

COPY

LETTER

Barry Shiki  
Stockton, Calif.

June 18, 1942

Stockton, Calif.  
June 18, 1942

Dear Dr. Thomas,

I received a letter from Thomas Shib., a few days ago announcing his final establishment at Tule Lake. In his previous correspondence, he informed me about conditions as it existed at Tanforan. Because of the intellectual and far-sighted groups located at that center, it seemed that the maintenance of efficiency there has been kept.

Tom urged me to write to you, so I am taking the initiative of letting you know how it is out there. People out here are relatively more provincial than the Bay Area folks so we have no medium of expressing our gripes to the administration.

I'm not claiming that we have a lot of legitimate reasons for more improvements, but there is more than one basis for protests by the Centerites.

We--the people of Stockton--were evacuated on the 12th and 13th of May with due pomp and ceremony (ogling crowds, thousands of bags and bundles, Greyhound Busses, Armed militia, etc.) Our arrival into the Stockton Fair Grounds was just as ceremonious--what with the examinations of baggages, mediacl check-ups, and signups for Barracks, but some how we managed to survive all this.

The far from palatial, our family of eight (seven now since my father was detained by the FBI because I and my brothers had participated in Kendo or Jap. Fencing) settled ourselves into two apartments about 20' x 20' each.

My first job came in the form of second cook in Mess Hall #8, but I didn't particularly relish the work so I tried to get some other position. After all, getting up at 4 A.M. and working in the kitchen till noon in this sultry valley weather isn't very conducive towards the development of proper language, especially since I had to put in 16 hrs. of work during the 1st two days and received no rest for an eighteen period.

But getting another position wasn't as easy as it seemed; for I was enlightened to the fact that even in these Centers, a little outside help or "pull" was necessary. My applications for mess clerk and for a reporter on the press went by neglected. However, one of my college 'pals' who had become editor of the Walerga Wasp wrote in a recommendation to the Ei Joaquin, the Stockton Assembly Center paper. The result was that I got in as a reporter one Saturday about 3 weeks ago. On Monday, they asked the Ass. Ed. to resign and I was promoted. On Saturday, the staff threatened resignation if the editor did not resign because he was too stubborn in his policies. I quit my job as Ass. Ed. and took up teaching current events, history, and algebra to high school students and adults. I was asked to be the editor and to choose my own staff so I signed up voluntarily on the newspaper and am now teaching as well.

Contrary to what many of the Issei's thought, the camps have been fairly well built. Of course, it consists of only rows and rows of creosote covered barracks and messes but it has not worked too great a hardship on anyone--except for the lack of privacy.



COPY

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LETTER

Barry Shiki  
Stockton  
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June 18, 1942

The food cost for the first three weeks in this Center has been about 20-25 cents per person per day. On some days, the cost was averaging 16-18 cents. The Center Force has been doing big business while money has been moving out in a steady stream thru the post office. I am afraid that if our paychecks don't come soon or if we are to be paid after the war, many of us will be financially defunct.

Ere my scribbling sloppy pen cover too much territory, I shall spell "finis" to this miserable manuscript.

Sincerely,

(signed) Barry Shiki

P.S. I'm sending along a copy of the El Joaquin. Please note page 4 (bottom). I am wondering if it was necessary for the Centerites to buy equipment.

August 4, 1942

Mr. William Denon  
2106 Wilmet St.  
Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Mr. Denon:

We are interested in obtaining data on the evacuation of the Japanese from southern California. It has come to our attention that you were connected with the O. T. Johnson ranch upon which lived many Japanese tenants pre-evacuation.

Would you be kind enough to give us information concerning the arrangements under which the Japanese lived on the ranch and the arrangements made when they were evacuated. Have new tenants been found. Any property loss either by Japanese or Caucasian occasioned by the Japanese evacuation would be of interest to this study. In short we are attempting to follow through in as many cases as possible the rural and urban evacuation and any information that you might be willing to give to us will be greatly appreciated. Because this is a scientific survey names of people are not important and may be omitted, otherwise details are welcomed.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

*V. G.*  
Research Assistant, Giannini



August 5, 1942

Mr. Ben Yoshioki  
Santa Anita Assembly Center  
Arcadia, California

Dear Mr. Yoshioki:

It has come to our attention that you were a friend of the Japanese man who was attached and killed in the Imperial Valley and about which the authorities seemingly did nothing. Am I correct? We are carrying on a scientific study by students at the University and are seeking facts concerning the evacuation. This is one case in which it seems the facts are hard to ascertain. Would you if possible be so kind as to inform us of the situation above and its reasons. Names are not too important so if you prefer to substitute fictitious names in order to present the facts the material would still be of great value to us.

If there are other references you might give us concerning the evacuation of the Imperial Valley or elsewhere we would appreciate it.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

V. G.

Research Assistant, Giannini



Tanforan

August 6, 1942.

Dear Dr Thomas,

I was more than sorry to hear of the new WCCA restrictions and the effect that it had on your work. Both Charlie and Fred think that it was partly my fault to let the administration in on the work you were doing but I thought all along that the WCCA had sanctioned your work. If it was my fault let me apologise for it but let me clarify my position. I was not the stooge of the administration but one who was vitally and heartily in favor with the work you were doing for us evacuees in camp. I think that Mr Kilpatrick was also in favor of the work you were doing. In fact he sent you one of the only four copies of our educational report that was ever sent to the outside. This was done without the sanction of the head office and he was called down for it. When they checked up on who he sent these reports to I think your name was submitted and Mr Greene checked up on it. It makes me boil inside to be forced to follow such shortsided orders as the one that is affecting us both.

Since being here at Tanforan I have written over 300 pages on education and I wanted to take them with me but Mr Greene will not let me saying that it is the report of one of the activities of the WCCA in camp and that headquarters forbids any reports like that to be taken from camp. This data that I have written would be of little or no value to anyone but myself or to persons like you and I want to take them badly. I wanted to take all the weekly reports of our dept as well as the special report that I wrote for the dept and the report of our Town Hall meetings with me as reference for the work I planned to do in the future. You can see that I am feeling this order as much as you.

I hope that something can be done by you so that they will release

the ban on such type of work because it will be necessary to keep some sort of documentary evidence as to the work conducted here. Please let me know how you make out with Mr Sandquist.

I hope that you will not condemn me too strongly for what happened and if I hear of any new bans or change in the WCCA policies I will notify you immediately. If at any time you want me to help you out in collecting more data or if you want me to record my impressions of the events here after we are resettled I will be glad to do so.

Very truly yours,

*Ernest Lohmeyer*



August 17 1942

*Answered Aug. 19*

Remo Scardigli  
36 Bernard Street  
San Francisco Calif  
Tuxedo 6590

Dear Virginia;

Such a long delay. I am really ashamed of myself.  
but, here is a lot of data. Some you may be able to use and some  
may be useless. Make use of what you can and destroy the rest.  
There may be included in that material, some things that would  
be better kept confidential. and in some cases destroyed when  
you have gotten the meat out of it. I leave it entirely up to  
your sense of ~~deseritien~~ fitness (better?) I can't type or spell  
either.

I have a great deal to tell you, but right now I haven't  
the time. So many things are piling up. I can tell you this, However  
I have been offered a very good job ( a position) with the Vallejo  
Housing Authority in Vallejo. Which I think I will take, it sounds  
very interesting. I don't know anything about housing, but much of  
it seems to touch things that I have either been interested in or  
have done. So let's hope for the best.

Drop me a line here at home and let me know things.  
I'll write a long letter later or better yet we can get together  
for a drink or something.

Have been in touch with Hilda recently. in fact my  
wife had lunch with her. Do you ever see her?

So till later

Arrivederci

*Remo Scardigli*

P.S. I believe Dr Mills is going to be connected with the V.H.A.  
is that good?



Answered Aug. 19

2106 Wilmet St

Los Angeles Calif

Virginia Galbraith  
Dear Madam —

I reply to your letter of August 4<sup>th</sup> would say I have no connection with the Johnson Estate.

However I have for some years past leased from them, five acres, which was used in connection with Japanese as a nursery at the time of the evacuation this five acres was leased and operated by a young Japanese whom I had helped train and educate over a period of years. When he and his family left I attended to the details of disposing of his stock: that part of the stock which did not somehow just disappear. The stock principally boxwood, pyramid and globes together with greenhouses were worth, in the then market about the twenty two hundred dollars. After more than a month's effort I was able to obtain for him three hundred and fifty dollars, of this amount about one hundred & fifty dollars is still to be collected. However I believe it will be paid.

His house furnishings which were good were moved by him to Bakersfield. When he was forced to leave Bakersfield the furniture, his truck and car were sold for what he could get. I do not know the exact amount.

Before he left his income from garden work etc was one hundred and sixty five dollars a month. This is apart from income derived from wholesale sales from his nursery stock.

Had this year been normal his net profit from the nursery would have been at the lowest twelve hundred dollars; next year and on his income from nursery would materially increase. He also had a ~~small~~ number of places to landscape one a very large job. He had a very bright future as did many of the other young men of his race whom I know. However such are the effects of war



I am unable to determine just <sup>the</sup> facts you wish.  
also my ability to write is limited. "The pencil and  
the hand which shakes." Please pardon both.  
age and illness limit us in the doing of many  
things

any knowledge of facts I may have, you are  
welcome to, if they will be of benefit to  
anyone now or later.

