if irons can still be got.

Best to Michi. Sincerely yours,

February 12, 1943

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

Dear Frank:

I was out shopping today for myself and scoured the neighborhood for an electric iron. As far as I can see, they are completely off the market, but our secretary, Mrs. Wilson, is going to try another neighborhood. If we don't find one, Mrs. Wilson kindly offers you an old model that she has, and I similarly offer you one of mine, but which is quite superfluous because I recently got a very fine new one. So don't worry, somehow we'll get an iron to you.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

DST:mw

March 1, 1943

Mr. Frank Miyamoto
513-B
Tule Lake, California

Dear Frank:

I am certainly distressed at the news I have been receiving from Tule Lake. I realize that this whole development is very upsetting to your plans. It is difficult for me to give you any advice about immediate procedure. I am enclosing copy of a letter received from Mr. Marks which seems to indicate that the plans I proposed in my letter to Provinse has been accepted. Since everything is so uncertain, I don't know steps we should take now. Would you let me know whether you think the Salt Lake City conference can still be planned for, even though it it would be a later date. Also, as soon as you get in line on whether or not it would be possible for you to do any further work at Tule Lake, let me know. I think that once you get your indefinite leave, we can modify plans to suit your convenience. Do you think it would be desirable for you to go to Minidoka for a longer period than we had suggested in our original plans? As soon as things become relatively settled, please let me know what I should do to protect your interests.

Regards to Michi,

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

Enclosure - 1

DST:mw

March 4, 1943

Dear Dr. Thomas:

Thank you for your letter of the 1st and the earlier ones which I left unanswered. I regret my failure to write sooner. In part this was due to the upset in my routine caused by the present crisis, but it's also due to the fact that so much has been taking place in the past weeks that I've been swamped with work and have hardly been able to keep from drowning in the mass of data.

First, about the electric iron, I appreciate greatly all your effort to find one for my mother, but if it is so difficult to find, please do not go to any more trouble about it. She still has an old one that is serviceable; it was out of fear that the thing might burn out any time that led us to inquire about the purchase of a new one. However, we feel sure that we can get along with the present one, and in the pinch we can rummage up something for her need.

Tom has told me that you wish him to go to Chicago. His plan seems to be to leave about the time we had planned to leave, at the end of March, and this may fit into our former plan of a conference in Salt Lake City. I have not been able to talk to Jim about the matter, but my guess is that he wishes to continue his work here, and in that case I think he is out for the conference. It is difficult to imagine that Jim's position would be improved even as late as May, that is, it is doubtful ~~that~~ following the present disturbance in the community that it would be advisable for him to leave the project for even a few days. The inu hunt, I think, is here to stay, and since Jim has already once been labeled an inu, he should do nothing to further jeopardize his research. (One of the interesting aspects of the present situation is the broadening of the meaning of the term inu, for though its true meaning is a "spy", it has now been applied to those who are considered "traitors" to the Japanese cause.)

My suggestion is that we go ahead with the Salt Lake City conference as previously planned, sometime toward the end of March. Jim would miss out on it, but I believe he would now not join us in any case.

As for the possibility of continuing the research here at Tule Lake, I am inclined to be pessimistic about the matter, though I may be exaggerating the difficulties in my own mind. As I told Billigmeier the other day, now that the showdown on citizenship and allegiance has come, there is bound to be a split in the community between those who declared themselves for the U.S. and those who gave contrary answers. Unfortunately, those who declared their allegiance seem to be in the minority, and most of them are known to the people in the blocks. My prediction is that there will be increasing concern about the international status of those who refused to declare their allegiance and even went to so far

as to repatriate. I have no doubt that these people will increasingly seek to have themselves considered subject to the clauses on "prisoners of war" incorporated in the Geneva Conference Treaty of 1926. Incidentally, if Morton has not already done so, I wonder if it would not be advisable to have him look into that Treaty, and inquire with someone like Radin as to what is likely to be the legal status of those persons who have signed away their citizenship. The Issei will be the ones pushing the question, and the Nisei, most of whom probably do not have dual status, will be the ones left holding the bag. My point is that with the community now definitely divided on this issue, any future problems appearing in the community will, on each occasion, bring out this difference.

In anticipation of these problems, the administration is now canvassing the idea of segregating the two groups. What will be done along these lines is difficult to say. The problem is enormous in its complexity. Many families are split within themselves, friends will have to part from friends, the mechanism for carrying out the segregation would have to be established, the legal status of those who have refused allegiance would have to be defined, etc. Of course, if segregation is carried out, we could then continue the study in the camp of those intend to stay in this country. But as to the possibility of continuing research here at Tule Lake, the future of that is indefinite, and perhaps we should leave it to Billigmeier and Jim to give us a later estimate of that possibility.

Minidoka would be interesting, especially as a contrast to Tule Lake, for the former has gone strongly for the registration. Michi's sister reports that in her own block nineteen fellows volunteered. I doubt that we could turn up that many in a single ward here. If Tule Lake is out for future research, I should like to have you consider the possibility of continuing the research either at Minidoka or at Topaz. We are glad to consider the plan of staying for "a longer period" at Minidoka if you wish, especially right now as a comparative situation to Tule Lake.

We find Mr. Marks's letter encouraging.

I included all of Hisatomi's material in the stuff that was to be sent to you via Billigmeier, but he may not have sent it. ~~to you~~. They've been having a bad time of it, and a check perhaps would help their morale. I had meant to send you the stuff first so that you could evaluate it, but if it has not yet reached you, I shall see to it that it is sent forthwith.

I am piling up some stuff on the crisis myself, and intend to write a report on it before I leave. The raw data already gathered will also be sent you in the near future. I had to forego typing for a while in order to prevent arousing suspicion, but I'm keeping steadily at it now.

Our regards to you and W.I. We took precautions at the height of the disturbance, but we're all right so please don't worry.

Frank

March 10, 1943

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

Dear Frank:

I have your letter of March 4, and will take up the points in order.

(1) It is definite that new electric irons are not to be had. They are completely off the market. Consumers' goods are getting scarce all around: you can't even buy steel wool or "Brillo" anymore.

(2) The Salt Lake conference, as originally planned, is all off, for two reasons, (a) not enough time to plan procedure and reports now, and (b) too expensive to justify under present circumstances. However, W.I. and I have decided to spend most of the month of May in Chicago - in order to be able to spend more time than has been possible in the past with some of the workers on the study, to plan the resettlement phases better and to solidify contacts with the University of Chicago crowd. En route to Chicago, we shall stop off at Salt Lake City and shall have Tamie meet us there. It may even become possible for Jimmy to come by that time, but I realize that, as things look now, that might still be an undesirable procedure. I should like you to be there and imagine you can arrange it. Assume you leave on March 30, as planned. The best procedure will be to go direct to Minidoka. Some modification of our original schedule is obviously called for. I merely suggest the following modifications. What do you think of them?

1. About three weeks in Minidoka, where you will be able to build up an important report, by informal interviewing, for comparison with Tule Lake and estimate the possibilities of fruitful research there later.
2. Then to Salt Lake City to meet us.
3. Then to Denver for say, 10 days, with Yanaga, to see whether reasonable plans for his collaboration can be made, and to get some "feeling" for the Japanese situation there, which we may later want to do something about.
4. Then, by the middle of May, to Chicago.

513-B
Tule Lake Project
Newell Branch
Tulelake, Cal.
March 14, 1943

Dear Dr. Thomas:

Thank you ever so much for troubling about the electric iron. I hope it didn't inconvenience you too much to inquire into the matter. I am sure that mother can manage somehow with the iron she now has, or she can borrow.

The new schedule you propose in your letter of March 10 of 3 weeks in Minidoka, stop-off at Salt Lake City, 10 days in Denver and Chicago by the middle of May, is entirely satisfactory with us. I feel that it is, as far as we are concerned, a better program than the previous one. We were a little concerned as to whether we could settle down long enough in any one place, on the old schedule, to get anything done. But if we think of our stop overs as merely a way of considering possible lines of research, I think we may get better results. I hope that the WRA can arrange our leave according to this schedule.

I hope to make the Minidoka stop-off a fruitful one. I have the advantage of knowing many people there, and Michi's folks can probably arrange things for us so that we may move in and out with the least confusion. I want to consider in particular some of the differences in the approach and the series of events that developed at Minidoka in connection with the registration. I shall also make a rapid survey of the condition there with an eye to possible research there. *later*

I personally see no objection to your visiting here during the week of the 22nd. The situation here is such that it is difficult to estimate what may happen in the next week. There are 600 Nisei who refused to register that need to be picked up, but it remains to be seen how the WRA will go about that task, and what the reaction of the people will be to whatever method is used. I anticipate some difficulty over this matter, but unless some very bad boners are pulled I do not think that mass riots will take place. Yet, regardless of anything that may happen, I do not feel that your presence will prove detrimental to our status. After all, you were at Poston at a time when things were popping there. Tom, especially, is inclined to be too cautious, but I do not think that he could find any objections to the kind of visit you propose. It may be desirable especially for Jim that you visit us at that time.

Thanks for passing the word on about Sam Stouffer, but I don't think I would be interested in the position even if it were offered to me. I have everything to lose by quitting the research I've started, and, anyway, I'm responsible to the SSRC to carry out the year's program barring induction.

Speaking of induction, I of course registered in the affirmative on the question of willingness to be inducted, but I also mentioned to the interviewing sergeant my interest in getting an occupational deferment because of the research. His suggestion was that I write either to the War Department, or write to the local board at Alturas after my draft record is transferred from Seattle. I thought ~~that it might~~ be better to wait until the Alturas board has had time to get my record before starting anything about deferment. In the mean time I shall probably have to have records transferred to the Chicago board anyway. If you think it would be desirable to write to the War Department anyway, please let me know.

Concerning the questions I raised about the legal status of evacuees, I don't know whether they are answerable, but even rough indications of possible interpretations would be helpful. When we go outside, of course, the problem will not apply, but to Jim and Bob they may prove significant points of information with reference to the people here.

[Another question I've been wondering about is the possible influence of Japanese radio broadcasts on the reaction of people here. There are innumerable stories of radio broadcasts from Japan among the evacuees here, and ~~they~~ ^{evacuees} are particularly susceptible to this type of propaganda. There seems no doubt that some kind of reception is ~~being received~~ to be had, even on the long-wave band, and one of the hours at which it occurs is about 10:00 a.m. What I am curious to know is whether ~~any~~ other centers are getting receptions from Japan, or whether there are even rumors of such broadcasts. If this is the only center getting such reception, the influence of this propaganda may be a significant factor in the strong pro-Japanism of the people here. Among the rumors are: General Tojo has urged the evacuees to remain where they are until the end of the war, and not to leave the relocation center. (This hampers the whole relocation program.) Also, Japan will take care of the evacuated Japanese in the post war years. Again, Japan expects to win the war in a few months; hence there is no need to relocate. The further implication of this question is that somebody may have a transmitting set within this center or somewhere near by, but that's difficult to determine.]

Please don't expect too much of my proposed report on the registration issue. It seems that I'm always about two jumps behind the whole thing, and some of the data is pretty hard to pin down. If all the data could be gathered, this would make a beautiful little study for this may be the crossroads for the evacuee Japanese, but time is all too short and information is all too difficult to gather.

I'll send some of my material down as I promised. Incidentally, I've asked Bob to take my material down to you, the ones that we had at first planned to have shipped down. Among them you will find a folder containing material on the Registration Issue, and also a folder full of typed material from Hisatomi's diary. I should like to have the original sheet of all my typed material on the registration question sent back; you may keep the carbons there. Unfortunately, that material was not sorted out because we

threw the material together in such a hurry. All the sheets have page numbers and dates, and there should be three sheets of each page. If you could at least send back the first sheets of the material, it will help in the writing of the report.

As for Hisatomi's material, you may keep them there. I feel that there is some good stuff buried in his writings, but a good part of it needs development by further questioning. I had hoped that I might be able to sit down with Kay and go over the gaps that occur, but like so many other things around here, that has had to go by the board. Among my material, too, you will find one old blue notebook which belongs to Kay. This is the first notebook which Kay kept, but it has not yet been typed up because of the difficulty of reading it. If you think the typing of it can be arranged there could you have it done? The ^{note}book can be recognized by its old blue cover, and by several extra sheets in it, one of which is a key containing abbreviations of names which Kay has used. Kay and Keiko have had the worst time of any of us during the registration crisis, for they live in the block from which 27 boys were arrested and their lives have been made miserable by the hostility of the block people to their point of view. Kay wants to go out and he is intending to take a job on a ranch near Pendleton, Ore., but that is not yet definite.

My reason for asking Bob to take the material down to you was that I was anxious for you to have Kay's material, for one thing, but I also felt that since we would be travelling quite a bit in the next month or two, it would be better to have the stuff sent out, after we reach Chicago, by express. Do you think that could be arranged? It is certainly not safe to leave material of that kind lying around here.

Sorry this letter has been slow in getting written.

Please give our regards to W.I.

Yours,

Frank

March 16, 1943

Dear Frank

Bob left your packages with me yesterday. I assume you wanted me (a) to look over Kay's notes and your notes of meetings on registration, and (b) to hold all of the material pending instructions from you.

I find Kay's notes very illuminating. Now, the question arises as to the preparation of a report on the farm. Certainly the Tule Lake structural report will have a very serious gap if we cannot get a good analysis of the farm. I know too little about the situation to attempt to do anything with these notes myself. Maj could do it, but I am sort of discouraged about him. Is Kay capable of preparing a report, if he is given a rather detailed outline? His field notes are remarkably complete on some points, and others he can certainly fill in from memory and other notes. Some time ago, I sent Nishimoto's report via Bob. Did he pass it on? It seemed to me to be a good model for that sort of thing.

My idea of the broad outlines of the report would include

Physical set-up
Planning Daily round of work
Personnel and their roles (Caucasian, Japanese)
Conflicts and their solutions
Relations with other departments at Tule Lake
Relations with the outside world

I would appreciate your suggestions as to the best way of getting a report prepared.

I read with great interest your notes on the meetings that were held early in the registration period. They certainly bring out the issues involved, and show clearly the ineptness of the administration in facing these issues (or even in answering questions intelligently). I certainly look forward to getting your complete report. The ones on Gila and Poston are now at hand, and you will find them extremely interesting for comparison. I am, however, not trying to send you anything further at Tule Lake but will make the other documents available to you in Chicago.

Regards to Michi,
Yours,

March 17, 1943

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

Dear Frank:

I have your letter of March 14. I had just written to you yesterday, but certain of the points in my letter yesterday should obviously be disregarded.

I am glad that you approved of the new plan regarding Minidoka and so on. I hope you understand that I am not trying to dictate plans to you, and that you should come back with strong objections whenever you feel that they are called for. I think that the Minidoka stop-over will definitely be of value, and you should feel free to stay there longer if you wish, for our plans can easily be modified. W.I. and I will not of course go to Chicago until we are sure that your plans, Tom's and Charley Kikuchi's, are so arranged that we can all be there together for a time. Also the exact date of the Salt Lake City conference with Tamie depends on the date on which your leave clearance can be obtained.

I shall not make any ironclad decision about coming to Tule Lake next week, but will wait and see how things come out. I shall, undoubtedly, run up for one day, however, in the near future.

Regarding occupational deferment for the draft: I shall, of course, take a very strong stand in favor of it when the time comes. I doubt if it would do you any good to write to the War Department. In fact, the request for your deferment should probably come from me rather than from you since I am officially the supervisor of your Fellowship program.

You have raised a most interesting point in regard to the radio situation, and I am asking our observers in Gila and Poston to let us know what the situation is there.

I agree with you that the analysis of the crisis in regard to registration is going to make a beautiful study, and I certainly hope you are able to obtain all the information you want. W.I. has read your notes on the meetings and is much impressed with the evidence of a feeling that concerted action is necessary and the decisions are not individual matters.

I have read Hisatomi's diary, as I told you, and wish that something could be done about that farm report, but I feel that it

is definitely undesirable for you to attempt to do it yourself. Don't you think you could put up a strong case to Najima regarding how badly we need him to prepare this report for us? I have appealed to him so often without any result that I hesitate to do it again, but I think you might have greater success.

I am enclosing the original sheets of all your typed material. I have kept one carbon for myself and put the other carbon with the things to be sent to you when you want them in Chicago.

This seems to clear up all the points at the moment. Morton is writing you a long letter on the legal issues.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

Enclosure

DST:mw

Dr. Thomas:

Here are some questions that come to mind concerning the international status of evacuees. They will require answers before long. Some of them are probably impossible to answer, others may be clear on the face of them, though they are hazy in the minds of people here. I wonder if you would look into these questions.

1. There is talk here that aliens detained in a camp for more than six months are to be considered "prisoners of war" according to the Geneva Conf. What truth is there ~~is~~ in this?
2. Could the Japanese evacuees be interpreted as "prisoners of war" and thereby have themselves considered under that clause in the Geneva Conf. Treaty of 1926? ~~to~~ This is apart from the desirability of having themselves so considered.
3. What obligations does the United States have to Japanese evacuees, especially the aliens, if their status brings them under the operation of this Treaty? ~~No (under treaty)~~
4. Will the Japanese evacuees, especially the aliens, be considered "prisoners of war" if they refuse to declare their allegiance to the U.S. and fore swear their allegiance to the emperor of Japan? ~~to~~
5. What will be the status of Nisei who answer "No" to the question: "Do you swear your allegiance to the United States of America and agree to fore swear allegiance to the emperor of Japan, and to any other foreign organization, state, or power?" What is their status if they also repatriate? What if they have dual status? What if they have only American citizenship?
6. The evacuees have repeatedly tried to bring about the intervention of the Spanish Ambassador in their relations with the Government. What is likely to be his future position in relation to the evacuees if the bulk of the evacuees have refused to declare their allegiance to the U.S. and even repatriate?
7. If the evacuees demand to have themselves considered "prisoners of war" though they are not yet so considered, what steps may they take to get themselves so considered?
8. How much may the evacuees take with them at the time of deportation if they repatriate? What are the chances of exchange of "prisoners" during the process of war?
9. What penalties may be legally applied to ^{Citizen Japanese} persons who refuse to declare their allegiance or to fore swear allegiance to the emperor of Japan during wartime? What is likely to be their position if they do not repatriate and attempt to remain in this country after the war?

These are questions selected at random. I realize that they are rather confusing, but that is the nature of the condition here. It's entirely irrational that people here should desire to have themselves considered prisoners of war, but because of their confidence in a Japanese victory, they want to identify themselves with Japan rather than with the U.S.

Frank

US Code:
Title 8
803-8016.4H
1) Parents +
Country of
2) Fore swear +

March 18, 1943

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

Dear Frank:

Dorothy and I have had a talk with Professor Max Radin and we have done some checking in the library to see if we could give you some answers to your questions in regard to the present legal status of the Japanese American citizens and the Japanese aliens. The answers are hard to find because of the unique character of the internment program in America; and they are complicated by the contradictory interpretations of the experts.

The situation of aliens is more clouded than that of citizens. The Geneva Convention to which you refer was signed on July 27, 1929, by most of the Powers and it is a comprehensive and complete agreement. Article 89 of the 1929 Convention provides that in the relations between states bound by the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, as well as by the Convention of 1929, the latter shall be regarded as complementary to Articles 4-20 of the Convention of 1907. In fact, however, the Convention of 1929 (which contains no less than 97 Articles) incorporates all these 1907 Articles with the exception of Articles 10-12 relating to release on parole. One of the most authoritative of the international law commentaries is Lauterpacht's edition of Oppenheim's International Law. Lauterpacht says that, in view of the definitive character of the 1929 pact, it may be used "as a basis for an exposition of the existing law on the treatment of prisoners of war." (p. 293). Articles 10-12 of the 1907 Convention (which are not included in the 1929 pact) have nothing to do with the matter with which you are concerned; they relate to the parolling of prisoners of war within the country of internment. The 1929 Convention, therefore, is definitely the main agreement pertinent to the questions which you have asked. I have a copy of it before me now (League of Nations Treaty Series, Volume 118, pages 344-411), but the trouble lies in the fact that it sheds damn little light upon your questions.

It starts out by defining the persons to whom the Convention shall apply, but resident enemy aliens of a belligerent country are not included in any of the definitions of prisoners of war. I am enclosing a copy of ~~Articles~~ ^{Articles} I and VII, with the pertinent definitions. Professor Radin is of the definite opinion that the Convention does not apply to the Japanese aliens in the relocation centers, basing his opinion on examination of the attached texts. Radin, of course, is one of the best qualified and most respected legal experts in the country. His opinion on this matter, though outside his

March 18, 1943

specialized field, must be respected.

Lauterpacht is definitely in disagreement. His opinion is based on alleged usages during the World War. He says (op.cit. pp. 299-300)

"The Convention does not contain anything regarding the treatment of private enemy individuals, and enemy officials, whom a belligerent thinks it necessary to make prisoners of war; but it is evident that they may claim all the privileges of such prisoners. They are not convicts, but are taken into captivity for military reasons, and are therefore prisoners of war.

"And the same is valid with regard to enemy civilians who at the outbreak of war are on the territory of a belligerent, and, for military reasons, are interned. They are not convicts either, but are deprived of their liberty for military reasons only, and are therefore prisoners of war."

You can take your pick on whom to believe. Lauterpacht's is undoubtedly the more authoritative statement, though it is based on what may be an unduly broad interpretation of the 1929 pact. Radin says that any concessions allowed by the U.S. Government (with respect to the examination of the Relocation Centers by the Spanish Consul, etc.) are purely unilateral and that the United States is not bound in any way by the Convention in the administration of the Relocation Centers. In his opinion, the aliens in the Relocation Centers are simply enemy aliens who are interned for military reasons, but who in no way can be considered prisoners of war. He says, characteristically, "Radin is right, Lauterpacht is wrong! Lauterpacht bases his conclusions on hopes and dreams, not on facts."

Coming now to your specific questions in regard to aliens, there is nothing (Question 1) that I have found in the Treaty to indicate that after six months the aliens will be considered prisoners of war. If they are not prisoners of war at the outset (as per Radin), six months internment does not make them prisoners. If the aliens are prisoners (as per Lauterpacht), the Treaty provides (Question 3) a long and extensive list of conditions with regard to housing, food, clothing, hygiene, intellectual and moral needs, internal discipline, work, pay, mail, penal sanctions, judicial proceedings, etc. If you are interested in these specific provisions, I'll have them copied and sent to you.

Radin is of the definite opinion (Question 4) that action taken by the aliens with regard to swearing or forswearing allegiance can not alter their status in any way. Further (Questions 2 and 7), there is nothing that the evacuees can do to have themselves considered prisoners of war.

Finally, Radin thinks any exchange of U.S. citizens in Japan

March 18, 1943

with internees here is a matter of mutual agreement between the respective governments and is not regulated by the Convention. Whatever property they are allowed to take with them (Question 8) will be simply a matter of whatever agreement is made.

If Lauterpacht is right and the Japanese aliens are prisoners of war, the Convention provides for repatriation and accommodation in a neutral country of prisoners of war "who are seriously ill or seriously wounded." The Convention further provides "during the continuation of hostilities, and for humanitarian reasons, belligerents may conclude agreements with a view to the direct repatriation or accommodation in a neutral country of prisoners of war in good health who have been in captivity for a long time."

There are no other provisions for repatriation in the Convention. Therefore, it seems that whether or not the Japanese aliens are prisoners of war, their repatriation must be a matter of special agreement between the United States and Japan. A model draft agreement, annexed to the Convention, but not a part of it provides detailed methods for the repatriation of the sick and wounded only.

If the status of the aliens is thus clouded, a much clearer picture can be given of the position of the American citizens. In the first place, the United States Nationality Code (Title 8 - Section 803) provides that no American citizen can lose his citizenship while residing within the United States. This is a categorical statement and only two exceptions are provided (section 801g and 801h). These exceptions are (801g) when a person serving in the armed forces in time of war deserts and is convicted of desertion by a court martial, and (801h) when a person commits an act of treason or tries to overthrow or bear arms against the United States and is found guilty of such treasonable acts by a regular court or a military tribunal.

It is clear (Question 5), therefore, that a negative answer to questions 27 and 28 would in no way result in the loss of citizenship or in citizens being considered as prisoners of war. Such a negative answer will accord citizens no privilege of expatriation, though they might be allowed to do so by this country as a matter of convenience. Further, the holding of dual citizenship would in no way change this matter since the United States has never recognized dual citizenship, and has shown no intention of doing so. As late as January, 1942, the United States approved a Resolution passed at the Third Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the States of the Pan American Union that declared the unanimous intention of the American states not to recognize dual citizenship. The WRA attorneys who have threatened Japanese Americans with the loss of citizenship as the result of answering "no" to questions 27 and 28 are definitely in error. The most a negative answer could do (Question 9) is result

March 18, 1943

in the same sort of ordinary criminal penalty (such as confinement!) that is given to other American citizens who refuse to bear arms or who, in time of war, refuse to swear obedience. And, as far as I know, (Radin corroborates this) the mere statement of non-allegiance in no way constitutes a treasonable act, if the statement is not used to incite mobs, subvert soldiers, or accomplish other results directly inimical to the country's war effort.

Speaking as a rank inexperienced in this field, three things impress me:

(1) Whatever greater authority Lauterpacht may have over Radin on theoretical questions of international law, I think the actual situation makes it clear that the United States is not considering Issei as prisoners of war. The whole relocation procedure is definitely not one intended for war prisoners.

