

C O P Y

March 11, 1942

Dr. Joseph H. Willits  
The Rockefeller Foundation  
49 West 49th St.  
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Willits:

As you know, the Pacific Coast has been declared a military area, and orders for the evacuation of certain classes of people are expected shortly. The first classes to be evacuated will be Japanese, both aliens and American citizens. After that, German and Italian aliens may be required to move. All of the major universities and colleges in this area (California-both Berkeley and Los Angeles-Washington, Oregon, Stanford, Southern California, Claremont, Scripps, Pomona, various State teachers' and agricultural colleges, etc.) are in the evacuation area. This means a displacement of scholars and potential leaders unparalleled in American history.

We are deeply concerned about this situation, and feel that it calls for immediate constructive efforts and support in order to avoid what would otherwise inevitably result in social waste of great magnitude. Since the Rockefeller Foundation has carried through a notable program for the salvage of displaced European scholars, we wonder whether both the precedent and the administrative mechanism are not already established for caring for this new displaced group. We realize that it is no small job. We believe that someone from the Foundation should be put in charge of a program for placing selected students and faculty members in universities and professional colleges of various sorts, east of the Mississippi, on a scholarship and maintenance basis. There is little we can do at this end except to place ourselves completely at the service of the Foundation, if the Foundation will take over the leadership.

We believe that American citizens of Japanese descent form the first group for which provision should be made, but we hope that the program would be inclusive enough to cover the alien classes (German, Italian, Japanese) if and when the necessity arises. From the standpoint of Americanization, the dispersal of these young people of Japanese descent is a necessity. They are American citizens, ~~for the most part~~, but we are involved in a war with the country from which their parents came, and we expect to win it. Their break with Japan will be and should be complete. We ought not risk the development of a class of social misfits, which isolation from the Caucasian intellectuals at this time might foster. And from the standpoint of furthering their potential leadership for postwar reconstruction, continuance of their academic training is obviously called for. Because of the peculiar age composition of

the Japanese-Americans (high concentration at ages 18-24, and very meagre numbers over 30 years of age) this group is at a crucial stage: they have not yet had enough experience or training to be equipped as leaders, and many of them are caught half way in their preparation for life careers.

We know of your interest in problems of this sort. If you can do anything to help us in this difficult situation, we shall be more than grateful.

With cordial regards,

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas  
Professor of Rural Sociology

Copies to: Preaident Robert Gordon Sproul  
Provost Monroe E. Deutsch  
Mr. Richard M. Neustadt



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# THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK

THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

JOSEPH H. WILLITS, DIRECTOR  
SYDOR H. WALKER, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR  
ROGER F. EVANS, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR  
TRACY B. KITTREDGE, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR  
ANNE BEZANSON

CABLE ADDRESS:  
ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK

March 16, 1942

Dear Professor Thomas:

I cannot do more now than to acknowledge your interesting letter of March 11. The question you raise is a very large and very important one. How much of the problem is being dealt with by the Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars I do not know. I do know that the matter has been discussed by them and that Mr. Seelye, of their staff, has been on the Pacific Coast investigating the problem. The dimensions of the problem are such as to stagger us, the total problem may be beyond the resources of the Foundation, - especially if the Eastern Coast too should be defined as a military zone.

But you can be sure that we will give thoughtful consideration to the question you raise. I will write again soon. Thank you for writing.

Sincerely,

*Joseph H. Willits*

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

JHW:JWG

8 May 1942 (3)

Robert G. Sproul, President  
University of California

1942 May 8 pm 3:10

REFERENCE DISCUSSIONS PROFESSOR DOROTHY THOMAS RE STUDIES  
COMPULSORY MASS MIGRATION OF JAPANESE[ FOUNDATION OFFICERS  
PREPARED RECOMMEND GRANT IN AID \$7500 TOWARD EXPENSES ONE  
YEAR'S EXPLORATORY WORK TO DEVELOP ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS  
AND RESEARCH TECHNIQUES WITH UNDERSTANDING THAT ANY ADDITIONAL  
SUMS NEEDED FOR YEAR'S EXPLORATORY WORK BE OBTAINED FROM  
OTHER SOURCES AND THAT ADVANCE PLEDGE OF COOPERATION BY  
RELOCATION AUTHORITY SHALL BE FURNISHED TO ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION  
AND THAT THOUGH FINDINGS WILL BE EXAMINED AT END OF YEAR  
THERE IS ABSOLUTELY NO COMMITMENT OF ANY KIND FOR THE FUTURE  
IS THIS ACCEPTABLE CALIFORNIA?

JOSEPH H[ WILLITS



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THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION  
49 West 49th Street, New York

THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

Joseph H. Willits, Director  
Sydnor H. Walker, Associate Director  
Roger F. Evans, Assistant Director  
Ahne Bezanson

June 3, 1942

Dear President Sproul:

As Mr. Willits is away from the city for a few days I am writing to let you know that formal action has now been taken by the officers of the Rockefeller Foundation to make available ~~the sum~~ to the University of California the sum of \$7,500 toward the costs of an exploratory investigation of the mechanism and consequences of the wartime control program for the evacuation and resettlement of certain classes of the population on the West Coast. The sum is available for the period of one year beginning approximately June 1, 1942, and arrangements for payment can be made by writing directly to the Comptroller.

It is a pleasure to be able to report this action to you.

Sincerely yours,

Roger F. Evans

President Robert G. Sproul  
University of California  
Berkeley, California

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June 10, 1942

Dr. Roger F. Evans  
The Rockefeller Foundation  
49 West 49th Street  
New York City

Dear Dr. Evans:

Thank you for your letter of June 3, and its welcome news that the officers of the Rockefeller Foundation have made available the sum of \$7,500 toward the costs of an exploratory investigation of the mechanism and consequences of the wartime civilian control program for the evacuation and resettlement of certain classes of the population on the West Coast.

All concerned here are greatly pleased, now that work may proceed on the important research opportunities made possible by the generosity of the Foundation.

I am informing Mr. Deal that quarterly payments, beginning July 1, 1942, will be satisfactory with us.

Very sincerely yours,

Robert G. Sproul

FCS:DB

cc Mr. Lundberg  
Dr. Dorothy Thomas  
Mr. Frank Kidner ✓

When the funds are received, they are to be credited to the Bureau of Economic Research, not as a part of the budget of the Bureau, but merely to be handled by Mr. Kidner, director of the Bureau.



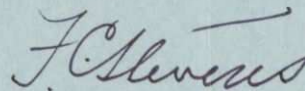
June 24, 1942

Dr. Dorothy S. Thomas  
338 Giannini Hall  
Campus

Dear Dr. Thomas:

This letter is to confirm the arrangements which we discussed over the telephone recently whereby the funds to be received from the Rockefeller Foundation in connection with the program for the evacuation and resettlement of Japanese will be expended under your direction in accordance with University regulations. The funds, when received, will be credited to an account known as "Evacuation and Resettlement Survey."

Yours sincerely,



Executive Secretary

FCS:EMS

CC to Mr. Lundberg  
Miss Marie A. Lynn

C O P Y

7

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION  
49 West 49th Street, New York

Office of the Comptroller  
George J. Beal, Comptroller  
H. M. Gillette, Assistant Comptroller

June 30, 1942

Dear President Sproul:

We have your letter of June 10th, regarding our \$7500 grant toward the cost of an exploratory investigation of the mechanism and consequences of the wartime civilian control program for evacuation of the West Coast. We shall arrange to pay this quarterly, and at this time are enclosing our check for \$1875, representing the payment due July 1, 1942.

At the close of the year, may we receive a statement of disbursements under this grant, any unused balance reverting to the Foundation.

Very truly yours,

H. M. Gillette (signed)

President Robert G. Sproul  
The University of California  
Berkeley  
California

HMG:ETB

Enclosure - Check for \$1875



8

July 1, 1942

President Robert Gordon Sproul  
239 Administration Building  
Campus

Dear President Sproul:

As you know, the Rosenberg Foundation refused our request for a grant of \$7,500 to match the Rockefeller exploratory grant on the Japanese evacuation study. I have recently talked with Mrs. Elkus of the Columbia Foundation and she has examined our proposal carefully. She is prepared to recommend to her board a grant of \$10,000 a year for three years, but she feels very strongly that some guarantee of continuance of the study should be made by the other groups supporting it.

Up to the present time we have had promises of support for the year beginning July 1, 1942, of:

1. \$7,500 from the Rockefeller Foundation;
2. \$3,250 from the Giannini Foundation;
3. A pre-doctoral fellowship for one of our workers, amounting to \$1,800 from the Social Science Research Council of New York.

For the year ending June 30, 1942, we have had \$700 from the Institute of Social Sciences of the University of California and \$600 from the Giannini Foundation.

I am sure that I can get a promise of continued support for the project from the Giannini Foundation. Regarding the Institute of Social Sciences, I will obtain a statement from Dean Lipman which will undoubtedly clarify the situation in respect to our inability to make commitments. I can also obtain from the Social Science Research Council a statement indicating the conditions under which renewals of fellowships are possible.

This leaves the question of the Rockefeller grant. In his letter to me of May 11, 1942, Dr. Willits said:

"What the officers are prepared to recommend is a grant-in-aid of \$7,500 to let you explore your problem, organize your project administratively, and develop your research techniques. We shall, of course, examine any proposal should California care to make one on the basis of the year's work, but we can make no commitment whatever for anything beyond this grant-in-aid, and the proposal will have to be weighed against other opportunities available at the moment."

President Robert Gordon Sproul

-2-

July 1, 1942

I read this statement to Mrs. Elkus; she asked me whether it would be possible to secure assurance from Dr. Willits that a request for a renewal of this Rockefeller grant would be more sympathetically received if the Columbia Foundation guarantees a continuing grant for three years.

I shall be very grateful if you will write to Mr. Willits in regard to this matter. For your convenience, I am inclosing a statement that may indicate to you the possible contents of such a communication.

Very sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas  
Professor of Rural Sociology

DST:MM  
Enc.



Suggested letter

Mr. Joseph H. Willits  
The Rockefeller Foundation  
49 West 49th Street  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Willits:

The Columbia Foundation of San Francisco has become interested in the study of Japanese evacuation being carried on by Dr. Dorothy Swaine Thomas and her associates and is considering giving the project further financial support. Mrs. Elkus, the executive secretary of the Foundation, emphasizes the point that the study should be a continuous one for the duration of the war and she has suggested that her organization might undertake to make a grant of \$10,000 annually for a period of three years. In this connection she has raised the question of whether the Rockefeller and the Giannini foundations would be sympathetic toward a continuation of their grants. Dr. Thomas is confident that she can secure definite assurance of continued support from the Giannini Foundation.

On May 11, 1942, you wrote Dr. Thomas in regard to the Rockefeller grant:

"What the officers are prepared to recommend is a grant-in-aid of \$7,500 to let you explore your problem, organize your project administratively, and develop your research techniques. We shall, of course, examine any proposal should California care to make one on the basis of the year's work, but we can make no commitment whatever for anything beyond this grant-in-aid, and the proposal will have to be weighed against other opportunities available at the moment."

Would the Rockefeller Foundation be willing to give more definite assurance of continued support provided the Columbia and Giannini foundations guarantee support for three years and provided the exploratory study for the current year demonstrates the importance of this program of research?