I should be glad to talk of the subject, should  
anyone from your department wish to call  
at my home. You have the address.

Trusting that what I have written may be of  
some assistance to you I am

Respectfully yours  
Wm. S. Heron

August 5<sup>th</sup> 1942

CHITOSHI YANAGA  
1395 SOUTH MILWAUKEE ST.  
DENVER, COLORADO

*Reset  
over*

September 23, 1942

Dr. Dorothy S. Thomas  
Giannini Foundation  
University of California  
Berkeley, California

Dear Dr. Thomas:

I have just received a letter from Tom Shibutani in which he states that he has heard several reports of my whereabouts and my doings but "all of them do not check". The letter was addressed to the University of Colorado at Boulder where I might have gone if I had forty eight hours to my day. Since he says that he has asked you to send a mimeographed copy of his paper to me, I thought I had better get in touch with you immediately so that it will not be sent to the wrong address.

Ever since we arrived in Denver "only" three months ago we have been thinking of you and looking back especially on the wonderful dinner and the delightful evening we enjoyed at your home before our hasty departure. We have had some interesting experiences in the past three months. By far the most trying was the difficulty of finding a house. It took us five weeks of incessant search before we found one. We practically turned to city of Denver upside down so far as the Federal Government agencies were concerned. Finally with the help of the War Production Board which gave us a priority as war workers we were able to get the present house which is a spanking new brick bungalow - so new that we almost spent the first night without lights. We felt like pioneers as we had to walk on dirt path in getting from the street to the house. It was more than a week before the walk and the driveway were put in. Now after nearly two months, we are getting the beginnings of a lawn which we are looking forward to enjoying next spring.

The main difficulty in getting a home was race prejudice which apparently has been aggravated by the resentment against the influx of voluntary evacuees and perhaps even more by the transfer of hatred of the Japanese military to even the most innocuous individuals of Japanese descent. The administrative head of our Denver office who was trying to get us a place got the sort of response from a real estate agent which may not be typical but at least reflects the mental attitude of a great many home owners. This particular real estate agent's reply was: "Don't you know we're fighting the Japs? I won't have anything to do with Japs." This, after it had been explained that we were doing vital war work as employees of the U.S. Government. The public either does not know or does not care to know the difference between Japanese militarists and American citizens of Japanese descent.



Aside from the difficulty we experienced in getting a house, our experiences have been very pleasant on the whole. I have found those individuals with whom I have come in contact exceedingly friendly. I have not had any occasion as yet to find out the attitude of the man in the street. It seems that everywhere I go, people invariably take me for a Chinese. Clara had just one experience which I consider definitely on the unpleasant side, but it was the sort of thing that can happen anywhere.

I have been very fortunate in my contacts here as the individuals with whom I have become acquainted are University people and those in the various offices of the Federal Government. I have become quite well acquainted with one of the chiefs (division) of the regional office of the WRA.

So far as the voluntary evacuees in Denver are concerned, I have not had the opportunity yet to observe them. I hope I can get around to doing a little study. There are about ten students now at the University of Denver who have come out of Assembly Centers. If you would like to use them either as subjects or observers, will you please let me know?

Clara joins me in sending our warmest regards to you and your good husband.

Sincerely yours,

*Chitoshi Yanaga*  
Chitoshi Yanaga



## LETTER

Mineko Shiroishi  
Santa Anita  
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undated

Buddhist on the same afternoon. For the benefit of both first and second generation Japanese all services are conducted in both English and Japanese.

As yet there are no schools at Santa Anita. This assembly center differs from Manzanar in that it is merely a temporary receiving center and therefore whether schools will be established by September I cannot say. But in any event I hope it will be soon because the ole noggin is certainly getting rusty with disuse.

Now that you know that there are no schools here you also know that recreation or interest of some sort must be created to keep the young people occupied. Since baseball season is at its height now, Santa Anita has gone softball mad, and as you may expect that is the main sport followed in the line of recreation. Girls as well as boys softball leagues have been formed and the center oval of Anita Chiquita Training Track has been transformed into a series of softball diamonds. Other than softball, the Boy Scouts movement is being started as well as community singing, sewing, and dancing. For younger children between the ages of 5-11 there are recreational classes from 9-11 in the morning and 1-4 in the afternoon. The program of these younger children consists of learning their ABC's, reading, drawing, skipping rope, and so on.

Now for the minor details--the canteen, the hospital, the post office, our center newspaper, and curfew and other restrictions. The canteen is at this assembly center is our general store as well as meeting place. It sells everything from soft drinks to fly swatters and is really something convenient to have.

As for our post office, it is a branch of the main Arcadia post office. Starting last week we have had mail carrier service. Before it was general delivery. It used to be a "come and try to get it" affair and it wasn't rare to have to wait from 30 to 45 minutes in line in order to claim your mail.

The center hospital is located in the administration building. Here clinic hours are held daily and it is here also that all incoming evacuees receive their triple typhoid and smallpox shots. Although Santa Anita is not yet quite two months old, quite a number of births have been registered. The first baby was a boy, much to the disappointment of his father who had his heart set on naming it "Anita".

Our center publication which has been named the "Santa Anita Pacemaker" makes its weekly appearance each Tuesday afternoon. Already a friendly but lively rivalry has sprung up between our paper and that of our foe, "The Manzanar Free Press".

We are pretty much left to our own at this assembly center. Sentries surround the camp and search lights shine at night, but even then we are free to do anything we wish within the center. Curfew is at 10:00 p.m. which allows us 2 more hours than we would have outside. Contraband including such articles as knives, straight-razors, metal chopsticks, firearms and intoxicating liquors are prohibited. Upon arrival the evacuees baggage as well as incoming parcels



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LETTER

Mineko Shiroishi  
Santa Anita

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Barrack 16, Unit 23, Ave. 6  
Santa Anita Assembly Center  
Arcadia, Calif.

Dear Mr. Chester,

Now over a month of life at Santa Anita behind, I am writing to you once again to tell you of how things have been at this assembly center. In the first place some 660 evacuees from San Francisco arrived at Santa Anita Race Track at twelve noon Tuesday, March 7th after leaving San Francisco the previous evening at 7:30 p.m. Up until 5:00 p.m. Monday we evacuees believed that our destination was to be Manzanar rather than this race track. Upon arrival we found organization of this evacuation camp well underway. The stables had been remodeled and new barracks were under construction. Evacuees from Long Beach, San Pedro, Wilmington and Lomita had preceded us by several days and after the first week we had pretty well adapted ourselves to camp routine. There are so many parts and phrases to life at Santa Anita that it is rather difficult to tell you everything. But I shall try and pray--pray that you will be able to decipher the mess.

As I have mentioned before, shelter at Santa Anita consists not only of remodeled stables but also of newly constructed barracks. Upon arrival we were assigned to our units. In the stables, each unit consists of two rooms and approximately 30 units make a barrack. After the first few days when you have become accustomed to the noise (crying babies) et al, and the horsey odor of the stables which is far from smelling like expensive perfume, you then come to the conclusion that "this here place ain't bad". We've been provided with far more than we expected. Each unit is supplied with a bucket and broom and each person with cot, blanket, and mattress.

As for food, at present there are 6 cafeterias in operation each with a capacity of from 650 to 3,000 persons depending upon its size. Rice and Japanese food are served here rather frequently though perhaps not quite as often as at home. Forks, spoons, cups and dishes are supplied and really it seems so awkward and so odd to eat rice in a dish and with a fork rather than in a bowl and with chopsticks!

Perhaps you are wondering by now what types of occupations the evacuees here pursue. A survey was recently conducted among the residents of this assembly center to find out the number of persons who are able to work and the types of occupations they prefer. At present, the demand it seems is mostly for girls to wait in cafeterias, cooks, janitors, auxiliary policemen and typewriter repairmen. Other types of workers whom one may also find here are laborers who rake the grounds and load and distribute cots, ticks, etc., typists, recreation leaders, counter attendants, gardeners, timekeepers, file clerks, doctors, nurses, and personnel office workers. Each day more and more people are being placed in jobs and it is hoped that all available workers will be placed in suitable occupations in a short time.

Despite the fact that the Japanese here are in an assembly center, they have not forgotten religion, Church services are held each week end--Seventh Day Adventist on Saturday, Catholic and Protestants on Sunday morning and



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Mineko Shiroishi  
Santa Anita  
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undated

are opened and inspected. Nevertheless permits are issued to relatives and businessmen to visit evacuees at the Baldwin Avenue Gate and that at least gives you some contact with people outside.

I guess that's all. Now, is there anything else you would like to know about Santa Anita? I take it that you most likely know that the center population hits up somewhere near the 17,000 mark. Among the cities represented here are San Diego, Hawthorne, Whittier, Lomita, Wilmington, Norwalk, Los Angeles, San Pedro, Compton, Long Beach, Chula, Wista, and San Francisco.

Well, now that that's over with how are you? I hope you're very well and that you'll remain so for a long time to come.