(2) Whether or not the aliens are technically prisoners of war seems to make little actual difference. Thus, if they were technical prisoners, the Japanese Government, according to the 1929 Convention, might appoint a neutral consul (such as our Spanish friend) to examine camps to make sure of adherence to the terms of the Convention. But our government has allowed the Spanish Consul to inspect and report, anyway, without ever admitting that the Japanese aliens are prisoners of war. The United States has apparently just consented to give treatment to aliens at least equivalent to that prescribed for war prisoners by the 1929 agreement.

Thus it seems clear to me that conditions inside the camps would not necessarily be changed if the Issei were considered prisoners of war (though conditions would very probably get worse). Similarly, repatriation processes would be little altered one way or the other. For prisoners, the 1929 Convention provides repatriation or neutral accommodation for certain classes of the sick and wounded. But the repatriation provision in regard to the mass of prisoners is largely meaningless and would need implementation by direct negotiation between the two countries concerned. Actually, that direct negotiation is now being carried on anyway.

(3) The position of the American citizens, whether they have dual citizenship or not, is relatively clear. They are not prisoners of war and no mere statement of allegiance or non-allegiance can make them prisoners. In fact, there is nothing that can be done by themselves or by anybody else to make them prisoners. If they commit treasonable acts or desert from the army, they might lose citizenship, but under those circumstances they would find themselves confined under conditions much less satisfying than that of a prisoner of war.

I am sorry I have no real answers for your questions. If

Mr. Frank Miyamoto - 5.

March 18, 1943

you would like me to confuse you (and myself!) further, ask
away. I'm really getting engrossed in the problem.

Best regards to Michi and the others.

Sincerely yours,

Morton Grodzins
Research Assistant

Enclosure

MG:mw

513-B
Tule Lake Project
Newell, Cal.
March 21, 1943

Dear Dr. Thomas:

Several days ago I sent off part of my daily journal on the registration issue. I hope it reached you safely. I am now writing up a report on the whole affair, and hope that I may get it in your hands before long.

I received via Bob some of my notes on the early meetings on the registration issue. Thank you for sending them back. As for the rest of the material, I now begin to question the wisdom of what I have done in sending them down to you. My thought was that since I shall be making a series of stop-offs between here and Chicago, it would be inconvenient and undesirable for me to pack that material around with me. I shall not need that material immediately, but would it be possible for you to hold it until such time as I may require it and then have it sent out by express? I imagine it may be expensive, but it may be better that way than to lose the material in the course of my wanderings.

I have talked to Naj about writing up the farm report, but it is, as you say, difficult to get him interested in writing anything. On the other hand, Kay was rather receptive to the idea, and suggested that he might write up what he knows if he has his notes at hand. In Kay's case, he feels that his participation in the research has brought an entirely new interest into his life, and he declared, "Now, I find that I have to write down something everyday. I see a lot of things I didn't see before." Kay and Keiko are planning to leave here very shortly, and it may be that he will not have the time to write at his new farm job, but if anything Kay is dependable so I would say he is the better gamble than Naj in this matter. Given a rather simple outline without too many abstract questions involved, I think Kay could do the trick. He's a remarkably intelligent fellow. It may also help him to have a few typical reports to look over so that he might get an idea of what is wanted. If the plan is agreeable, I shall also make suggestions to him. Kindly send back one copy of Kay's material.

Morton's report on the Geneva Convention and the Nationality Act raises some interesting questions. Since the Senate Investigating Committee is now demanding segregation of the "loyal" and the "disloyal", I suppose segregation will come to pass. In that event the questions about international status in the minds of the people may become even more critical.

A few days ago I met Mr. Marks from Washington and he told me that as far as he knew Mr. Holland of the Employment Division had taken up my case to see that it goes through leave clearance on schedule. He mentioned about some documents that were missing for which they'd sent to this office. However, I haven't heard from

the leave's office yet, and when Michi and I saw Mr. Huycke yesterday he declared that he hadn't heard about our clearance yet and couldn't do more than to send a memo to the Washington office. We hope we shall hear in the next few days.

The other question has to do with the program in Chicago. Do you think we should plan on being there for several months or only for a short while? I personally would like to spend about five or six months in one place so that I may settle down to collect material. There is also the question of the amount of baggage we should take along, for if we are to return shortly to a relocation center, we should travel with a minimum of baggage.

There are very few new developments right now. Jacoby informs us that Dillon Myer has instructed the project not to pick up the four hundred fellows who failed to register. Our guess is that the reason is to prevent adverse public opinion against the WRA. Presumably, he too may be thinking in terms of eventual segregation. A notice also appeared in yesterday's Dispatch that anyone desiring to change his registration from a "No" to "Yes" on question 28 may do so. This too seems to fit into the general picture of segregation that we are assuming.

I shall let you know as soon as our leave clearance arrives.

Best wishes to W. I.

Sincerely yours,

Frank

QUESTIONS from Frank Miyamoto

1. There is talk here that aliens detained in a camp for more than six months are to be considered "prisoners of war" according to the Geneva Conf. What truth is there in this?

2. Could the Japanese evacuees be interpreted as "prisoners of war" and thereby have themselves considered under that clause in the Geneva Treaty of 1926? This is apart from the desirability of having themselves so considered.

3. What obligations does the United States have to Japanese evacuees, especially the aliens, if their status brings them under the operation of this Treaty?

4. Will the Japanese evacuees, especially the aliens, be considered "prisoners of war" if they refuse to declare their allegiance to the U.S. and foreswear their allegiance to the emperor of Japan?

5. What will be the status of Nisei who answer "No" to the question: "Do you swear your allegiance to the United States of America and agree to foreswear allegiance to the emperor of Japan, and to any other foreign organization, state, or power?" What is their status if they also repatriate? What if they have dual status? What if they have only American citizenship?

6. The evacuees have repeatedly tried to bring about the intervention of the Spanish Ambassador in their relations with the Government. What is likely to be his future position in relation to the evacuees if the bulk of the evacuees have refused to declare their allegiance to the U.S. and even repatriate?

7. If the evacuees demand to have themselves considered "prisoners of war" though they are not yet so considered, what steps may they take to get themselves so considered?

8. How much may the evacuees take with them at the time of deportation if they repatriate? What are the chances of exchange of "prisoners" during the process of war?

9. What penalties may be legally applied to Citizen Japanese who refuse to declare their allegiance or to foreswear allegiance to the emperor of Japan during wartime? What is likely to be their position if they do not repatriate and attempt to remain in this country after the war?

March 23, 1943

Dear Frank,

The enclosed just arrived. Will you please take the matter up with Mr. Coverley? Or, if you will write me confirming in detail the new arrangement you want, I will myself write to Mr. Coverley. In case you want to do it yourself, I am enclosing a copy of my letter to Marks dated February 11, but would appreciate having it back for my files. I think your possible return should be made part of the indefinite leave, for it is quite possible that you will want to follow-up on Tule Lake when things settle down again. Anyway, let me know just precisely what you want me to propose, and I think we will have no trouble, as Mr. Coverley has always been most cooperative.

Sincerely yours,

March 24, 1943

Dear Frank,

Your letter of March 21st just arrived. Your daily journal arrived, and WI and I have been reading it in the evenings. It is full of important and interesting observations. I look forward to getting your report. By the way, send fewer pages per envelope when you send manuscript, as things are arriving now almost torn to pieces. The quality of paper has undoubtedly deteriorated.

I am delighted that Kay is receptive to the idea of writing the report, and I should be grateful if you would guide him in this. A simple report is all that is necessary. I think you know my ideas about it pretty well by this time, and your suggestions would certainly be welcome.

I am damned discouraged about the red tape in WRA leave clearance. Today I had a wire from Spencer saying the only way to get action was to write to Holland. This I did, and sent you a copy. Then, on the last mail today, along came an official request for a recommendation for you from the office in Tule Lake (to be sent to Dillon Myer). Since I had already sent one in on February 23, I simply sent the carbon with a covering letter. Morton suggested that I add "My high opinion of Mr. Miyamoto has not changed during the past month." But I decided just to let it go. I had to write the letter three times about Mich and Anne. How can they expect to get their relocation program under way when this is the way they behave? I sent all communications airmail special delivery so maybe we will get some action.

All this is very confusing indeed. Re your question on time to be spent in various places, I agree that a considerable period in one place is highly desirable. And I wrote you yesterday with some specific suggestions about what could be best cut out or deferred.

We are definitely not coming to Tule Lake until about the fifteenth of April. Since we will see you and Tom so soon anyway, it is not necessary to see you now. I have an SSRC meeting in Klamath Falls on the 17th. On the 15th, I will discuss with Evelyn the statistical materials, which Myer has finally agreed to release to ~~him~~ us provided I would agree not to break the promise I had made to Embree (believe it or not, that is what he asked!) and we shall devote the 16th to Jimmy and his problems, and will also confer with Kay if he is still there.

Expect to hear from you soon about my earlier communications.

Yours,

513-B, Tule Lake Project
Newell, California
March 25, 1943

Dear Dr. Thomas:

I have your letter of the 23rd and the enclosed correspondence from Mr. Robertson of the leaves office. I'm sorry to hear that the FBI has not yet cleared us and hope that indefinite leave for us will arrive soon.

However, yesterday a very strange thing happened which enables us to go as far as Minidoka or Salt Lake City. You'll remember that when we previously planned on a conference in Salt Lake City on the first of April, Mr. Coverly arranged to gain temporary leaves for the Shibutanis, Sakoda, and ourselves. That leave or travel permit came in just two days ago because we'd failed to cancel the order. The travel permit enables both the Shibutanis and ourselves to get as far as Salt Lake City, and in Tom and Tomi's case, fortunately, they have already received their indefinite leave and they can go on from there to Chicago. In our case, the indefinite leave has not yet arrived, but on the strength of this permit we can stay out for 30 days, and then get another 30 day extension if necessary.

In discussing the question with Mr. Huycke, it was decided that Michi and I should leave on April 1st, with Tom and Tomi, for Salt Lake City. Michi and I would then stop off at Minidoka for three weeks, according to our schedule, and in the meantime it's hoped that our indefinite leave will arrive. Tom and Tomi would go on to Salt Lake City, detour to Topaz for a day or two, and continue on to Chicago as per schedule. Hence, we are definitely leaving for Minidoka on April 1st, and hope to meet you in Salt Lake City three weeks later, unless our indefinite leave still does not arrive by that time.

Here are the details of my plan:

1. Leave Tule Lake at 10:00 a.m. on Thursday, April 1st, for the Minidoka Project using the travel permit arranged for the now cancelled Salt Lake City conference. This grants us thirty days leave, with the possibility of getting a thirty day extension.
2. We shall spend three weeks in Minidoka in the meantime awaiting our indefinite leave from Washington. It is hoped, however, that that will give sufficient time for Washington to clear us.
3. Stop over at Salt Lake City to confer with you and Tamie Tsuchiyama.
4. ~~Arrive~~ Make a ten day visit to Denver to confer with Dr. Yanaga.
5. Arrive in Chicago about the first or second week in May.

Does all this sound satisfactory to you? If it's all tight it may not be necessary for you to write Mr. Coverly. There is one point I have not touched upon, that is, the question of returning to this project. If possible, I should prefer to arrange a study in Minidoka rather than here; or possibly at Topaz. The suspicion that has been aroused among the people over this registration issue makes it difficult to carry on any intensive investigation, and it is difficult to explain to a rural people the significance of any kind of research. Moreover, Michi has built up something of an aversion to the people here and an unsettled condition on her part disturbs my capacity for work. Do you think the matter of continuing the research in the relocation centers might be left indefinite for the time being?

I imagine that Coverly could put the heat on Washington if he desired. However, since the matter is now in the hands of the FBI, I doubt that it will be necessary to push the question just now. My understanding is that whenever the WRA itself clears an individual and passes on the records to the other agencies, it does so only when the WRA is fairly certain of the man being accepted, and the other agencies never reject their nominations.

I met Mr. Marks when he came through here not so long ago and he told me that my application had been transferred from Student Relocation to the Employment office. Mr. Marks declared that Mr. Holland had taken the thing up immediately and sent on the records to the other departments, though there were some documents missing for which the office here had to send on. I feel reasonably sure that our leave should be here any day, and it may arrive even before we get away from this project.

I hope this clears up things for you. Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Frank

Expid March 28, 1943

Dear Dr. Thomas,

These are the originals of the stuff
the Kibei put up on the walls of the
mens washroom^{Block 5.} See my notes sent
about March 18th.

You may keep these.

Frank

p.s. The material in Japanese is ~~that~~ a
translation of the resolutions that is enclosed.
7.

Jopoz Times

Feb 13 -

forled in
Tule Lake.
Feb 28

March 29, 1943

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

Dear Frank:

I was glad to get your letter of March 25. I am sure we will have your indefinite leave in hand by the end of the month, so don't worry about that. Will you please let me know immediately what your address in Minidoka will be? I have asked Miss Barrett to wire me about the renewal of your fellowship and will, of course, wire you. Yanaga is so tied up that he asks us to come to Denver rather than Salt Lake City for a conference. I assume this will make no difference to you, and in fact may be an advantage. Since Tamie is the only other person to be considered, I will write her today. This would mean that W.I. and I would go to Chicago by Denver and that we would stop off there for a few days for a small conference with you, Yanaga and Tamie. You would then decide whether it would be to your advantage to stay for another longer period in Denver or whether it might not be just as well to go on to Chicago with us, so if you are willing just cut Salt Lake City out of your itinerary.

Spencer's last letter said something about Spicer being in Minidoka. Spicer is an anthropologist who is working with Leighton, and Leighton's last letter indicated that he had loaned him to Embree for a while. I have asked Spencer to give me a line on the situation and I will write you immediately about it. Spicer is a very fine person and a good anthropologist. I liked him very much, and the same is true of Tamie. Spencer says that Leighton is not expected to return to Poston, so it looks as if we have a clear field there, and I must say that Tamie is doing absolutely first-rate work and is reasonably happy there. So it is quite important that we all get together to have a little discussion of our mutual plans.

Regarding your return to Tule Lake; I agree completely that the matter of continuing your research in the Relocation Centers should be left indefinite for the time being, but I think it might be well for you to have some understanding with Mr. Coverley that you could return if you want to. It would also be wise to have a similar agreement with the Project Director at Minidoka since, curiously, these things seem to be

Mr. Frank Miyamoto - 2.

March 29, 1943

arranged locally and not through Washington.

I can imagine how happy you are that you are about to be on your way, and I certainly look forward to seeing you.

With regards to Michi,

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

DST:mw

April 8, 1943

Dear Frank,

I was enormously interested in your account of your trip to Minidoka. I should have realized, but didn't, how sensitive you and the others would be to first contacts with "Caucasians" on the outside for the first time in almost a year. Your letter gives a very vivid impression and is a valuable human document. I suggest you all keep taking notes on your reactions for it will be interesting to see how long it takes to become reestablished psychologically.

I had a short note from Laura Barrett about the fellowship and she tells me that the Council has postponed action until after you have discussed your program with Dean Redfield in Chicago. Naturally I was a little disappointed (and I suppose you are too) that no immediate action was taken. But on the basis of past ~~xxxxxxxx~~ experience both W. I. and I feel that this is not an abnormal decision and that it is natural that you should discuss your program in advance with the Chicago people since you are going to carry out a good deal of your work there. From previous ~~xxxxxxxx~~ communications with Laura, I know the general attitude is very favorable towards you and your program. We will have a chance to discuss the whole thing in Denver, before you see Redfield. And even if anything goes sour (which I do not believe will be the case at all), I want you to know that we will take you on as a regular member of the Study's staff and will consider it an honor to do so. So don't worry about the situation and let's see what happens in Chicago.

Regarding your indefinite leave clearance, I got no reply to my letter of March 24 to Mr. Holland. I wired him on April 2 and still had no reply. Meantime, I had a letter from Mr. Shirrell offering all possible cooperation and so I wired him and asked whether he could expedite your and Charlie's leave clearances. I received an immediate reply by telegram saying that he had instructed Tule Lake and Gila to give both of you your releases without delay.

On the strength of Mr. Shirrell's telegram, I went ahead and bought tickets for my trip. We arrive in Denver on the morning of May 4 and leave there on the evening of the sixth. That gives us three days for a conference with you, Yanaga, and Tamie Tsuchiyama, if you can plan to be there on the morning of the ~~xxxx~~ fourth. As soon as Yanaga tells me about hotels, I will let you know. It occurs to me that

in view of the Fellowship situation, you may want to go along to Chicago with us. If so, get reservations for the City of Denver leaving Denver on May 6 at ~~fixax~~ 5:00 P[M. and arriving in Chicago the next morning. It is rather important that you get reservations for this train well in advance.

I am much interested in your comparison between Minidoka and Tule Lake. In regard to ~~xxxx~~ suggestions for investigation, I think it would be well to make a comparative analysis of the political situation, if possible, including the formal political organization (with special reference to the role of the Issei) and voluntary political associations (including various pressure groups). I sent ~~xxx~~ under separate cover today a copy of Bob Spencer's report on Pressure Groups at Gila. This ~~xxxxxxx~~ report indicates a very extreme development at Gila which in many respects has no counterpart at Tule Lake. You will note, of course, that Spencer uses the term "pressure groups" in far too loose and inclusive manner, but I think you will agree that he has made many important observations.

Incidentally, you must be careful at Minidoka that you do not give the impression that the University is making "a study" there, for I don't want to run into any trouble with Embree. I have given the same warning to Tamie who has decided to go to Granada for a few weeks to make some follow up of the Santa ~~xxx~~ Anita group. It should be perfectly clear that I can't control either of you when you are on your own and making social visits, but it goes without saying that I will be happy to see the results of your labor.

I received the Kibei posters that you sent and was interested to note that the resolution was almost word for word the one that appeared in the Topaz Times. I have sent you a copy of that issue of the Topaz Times, since I had a duplicate. Do you have any explanation for manner in which the Tule Lake-Topaz contact was made? I also sent you an excerpt from Tamie's letter about the radio broadcasts at Poston. The discrepancy in time is very interesting (10 A. M. in Tule; 2 A. M. in Poston).

I have heard nothing from Tom yet but assume he must have reached Chicago. W. I. and I are looking forward eagerly to seeing you and Michi soon.

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PRESIDENT

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CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCT'G INFMN.
TIME FILED

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

April 10, 1943

Dr. Dorothy S. Thomas

IN VIEW OF RECENT ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS AUTHORIZING PROJECT DIRECTORS TO GRANT INDEFINITE LEAVE IF APPLICANT MEETS CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS CASES OF MIYAMOTO AND KIKUCHI HAVE BEEN REFERRED TO GUILA RIVER AND TULE LAKE WITH INSTRUCTION TO GRANT LEAVE IN ACCORDANCE WITH NEW PROCEDURE

Paul G. Robertson
Washington, D. C.

Copy in "R" misc

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2. In any event the company shall not be liable for damages for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery, of any message, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the sum of five thousand dollars, at which amount each message is deemed to be valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing by the sender thereof at the time the message is tendered for transmission, and unless the repeated-message rate is paid or agreed to be paid, and an additional charge equal to one-tenth of one percent of the amount by which such valuation shall exceed five thousand dollars.
3. The company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message over the lines of any other company when necessary to reach its destination.
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5. No responsibility attaches to this company concerning messages until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.
6. The company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the company for transmission.
7. It is agreed that in any action by the company to recover the tolls for any message or messages the prompt and correct transmission and delivery thereof shall be presumed, subject to rebuttal by competent evidence.
8. Special terms governing the transmission of messages according to their classes, as enumerated below, shall apply to messages in each of such respective classes in addition to all the foregoing terms.
9. No employee of the company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

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A. Day Letters may be forwarded by the Telegraph Company as a deferred service and the transmission and delivery of such Day Letters is, in all respects, subordinate to the priority of transmission and delivery of regular telegrams.

B. This Day Letter is received subject to the express understanding and agreement that the Company does not undertake that a Day Letter shall be delivered on the day of its date absolutely, and at all events; but that the Company's obligation in this respect is subject to the condition that there shall remain sufficient time for the transmission and delivery of such Day Letter on the day of its date during regular office hours, subject to the priority of the transmission of regular telegrams under the conditions named above.

NIGHT LETTERS

Accepted up to 2:00 A.M. for delivery on the morning of the ensuing business day, at rates still lower than standard night message rates, as follows: The standard telegram rate for 10 words shall be charged for the transmission of 50 words or less, and one-fifth of such standard telegram rate for 10 words shall be charged for each additional 10 words or less.

SPECIAL TERMS APPLYING TO NIGHT LETTERS:

In further consideration of the reduced rates for this special Night Letter service, the following special terms in addition to those enumerated above are hereby agreed to:

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5200 Hyde Park
Chicago, Illinois



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

13-2-D
Mr. Frank Miyamoto
C/o Mr. Shig Morita
Minidoka Relocation Center
War Relocation Authority
Hunt,
Idaho

Dear Frank,

April 12

- Did you address all your freight
(sent by WPA expense) to our address?
I have received forms from Tule Lake
with all your things listed. If you
did put on our address, please let
me know at once so that I'll know
whether to sign the consignee's slip
or not. Otherwise I may sign & not
know whether the whole shipment
arrived or not. Just more gov't red-
tape. No great hurry, but please let me
know within a week or so. O.K.?
Archbishop.?

Your

g. a. gt Bd - Favorable,
PM D O

F. M

Subject was former member of
Advisory Board of Assoc of Jap.
Cannery Workers of Alaska, which
has been connected with Tokyo
Club Syndicate, believed to have
been engaged in espionage
activities.

Files of one fed. agency disclosed
"Miyamoto, F. S. Seattle Wash., classed
on special sec. list by a fed. agency as
dangerous by one or more intell agency.

Miyamoto

Reason for requesting appointment:

Miyamoto has collaborated on the Evacuation and Resettlement Study for the past year while holding a Social Science Research Council Fellowship. He is resigning his Fellowship on July 1, 1943, in order to become a full-time member of our staff. He is highly qualified, both by training and experience, to fill this position.

Miyamoto has had rigid training in sociological theory and techniques of investigation at the University of Chicago, where he has passed his qualifying examinations for the Ph.D. He has held a position on the sociological faculty at the University of Washington. In the opinion of the sociological faculty at Chicago, and of his colleagues at Seattle, (see attached copies of recommendations to the Social Science Research Council) Miyamoto is an outstanding scholar and research man.

On the basis of the work he has done during the past year, I concur strongly in these opinions.

Miyamoto has had to work very much on his own in an extraordinarily difficult situation during the past few months. He has developed beyond my expectation, and the work that he is doing now, in my opinion, exceeds the promise indicated in his earlier work. He has shown outstanding ability in "participant observation." Life on a relocation project has certainly presented an "assemblage of facts," and Miyamoto has demonstrated unusual grasp of the significant among these facts, and has organized and analyzed them in a wholly satisfactory way. He has already prepared sections amounting to several hundred pages of typed manuscript. Some of these sections are quite preliminary, and have many gaps that must be filled in by further observation. Miyamoto is critical of his own work, and recognizes most of what I would call defects before I have a chance to point them out to him. He makes plans continuously and realistically for overcoming these defects. But this keenly critical approach does not, as often happens to other social scientists interfere with his productivity. I have no doubt that his research drive will continue, even in the face of adverse external circumstances.

Miyamoto is uniquely qualified for the work we are planning for the next year, i.e. the investigation of the institutional reorganization and individual readjustments of those persons of Japanese ancestry who were forced to evacuate from the West Coast and are not resettling, mainly in the Middle West. He has spent the past year in an Assembly Center and Relocation Project, and thus is thoroughly familiar with the background and experiences of the resettling evacuees. He speaks Japanese and is thoroughly familiar with Japanese as well as American culture patterns. Finally, his personality is admirably suited to the type of interviewing and investigation that we expect of him.

- 2 -

Miyamoto is without question one of the best graduate students with whom I have had contact. He has qualities that will, I believe, lead to outstanding contributions to the social sciences.

Dorothy S. Thomas

5200 Hyde Park Blvd.
Chicago, Illinois
April 10, 1943

The Rt. Hon. Dr. Archie Shotaro F.M. and the missesu
Minidoka Concentration Camp

Dear peoples,

Greetings from the breezy city. What a hell of a place! Everyone we talked to on the way told us that they felt sorry for us because we were heading for a dirty, filthy dump and by god no one was exaggerating either. No kidding, Mich, the housecleaning job is just as bad or worse than the hell hole we just got out of.

How goes everything in the Jap camp? How is Minidoka? How are the folks? Made some observations in Topaz that might be of interest. I'd like to check notes with the Dr. to see what's what. Any news? How about letting us know about your whereabouts, so we can start insulting you without fear of somebody else reading the letter.

As you probably gathered from the card we dashed off somewhere between Salt Lake and North Platte, we were held up in S.L.C. for five days--no reservations at all. We were lucky to get ours in such a brief period. The stay was unusually pleasant and we really enjoyed ourselves. We have some swell friends there--who incidentally are anxious to show off their Mormom hospitality when you hit the place--and the town in general is a nice dump. Visited Topaz for two days and talked to some of my agitator friends there. Got the lowdown on the people shipped in there from Hawaii--Kibeis who had returned from Japan within a year or so before Dec. 7 and arrested on the black day and held ever since. Talked to the guy who is block manager of the outfit--very interesting. Everyone in Topaz is surprised when they hear that the Hawaiians held up the nisei front in Tule.