Copy for Mrs. Dorothy Thomas

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 West 49th Street, New York

July 13, 1942

Dear President Sproul:

This can only acknowledge your letter of July 7 and enclosures received today, requesting a contingent supplementary grant of \$15,000 for the period June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1945 in order to ensure the continuance of Dr. Thomas' study of "The Evacuation and Resettlement of Japanese on the West Coast" with a total annual budget of \$24,000 through May 31, 1945. Dr. Willits, who largely handled this matter, is away and our Division is virtually "scraping the bottom of the barrel."

Dr. Willits is due back early next week, however, and I am sure you can count on hearing from him very promptly thereafter.

Sincerely,

Roger F. Evans



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C O P Y

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION  
49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK

THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

Joseph H. Willits, Director  
Sydnor H. Walker, Associate Director  
Roger F. Evans, Assistant Director  
Anne Bezanson

CABLE ADDRESS::  
ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK

July 27, 1942

Dear President Sproul:

*Insert  
one*

[ I am very happy to say that a decision has been made to present to the Executive Committee the application of the University of California for a grant of \$7,500 a year for two additional years beginning June 1, 1943. If the Executive Committee should decide to make the grant, the grant would be contingent upon approval by the Columbia Foundation of a grant of \$10,000 a year for three years and \$5,000 a year in addition from the University funds.

I am delighted that the study has gone so well. [ It is a tribute to the competent leadership of Dr. Thomas. ] I am sure that it will be one of those cases of society acting more wisely and more humanly as a result of the labors of scientific people. ]

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Josepy H. Willits

President Robert G. Sproul  
University of California  
Berkeley, California

JHW:SIR

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK

THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

JOSEPH H. WILLITS, DIRECTOR  
SYDNOR H. WALKER, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR  
ROGER F. EVANS, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR  
ANNE BEZANSON

CABLE ADDRESS:  
ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK

August 27, 1942

Dear Dorothy Thomas:

I am sure that President Sproul has told you that we are planning to present the University of California's additional request for \$7,500 a year for two additional years at the October meeting of the Executive Committee.

I am delighted that your efforts have received the backing and cooperation they obviously have from the War Department, the University, and the Columbia Foundation. I wish we might present the matter in September rather than October, but as I have just written President Sproul, the September meeting has been cancelled. I hope this does not inconvenience you.

Now I wonder whether I can intrude on your time enough to ask for a dictated letter telling me in a less formal way something of your progress and prospects and values, - both scientific and practical, which you see coming out of the study. I am not asking for anything elaborate; we of course have the formal application, but I was sure that your personal savoring of the task and of the situation would by now have turned up many bits that would be significant and helpful to me in presenting the item to the Executive Committee.

Now if this is a bother please forget it, but if you do have time to do it it would be very helpful.

My congratulations to Dorothy Thomas.

Sincerely yours,

*Joseph H. Willits*

Professor Dorothy Thomas  
University of California  
Berkeley, California

JHW:SIR



C  
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Study  
September 2, 1942

Dr. Joseph H. Willits, Director  
The Social Sciences  
The Rockefeller Foundation  
49 West 49th Street  
New York, New York

Dear Joe Willits:

Thank you for your friendly letter. I am indeed delighted that our proposal is being presented to the Executive Committee for further consideration.

You ask for an informal sizing up of problems, progress, prospects and values.

Getting the study organized administratively was, as you can well imagine, a major problem. Clearance had to be obtained from at least four organizations at various stages: the War Relocation Authority, the Wartime Civilian Control Administration, the Works Progress Administration, and last but by no means least, the Army. And in respect to the WRA, the situation was further complicated by the necessity of obtaining cooperation on three levels: national, regional, and local. Not only have policies been modified from time to time, often quite radically, but personnel has shifted rapidly. The record of cooperation obtained under these circumstances is excellent, but we realize fully that new administrative problems will arise and that overcoming, circumventing and, at times, giving in to restrictions will continue for the duration of the study.

Getting trained research personnel was far less difficult. Keeping some of them may present difficulties, due to the draft situation. We now have a Caucasian field worker in each of the two relocation areas we are studying, one at Tule Lake, California, the other at Gila, Arizona. These workers are training the Japanese observers, working closely with them, and acting as a liason between the central office and the relocation project. The Japanese observers are preparing voluminous and carefully documented records. Their enthusiasm for the project is one of the most heartening things about the study. Two of them recently refused the chance of leaving the military zone to continue their education, one on the ground that "this sort of thing does not happen to everybody and I want to be a part of it" and the other pointing out that writing up social history of this sort was far more important to him than continuance of formal education at this time. The industry and productivity of these observers is astounding; one of them, for example, has prepared a document of more than 700 typed pages during his three months' stay at the Tanforan Assembly Center and he is now just beginning work in earnest at the Gila War Relocation Project.



Willits  
9-2-42

I have been visiting the Tule Lake project often enough to keep in close touch with the situation, and I shall later, I hope, be able to follow the same procedure at Gila. I am now asking for field notes weekly and summaries, in terms of predetermined categories, twice a month. By checking back on these notes and raising questions while the situations are fresh in the observers' minds, I hope that I shall be able to build up a continuous and reliable sort of documentation. In addition, we are collecting a number of documents on the train of experience of individuals.

You ask about some of the "significant bits" that have turned up. You will understand that the following remarks are based on my personal impressions to date, and may well be modified later.

One of the most significant things that is turning up is the conflict between Japanization and Americanization. Many of the second generation were thoroughly Americanized both in behavior and attitudes, whereas an appreciable part of the immigrant group has remained quite Japanese, in many cases never even learning English. There is of course no complete division into groups of "first generation" and "second generation" in this respect: some of the Issei (first generation) are thoroughly Americanized and unquestionably loyal to this country; some of the Nisei (second generation) prefer Japanese ways of behaving to American. Nevertheless, the struggle for control within the community is largely an Issei versus Nisei matter. Because of the date at which immigration was cut off, the Nisei represent a very young and inexperienced group. There are very few over twenty-five years of age. The extent to which they will be able to hold out against the "Japanesey" influence of the older generation and the weakening of the American influences, which will be inevitable if they are concentrated and isolated for the duration of what may well be a long war are decidedly worth watching. There is evidence to the effect that the efforts to "Japanize" the younger groups are by no means merely casual and random. In both the communities we are studying, anti-Caucasian feeling is developing rapidly and is becoming a very serious matter of concern. It is manifested by strikes as well as isolated episodes of violence against suspected "informers". It springs up in recreation programs, in talent shows, in religious meetings.

Another of the more interesting developments is the extent to which the group as a whole will be receptive to the type of community organization which the WRA is implanting. A society is being "planned" for them in which class and economic strata have been, for the time being, largely abolished. But a highly stratified group such as this does not lose its traditional evaluation of wealth, of occupation, of learning overnight. Spontaneous interest groups are forming in competition with the superimposed groups. Private enterprise is springing up, in rudimentary form, beside the officially sanctioned cooperatives. There are many carryovers of the old rivalries between classes, between urban people and rural people, between Northerners and Southerners.



Willits  
9-2-42

A further development, of great importance from the long run point of view, is the breakdown of the traditional attitude against accepting relief or handouts from the government. The Japanese have been almost unknown to the charity and relief agencies. When they first entered the Assembly centers, there was great reluctance towards accepting anything from the Government, even on the part of those who were actually destitute. That situation has changed rapidly and radically. Long lines form when "scrip books" are to be issued. There was one strike because shoes had not been provided for the agricultural workers. Dependence on the government for necessities is taken pretty much as a matter of course. When you consider the fact that a large part of these people were impoverished by the process of evacuation, due both to the fact that no organized means of protecting their property interests was devised until weeks after the evacuation process had begun and also to the fact that those of the service, small business and professional classes were drawn away from the situation in which it was possible for them to be self-supporting, their acceptance of the paternalism of the government in providing for their wants may well have consequences similar to those we now face in regard to the Indians. It should be pointed out that board and lodging are provided and the basic cash wage is very low: a maximum of \$19 per month for "professionals"; a minimum of \$12 for unskilled workers. It is impossible, on this wage, to provide for example, the type of clothing required in certain of the communities. Tule Lake, for example, has subzero weather frequently during the winter months, while the evacuees have come from a climate where only light weight clothing was needed. Hence the government must (and of course will) provide.

Another interesting development is the growth of a sort of hedonistic attitude towards marriage ~~rate~~ among many of the young people. Before Pearl Harbor, the marriage rate among Nisei was very low. Economic insecurity was a serious barrier. Now there is evidence of a feeling that "you might as well enjoy yourself" and marriages are being planned and entered into with little thought of the future. As might be expected, there is also evidence of a breakdown, in some instances, of the rather strict standards of sexual morality which had characterized the group. The future population development here is again, worth watching,

One of the most challenging situations is in respect to the inventiveness and ingenuity of the colonists in meeting new situations and devising a new way of life. The college students, for example, are at present, cut off from continuation of their studies, for we have not yet even been able to arrange extension teaching for them. The following quotation from a letter from one of my students shows what a small group is doing. "Frank is coaching me in social psychology; we are starting with some of his notes on Blumer, and from there we plan to go through Park and Burgess, Cooley, Mead, Dewey, W.I., and Sumner. Naj is going to teach me statistics (up to correlation analysis) and economic theory (Marshall, Chamberlin, Robinson, Hicks, and Keynes). Michi is teaching us all music appreciation. In return I have to teach public speaking and possibly racialism later on (one of my major fields of interest, which incidentally I should like to take for a field for my degree if I may). I have a feeling that we will all come out of this experience with more

Willits  
9-2-42

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than we want in with." Other experiments are in the adult education field generally, and of course, in drama and the arts. Handicrafts are flourishing. The inventiveness in utilizing scrap lumber to make furniture, and the transformation of barracks into liveable homes is quite remarkable. Social experimentation is also going on in connection with many aspects of their life: I have mentioned the fact that a "planned society" is being, to a great extent, implanted on the evacuees. But all of the projects are understaffed administratively, so the chance of introducing new forms and modifications of the specified forms is considerable. The study of their evolution is a fascinating business.

Finally, I think the most important scientific value of the whole study is the analysis of the incidence, change, modification, and persistence of the many conflicting ways of behavior under the impact of a crisis which broke the established line of experience of a large population group.

I realize that the above is probably both more and less than what you asked for. I will keep you informed of the process of "change, modification, and persistence" of my own ideas.

You must know how much I appreciate your kindness, and your encouragement. Thank you once again.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas  
Professor of Rural Sociology



14  
October 20, 1942

Dr. Joseph H. Willits, Director  
The Social Sciences  
The Rockefeller Foundation  
49 West 49th Street  
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Willits:

I was delighted to receive your telegram informing me that the sum of \$7,500 a year for two additional years, in support of the Resettlement Study, had been approved. This action assures an adequate budget and will be a large factor in the success of the project. Please accept my sincere appreciation for the Foundation's action and for your own part in it.