Gosh! Spring term and together with it Freshmen reception, Student talent, ROTC competition, Circus day, the Senior play, the Acorn and the Oak Leaf, the ACAL Track Meet at Edwards field and as if that were not enough ex weeks and student body meetings sandwiched in between. War must have affected school too but I do hope you haven't done away entirely with the traditions that make Alameda High what it is.

But then I've taken up too much of your time already. I have to close now so good bye for this time and good luck for always.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) Mineko Shiroishi

P.S. The way I murder the Kings English would make Mrs. Domick swoon, but please excuse.



September 8, 1943

Dr. T.G. Ishimaru  
Poston General Hospital  
Colorado River Relocation Project  
Poston, Arizona

Dear Dr. Ishimaru,

Thank you very much for sending me copies of your reports and of the details regarding internees. I appreciate the great amount of work that must have gone into the tabulation of internees and congratulate you on being able to carry through this laborious work. Further, I wish you every success in bringing your recommendations to the attention of the Washington authorities and officials.

In regard to your reports, it seems to me you would have a stronger case if you could exemplify your points to a greater extent with concrete information and details. For example, you point out that membership in certain associations was taken by the government agencies as prima facie evidence of "subversive" intentions. It seems to me that an analysis of organizations to which Japanese in America belonged is called for. You say they have used "misleading names and characters of the Japanese language to give its organization an impressive name." This point seems to me to be worthy of considerable development, with many examples given from experience and from interview. If you should write such a historical and analytical account, I should be most happy if you would send me a copy of it.

You raise the question of possible employment on our Study. I regret to have to inform you that all positions on the Study are filled, and that I do not anticipate any vacancies in the near future. I might say that most of the workers on our study are Nisei, several of them still at Relocation Projects, but four of them now located in Chicago to study the resettlement of the evacuees. Three of these are full-time workers, but the fourth collaborates with us on an informal basis, as he is otherwise employed by the Friends Service Committee. This is Togo Tanaka who is, I believe, an acquaintance of yours. Both Mr. Tanaka and I would be pleased to hear from you, from time to time, and to receive any further reports that you may prepare.

Again with many thanks and cordial regards,

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas



[Dec. 1942?]

Block 24, Bldg. 12, Apt. 4

Manzanar, California

Dr. Dorothy Thomas  
Sociology Department  
University of California  
Berkeley, California

Dear Dr. Thomas,

It's rather difficult to start a letter of this sort. All of my sociology professors at U.C.L.A. were men and so I try to imagine how you would look like but it's hard.

Dr. Panunzio wanted us to take as many electives as possible and not specialize too much in sociology so that up to my senior year I've had Marriage and Family and Urban Sociology both by Dr. Leonard Bloom. I've also had Social Processes by Dr. Panunzio. During my senior year I was taking Crime and Delinquency until I had to quit in April. In addition, I've taken psychology courses under Dr. Gengerelli and Dr. Davis.

At present, I am doing social work here under Mrs. Miya Kikuchi who told me about your project. When I left U.C.L.A. Dr. Bloom made a similar request but since I received no outline or material to work from, I presume that the project has been transferred to U.C. at Berkeley.

As soon as Dr. Carter arrived here, Mrs. Kikuchi referred me to her. Dr. Carter inquired as to what I was particularly interested in working. That is a rather difficult question to answer offhand since everything under Sociology overlap so much. However, after some thinking, I decided that I would be most capable of observing and studying all social phenomena here in relation to the family unit. I think I can be of particular help in this line because all of my co-workers (some fifteen of them) are doing office and field work specializing in Family Relations and I can



get specific datas from them.

A day's program might run something like this:

8:00 to 10 a.m.--Family Relations conference (held every Monday, Wednesday and ~~Friday~~ morning) Here we discuss such things as: (Sample notes from June 29) A family request that they be moved to another quarter since their roommate, a middle-aged woman, threatens to kill them. She had previously been moved for the same reason. We finally made arrangements to have her moved to Block 27. Many cases mild of/insanity is expected to occur from the overcrowded conditions here (two to four families in one room) and from lack of things to keep the inhabitants busy. I can recite many cases where there is much tension because so many families are living in one room. I myself have had the same experience and I can tell you that you just get desperate for means of relaxation at home.

The plight of young and recently married couples is a serious one. Prior to evacuation, the first thought that probably came to young people contemplating on making a home was: "Will we be separated?" The best solution to that question seemed to be marriage and that is the reason we have so many recently married couples here. Now, all these couples were put into any room without any consideration.

During the course of the day, I met two brothers who had been doing business in Los Angeles. They brought up the eternal question of our "canteen"--the dry goods and food store. When two stores serve 10,000 persons, you can imagine that the profits run into the thousands and they do--profits range from \$2,000 to \$4,000 a month for one store Because people here are CHARGED CITY PRICES. It is allright to charge these prices when people are making \$100 a month but when a father with a family of five makes only \$8.00 a month here

then it is a different matter. Salary range from \$8.00 for unskilled labor to \$16.00 for professional workers. On such a salary, the average family here (five to seven) will have to have the other necessities of life such as shoes, clothing ,etc. furnished by the government or sold to them at a fourth of the city prices.

Prior to evacuation, many of the fathers were taken by the Federal government. We have found many cases where in such a fatherless family the mother is too busy taking care of the tots to work and the oldest child is not yet old enough to work. This is especially true of the group who came from Terminal Island.

Mr. Temple is working on these problems and we hope that eventually we may be able to purchase things and sell them at cost price; make a program whereby we can have the mothers with small children work; and start a sewing project here. (Power and sewing machines have been ordered.)

Medical care is another one of our problems. Yesterday, a resident approached me telling me that she had waited in a long line to get some attention on her toothache. The line was so long that she finally had to go home without seeing the doctor. She had to walk one mile to get to the clinic and back home, meant walking another mile. This is only one of a typical case. There are only five doctors serving 10,000 people without adequate equipment. The new hospital is being built now and this may solve some of our medical problems.

These are just generalization and few sample cases. I understand that you will give out some outline by which we can do more specific work. I hope that it will arrive soon as I am very much interested.

Sincerely,

*Miwako Yamaguchi*

Miwako Yamaguchi

Block 24, Bldg. 12, Apt. 4  
Manzanar, California

*P.S Under the Manzanar Dust, it is very hard to keep papers clean.*



January 12, 1943

Mr. Edward Chester  
Superintendent of Housing  
Manzanar Relocation Project  
Manzanar, California

Dear Ed:

By this time you will have received Dorothy's letter. It is still my opinion that the best way you can solidify your relations with her and with the Study is to turn in a detailed and well-documented account of the Manzanar incident. I am quite sure she was impressed by my unexaggerated description of your kindness, your insights and your position in the Manzanar community. The rest is up to your report.

You may be interested to know that I had a very good talk with Tanaka, and that he too will write a detailed account of the shooting incident. With his report and the one from you and Janet I think we will have the best possible coverage of the affair. Tanaka is sending his report in piece-meal as he writes it. Dorothy thus can criticize it as it develops. Also it is a very impressive demonstration of continued interest on Tanaka's part. I think you yourself might profitably pursue the same procedure.

I myself wrote up a journalese account of my impressions during my two day visit. As soon as I can get this copied I will send it off to you. I am impressed after reading my report with the necessity of a careful background story of the activities of the "350% American" group as well as of the anti-administration factions and gangs. Also, the more eye-witness accounts you get of the meetings in front of the administration building, the hospital incident, and the two meetings in the firebreak on Sunday afternoon, the better it will be. I have accounts of a sort of the administration building meetings, but not of the firebreak gatherings. If you could get eye-witness accounts of what the speakers said at these meetings, I think you would have something very valuable. Also, if there are statistics available showing the block by block population breakdown of Manzanar, perhaps that might shed some light on why all the troubles seemed to spring from Block 22. Do you have any ecological explanation for this block being the seat of the trouble?

Finally, I am completely in the dark about the



Mr. Edward Chester - 2.

measures taken by the administration to corral the trouble-makers, though the newspapers have carried stories that they have been incarcerated in the Inyo County jails. Who was apprehended and how many? Are they going to be taken to the Dalton Creek camp? A definite part of your story should be coverage of this aftermath phase of the shooting incident.

Because of Ruth's previous commitments, I have had to back order your coffee for a very short time. However, I have sent you some liquid stimulant in a different form that I hope will serve as a satisfactory, temporary substitute. I hope it arrives safely. I send you, Blanche and Janet my very sincere thanks and my best regards,

Cordially yours,

Morton Grodzins  
Research Assistant

MG:mw



January 1, 1943

Dear Mr. Merritt,

Mrs. Lucy Adams suggested that we send the enclosed letters to you for forwarding to Mr. Tanaka and Miss Okazaki, who, as you may know, have been connected with the University of California Evacuation and Resettlement Study. We shall greatly appreciate this courtesy. We hope very much that it will be possible for Mr. Grodzins of our staff to visit them some time in the near future. Mr. Cozzens, who will presumably be in Manzanar in a day or two, knows more about our troubles and our plans and will talk to you about them.