Salt Lake City presented a very interesting situation. The population (Jap and keto) had changed because of the war work there and consequently there is much conflict between the slow, provincial natives and the newcomers. Typical comment of the Calif. boob Nisei, "These guys around here are slow as hell. They don't know how to organize. All the Nisei leaders are Californians." The feeling of the Salt Lake Nisei is one of resentment to the supercilious attitude of the Calif. assholes. We stayed over one night with a SLC family because we couldn't find a hotel that was open--very nice, even though it was a slum house. You ought to take a good look around. I frankly think it would be a much better area for a study than Chicago. I felt much more at home there--probably because it's a slow town (much more my speed) and because I have many friends there. These Chicago bastards get me. The boys are smooth, but (if it weren't for Mich, I'd write more).

Met a prof at the U. of Utah who claimed he was making a study of the Jap situation in S.L. When he learned I was with Dorothy Thomas, he went into a discussion of the "anthropological" and the "sociological"

methods and how they could never get together, etc., etc. What the hell, he gave us the same stuff we get in the textbooks on techniques of research and was I disgusted. To him, the only thing a sociologist could do is to make a survey with scheddles! He's an awfully nice guy, though. I hope you get to talk to him. I'll warn you; he'll do all the talking. Very pleasant and very unlike Ichi.--talks about things other than himself.

When you hit Salt Lake, I wonder if you could call up some of these people. Please don't hesitate to call them because I've taken the liberty of telling them that you were coming and that you were nice people and all that sort of thing and they will be hurt if you don't let them know when you breeze in. Of course, if you have other plans, O.K., but both Tomi and I are sure that you will like these kids and that you can get the lowdown from them and can get all the necessary introductions to anyone else you want to see. You might contact just one of these people and ask them to get the rest if you want to. Would suggest Kazue Tanabe, since she was in Tule and would recognize you when she saw you. Remember her? She used to work for Jimmy. Smart little kid.

- 1) Miss Reiko Urabe, 939 Diestel Road, tel-- 5-5679. The extremely well-adjusted gal who went through so much. Had to work her way through everything. Got a job to teach math in Idaho. Extremely intelligent--as you will probably gather--and a damn swell kid.
- 2) Miss Kazue Tanabe, 20 South 13th East, tel-- 5-4089. A parlor pink. Always "disgusted with the apathy of the Nisei". Worked with Jim in T.L. and knows all about the study. Like Reiko she promised me she would write up something for us. She knows the other radicals around there.
- 3) Miss Helen Miyoshi (other gals know her address). Grad. student in Social Welfare. One of the smartest gals to get out of Cal--not in grades but otherwise. Very sociable and popular gal--knows the ropes around there. Can tell you plenty.
- 4) Mr. Elmer Smith, asso. prof. of Anthro., U. Utah. Not much but interesting. Has some dope you might be interested in.
- 5) Mr. Bert Smith (Kazue knows him well). Just met the guy on the campus. Only a junior in Utah but he reads Mead and talks about him all the time. I don't know, but he seems to know something about Mead. You might like to talk to him. He's very interested in the Jap situation.

If you should got to Topaz and want to get around fast, I would suggest that you see the following guys: Bob Iki (former Y.D. and a guy with a lot of pull in the ad. He can get you around camp fast and can tell you anything he knows--he is very cooperative). Jimmy Hirano (head of all the block managers and one of the pro-Axis boys--level headed variety--in the camp. Very good friend of mine and will tell you anything he knows, which is plenty. Can get you cards, board and room.)

From these two guys you can get two points of view of what's going on in Topaz. Another man to see is Toby Ogawa, head of the coop there. Very keen and cool young fellow. He's too much a business man to see the human side of civilization but he's nonetheless a swell guy. He likewise knows which way the wind blows in Topaz. I frankly think that Hirano is the best man in spite of his views, because he's so level-headed. The other fellows are biased and they let their biases color their views too much. Jimmy's a very fine fellow.

By the way, Bob Iki took me in to see Ernst. The old boy was very nice. He seemed to understand the situation in camp very well. He was very sympathetic and friendly. Left Delta on the same train with him and noticed that he was more than friendly with all the colonists leaving there. Hirano later told me that Ernst didn't understand how the camp felt until the registration, when it became obvious. It seemed that registration was the only trouble they ever had in Topaz and it seems to have blown over quite well. People with different views are working together and cooperating as before. One fellow, a Kibei, came up to me and said, "I can't leave camp, you know. I registered 'no' 'no'. But I wish you all the luck in the world." That seems to be the spirit in the place. What a contrast to T.L. Ernst told me that every single Issei in the camp registered "yes" to the revised question 28!

Incidentally, if you want to hit Salt Lake, you had better make your reservations toute suite. The trains are crowded and so are the hotels. The conductor told me the trains were more crowded during the week than over the weekends because of greater civilian travel. If you travel by coach or tourist, you'll be lucky if you can get a seat together. Tomi and I got one on the way from Salt Lake to Delta but had to sit apart or in the rest rooms on the other trips. Pullman space costs more but it might be worth it. Intermediate is only about 7 or 8 bucks from S.L.C. to Chicago. Make all reservations well in advance. For hotels, I would suggest either Hotel Utah or Hotel Temple Square in Salt Lake. They are first class but have moderate prices--about \$3.50 and \$4. for a double room with bath. We stayed at Hotel Peery, which was O.K. but a little old and dirty. Couldn't get into a good place. When you ask for a hotel reservation, you had better ask them to wire a reply collect because they have so many requests for reservations that they take them first come first serve anyway.

Some bad news I just happened to think of. It's been bothering me ever since we got here. The first thing we saw upon our arrival was one of the packages that we mailed on the day that we sent out our books. It was marked "Damaged in Fire in San Francisco . . ." and it was soaked wet. It happened to be a kettle and was undamaged, but I can well imagine what might have happened to the books. They weren't insured either. None of the books have arrived yet and are long overdue. If the fire got them, that means that all my books are lost--including the Polish Peasant (W.I.'s copy)--and that all your good books are gone. The thought of it just about knocked the wind out of me after a tiring trip and I didn't feel good all day. Some of them might come yet. I'm going to write Dr. Thomas to see whether some of them are still around even if in damaged condition and just lacking identity. Keep your fingers crossed. I feel sick.

Things are kind of scarce in Chicago, but the food prices aren't so high. We have eaten out in restaurants quite a bit but the prices we have paid aren't much higher than they were before evacuation. We are going out tomorrow and we'll find out how high the Sunday prices are. The place isn't as full of soldiers as we had thought although of course we haven't been out on a Sunday yet. There seem to be quite a few Nisei soldiers around. The other people seem to think we are Chinese. All the way across and here the people are very kind to us and then start talking about Mme. Chiang or some friend who was a Chinaman. The real test hasn't come yet. The Japs haven't organized around here yet except religiously. Tomorrow we have a date to go to a Jap church meeting. No one has a list of all the Japs around here--haven't seen the Friends Service people or Shirrell yet--will do so Monday or Tuesday. The I.C. train is only a few blocks away--can get around pretty fast. Just getting the hang of the dump. Everyone around here is so damn businesslike that if you don't watch out you'll get knocked over. Jesus Christ, we don't get any time to wander around out here. What a hell of a dump. Intend to see Redfield within a few days. Saw the university today--what a dirty hole! Can't imagine that a great center of learning could be housed in such a dirty, filthy, foul hole. General impression of Chicago: not much.

When you feel like pushing the breeze a little, how about letting us know how things go your way. Am just pounding this out--will write more carefully when settled down. You ought to see the huge room they gave us--tremendous bay windows to wash. God what filthy houses around here. Jackson Park is across the street, but it's been too cold to get lost in there.

Well, Mich, don't buy too many clothes out thar; there's plenty in this dump--wow! you ought to see the stuff they have here. Save your money, Izzy, Mich's going to go wild when she sees these stores. I can see the gleam in Tomi's eyes. Brrrrr.

Tomi says hi. Let's hear from you.

The Holy One

April 10, 1943

Dear Frank,

I did a little undercover work, to try to find out why action had not been taken on the fellowship. My "informant" (or should I say "informer"), Eleanor Isbell writes as follows:

"Since what I know of Miyamoto is the result of incidental remarks of Quinn McNemar, I think it's quite ok for me to report to you, but it's no doubt just as well that it should be 'confidential.' Quinn said that they were holding Miyamoto's appointment up for the time being because of-course fellowships are given for training and it appeared that his would just be more of the same. I was quick to say that you were beginning the resettlement phase May 1st and that that should involve different techniques etc. (of-course I don't know anything about it but aimed to help if possible.) So if there is any way of showing how Miyamoto's training would be enlarged in scope during another year, that ~~is~~ is the approach to take. I really don't think that Redfield was particularly involved, because he has always been the one who has wanted to de-emphasize training in favor of doing field work (looking after the interests of anthropology, I call it!) But because of the recent review of fellowships which left training the one essential, allowing all types of work if it were involved, I think the committee must have paid great attention to that feature. I don't know just how you can bring the subject up again, but I trust you to devise an 'innocent' method."

I have several reactions to this. In the first place, I feel that the Committee really doesn't know what it wants. The whole history of the Council has been one of indecision, dissatisfaction with what was being accomplished, seeking a "better way", etc. In the second place, you do not need "training", in the conventional sense of the term. However, I fail to see how you could get better "training", in the broader sense than by doing "more of the same".

Our procedure, then, is to see whether we can "rationalize" your program to fit their terms, without destroying the essentials of the program. If we can satisfy both them and us, well and good. If, however, they insist on changes which are not in line with the optimum development of your plans, compromise would be unwise. In that case, you had better come onto the staff of the E and R study in September. If Redfield is sympathetic, we may get what we want. Anyway, we will all of us think this over carefully before meeting him in Chicago. My slight feeling of suspicion towards Redfield is probably unwarranted. It was due to his WRA connection (it is clear that the experiences on this study have made me mildly paranoid!) Anyway, it is quite clear that we are merely up against a technicality, so well see what can be done.

No news from Tom. I'm a little worried, as he is such

Best to Michi.

13-6-A, Minidoka Project
Hunt Branch
Twin Falls, Idaho
April 13, 1943

Dear Dr. Thomas:

Your airmail letter of April 8 (postmarked 7:30 P.M. in Berkeley) arrived here on the afternoon of April 10. The enclosed material from Bob Spencer and the note on Japanese broadcasts by Tamie Tsuchiyama also arrived on the same day.

I received a teletype from Coverly on April 9th which read: "Can issue you and Michiko indefinite leave. Where shall we mail it allowing for mailing time. When did you plan to be in Chicago? Shirrell wants to know." I have already written to him, and we should have our indefinite leaves in plenty of time before we leave this project. It seems that Shirrell is the boy who can put the pressure on Washington, for I recall that it was he who turned the trick for someone else down at Tule Lake.

We shall plan to be in Denver on the morning of May 4, and leave with you for Chicago on the same train. I shall make reservations for the trains immediately, but shall wait for word from Yanaga and you regarding hotels before making room reservations. I had thought of visiting Salt Lake City en route, but since it is off the main route, I think it may be wiser for us to reserve that visit for another time. Tom and Tomi apparently had a bad time of getting hotel and train reservations there.

I am sorry to hear that the Council has postponed action on the renewal of the fellowship. However, in view of your offer to take me on your staff in the event the fellowship is not renewed, I feel no discomfort about the present indecision. My previous contact with Dean Redfield was entirely satisfactory and I do not anticipate difficulties from him on that score.

I have had the opportunity of meeting Ned Spicer and John De Young, the WRA social analyst here, and have had some interesting discussions with them. My discussions with Spicer have been particularly fruitful, and I took the liberty of comparing accounts with him on our respective projects though of course I did not reveal anything of our attempted analyses, nor did he. Spicer leaves here tomorrow after seeing John Province who is said to be on the project today. I shall see Dr. Province also. I agree with your estimate of Spicer that he is a very likeable and intelligent fellow.

De Young, as his name implies, is still a young fellow (twenty-six years), small in stature, but with a good background in social anthropology. He worked with Embree in Hawaii and with Warner at Chicago on one of the latter's studies, and was in the Washington office of Psychological Warfare (Japanese section) before coming

here. He strikes me as a hard worker but a research man who has a lot to learn by comparison with a man like Spicer. My contacts with De Young has been very friendly, and, in fact, he embarrasses me somewhat with his willingness to reveal his materials to me. Since he has been on this project less than a month, he has relatively little to show as yet, but he's working up a pretty good staff of men, including Issei and Kibei so far, and he may develop a fairly decent stock of material in time. However, his initial ambitions and hopes of a thoroughgoing analysis of the project are already being dampened, as you may well imagine, and I suspect he will encounter even more disappointments as time goes on. My policy in my relationships with him has been to maintain friendly contacts but not to commit myself on anything, at least on the research level.

De Young has told me something of the set-up in the Social Analysis Section, especially as he got it in Washington from Embree. Among the men who are to work on the staff are: Morris Opler, U. of Chicago and Reed College, who will be at Manzanar; Burnett, an Oregon man; possibly John Rademaker who was my colleague studying the Japanese in the Puget Sound area; and a few others who were then still under consideration. The staff evidently will include anthropologists, sociologists, and what not. Their work proceeds much as ours did, of starting with an over-all picture of the project and working towards problems in the community. The tendency of the social anthropologist to study cultural forms is evident in De Young, but it is also apparent that the administration is putting pressure on for the analysis of administrative problems. Moreover, De Young is confronted by suspicion and skepticism on the part of the administrative staff as regards to his work.

The prospects of gathering up an enormous amount of material in this way seems to me rather favorable. The section has the advantage of being under the WRA, and also is in a position to employ workers as a part of the WRA work corp. Some of the men listed seem to me of rather high caliber. I can see the possibility of a spirit of competition developing among the various studies of the relocation centers, and it may become necessary to think in terms of establishing some policy in regard to this relationship. You undoubtedly know that Embree is no longer in the Reports (Information) Section, which is now strictly a documents section, but is concentrating on the research to be done under the Social Analysis Section. It seems clear that Embree is very anxious to build up material on the basis of which he may perhaps write a book on the relocation centers. I have no fear that our work will in any way be nullified by theirs, for we have talents of our own and our material up to this point will be far more complete than theirs, but all this does place us in a position where we'll have to check our material even more carefully than hitherto.

I have carefully avoided giving the impression that the University is making a study here. My main purpose here is declared to be a visit to Michi's folks, though I have admitted interest in the comparative situation between Minidoka and Tule Lake. I feel that this is a logical position for me to take and should not incur any hard feelings on Embree's part. In fact, I suppose I

have deliberately tried to give De Young the impression that I am helping him without offering him anything really substantial precisely for the purpose of creating friendly relations with Embree whom De Young seems to know very well. Treachery? De Young himself sought me out on my arrival here.

I have not had the opportunity of meeting anyone of the Administration yet, but Shafer, the Assistant Project Director, has extended an invitation to me via Spicer. I did meet Townsend, Community Service head, and Wallach, my brother-in-law's boss in the fiscal division, and I think I impressed them favorably. In this, again, I have deliberately worked to promote a "keen young man" impression because it seems to produce dividends. I shall discontinue at this point these eulogies of myself and accounts of my intrigues.

There is much to say concerning Minidoka, but I shall write it up separately.

Your enclosure of the resolution in the Topaz Times explains a problem that had hitherto been unexplained in my mind. I wondered how the Kibei could turn out two such contrasting exhibitions of their English and logic as their first poster and the resolution. Their plagiarism, unacknowledged, makes it understandable. The rumor around Tule Lake was that some Nisei lawyer had been recruited for the job on the resolution, but I couldn't imagine who that might be. There are other aspects that now are illuminated, but I shall explain all that in the write up. Incidentally, my first installment of the Registration Issue will be delivered in a day or two.

The material from Tamie on the Japanese broadcasts is also very revealing. The morning broadcasts at Tule Lake are at 9:00 instead of 10:00 as I earlier indicated, and they are by short wave. But the short wave broadcasts seem to go on almost all day, whenever it's possible to get it at Tule Lake. I heard one at Jacoby's (this is under the hat) at 10:00 or 11:00 in the evening. The long wave broadcast is heard only in the early morning by radio sets having more than five tubes. Tamie's accounts of the response to the broadcasts coincide with those at Tule Lake. There is evidence of broadcasts received here at Mindioka, but this information seems much less widely known than at Tule Lake. Very few persons seem to have short-wave hookups, or do not reveal the fact, but at Tule Lake it was almost a general phenomenon.

I have nothing on the contacts between the Kibeis of Tule Lake and Topaz. But such contacts do not seem surprising for there is quite a bit of inter-project exchange of newspapers.

We look forward to seeing you and W. I. in Denver.

Sincerely yours,

Frank

April 15, 1943

Mr. Frank Miyamoto
13-6-A Minidoka Project
Hunt Branch
Twin Falls, Idaho

Dear Frank:

Dorothy is in Klamath Falls thru' the end of the week. She has a meeting of the Pacific Coast Regional Committee of the Social Science Research Council there and, after that, will spend several days in conference with Jimmy and Bob at Tule Lake.

I have absolutely nothing to add in the way of comment to your letter, except to say that I, as a political scientist, would deem you to be a very excellent politician! This note, really, is simply to tell you that Dorothy's reply will be postponed until her return.

Tom's first letter from Chicago indicates that he is now in the depressing stage of his cycle, but with some mitigating influences. Dorothy took the letter with her to Tule Lake, so I cannot give you details. Nevertheless, it is good to know that Tom has finally arrived.

Best wishes to you and Michi.

Cordially yours,

Morton Grodzins
Research Assistant

MG:mw

13-6-A, Minidoka Proj.
Hunt Branch
Twin Falls, Idaho
April 16, 1943

Dear Dr. Thomas:

Here is the first installment on the Registration Issue which I promised you some time ago. I find as I write it that the material of this problem is ill digested in my mind and the organization of the paper is consequently very bad. The whole thing really requires considerable revision to get the meat out of the material, but since it is better to get the thing down on paper before it loses its freshness, I'm sending it on in its present form. There is too little time to analyze problems while doing field investigation at the same time.

Thank You for sending the material from Tsuchiyama and Bob Spencer. I haven't had time to go over Bob's material yet, but I shall send it back at the earliest possible moment. Incidentally, I had an opportunity to go over a section written by Späcer on Political Structure in Poston, and this will provide interesting comparative material with Spencer's section as well as my own.

I'm sorry to hear that the SSRC has held up decision on the question of renewing my pre-doctoral fellowship. However, I hope that we may be able to gain sufficient support from Dr. Redfield to see the thing through, although the note from Mrs. Isbell seems to cast doubt on the possibility.

Michi and I have made reservations on the City of Denver, leaving Denver at 5:00 P.M. on May 6th, Standard. Our plans are to arrive in Denver on May 2nd because we wish a little more time there than would be permitted during our conference. Is that satisfactory? If it is difficult to get hotel rooms over the week end, we can change the arrangement.

I had a long letter from Tom yesterday. You probably have heard from him already, but he was delayed in Salt Lake City until about the 7th of April because of a lack of train accommodations. His first reaction to Chicago seems to be unfavorable, but I imagine he will get over that. We both suffered an accident when some books we sent to Chicago by parcel post were caught in a fire on the train somewhere in California. Unfortunately, in our rush to get the things off we failed to insure the packages. I haven't heard of the extent of the damages, but ~~were~~ I sent some seventy or eighty dollars worth, and they must have gotten all wet if not completely destroyed.

I shall write again later.

Sincerely yours,

Frank

April 19, 1943

Mr. Frank Miyamoto
13-2-D
Minidoka Project
Hunt Branch
Twin Falls, Idaho

Dear Frank:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter from Miss Barrett which throws further light on the fellowship situation.

I was certainly glad to get your letter of April 13, and to know that everything is clear in regard to the indefinite leave. Yanaga has made reservations for us at the Hotel Albany. He would like to meet you at the train, and asks that you let him know the name of the train in addition to the scheduled time of arrival. He says he can meet you any time, except between 2 a.m. and 6 a.m. His address is 1395 South Milwaukee Street, Denver, Colorado. So I wish you would communicate with him directly.

I am delighted that you are able to promote the "keen young man" impression, and I can think of no one who would be more likely to be successful in that respect.

I have just returned from Tule Lake where the situation is still quite unsettled. Dillon Myer was there and was trying to straighten things out I gathered. Jimmy is doing well and is willing to stay on as long as he can. Our coming up had a good effect on his morale, as I think he might have felt that with you and Tom leaving, our interest in Tule Lake would diminish. Kay has terminated his employment, and is going to work full-time for us until he leaves the first week in May. Naj has agreed to help him on the farm report, so I think we will really get something this time. George Sakoda is going to prepare a report on the hog farm, so we will pretty soon have a relatively complete structural report on Tule Lake. There are many things to talk to you about, but I shall wait until we get to Denver.

Looking forward to seeing you.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

DST:mw

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LAURA BARRETT=

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL 230 PARK AVE NYK=

RETEL FRANK MIYAMOTO WILL BE AT DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON UNTIL EVACUATION APPROXIMATELY
TWO WEEKS=.

J F STEINER.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

no salary June
Grant July pay

502 Social Sci. Research Bldg.
1126-E. 59th
Chicago, Illinois
June 11, 1943

Dear Morton:

I received various material which you sent out including (a) a carton of my notes and manuscripts, (b) the check from the Social Sci. Research Council, (c) the outline for the organized groups. Thanks for the trouble. With regard to the carton of notes, etc., it seems to me that I had some small blue notebooks in the cartons Billigmeier took to you. I wonder if they're around the office somewhere, or did you send them to Kay Hisatomi? If you locate them, will you send them on to me.

Dorothy asked me to take care of expressing a carton of stuff that she collected during her stay here. They included such items as: Sakoda, Shibutani, Spencer and Kikuchi reports, some of the mysterious and potent outlines we conjured up in our hideout here, and sundry notes of miscellaneous character. I've asked the secretary of the department to take care of the matter, and I assume the carton will be on its way "collect" today. I addressed the carton to 338 Giannini.

God, the way that woman works. Notes, outlines, books, ideas, and cigarette stubs piled up in mountains on our tables---I was reminded of nothing so much as the way we were gradually hemmed in during the evacuation by the closing in of restricted zones---, and then the witch stirred the mixture in a cauldron and drew out the resettlement phase of the study. I shouldn't be sacriligious, but black magic is black magic, and the curious is driven to try to understand how such a phenomenon takes place.

Dorothy had arranged to have us take over an office vacated by Prof. Perry since our present quarters are assigned to Park and Faris. However, after looking over the layout in the other office, it seemed to me that our present office is more suitable to us. I talked to Dean Redfield's secretary about it, and she too felt that it would be better for us to remain where we are since we might have to clear out of Perry's office in another six weeks or so. The only difficulty with our present place is that Park may occasionally return to make claims upon it, but we've promised to clear out for whatever period he is here which shouldn't be more than two or three weeks out of a year.

After D.S. and W. I. left, Tom, Charlie, Togo Tanaka, and I met to discuss our plan of operation for the summer campaign. No grand strategy was evolved that will bring about the immediate defeat of the enemy, but we have agreed upon an initial stage of softening up the community. We shall individually infiltrate beyond the enemy's lines approaching first those persons with whom we're acquainted, and shall await further instructions from HQ in Berkeley regarding the sampling we should attack. Togo suggested that some of us might operate as interviewers in the Friend's office, and since this suggestion seems a good one, we intend to look into it.

There is nothing else to report from the midwestern front today.

I hope D.S. and W.I. were able to get through to Gila. Spencer wired Tom regarding the closing down of Phoenix on the day that D.S. left. Tom forwarded the wire to the train, and I assume it caught up with them.

Michi and I send our regards to you and your wife.

Sincerely,

Frank

June 16, 1943

Mr. Frank Miyamoto
502 Social Science Research Building
1126 East 59th Street
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Frank:

We are now back and enjoying a good climate again for a change. Morton tells me that you have had a conference already, and are all set in Park's office. I hope that Park stays away from Chicago permanently.

This is just a line to ask you whether you know a girl named Florence Tatioka who was recommended to me by Erna Gunther. I think that we have the Gila situation temporarily in hand, since both Tamie and "X" will keep an eye on it. But if we can eventually pick up a qualified Nisei, I think we will still have enough money to put someone else there. So let me know if you get any further bright ideas.

Give my best to Michi, and let me know how things are getting along.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

DST:mw

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

6148 S. Greenwood
Chicago, Illinois
June 16, 1943

Dear Dorothy:

Your letter of June 12th written in Phoenix arrived today. I'm glad to know that your conferences there were profitable. I have yet to hear from Tom all that took place following Bob's telegram; it's arrival amused us especially after the discussions of possible telegrams from Bob in the morning.

After your departure, work around the office hit a low ~~cycle~~ ^{phase} and much of our time during the past week has been spent in trying to get ourselves organized for the work ahead of us. I spoke to Dean Redfield's secretary about a permanent office, and she took me to Prof. Perry's former office to look it over. For one thing the set-up there didn't seem quite as satisfactory as in 502; it was something of a cubby-hole and dark. Moreover, the secretary indicated that we might have to vacate that office in six weeks if T. V. Smith should return. Under the circumstance, we agreed that it might be better to remain where we were, and all of us agreed that in the event either Faris or Park should come in we could stay away from the office for whatever period they are here. As far as Park's case goes, this should be all right since he is not here more than two or three weeks over a long period of time, but Ogburn mentioned that Faris might have proprietary interests on the office. In any case, I think we should stay put for the time being.