Very sincerely yours,

Robert G. Sproul

cc: Dr. Thomas

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THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION  
49 West 49th Street, New York

for Dr. Thomas

Office of the Secretary

October 20, 1942

Dear President Sproul:

I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the Executive Committee of The Rockefeller Foundation held on October 16, 1942, an appropriation was made to the University of California to provide up to \$15,000 toward the cost of a study of the effects of Japanese migration and resettlement in California during a period of two years beginning June 1, 1943; payments to be made at the rate of \$7,500 annually contingent upon the raising of \$15,000 annually from other sources.

Upon assurance each year that \$15,000 has already been secured, we shall be pleased to forward the funds due under our grant. We would ask that copies of the annual financial statement be sent us, any funds remaining unpaid at the close of each year to revert to the Foundation.

Very truly yours,

Norma S. Thompson

Secretary

President Robert G. Sproul  
University of California  
Berkeley, California

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT TO THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION  
FISCAL YEAR JULY 1, 1944 TO JUNE 30, 1945

Appropriation to the University of California, Evacuation and Resettlement Survey for the investigation of the results of the civilian control program for the evacuation and resettlement of certain classes of the population of the West Coast.

Overdraft at June 30, 1944 . . . . . \$ 7,500.00

Receipts:

Cash Received February 23, 1945 . . . . .	\$7,500.00
Cash Received April 6, 1945. . . . .	7,500.00
	<u>15,000.00</u>
Total funds available . . . . .	\$7,500.00

Disbursements:

Salaries and wages:

Morton Grodzins, Research Assistant. . . . .	\$ 1,051.43
Rosalie A. Hankey, Research Assistant. . . . .	1,800.00
Charles Kikuchi, Research Assistant. . . . .	2,100.00
S. F. Meyamoto, Research Assistant . . . . .	<u>2,100.00</u>

Total salaries and wages. . . . . \$ 7,051.43

Supplies . . . . . 72.86

Expense . . . . . 375.71

Total expenditures. . . . . 7,500.00

nil



April 3, 1945

Dr. Dorothy S. Thomas  
338 Giannini Hall  
Campus

Dear Dr. Thomas:

The following report will be made to the Regents at their next meeting:

I REPORT:

The receipt of \$7,500.00 from the Rockefeller Foundation (49 West 49th Street, New York 20) representing the final payment under appropriation RF 42092 toward the cost of a study of the effects of Japanese migration and resettlement in California under Dr. Dorothy S. Thomas.

Sincerely yours,

*F. C. Stevens*  
Executive Secretary

cc; Mr. Lundberg  
Mr. Tippet (with check)



Letter from DST to JHW.  
Copy.

X-1  
Study

December 27, 1943

Mr. Joseph H. Willits  
Rockefeller Foundation  
49 West 49th Street  
New York 20

Dear Joe Willits:

6m2  
( Your letter of November 26 was forwarded to me in Chicago, where I was involved in continuous conferences with the staff of our study. By the time I had a few hours free time, I had managed to get the flu, from which I am just recovering. So please forgive the delay.

The bare facts of what happened at Tule Lake are the following: In July, 1943, the War Relocation Authority announced a plan for segregating certain groups among the evacuees. The official announcement stated that "after long and serious deliberation, the decision has been made that the responsibilities of the War Relocation Authority can best be fulfilled if a separation is made between those who wish to follow the American way of life, and those whose interests are not in harmony with those of the United States." For reasons which I shall explain later, Tule Lake was designated as the Segregation Center to which "those whose interests are not in harmony with those of the United States" were to be sent, and those evacuees then resident in Tule Lake "who wished to follow the American way of life" were to be either relocated immediately or sent to other Relocation Centers. These two groups were later designated as the "disloyal" and the "loyal", respectively.

The segregation movement began on September 10, and was completed by October 29, 1943. A few days after the movement was completed, labor troubles developed at the Segregation Center. These had their immediate cause in an accident in which a truck carrying evacuee workers to the farm overturned. One man was killed and several were seriously injured. The farm laborers thereupon struck, alleging that WRA had not exercised due care in selecting a driver for the truck, asking that their status re compensation for injuries be clarified, and eventually making other demands (re food, hospitals, etc.). The compensation question could not be settled to their satisfaction, since compensation is, by law, computed on the basis of monetary wages received, and the wages had been set at \$16.00 per month (\$19.00 for foremen). Nor could or would the project officials accede to the other demands. And while negotiations were still proceeding, the administration brought in several hundred "loyal" evacuees from other camps to harvest the crops. They were given free transportation and paid prevailing wages of \$1.00 per hour. This situation led to further agitation. Certain



December 27, 1943.

of the Caucasian personnel became panicky and overt "incidents" occurred, e.g. the unpopular Caucasian head of the project hospital struck an evacuee assistant, whereupon he was knocked down by other evacuees. A Caucasian internal security officer was beaten up. Some windows were broken. A considerable crowd of evacuees gathered around the administration building. The regional office of WRA antagonized the press by suppressing information and the newspapers came out with lurid accounts of alleged happenings. Finally, the Army, which was guarding the exterior of the camp, was called in and took over the operation of the Center.

This bald account tells little. To understand what occurred, and why, requires considerable analysis of antecedents all the way back to evacuation. I'll do the best I can within the limitations of a letter.

Evacuation was, as you know, sudden, ~~swift~~, radical and complete. It was carried out by the Army and justified as a matter of "military necessity." The whole problem of what to do with the people after evacuation was then turned over to a civilian agency, (WRA) with no clear-cut directive as to policy, but with a general understanding that relocation of the evacuees was to be facilitated in every way possible. For a time, voluntary evacuation was encouraged, but because of public misunderstanding and considerable hostility in the receiving areas, this was stopped on March 24, 1942 (on the recommendation of WRA) by a public proclamation issued by the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command. This order prohibited all persons of Japanese ancestry from leaving Military Area No. 1 after March 29.

On April 2, the WRA announced a plan for "relocation centers" and a program of five points:

1. Public works at Relocation Centers; land subjugation, flood control, conservation and the development of natural resources.
2. Agricultural production at Relocation Centers: the growing of subsistence crops as well as farm products for sale.
3. Manufacturing at, or adjacent to, Relocation Centers: production of material (requiring a great deal of hand labor) needed on the projects or to supply the armed forces.
4. Outside employment: individual resettlement on a controlled basis to alleviate farm labor shortages, but only if conditions existed to assure protection of evacuees and of the areas in which they worked.
5. Self-supporting communities: colonization of suitable, unoccupied land by organized evacuee groups which would become self-sufficient.



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This plan was noteworthy for its dual aspects. In points 1, 2 and 3, it recognized the necessity for large Relocation Centers as the result of the failure of voluntary evacuation. In points 4 and 5 it reflected the hope of War Relocation Authority officials that the original purpose of reintroducing Japanese Americans into normal American life was still possible.

The abandonment of this latter hope came less than one week after it was announced. At a meeting in Salt Lake City on April 7, officials of the War Relocation Authority and of the Western Defense Command met vehement objections from the Governors of the Mountain states to any free settlement of Japanese Americans. The Governors demanded that all resettlers be under federal guard; that they be prohibited from purchasing land; that the receiving states be guaranteed that the Japanese would be returned to their original homes after the war. A group of agricultural leaders, also present at the meeting, was willing to accept Japanese laborers without these restrictions. In the face of the Governors' hostility, however, it was believed necessary to abandon planning for all individual resettlement.

The plan for relatively large camps was further necessitated by a division of authority between the civilian and military: while the WRA had been given control of all internal matters within the camps, the Army was held responsible for "external security," i.e., for keeping the evacuees from leaving the camps and guarding them from possible violence from the outside. The Army refused to have any camps with less than 5,000 inhabitants, since guarding a number of smaller camps would have been wasteful of military personnel.

The next phase in planning for the larger camps deviated sharply from the immediate "relocation" goal. This might be called the "utopian phase," where the general idea was to develop the "good life" within the camps. Elaborate plans for cooperative farming enterprises and other producers' cooperatives were evolved. Evacuee labor was to be made productive within the camps, particularly with respect to contributing to the country's total war effort. Everyone capable of working was to have a job. Elaborate plans for progressive education, for "constructive recreation", and for community self-government were evolved.

The evacuees who had meantime been confined in temporary Assembly Centers entered the Relocation camps during this utopian phase of the WRA's planning. For the first few months the evacuees were extremely cooperative, despite great hardships. Everyone was ~~as~~ busy making the camps liveable, and the "utopian" plans were particularly acceptable to the Issei (the Japanese born), who had, on the whole, been habitually industrious and law-abiding, and who wanted above everything else security and peace after the stress of evacuation.

The program, however, soon met many snags. One of the



December 27, 1943

first of these was in regard to the wage-scale, which had been suggested as equivalent to the subsistence wage of WPA workers. The "public" (or shall we say the politicians?) raised a tremendous outcry against this proposal, and a sliding scale of \$12.00-\$19.00 per month (the former for apprentices, the latter for professionals, foremen, etc.) was adopted. Even at this scale, there was not a job for everyone. Furthermore, there was a delay of several months in the initial payment of wages. A clear-cut policy regarding clothing allowances and provisions for work clothes did not emerge for many months, and workers in heavy jobs (e.g. farm work and construction) began to complain about the rapid deterioration of their own clothes, and strikes occurred. The educational program bogged down, both as to equipment and as to personnel. The latter was particularly serious: far too few experienced Caucasian teachers could be recruited and too many inexperienced Nisei were taken on as teachers. Difficulties with regard to accreditation of schools arose. It was found that funds could not be allocated for the purchase of recreational equipment, and that program, too, failed to materialize according to plan. And, in regard to self-government, the WRA stripped the Issei of all formal power, by limiting office-holding to the Nisei group. This policy had an idealistic basis, i.e. to "save the Nisei for America," but it not only put a further stigma on the "alien enemy" Issei, but it also completely flaunted the traditions of the Japanese group and completely disregarded the peculiar age-composition of the population (where the bulk of Nisei is less than 25 years of age, with very few indeed between 25 and 35, while almost all Issei are 35 or over). It led to much discontent and to undercover means of getting political control. Other troubles developed: there were constant squabbles in all camps between the \$19.00 a month Japanese doctors and the Caucasian head of the hospital and Caucasian chief nurse, who were of course paid according to Civil Service standards, and which did much to create a caste system. Food was often unpalatable and "foreign" (e.g. pigs feet were served several days within a short interval, which might be all right for Germans but was strange for Japanese) and was thought, with some justification, to be inadequate. Rice was unobtainable. Messhall strikes occurred in practically all camps.

The evacuees unquestionably lost faith in WRA. We have a wide sampling of attitudes during this period. They may be summed up as follows: "The damned keto (disrespectful word for "Caucasians") don't keep their promises." Concomitant with all this there were three series of external events which had a profound effect: (1) the course of the war in the Pacific area which seemed to be favoring Japan; (2) the series of articles in widely-read Californian newspapers which were consistently unfavorable to the evacuees and included proposals for deportation after the war and for taking away citizenship from the Nisei, and (3) the pressure by a Nisei organization (the Japanese-Americans Citizens League) to have the draft reinstated for the Nisei. The effect of these events,



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coupled with developments within the camps, was manifested in a profound disillusionment and bitterness on the part of many of the Nisei, a widening distrust of keto by the evacuees in general, a turning towards Japan as a refuge for the future (including detailed plans for indemnity for losses and hardship suffered if Japan won the war), a widening cleavage between the generations, an intensification of feeling towards "informers" (those prominent in the Japanese-Americans Citizens League and other vociferous collaborators with the administration). So-called "incidents" became frequent towards the close of 1942: the Poston strike, the Manzanar riot, beatings-up at Gila, Topaz and at other camps. Raids were made by FBI agents and alleged agitators were removed to an isolation center.