Very sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas  
Professor of Rural Sociology

January 8, 1943

✓ Mr. Edward Chester  
Manzanar War Relocation Authority  
Manzanar, California

Dear Ed,

✓ Morton has told me of his conversations with you and of your continued  
interest in the Evacuation and Resettlement Study. I am genuinely sorry if I  
disappointed you by not sending instructions in regard to your studies at Manzanar.  
✓ But as I am sure I told you, Manzanar was not approved as a locus of research  
when we first requested permission from the WRA to enter the camps. Therefore  
✓ we decided to concentrate on Gila, Tule Lake, and Poston. Okazaki and Tanaka, up  
to this time, have been working exclusively on pre-evacuation material. Now,  
✓ however, officials have indicated their willingness to have us make contacts in  
any of the relocation centers we wish. It is, of course, too late to make a  
systematic study at Manzanar but that is not essential to our study, anyway.  
Nevertheless, I do think we can now profitably make some observations at Manzanar  
and, at the same time, clarify your relation to the study.

I understand that in collaboration with Miss Goldberg, you will prepare a  
document which Morton has discussed with you, for which we will pay an honorarium.  
We find it difficult to set prices in advance for these documents, the size of  
the honorarium naturally varying with the time observers have available to work  
on the documents and the completeness of the documents themselves. The  
honorarium that Morton mentioned in talking to you is satisfactory, if the  
document is a complete one.

As for your future status, we would be open to proposals as to further  
documents, though you must understand that we will never change the emphasis of  
our study from the three camps on which we have such complete records from the  
very beginning of their existence.

I am certainly grateful to you for your courtesy and kindness to Morton  
and I thank you in advance for any contributions to the study you may make.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas  
Professor of Rural Sociology

DST:rj



January 14, 1943

Mr. Roy Hoshizaki  
Acting Editor  
"Manzanar Free Press"  
Manzanar Relocation Project  
Manzanar, California

Dear Mr. Hoshizaki:

On checking over our issues of the "Manzanar Free Press," I find that the following have not been received:

Vol. II. - Nos. 34 & 37

I shall be glad if you will send the above issues as soon as possible to complete our files.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas  
Professor of Rural Sociology

mw.

March 20, 1943

Mr. Edward Chester  
Superintendent of Housing  
Manzanar Relocation Project  
Manzanar, California

Dear Ed:

From recent items in the Manzanar Free Press, I feel certain you are not lying around in a drunken stupor -- which is one of the things I thought possible when I failed to hear from you.

I write now because, with the end of our fiscal year approaching, it is necessary for us to have some specific idea of our commitments. Though I have not heard from you in all this time, I still retain hopes that you and Janet have prepared, or are preparing, a comprehensive history and report of the Manzanar incident. The point is, however, that it is necessary to have definite word from you about this. If you are preparing the report, we will continue to make provision for it in the budget. If you are not preparing the report, we will spend our money on other needed things. I would appreciate it if you would drop me a note and tell me how things stand.

Also tell me how you, Blanche, Janet, et al, are faring. As a final bait, do you need another pound of coffee.

My very best wishes to you all,

Sincerely yours,

Morton Grodzins  
Research Assistant

MG:mw



# MANZANAR *Free Press*

Official Publication of Manzanar Relocation Center

Manzanar, California

May 31, 1943

*Order for  
Copies*

Dear Subscriber:

"Pictures reveal more than words can express."

The Manzanar Free Press is publishing a Mid-Summer Pictorial on Saturday, July 17. This edition will be a ten page issue and 10,000 copies are to be circulated. Reservations are now being taken and we urge you to place your order now, so as to avoid disappointment. Many of our subscribers missed out on the opportunity the last time and to avoid duplication, we are sending notices to those who may be interested.

Price per copy is 10 cents. Special rate of one dollar for 12 copies.

Yours very truly,

Subscription clerk

P.S. We also handle mailing of extra copies to your friends for an additional 3¢ for postage. There will be an additional charge for postage on each copy of the price quoted above.

Poston General Hospital  
Poston, Arizona  
September 12, 1943

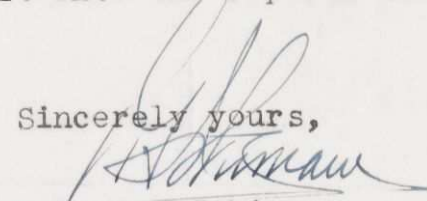
Dr. Dorothy S. Thomas  
207 Giannini Hall  
University of California  
Berkeley, California

Dear Dr. Thomas:-

I am in receipt of your letter and thanks for the reply. At this time I would like to have you delete part of my report on the Japanese Internee and their family problems. The last paragraph regards the incident at Lordsburg, New Mexico should be ommitted because I have been corrected by the proper authorities. I was ill advised regards that information and did not have factual evidence to prove my points.

It was entirely my fault, without following up the information and acquire the necessary facts before I wrote it into the report. Kindly do this at your convenience and thanks.

Sincerely yours,

  
Dr. T.G. Ishimaru



Poston General Hospital  
Poston, Arizona  
September 12, 1943

Memorandum to : *Mr. A. S. Thomas*

Subject: Japanese Internees and their family problems.

Submitted by : Dr. T. G. Ishimaru, dated August 3, 1943

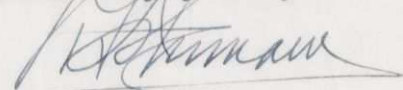
This is to retract my statements in the last paragraph of my report on the Japanese Internees and their family problems. That I did not have factual evidences to give my remarks of the unfortunate incident which happened at Lordsburg, New Mexico.

I have been corrected by the proper authorities and apologize to the fact that the information was not the truth as given to the writer.

He was sympathetic toward the incident and did not follow thru to check the information of such importance, which could have been deleted from the report.

With sincere regrets, I am

Sincerely yours,



Dr. T. G. Ishimaru

Dec. 28, 1943

Dear Dr. Thomas,

Thank you very much for your help in having our 2 trunks & a card table sent here to Topaz.

They all arrived in good condition & we noticed how well they were tied.

If there was any expense at all involved on your part, will you please let us know so that we might reimburse you.

Thanks again, & with best wishes for the new year!

Sincerely,

Teruko Miyayasu

11-8-C

Topaz, Utah



January 12, 1944

Miss Teruko Mitsuyasu  
11-8-C  
Topaz, Utah

Dear Miss Mitsuyasu:

Thank you for your letter of December 28. I am delighted to know that your goods arrived safely. You may thank WRA for the fact that they were so well tied up, since I had nothing to do with them after they had left the house.

There were no expenses at all involved, and I was very glad to be of service.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

1114 12th Street  
Boulder, Colorado  
Feb. 13, 1945

Dr. Dorothy S. Thomas  
207 Giannini Hall  
University of California  
Berkeley, California

Dear Dr. Thomas:-

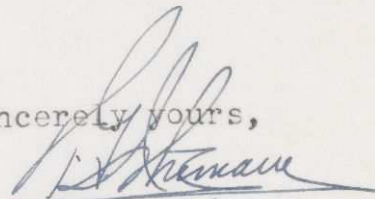
It has been sometime since I have written to you or have submitted a report concerning the Japanese people. I have left the Poston Relocation Center and was in Washington, D.C. working for the government till the latter part of last year. At which time I had to return to this State to be close to my invalid mother. In my spare time I have written the enclosed report on Relocation, the significance which may drop to the back ground due to the new order of the War Relocation Authority and the War Department as of January 2, 1945.

However, I feel that part of the content is factual and is to be tested and experienced by the Japanese residents in these Centers. Kindly accept the report in the spirit it has been written and to me a serious one as we see the rehabilitation program ahead of the group.

Evacuation was bad enough but I feel the rehabilitation is a graver problem as the people have practically lost everything--both cases it is a "force" issue.

Thank you for your attention, I am

Sincerely yours,

  
Dr. T.G. Ishimaru

P.S. I hear from Togo Tanaka occasionally but missed him as I traveled thru Chicago.



RELOCATION TODAY AND TOMORROW  
of the

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

By Dr. T. G. Ishimaru

The writer of this report assumes that the reader is cognizant of the general evacuation order of 1942 on the West Coast and the subsequent detention of 110,000 Japanese people, citizens and aliens alike, in temporary assembly centers and relocation centers.

This report is written in the spirit of constructive criticism by actual informations gathered by personal interviews in the several Eastern cities to evaluate the problems at hand. It also expresses the personal reactions of the writer which he has observed during his two years of active Center life and his frank comments in regards to relocation, inclusive of his two trips to the Eastern areas within the last two years. Within the report, some points will be critically presented because they merit fair and unbiased consideration.

During this period of readjustment from evacuation to a new life, it has been the policy and function of the War Relocation Authority to encourage relocation outside the Military areas of the West Coast--in essence, to start the Japanese people in a new life East of the Rockies and to break-up the undesirable concentrated populace of the Japanese people as was found in the many districts of California, Oregon and Washington. Observations show that this program has not succeeded, judging by the actual performance of these people of which approximately 30,000 have ventured relocation thru-out the Mid-West and Eastern cities of these United States within the last  $1\frac{1}{2}$  years.