The problem that immediately confronts us is that of establishing contacts with the resettlers whom we're going to interview. This community is considerably more difficult to "crash" than the ones that existed on the West Coast or in the relocation centers. People are much more widely scattered, they've hardly been established, and there's very little noticeable Nisei activity going on (which is all to the good as far as the Nisei go.). Togo has suggested one possible line of entree, namely, interviewing the people who come into the Friend's office for advice. He's to speak to Morgenroth about permitting one of us to go to their office for this purpose, and I expect that we'll be tackling this job very soon. Otherwise, the approach will have to be one of getting addresses and phone numbers from various sources and of getting on the phone.

In this connection, it seems to me desirable that we have some kind of catalogue of resettlers in Chicago. I don't know how far the WRA will go in setting up such a catalogue, but there is some need for such a catalogue in our office. Last week at our weekly conference, we discussed the problem of setting up a catalogue and discarded the idea as too much for our small staff. But the more I think of it, the more desirable such a list of names in our office seems to me. I shall have to take up the matter again with

the fellows. In any case, will you send back some copies of your schedules, the ones you drew up here?

At this stage, I think we're going to be involved in a great deal of the trial and error fumbling around that we experienced in the initial stage of study within the centers. I hope we may minimize our errors, but in a way this society is no easier to understand or anticipate a priori than was the case in the centers.

I have a little material on the economic organization in Tule Lake, but it's so incomplete that it doesn't seem very meaningful to me. However, if I can make anything of it, I shall write up a brief section on the econ. organization. I still have to complete certain important sections of our structural report, (a) the registration issue, (b) the theater issue, (c) the base hospital, and (d) some remarks on Minidoka. I have these papers definitely in mind, and you may expect them sooner or later.

Charlie wants to get on the typewriter to work on his JAOL report so I shall close. I have some material I want sent out, but I shall write this up in a separate letter to Morton.

Best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Frank

p.s. Has the University approved me for the position of research assistant? Could you kindly clarify my status. Charlie has written up 20 pages on the J.A.C.L. & is going strong.

F.M.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

June 21, 1943

Dear Dorothy:

I received your two letters of June 14 and 16, and Morton's note regarding the Withholding Exemption Certificate. Tom showed me the letter you sent him regarding the Phoenix conference. I'm glad to know that it went off well.

I shall get a line on Wakukawa and report to you of my opinion of him and of whether he might fit into our program. I presume your preference would be to have him work in a center, if he were to join us, but from Embree's note I presume he would not be interested in anything of the kind.

We haven't yet acquired a secretary and hadn't made any strenuous effort to find one immediately since we are at present largely occupied with making contacts in the community. However, as soon as we get one, I shall have her make an inventory of our files here. As far as I know, we haven't a thing here that was written by Tamie, but I shall make a more careful search through all the material lying around here on the chance that something might have been mislaid.

As for stimulating the staff to work on their old reports, Charlie at least is doing his duty by his promises to you. He has already completed 59 pages covering the descriptive account of the JACL in Gila, and he plans to write the analytical summary in the next few days. I think he's done a very good job of the historical part, and his outline for the summary is encouraging. As you remarked, Charlie has a very deep sense of responsibility and he scarcely needs any prodding to meet your demands, but these reports seem to worry him a little. He definitely has in mind writing up the Social Welfare Dept. but his remark in that connection was, "I wish Morton would go through and index my notes on the Welfare Dept. too." I wonder if it wouldn't be possible to get one of your more reliable stenographers to index all of Charlie's Tanforan and Gila material. I assume that should be done sooner or later, and I'm sure that Charlie would feel more encouraged about writing reports if he didn't have to reread all the mass of his own data. I could sit down with Charlie and make out an initial list of index headings that apply to his material. I am deeply wounded to think that you thought I wasn't going to finish my registration report. However, now that you've brought the issue out in the open, I shall complete the thing as soon as I can get hold of Togo to have the first section returned. I'm not sure what Tom should complete, but I'll do whatever stimulating I can on him likewise.

June 21, 1943

Dear Frank,

Yours of June 16th just arrived. Meantime, you must have received another letter from me, also the schedule I sent to Shirrell. I can see the advantage of your having a "census" file of resettlers in the office. But I think, in that case, you can simplify the Shirrell schedule, for you will need only a basic minimum of data: age, sex, marital status, relocation project, occupational changes, residential changes. You could hire someone to copy off the data from the various files in WRA for the group that they have up to the present, and then keep the thing up to date, periodically, yourselves.

I agree that Togo's suggestion is a good one: someone could hang around the "Friends" office and do some interviewing and contacting. I am sure that Shirrell would be cordial about having you work around the WRA office too, and that he will be glad to give you leads. Periodic visits should be made to Shirrell's office, in any case. You know of-course about the new hostel that is being opened, under the auspices of "old residents" That, too, will be worth watching.

Sure, we will continue with the "trial and error" process. But I think we are in a better situation to minimize errors than we have been before.

Re your appointment; approvals are made en masse, not individually, after July 1st. There is nothing to worry about. You will receive official notice in due course, and your first check will, you may rest assured, arrive the end of July (We are paid at the end of the month, whereas your fellowship was paid at the beginning of each month)

After all our talk about not trying any more keto, I have decided to take on Rosalie Hankey at Gila for a six month's period. She is teaching assistant in anthropology here; very bright, very energetic, writes well, very eager to try the thing. I am taking her, that is, if Wellman makes the Giannini funds fluid enough for us, and if Bennett will let her in at Gila. ^{either point has been settled so far.} X will also visit Gila for several weeks, and we will continue to use Mikida, so things are looking up.

Best to Michi and the others. Yours,

Am enclosing some tax exempt blanks. These must be used by any of the staff travelling and must be presented to ticket agent when buying tickets. Please have "travel expense bill" signed by each one (say two copies apiece) and sent, without filling in any items, to us now, so that we won't have to forge signatures. We prefer a record of actual expenses, rather than using rule 6(f) Am also enclosing some general assistance blanks, in case you want to hire anybody.

June 24, 1943

Dear Frank,

I have your letter of June 21. Your reports on your stimulating activities are in themselves stimulating!

OK about the typewriter, of-course. We have put through a bill, and you should be reimbursed in due course. Re supplies, I am enclosing a few stamps. We are putting through an order for the supplies you noted, but since they are taking inventory, I am afraid there will be some delay. In emergencies, you are authorized to purchase what you need, but SAVE THE RECEIPTS and send them to us and you will be reimbursed.

At the moment we have noone around who can index Charlie's diary, but I may be able to get it done, so send along your tentative headings. Our secretary is on vacation, and we have lost the blondes.

Yesterday, I took half a day's vacation; today tried to get in a whole day. In the midst of golf, an urgent message came from Chaney of the University War Council. They want me to attest to the fact that Kroeber's project is more "important" than mine, in order that they can get Bob deferred. Naturally, I can do nothing of the sort without imperilling my own project and everyone on it. Evidently Kroeber lied his head off somewhere. Anyway, tomorrow I shall see Chaney and see what I can do to cooperate without giving in an inch in regard to our project. The whole thing strikes me as the rawest deal since the evacuation!

Re Tamie's manuscripts, Togo has them. Re "wounding you deeply", I don't believe a word of it.

This Hankey girl impresses me more and more. But I still haven't been able to make things definite until I can straighten out the Giannini budget. When that happens, maybe I can get in another game of golf. Anyway, I shouldn't complain: the climate is wonderful.

All here send regards.

Yours,

June 28, 1943

Mr. Frank Miyamoto
502 Social Science Research Building
1126 East 59th Street
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Frank:

I hope you have received the small blue notebooks that I neglected to send you when I sent the large box of materials. The stuff you expressed from Chicago arrived safely and, as far as I know, we stand even. That is, except for the supplies you requested in your letters to Dorothy of June 21 and 23. These have been ordered but, since the stock room is now taking inventory, there will probably be a delay of a week.

I had a long talk with the purchasing agent of the University here in Berkeley about the purchasing of supplies in Chicago. He thinks that our present system is the best one, i.e. we send you most of your stuff from here and you can confine your purchases in Chicago to emergencies and to small items. It would be well if you could order your supplies in rather large amounts, thus cutting down on express charges. As long as you make only small purchases in Chicago there will be no trouble in making payments to you promptly. But save the receipts! Eventually, it may become necessary for us to set up a cash fund for you in Chicago, so that you will not have to pay for Chicago purchases out of your own pocket. Since the University is so slow in making reimbursements, I thought this would be a good idea. The purchasing department would prefer not to, however, and the best solution seems to be to keep Chicago purchases at a minimum. If this proves impractical, however, we can set up a cash fund for you at the "midwestern office."

I don't think there's anything else to report from here. My current plans call for me to leave for Chicago on August 31. I look forward to seeing you all at that time.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

P.S. Because of the possibility of breakage, the mucilage you ordered is not being sent. You'll have to buy this yourself and submit a bill when such minor items accumulate to a dollar or more.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

July 3, 1943

Dear Dorothy:

I have your letter of the 21st of June. Your letters arrived in reverse order, that is, the one written earlier arrived later, so I'm not entirely sure where I stand. But all the points are clear enough.

I'm glad to hear of Rosalie Hankey's willingness to join the study. Conditions being what they are, perhaps you'll profit in the long run by having a number of women on the study.

Tom tells me that we should have letters of authorization from the University for the purpose of identification when we use our tax exemption certificates. He says that he has one, but that it expired on June 30th. Could you arrange to have four such letters sent to us identifying the four of us who are on the study here?

I misunderstood your request about signing the travel expense bill on the first reading of your letter---my carelessness,---and failed to get it done yesterday when all the fellows were here, but I shall see that it's sent to you within the week.

Tom noticed somewhere downtown that there's an office here for the University of California Purchasing Dept. Presumably the office is for the purchase of large items that are to be sent to Cal. but we were wondering if that office might not serve us for some of our minor items. Do you know anything about that?

I believe Charlie put in our request for some stamps of fairly large denominations (possibly 10¢, 20¢, 30¢) for the purpose of mailing our manuscripts. Could you kindly arrange for that. We could also use a few more 3¢ stamps, but there's no hurry about that.

Togo returned Tamie's material, and I've listed all the articles in the volume on a separate sheet. Hope you find what Morton wants on it. We are still hunting for a secretary, and the inventory of all the material here awaits her arrival, or I shall do it myself if some "good angel" doesn't make her appearance.

Charlie is a bad influence around here. He wrote his article on the Gila JACL with a reference somewhere to my information on the Puyallup JACL, and under the impetus of that reference, I've been forced to write something about that long forgotten situation. The account, as if often does with me, has gone back to cover a general picture of the Seattle JACL prior to evacuation, in fact it goes back to 1921, and the thing is taking its inevitable fat proportions. However, you may expect the thing in another week or two. The Registration Issue will follow after the JACL is finished and put to bed.

Charlie has written up one case already which I think is a darn good one. He, more than the rest of us, is turning out the goods; in fact, we're counting on him to support us for the duration. Togo, too, is doing his share, and has written up several cases in briefer form which I believe he'll submit to you. Togo serves a very useful function of keeping us informed of all the major events taking place in town since he's in a strategic position to get such information at the office. I have some cases written up which will help to thicken our files, and Tom is on the trail of some prostitutes we had in Tule and is getting some interesting information about them. I assume my ^{function} position in this office doesn't include chaperoning Tom so we are giving him a free rein on his pursuits.

Park is in town although he hasn't shown up at our office yet, and Hughes has invited us to sit in on his Race and Culture Contact seminar on Monday when Park is to discuss the present crisis in race relations. Thus far our relations with the department has gone off very smoothly, and we've had no trouble holding down our fort.

Tom and Charlie are worried, from your letters, that I am giving you the impression of considerable industry in this office. Charlie's opinion is that I should minimize our accomplishments in my letters to you, and if we achieve more than we admit, that will be so much to our good. I think Charlie is right, and I hereby go on record that this office is, as yet, doing very little and that we are confronted by innumerable difficulties.

Re: gossip, Charlie and the rest of us were happy to hear that Ernie Takahashi had been urged, by Togo, to take a job and he had fallen for the idea. More recent information is, however, that Ernie is again undecided as to whether to take a job, but rather thinks that he will give himself to the saving of Nisei personalities. Thus, he is still working on the program of integrating the Japanese. Shirrell has spoken to me independently of the need for some kind of counselling program, especially for the Zoot-Suit boys about whom he seems very much concerned. I presume that some of us will be in one of these conferences of the committee as well as in the counselling program. Deckie Nakazawa, according to Tom's information, married Dr. Seto who was formerly at Tule Lake.

Best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Frank

P.S. Tom just brought in a prospective steno, and the question has arisen concerning the rate of pay. Will you repeat for us again specifically what the rates are for varying degrees of competency. What's maximum, and what the minimum?

F

502 Social Sci. Research Bldg.
1126 E. 59th
Chicago, Illinois

Dr. W. I. Thomas
2710 Garber St.
Berkeley, Cal.

Dear W. I.,

I am sending by separate mail a copy of the JEWISH FRONTIER which Dr. Werner Cahnman asked me to forward to you. Dr. Cahnman is around here on a leave of absence from Fiske University where he has been acting as lecturer for the past year, and was present at the meeting of the Society for Social Research at which you presented your discussion of the "Bindelbrief". I don't know if you recall him, but he thought you might be interested in his article which appears in this issue of the JEWISH FRONTIER. Personally, I can't understand what he's driving at.

Dorothy tells us that you are enjoying decent weather again. The staff here would enjoy nothing better than to be rid of Chicago for the summer, for since your departure we've had quite a spell of very sultry hot weather. We sit around discussing how different Berkeley and Seattle are this time of the year.

Despite the heat, our work is ~~rather~~ gradually gaining momentum and we hope that we shall soon have something to show Dorothy. At present most of our time is taken up with establishing contacts in the community, but we find that research in Chicago can be carried on under much less tension than at the centers, or at least at Tule Lake, where we were constantly concerned that we should not be misunderstood by the people. Most of the resettlers seem to find a difficult time making the initial adjustments to the impersonal rapidly moving metropolitan life here, and they are more than willing to talk of their immediate problems. Our difficulty is principally in uncovering the people, for none of the offices have anything like a complete record of those who have come here, and we learn about others largely through those whom we already know here.

A striking thing about the resettlers is that many of them arrive here without any conception of what they have to contend with. They know that they were bored and disgusted with center life, they realize they may encounter some prejudices, but what most of them don't anticipate are the innumerable problems of everyday life that confronts a person entering a wartime Chicago for the first time. I suppose the center life has had its effect in "softening" evacuees and in a sense making them unfit for a tough competitive struggle.

We're gradually getting leads of this kind, and I hope in time we may have some real problems that we can raise for your suggestions.

Best wishes from Michi and myself.

Frank

July 6, 1943

Dear Frank:

Affairs of business: in reply to your letter to Dorothy -

1. Stamps: On July 3, we requisitioned 50 @ 6¢ and 50 @ 2¢ for you. Today, I am requisitioning \$12 worth of stamps in denominations of 50¢, 20¢, 10¢, 3¢ and 1¢. I think this will hold you for a while.

2. The University of California Purchasing Department in Chicago has been set up, so I have been told, for the single purpose of expediting special machine tool parts for the University's confidential war projects. The office follows special procedures and ordinary purchases cannot be made through the Chicago office.

3. I am enclosing for the four Chicago members of the study authorizations from Dorothy similar to those we had last year. In my experience, incidentally, these, sometimes, are not sufficient to persuade ticket agents to issue tickets exempt the tax. However, they have helped.

4. The matter of a salary for a secretary must of necessity have some elasticity to it. If you need a typist, you have to pay her the going rate. The University has rather rigid limits for both hourly and monthly rates, but some manipulation is possible in times of emergency. In Berkeley, we are limited to paying an hourly rate of 60¢, and a monthly rate for half-time stenographers of \$55.00. If you could stay within these limits everything would be much easier. If you can't, I suggest hiring a girl at the lowest possible price you can beat her down to (!), and then tell us about it. We will try our best to let you keep her. Incidentally, the budget that Dorothy brought back from Chicago showed you in Chicago limited to an average of \$55.00 per month for extra stenographic help. However, I think there is some elasticity in this figure too, but I would not think of trying to get the services of a person on a full-time basis. That would clearly be too expensive.

I think this covers the inquiries contained in your letter. If there is anything else, please let me know.

I leave for Los Angeles, for a week, next Thursday, and will be in Chicago on or around September 3. Present plans

call for staying in Chicago only four or five days on the way through, but for a longer stay on the way back from Washington. I look forward to seeing you, and now send my best regards to all.

Cordially yours,

Morton Grodzins

MG:mw

July 6, 1943

Dear Frank,

Unfortunately, I have left your letter at home. So, if I neglect anything that you wanted me to do, I will take care of it tomorrow.

I am very much pleased with Charlie's reports. As I told him, I have not yet had time to go over the JACL report in enough detail to criticize it. But I think it is distinctly on the right track. I am glad that you are writing up the history of the Northwest JACL, and wonder whether it would not be a good idea to have Togo contribute something about the Southern branch. The historical background is absolutely essential to an understanding of the developments on the projects. Charlie has, of course, a heck

July 9th: As you see, the blow fell in the middle of a sentence, and Morton and I have been devoting full time (as has Mrs. Wilson) for the past three days to an attempt to salvage the budget. Things look much brighter today, but we shall not know until next week just how we stand. A time-analysis of this study would certainly be interesting: it would be really shocking if it were known how much time (and adrenalin) I have used getting myself, the study as a whole, and the various people concerned in it out of trouble. I am taking it much more philosophically than I used to do: everything has seemed to be "lost" so often. I shall inform you as soon as things are straightened out. Meantime, go on ahead and hire a stenographer, preferably at an hourly rate, with the understanding that we will be able to make her a more definite proposition next week.

The funny thing is that I have been on the war path almost continuously since my return from Chicago. First the Spencer-Kroeber-War Council mess. That got straightened out. Then another little run in with Dean Lipman, when he tentatively refused to give Hankey (a 100% Aryan Caucasian) credit for work done on the Study. That got straightened out, too. Then a series of minor WRA episodes, not worth reporting on. Then a very interesting little race war, involving Najima's house and household goods. As you know, I hold power of attorney for his property. His tenants the Lehmann's moved out and a pleasant and hardworking Negro family wanted to move in. Naj said OK, and I went about the arrangements. Morton had become suspicious of Mrs. Lehmann, whom he thought he spotted as a "dishonest Jew". Well, she turned out to be dishonest alright, although it seems she is a "Wep". She made off with miscellaneous items of Naj's goods, including a bed, spring, mattress, probably a stove, piano bench, etc. etc. The Negro woman, sensing our sympathies, became our stool pigeon. Morton and I chased the Lehmann's to Alameda, and a good part of the property has been recovered. Then a major run-in with the secretary of

Giannini. And so on ad infinitum. One disagreeable result: I have had "hives" for almost three weeks. Apparently they are caused by emotional disturbances. I must stop scratching long enough to finish up the annual reports; then I shall really feel better!

To get back to the second paragraph: I was expressing pleasure about Charlie's reports. In re the unfinished sentence I was about to say that Charlie has a lot of material on the Tanforan developments in the early part of his diary, and that should be written up. Some idea of the developments of the JACL in Topaz can undoubtedly be obtained by interview of some of the resettlers in Chicago. When all the loose threads are pulled together, it will make an interesting bit of social history.

As Togo would say "more to kum".

Regards to all.

July 13, 1943

Dear Morton:

Thanks for your letter of the 6th. I've noted your answers to my questions and they fully answer everything I wanted to know. We received the fifty 6¢ and fifty 2¢ stamps, but have yet to receive the stamps of other denominations. We also have the letters of authorization. Thanks for all that.

I am enclosing with this letter the signed copies of the Travel Expense Bills that you asked for, and also the triplicate copies of the affidavit for hiring Louise Suski. Please fill in the rate of pay and other blank spaces that need filling. I have asked Dorothy to put her on at 60¢ an hour on a half-time basis, and I hope you find this satisfactory. I can imagine the headache you and Dorothy must be having trying to work out the budget under curtailed conditions. I'm sure you won't hesitate in letting us know if we are going beyond what the study can afford.

I'm sure every one of us here appreciates Dorothy's effort to keep our wages at the rate we have been getting. I have already suggested to her that since we make triplicate copies of our case histories and other material that we are typing up here, except for the reports, you may keep the copies we send you. This should eliminate, at least for the present, the business of retyping and re-tracing the copies to us. If this will help, please let us know and we shall persistently follow this practice.

There is little else to report at the moment.

Best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Frank,

July 13, 1943

Dear Dorothy:

My condolences to you for all the grief you've run into. I hope that by now most of your problems have been worked out, and that things look brighter. I suppose that from here on we shall have to conserve on work time as much as possible, that is, for the stenographic help. In this regard, the staff here has decided to write up all case histories in triplicate, one for you, one for this office, and one for ourselves. Under the circumstance, we can well afford to let you keep the copy that we sent you, and the suggestion is that in this way we might alleviate the pressure of stenographic work by eliminating the work of copying the material at your office. If this will help, please let us know and we shall not expect the return of the copies we send you. This, of course, will not hold in the case of the reports we write up since these are written only in single copies or duplicates.

We have hired a stenographic aid. She is Louise Suski, a girl who worked on the Rafu Shimpo with Togo and whom he recommended, and we are finding her a first class help. Suski doesn't know shorthand, but it seems that she worked out a form of speed writing of her own as a journalist, and it seems to work quite well. In other respects she is intelligent and capable. All of us are agreed that she deserves 60¢ an hour on a part-time basis. I hope this will be agreeable to you, and that your budget will stand it. This morning I spent three hours dictating to her---Charlie was afraid that I had practically worked her off in the first day---, and I am now wholly converted to the idea of dictating. At the present rate, you may expect the Northwest JACL report very soon, and if I can hang on to her long enough in opposition to the others in the office, perhaps I shall get the Registration report off soon also.

Tom wonders if it will be permissible to use a steno for about three weeks to get his Tule Lake case histories done and away with before they get cold. His idea is that the hours might be tacked on later on the steno budget, for the chances are that we may later lose Suski to some other job. She's looking for something else. Tom already has someone in mind to work for him, and he'd like your opinion on the subject. I am fully aware of Morton's caution against over-expenditure on steno help. I hope you don't get the idea that we're trying to run a luxury office here. I'm getting off other reports than the ones I've been dictating, typing them myself, and will send them as soon as the stamps arrive. It's merely that dictating does facilitate the work.

I hope you find the work from this office satisfactory. To be sure, you have little to judge by at the moment since some of us haven't sent in anything thus far. Charlie is by all odds the most consistent producer. He is now working on case no. 3, and every one of them is of thirty, forty or more pages in length, and every word of it good. He is planning on follow-ups on some of these, so you may expect that his cases will be about as complete as we can hope for here. Regarding the real names of the individuals

interviewed, I shall arrange to have Suski copy them off from the code cards on two by four cards, and shall send them to you as soon as possible.

One other question about the budget: Is there any fund left for buying documents from collaborators? Suski, for example, was at Heart Mountain, and she seems to have a lot of notes that she is willing to write up. Would you be interested?

I sincerely hope that you are able to straighten out the problems that have piled up in the last few weeks. I can imagine that your "hives" must be extremely uncomfortable.

W. I. wrote to say that he received ~~his~~ the Jewish Frontier that Dr. Cahnman asked me to forward. Kindly send him my regards. Best wishes to you, and take it easy, if you can.

Sincerely yours,

Frank

July 17, 1943

Dear Frank,

I was glad to get your letter of July 13th. Re the stenographic matter, I wrote Tom a few days ago telling him to go ahead to any extent necessary to finish up the Tule Lake material. I have reason to believe that our budgetary difficulty will be settled. We have a powerful friend at court in the person of Mr. Lundberg, Chief Accountant of the University. The thing is now on his desk, and he assures me "off the record" that he will fix things up for us. Lundberg is a wonderful fellow: a real Swede, born in Sweden. He and I have always clicked, even to the extent of carrying on occasional conversations in Swedish! He is greatly interested in our project, and is a pronounced and levelheaded liberal. His sister-in-law is assistant principal of elementary schools of something of the sort at Tule Lake. She has a Swedish name that I have forgotten (Jaederquist?) Do you recall her?

In the long-run, the friends we have in the University can only mean that we will come out alright, not only in this situation but also in others much more important. We have the powerful backing of President Sproul, VicePresident Deutsch, and Mr. Lundberg. In the short-run this is bound to be offset from time to time by our bitter enemy, Dean Lipman (Dean of the Graduate School). His blind prejudice against people of any minority group (including, curiously, his own) is leading him into the most amazing attempts to hamper the Study. His latest, as of this morning, was an attempt to hold up Hankey's appointment because, in describing her job, I had said that she would work under mine and Lowie's direction and would herself direct some of the work at Gila. "Miss Hankey is in statu pupillari herself and should not direct other research workers." Dear God! Well, ofcourse, he can usually be circumvented, and was, in this case, too, due to the good offices of Deutsch, but it causes a lot of headaches in the process.

Yes, there are funds available for buying documents from collaborators. If you can direct Suski in the preparation of a document that would give some comparable observations on Heart Mountain, go right ahead (The status pupillari question has not yet been raised about you!) You will know what it might be worth. I would suggest a modest sum (\$10-\$15) for a first draft, then additional compensation for a revision, depending on the quality and value of the report. As soon as we know where we stand, we shall give you a clearer idea of the funds you may use. In the meantime, I do not want your efficiency hampered. It will be fine if you can type out the cases in triplicate as you suggest, but the reports will obviously have to be copied in this office.

And if you find dictating an aid to your work, then you must have someone to dictate to!