Towards the end of 1942 came another shift in emphasis of WRA policy: a return to the policy of all-out effort to encourage individual relocation from the camps. Some individual relocation (primarily of students) had already taken place, but the procedure for obtaining "indefinite leave" to take up jobs outside the Western Defense Command was cumbersome and involved. An attempt was made to simplify this procedure. Relocation offices were set up in many middle western states to handle job placement and to assist in finding housing, and arrangements were made by cooperative private agencies (Friends, Brethern, Baptist Home Mission) for hostel accommodations for newcomers to these cities. Relocation, however, proceeded much more slowly than the WRA had hoped. One major hindrance was that the procedure for leave clearance, although simplified, was still too cumbersome, primarily because it was handled on an individual basis. WRA considered it desirable to have a universal registration of adults, aliens as well as citizens, in order to provide mass clearance for all who signified "loyalty" to the United States and against whom there was no unfavorable record from the FBI and other intelligence agencies, or *from* the Project Director.

At this point in WRA planning, what must be considered a major error in strategy occurred. On January 28, 1942, Secretary Stimson had announced plans for creating an all-Nisei combat team to be composed of volunteers from the Relocation camps. The War Department, therefore, felt it necessary to conduct a special registration of male Nisei 17 years of age, *over* not only to determine eligibility of volunteers, but to facilitate the future drafting of Nisei. Unfortunately, the WRA decided to short-cut its own registration for leave clearance by combining it with the Army registration. The War Department and WRA, therefore, collaborated in preparing a schedule for registration. This schedule was headed "Application for Leave Clearance," and it contained two key questions (Questions 27 and 28). Question 27 had two versions:

a. As asked of male citizens:

"Are you willing to serve in the armed forces of the United States on combat duty, wherever



December 27, 1943

ordered?"

- b. As asked of female citizens and aliens:  
"If the opportunity presents itself and you are found qualified, would you be willing to volunteer for the Army Nurse Corps or the WAAC?"

Question 28, at the inception of registration also had two versions, namely:

- a. As asked of male citizens in the Army registration:  
"Will you swear unqualified allegiance to the United States of America and faithfully defend the United States from any or all attack by foreign or domestic forces, and forswear any form of allegiance or obedience to the Japanese emperor, or any other foreign government, power, or organization?"
- b. As asked of female citizens and of aliens in the leave clearance registration:  
"Will you swear unqualified allegiance to the United States of America and forswear any form of allegiance or obedience to the Japanese emperor, or any other foreign government, power, or organization?"

*There is*  
The War Department thereupon organized ten teams (one for each Relocation camp) to conduct the Army registration, and a general directive regarding procedures was issued on February 1, 1943. The detailed planning was, however, decentralized and was left as the joint responsibility of the Captain of the Army team and the local Project (camp) director. The Army teams arrived at the ten centers on or shortly after February 6, and registration began on February 10. Only 2-4 days were allowed for preparing the evacuees and the local WRA personnel for the registration. We have ample documentary evidence to show (1) that the WRA personnel in a single camp gave conflicting interpretations as to the meaning of the registration, (2) that "official" interpretations varied greatly from one camp to another, and (3) that the evacuees, in general, were greatly confused as to the meaning of the questions they were supposed to answer.

One of the most serious examples of administrative confusion was the interpretation made by some that the registration was being conducted by Selective Service (which was not true). In Tule Lake, for example, the Project Director interpreted it in this way and threatened evacuees who refused to register or who influenced their children against registration with long prison terms and proceeded to arrest some of them.

Evacuee resistance was widespread and intense. Part of this resistance was due to the fact that it was thought that an affirmative answer to Question 27 by male citizens meant, in itself,



December 27, 1943

volunteering for the Army. Many answered negatively on grounds that they were willing to be drafted (as are other American citizens) but were unwilling to "volunteer from a concentration camp." Others objected to the "Jim Crow" aspect of the segregated Nisei combat unit. Parents did not wish their sons to volunteer and exerted pressure either against registering at all or in favor of a negative answer. Question 28 was even more confusing. The anomaly of asking American citizens to renounce allegiance to the emperor of a foreign country was evident, and there was great resentment against the form of the question. The question even ~~more definitely put the Issei on the spot~~. They could not legally become citizens of the United States and yet were being asked to renounce allegiance to Japan. An affirmative answer would have made them "men without a country." The Washington office of WRA realized the plight of the Issei and thereupon revised Question 28 for aliens, to read:

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

This revision produced a curious situation: almost any Issei could, with a clear conscience, answer "Yes" to the revised form of Question 28, whereas the Nisei were still faced with the ambiguity of the original question.

The results of the registration were shattering in their implications. More than a quarter of all Nisei males and 13 percent of all Nisei females answered question 28 negatively, whereas only 2 percent of both male and female Issei gave a negative reply. Thus we have the paradox of apparently "loyal enemy alien Japanese", apparently disloyal "American citizens of Japanese ancestry."

Variations among camps were enormous. In Tule Lake, for example, almost 50 percent of the male citizens either refused to register at all or gave a negative answer to Question 28; in another camp (Granada) only 2 percent gave negative answers and no one refused to register. In a confidential memorandum discussing the results, issued by WRA on June 25, 1943, it is stated (*italics theirs*) "No meaningful comparisons of evacuee responses on question 27 or 28 can be made between projects," and further "Evacuees who answered Question 28 in the negative are not categorically disloyal."

These statements become specially significant and disturbing in view of policies that have been formed and procedures that have been carried out since June, for the "disloyal" who are now segregated in Tule Lake are, in addition to certain Issei who wish to repatriate, <sup>precisely</sup> those who either refused to register or who answered Question 28 negatively in the several camps.

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from against  
the  
FBI, etc.  
has unfavorable  
records



December 27, 1943

True, they were given an opportunity to recant, after an individual hearing, but the fact that so many would not recant, and that the variation among camps still persisted shows pretty clearly that irretrievable harm had been done by the registration procedure itself.

In other words, many of the evacuees were, in my opinion, reduced to a state of despair following the continual frustrations that they met, beginning with evacuation but continuing throughout their whole period of confinement behind barbed wire. Misunderstandings in regard to registration were the precipitating causes of the present troubles: (1) the belief that registration of male citizens meant volunteering into the Army, and (2) the belief that registration by other classes implied enforced relocation. The plight of the original Tule Lake group was particularly tragic because of administrative mishandling. The situation of many others who were moved to Tule Lake because of alleged disloyalty is almost as tragic because of other misunderstandings. The rumor (enhanced by certain WRA pronouncements) was prevalent that all camps except Tule Lake would be closed down. Tule Lake was known to be a safe haven for the duration. Security, then, could be achieved only by a declaration of "disloyalty" or by an application for repatriation. We have abundant documentary evidence of the prevalence of this fear of being forced out into a hostile and uncertain world, and of its apparent negative effect upon a declaration of "loyalty." There must certainly be grave doubts as to whether segregation has achieved the end that was desired. "Loyalty" is a very complicated concept. The validity of the dichotomy "loyalty-disloyalty" as applied to these groups under the circumstances that existed at the time may well be questioned.

In interpreting the phenomenon of resistance to relocation, which became so closely tied up with the loyalty-disloyalty question, it is important to bring to mind once more the composition of the evacuee population. Those who have relocated are overwhelmingly young, single adults or young married couples without children, i.e. people who would, in a normal population group, be most likely to migrate and start on their own. Those who are left (except in the Segregation camp) are in the main the middle-aged and older, with their children. Before evacuation, these older people were predominantly in occupations that required some capital and that had established patronage, i.e. farming and service occupations. Their families tended to be rather large. People of these ages, occupations and family status have, historically, never been among those who form the great streams of migrants. With the added factors of loss of capital and race discrimination, it is understandable why they may prefer being "on the government" to being "on their own."

All that I have said, at such length, in the preceding pages, does not, of course, represent the total situation. The complete



Mr. Joseph H. Willits - 9.

December 27, 1943

evaluation can't come until all the data are collected and analyzed. That must necessarily be after the process is finally completed. Other factors must be taken into account. Among these the role that "agitators" are playing and the effect of Japanese propaganda must certainly not be disregarded. But that, following popular and press opinion, the whole thing could be interpreted in these terms would obviously be a gross oversimplification.

*Sketch*

You asked, also, how the Tule Lake disturbances were affecting the plans for our Study. We have, as you know, had observers in Tule Lake from the very inception of the project. We were able to follow all the developments up to the point of segregation. When the camp was turned into a center for the "disloyal", however, we had to withdraw. With the tensions that I have described above, the gulf between Caucasians and Japanese widened to such an extent that no Caucasian observer could hope to establish a sufficient degree of rapport with the segregants to obtain reliable records. And no Japanese American could stay in the center unless he were willing to declare himself "disloyal." Our Nisei observer <sup>moved</sup> out of Tule Lake on the last train-load of "loyal" evacuees. He has gone to Minidoka, in Idaho, and is there following the progress of some 1500 other "loyal" Tuleans who moved to the same camp. As much as we regret having had to leave Tule Lake, this opens a new and interesting phase of the Study. Minidoka is known as the quietest of all the camps. It was composed largely of urban people from Seattle and other Northwestern cities. It had the largest number and proportion of volunteers in the combat unit. The people there have always collaborated with the administration - to such an extent that it is claimed that there is one "informer" to every 50 inhabitants! Because of this, it is further said that there are no shortwave radios, which are of course forbidden in all camps, but which nevertheless exist in considerable number in all other camps. Minidoka is also the only camp which has not established any form of self-government. The arrival of 1500 aggressive Tuleans, mostly rural in origin, with the Tulean tradition of anti-administration, anti-keto behavior is already producing many interesting and sociologically enlightening situations. Our observer there is one of our most competent staff members, and I have every reason to believe that he will make an important contribution. Meanwhile, one of our Chicago staff, who left Tule Lake in April, is writing up the history of Tule Lake up to the point of segregation. We are continuing our observations in the two Arizona camps, and are also getting interesting material on the resettlers in the Middlewest.

This is more of a progress report than a letter. Please don't hesitate to ask further questions if I haven't cleared up the points you raised.

*Sketch* Sincerely yours,

*Sketch* Dorothy Swaine Thomas



Study

February 23, 1944

Dr. Joseph H. Willits  
Rockefeller Foundation  
49 West 49th Street  
New York, 20, N.Y.

Dear Joe Willits:

Thank you for your letter of February 11. I, too, wish that we could get together and discuss "causes and constructive steps."

Right now, we are witnessing another crisis in the relocation camps. As you know, the draft was reinstituted for Nisei on January 20. In the press release concerning this matter, President Roosevelt's statement, made more than a year ago, was quoted:

No loyal citizen of the United States should be denied the right to exercise the responsibilities of his citizenship, regardless of his ancestry. The principle on which this country was founded and by which it has always been governed is that Americanism is a matter of the mind and heart; Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race and ancestry.