The initial purpose of disintegration has failed in trying to break down the concepts of concentration of a racial group. The experiment has shown that, in friendly communities, many evacuees have concentrated

and have definitely established a potential minority clique or colony, purely distinctive of stature, physiognomy and of foreign descent. Approximate figures of the estimated population are as follows: Chicago 9000-7500; Denver 5500-4500; New York 3500-2500; Philadelphia 2500-2000; Cincinnati 1500-1000; Utah 2500-2000; Minneapolis 1500-1000; Idaho 2000-1500; scattered number of 1000-500 in Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, New Jersey, Milwaukee and other smaller communities.

It is encouraging to note that there has been community acceptance in these cities, but as relocation reaches its peak, many communities will encounter and face unforeseen, unestimated, and undesirable problems that will be a prominent and unavoidable residue as a consequence of such a movement. Social and economic trends will be the focal points in the future life of these evacuees. Minority groups have always brought about issues of prejudice and discrimination and this will be no exception when there is concentration.

At present, the presence of the Japanese in such numbers are a novelty. Many caucasians do not know their problems. In fact, in many instances they have met a Japanese alien or a Japanese American for the first time. As the novelty wears off, it stands to reason that there will be a conscious convergence towards this group.

Migration of these people cannot be considered permanent because for the majority, it is a temporary station in life and relief. They have been fed-up with Center life, which has been dull and unproductive, and by the urging and encouragement of friends and the War Relocation officials they have taken this adventurous step. Stripped economically and financially by the evacuation order, what substantial guarantee is there for re-establishment? The War Relocation Authority does not guarantee anything within the policies of relocation. These people are orphans of war by the decree of government orders, and eventually



wards of the government. We must acknowledge the fact that the government is not interested in caring for these people permanently as wards or indigents at the expenses of tax-payers, because they were originally a self-supporting people prior to evacuation.

Let us analyze at this point, what type of people have taken this unsteady, unreliable and chance-taking experience. They are in the majority, young people, single, unattached and irresponsible--they are out to "see the world" and adventure. Getting away from the folds of their families for the first time, they lead their own lives of independence---a care-free, dangerous attitude which has been well under control up to this period. In the general phase of American life, individualism is an acknowledged fact and may be encouraged to a certain limit, but when we study the social, economic and family life of these young people, family ties have been the governing fundamentals in keeping these young people from the pitfalls of delinquency, court laws and order. That these children shall grow to be worthy citizens of this great commonwealth by proper parental control through their adolescent periods, are, the writer feels, worthy principles acceptable by other nationals of this great country. Records show that in the many communities where Japanese were residents prior to evacuation they have all enjoyed law abiding community life.

But today, much of this is being shattered because of non-control by parents who are left in the Centers while their children are many hundred miles away. This freedom has in many respects brought about social problems in the various cities--a tendency towards delinquency. It is a common thing to hear the young boys and girls talk about drinking, smoking, gambling and in extreme cases prostituting and other evils of human weakness. It is a "business practice" in one city to give free taxi-

service to anyone who wishes to gamble his hard earned money.

Another flagrant scene in one of the Eastern city to be seen is: when a train arrives at the station, several good-for-nothing boys will approach the new-arrivals and give them hard luck stories that they have not eaten for a new days, lost their money or were robbed just to touch the innocent arrivals for a few dollars. They are stooping so low as to beg without any sense of personal or family shame. This is used as one of the easiest ways to pick up a few dollars without working and preying on the good nature of the new arrivals. It has also been reported that fellows follow evacuee girls to their place of living and force themselves, by threat, to be fed--a cheap and vagrant type of livelihood. It is evident that the relocation program needed and will require intelligent "screening" and control. This subject has been brought up in some of the Centers, but has never been practiced. It would have been a strong safety measure to curtail the ever-rising social problems and a needed check from the standpoint of social welfare.

The War Relocation Authority has released the cream of youth, the future citizens of the United States, without proper consideration of their future. Let us not forget that there are many stable and responsible men, women and families that have been left behind in the Centers. The acts and conducts of the first group will have a bearing and reflection on these others.

In as much as the War Relocation Authority has encouraged this type of resettlement, they should shoulder more of the responsibilities other than granting a few dollars to get the people out, and be satisfied by the total numbers that have relocated from each Center. There has been too much laxity and dependency of the War Relocation Authority upon Churches and social organizations to take over where they have left off.



They should exert sufficient efforts towards fulfilling their duties and responsibilities as a government agency. This all-important subject deserves intelligent study and sounder principles because of its unprecedented conditions and forced circumstances. There are no tried basic theories or formulas to determine or solve the situation of a hit or miss proposition---gambling with human lives to see who are the lucky ones to get on top.

Evacuation was a hurried experience; relocation and rehabilitation are fundamental principles for existence for these people. The government stimulated the cause; the effect is more serious than anticipated due to the inequality of each human life. The appeal is to rehabilitate the people without further hardship and unnecessary suffering. The present policies of the War Relocation Authority is hardly acceptable because the procedures are not applicable to all. It is creating class distinction among the people between those who have (money) and those who have not. This difference is a very delicate but important factor.

The panorama of the Relocation Centers as seen at the Washington level is distorted because they have never seen the picture in detail.

The closest resume of direct information is none other than the weekly or monthly reports from the project offices. The voice of the people are very rarely heard because it is considered 'interference', but who else know best in these Centers other than the people who are directly involved by the policies and directive of the War Relocation Authority? One must live in one of the Centers for a period of time to appreciate the life the evacuee lives. This is a challenge to individuals who make passing visits to these Centers and dare to speak about the good or bad without one iota of actual experience.

The plan of relocation with the complication of stop lists (a

lists of individuals in Centers who are temporarily or permanently stopped due to adverse information against his character for clearance.) has been a hinderance, because most charges have been unqualified, vague and false. To prove this point, if an individual is of such character as to be placed on the 'stop list' after several months of Center life under 'confidential intelligence information' considering him dangerous and having been in subversive activities, no government intelligence agency would have given this individual a chance to enter a Center. He would have been picked up at the outset of the war with the other enemy aliens who were considered dangerous. It would be interesting to note who have been the "informers" making such reports as to destroy the trust and integrity of that individual. Many ambiguous reports have been made and in some cases it has taken a good six months for his clearance. These charges have not been weighed with serious thought, but seems to be a just departmental policy to pacify or appease certain individuals or groups in order to put up a front.

An individual selects a job or is adventurous in mind. He files an application for Indefinite or Trial Leave for points in the Mid-West or the East. The application is processed thru the Leave Office of the Project as quickly as possible. When everything is in order he is given a one way railroad ticket, voucher, \$25.00 Leave Grant, and \$3.00 per day subsistence enroute. This is not applicable to Trial Leaves as an individual pays his own expenses. The day of departure arrives, Hoping that the position is open on arrival at his destination or that a friend is ready to take him in, he prepares to leave. The sentiments expressed are of mixed emotions to get away from the enclosure of barbed-wire fences which has been his home since evacuation, to get away from the concentrated type of living, to get away from his parents to do as he or she pleases feeling, they are old enough to tackle the outside world. But youth has its handicaps and weaknesses they are



unstable, unsteady and prone to forget the purpose they originally intended. It has been common occurrence to see a person working a few days after his arrival, but quitting to have a good time or to look for another position because of unsatisfactory working conditions, difficult housing situations or inadequate financial remunerations. It is no wonder they have been branded "six week Japs". Relocation is probably better than Center life, but the question is "how can this individual re-establish himself into his new life on \$25.00, unless he has adequate savings of his own to carry himself thru this period of readjustment?" It is evident that jobs cannot be found easily. One must try and try and tramp the streets from place to place. No one can stay on a job long if he is not happy, however, forced existence has kept many from changing because they must live.

It is the most ~~un~~intelligent procedure any agency could encourage by resorting to high powered talks or interesting pamphlets in order to resettle an individual or a family for life or even for the duration. Repeating again, it is forced existence for many and considering the present war-time economic conditions what can a person do with \$25.00 in an unknown city? Relocation at its best can only be accomplished if the person has some form of savings, but what about the others who are just as deserving and entitled to relocation? They are automatically denied such a chance. Let us not forget that many have lived in assembly and relocation centers for a year or more spending little by little their meager savings, for their comforts of life, to off-set the difference of their earning capacity of \$16.00 or \$19.00 pluss the \$2.50 to \$3.50 clothing allowance per month, which is the standard pay in the Centers. Usually the pay roll is two or three months behind. Can an appointed personnel work with their pay check so many months arrears? It can be said that it is impossible to save on such a pay scale and

thus have nothing when they leave.