Hankey is first-rate. She senses significant problems, and knows how to go about getting information. I would have preferred a Hisei, but I am delighted with her performance and feel that it was a real stroke of luck to get her. She is accustomed to discomfort and claims that her "peasant stock" makes her impervious to such things as heat and dust. She strikes me as being an unusually well-adjusted person, a sort of healthy extravert. She is enthusiastic about the work, and determined to make good. Bennett accepted her with open arms, partly, I think, because he disliked Bob so intensely that any change was welcome! And she seems to get along alright with the social analyst. Our best Issei informant in Gila, Mikida, is probably going to Boulder, but I think she can make other contacts. Anyway, she will be able to follow the main trends in the development there and she expects to work, in addition, on the family and to use Issei women extensively. That will round out our picture in a desirable way, I think.

At any given point in time, there is always an unfavorable item to offset every favorable one in our balance sheet: Tami is in the depressed phase of her very pronounced cycle, and writes mysteriously that her next report (the structural one) may well be the "last". I should certainly hate to lose her, but I suspect that she may have had an attractive job offer and if that is so, she will obviously have to look out for her own interests.

Something has happened, too, that may have a profound effect on our Tule Lake situation. It seems that Tule Lake has definitely been selected for the "segregation camp". An item to that effect appeared in the Oakland Tribune yesterday. It was confirmed by Mrs. Woertendyke (Coverley's former secretary who went with Fryer to Washington and has just returned). Can you find out anything more definite from Shirrel? By the time you get this letter, of-course, there may have been an official announcement. If the plan goes through, it will mean that we shall be able to write up the history of Tule Lake to the end. Jimmy, in that case, would presumably follow the "loyal" group to wherever they are moved. The thought of the move and its implications is appalling.

Since it seems very clear that our work in the projects is going to become more and more difficult, it seems to me that this puts an added responsibility on the Chicago office. That is, the retrospective accounts of camp life and camp experiences may play a larger role than we had anticipated. Also, it may require a good deal of travelling around on the part of the Chicago staff, once your plans are well-crystallized there. I realize that it was not unrealistic to have the main heading of the annual report "the point-to-point development of the study".

You should have received the stamps by now.
 WI sends his best. Yours,

July 17--4 pm

Dear Frank,

I am sending this special delivery, lest my earlier letter of today mislead you. It seems the newsitem in the Tribune did not specify Tule Lake as the segregation center, but simply said that the WRA would shortly designate a center. From what Mrs. Woertendyke said, however, Tule Lake has been selected for the honor by Washington. Of course, they may still change their minds. The Tulean Dispatch for July 12 quotes a telegram from Myer saying that the segregation program will be undertaken about September 1 in all centers. It is apparent that everyone at Tule Lake thinks this will be the center chosen. Anyway, see what you can dig up on the matter.

Hastily,

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

July 19, 1943

Dear Dorothy,

Thank you for your two letters of July 17. Stamps of various denominations, those which we ordered, also came in the same mail.

All the information here regarding the segregation center points to Tule Lake as definitely the center selected. Togo offered the information about two weeks ago that Shirrell had informed the Friends' office ~~xxx~~ that Tule Lake had been decided upon, but I rather felt that the notice was then not yet official. I inquired of Mr. Shirrell on the same point just about that time and he declared that the Army had not yet replied to the WRA's recommendation on this point. Day before yesterday, however, Ben Yoshioka told me over the phone that Shirrell had announced in their staff meeting that Tule Lake had been selected. What struck me was the fact that Ben proffered the information without any inquiry on my part, as if it was something hot off the griddle in which I would be interested. Moreover, having given me the information, he then caught himself and requested secrecy on my part because of the possible effect it might have if the story became generally known in the centers. I judge from the manner in which Ben gave me this information that Shirrell did announce this as an official notice. I'll follow the matter up, however, when I or any others of us see him again.

As you say, any change at Tule Lake is going to wreck our study there. For immediate purposes, however, I think Jim should be instructed to keep his eyes open for attitudes developing at Tule Lake that might affect the reaction of the people to the official announcement of the center as the point of segregation. I assume that considerable discussion and activity must be taking place already regarding this subject. When the official announcement is made, I feel that a rather critical situation may develop in Tule Lake, and the present discussions in camp may have considerable bearing on the people's reaction.

As you say, also, if the study is uprooted from Tule Lake, as it now seems likely, our only chance of reconstructing many of the incidents that occurred there will be through the people who are on the outside. There are quite a number from Tule Lake here in Chicago, but I have found that the people we want to get at, those who were the leaders of various groups in the center, are pretty much scattered over the country. This means that we may have to move around to get in touch with them. I think most of us will be prepared to do it, at least, Tom and I who will be most involved in such a plan. Unfortunately, the retrospective account of center life is a rather difficult thing to get at. Most people, once they are out, are deeply concerned with their immediate problems, and the affairs of life that dominated their thoughts in the centers, all seem to recede rapidly into the background of memory. If we are to follow the procedure of attempting to reconstruct center

life, I'm sure it will have to be done in interviews with specific problems in mind.

I am glad to hear that you are getting your problems straightened out. Hearing of all your troubles in administering the study even at California where you have friends, I vow that I shall never let myself in for anything like it. It's a pity you have to spend so much time dealing with bureaucrats; I hope it's all going to be worth it in the end. I'm glad to hear that Hankey is turning out a prize.

Louise Suski has typed up the material on the Northwest JACL that I dictated to her, and I shall get it off to you forthwith. I am also sending some other material that I've been working on. The JACL report is sketchy to say the least, but my idea was that if I got the stuff on paper once, I could return to it later when I have the actual evidence at hand, and rework it. As for a report from Louise on Heart Mt., since you give me the "go" sign despite my status pupillari (sounds like something terrible which I ought to resent), I shall find out exactly what she has to offer and get her to write up the stuff that will be of comparative value.

My sister-in-law, Fumiko Morita, was accepted by the Boulder school and when we last heard from her, she was to leave shortly for Colorado. Under the circumstance, I don't think you need follow up on the position under Col. Hall. Thank you ever so much for making all the inquiries. I didn't know about Ruby Sakoda, but I'm glad to hear that she's placed at Minnesota.

You probably read of the incident that occurred here last week on North Clark St. (Chicago skid-row) when four Hawaiian-Japanese (citizens) were attacked by ten Filipino sailors. According to Shirrell's account, which seems a reasonable report, the only previous contact between these boys and the Filipinos was when one of those beaten, Ishibashi, was accosted by a Filipino sailor on the day before in a beer tavern and had been called names. Ishibashi refused to fight against anyone wearing a navy uniform, and the two shook hands after the Filipino learned that Ishibashi was an American citizen. On the night of the attack, last Tuesday at about 11:00 p.m., four Nisei met at Division and Clark and started walking down Clark when they met ten Filipino sailors coming from the opposite direction. The sailors immediately "pounced on" the Nisei, according to Shirrell, and Hokamura was severely wounded by knife stabs in the abdomen, Ishibashi was wounded in the groin, and the other two were clubbed but got away.

When the news reporters came to the WRA for a story, Shirrell requested that no account be presented in the papers (probably because of the danger of race riots developing on the order of the Los Angeles affair) but the Herald American refused to comply and had a most damning account in the following day's news. (Hearst paper)

The other papers therefore carried accounts of the incident, though their reports were much less biased. Both the Navy and the Chicago police are carrying on separate investigations of the incident, and we hope to get some dope on it all. Joe Lohman, an instructor here familiar with the area, offers the suggestion that the fight was initiated by jealousy on the part of the Filipinos over favorable attention given the Nisei by taxi-dance hall girls. The suggestion seems born out by snatches of information picked up by Charlie, that the Hawaiians have been going down to that area with their guitars and attracting favorable attention.

My typing and writing today are a bit haywire, but I think you can make out what I'm saying. Dr. Ogburn and others inquire about you and W.I. now and then. Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Frank

July 21, 1943

Dear Frank:

Thanks for your letter of June 19. Jimmy is getting very good material indeed on the reactions to segregation. Apparently everybody in Tule Lake realizes that it will be the segregation project and, as you might suspect, they anticipate trouble. It is interesting to note that people are going around saying that trouble will surely break out in Ward 5. I think Jimmy is well aware of the problems, and that he is doing a good job.

Don't forget to send in the time slips for your two stenographers. These should reach us by the 25th, if possible, so you'd better send them by return mail. One other thing that I wish you would do immediately: that is, call the group together and prepare a summary of your findings in Chicago in such a form that I could use it in my monthly letter to Embree. I would certainly appreciate it if you could send this, also, within the next few days.

We still haven't gotten the final answer to our budgetary situation, but please reassure Tom. In a letter received from him today he said that he was relieved to note that the only crisis involved was that of a possible lowering of salaries. Under no circumstances are salaries going to be lowered. The only crisis involved is that we may go in the red by the end of the year, which is a bookkeeping matter, and I am not at all anxious to do it. I am quite sure in fact that we are going to get the extra money that we need for this so-called emergency. I am not sure it has ever been explained to you just exactly what all the trouble is. It boils down to this: that last year the State had a special fund for giving emergency increases and that this year they suddenly dumped the responsibility for paying the increases in the laps of the various departments. We aren't the only people involved, and the kick-back has been terrific, so something will ~~shortly~~^{surely} happen that will straighten it out.

I am looking forward to getting the various documents that I have heard so many rumors about.

I am enclosing two copies of a change in the regulations concerning traveling expenses. This means that when you do travel you can have somewhat greater leeway than before. So if you would just keep those copies in the office

for reference that will be fine. Please note that the University now requires receipts for all travel. That is an awful nuisance but we will surely run into difficulties if we don't observe it. We have managed to get by with a lot in the past, but I am not sure we will any longer for they tightening up.

Give my regards to everybody.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

Enclosures

*Coop
Burr Store*

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

July 23, 1943

Dear Dorothy:

Thanks for your letter of July 21.

Enclosed is a time slip for Louise Suski. I hope it's satisfactory. Unfortunately, Tom hasn't turned in the time slip for the girl who's working for him, and I can't send it with this letter. I'll try to find out today if possible.

The report to Embree is being written right now. I had hoped that I might have it done by yesterday, but it's still not quite ready and will be delayed another day or so. It will be on its way very shortly, however.

The regulations on travel expenses will help. My understanding is that we are permitted to turn in the expenses of travel on city transit when we go out specifically for the purpose of research. However, in such travel it's impossible to get any receipt and we can only keep an account of the number of rides. I hope the latter will be adequate.

I'm glad to know that Jimmy is getting the stuff on segregation in Tule Lake. I hope he doesn't get caught in some nasty mess.

The much-rumored-about documents were mailed yesterday, and you should have them very soon. They're not much, but better things may develop out of them.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Frank

July 23, 1943

Dear Frank,

Just learned via telephone that your appointment came through all right. This was a great relief, for I didn't know what Lipman might do. I won't know until the checks come through whether the University, the State, or the E and R study is paying the "emergency increase", so please tell everyone that if the paychecks are \$25 less than they ought to be, not to worry, for the whole thing will be straightened out.

As you know by now, Tule Lake has definitely been announced as the segregation camp. It is also announced that the "loyal" residents of TL will be moved inland. I figure a good part of them could be taken care of in Minidoka and Topaz. If so, then Jimmy should go along with the group to one of these centers. In a way, I hope it is Minidoka, for I think we could get something of the background of the group already there, and then could follow the progress of the Tuleans in their new adjustment. But we shall just have to wait and see.

Charlie's cases arrived, and I think they are excellent. WI, who has read them carefully, agrees with me in my judgement. Tell Charlie I will write to him soon.

Yours,

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

July 25, 1943

Dear Dorothy,

Enclosed is the report for Embree. The ideas and suggestions were made in one of our weekly sessions and are the contributions of the whole gang; I am responsible for its organization and lengthiness. As Tom says, "Leave it to Frank to spin out a nice long report from a few facts." I suspect this wasn't the kind of thing you expected---for that matter, neither did I expect that I would write anything like it. I might say that the thing took its shape as I worked away at the typewriter and I'm not entirely responsible for what went down. Certainly, the others on the staff aren't entirely responsible. You may treat the report in any way you desire: abstract it, quote from it, or so on.

In my hurry to get Louise's time slip off yesterday, I put down your Giannini address on the envelope but ended by sending it to the University of Cal., Chicago, Illinois. As a consequence, the thing was delayed a couple of days, but I hope you get it in time to have her pay check made out. I'm sorry I'm so damned absent minded.

If you've read any of the reports, especially the case histories from Charlie, could you send us your comments on them. Next Friday at our weekly session, we hope to go over the case documents we've gathered so far to consider what we're getting. We'll do this sort of thing now and then from here on, and your criticisms are invited.

Best regards to all. The sultry hot weather continues but with the fan operating we can imagine we're sitting in the Berkeley office with a breeze off the Bay.

Sincerely yours,

Frank

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EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

July 29, 1943

Dear Dorothy:

Thank you for your letter of July 23rd. I am glad to know that my appointment came through all right. I am sure that we out here are not ~~concerned~~ ^{anxious} about the emergency increase for you undoubtedly will do the best possible for us. I trust, however, that the problem will straighten itself out satisfactorily for you.

I sent in the time slip for Louise Suski a day or two before the deadline. I hope it arrived in time for you to get it to the comptroller. I regret the error I made in the address which delayed its arrival there. If you have any suggestions concerning the form of time slips please let us know about them.

There is much talk here of the impending segregation and Tom and I, of course, are particularly concerned with the case of Tule Lake. Charlie informs me that he heard from Shirrell that they are to put up eight foot barbed wire fences, and segregation centers will be treated as Japanese camps in which the Japanese language may be taught, Japanese program may be held, and etc. The procedure is also to try to get the "loyal" evacuees resettled in one move and, as you have heard, representatives from the various field offices will be sent to centers to publicize the desirability of resettlement in the outside areas. For those who desire to relocate to another center, the people of Tule Lake will be given the choice of going to Minidoka, Topaz, Heart Mountain or Granada. Charlie also informs me that according to Shirrell, the centers are having a great deal of difficulty in getting good teachers for the public school. Nisei teachers, of course, are resettling and Caucasian teachers are quitting their jobs but a few replacements can be found for them. Under the present system the project has been barely able to get an "A" rating, while at Gila they were only able to get a "B" rating, but Shirrell doubts that the standard will be maintained in the coming year. Shirrell, therefore instructed Miss Mercer, a representative from his office, to impress the people with the desirability of resettlement if the children are to get a decent education.

Jimmy has been sending us his journal accounts of recent date and this office has a good picture of events taking place in Tule Lake. I'm sure he is doing a good job in covering this important phase of ^{the} Tule Lake study. You suggested that a lot of background of Tule Lake which we have been hitherto unable to get may have to be reconstructed through interviews with persons on the outside. I am finding that this is quite possible with reference to specific problems, as for example, the problem of the base hospital. However, there are certain documentary material in the WRA files at Tule Lake which we may need. Do you suppose there will be a considerable revision of the filing system there, such that the administration will want to dispose of a lot of old material? I wonder if it is possible to raise the question with Coverly about getting

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

(2)

such records as will be of significance to us but which he will no longer need.

We should like to have the following materials: 1. yellow second sheets, 2. shorthand tablets, 3. large Congress notebooks, 4. small business envelopes and 5. pencils. Morton has repeatedly mentioned that we should make our orders in large quantities. I hope this order is large enough to be sent out in a single carton.

Charlie will have to renew rental on his typewriter but does not have any receipt or claim tag for it. Do you have the receipt for the typewriter that was rented some time in May? Kindly send it out if it is in your possession.

I should mention that Shirrell remarked to me yesterday that his office is now going to use the personal data form which you made out for them. Some revisions of the form are being made to suit their office use, but will be essentially as you drew it up. He also declared that there is not sufficient clerical staff members to transfer the data from their former cards to the new ones immediately, but he hopes the work may be undertaken in time. If you have any suggestions regarding what we should do with the WRA card file we would be glad to hear of them. It seems increasingly apparent that some catalog of resettlers here indicating background information about these persons would offer valuable working material for this office. The only difficulty lies in the amount of work necessary in copying the office index cards.

I am also sending by separate mail duplicates of Case Document Index cards to you. I shall explain our card system in a separate note.

Please tell W.I. that the book "Chicago May" arrived here safely and I shall return it to the proper place. Please give my regards to him and to others there. Best wishes,

Sincerely,

Frank

FM:S

Frank Miyamoto

p.s. Prof. Lundberg wrote us saying he would drop in at our office, but he failed to turn up. I just received the material this Wilson sent out (a) of Lowmendo's report to the Dies Comm. and (b) the Annual Report. F.M.

July 29, 1943

Dear Frank

Back from a good week of collecting data and interviewing in Los Angeles, I find the business office still going strong in adding to the complications of our already complicated lives. Thus, as the enclosed documents attest, you are now an official employee of this great institution. But you will note 1) no mention is made of the so-called cost of living emergency ~~increase~~ increase and 2) it would seem that you had to fill out the little yellow card and the acceptance sheet before you could receive your first check. After talking to four (4) people in the business office, I find that I will be ~~able~~ able to pick up your check tomorrow and mail it to you and that you will be able to return the documents with your signature ex post facto. Therefore, problem two (2) above is not problem at all. It's just something to tease us with. However, no-one yet knows whether or not you (or all the rest of us) are eligible for the cost of living emergency increase. The real secret is that no one can make a decision on this except President Sproul and President Sproul is absent ---- fishing! Actually, Dorothy is determined that we shall all be paid the increases --- and therefore the problem is resolved into whether the University (out of special funds) or the Study (out of its regular funds) will pay the increases. Morally, it seems clear to me that the University is obligated to pay them. We are all University employees --- and possess all the privileges and obligations

of such employment. The basis of the tentative decision Not to pay us the increases would be pure discrimination --- on the exceedingly shaky grounds that, though the University pays us, the money for the payments come from the Foundations. This, of course, will not appeal to the Foundations at all, and that is our biggest argument in the documents ~~max~~ gathering dust these past weeks in the President's office. In any case, the following seems clear: ~~max~~

1) You (also Charley ~~xxxxxxxxxxx~~ and Tom ~~]~~ Even though their appointments aren't returned yet, I learned that they had been approved) will receive a check no later than Monday, representing payment for June.

2) ~~max~~ These checks may or may not include the emergency increase. If they do, then you can rest easy and we will fight the fight re: who will pay the increase. If they don't, we will immediately take steps to insure your receiving the June increase in the next week or so and to insure your getting the increase in subsequent months. ~~max~~

Half an hour later
I've been interrupted
eight times during this
so I hope it makes some sense.

Forgetting about the above mess for a moment,
You will be interested to know that I talked to a good number of leading anti Japanese agitators in Los Angeles, including Mayor Bowron, Clyde Shoemaker, John Lechner, Been Beery,

and Walter Odemar (Native Sons of the Golden West). I prefer talking about them to you, rather than writing. Their new organization The Pacific Coast Japanese Problem League is the most dangerous of all -- it representing both respectability and wealth. On the other hand, the Committee of American Principles and Fair Play is expanding its activity with new funds and an enlarged personnel and I think they are doing good work. Further, the recent papers have given decent play to both the Myers' refutation of Dies Committee charges and the very reasonable statement of Byrnes.

Dorothy has been home most of this week. WI was working in the basement Monday and an old dish cabinet fell on him. At first, there seemed to be no ill results but the next day he was very sore in the region of his chest and subsequent X-rays showed that he had fractured several ribs. He seems very cheerful, if not too comfortable, and the doctor has assured Dorothy that the injury is not at all serious. Still, it is apparant that DST is very worried. If whe doesn't write the next few days, you will know why.

Best regards to Tom, Togo, and Charley --- and the rest of the bunch. I'll be in Chicago in about a month. At that time I will apologize in person for ^{the typography,} ~~this~~ the clarity and and style ~~of~~ this very hasty, very much interrupted very sloppy, vey

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

July 30, 1943

Dear Morton:

I just received your special delivery letter of July 29. Thank you for sending out the acceptance form. I am enclosing it with this letter, and I hope you find everything on it in order. Re: the question of my residence in the State of California, I was never established as a resident there, but lived in the state since the date indicated. I assume that my answer as given is satisfactory. Will you kindly check the yellow card and acceptance form and forward them to the proper office if you find nothing wrong in them?

Thank you too for arranging to have the checks paid before the return of the required forms. I am sure that Tom and Charlie, as well as myself, appreciate the trouble you've gone to. I can well imagine that yours and Dorothy's days are filled with looking after such detailed administrative problems, and I send you my condolences. We, at least, are happy about the efficiency out there; I hope you can find some speck of gratification in that thought.

As for the problem of the emergency increase, please rest assured, as I told Dorothy, that we feel you will ~~be doing~~^{do} whatever you can for us whatever the outcome. I am sure that if you and Dorothy cannot convince the University of its moral obligation to take care of us, no one this side of Thomas Aquinas can do the trick. As far as I'm concerned, the arguments you offer leave no doubt about the justification of our case; but I gather that state officials are not always lucid thinkers regarding such matters.

I am extremely sorry to hear of the accident to W.I. I can imagine that several rib fractures must be most unpleasant. I trust W.I. ^{will be} ~~is~~ back on his feet again shortly, and that Dorothy's worries regarding the injury will be quickly banished.

Your findings from the Los Angeles trip sound most exciting and all of us will be eagerly looking forward to hearing the morbid details when you arrive here. Out here, the adverse early publicity from the Dies Hearings has had its effect in creating problems for the resettlers. It is alleged that the U.S.E.S. is not cooperating as willingly as it did before, that federal agencies and the Civil Service Comm. now carry on their own investigations of applicants which further slows down relocation, and the public in general looks askance upon resettlers. We've had a series of difficulties about housing, in which people who have taken apartments have been thrown out on the slightest presence.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

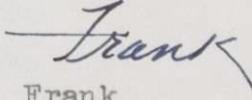
-2-

For the past two weeks, since the closing down of the Dies Hearing, there has been very little publicity about the resettlers, and if this condition continues, I'm sure the resettlement program will go ahead quite smoothly. The whole thing, the resettlers only need to be left alone, and with a minimum of management they can get along.

By this time, you will have heard of Charlie's father's death. Charlie received a wire from Gila yesterday, and I haven't seen him since he dashed out to send a reply. I've no doubt that he and the rest of the family expected this and so the news probably did not come as a shock, but Charlie is undoubtedly concerned about the rest of those in Gila. He spoke of sending either Mariko or Alice down there to clear up matters, but I don't know what his further decision has been.

Thanks again for all the trouble. Please give Michi's and my best regards to Ruth. We look forward to seeing you.

Sincerely yours,


Frank

July 31, 1943

Dear Frank,

I picked up your check this morning, and, as you can see, it does not include an emergency increase. We are immediately taking steps to have the increases added to your future checks and to have sent to you a check for the emergency increase for July. Because the appointments of Charlie and Tom were approved so late, their checks were not ready this morning. They should be ~~x~~ in the mail by Monday or Tuesday, however. I have high hopes that their checks will include the increases, after the hell DST and I have been raising the past few days. Incidentally, neither I nor Mrs Wilson have our checks yet, other ~~---~~ and half the employees of this whole institution seem to be in approximately the same position. One of the business office people told me that office is in ~~xxxxxxbxxxxbxxxxb~~ "a worse mess than Italy" and expressed ~~ax~~ ~~seto~~ voice wish that he would prefer Rome to his present position. I feel genuinely sorry for the whole outfit in addition to ~~xxxxxx~~ feeling its their own damn fault. The looseness of the administration is appalling.

DST just called from home to report that WI is much improved this mornning.

One of the Giannini professors was up this morning to talk about the difficult position one of his former students is in. His name is June (?) Taketa, address: 4301 N. Harlem Avenue, Chicago. He is dissatisfied with his job and unhappy

over his belief that he cannot attend any of the large colleges in the Chicago area. I advised his seeing Togo and also said that I would tell you about the boy. He might be good for xxx a case history, and certainly could use some advise re: schools.

Best regards.

H
~~xxxxxx~~ Hastily.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

Aug. 2, 1943

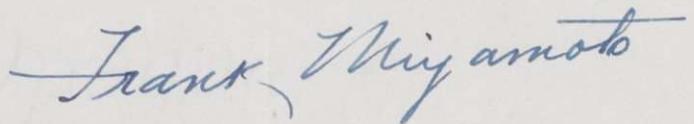
Dear Morton:

Thank you for your letter of July 31st and for the enclosed check from the University in payment for the month of July. I will inform Tom and Charlie that they may expect their checks in the near future. It is really too bad that you are having so many administrative difficulties.

Your lead concerning June Taketa sounds interesting and we will make it a point to follow up his case. If there is anything we can do for him we will, of course, try to help him out.

We're glad to hear that W.I. is improved and we hope to hear in the near future that he is going about his business as usual again. Best wishes to all.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Frank Miyamoto". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name.

Frank Miyamoto

FM:S

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

Aug. 2, 1943

Dear Dorothy:

Thank you for your letter of July 29th. I deeply appreciate your personal check for \$200.00. I can well understand how your students develop such a loyalty to you. As a matter of fact, Michi and I are pretty well provided for the immediate future. We will be able to get along with what we have. Just this morning Morton sent a letter and enclosed a check from the University in payment for my work during July. I will retain the check, however, for the time being in the event that Tom or Charlie might need it. But if their checks from the University come through I will return the check to you. Thank you so much for your thoughtfulness.

Morton reports in this morning's letter that W.I. is much improved. We are, of course, very happy to hear that, and hope that he will be able to get back to his old form again soon.