And Dillon Myer, Director of the War Relocation Authority, was quoted as follows:

The announcement by the War Department that Nisei are to be inducted through the Selective Service System marks another significant step forward for American citizens of Japanese ancestry . . . . The obligation to bear arms in defense of the nation is one of the essential elements of American citizenship.

Induction orders are now being received in the camps. It is too soon to know how the crisis will be resolved. At present, there are manifestations not of mass resistance but of a widespread individual bitterness and disappointment that merely the "responsibilities" and not the "rights" of citizenship have been restored. In this connection, I quote the following questions which, among others, were submitted by the Topaz, Utah, Community Council to the Project Director and were sent by him to Washington since they "could not be answered locally."

Is the induction of American citizens of Japanese



Dr. Joseph H. Willits - 2.

February 23, 1944

descent in War Relocation Centers for military service in violation of the constitution of the United States by virtue of the fact that citizens of Japanese descent have been incarcerated and guarded by Military authorities?

Will the Japanese American veterans have the same rights and privileges as other American veterans after the war?

Can an honorably discharged nisei, during the war period, travel in the evacuated area?

As American citizens, drafted on the same basis as other citizens, why aren't the other branches of the Armed Forces open to the nisei, such as the Marines, Air Corps, Navy, Coast Guard and Armored Forces?

Why are the nisei segregated again into one unit instead of being inducted, trained and assigned to service with their fellow Americans?

Since their children are being inducted, why cannot the privilege of citizenship be given to the issei in the same way as that privilege has been given to the Chinese?

If nisei are assumed loyal enough to fight for this country, why are not they permitted to go to the Pacific Coast as civilians?

Can parents of nisei soldiers return to the Pacific Coast during the war period?

Will the fact that a nisei's dependents are in a WRA center affect the allotments that they are eligible to receive from the government under the provision of the Service Men's Dependency Allotment?

Will the government aid in abolishing or discouraging discrimination against the Japanese?

Why doesn't the government restore civil rights to the nisei prior to their induction?

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

C O P Y

P-1

Dr Thomas

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION  
49 West 49th Street, New York 20

The Social Sciences  
Joseph H. Willits, Director

January 4, 1945

Dear President Sproul:

Please pardon the delay in answering your letter regarding the study by Professor Dorothy Thomas. The officers will welcome an application from the University of California of the kind suggested.

One thing occurs to me: The War Department lifted its ban on the return of Japanese effective January second. Is it possible to peer ahead far enough, in the light of this action, to see how long the completion of the study will require? Please don't think I am pressing, but instead of contemplating a series of grants it would be helpful if it were possible to say that so much of time and money will be required for completion.

If it is possible so to say, then we could conclude matters in one bite, or perhaps the proposal made in your letter contemplates that as a final grant.

I have thoroughly enjoyed reading the interesting statement that Dr. Thomas sent earlier on the developments in the camps.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph H. Willits (signed)

President Robert G. Sproul  
University of California  
Berkeley, California

JHW:DAA



COPY

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION  
49 West 49th Street, New York 20

January 25, 1945

Dear President Sproul:

We are going ahead with plans for consideration by the Executive Committee at their February meeting of a grant of \$5,000 a year for two years on a matching basis for the Evacuation and Resettlement Study. [It would be understood by us that California will ask for a grant-in-aid likewise on a matching basis for expenses of publication as soon as these can be more definitely estimated. I inferred from Dr. Thomas's letter that at the moment the publication expenses had to be a step in the dark; perhaps it would be better to wait and handle them by a grant-in-aid when the cost estimates will be more definite.

I agree strongly with the point made in Dr. Thomas's letter of the importance of having the results of the study made available at the earliest possible moment.] The reception to the Japanese after the war is likely to be so much colored by emotion and misinterpretation of the Japanese situation in the camps that an historically adequate analysis of the situation should be of great value. Even such parts of it as can come out in advance of the final general tome would be greatly to social advantage.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Joseph H. Willits

Joseph H. Willits, Director  
for the Social Sciences

(COPY)

P-3

February 26, 1945

Dr. Joseph H. Willits  
Director of the Social Sciences  
The Rockefeller Foundation  
49 West 49th Street  
New York 20, New York

Dear Doctor Willits:

The news has just reached me of the recent action of the Executive Committee in providing up to \$10,000 to the University over a period of two years beginning June 1, 1945, toward the study of the effects of Japanese migration and resettlement in California. Needless to say I am pleased that the Committee saw its way clear to help us finish this promising study.

Dr. Thomas joins me in thanking you for your consistent help and understanding. Without it we might have been forced to abandon the study and that, indeed, would have been lamentable.

We shall notify you when matching funds have been provided.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Gordon Sproul

JE

Mr. Lundberg: Bill R. F. when budget is approved by Regents.  
Include \$5000. in 45-46 and 46-47 budgets as N.R.I.



August 23, 1945

President Robert Gordon Sproul  
Administration Building  
Campus

Dear President Sproul:

Now that the war has ended, I am ready to proceed with plans for publication of the results of the Evacuation and Resettlement Study. I am enclosing, for your consideration, a proposed schedule of publication. The first volume in the main series can be ready in manuscript form by December first. Data for the second volume are completely in hand, and I shall proceed with its preparation as soon as the first goes to press. The third volume cannot be planned completely yet, for the actual expulsion from camps, which should be its climax, has not yet taken place. If the government agencies reverse their plans again (which they may well do), I shall correspondingly have to re-organize our third volume. Data for this are, of course, still being collected. Manuscripts for several of the technical monographs are either completed or near completion. These can be submitted for publication concurrently with the main volumes.

As to a publisher, my preference is the University of California Press. Pending your decision on the matter, I talked to Mr. Farquhar, and enclose copies of correspondence with him.

Re financing, I assume that Dr. Willits will recommend a grant-in-aid for publication, in accordance with his statement in a letter to you dated January 25, 1945. If you decide that we should use the University Press and accept Mr. Farquhar's proposition, we need approximately \$6,250.00 as an outright donation from the Foundation for the three main volumes, with matching funds from the Press rather than from the University proper.

It is impossible, at this time, to estimate the total cost of publishing the technical monographs. Two of them should be ready to go to press soon after the first of the main volumes, and the others should follow during the course of the next two years.

These monographs will be rather expensive to publish, since they will be heavily documented and will include some statistical data. If you consider it desirable to ask the Rockefeller Foundation for a single grant covering main



President Robert G. Sproul - 2.

August 23, 1945

volumes and monographs, I shall try to prepare an estimate. If possible, this estimate should be subject to revision by July 1, 1946, at which time total costs can be more reliably estimated.

It is good to know that you are, or soon will be, with us again.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

Enclosures



*Sproul*

Copy

August 30, 1945

Dr. Joseph H. Willits  
Director for the Social Sciences  
The Rockefeller Foundation  
49 West 49th Street  
New York 20, New York

Dear Dr. Willits:

On January 25, 1945, you wrote to me, with reference to the Evacuation and Resettlement Study which the Rockefeller Foundation has been generously aiding the University of California to finance, stating:

"It would be understood by us that California will ask for a grant-in-aid likewise on a matching basis for expenses of publication as soon as these can be more definitely estimated."

Dr. Dorothy Swaine Thomas now informs me that she is ready to proceed with publication and submits the enclosed schedule. She says:

"The first volume in the main series can be ready in manuscript form by December first. Data for the second volume are completely in hand, and I shall proceed with its preparation as soon as the first goes to press. The third volume cannot be planned completely yet, for the actual expulsion from camps, which should be its climax, has not yet taken place. If the government agencies reverse their plans again (which they may well do), I shall correspondingly have to reorganize our third volume. Data for this are, of course, still being collected. Manuscripts for several of the technical monographs are either completed or near completion. These can be submitted for publication concurrently with the main volumes."

Mr. Samuel T. Farquhar, Manager of the University Press, whom I have consulted, writes me as follows:

"It is my understanding that Volume I with the subtitle 'The Spoilage' will be ready by December 1 of this year and that it will be approximately 450 typescript pages. On this basis I think it would cost in the neighborhood of \$3500 to manufacture 1500 copies. It is my further understanding that you wish this volume to be published with as little delay as possible. I told you that I thought we could have the book completed by May 1, 1946."

Dr. Willits

- 2 -

August 30, 1945

"Volume II, 'The Salvage', and Volume III, 'The Residue', will be completed within eighteen months at the very latest. These two volumes together are estimated to make about 1400 typescript pages. It is my guess that the cost of these two volumes will approximate \$9,000.

3,150  
7,000  
12,500  
6,250

"On the basis of these estimates, and I am emphasizing that they are estimates, I should ask the Rockefeller Foundation to donate \$6,250."

In the light of the last sentence in the above-quoted paragraphs, I do now ask you to recommend to the Executive Committee as soon as possible a grant of \$6,250 to the University of California, to be matched by a similar grant from University funds, for the publication of Volumes I, II and III, based on Dr. Thomas' Evacuation and Resettlement Study. I should appreciate information as to the success of my plea at your early convenience.

Later I shall write you about the technical monographs, the cost of publishing which we are unable to estimate at the present time. Dr. Thomas says concerning them:

"Two of them should be ready to go to press soon after the first of the main volumes, and the others should follow during the course of the next two years.

"These monographs will be rather expensive to publish, since they will be heavily documented and will include some statistical data."

With kindest personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

RGS:ec

Copied 3/1/48  
EGC



7-5

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

August 30, 1945

Dr. Dorothy Swaine Thomas  
338 Giannini Hall  
Campus

Dear Dr. Thomas:

In accordance with the suggestion in your letter of August 23, I have written to Director Willits, asking him to recommend to the Executive Committee of the Rockefeller Foundation a grant of \$6,250 toward the publication cost of Volumes I, II and III, resulting from the Evacuation and Resettlement Study. I have told him that we would ask later for a further grant to aid us in the publication of the technical monographs. I shall keep you informed, of course, as to developments.

Thank you for your friendly words concerning my return to the campus.

Yours sincerely,

  
Robert G. Spraul

RGS:ec

Pa6A

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION - 49 WEST 49TH STREET  
NEW YORK CITY 20

The Social Sciences

September 18, 1945

Dear President Sproul:

I assume you received my telegram of September 14th as follows:  
GRANT FOR EVACUATION STUDY PUBLICATION APPROVED. FORMAL NOTICE  
AND LETTER ON WAY.

I am glad that the publication of Professor Thomas' extremely important study is thus being facilitated. How valuable it would be if we had such competent and objective and intimate analysis of every crucial aspect of our war experience. We wouldn't need to depend so much on reportorial and partisan interpretation.

The grant of \$6,250 is made with the understanding that the University of California contributes dollar for dollar in the publication as your letter indicated. I would like to have the further understanding that if the cost of publishing the first three volumes falls below the total estimated by your press, the balance likewise on a dollar for dollar basis shall remain available in your hands towards the publication of technical monographs. Such estimates as we obtained from other presses (without knowledge, of course, of the number of tables and photographs) lead us to assume that your press had a safety margin in its estimate. This grant is available for two years beginning approximately September 1.

I congratulate California on the study that is being made.

Please give my regards to Dr. Thomas.

Sincerely yours,

sgd.: Joseph H. Willits

President Robert G. Sproul  
University of California  
Berkeley, California

JHW:DAA

Dictated by Mr. Willits but signed in his absence.