Relocation is a privilege of the rich. By the present methods, it is throwing the people out into the mercy of a cruel society. When they are down and out, who takes the responsibility for their care? Is it to break the people to the point of CHARITY under City, County or State Welfare Agencies? These people never did require such aid prior to evacuation. They were proud and self-supporting. Then, why should an over-all program point in such a direction? Welfare aids are neither desirable nor recommendable and it is doubtful if the Japanese people will seek such aid. If worse should come to worse there is no other course. When agency records figuratively and financially start showing appreciable case loads, there is bound to be repercussions--that undeniable uproar directed at the people. Surveys show the following existing conditions in the several cities:

		Average Salary (gross)	Average Housing (flat-apt)		Cost of living (3 in family)
Philadelphia	m	\$40.00-\$45.00/wk	\$60-\$75/mo	P	\$225.00-\$240.00
	f	\$25.00-\$30.00/wk	\$50-\$65/mo	U	
New York	m	\$35.00-\$40.00/wk	\$65-\$85/mo	F	\$225.00-\$250.00
	f	\$25.00-\$35.00/wk \$50.00-\$65.00/wk \$250.00-\$275.00/mo	(specialty workers) (domestic) 2 workers		
Chicago	m	\$45.00-\$50.00/wk	\$40-\$50/mo	P	\$175.00-\$235.00
	f	\$25.00-\$35.00/wk \$55.00-\$65.00/wk	(specialized)		
Cincinnati	m	\$35.00-\$40.00/wk	\$45.00	U	\$175.00-\$215.00
	f	\$20.00-\$25.00/wk	\$60.00	F	
Denver	m	\$35.00-\$40.00/wk	\$35-\$40/mo	P	\$150.00-\$185.00
	f	\$20.00-\$25.00/wk			
Washington	m	\$250.00-\$265.00/mo	\$35-\$40/mo \$60-\$75/mo	FHU U	\$230.00-\$250.00
	f	\$125.00-\$135.00/mo	\$50-\$75 room-board-single (exception)		

Legend:

P---Partly furnished

U---Unfurnished

F---Furnished

FHU-Federal Housing Unfurnished



In all instances, if available, "over-time" is a necessary requisite to raise the earning capacity. Cases will show that a person must work 15 to 16 hours a day to give him enough extra hours to meet his current bills. He is a tired, worn-out man when his day is over. All these jobs are hard labor type requiring more brawn than brain. The pace is terrific and the ultimate end is hospitalization.

Rental questions have been brought to the attention of the W.R.A. District offices and the officials have declined to intercede, claiming it is a problem for the O.P.A. There is no reason why an evacuee must pay almost half of his earnings for housing. This applies directly to evacuee groups who cannot get overtime and held at a flat wage scale. Difficult as housing is, they must have a place to live regardless of cost. It seems apparent that the owners have taken advantage of the situation. Why the W.R.A. officers have not taken this matter up with the owners of the O.P.A. in the interest of the evacuee is not understandable. These offices were set-up to help the relocated evacuees, and there is no denying that the subject has been brought to the attention. In as much as relocation is on trial, a suggestion is injected at this point. Why doesn't the W.R.A. officials invite the residents of a particular city or area to a general discussion on relocation to ascertain for themselves the actual prevailing condition? They should inquire about the hardships and difficulties of the evacuees. It has not been done and with present conditions every where it never will be done because the evacuee has much to say to condemn the existing practices and it may tend to expose their inconsistency and mismanagement as a government agency. The best answers to the attitude and reception of the W.R.A. District offices can be had by any evacuee who has gone there for help. Very few, if any, would give a commending remark! Thankless is the work of the War Relocation Authority yet, they lack

something as a government agency to handle this all important problem. What the War Relocation Authority needs today is a better co-ordinating program not only with governmental agencies but with the people who are directly involved.

Why must the administrative staff of the War Relocation Authority be all caucasians? Many of the appointed personnel have not qualified to a given standard. There are competent Japanese Americans who have abilities and educational background that can be usefully employed by their resourcefulness of understanding both languages, the psychology and habits of the people. It is to the advantage of the Authority to use such individuals, but to date they have been denied that privileges. To best accomplish a difficult assignment is to make use of every available talent and skill. The writer ventures to say that any evacuee so employed would do more than his share to administer his office or responsibility.

The War Relocation Authority still holds to day the destiny of 80,000 people. The majority of the people left in the Center, other than Tule Lake, are considered loyal or law-abiding. They have signed affidavits to that effect during the Registration period. They have shown by deeds and action that they are abiding by the regulations of the W.R.A., even though some directives have been difficult and trying. Let us not twist our minds to the small infinite incidents that have happened as they are few in number considering the over-all picture of these Centers. No one group can be perfect, but the 2½ years have shown by experience that the people have accepted the decisions of the government.

It is understandable that the War Relocation Authority wants to close these Centers but with outside conditions as they are and the insecurity of resettlement, it is unwise for the W.R.A. officials to make statements



about closing these Centers shortly---eventually, yes and have the residents interpret such statements as a "scare" to force relocation.

The time for decision has come to certain phases of W. R. A. policies. One of the important decisions concerns the opening of the West Coast. It is the firm belief of the writer that the strongest and effective method to prepare the people of the West Coast to accept the return of the Japanese must be undertaken by the War Department in Washington or the Western Defense Command. Just as when the order was issued at the time of evacuation. There are no other stronger governmental agencies which can give specific order that will be accepted as such and be maintained. The Department or the Western Defense Command would carry more weight than the War Relocation Authority because the whole original movement was under the control of the former group. The War Relocation Authority is a designated social agency and has been politically footballed many times, and it is doubtful if they carry the necessary authority and prestige. Although no one denies the fact that the War Relocation Authority has been given much power, from the standpoint of an outsider, it lacks finesse.

In opening the West Coast area, it is highly questionable how many citizens of Japanese ancestry will return. At present, they have nothing to go back to, and many are wandering in the Eastern area trying to start a new life. In returning, we must expect certain feelings of prejudice and discrimination and isolated cases of violence. If the people have been reading the vernacular press news and listening to radio programs, they have come to learn and understand a little more of the Japanese American soldiers who is and has done his share in fighting our common enemy. He has readily given up his life as an American and his loyalty is without question. No fair minded American is going to tread on another

American because of his racial characteristics. There has been confusion and misunderstanding. Pearl Harbor was bombed by soldiers of another nation!

In time of war, one loses all sense of sane-thinking, self-control, direction and orientation and become hysterical, excitable, and irritable. These are natural expressions of human emotions. Fortunes of war are heartbreaking, but we cannot just accept that and become stagnant. We must look ahead to our future, to the country's prosperity, and abundance. It can be seen that there will rise a period of re-education, re-acceptance, and understanding. The people of the West Coast know the Japanese best and if the program is handled intelligently with caution, acceptance is a natural course. Christian principles teach us to forgive and relive.

The suggested return of the Evacuee Citizen by the writer are:

1. Immediate family of soldier (wife and children)
2. Those who can be used for rehabilitation work (gov't employee)
3. Property owners
4. Families of brothers and sisters (citizen) of soldiers
5. Professional men--doctors
6. Alien Japanese to be detained temporarily until such time when they can be acceptable.
  - a. Alien Japanese permitted to return--sick and aged who have no one to care for them, other than their children. (can cut down hospital load)
  - b. Professional men, doctors, nurses on per capita basis (records considered good)
7. Re-opening of Children's Orphanage to care for unfortunate Children (Manzanar Children's Village). A relocation program for the children outside of the Center. Available is the property of the Japanese Children's Home of Southern California, Los Angeles. It may be subsidized by the U.S. Government until able to operate. Approximate cost of operation is \$15,000 to \$18,000 a year.
8. Parents of soldiers.

There should be no hurried return of the Japanese alien, in as much as their wishes, desires, and anxiety are to go back to their homes which they have lived for the past 35 to 40 years, because there still is a



war being fought. There may some over-anxious people in whatever area they may return, although conditions may not be as serious as one may imagine. Many Japanese have friends of long standing, however, it is recommended that their children be returned to safe guard their personal properties. Since evacuation, property loss of the people have been tremendous—many homes and stored places have been pilfered, ransacked and burglarized by unscrupulous people, knowing that the owners are away. Why let such conditions exist if preventable? Personal properties were taken over by the W.R.A. Evacuee Property Division when personal request were made, but in most cases it was too late because the damage was done. In an over-all program, it may be a wise move to designate evacuee agents on W.R.A. pay roll to cover specified areas and to make periodic check of properties so reported to the office which are held in private storage. Assurance that a representative of their own group has been employed by the agency would contribute much to their trust, relief, and morals. Every help and consideration should be given because money cannot buy many of these properties. The Writer is reminded of an actual happening in Northern California where a group of Japanese requested the proper governmental agency to let them store their properties in a large up to date school building and they would stand all expenses of moving, storing, and taxes. The only request they made was proper protection, and that was denied. Consequently, the splitting of their goods into many places was necessary with the ultimate results that most of the goods have been stolen. It was an easy matter to handle this situation, but some one fell down on his job creating an unforgetful attitude. If this is one example, there are many others. As the citizen evacuee returns, there will be a gradual taking back

of properties now held in the W.R.A. warehouse.

The return to California, Oregon and Washington is a relocation program. The present monetary assistance of the War Relocation Authority is neither sufficient nor adequate for resettlement. We face a similar situation here of how an individual can start a new life on \$25.00. If we get enough of these \$25.00 evacuees back and they start requesting social aid or become public charges, trouble is bound to brood.

Suggestion is made that provisions be made for a Federal Loan system at low cost interest to be amortized over a period of 5 to 10 years. Farming is their main industry with a loan limit between \$2500 to \$5000. This amount should be available to anyone who has a proper claim to a business, profession, or industry.