Dr. ^{Blumer}~~Bloomer~~ was in this morning for a few minutes and declared that he will be back in Chicago for the opening of the fall term. I took the liberty of showing him some of Charlie's case histories. Dr. ~~Bloomer~~ Blumer was very favorably impressed with this work and expressed his desire of looking over some other cases when he returns. Would it be all right if we were to seek a certain amount of cooperation from him in gaining suggestions and advice about our study?

Your comments on the case documents so far sent to you are, of course, brief but very much to the point. We shall do everything possible to verify all information we gather and to keep writing as objectively as possible. Please send us any further suggestions whenever they occur to you. Best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Frank Miyamoto

Frank Miyamoto

FM:S

DAY LETTER WESTERN UNION

Mr. Frank Miyamoto
6148 South Greenwood Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Aug. 4, 1943

Just talked to Dillon Meyer who approved our complete access to Tule Lake Administrative files. If he approves final plans, would you be willing to work at Tule Lake for approximately three weeks examining this material. Wire reply collect immediately.

Dorothy Thomas

August 5, 1943

Dear Frank:

Thanks for replying so promptly to the telegram. We had thought it would be better to have a Caucasian, if possible, but we felt that you had the best background to do the job, and also we had no competent Caucasian available.

Bob Spencer came in this morning, however, and it seems that he can get a week or ten days off around the first of September. He seems to be willing to do the job. I telephoned Mr. Cozzens and asked his advice about the whole matter. He felt that due to the disturbed conditions in Tule Lake a former evacuee, who came in as an American, and working with administrative materials, might find himself in an extraordinarily difficult situation. In his opinion, the difficulty would be not so much the failure of the administration to cooperate (although I, myself, am skeptical about how far they would go), as the possible danger due to the attitudes of the colonists. I certainly wouldn't want you to go into a situation which would be either unfavorable or dangerous for you.

Spencer will not be able to give an absolute decision until Saturday morning, but I am hopeful that we can go through with this arrangement. If so, you and Tom should obviously go over the Tule Lake material and write out your suggestions of the types of things Spencer should try to get. At the same time, Morton and Spencer and I will go over the material also and add our suggestions. Since he will be able to stay there such a short time, we shall have to work fast in order to get all we need. I suggest that you and Tom, immediately, draw up a tentative list of the materials that you think we should have. This list should be based on (1) the reports you have written, the administrative aspects of which are lacking; (2) reports that should have been written but were not because of our inability to get official administrative data, and (3) any "hunches" you have with respect to existing material in administrative files.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

August 5, 1943

Dear Dorothy:

Your wire of August 4 came as quite a surprise. I'm very happy to know that Dillon Myers has approved your plans for work on the administrative files at Tule Lake. As I said in my reply, it is agreeable to me that I go back there to do this work and I am prepared to leave as soon as I make the train reservations.

There is the other point which I raised, however, that I shall have some talk explaining to do concerning the purpose of my return to the project. My visit will come just at the time when the hearings on loyalty and the segregation are to begin, and it may look as if I'm snooping around to check up on people. If I go, the only thing is to place a statement in the Dispatch telling of the actual purpose of my visit. There's nothing to hide, certainly. Despite the publicity, however, there will inevitably be a great many questions among the evacuees as to my work around the project, and this will be especially true since I shall have to work closely with the administration in going through the files. I have no fear for my personal safety since for my history in the project hasn't been such as to muster sufficient antagonism against me to warrant an attack. The suspicion will only be a barrier to free activity in the project.

I was wondering if it wouldn't be possible to get hold of Bob Billigmeier for the job. It would save travel expenses and avoid the suspicion that would be attached to my return. I think I understand your reason for selecting me to do the job. Sakoda is too busy carrying on the investigation of the segregation itself; Morton must be tied up; Spencer is probably likewise tied up, and in any event you probably want a person who knows the ground there. I suppose in the final analysis it won't matter much if there is suspicion among the people since the project will be closed down soon anyhow, and my concern is only to avoid a little personal unpleasantness. I am of course awaiting further instructions to leave for Tule Lake, and I don't feel myself a martyr either. There will be the advantage that my mother and sister are still there and this chance will help to get them ready for relocation.

Having unloaded that much, I'm ready to discuss seriously some of the problems of getting into the centers and at the files. I assume you are taking care of the matter of getting a military or civilian escort for me through the area between Reno and T. L. As for housing and bedding, I'm pretty sure that will be easily solved since my mother and sister are still there and I can bunk at their place. You will no doubt communicate with Coverly concerning my visit to Tule Lake, and I have in mind getting a letter from him after my arrival as a pass to the supervisors of the various departments and to their files. There may arise a question as to my relations with Dr. Marvin Opler for perhaps through him I may

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

be able to get at some things in the administration that would otherwise be closed to me, but I can talk that over with Himmie when I get there.

I intend to spend the afternoon today going over our material on Tule Lake here to spot the gaps that will need filling with concrete data. I already have in mind some of the things that we should get hold of. If you have any suggestions on this matter, please list them and send them to Jimmie. The whole job sounds a bit colossal, although I suggested that it be undertaken, and I feel I should give this thing a good bit of forethought so that I won't be drowned under by the mass of data.

I'm thinking of writing out some of my ideas on what to say to the Dispatch reporter concerning the purpose of my visit. If it ever gets written down, I shall send it on to you for criticism.

We have the Revised Travel Allowances schedule for University employees, and I shall follow the thing strictly. I shan't forget to get receipts for all expenses, excluding meals.

I expect to hear from you again today or tomorrow. Michi's brother is now living with us and she will be taken care of, although she was a bit disappointed to hear that I'd be away for a month or so.

Sincerely yours,

Frank

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

August 7, 1943

Dear Dorothy:

Thank you for the special delivery letter of August 5. I quite agree that Spencer would be in a far better position than I to get the material out of the administrative files. I've felt that the administration would much more willingly cooperate with a Caucasian than with me, and that Spe²chner could get at things which would be closed to me. If Morton has the time to join Spencer for a few days, perhaps between the two of them they could get at everything we would want out of the Tule Lake files. I'm sure there aren't any two other men more competent to get information out of any source more quickly than they.

I am, of course, still ready to go in the event that Spencer cannot make the trip, and I assume you will let me know in the next day or so of your decision. As I said in my other letter, I have little fear of personal danger, unless events in Tule Lake have moved to the worse much more rapidly than I anticipate, but it would be unpleasant to be the object of suspicion and I would probably ^{be} handicapped in my work because of it.

Immediately upon arrival of your letter yesterday evening, I visited Tom and talked over with him the general type of information that we want from the administrative files. We shall work on it in detail today, and you may expect a list of suggestions from us very soon covering the three points you mention.

I am glad to know that W.I. is much improved. Your friends here inquire over and over when you and W.I. are to visit Chicago again. I assume that you won't give up Berkeley for a while.

Sincerely yours,

Francis

P.S. Haj knows of all the material gathered by the technical staff for the farm reports. He may be able to suggest some important documents that we should have.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

August 9, 1943

Dear Dorothy:

[Enclosed ~~are~~ is a list of questions and suggestions for documentation with the Tule Lake files. I started out with the idea of writing out all the questions that come to mind in detail, and raising specific questions that need answers. However, I find this an enormous task, and I doubt that such a procedure would be of help to anyone who has to go through the enormous amount of data that must be in the files. The alternative of raising general questions doesn't help much either, but it may give some idea of the kinds of things that may be found in the files. I'm rather unhappy about the suggestions I've made for they seem entirely inadequate to meet the request you make, but any effort to go through all the documents and raise specific questions would require considerably more time than we have at present. I hope that ~~if~~ what I send you will be of some help to Spencer or whoever goes to Tule.

I feel that the best procedure would be to have certain gaps filled in, and then to document all the important crises that developed at Tule Lake. The gaps, as you know, are concerning occupational mobility, distribution of workers in various departments, the sales of the community enterprise and Coop., cost accounts of the project, medical hospital, the farm project, problems of the construction division, and, generally, the administration's view of all the problems. The major crises that need documentation are listed under the problems of the office of the project director in the enclosed sheets.]

I think Tom may have some additional points to raise, but I shall leave that to him and send on what I've written.

Best wishes to all. I hope that this job can be successfully handled. I'm personally appalled at the gaps we left in our work at Tule Lake.

Sincerely yours,

Frank

*p.s. Tom says he has nothing to add.
Tom suggests we get a complete file
of all Tule Lake administrative bulletins.
Distinguished from W.R.A. bulletins.*

*Legal Aid isn't mentioned but their
file must contain interesting cases.*

August 9, 1943

Dear Dorothy:

*Sent out
8/9*

A week or two ago I sent in an order for certain material that we need in this office. We are in rather urgent need of more yellow second sheets, an item that was listed among the orders of that letter, and I should appreciate it if you could inquire about hurrying that order through. We also find that we're going out of white bond paper. This isn't urgent, and if this request isn't soon enough to get it in with the other order that I put in, it can probably wait until we place another order.

Tom suggests that our manuscripts and documents could be better sent to you by express than by first class mail. The stuff piles up in a hurry here, and it would be a savings if we wrapped it in a box and expressed it to your office collect. Likewise, it would avoid the problem of getting large denomination stamps. I hope this procedure will be satisfactory with you.

The time slips for Louise Suski and Sumi Iguchi were submitted a little late for payment on the month of July, but I wonder what has happened to their checks. Will it be paid this month or must they wait till later? Could you check on this when you find the time for it.

Sincerely yours,

Frank

August 11, 1943

Dear Frank:

Here is how your emergency salary increase stands:

1. You had it.
2. You received such a small check for the month of July because, the business office told us, your tax exemption certificate was received late. Consequently, the maximum tax was deducted from your check.
3. This is nonsense, because we sent all the tax deduction certificates to the business office at one time, but the maximum tax was taken only from your check. The enclosed carbon copy of the letter written by Dorothy to Mr. Lundberg explains the step we have taken to reimburse you.
5. I doubt very greatly you will be reimbursed at the moment for this added deduction. This impression I gained from talking to people working in the accounting office. If you are not reimbursed by cash immediately, however, your reimbursement will come at the end of the current calendar year when your final tax will be computed, and if you have been over-taxed, then the government will reimburse you for your excess payments, or credit you for future tax payments.
6. In any case, your base salary is \$175.00 a month, and starting with the August check you'll receive this amount less only the taxes that are required by law (in your case, I think, the taxes will amount to about \$14 or \$15 monthly).
7. The business office tells me that "400 or 500 people are in the same boat" as you, but that certainly doesn't mitigate your position. And especially since your card was in as early as the others.

That's all for now. Best regards to everybody.

Sincerely yours,

Morton Grodzins

Enclosure

August 12, 1943

Dear Frank:

The supplies that you ordered were sent out on August 9 and, today, we put in another order for three reams of white bond paper. The Storehouse informs us that it may take two weeks for you to get the order, so don't hesitate to buy anything you need in the meantime. I think it is a very good idea to send the manuscripts and documents by express. They should be insured for the amount that it would take to have the copying done over again. In the case of documents which have never been copied, for example, Charlie's Diary, I don't know what to suggest in the matter of insurance. Unquestionably, valuable documents, of which there are no copies, should be sent by registered mail, as I think it is safer than express.

The time slips for Louise Suski and Sumi Iguchi have been submitted for payment, and they should get their checks shortly.

Regards to all.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

August 14, 1943

Dear Frank:

I am enclosing copy of a letter from the accounting office which, I think, contains good news for you.

I am also enclosing an article written by Jobo Nakamura. It is not completely enough documented. I would like, for instance, to get specific examples of censorship. I wonder whether Howard Imazeki could be persuaded to give us something more on this? The spelling is atrocious, but it is Jobo's fault, and we haven't tried to change what are obviously errors in Japanese names.

Bob Spencer is greatly impressed with the list of questions you have written out. He will try to fill in a number of the gaps himself, and will also see whether there is not some material that they will lend us and let us have copied in Berkeley. Some of the questions you ask could obviously be answered by Shirrell, and I think it would be a good idea to have Morton interview him when he is in Chicago, for it is probable that Shirrell would talk more freely to him than to you.

Regards to all.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

Enclosures

August 21, 1943

Dear Frank:

Victory has come to the Evacuation and Resettlement Study, and to Thomas, the boss. The attached copy of a letter from Mr. Lundberg and attached check explain all. Sing Hallelujah!

I will see you in Chicago on September 3. Best wishes to all.

Sincerely yours,

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

August 21, 1943

Dear Dorothy:

I want to acknowledge receipt of several items that were sent since I last wrote you. The checks for Sumi Iguchi and Louise Suski came through about a week ago. The University also sent me a check for \$7.50 covering the rental for the typewriter that I took out. Your letter indicating that \$20.80 will be remitted to me as the difference on the income tax that the University withdrew and the actual amount that should have been withheld has been received, along with Jobo Nakamura's article on the Dispatch. Finally, the University stockroom sent us three reams of white bond paper. Thank you for taking care of all these matters.

However, we're still without the yellow second sheets that we ordered some time ago, as well as other items such as notebooks that we ordered at the time. The stockroom has sent us a bill of lading, page 947, Southern Pacific Express, indicating the shipment of a fifty pound carton of stationery items on August 9. We wonder if this bill refers to the shipment of three reams of white bond that has already come through, or if it means that the shipment of the other items for which we are waiting is on its way. Could you kindly check with the storehouse to see if the latter shipment is being made. We could use about ten reams of yellow second sheets and we'd like to have them as soon as possible.

I imagine that Spencer must have been overwhelmed by my list of questions and suggestions for going through the Tule Lake files. I realize that a few specific questions would have been much more desirable, but in going through our material there were so many gaps that required filling in that I found myself unable to limit the questions to any specific problems. I myself should feel gratified if Spencer picks up anything that he considers of importance in the files. I am sure that Morton could get a lot out of talking to Shirrell---he seems to have much more time to see people than when he was at Tule and I suspect he'd be willing to discuss with Morton some of the gaps in our data about Tule---, and I suggest that Morton try to see him at his home. There is also Kendall Smith who ran the Community Enterprises with an office up at Rockford now, and if there's time for Morton to see him too, he may be able to get a lot on the early problems of the C.E. from him.

Tom says that he is willing to run down to St. Louis to see the Matsunga girl. He suggested that I go down, but Tom knows the people down there and I'm sure he'd get more out of the time spent there.

We look forward to Morton's visit here. Best wishes to everyone.

Jeans

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

August 24, 1943

Dear Dorothy:

Enclosed is the time slip for Louise Suski. As you will see, it runs considerably over the ninety hour limit that you set for our secretarial help. In part this is my fault for I failed to watch the amount of time she was spending on our work, although I know that she has been doing a lot of work for us during the past month. Both Tom and I have had her taking dictation in cleaning up material that was left over from Tule Lake, and that accounts for the major portion of her work time.

If it would be possible to send her a check for the amount of time put in during the past month, we could perhaps cut down on her work time for this month. Kindly tell us how the budget stands on the matter of secretarial help. Would you advise that we limit her to the very minimum time this month? Tom has yet to turn in the time slip for Sumi Iguchi.

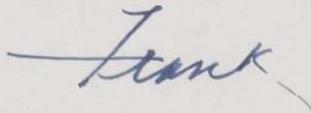
We received a carton of material from the University Storehouse yesterday, and we are now well outfitted with everything that we need immediately. Please ignore the last inquiry I made about the yellow second sheets.

Michi was very happy to hear from you yesterday. I'm sure she'll drop you a line sometime. I took note of your enclosed message to the staff about collecting letters on segregation, and we'll do the best we can about it.

I don't know whether Howard Imaseki will have time to write anything for us now, but I have his address in Boulder and shall write to him inquiring about the possibility. Moreover, Jobo Nakamura is now here in Chicago, as well as Frank Tanabe who is mentioned frequently in the accounts---in fact, the whole gang of Dispatch editors are around---and I'll see that they're nailed for an interview.

Please give my best wishes to W. I. With regards,

Sincerely yours,



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

August 24, 1943

Dear Morton:

Allah and Dorothy Thomas be praised! Thank you for the check for \$20.80 from the comptrollers. The tactics that won this victory must have been beautiful; a pincer drive, I presume.

All of us look forward to your visit in Chicago. We'll be looking for you on September 3 or thereabouts.

Frank

August 26, 1943

Dear Frank:

This is a joint letter from Morton and me. Another crisis is impending in the study due to the possibility that Morton, in spite of his status as a pre-Pearl Harbor father, will be inducted around the first of the year. We had a long talk today with Professor Chaney of the University War Council, and though he promised to do all he could for Morton, he was of the opinion that he could do no more than postpone his induction for one or two months after the general reclassification of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers takes place.

Morton is at this point doing the dictating: The situation is a crisis one for me (Morton) because I am now at the stage of drawing together and completing the pre-evacuation segment of the study. I could probably finish this before the postulated date for my induction at the end of January if I worked straight through on it. However, we are all agreed that the collection of the Washington data is essential for the study as a whole and that this collection cannot wait until after my draft status is decided, because of the possibility of personnel changes in the WRA. As you know, we have, up to very recently, been merely tolerated by WRA. Now we are in their best graces, and Mr. Myer personally has assured us that we can have complete access to even the most confidential file data. In fact, he is extremely anxious to get the WRA story of what is going on into our hands.

The dilemma I face is this: By staying in Berkeley and passing up the Washington data I could probably have one segment of the study reasonably complete by induction date. But, by going to Washington I run the risk of having two incomplete segments when the bugle calls. After talking to Chaney, both Dorothy and I agree that the WRA material in Washington is valuable enough for us to take the latter risk. However, we are both agreed that it is necessary for me to get to Washington and back as soon as possible. Dorothy had the brilliant idea at least partially to solve the dilemma and at the same time add appreciably to the value of your work on the study.

Dorothy dictating: My plan is to have you go to Washington with Morton and have the two of you work as a team. This would halve the time of the Washington trip and make it necessary for both of you to be there probably not more than three, and certainly not more than 4, weeks. In addition, I

feel very strongly that it would add appreciably to the value of the analysis and give us something that Morton could not possibly get alone. His interests are in policy formation and the inter-relation of agencies and the relations of the WRA with congressional and other groups. Whereas he has a broad appreciation of the sociological aspects of the problems, this is not the field in which he has been trained. With your background, and backlog of experience in the Projects, you will be in a position to raise many questions to which answers can be sought in the files of the WRA, or by interview with the persons concerned. I believe that a team composed of the two of you would be able to achieve, not only a valuable collaboration from the standpoint of the study, but a collaboration that would be mutually stimulating and personally profitable. I don't think you need feel any reticence because of anticipated resistances on the part of some of the WRA personnel in giving out information to a former evacuee. You and Morton would be able to make a working arrangement whereby he handles these difficult personalities (and we have no illusions about how difficult some of them will be), and in those cases you can act completely behind the scenes. I should anticipate that you should set up together a sort of office. Knowing the Washington situation, it will probably be your bedroom, and Morton can feed you the material that you need. You should try to get a full or part time person to aid you in typing, but you and Morton will work together on analysis and on briefing important documents which are too lengthy for copying. It will undoubtedly be a tough grind, but certainly a most profitable one. In fact, I only wish that I could be a third member of the party, but that is quite impossible at present.

Morton dictating: Frank, I have reservations out of Chicago on the 9:50 a.m. B. & O. train #10, the New York Express, car 101, on Saturday morning, September 11. I intend to stay with a good friend of mine in Pittsburgh that evening and on Sunday catch the same train for Washington. It leaves Pittsburgh at 11:07 p.m., and I have lower berth #6 in car 103. My friend in Pittsburgh, an instructor in metallurgy at Carnegie Tech, would be delighted to have you stay overnight with me at their place and to spend Sunday with us in Pittsburgh. I, therefore, suggest that you try to get first class reservations on the New York Express from Chicago to Pittsburgh on September 11, and a berth on the same train from Pittsburgh to Washington on September 12. If you do not fancy this plan, or if you are unable to get parallel reservations, then I suggest, as an alternative, that you try to go straight through on the New York Express which leaves Chicago Sunday morning, September 12. In this case, I would get on the same train with you at Pittsburgh, and we would arrive in Washington together, Monday morning, September 13. If reservations are unavailable for this train, my third suggestion is for you to get any accommoda-

tion you can that will get you in Washington as near to Monday, September 13, as possible. Be sure to get a round trip ticket in any case.

So far, my accommodations in Washington consists of a shivering spot at the base of the Washington monument. However, I have several friends and acquaintances whom I am counting on for an invitation for living quarters. Also, I have heard of a Friends Service Committee International Students' House (address unknown at present) that is supposed to have emergency accommodations for irresponsible travelers. If possible, I think we ought to live together because there undoubtedly will be much night work. I will pursue every line possible in this direction, and I hope something will have turned up by the time I get to Chicago on September 3. If you have any ideas about getting accommodation so that we can live together, please follow them up. If the worst comes to the worst, we'll just have to sponge separately off our respective friends.

Dorothy dictating: Frank, I seem to be giving you relatively little choice in this matter. You understand that if you have any objections you should simply yell loudly, and I will take full cognizance of them. Because of the shortness of time, however, we have gone into all these details so that if the proposition is agreeable to you, you can go right ahead and make your plans. You know how difficult it is to get reservations on the trains, so if it is agreeable, I suggest that you rush right down to the ticket bureau and get the reservations immediately. Since I believe that a trip to Washington for you has many advantages, not only for the study as a whole, but for you personally, I assume that you will be willing to go. Working on that assumption, I am having a travel advance forwarded to you from the business office immediately for \$200.00. If you decide not to go, you can simply send the check back to us. One further word, will you please be very discreet in talking about this plan? Naturally, our staff should be informed and, of course, you'll talk it over with Michi. But remember the unfortunate experience with Blumer, who hot-footed it to Washington and told Provinse everything Charlie and I had been indiscreet enough to say one morning when we had been letting down our hair, and I don't trust anybody but our own tight group. The WRA has its own grapevine and, though there will be absolutely no disputation about your working with Morton on the file data, the best plan will be to let Morton handle this announcement with Myer directly rather than to let the wrong people discuss it in advance.

We bid you adieu and God bless you!

Sincerely yours,

P.S. Because of the uncertainty of the mail, we are sending one copy of this to your home and one to the office.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

August 28, 1943

Dear Dorothy:

Your letter of August 26 came as a distinct surprise. I was mentally prepared to go west if necessary, but this sudden reversal of direction has me bewildered.

I have thought over the proposition of going to Washington quite carefully, and for the moment I can't find any objections in the plan that I might yell loudly about. Washington will be a new experience for me, and if Myer has given us an open sesame, it seems to me that a three or four week trip out there might prove quite profitable. I shall inquire at the ticket office of the Baltimore and Ohio for reservations on the same train with Morton. Please tell Morton that I should be delighted to stop over at his friend's in Pittsburgh, but if the train reservations can't be made out to make the stop-over possible for myself, I shall certainly try to be on the same train with him for Washington, or arrange to arrive there as close to Sept. 13 as possible. I'll let you know about the train reservations as soon as I find out about it.

As for arrangements for a place to stay in Washington, I really have no suggestions to make about it. I wonder if Naj could help us in that regard? I quite agree that a room together with Morton (I imagine that it's hopeless to get very much office space or any kind of room space in Washington now) would probably be most suitable for our work. I shall make what inquiries I can about living quarters in Washington for the interim, but I shall count on you to make the room arrangement. If nothing is worked out before Morton leaves, I am sure that we can work out something after Morton arrives here in Chicago. I have several friends in Washington, but I've unfortunately been out of touch with them.

I'm flattered to be selected as a teammate with Morton for the visit in Washington. I'm not quite as confident as you that my background in sociology and the projects will be of any great aid in getting information at Washington---I wish I had Morton's ability for that kind of work---, but perhaps we can work out the magic combination between us. I shall certainly do everything I can to help get the desired material out.

I take special note of your warning to remain silent about my proposed trip, except within our inner circle. I quite agree that everything should be done to prevent rumors about my reasons for going out there. With the Dies Comm., et al, seeking to find Japs who are influencing the Government, not to mention all the other misconceptions that might be held, I shall be more than glad to leave it to Morton to introduce me to the Government.

I am anxiously awaiting Morton's arrival here. Best wishes,

Trant

September 1, 1943

Dear Frank,

Your airmail special delivery dated August 29th just arrived. Morton left last night, so you may actually see him before you get this letter. I am, of-course, delighted that you are so enthusiastic about the Washington trip. I count on great things from the superteam! You and Morton will have to work out the room situation. You may have to bunk with Naj for a night or two, but I most certainly hope you and Morotn can arrange something together.

You must have had to make a swift reorientation to get used to the idea of Washington rather than Tule Lake. I feel like God, or at least like a train dispatcher. I am certainly engaged in pushing the people on the study around. The mobility is terrific. Bob Spencer leaves for Tule Lake on Saturday. Tami and X suddenly decided that a trip from Poston to Gila was called for, so I sent off telegrams to arrange that. Rosalie is due to return to Berkeley to work up her notes before the actual segregation movement begins at Gila. Tom goes to St. Louis shortly, I hope. DST went down to Southern Pacific and arranged tickets for herself and WIT for Chicago, leaving November 26th. At that time we shall have the great stock-taking. In a few days, I shall tell the Chicago boys what I think should be accomplished before that date. I realize that I seem to be pressing, but, with the draft situation as it is, I feel that we are actually working "on borrowed time". Of-course, if we go on at our present rate, it is perfectly obvious that we shall also be working "on borrowed money". But I am willing to take a chance on that for the next few months. By January I think we shall have a clearer idea of where we stand in relation to the draft.