C O P Y



P-2  
OK in Farquhar  
file

October 5, 1945

MR. FARQUHAR:

In a letter referring to a grant of \$6250 for a publication of Dr. Thomas' evacuation studies, Mr. Joseph A. Willits, Director of the Social Sciences for the Rockefeller Foundation, says:

"The grant of \$6,250 is made with the understanding that the University of California contributes dollar for dollar in the publication as your letter indicated. I would like to have the further understanding that if the cost of publishing the first three volumes falls below the total estimated by your press, the balance likewise on a dollar for dollar basis shall remain available in your hands towards the publication of technical monographs. Such estimates as we obtained from other presses (without knowledge, of course, of the number of tables and photographs) leads us to assume that your press had a safety margin in its estimate. This grant is available for two years beginning approximately September 1."

I have told Mr. Willits that his understanding, as expressed in the quoted paragraph, is correct.

Robert G. Sproul

RGS:mm

cc: Dr. Thomas ✓

P-8

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

October 29, 1945

Prof. Dorothy Thomas  
338 Giannini Hall  
Campus

Dear Dr. Thomas:

The President will report to the Regents at their November meeting the receipt of a check for \$5,000.00 from The Rockefeller Foundation (49 West 49th Street, New York 20, N.Y.) representing a pro rata payment toward your studies of the effects of Japanese migration and resettlement in California.

This is the first yearly payment of a two-year grant of \$10,000.00. The funds are to be matched by the University.

Sincerely yours,

  
Executive Secretary

cc: Mr. Lundberg  
Mr. Tippet (with check)



Study

June 11, 1946

Dr. Joseph H. Willits  
Rockefeller Foundation  
49 West 49th Street  
New York 20, N.Y.

Dear Joe Willits:

The situation that I wrote you about in my last letter was actually worse than I knew, but it has all been straightened out.

[The Manager of the University Press had accepted our book, and anticipated that the usual courtesy procedure of approving immediate publication would be followed by the Editorial Committee. His estimate of the response was in grave error. In the first place, eight out of the eleven members of the Committee are from the natural sciences or the humanities; only three from the social sciences, and of these three, one was in Europe and two were from the Los Angeles campus. These two voted for unrestricted publication, but were unable to stand up against certain of their Berkeley colleagues (including a zoologist, an archaeologist, a geologist, and a professor of Sanskrit). The opposition was, in the main, motivated by the general distrust the natural scientists have of social scientists, but there was also a good deal of worry about the explosive nature of the subject as such in this region. Anyway, they decided to submit the matter to an "expert," and apparently they had a heck of a time finding one, for the manuscript now reposes on the desk of someone (whose identity is unknown to me) in the State of Virginia! When President Sproul was informed of the situation, he declared it to be "outrageous and intolerable," and insisted that the Manager of the Press poll the ten resident members of the Committee and inform them of his stand on the matter. This was done by telephone, and nine out of ten voted to reverse the decision and to have the book put through the Press with all possible speed. The tenth abstained from voting in protest against Sproul's intervention. The Press has sprung into immediate activity, and the Editorial Department is working on a carbon copy, and, if necessary, the carbon copy will go to the composing room, since it may take a week or so to retrieve the original copy from the gentleman in Virginia.]

When I am not mad, I am amused by the whole situation. President Sproul is forced, time after time, to override these obstructionists who operate through the committee system, and in



Dr. Joseph H. Willits - 2.

June 11, 1946

most instances his intervention is in the interests of the liberal groups, for the committees, appointed by a small clique from the Academic Senate, are controlled by the vested interests and represent the "old guard." It is clear that the faculty will have to clean its own house if it wants to maintain its democratic prerogatives. Otherwise, Sproul will be forced more and more to assume the role of dictator. That he happens to be an enlightened dictator is a matter we can well be thankful for, but the precedents that are being set may not work out so well in the long run and under other administrators. As far as I am concerned, I suspect my name is mud, for this, alas, is not the first time I have had to ask the boss to get me out of a jam with my colleagues.

Now for practical matters. In the first place, the Manager of the Press wants to know how many copies of the book you need for your files. In the second place, I mentioned some plan you suggested for having a description of the Study written up for distribution by the Rockefeller Foundation. Can that be coordinated with our procedures for publicizing the work at this end? In the third place, do you have any suggestions re distribution? We will circularize certain of the membership lists of learned societies (sociologists, social psychologists, members of groups interested in race relations, etc.) We will arrange for rather extensive review lists. We will advertise in a few journals.

I am enclosing a revised Introduction, which I wish you would put in your copy in place of the present introduction.

With cordial regards,

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

Enclosure



Study

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK 20

THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

JOSEPH H. WILLITS, DIRECTOR  
ROGER F. EVANS, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR  
ANNE BEZANSON

CABLE ADDRESS:

ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK

July 2, 1946.

Dear Dorothy:

Pardon the delay in answering your last letter. I am glad that the situation has been straightened out. It is nice to have a president who goes to bat the way Sproul does. One cannot get too mad at such a situation because I am afraid it is going to occur in this postwar world and a sense of humor is the only thing that can keep us from burning up. I am interested in your comments on the effect, however, of such policies on the internal organization of universities.

How many copies of the book can you spare? Is half a dozen too many?

The description of the study can await your write-up for the publicizing of the work.

I am afraid my suggestion to you about lists will not be very helpful, but I would assume there must have been gathered lists of people who are particularly concerned about race relations. My guess is that some of the action groups may have prepared such a list, but I do not know which organization it would be. Such a list, coupled with an academic list, ought to be the center I would think of any sales campaign.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph H. Willits

Prof. Dorothy Swaine Thomas  
University of California  
Evacuation and Resettlement Study  
207 Giannini Hall  
Berkeley 4, California

JHW:FR

Dictated by Mr. Willits but  
signed in his absence.

April 14, 1947.

Mr. Olof Lundberg  
Accounting Department  
Campus

Dear Mr. Lundberg:

While I was at Davis I managed to get virus pneumonia and have been pretty well out of commission for six weeks. I am not going to be able to make the deadline on the second volume on our Evacuation and Resettlement Study. Also I am having some trouble in getting my collaborators to finish up their technical monographs. I would like to be sure, therefore, that we do not risk losing the Rockefeller money. You will note from the enclosed letter of September 18, 1945, that Mr. Willits makes this money available for two years, which presumably would end approximately September 1, 1947. If we should do anything about this, will you let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

Enclosure



DATE May 5, 1947

IN REPLY REFER TO

OUR FILE NO. 862 - XX 318-1

Dr. Dorothy S. Thomas  
Japanese Evacuation and Resettlement Study  
207 Giannini Hall  
Campus

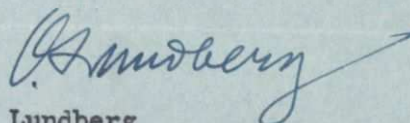
Dear Dr. Thomas:      Re: Extension of Rockefeller Grant  
for Publication

You will be glad to know that I have just received, under date of April 29, 1947, a letter from the Rockefeller Foundation in regard to the above subject, which reads as follows:

"I am very glad to be able to inform you that action has now been taken by the officers of The Rockefeller Foundation to permit an extension of time on the grant to the University of California for the publication of the studies of the Japanese evacuation and resettlement. The terminating date is now August 31, 1948. I hope that this extension of time will provide you with the additional leeway that you need."

With this permission from the Foundation, I hope we shall have no further difficulties in administering the grant.

Sincerely yours,



O. Lundberg  
Chief Accounting Officer

cc: Mr. Furtado



OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

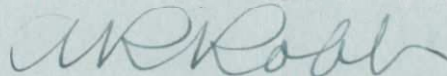
July 2, 1947

Dr. Dorothy S. Thomas  
207 Giannini Hall  
Campus

Dear Dr. Thomas:

The President will report to the Regents at their July meeting the receipt of a check for \$5,000 from The Rockefeller Foundation, 49 West 49th Street, New York 20, in support of the study of the effects of Japanese migration and resettlement in California. This check represents payment in full for the year May 31, 1947, and is the final payment under appropriation RF 45018.

Sincerely yours,



A. R. Robb  
Administrative Secretary  
to the President

cf

cc Mr. Lundberg  
Mr. Tippet (with check)



February 23, 1948

Mr. O. Lundberg  
Administration Building

Dear Mr. Lundberg,

Due to family and health difficulties, I managed to get pretty seriously behind schedule on my commitments for publishing the remainder of the Japanese American Evacuation Study. While I was in New York, I spoke to Dr. Willits of the Rockefeller Foundation about the matter, and he assured me I could have a further extension of time, if we applied before the May meeting of the Administrative Board.

I have accepted appointment as Professor of Sociology in the University of Pennsylvania, and shall be leaving this campus on September 1st. Therefore, I must make all my arrangements before then.

The situation is a little complicated: there is the second volume of the series, for which we already have funds, provided Rockefeller grants another time extension. Then there are two monographs (written by others, to be edited by me), for which we have agreement "in principle" of support. I hesitate to ask the Foundation for support of these monographs until they are actually completed, for I have no real basis for estimating costs. However, we should remind them of the situation when we ask for the time extension.

Would it not be a good idea for me to bring the various communications over to your office, if you could spare me a few minutes. Since I am not teaching, I could come anytime at your convenience.

With cordial regards and appreciation,  
Sincerely yours,

Mr. O. Du

February 23, 1948

862

March 1, 1948

George J. Beal, Comptroller  
The Rockefeller Foundation  
49 West 49th Street  
New York 20, New York

Dear Mr. Beal:

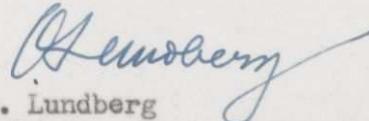
Re: Publication of Japanese Evacuation  
and Resettlement Study

Dr. Dorothy Thomas has told me recently that for personal reasons she has fallen behind on the schedule of publication of the remainder of the Japanese Evacuation and Resettlement Study. It is my understanding that she spoke to Dr. Willits of the Foundation about this around Christmastime and that he, at that time, indicated his belief that a further extension of time might be granted at the May meeting of the Administrative Board of the Foundation.

In order to clarify our accounting records, may I, then, at this time, request an extension of the time of the grant by one year. The present terminating date, as you will recall, is August 31, 1948.

Dr. Thomas, of course, recognizes the obligation of finishing the manuscript by August 31, when she leaves us to accept a professorship at the University of Pennsylvania.

Very truly yours,

  
O. Lundberg  
Chief Accounting Officer

cc: Dr. Dorothy Thomas  
Gianinni Foundation  
Berkeley Campus



COPY

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*7-148*

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION  
49 WEST 49TH STREET  
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

March 6, 1948

Dear Professor Thomas:

Our Comptroller, Mr. Beal, has just referred to us your Chief Accounting Officer, Mr. Lundberg's, request of March 1 for a one year extension of the grant-in-aid for publication of your Japanese Evacuation and Resettlement Study. The Officers will be glad to initiate the requested extension if it proves to be really necessary.

Since it would require Trustees' consideration, I just want to make sure that it would not be possible for final commitment to be made to your publisher on or before August 31 of this year. If it could, it could be honored and paid later from the grant without extension. If, with this notice, you could not make final arrangements before that time for publication and payment later, the extension would be necessary and we would be willing to take it up.