Another change that should be made by the War Relocation Authority, is in the line of medical attention for those who have relocated. Money has been set aside (\$500,000 approximate) for such cases. However, there has been too much red-tape to receive this aid. For example, the evacuee must show that he is destitute or broke that he cannot properly get the attention privately. This is another way in asking for charity. We hope the evacuee does not have to declare himself penniless before he can receive such medical attention. Each case is handled thru a social agency group and not by the War Relocation Authority. One well understands how such cases are processed in the hands of a social welfare organization of city and county offices. The evacuee will try to manage to the best of his ability, but if he does not have the necessary funds there is but one course open to him. In case of emergency, one cannot be waiting for an "O.K." to get the particular attention.

This aid is essential because the evacuee does not earn enough to off-



set for such medical attention. His earning capacity gives him just enough to live and no extra savings. Simplified application and direct aid is essential. This fund was appropriated about a year ago and the writer would like to know how much of that fund has been actually used. In the first place, very few evacuees know anything about this fund.

Relocation today and tomorrow is a very skeptical program. Those who first accepted the offers of the War Relocation Authority are the guinea pigs of an unknown experiment. Relocation into a new life and a new hope is only a partial realization. Time will be the essential factor in showing the results--for the present, the future outlook is not too bright. Exposure to the turmoil of confusion, discouragement and suffering is not a basic solution for rehabilitation. It still stands that relocation is the privilege of the rich.

It behooves the War Relocation Authority to work with other governmental agencies. They cannot do the work alone. In the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years of active participation, it is questionable how much documentation has been accomplished to be considered basic.

In principle, relocation or rehabilitation is a more difficult program than evacuation, especially after  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years of stagnant life in the Centers. Military proclamation is the only direct wedge in re-opening the West Coast area. This decision will be the greatest contribution factor in the policies of the War Relocation Authority. To be too cautious is a handicap to progress. It may be asking the impossible, but suppose one or two of the government agencies as the O.S.S. - F.C.C. - O.W.I. should move their offices to the West Coast and use the staff they have now, it would create good public relation that these workers are government men. To enlist certain evacuees for public relation work would be an asset.

More study should be given in line of financial assistance. In a long range program, this procedure may be more economical than operation too many of these Centers, for an indefinite period. The writer has tried to present the problem in the fairest way possible as seen by actual facts. It is definite that improvements can be made. Much is unknown, and the actual experiences are the basic materials to work from--inclusive of discussion, presentation, and decision. Construtive criticisms have been presented in this light--not to break down but to build up. This report has been written with the spirit of equality, justice and fair play, that in the performance of these acts each of us will have greater faith towards our government.

12-10-44



May 9, 1944

Dr. Dorathy S. Thomas  
Professor of Rural Sociology  
University of California  
Berkeley, California

Dear Dr. Thomas:

Two years have passed since the Japanese were evacuated from the San Francisco Bay area. The tensions, emotions, and excitement that accompanied the nightmare-like uprooting have crystallized into stoical acceptance of government orders.

The draft has inducted many young evacuees while potential draftees have left camp with the desire to enjoy a little freedom before the call or seek jobs that might offer deferment. Young ladies are relocating in ever increasing numbers as parents are beginning to realize the futility of keeping them under their wing. A small number of issei family heads, mostly the leader type, have shaken themselves loose from old friendships, WRA "security", and camp responsibilities to adventure with their families into the America that promises so much to the worthy and fearless. Therefore the trend indicatex that more and more aged and young children constitute the majority of the camp population.

Herein lies a great problem in which I am deeply concerned. As a researchist in the Community Analysis Section I visit many homes to interview family heads, young adults, and children. The attitudes I observe reveals the deterioration of a once proud and respected transplanted race. Dynamic leadership diminishes with each car load of relocatees as it is that group which is more willing to brave the hardships of relocation. Too many issei are content to drift with the unchallenging tide. The once strong Japanese family unit is breaking up.

True environment, abnormal nature of WRA existence itself, crowded barrack rooms, rugged camp life, close proximity of families, and common knowledge of each others affairs, etc., are important contributing factors to the breakdown. However I feel good, dominant cultural traits, as a rule, do not degenerate completely in a short time. If caught in time I'm sure a downward character trend can be righted with the use of the correct formula.

I've learned that you and your Evacuation and Resettlement Study Committee have studied our particular problem from the beginning. With this knowledge I'm taking the liberty to appeal to you for your views on the following questions the answers to which I feel will help immeasurably in bringing about a plan to correct ~~ore~~check the lackadaisical trend among the residents.

- (1) In a reservation like Topaz, can a once proud people be stimulated to regain deteriorating self respect, and overcome "waste time" and "lose fight" attitudes?
- (2) Here in Topaz is it too much to expect the school to assume greater responsibility in the character development, Americanization, guidance, and leadership of the young people apart from the family influence or cooperation?

These questions are asked with the fact in mind that the students and parents in question are not contemplating relocation in the near future. It must be stated that there is no organized recreation for children after school hours since W.R.A. does not reach out that far with playground directors.



(3)

I assure you with the help you can give me on this matter, I'll try my best to have Dr. Oscar Hoffman, Community Analyst, use his influential office to propose the plan to the right people. If advisable I shall endeavor to interest the Inter-Faith Section to participate in the re-education of the evacuees.

It upsets me greatly to see what is happening to my people so please excuse a stranger writing so freely. In a way we are not strangers because I am a proud alumnus of CAL. After two years away from Berkeley my heart and mind continues to wander back <sup>there</sup> where I was reared.

In closing, may I please hear from you at your leisure.

Gratefully yours,

*Hiro Katayama*  
Hiro Katayama

28-5-A

*Topaz, Utah.*

May 15, 1944

Mr. Hiro Katayama  
28-5-A  
Topaz Relocation Center  
Topaz, Utah

Dear Mr. Katayama:

I appreciate your thoughtful letter of May 9. I agree with your general standpoint, i.e. that the cultural deterioration and personal disorganization that you find so disturbing are not likely to be of a permanent nature, provided the camps themselves do not become a permanent environment.

Our Study is geared to an analysis of the "long run" effects of evacuation. I am, therefore, not in a position to make recommendations about immediate policies. And, as you know, most of the agencies that are working on the practical problems of the evacuees are now putting the greater part of their efforts into the relocation aspect. I feel that it would be quite in order for you to call to their attention the serious problems and needs of the people still remaining in camp. If, for example, you wrote to Mr. George Rundquist of the Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans (sponsored by the Federal Council of Churches), I am sure you would receive a sympathetic reply. His address is 297 Fourth Avenue, New York 10 New York.

As one Berkeleyite to another, I send cordial regards, and hope that you will keep me informed about your plans.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas



TL

**ARMY SERVICE FORCES**  
FORWARD ECHELON, HEADQUARTERS NINTH SERVICE COMMAND  
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR, CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION  
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

344.1-CAD

March 16, 1944.

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

Dear Madam:

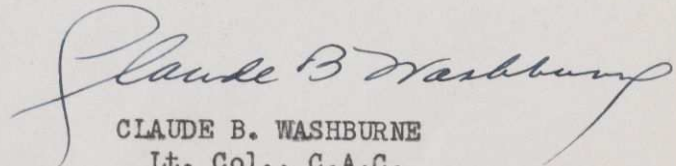
Reference is made to your letter of 14 February 1944 to the Commanding General, Western Defense Command, requesting a roster of the segregees at the Tule Lake Center and the reply thereto from this office dated 23 February 1944.

Since our letter of reply, we have received a written clearance from the War Relocation Authority which permits us to release the requested material to you for use in connection with the research study of evacuation being conducted under the sponsorship of the Rockefeller Foundation. There is, therefore, enclosed a copy of the requested roster.

This roster contains the names of all segregees at the Tule Lake Center who were registered and processed under the supervision of this office during the period from September through December, 1943, and includes those individuals transferred from other Relocation Centers and those previously residents at Tule Lake who remained there as segregees.

An explanation of the code used and certain other explanatory information concerning the roster is included therewith.

Very truly yours,

  
CLAUDE B. WASHBURNE  
Lt. Col., C.A.C.  
Director

1 Incl.  
Roster

~~u 615~~  
~~R 6~~

	21	♀
u	47	38
R.	50	40.

$$47) 3.00 (7 \\ \underline{329}$$

$$38) 2.00 (6 \\ \underline{228} +$$



El 9 de mayo de 1944.

Oficina de Información,  
Secretaría de la Defensa Nacional,  
México, D. F.

Muy señores míos:

Actualmente nos encontramos efectuando una investigación sobre los métodos de supervisión usados con los japoneses en los Estados Unidos. Esta investigación es bajo la dirección del Evacuation and Resettlement Study de la Universidad de California. Nuestra investigación fundamental es principalmente un estudio de los japoneses en los Estados Unidos, pero también nos interesa mucho el problema japonés de México.