In one of your earlier letters, you asked about getting Blumer's reactions to some of the case studies. I am heartily in favor of that, for I value his insights. It is wise, however, not to show him the "inside the camps" material, i.e. that Tule Lake, Gila, Poston, Manzanar reports, for, as I told you before, he is a little inclined to run to the WRA with his findings. I appreciate his motives, and his indignation, but it won't do us any good if these reports get around.

Keep in close touch with me, and I shall reciprocate.

Regards to all,

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

September 1, 1943

Dear Dorothy:

I am returning your check for \$200 which you wrote out for us when it seemed that our pay checks might not come through on time. I believe all of us, Tom, Charlie, and myself, are fairly well set financially and will have no need to use your check.

We appreciate your thoughtfulness in advancing us the amount.

Kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Frank Miyamoto

Frank Miyamoto

p.s. Lundberg dropped into our office on August 30, and we all had a pleasant chat. He seemed quite interested in going to Gila as a social analyst.

F. M.

September 7, 1943

Dear Frank,

There are one or two matters which I wish you would take up in a staff meeting before you leave for Washington. I have recently gone over all the cases quite carefully, and I sent Charlie a detailed analysis of one of his, which points out the gaps, and, I think, makes quite clear the point that it is essential to fill out one of those mimeographed schedules, not that we shall use the data in that form at all, but as a check on completeness and objectivity. We shall be lost if we don't have those hard, cold facts when we need them. But, as I pointed out to Charlie, it is important that rapport not be disturbed and, in some cases, it may well prove to be impossible to get these facts. These cases should, however, be the exception rather than the rule. They will, on the whole, be the cases which are obtained by free association alone, i.e., where the person being interviewed does not realize that he is a "case" and therefore is not giving conscious cooperation. I want to be sure that omissions are of this sort and not due merely to failure on the part of the interviewer to "nail" the facts. So---every case should have an accompanying schedule, which gets filled out in the course of time. This need not be sent to me until the case is actually "closed". The interviewer should be his own critic while the case is in progress, although from time to time, I may make an independent check to see how things are going.

Second, a check-up should be made from time to time to see how the sampling is going. We agreed to sample by sex, by generation (Issei, Nisei, Kibei) and by occupation prior to evacuation. Enclosed is a tabulation sheet on which I have entered the twenty-eight cases I have so far received. I have made some minor changes in our occupational classification to conform with census procedure as used by WRA. Any specific occupation can, in terms of these categories, be identified from the Alphabetical Index, to which I have referred, and of which you will find a copy in the library, I am sure. In some cases, information was not sufficiently precise to enable me to be sure I was allocating the case to the proper category. This defect again, will be overcome if the mimeographed schedule is filled out carefully. To help me to check up on the sampling, however, I wish every case would begin with a stereotyped sentence; indicating sex, generation and occupation, e.g. John Obata, is a Nisei who, just prior to evacuation was a chick sexor in Petaluma, California, or something of that sort. Be careful to differentiate between people who had their own business, those who were laborers, those who were salespeople or clerks, etc. E.g., it is not enough to say "Ted Okuno was working in a wholesale market". What work did Ted do: did he crate, was he a truck driver, did he sell, etc.?

Now, what does this check-up as of the present show? We are doing pretty well with the Issei males and Nisei males, if we are able to follow through on the cases. We are a little heavy on students of both classes in relation to other former occupations. We can expect, however, as Tom pointed out, to find that a great majority of the Nisei were students prior to evacuation and that this class will, correctly, look important among resettlers, when they are considered proportionately. I suspect, however, that the same is not true of Issei and that we are getting an unrepresentative group there. In any case, our sampling is to be of a "stratified" rather than a "proportional" sort, since we do not know the "universe" from which our cases are selected. Therefore, efforts should be made to pick up cases in the missing classes where possible. This does not mean that you will have to freeze the sample for the other classes, for "good" cases in the full categories may continue to turn up. However, a very conscious effort will have to be made to fill in the missing classes. Note that the female classes are, in general, very thin, as Togo pointed out to me in a recent letter. It is probable that so few issei women are resettling at this stage that these classes may be impossible to fill in. More effort should be made with Nisei and Kibei women, and also, with Kibei men. So much for the sampling. Keep this chart, and add to it as you get further cases.

Now, in comparing Charlie's and Togo's cases (I realize that the ones you sent in were just intended as "starters" and cannot be analysed yet), I find that Togo is stronger on the resettlement phases, and because of the nature of his interviews, is more apt to get down specific facts about employment, employer relationships, etc. than Charlie, but that his cases are very weak on background and on the impact of evacuation generally. Togo's chief function, as we defined it, was to open up cases and start them, whereas someone else was to be delegated the responsibility of following up. As soon as Tom comes back from St. Louis, I feel that he should be given the responsibility of following-through on some of Togo's beginnings. Charlie obviously has his hands full at present, although from what Togo has said, Charlie intends to follow up on some of his "leads". It might be better for Togo, too, to limit himself to fewer cases (if extensive follow-up on all proves impossible) and to try to complete several of them in the time he can put on the study, following the excellent pattern started by Charlie, modified by as many of my suggestions as appear valid.

Then comes the question of a general analysis of resettlement in the Chicago area, a sort of social history and analysis of the "total situation". This, I feel, should be, in part a continuing job for you yourself, in part a collaborative effort of the staff, with running accounts sent in from time to time.

Please do not think that I am sitting back, in Berkeley, far removed from the day to day situation, and putting on the screws. I am thoroughly pleased with the way things are going. I hand it to all of you. The job that is being done is magnificent. And, I realize, that the necessity of writing up reports on past events (pre-evacuation, project, etc.) is just an added burden that is very necessary, but that must be taken into account.

Nevertheless, I feel that a systematic and period check-up may be of some value. And so here it is.

Morton is undoubtedly with you now. I know that you will really enjoy the Washington trip, and ditto for Tom in St. Louis. Let me know how things are going.

The check I sent you was duly received and destroyed.

Regards to all,

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

Sept. 10, 1943

Dear Dorothy,

Enclosed is the filled-in schedule for case C.H. 4 (Charlie's) which you tested for completeness. I shall arrange to have Louise make similar duplicates of all other schedules which are already completed.

I think further comments on this case on the basis of this additional information would be of aid to Charlie in filling in gaps on this particular case.

Sorry we didn't send this earlier.

Frank

Sorothy,

I have little to add to what Morton has already said. This is a new experience for me, and Jim telling Mort lead the way. He's got two feet inside the door already, and Jim close behind.

One thing I fear is that we may get duplication of the material Spencer is getting out of Tule Lake. My interest naturally turns in the direction of the project I studied, although I shall certainly cover Gila & Poston. Considering the immensity of our job here, Mort agrees with me that we should cut out any research into other projects. That goes without saying, I suppose.

In talking to Evelyn Rose & Alf, this morning, I had a chance of seeing some of their registration breakdowns, and they've gone to some detail on the job. Hauber may prove a tough nut to crack, but we must get access to that material somehow.

As for the files, there are most significant data sandwiched in among a mass of stuff that has no value for us. It's a tedious job, sifting out the grain from the chaff. But I think we'll get along. As Boston says, everyone is most cordial.

I think I shall enjoy my stay in Washington, but I'd be glad to get back to Chicago and to business work.
Best wishes.

Frank

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

September 10, 1943

Dear Dorothy:

I received the two hundred dollars advance from the University. Thank you for sending it along. I also have your letter of Sept. 7th following up your earlier comments on the case documents we have been getting here. With regard to your earlier remarks, I have had Louise type out duplicates of the schedule for CH-4, the case from Charlie's file that you discussed, and I believe the data there will fill in some of the gaps which you mention. I'm asking Louise to make duplicates of all other filled-in schedules; I regret we didn't send them to you earlier.

For various reasons it was impossible to hold a staff meeting just at this time to discuss your criticisms of the documents. However, everyone except Togo has been in on the discussion of your letters, and I hope that you'll be able to note some favorable changes in consequence. We feel that the accompanying schedules will aid to a large degree in filling in the gaps you mention. On the other hand, we are also agreed that all of us should take greater care in pinning down all information, especially when they concern factual data about migration, family composition, employment, etc. The main difficulty, as you recognize, is in maintaining a free flow of words from the narrator while interspersing questions to "pin down" facts. In our camp, I think there is a tendency to feel that a lot of the factual data won't be as significant as the story as the narrator wants to tell it---allowing him to emphasize and elaborate those experiences which he considers most significant to himself. However, I think your orders to record with care the factual data available is extremely important---I say this sincerely---for it's easy to fall into a rather slipshod mode of recording information about our cases.

With regard to the sample that we are getting, your tabulations will be helpful in preventing us from going too far astray. As you again recognize, some of these classes of people are very hard to find. This is true, for example, of issei who were domestics prior to evacuation. I have some doubts as to whether we can get ten such cases. We shall try to take care, however, that wherever possible a more or less uniform number of cases have been gotten for each of the categories. The possibility that the staff might be drafted en masse at any time would emphasize the desirability of such a procedure.

With reference to Togo's documents, I have been telling him to get only the shorter documents since it seemed difficult for him, from his position in the Friends' Office, to get a more detailed accounts. We assumed that his function would be to get a kind of general picture of some of the problems affecting the resettlers; and there was not even the assumption that all of these cases would be followed through, although all of us are expecting to follow up some of them. If Togo is to get longer cases, ~~and he~~

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EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

(2)

the shorter sketches will have to be cut out, and it will be necessary to have him work more as the rest of us are doing, by going out to interview his people outside the office. I rather doubt that he can combine the longer interviews with his usual functions in the Friends' office. Will you kindly write directly to Togo suggesting the kind of documents you want from him. Togo himself expressed interest in the longer case study, and he's trying one out on one of the problem cases right now. Personally, I should hate to see the short sketches from Togo dropped, for I find them revealing on some of the current problems facing the resettlers.

I don't think we need any material immediately. Charlies will order later as the demand arises.

I took Blumer's typewriter over to the Bookstore for a clean-up job. It's to cost \$7.50 but Morton and I felt that the typewriter needed an overhauling.

I'm leaving with Morton tomorrow morning. I'll write from Washington.

Ruth McKee, WRA historian, dropped in and chatted with me for a couple of hours. Gave her nothing. But she mentioned a girl named Kimiko Higashiuchi, 2316 Champa St., Denver Colorado, who is anxious to get in on some sociological research, namely, ours. McKee thought highly of her, but that's all I know about her. I offer this as another name to keep on the files.

Sincerely yours,

Frank

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

September 20, 1943

Dear Dorothy:

It's about time that the Evacuation and Resettlement Study, Washington Office, informs you of its doings. Mort delegates me to the task since I've been quite negligent about keeping up correspondence with you.

We received your letter of the 14th and the appended outline of items which Spencer picked up at Tule Lake. Please give him our congratulations on the excellent stuff that he got hold of. We would appreciate a full list of all that he got for it will aid in preventing duplication, but as you say it seems unlikely that we'll cross over the same material in this office, by and large. We're very glad to have the rather complete list of material pertaining to registration for there is a tremendous lot of stuff in the files here regarding that subject, and we can now just fill in the gaps left over after Spencer's research.

I believe Morton's earlier letters give you a fairly good account of the material we're going through now. He's done an excellent job of opening up the various staff people here, and their files, and I've been following him around cleaning up as the files are opened up. I believe we've worked up a system of "teamwork", which you mentioned in one of your letters while I was still in Chicago, that you hoped might be managed between us. My only fear is that Morton is spending so much of his time at this work that he's not getting what he wants for himself, but there is yet time for him to contact the various people he's interested in.

So far, I've concentrated on the Regional Files which were moved out here at the time the San Francisco office was closed. There is some very good material there, and the only trouble with it is that there is so much that isn't of value mixed in with significant data that it takes an excessive amount of time to cover all the files. Sometimes I feel that I'm wasting the Study's time going through this material as carefully as I am, yet on the other hand I'm afraid that if I don't do a fairly careful job of surveying this material, the whole thing will have to be done over again later. The files are organized in terms of subject headings, such as, organization, complaints, fiscal, procurement, community management, industrial and agricultural organization, etc., and I am concentrating on uncovering worthwhile data on each of these sections for the three projects in which we are primarily interested. Of course, I am, at the same time, getting information on the general administrative policies and procedures.

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EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

October 18, 1943

Dear Dorothy:

I'm glad to be back in Chicago again after the month's work in Washington. By the time this letter reached you, Morton will undoubtedly be back in Berkeley with our plunder, and since he can tell you directly of our activities in the Washington office of the WRA, I'll leave it to him to give you all the news. My feeling about the Washington trip is that it was both too long and too short. In many ways the material available wasn't as valuable and exciting as I'd hoped it might be, and I think this was especially true of the documents on affairs within the projects. As Morton will tell you, the national office of the WRA must be abysmally ignorant of the actual life within the projects---I can't see how they could possibly sense the moods of the communities on the basis of such communication as they have in their offices. Because there was very little in their files that had to do directly with the problems within the projects, my pickings were consequently very slim. Certain problems like that of Registration received admirable coverage, but as far as such important events as the Tule Lake strikes, and even the Poston and Manzanar affairs went, there was surprisingly little information about them. On the other hand, it was possible to reconstruct some of the main trends of WRA thinking about various subjects such as medical service, community government, work projects, and so on, but that reconstruction really required a much more thorough investigation of the files, and a considerable amount of interview, than was possible in the limited time we had. In any case, I hope you are properly impressed by the size of the cartons of material which Morton shipped to your office.

It was a pleasure to work with Mort, and I'm sure noone else on our staff could have gotten as much material out of the WRA in the same time as he did. He got about twice as much work done as I ~~did~~ and probably did a better job of it all around. Mort, of course, is impatient and aggressive, and he has a tremendous drive; but it was perhaps just as well that I was along, with my directly opposite nature, for two such individuals as he would have cleaned out the WRA and left them nothing to work with.

Before he left, Mort and I agreed that some plan must be worked out to make the material that was collected available to both offices. He probably has already told you of our plan for taking care of this problem. I brought with me to Chicago all the duplicate copies that were made in Washington, but we're missing all the documents for which no duplicates were made, such as the mimeographed materials and the original documents that we "borrowed". You'll undoubtedly recognize our need for some of these original documents, and I only repeat this

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to remind you of our desire to go over carefully all that was picked up in Washington. I also brought with me to Chicago the duplicates of documents that Tamie and Jimmie would be interested in with reference to Poston and Minidoka. I am asking Tom and Charlie to look this stuff over as soon as they can so that I may forward the Poston and Minidoka material to Tamie and Jimmie. Here again, however, the original documents for which no copies were made are not in the Chicago files, and you will have to forward them from Berkeley after you've sifted them out from all the Washington material.

I have thought over your proposition that I spend my time from now on writing up the Tule Lake material, and I've arrived at the conclusion that it would be the most profitable way for me to spend my time. I agree with Mort and you that somebody has to do this, and since it is directly in line with my interest, I'm perfectly happy and willing to take over the job. My only objection is that the Chicago staff composed of Charlie, Tom and myself isn't moving rapidly enough to get a sufficient number of cases to fill in all the categories we set up in our June discussions of our sampling problem, and the removal of 1/3rd of the interviewing staff only increases the problem of getting sufficient cases for the purpose we have in mind. Of course, actually Charlie has been doing a lot more interviewing than any of the rest of us, and he alone may be able to get a bulk of the interviewing done, but I felt that it was just about the time I left for Washington that I was getting into the stride of interviews. I have, right now, several cases that I started in August that need to be completed, and others that were pending.

I should like to suggest as an alternative plan, that I spend the most of my time writing up the Tule Lake material, but that I be allowed to do an occasional interview both to help the Chicago interviews along as well as to keep me in touch with what's going on here. I'm not in a position to predict how many interviews I'll be able to accomplish on such a schedule, but it may be a sufficient number to make a difference over the long run. I'll have to talk this over with Charlie and Tom since I haven't mentioned this alternative plan to them yet, but I think they may be willing to go along with it.

I am enclosing an account of my expenses on the trip to Washington. On the basis of this account, I would have a check of \$30.90 coming to me since the total amount is \$230.90 and I was advanced \$200.00 of this amount. I was somewhat puzzled as to how to make out an account of my expenses, for although my actual rent and food expenses probably didn't run up to \$5.00 per diem, there were incidental expenses of tips and gifts (after being invited to dinner tec.) that probably wouldn't have been incurred in the normal course of living here. If it seems that I have overcharged the study, please

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let me know for I shall be glad to go over my expenses more carefully to see what revisions can be made. The weekly rental for the last two weeks of stay in Washington at \$12 per week was for a room for Michi and myself, and might have been somewhat less expensive for myself alone. It was a rather ordinary room for which I hated to pay twelve bucks a week, but it had the virtue of being close to the Barr Building and being handy generally. I've let the \$12 a week for the room stand, and in lieu of the double expense that it included for Michi and myself, I've dropped some of the taxi, phone and other expenses that I think I might legitimately have charged the study. I'm not strong on bookkeeping, so please let me know what you think of this account.

We look forward to your trip here in November. I hope you don't mind if I let people know that you and W. I. may be out about then ~~if~~ when they inquire about you, as many do. Michi and I send our regards to both of you.

Sincerely yours,

Frank

p.s. I've made out only one copy of the expense account since it was the last blank available. I hope one is all you need. Please send some extra blanks.

We also need a batch of interview sheets (basic data sheet for interviewees.)

Frank

October 22, 1943

Dear Frank:

I was glad to get your letter of October 18. Morton hasn't arrived yet, but a mysterious telegram indicates that we can probably expect him by the end of this week. Two enormous cartons have come from Washington, and I have opened them and gone through the material hastily. I agree with you that there is disappointingly little in regard to the projects but much interesting material on policy formation and changes. I'll wait until Morton arrives before attempting any organization of the material and he will, of course, tell me just what it is that you want us to send to Chicago.

In regard to the Poston material, Tamie is now in Cleveland, and her address is c/o Michio Kunitani, 11235 Bellflower Road.

By-the-way, I was surprised to note that there do not seem to be any reports from the Community Analysis section. I had had an idea that people like Opler and LaViolette were sending in a good many manuscripts that were not represented in the mimeographed releases that were being sent out. What became of all the correspondence that they must have had with the national office?

I am delighted that you are willing to spend a major part of your time on writing up the Tule Lake material. I agree completely with your proposition that you should also keep an eye on the Chicago situation and spend some of your time on interviews.

I find no objection whatsoever to your expense account. We have put it through, so that you should shortly receive a check for \$30.91.

I don't mind at all if you tell people that W.I. and I are coming to Chicago. We have our tickets and everything is all set for us to leave here on November 26. Give my best to Michi. How did she enjoy the Washington trip?

Sincerely yours,

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EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

Oct. 25, 1943

Dear Dorothy:

Enclosed is Louise's time slip from Sept. 24 to Oct. 23 during which time she put in 176 hours of work. I am also enclosing the time slip for Sumi Iguchi. After a discussion with Morton concerning our secretarial aid, we agreed that we needed one full time help in the office and that we should terminate Sumi's part-time aid. Tom wrote Sumi to tell her that we would no longer require her help, and unfortunately Sumi seemed to interpret her dismissal as a result of her personal incompetency and was rather heart-broken over it. Tom and I both feel that it would do much to boost her morale to receive this final check, so would you kindly make one out for the time indicated. Morton will, no doubt, convey our agreement (or our understanding) concerning the problem of secretarial help. I trust that some means may be found to permit the ^{retaining} ~~gaining~~ of Louise on a full time basis.

Charlie received Mrs. Wilson's letter of Oct. 23 in which she indicates that our missing supplies is supposed to be on the way. We are still looking forward to the arrival of this material since we need it badly. But we understand, of course, that you may not be in any position to do anything about it. I assume that the interview schedules will be in the mail within the next few days.

We could use some two and three cent stamps and possibly some six cents airmail. Will you send these at your convenience. We appreciate the form for ordering supplies which Mrs. Wilson made out and we shall make it a practice to use them for ordering in the future.

You inquire concerning the community analysis reports. In looking over the files in Spicer's office at Washington, my impression was that the reports of the community ~~anal-~~ analysis section was not ^{as} significant data for our study as some of the other material that were available. More specifically, I felt that it was more important for us to get concrete factual information rather than analyses, which was the characteristic of much of the material in Spicer's office. It was largely a question of what material to gather and what to leave out, due to our shortage in typing aid.

I am glad to know that you are definitely coming about the last of November. We're all working hard so that we may have something to show you when you arrive.

Sincerely yours,

Scant

*has
index
please
note*

*sent in
index on 10/27*

Rm 12, Social Science Res. Bldg.
1126 - E. 59th St.
Chicago 37, Illinois
October 30, 1943

Dear Dorothy:

In this letter I want to speak only for myself in reply to your letter of October 28 since Tom, Charlie and Togo may have different reactions from mine to what you say. I appreciate your taking the time to explain further and at length your views on some of the problems which have been bothering us. Whatever may have been your reaction to the discussion which we asked Morton to convey to you, I am glad that it served to provoke a reply from you for your letter helps me to clarify my own thinking about our research. I want to discuss the methodological problem first since it interests me most.

Your affirmation of the need for empirical studies out of which theories may grow---a view which I am sure W. I. shares with you--- I think is a healthy tonic to a bunch of young sociologists like ourselves who are easily led into speculation and theorizing. If the only contribution of your letter is to make us more than ever aware of the importance of getting good empirical data in our study, of gathering observations that are verified, your letter will have served a desirable purpose. It is a view which I admire, but from which I wander easily. If I wander from straightforward empirical studies, however, it's because I feel doubts when I work strictly in that way, and feel the need of some conceptual framework within which to think about my research. For my own benefit in understanding what bothers us, as well perhaps for yours, I should like to review briefly the circumstances in which our concern over methodological questions arose.

In studying the community in Tule Lake, we had a problem stated for us, of the nature of the adjustments of evacuees to the impact of evacuation, for which we were to seek accurate descriptive accounts. Some suggestions were made, which later proved to be good leads, of the kinds of material that we might observe such as rumors, instances of conflict, changes in various institutional forms, etc. We were confronted with the difficulty that an enforced mass migration was an entirely new thing as a subject for sociological analysis, but we went into the community armed with these suggestions and started hunting for what was significant in the community.

In my own case, because most of the people in the community were strangers to me, there was a problem of getting acquainted with the people, and I chose the recreation department as a place where I might make some of my initial contacts. It happened that one of the

first major conflicts of the community developed in that department, and I felt that I should study the situation. However, in order to understand what was happening, I felt it necessary to get a general picture of the organization of the recreation department, and consequently I took some time getting an understanding of that aspect of the problem. I am not now sure that my expenditure of time there was justified, but at the moment I was following something which I considered important. There were, of course, other reasons for concentrating on the subject, but I shan't trouble to mention them now.

In the meantime, there were other important developments taking place such as the sectional conflict between the Northwesterners and the Californians, and the farm conflict, which I sensed were important aspects of the project development. Likewise, it was evident that someone should follow the political developments of the community, and since I was interested in the problem, I attempted to attend all the Council meetings as well as of the Block. I felt too that the block was the major social unit of the community and I started gathering some notes on the behavior of the block people. I would pick up a rumor, and occasionally attempt to trace it or determine its area of influence. There were all these and many other diverting occurrences cropping up in the rapidly changing scene of the camp, and in a sense I was running around madly trying to keep up with the trend of affairs. Not the least of our problems was that of getting down our observations on paper so that we might go back to them later and understand the events as they actually took place.

Here in Chicago in studying the resettled population, I have not felt as acutely the problem of selecting data. We have tended to limit ourselves to gathering case documents of individual careers and the work has been much more channelized than in the center. But even in this work the question of inclusion and exclusion in our interview questions has frequently appeared. In the first place, our interview outline is extremely detailed and lengthy and it is difficult to get adequate accounts of all its aspects. Moreover, I constantly feel that there must be certain phases of the individual report which are much more important than others. Because there is a limitation of time in these interviews, it is frequently necessary to leave out of the interview whole areas of an individual's life which doesn't strike me as important then, but which may be of considerable importance if the problem were viewed differently. Working in this way, one is always a little in doubt as to whether the questions being asked are the significant ones or not.

This is a candid expression of my ^{experience} ~~expression~~ in the research at Tule Lake and here, and I believe this is the general experience of those of us who have been concerned with the methodological question. In a way it is an account of what not to do in sociological research, and perhaps I should be embarrassed that I have not learned more about research as a student. It is a confession of lack of foresight and ingenuity, but I am not sure that, knowing this, I

shall be able to correct the fault for future research.

It is in the light of this experience that I wish to make my comments on your statement of methodology. I like the simplicity of the problem as you set it out for us. I'm impressed by the fact that too many social scientists take a too complicated view of their problem in their effort at "original" research. I am sure that one of my main difficulties is an inability to see things simply, to state simple yet significant questions about our study. But having stated your problem as you have, in its very simple form, it seems to me that it leaves the research assistant with a host of questions. The important one is regarding the relevance of data. You admit this difficulty and offer suggestions for overcoming it by defining special areas of interest such as the political organization, economic organization, etc., and further implement your remarks by indicating special emphases. However, if we apply your problem to these various fields of interest, there still remains the question of what to look for since there were innumerable restrictions in each of the fields, and there were equally innumerable adjustments to these restrictions. As for the resettlement phase of our study, the adjustments of the resettlers is not merely predicated upon the restrictions placed upon them, but by numerous other pressures which they feel.