Either way, just let me know and we will be guided accordingly.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) Roger F. Evans

Roger F. Evans

Professor Dorothy Thomas  
University of California  
Berkeley 4, California

RFE:PC  
cc to Mr. O. Lundberg

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK 20

P-15

*Study*

THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

JOSEPH H. WILLITS, DIRECTOR  
NORMAN S. BUCHANAN, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR  
ROGER F. EVANS, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR  
BRYCE WOOD, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

CABLE ADDRESS:  
ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK

March 8, 1948

Dear Professor Thomas:

Our Comptroller, Mr. Beal, has just referred to us your Chief Accounting Officer, Mr. Lundberg's, request of March 1 for a one year extension of the grant-in-aid for publication of your Japanese Evacuation and Resettlement Study. The Officers will be glad to initiate the requested extension if it proves to be really necessary.

Since it would require Trustees' consideration, I just want to make sure that it would not be possible for final commitment to be made to your publisher on or before August 31 of this year. If it could, it could be honored and paid later from the grant without extension. If, with this notice, you could not make final arrangements before that time for publication and payment later, the extension would be necessary and we would be willing to take it up.

Either way, just let me know and we will be guided accordingly.

Sincerely yours,

*Roger F. Evans*

Roger F. Evans

Professor Dorothy Thomas  
University of California  
Berkeley 4, California

RFE:PC  
cc to Mr. O. Lundberg



OFFICE OF THE UNIVERSITY PRESS

March 16, 1948

C  
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P  
Y

Dr. Dorothy Thomas  
207 Giannini Hall  
Campus

Dear Dr. Thomas:

I am writing in answer to your request for a definite commitment on the publication of THE SALVAGE, Volume II of Japanese-American Evacuation and Resettlement. As far as the Press itself is concerned, I can state without reservation that we do want to publish the book and that we shall do so, provided only that we can secure the approval of our faculty Editorial Committee. I think that there is no question but that the manuscript will be approved; however, the Committee will not take formal action until the complete manuscript is in its hands.

The matter then stands like this: although it is very unlikely that we can secure formal approval before the 31st of August, 1948, the Press definitely wants the book and we feel certain that the Committee's approval will be forthcoming.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ AUGUST FRUGE

August Fruge  
Associate Manager

March 22, 1948

862

MR. FARQUHAR:

Re: Publication of Volume II of Japanese-  
American Evacuation and Resettlement  
Study--Rockefeller Foundation Donation

As you know, the University holds a grant from The Rockefeller Foundation for publication of Volume II of the above study. Under the terms of the grant, funds have to be either expended or formally committed for publication of Volume II on or before August 31, 1948. If this is not done, the funds will revert to the Foundation, unless an extension is granted.

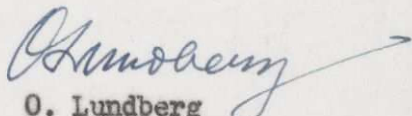
On March first I wrote The Rockefeller Foundation requesting an extension of the grant for another year,--that is, to August 31, 1949. In a reply dated March 8, 1948, the Foundation inquired whether an extension really is necessary, and pointed out that if a final commitment can be made with the publisher (that is, the University Press) on or before August 31 of this year, the commitment can be honored and paid later without a formal extension of the grant.

An extension is not impossible, but the officers of the Foundation point out that it requires action by the Trustees, and since one extension has already been granted, they are hesitant to bring up the matter unless the reasons are compelling.

I have talked to President Sproul about this matter, and he has asked me to communicate with you. I realize that a formal commitment presumably cannot be made by the University Press without the prior consent of the Editorial Board. Hence, I am writing this to request that you take up the matter with the Board and advise me of the result.

The President, I know, is anxious to see the second volume of the study published, and he is desirous, also, if at all possible, to avoid having to take up the matter of an extension with the Trustees of the Foundation.

It would be greatly appreciated if I could have a reply on this within the next two weeks.

  
O. Lundberg  
Chief Accounting Officer

✓ bcc: Dr. Dorothy Thomas



P-17

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK 20

THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

JOSEPH H. WILLITS, DIRECTOR  
LELAND G. ALLBAUGH, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR  
NORMAN S. BUCHANAN, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR  
LELAND C. DE VINNEY, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR  
ROGER F. EVANS, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR  
BRYCE WOOD, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

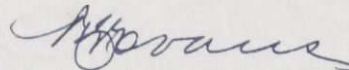
CABLE ADDRESS:  
ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK

March 24, 1948

Dear Professor Thomas:

We do not seem to have received a reply to our letter of March 8, so in your own interest enclose a copy in case the original just might have gone astray. If you will let me have the answer at your convenience, we will be guided accordingly.

Sincerely yours,



Roger F. Evans

Professor Dorothy Thomas  
University of California  
Berkeley 4, California

RFE:PC  
Enclosure

March 29, 1948

Mr. Roger F. Evans  
The Rockefeller Foundation  
49 West 49th Street  
New York 20, New York

Dear Mr. Evans:

When your letter of March 8 arrived I immediately took the matter up with Mr. Lundberg. I am enclosing a copy of his letter of March 22 to the University Press. As you see, we are somewhat tangled in red tape, but Mr. Lundberg expects to get the final word from the editorial committee within a few days. You will, therefore, hear from him directly. I hope that we will get the matter cleared up so that we will not have to ask for an extension.

If there is any urgency in this matter before you hear from Mr. Lundberg, will you kindly wire me.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

Enclosure



C  
O  
P  
Y

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
Office of Chief Accounting Officer

March 22, 1948

862

MR. FARQUHAR:

Re: Publication of Volume II of  
Japanese-American Evacuation and  
Resettlement Study--Rockefeller  
Foundation Donation

As you know, the University holds a grant from The Rockefeller Foundation for publication of Volume II of the above study. Under the terms of the grant, funds have to be either expended or formally committed for publication of Volume II on or before August 31, 1948. If this is not done, the funds will revert to the Foundation, unless an extension is granted.

On March first I wrote The Rockefeller Foundation requesting an extension of the grant for another year,--that is, to August 31, 1949. In a reply dated March 8, 1948, the Foundation inquired whether an extension really is necessary, and pointed out that if a final commitment can be made with the publisher (that is, the University Press) on or before August 31 of this year, the commitment can be honored and paid later without a formal extension of the grant.

An extension is not impossible, but the officers of the Foundation point out that it requires action by the Trustees, and since one extension has already been granted, they are hesitant to bring up the matter unless the reasons are compelling.

I have talked to President Sproul about this matter, and he has asked me to communicate with you. I realize that a formal commitment presumably cannot be made by the University Press without the prior consent of the Editorial Board. Hence, I am writing this to request that you take up the matter with the Board and advise me of the result.

The President, I know, is anxious to see the second volume of the study published, and he is desirous, also, if at all possible, to avoid having to take up the matter of an extension with the Trustees of the Foundation.

It would be greatly appreciated if I could have a reply on this within the next two weeks.

/s/ O. Lundberg

O. Lundberg  
Chief Accounting Officer

cc: Dr. Dorothy Thomas

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION  
49 West 49th Street  
New York 20

January 7, 1950

Dear Dr. Thomas:

Mr. Willits has suggested that I send you the enclosed copy of an article appearing in the current Trustees' Bulletin on the results of your work. Since the Bulletin is a confidential document, he would appreciate your using discretion in any circulation of this excerpt. I am sure he would want you to share it with Mr. Nishimoto.

I hope you received the copy of Judge Denman's decision, which I mailed to you without a covering letter.

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth L. Lyman  
Secretary to Mr. Willits

Dr. Dorothy S. Thomas  
Department of Sociology  
University of Pennsylvania  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

C O P Y



Grants from the Foundation:

\$32,500 to University of California

#### SALVAGING SOME OF THE SPOILAGE

One of the darkest blots on the American Bill of Rights is the treatment meted out to the Japanese-American minority during the war of 1941-45. It mattered not that 80,000 of the 127,000 were citizens; all alike were uprooted from their homes and means of livelihood and herded behind barbed wire in guarded stockades. The dominating reason for these mass deportations and imprisonments was the doctrine of inherited racial enmity, so declared by Major General John L. DeWitt in ordering the segregation. "Once a Jap always a Jap" was the Nazi-like dogma which the military invoked to justify its abridgment of civil rights.

Recognizing the un-American character of what was taking place, and the need for preserving an accurate and comprehensive record of the proceedings, a group at the University of California immediately undertook a study of the movement and its consequences. Dorothy Swaine Thomas, professor of rural sociology, was made director of the project, and The Rockefeller Foundation voted \$32,500 to supplement funds provided by the University. The study, which was begun in 1942 and continued until the end of the war, resulted in the accumulation of an extraordinary file of first-hand material: diaries of prisoners, records of interviews with them, detailed accounts of camp protests and other episodes, minutes of group meetings, manifestoes, petitions to the authorities, and personal letters. These documents fill fifteen large filing cabinets in the sociological archives of the University, and at the conclusion of the project it was predicted that they would

furnish basic material for future books and papers on racial discrimination, wartime hysteria, forced migrations, and the attitudes, actions, and adjustments evoked by these social forces. The first book to appear was The Spoilage, by Miss Thomas and Richard S. Nishimoto, an official report of what happened at the Tule Lake Relocation Center, published by the University of California Press in 1947. No one thought to suggest that the study might be used by the courts to right some of the wrongs inflicted by the tyrannous discrimination. But this is exactly what has taken place.

In 1948, three Japanese-American women, Miye Mae Murakami, Tsutako Sumi, and Mutsu Shimizu, applied to the State Department for passports. The applications were denied for the reason that during their detention at the Tule Lake Center in 1944 the women had renounced their United States citizenship. They explained that they were forced to the renunciations by pro-Japanese pressure groups within the Tule Lake camp and the fear of racial prejudice and mistreatment by Caucasians if they left the camp. The State Department rejected these reasons as inadmissible, whereupon the three women began an action in the United States District Court, Los Angeles, to establish their rights. Their petition was upheld, but the State Department appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco to upset the verdict. Instead of doing so, the opinion of the higher court, written by Chief Judge William Denman, completely sustained the action of the district court and bitterly denounced Major General DeWitt for his treatment of the Japanese Americans and the words with which he justified it.

One factor that helped the three women in their petition for justice was the on-the-spot and at-the-time material which was collected by the University of California study. They were able to show from the records,



especially from the published story of Tule Lake as it was narrated and reviewed in The Spoilage, just what was going on behind the barbed wire of Tule Lake and the expressed attitude of the U. S. authorities which had fed these fires of fear, resentment, and rebellion. Again and again Judge Denman quoted The Spoilage to show that "the purported renunciation of the plaintiffs was not as a result of their free and intelligent choice but rather because of mental fear, intimidation, and coercions depriving them of the free exercise of their will."

For example, during 1944, The Spoilage records, the following rumors were circulating via the Tule Lake grapevine:

"Five Japanese were killed at Fresno. People are saying that some were killed around Stockton."

"California is the last place I'd want to go back to, with all I've been reading. They say the Army will back us up. But that's only against mob violence, and not against what an individual might do."

"What do they want us to do? Go back to California and get filled full of lead? I'm going to sit here and watch."