I am inclined to disagree that the anthropological method, strictly speaking, is the one best suited to the study of modern society. I do agree with you that they've set an admirable precedent of "patient and cumulative" analysis, and I also think the sociologist would do well to get their hands as "dirty" as the anthropologists have. But the success of the anthropologists, it seems to me, has depended in large part upon the fact that the societies they have customarily studied have been stable and simple ones, where the society could be seen as a whole by a single researcher and the structures could be clearly defined. When the anthropologist studies modern society, however, it seems that the general consequence is either to see a dynamic situation as a static one, or to adopt the habit of the sociologist in starting with some conceptual view. Warner and Lynd, perhaps, are not the best examples of social anthropologists, but their work suffers as much as those of most sociologists' by the latter tendency.

In talking to anthropologists studying the relocation centers, I find that most of them seem to consider the problem of acculturation as one of the crucial ones. Such a study requires a picture, or a series of pictures, of the Japanese society at certain static points; that is, "culture" as more or less traditional patterns of common behavior must be seen as existing. It is possible to get such pictures of culture change even in the rapidly shifting scene of the relocation center if one studies changes in such customary Japanese practices as the Buddhist religion, marriage ceremonies,

sumo matches, and eating habits. Moreover, it is easier to study the relocation center life with the problem defined in this way for these aspects of culture may be treated as objective artifacts going through certain changes. When one tries to catch the dynamics of relocation center life, however, it seems doubtful to me that a simple study of "Cultural facts" will serve our purpose satisfactorily. The dynamics of the situation seem to lie not merely in the cultural aspects of the evacuees, but they seem to arise out of the evacuees as whole human beings. Then the question arises as to where the dynamic impulses come from, where they may best be studied; and if the study is to progress some assumptions have to be made and some tentative hypotheses have to be formulated.

I don't think we disagree on fundamentals. You are demanding, as you've repeatedly done, that we collect sound empirical data on the assumption that the collection of sound data is the first step in scientific research. I agree with this. Furthermore, you abhor the use of elaborate sociological systems as a starting point of social research. This is a danger to which both Tom and I are particularly susceptible, and I believe that it's well that you occasionally caution us against it. In my way of thinking it is quite necessary that we forget theoretical preconceptions as much as possible, and to start with our feet on the ground. But I am inclined to insist that to have our feet on the ground we've got to start with at least a minimum of ground to stand on, and if we're trying to get anywhere, we should have some hunches as to how to get there.

I should say that the material we have already gathered on the effects of evacuation now places us in a position to state subsidiary problems to the general one stated, which will aid us in concentrating our efforts towards answering the general problem. And I believe we are in a position to define the specific type of crisis that the evacuation constituted, some of the particular effects which this crisis had upon the people involved, and from these we should be able to formulate questions ~~which will~~ the answers to which will deepen our knowledge about this crisis.

I am not sure that all this discussion is getting us anywhere. At least in my own case I feel that all my arguments only serve to beat my head against my own lack of ingenuity. I suspect that if you were to follow the opposite policy from the one you've been following of giving us plenty of rope, those of us out here would have as many grips to send you as we have now. I am going to urge that all of us here who are deeply concerned with the methodological problem state the problem or problems as ~~they~~ desire it, and outline the procedure ~~they~~ intend to follow. We may then submit these to you for your criticism. This is certainly the only way in which we may get started. We're the ones who have our hands in the material and we should be able to tell you what we consider significant.

If my last suggestion is agreeable to you, we shall proceed on that basis. I feel a certain responsibility in this matter, for presumably I have the most training in the field of sociology, and insofar as you've given indications of your trust in my judgement, I should try to give more direction to the work of the other fellows here.

Concerning the matter of office space, I agree that we are more or less "uninvited" guests here, and we shall have to accept that position. On the whole, Redfield's secretary has tried to impose on us as little as possible, and if we state our needs frankly, I feel that we will get about as square a deal as is possible under the circumstances. Right now we are in Room 12 which adjoins our former office, and when the large map cabinets that take up most of the space in the office are removed, I am sure we'll be able to get along all right for the time being.

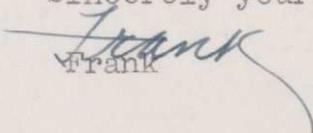
As for the budgetary situation, we have tried to keep the thing under reasonable control. I think all of us now understand that we can't incur any further expenses than those outlined in your letter, and we shall operate accordingly. We're trying to get several typewriters, or at least Tom is, so that we may return the rented ones. I presume you will go over the matter of the budget again when you are here with the whole staff.

Another problem has turned up with the arrival of Tamie Tsuchiyama in Chicago. She wired us suddenly last Thursday night asking one of us to meet her at the station. Through Togo, she got a place in the Friend's Hostel, but since she plans to stay here for several months to do her work, she is now looking for a place on the South Side. I should have preferred to see Tamie go elsewhere knowing that Charlie doesn't like her very well, and her presence around the office is likely to disturb the whole crew. However, it seemed to me that there was no sense in being uncivil towards her, and I've acted accordingly. If as Charlie fears, Tamie should make it a practice to park in this office, I shall have to suggest to her that she work elsewhere.

Your letter gives me new stimulus to work on the Tule Lake report and I hope that I may have some portion of it ready for you and W.I. when you arrive in Chicago. I have been working over the material to get some kind of general outline. I shall send it to you if it turns out well.

My best wishes to you and W. I., and to Morton and Ruth.

Sincerely yours,


Frank

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

November 12, 1943

Dear Dorothy:

Enclosed is a list of all the case histories on Chicago resettlers collected by Charlie. He has asked me to turn the list in to you. The enclosed clipping of Bob Ota's marriage is for Morton's interest. It was sent to me by June Wright, a girl who worked for us in Washington, who asked me to forward it to Morton.

There isn't much to report from this office today. Mrs. Lavery, Redfield's secretary, has informed us that the department decided not to move out the large map cabinets because of the lack of space elsewhere where it might be placed. Our office is consequently crowded but there's enough room to work in, and Mrs. Lavery promises us a conference room for our meetings in December if we want one.

Tamie hasn't showed her face around here since the first day she dropped in, and Charlie's fears that she might disturb our routine hasn't been realized. As you probably know, she's living on the North Side, and although she requested us to find an apartment for her on the South Side near the University if we should run across one, there isn't much to choose from these days and it's likely that she'll stay where she is.

I have been trying to work on the Eule Lake report, but I feel all kinds of reservations about it even before I begin. Perhaps I hope for too much, and despite all your warning, have too grandiose a notion of what I am to accomplish in the way of the report. I am not quite sure how you think the report ought to be done. If the report is to follow the general pattern used in the "Structural Reports", my work would consist of organizing all the available material under the various chapter titles of Collective Adjustment. However, I have a feeling that the material should be organized differently, along the line of the problem you set for us, (a) the restrictions and (b) the adjustments. Following such an outline, I would first set out the kinds of restrictions to which the evacuees were sensitive, and the responses which they made to them. I also have trepeditions that we don't have enough material to do a decent report. Perhaps you and W. I. can set my mind at rest on that score.

I am keeping in mind your request that we turn in an outline of the problem we're working on, and a discussion of the problems we have in doing the report.

I imagine you are very busy getting things cleaned up before your trip out. My best regards to W. I.

Frank

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EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

November 4, 1943

Dear Dorothy:

I've been working on the outline of the Tule Lake Report for the last several days, and while I'm not satisfied with it and will probably make considerable revisions of it before starting on the actual writing, I should like to have your criticisms and suggestions of the outline as it now stands. Considering the mass of data we've collected on Tule Lake, not to mention all the data that we failed to get and the lack of which I now deeply regret, I've had some difficulty in organizing the outline so as to include the significant facts about the Tule Lake Center.

I've taken the problem as you stated it, but changed it slightly to specify the kind of adjustments I'm interested in. Does my statement of the problem make sense to you? The titles of the chapters will more or less follow from the outline. I have in mind starting with an introductory section describing the general setting of the relocation center, a formal account of the place of the War Relocation Authority administration, and the nature of the problem. Under section I of my outline, I propose to consider somewhat the same material as in my chapter Social Structure of the Structural Report; only I am changing the emphasis from the idea of "structure" to that of lines of cleavage in the community and the varying definitions of restrictions held by the different classes. This arrangement should better bring out the kinds of situations to which the evacuees, and groups within the community, were sensitive, and the kinds of feelings of insecurity that were correlated with these situations.

Under section II, I propose to follow the structural report on collective adjustments quite closely. However, the primary emphasis will here be on the restrictions upon various community activities, the problems these restrictions created, the effects which they had upon social relations in these activities.

Under section III, I want to consider the series of conflicts that developed on a large scale in the center, and the communication and formation of collective action groups by which the evacuees attempted to express their discontent and control the situation.

Finally, in section IV I want to consider the various types of personal careers experienced by individual evacuees, and the adjustments that were made. Here if the material were available I should include typical individuals from various strata of the community.

Due to the possible limitations of time that may arise, I think I shall leave the introductory section to the last, and start writing on section I of the outline. I hope that I may be able to

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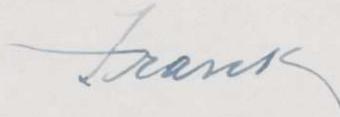
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Whip out a satisfactory outline and digest enough of the material so as to have something written up by the time you and W. I. arrive here. I'm already driven between hope and despair about this job.

Will you kindly send out, or bring with you, all the material on Tule Lake that might be useful to me. I believe we have all the reports on Tule Lake in our files, and all the stuff that Tom and I collected. We also have Jim's journal right from the beginning.

I hope you didn't take my last letter too seriously. In the last analysis, you can judge us only on our performance. One factor that disturbs all of us, I think, is the pressure of competition and the feelings of inadequacy about our work. The pressure is a goad, but it's also a handicap.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Francis", written in dark ink.

November 15, 1943

Dear Frank:

I have been very slow in acknowledging your letter of November 4, and in commenting on your outline. The statement of the problem that you give in this outline does decidedly make sense. I have looked over again your chapter on Social Structure and agree that an extension of this chapter will be admirable for section I. As I interpret section II, it will actually be a documentary history of the project. In this section I feel that it is very important that you have quite a complete documentation for the data should be presented, not only in terms of your own admirable organization, but also in such a way that other people can use these data in terms of alternative organizations. This, I feel, is one of the requirements of good empirical investigations. I have in my own work carried this tendency to somewhat of an extreme. For instance, in my Swedish book, I give the basic data in perhaps far too overelaborate detail. But this means that I am making available important source material for other social scientists in the hope that they will find it useful in connection with formulations that they make of the same problem in which I was interested. One of the great values of the Polish Peasant, too, is the fact that the great bulk of the primary data is made available. Your contribution, then, will be twofold: In the first place, you give a fully documented history of the project and, in the second place, you organize the data in accordance with your own preconceptions. As I see your report, it will supersede and, to some extent, incorporate all the work that the others have so far done on the Tule Lake material, although it might be possible that Tom or Jimmy, for example, would later want to take one of their own sections and use it independently, or they might want to incorporate some of the other documentary material with what they have already done, but yours will be the major opus on Tule Lake. Another reason why it is so important to give the complete documentation is in order to get eventually a basis for comparison with developments on the other projects that we are studying.

It doesn't seem to me that it is necessary to comment in more detail on the outline at this time. I agree with you thoroughly that it is necessary in the last analysis I can judge you only on performance, and while

outlines are suggestive, they tell little about how the report will be worked out in detail.

I sympathize with your disturbance at working under such pressure. If these were normal times we could proceed in a much more calm manner, but I have discovered in all research there is bound to be a considerable period of pressure in order to get the material in a form where it can be used. On the other hand, I don't sympathize with your feelings of inadequacy, for your whole approach and performance certainly shows that you are more than adequate for the job at hand.

We have indexed all the material that Bob Spencer brought back from Tule Lake. It doesn't seem feasible to have copies made of this material, so we are sending it to you as is, together with a list of the items. These should be filed along with your material in the Chicago office, so that if at any time we want any of the material sent back, we can arrange to do so. We find that Bob Spencer was able to get almost a complete set of Administrative Instructions. Mrs. Wilson is checking those over to see what is missing, and we will send you the set, together with a list of items that we have that are not included in yours. Then if you need any of the missing items we can easily arrange to have them sent to you, or have copies made. We will try to get these off express today. One further point occurs to me, that is, that you may want a complete set of the Tulean Dispatch. We have all the copies in our files. Shall we send these along to you? If so, let us know and we'll send them out in another package.

I have only about ten days left here before leaving for Chicago, and, since I have to have a meeting of the Pacific Coast Regional Committee during this period, I probably won't communicate with you again in regard to your work unless something urgent comes up. Looking forward to seeing you, and with all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

Nov. 16, 1943

Dear Dorothy:

I am enclosing a write-up of Myer's report on the Tule Lake riot as Evelyn Rose gave it to me Saturday. This report was made at the regular weekly staff meeting in Washington, and is confidential until the official WRA reports on the affair come out. Opler was at Tule Lake right along, and Spicer flew out a few days ago at Myer's instruction, so I presume there will be a thorough coverage of the affair by the analysts. Perhaps you know all that's in this report, but I send it on to you for what it's worth. Evelyn spent only a couple of hours with us, and I wasn't able to quizz her further on the details, but I believe the essential points ~~about~~ ^{of} the story ~~is~~ ^{are} included.

Evelyn came through on Saturday on her way to Topaz, and stayed over only long enough to visit with us. She said that she'd sent you a letter but hadn't received any reply, and she was anxious to know whether you would be stopping by at Topaz on your way out. In any case, she wanted to know any suggestions you might have to make regarding the kind of tabulations to make, and she offered to do anything for us that she could. She will be starting from scratch and there will be some routine tabulations to run off first, but I presume you will be interested in having the work set up so that it may be used for research purposes.

Evelyn probably told you this, but she says that Stauber has suddenly become very cooperative, and has been giving Evelyn considerable independence. Stauber admitted to Evelyn that he's interested in using the material for an article himself.

Mrs. Lavery, Redfield's secretary, tells us that our office room is to be cleaned up and painted as are all the other offices on this floor. We're afraid that the work will be begun just about the time that you're here, but Mrs. Lavery promises us the use of some other room in that event.

It's only ten days now before you leave Berkeley, and I believe all of us feel the pressure of your impending visit. Not that your visit is something horrible to look forward to, but we feel we've got to have something to show you when you arrive. We look forward to you and W. I.'s arrival. Let us know when you expect to arrive here, and anything you want us to do before you arrive.

Frank

6148 S. Greenwood
Chicago 37, Illinois
Nov. 17, 1943

Dear Dorothy:

Larry Tajiri forwarded some application forms of the Guggenheim Fellowship that he received from George Leighton of Harper's who is looking for some likely Japanese American candidates. My immediate impulse was to pass up the application, and I've already written Larry to that effect. However, the wild idea occurred to me that it might be possible to work on the study even under the fellowship and thus relieve the budget somewhat.

If you favor the idea of my trying for the Guggenheim Fellowship, please let me know immediately. I am enclosing the announcement although you probably know all about the Foundation. I'd like to have it back for my files.

Frank

November 20, 1943

Dear Frank,

Am just back in the office for a few minutes (late Saturday afternoon) after two very full but very successful days of Regional Committee meetings. Two points in your last two letters seem to require immediate answers:

(1) Preparations for our arrival: I prefer to spend the first three days in reading and individual talks, to sort of feel my way around, before we have general conferences. This procedure will be better than if we plunge into general conferences immediately, since I will be busy on such a variety of things up to the moment I leave here that I will be a little "cold" on our immediate problems, and will need preliminary warming up. Also, this will cause less immediate disturbance with the routine of your own work.

(2) Re the Guggenheim fellowship: my feeling is rather definite that your decision to apply or not to apply should be made entirely independent of any considerations about our budget. Our budget is tight, but we can get along quite all right, with a few economies that will in no way hamper our major efforts. So, if you want to apply for a Fellowship for other reasons (e.g., that an award is an honor, that it would look good on your record, etc.) that would seem to be a reasonable thing to do. If, however, you would be applying merely in order to spare our budget, I would consider it an undesirable thing to do.

Thanks for sending Evelyn's comments on the Dillon Myer report on Tule Lake. I will communicate with Evelyn on Monday about the statistical material. I can't stop off at Topaz now, but naturally want to keep in close touch with her.

More later. Sincerely,

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Miyamoto

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

December 15, 1943

Dear Mort:

Dorothy tells us that you've really warmed up to your work since returning from Washington, and your paper on the WRA administration of segregation would seem to confirm the fact. I haven't had a chance to read it yet, but I've scanned the headings and it looks like good stuff.

We've had some very good conferences with Dorothy and W.I. The program of our study is a far cry from what it was in June 1942 when we were definitely fumbling around with our problem, and our discussions of the past weeks were as fruitful as any we've had so far. Now that Dorothy and W. I., and the rest of the staff who were visiting here, have folded their tents and slipped away, the Chicago staff is getting back to the old routine with a certain amount of renewed vigor. Of course, Charlie hardly missed a stride during all that time in his business of getting juicy cases, and Dorothy accurately described Charlie's capacity for getting off in a corner with Louise to continue his dictation undisturbed when she spoke of his "schizophrenic meditations." But Tom and I are much more sensitive, we wear our reflexes on our sleeve, so we spent a lot of time spinning ideas with the best of the people. I'm now very anxious to start work on the Tule Lake report, and need some of the material in the Berkeley files.

I talked to Dorothy about having this material sent out, and this is just a note of reminder. The material I want are (a) the uncopied documents that were taken from the Washington files which refer to Tule Lake, and (b) any other material on Tule that isn't available here. Will you please have this stuff sent out as soon as possible.

I'm enclosing a letter to Mrs. Wilson which I wish you would pass on to her.

Michi sends her greetings to you and Ruth.

Sincerely

Frank

December 23, 1943

Dear Frank:

I am considerably worried about the Tule Lake data which you requested in your letter of December 15. I had the impression that some of this was sent to you with the large mass of material that Spencer collected. I was told, however, that none of the Washington stuff went in that package. I have gone through the various file folders in an attempt to pull out the uncopied stuff that pertains to Tule Lake and am somewhat surprised at the rather small mass that it attains. I am sending all this to you today, under separate cover, along with a larger collection of folders for Tom. The biggest Tule Lake folder that I found was that on the Block Managers' meeting. Other than this folder there seems to be very little that pertains specifically to Tule Lake. I had the impression that the uncopied stuff would form a much more respectable bundle, and it may be that there are other items that I will run across from time to time which, of course, I will send you. However, the largest mass of uncopied stuff pertains to general policy rather than to Tule Lake alone. If there is any of this that you wish, I think that I will be through with it no later than the end of January. If you want any of it sooner, just ask and I will make every effort to fulfill your request. We are running up against the situation that we anticipated while we were in Washington. Both of us need the same data at the same time, and it is a damned shame that we cannot both work from the same files at the same place. Since we can't, it is my general purpose to finish with the stuff you may need just as soon as possible. Don't be reticent about asking for things if I seem to be impeding your progress.

It is not unlikely that my descriptions of WRA policy will be of some help to you, once they are finished. My analysis will be contained in four chapters which will consider (1) the early policies, including Eisenhower's Utopia; (2) the modified plan for wartime communities and the factors that led to emphasis on relocation; (3) the consequences of relocation policy in terms of center management, which will also include a consideration of registration and segregation; (4) an analysis of the initial results of general policy. As I said before, I hope to have

the first three of those four chapters finished no later than January 30.

Having set this goal for myself, and another goal on pre-evacuation data for work in the evenings at home, I am achieving the greater part of my Christmas warmth by pushing a pencil. It goes so slowly that at times I become discouraged but, at least, I have managed to pile up a considerable manuscript which looks good when I forget considerations of quality and the necessity of revision.

Ruth, Mike and I send you, Michi, Shig, May and your Mother our best Christmas regards.

Very sincerely yours,

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

Dec. 27, 1943

Dear Dorothy:

I hope you had as pleasant a Christmas as we did here. It must be pleasant to return to a sunny, warm climate, but we too, enjoyed a rather mild holiday.

This is to inform you that we received four packages which were mailed from your office; (1) affidavits for employment, (2) revised outline, (3) the group schedule for Tom, and (4) Charlie's diary. All of them arrived none the worse, despite the fact they were mixed in with the Christmas mail. In an earlier letter, however, I inquired about having the Washington documents on Tule Lake transferred to this office. I refer to the original letters and documents, but not the copy material, which Morton and I gathered during our recent visit to Washington. I'm anxious to have these for the Tule Lake report and would appreciate it if you will send them at your earliest convenience.

The individual resettler cards, which we had planned to have printed at the Chicago Press, is now being printed for us by the Chief Printing Company here on the southside. Due to the problem of requisition and other red tape, we learned that it was inconvenient to have the University do the job for us. Their office recommended the Chief Printing Company, however, and I feel sure that the cards will be properly done. The estimated cost for 5000 cards is \$27.00 with a possible ~~of~~ error of one or two dollars either way. We should have the printed cards in our hands by the first week in January. Setsuko Matsunaga dropped into our office a few days ago while on a holiday visit to Rockford and asked that about 500 cards be sent to her for her St. Louis study. We discussed briefly her study for the coming year. While she was not certain that she would continue on her master's work immediately, she felt that it was likely ~~that~~ she would continue her study of St. Louis the ^{first} ~~week~~ after February. If she is to make a fairly thorough coverage of the small group down there, I feel that it might be wise to have her make out individual cards for the resettlers in St. Louis. There is, probably, quite a difference in the selection of people going to that city as contrasted with ~~the~~ those arriving here, but such differences are of interest to us. Do you agree that we might spare about 500 cards to her for her work?

After your departure Ned Spicer called me, suggesting another meeting with Embree and Jacoby to discuss further the Chicago report. I couldn't understand what further discussion was required on the matter, but agreed that the staff might meet with him. ~~And~~ As matters turned out, there was nothing except an reiteration and elaboration of the points previously made. It may have been that Embree might have felt that they would get farther with the "non statistical" discussions in your absence.

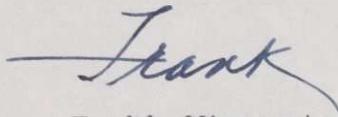
Whatever it was they had in mind, I rather agreed with Tom that the discussion was a waste of time. We have maintained cordial relations, however, especially with Jacoby and during the week prior to Christmas Tom started to work on the WRA files.

I am sure that Tom will report at greater length on the progress of the Chicago report. One thing that disturbs him considerably is Jacoby's expectations regarding the report, for it seems that Jake has set out a very elaborate outline covering almost every point conceivably affecting the lives of the re-settlers with the idea that we should fill in this outline for him. It also seems that Jake has the idea that our staff is taking off two months from our regular work to do this job for the WRA. Tom and I are agreed that we should disillusion him of any such conception of our relations. Our feeling is that we should do a report comparable to De Young's on Denver and let it go at that. The whole staff worked on the WRA files last Friday and as Tom pointed out, there is some valuable material there. As with the Washington research, the problem of going through the WRA files here is again one of selection. There is a mass of stuff that may ~~conceivably~~ be important in the long run, but which has no immediate significance to us. It would take a good deal of work and more stenographic help than we have to take all the stuff out. The policy we are following is to copy only that which is immediately needed, such as documents which reveal the general trend of the Chicago WRA policy, and to leave the remainder for work on some other occasion. It disturbs us a little to find the extent which this work cuts into the other aspects of the Study which we are attempting to maintain. Under the circumstance, it seems wise that we should limit ourselves in our Chicago report only to that which has direct importance to our own Study.

Charlie has been stymied by his inability to contact people during the Christmas season. However, there is plenty of work to be done in view of the number of parties and dances which are being held during Christmas and New Years. I hope that we may have a decent coverage of several of these events.

Michi and I wish to send you and W.I. our greetings for the New Year season.

Sincerely yours,


Frank Miyamoto

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Miyamoto

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

Dec. 28, 1943

Dear Morton:

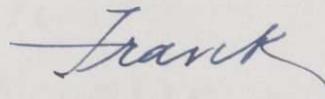
Thank you for your letter of December 23rd, informing me that the Washington material from Tule Lake is on the way. I shall be very glad to get what I can of those documents. Incidentally, will you please tell Mrs. Wilson that 10 reams of white bond paper were sent by the stock room and arrived here yesterday.

Regarding the slimness of the Tule Lake documents from the Washington files, I am quite certain that none of it was lost and that what you are sending me is all there was of it. I'm afraid that I had some delusions of grandeur about the amount of Tule Lake material which I pulled out. But in recalling the actual situation, I now feel sure that there was not much you could send me. What I had in mind I think were some of the documents on general policy that had ~~a~~ bearing on the Tule Lake problems. However, I will have no immediate need of this material so please do not be concerned about getting it to me in a rush. It is only because I have been working on the introductory chapters which has made me concerned to get some of the background material on the WRA. My references to the general WRA policy in these sections, however, will be of the sketchiest nature and will not require a great deal of documentation. As I say, please take your time about using the documents and send whatever you think may be of value to me when you are through with *them*.

I have, no doubt, that your analysis of the WRA policies will be of very great interest to all of us. We should like to have copies of the four chapters referred to in your letter when they are completed. I wish I too could set a deadline for the completion of my chapters, but I just don't work that way. If your work goes slowly, I must be standing still; don't work so hard or you'll have me going backwards.

All of us send you our best regards for the holiday season. Mike must have had a wonderful time on Christmas.

Sincerely yours,



Frank Miyamoto