"Everybody told me I must renounce my citizenship of the United States, otherwise I will be forced to go outside the camp and be murdered. Believe me, Sir, honest, I was scared and applied for renouncement."

The three women were incarcerated in rabid pro-Japanese sections of Tule Lake and lived in an atmosphere of terrorism stirred up by gangsters and hoodlums of the pro-Japanese organizations. Each in turn was threatened with death unless she renounced, and the assaults, batteries, and stabbings which went on almost daily added force to the threats. Caught in a whirlpool of mass anxiety, pressures, ridicules, and violence, the three women decided that abandonment of their citizenship was the best way out of a relentless situation for whose relief they could apparently expect no help from the outside.

Since these facts were clearly proved, and since "the benefits of citizenship can be renounced or waived only as a result of free and intelligent choice," the court ruled that "said purported renunciations are void and of no force or effect." The judgment therefore ordered the Secretary of State to treat the appellees as citizens of the United States.

Following publication of the decision, Attorney General J. Howard McGrath announced that he would not ask the Supreme Court for a review, but would accept the action as applying not only to the three women but to "all future cases of this kind." Since there are some 4,000 Japanese Americans who renounced their citizenship under similar circumstances, Judge Denman's opinion will have far-reaching repercussions.

Dorothy Thomas and those who worked with her have reason to feel gratified by this striking demonstration of the influence of their scholarly findings. "It is not often," remarked Director Joseph H. Willits of the Social Sciences, "that such prompt and direct evidence is forthcoming of the use made of Rockefeller Foundation-financed studies in illuminating an important judicial decision."



## Statistical Appendix

## Content and Order of Tables

The tables which follow include all of the statistical data which were utilized in the analyses of Part I, except ~~for~~ those which were adequately ~~xxxx~~ represented in ~~xxxxxxxxtaxixtakk~~ footnotes or in text tables. Their order is approximately that of the section headings. Thus, Tables 1-11 cover prewar demography in terms of immigration and settlement, nativity and age-sex structures, ~~xxxxxakxxx~~ ~~xfxkixtksxxandxsakksxxandxthkxmigkxatixxx~~ ~~fxkixitixxxm~~ mortality, fertility, and the migration balance; Tables 12-18 bear on prewar agricultural adjustments, urban enterprise, and occupational differentials; Tables 19-24 include data on prewar religious, educational, and generational-educational differentials; and Tables 25-29 are basic to the analyses of sociodemographic selection in postevacuation segregation (spoilage) and outmigration from War Relocation camps (salvage).

July 3, 1953

Dr. Joseph H. Willets  
Rockefeller Foundation  
49 West 49th Street  
New York, New York

Dear Joe,

I am enclosing copies of three reviews of THE SALVAGE which the University of California Press just sent me. You may find them of some use. The only other review that has come to my attention so far is one by Kiser in the American Sociological Review. His only point of serious criticism was, as I remember it, that he thought one of the life histories belonged in the Kinsey Report rather than in THE SALVAGE.

We certainly enjoyed our brief contact with you here last week and look forward to your coming down sometime when you will have more time to spend with us.

With cordial regards,  
Sincerely yours,

Dorothy S. Thomas

DST/hz  
Enclosures (3)



THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK 20

DIVISION OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

JOSEPH H. WILLITS, DIRECTOR  
LELAND C. DE VINNEY, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR  
ROGER P. EVANS, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR  
FREDERIC C. LANE, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR  
HERBERT A. DEANE, CONSULTANT

CABLE ADDRESS:

ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK

July 8, 1953

Dear Dr. Thomas:

Your letter of July 3 and the accompanying reviews of THE SALVAGE have arrived during Mr. Willits' absence from the office.

I shall, of course, show your letter and the reviews to Mr. Willits as soon as he returns. I am sure that he will find them of great interest.

Sincerely yours,

*Ruth H. Inghram*

Ruth H. Inghram  
Secretary to Mr. Willits

Dr. Dorothy S. Thomas  
Population Redistribution  
and Economic Growth  
University of Pennsylvania  
Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania

rhi

Willits

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK 20

DIVISION OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

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CABLE ADDRESS:

ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK

July 29, 1953

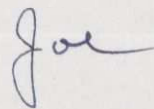
Dear Dorothy:

When I was in your office I intended to speak about your letter of July third and the reviews of The Salvage, which accompanied the letter.

My warm congratulations to you upon the favorable reception which has been accorded The Salvage. Your two books, taken together, represent a magnificent achievement, and I congratulate you on your accomplishment. It demonstrates the effectiveness of the contribution that can be made when competent scholarship addresses itself even to the most controversial of problems.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,



Dr. Dorothy S. Thomas  
Population Redistribution  
and Economic Growth  
University of Pennsylvania  
Philadelphia 4  
Pennsylvania

JHW:EAS



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CABLE ADDRESS:  
ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK

November 17, 1953

My dear Dr. Thomas:

Re: RA SS 4529 - University of California

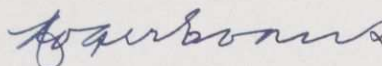
May I ask your help in clearing up a bit of a mystery and at the same time beg your forgiveness if the mixup proves to be on this end?

Seeing recently a review of "The Salvage," I called for a copy of the book to read. In result, Janet says she holds a personal copy sent her directly at home and feels sure that other copies came to RF. But neither our project library, JHW, Marion Elderton or I, who shared copies of "The Spoilage," nor any of the secretaries report even seeing any copy of the sequel itself. All our files show are the three reviews which you sent JHW and he acknowledged last July. He accordingly has suggested that I write you, in case the publisher may have skipped a beat, so we might have at least one RF copy for project file and also so that George Gray might consider it for another article in his Trustees' Bulletin.

One other query to round out the record: The wording of the above grant says it was for the publication of three volumes. Is there really to be a third, or was the work completed in the two volumes already published?

I hope your putts are still rolling true!

Sincerely yours,



Roger F. Evans

Dr. Dorothy Swaine Thomas  
University of Pennsylvania  
Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania

RFE:EBW

Rockefeller

November 19, 1953

Mr. Roger F. Evans  
The Rockefeller Foundation  
49 West 49th Street  
New York 20, New York

Dear Roger Evans:

I am certainly puzzled by your letter of November 17. The Salvage was published in September 1952 and I instructed the University of California Press to send six copies immediately to the Rockefeller Foundation and six copies to the Columbia Foundation, which shared in the support of the project. I never had any notification from either foundation that the books had arrived, but I did not think this was a peculiar circumstance and, since I had seen Joe a number of times and talked over the book with him casually, I thought nothing of the matter. I am sending off an air mail letter to California to find out whether the books were actually sent and, if not, to get them to ship some along quickly.

Regarding "the record", it was decided very early that there would be two volumes rather than three and this was explained in the Preface of The Spoilage, pages xii-xiii. I have left my early correspondence in the matter at the University of California, but I am sure that there was a thorough-going understanding with the Rockefeller Foundation about this whole matter.

My putts are still rolling true, but sometimes I cannot get the ball off the tee. If you ever come down to Philadelphia, do plan to have a game with Cochran and myself.

With cordial regards,  
Sincerely yours,

Dorothy S. Thomas

DST/hz



Rockefeller

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK 20

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CABLE ADDRESS:

ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK

November 23, 1953

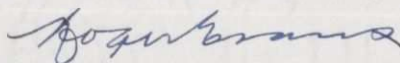
My dear Dorothy Thomas:

Thank you for your typically gracious, prompt and complete letter of the 19th.

As for "the record," please have no concern. A combing of our correspondence files suggests that the reference to three volumes as late as our time-extension action of April, 1947, was because of a gap following your April, 1946 advice that "The titles of Volumes II and III are respectively 'The Salvage' and 'The Residue'" - and because we didn't note the change reported in the interim preface to "The Spoilage." Thanks to your letter, that record is now clear and closed with "The Salvage."

So you think, after Skytop, I should ever touch golf clubs again!

Sincerely yours,



Roger F. Evans

Dr. Dorothy S. Thomas  
Population Redistribution  
and Economic Growth  
University of Pennsylvania  
Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania

RFE:fgc

Rockefeller

December 2, 1953

Mr. Roger Evans  
The Rockefeller Foundation  
49 West 49th Street  
New York 20, New York

Dear Roger Evans:

The enclosed letter from the University of California Press finally clears up the mystery regarding The Salvage. It was certainly a deplorable oversight on the part of the Press. I hope the books have at last arrived.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy S. Thomas

DST/hz  
Enclosure



THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK 20

*Jap*

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FREDERIC C. LANE, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR  
HERBERT A. DEANE, CONSULTANT

CABLE ADDRESS:  
ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK

December 11, 1953

My dear Dorothy Thomas:

Six copies of THE SALVAGE have now come  
from the University of California Press.

Thank you so much for your kindness and  
for following through.

With seasons greetings from us all,

Sincerely yours,

*Roger F. Evans*

Roger F. Evans

Dr. Dorothy S. Thomas  
Population Redistribution  
and Economic Growth  
University of Pennsylvania  
Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania

RFE:EBW

Walleto

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49TH STREET, NEW YORK 20

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CABLE ADDRESS:

ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK

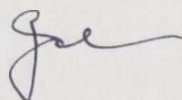
February 15, 1954

Dear Dorothy:

I assume that you know that Morton  
Grodzins has recently been appointed Dean of  
the Social Sciences Division at the University  
of Chicago. *Congratulations.*

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,



Dr. Dorothy Thomas  
3440 Walnut Street  
University of Pennsylvania  
Philadelphia 4  
Pennsylvania

JHW:fgc



Buchanan  
Jay

September 16, 1955

Dr. Norman Buchanan  
Rockefeller Foundation  
49 West 49th Street  
New York 20, New York

Dear Norman,

I thought you would be interested to know that the third volume in the Japanese evacuation and resettlement study (Prejudice, War and the Constitution by tenBroek, Barnhart and Matson) received the Woodrow Wilson award at the recent meeting of the Political Scientists. Preparation of this volume came after the Rockefeller Grant had been exhausted, but collection of most of the basic materials was partially financed by this grant.

With cordial regards,  
Sincerely yours,

Dorothy S. Thomas

DST/hz  
cc Dr. Joseph Willits

Excerpt from  
The Story of the Rockefeller Foundation  
by  
Raymond B. Fosdick

Page 223.

Japanese Resettlement.

The forced migration and resettlement of the Japanese population in California as a war measure presented many social and economic problems such as inevitably attach to the involuntary, mass uprooting of a minority group. One hundred and twenty-seven thousand people, of whom 80,000 were American citizens, were torn from their homes and means of livelihood and herded behind barbed wire in guarded stockades. The doctrine of inherited racial enmity - "once a Jap always a Jap" - was invoked by the military to justify this startling abridgment of civil rights.

The University of California, in 1942, with a nucleus of sociologists, political scientists and psychologists, under the leadership of Professor Dorothy Thomas, began an on-the-ground study, financed by the Foundation, of this dramatic and often tragic episode, covering the entire situation from the period of evacuation into government-controlled camps to the final dispersal of individuals at the end of the war, and recording the intimate story of group incidents, individual experiences, and the resulting adjustments and maladjustments. The reports of the group constitute a contemporary record almost unique in the annals of social science.