La información que hemos obtenido hasta la fecha sobre el problema de México no ha sido del todo satisfactoria. Para completar la información fundamental, necesitamos datos más detallados. Es por eso que tomo la libertad de dirigirme a VV. suplicándoles que me remitan algunos documentos que tengan a mano sobre este asunto y tengan a bien de proporcionármelos. Lo que particularmente deseamos es despachos y documentos oficiales del gobierno de México sobre la redistribución de los japoneses de México desde el 7 de diciembre de 1941.

Con mucho gusto asumiremos los gastos que ocasionen los portes de correo y los derechos.

Agradeciendo con anticipación su fina consideración me suscribo de V.V.

Att. y S. S.

N. F. Went

July 6, 1944

Mr. Saburo Kido,  
Japanese American Citizens League,  
Beeson Building,  
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Mr. Kido,

Togo Tanaka has told me of your kind offer to cooperate with this Study by making the files of the JACL accessible to us. I am herewith making formal application to you for permission to use this material. It is understood that all information furnished us is to be used for scientific purposes only, and to be held confidential until the Study is completed. I hope that Togo will be in a position to make the analysis for us sometime during the summer.

With cordial regards,  
Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas  
Director



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY  
207 GIANNINI HALL  
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

July 18, 1944

Dear Dorothy,

As my notes indicate some information is beginning to trickle in again. I fear, though, that it will be a long time, perhaps months, before I can produce the quantity of notes I was getting before the Okamoto shooting. Time is not awastin' however, since I have pounded out another 60 pages on the report. It is hot as the dickens but still not too hot to work.

I have finished Morton's ms. and find few criticisms. I read Chp. XX on Segregation with especial care and found myself vaguely unsatisfied with certain aspects. I know that it is not Morton's job to present the evacuee point of view, yet, some of the things said about the Japanese by the big shots are so corny that some references should be given to works by other members of the study to enable the reader to gain a picture of the attitudes at that time. Suggested pp. are 10, and 45-47. Pro-Nip that I am I think the reader should be referred to works describing the true state of affairs after reading the bull Stimson dished out.

As I progressed the work became so interesting that I neglected to note minor typographical errors. However, here are a few. *(not typographical)*

Chp. XVII - p. 3, line 10 - to be honest this should say only coats and blankets.

p. 15 - ambiguous. (last line)

Ch. XX - p. 63 - The statement is made that Tule is the best agricultural center. This should be checked since I have heard repeatedly from WRA sources that Gila is far ahead of any other project in agricultural achievements.

Since an important part of my Tule Report (or at least a necessary part) will be a discussion of the actual Administrative motives for segregation I expect to study Ch. XX very carefully. Does Morton have a copy of the July 26, 27, 1943 conference at Denver when this was battered out? If not, would it be too much trouble for him to get a copy? Perhaps he has good notes on it. I don't want it right now but would like to study it before the careful work is done.

Life is dull, but since strange things may transpire within the next few months I still favor sticking it out here, getting what info. I can and whacking my rough draft into line. So far I am only up to March 14 and have four more months to do. It seems as if Best has forgotten me and if Schmidt leaves the end of this month my chances of existing here are greatly improved. So far as I know I have no other powerful potential enemies.

My morals are still excellent and so far as I can see my only danger is going batty with boredom and of that I do not see any indications as yet.

My secretary has gone back to work. I feel certain that in a little time I shall amass a good deal of material on the early attitudes - (pre-farm accident.) While I am here, I would appreciate additional suggestions which will aid in filling gaps in my report. ~~xxxxxx~~ I should get some material on the old Tule Jakers - this is tough though because the only one I know well is Akitsuki and his remarks would be pretty biased. Still they'd be better than nothing. I think I'll contact Runcorn to see if I can get some appointments with the inu ~~xxxxxx~~ who have taken refuge in the hospital. Just seeing those bastards is dangerous though - 'tis a dilemma.

It irks my ego to send the measly little notes - There is such a colossal amount of material and all I can get is crumbs! Well, I'll be patient. perhaps enough crumbs will eventually make the cake. Do not worry that this impatience will lead me to rashness. If I squawk a bit to you I'll get it out of my system and continue to move slowly.

Sincerely yours,

Rosalie .

P. S. The three refusals to have me call are pretty significant. I am puzzled by Mrs. Q's caution. It may be a pose. Still, since she seems willing to express herself by mail, all is not lost.

Will not implicate myself with  
Mr. Wallace, see notes, p. 3, - I'll  
get the letter to him somehow.





# Japanese American Citizens League

An All American Organization of American Citizens

## National Headquarters

413-415 BEASON BLDG. TELEPHONE 5-6501  
SALT LAKE CITY 1, UTAH

August 23, 1944

Dr. Dorothy S. Thomas  
Director, Evacuation & Resettlement Study  
207 Gianinni Hall  
University of California  
Berkeley 4, California

Dear Dr. Thomas:

Togo Tanaka has informed me that he will not be able to come to Salt Lake City until the latter part of this year. We are hoping that he will be able to come around the first of December at which time we are planning to hold our national convention.

We have confidence in Togo and therefore, are willing to open up our files.

Many documents which were semi-personal were discarded at the time of evacuation and therefore we are not certain as to whether our files will be of much value or not. However, many bulletins were issued from national headquarters at the time of evacuation and if we can locate all of them, they certainly should be a valuable documentary history.

I am planning to leave for the east around the 20th of September and will be away for about a month and half. I shall contact Togo in Chicago and also check through our files, so that they will be available for him when he comes to Salt Lake City.

Sincerely yours,

*Takuro Kido*

SK:ttt



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 RAYMOND GRAM SWING  
 MR. AND MRS. CHARLES P. TAFT



August 25, 1944

Mr. Saburo Kido  
Japanese American Citizens League  
413-415 Beason Building  
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

Dear Mr. Kido:

Thank you for your letter of August 23. I, too, have the greatest possible confidence in Togo and look forward to a fine job on the JACL files.

You mention that you are planning to look through the files in the next few weeks. I should be grateful if you would tell me whether you have any background information on the economic activities and status of the Japanese Americans prior to evacuation, and also whether you have accumulated any body of data on economic losses since evacuation. I may say that the economic side of our study is very weak and that we are finding it extremely difficult to collect relevant data.

With cordial regards,

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas



# Japanese American Citizens League

An All American Organization of American Citizens

## National Headquarters

413-415 BEASON BLDG. TELEPHONE 5-6501

SALT LAKE CITY 1, UTAH

August 28, 1944

Dr. Dorothy S. Thomas  
Director, Evacuation and Resettlement Study  
207 Giannini Hall  
Berkeley 4, California

Dear Dr. Thomas:

Sometime ago we received an inquiry about ascertaining the economic loss suffered by the Japanese. This is data which should not be difficult to compile if the WRA should give its full cooperation. One idea had been considered by us was to present questionnaire to the residents of each relocation center. If it could be made known to the people that a survey of this nature would help in any movement to obtain damages for the losses suffered, I am sure that the responses will be great. In other words, there has been considerable talk about asking for damages after the war. The selfish motive will be the incentive to provide the necessary data.

Some of my clients would provide classic examples of the losses suffered. However, they have scattered to the four corners of this country and I have not kept in touch with them.

I am sure that residents of Topaz alone could furnish you with examples of losses suffered on account of evacuation.

I have promised Togo I will help him in translating portions from the History of the Japanese Americans in America, a book published in the early months of 1941. I believe there is another book pertaining to the industrial development by Japanese in Southern California.

With best wishes, I remain

Sincerely yours,

*Saburo Kido*  
by T.T.

SK:ttt



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CURTISS CANDY COMPANY  
CHICAGO 13, ILLINOIS

17 October 1944

*Shirrell  
wra*

Mrs. Dorothy Swaine Thomas, Director,  
Evacuation & Resettlement Study,  
207 Gianini Hall, University of Calif.  
Berkeley 4, Calif.

Dear Dorothy:

I was glad to have your note although short and you may be sure that I enjoyed talking to Tommy Shibutani. I saw Frank Miyamoto the other day and asked him when you were due back here but he was uncertain as to your next trip. Do make sure in advance that we know when you are coming so that we can have a visit with you.

The job with Curtiss goes well. I can't tell you what a relief it is to be working for a civilized concern instead of the U. S. Government. We have probably between 125 and 150 Japanese and Japanese-American employees scattered through our various farms and factories. With almost no exception the Company experience has been very fine. Harry Mayeda, whom you remember from Tule, works with me and works with the Japanese which is largely through the W.R.A.

I do not know as I am doing much personnel work as yet. Our most serious job, of course, is to recruit sufficient number of workers to keep our factories going. So far we have kept ahead somehow. The turnover with the class of employees that are left on the market is startling. But some day when the War is over we will get going and doing a lot of other things. I have been interested because of the number of various nationalities that we are employing and the problems of the minority group that present themselves to management. It has given me a number of very interesting contacts with the various organizations of Chicago, some of which I have known previously from the Government angle and now I am learning from the employers angle.

I am interested in your "return to the coast". It is interesting to hear the discussion among the various Nesei on this subject. So far, among them, I get the idea that they are not interested although the Issei do want to go back. However, I suppose only time will tell.

My kind regards to both of you.

Very sincerely yours,

*Elmer L. Shirrell*  
Elmer L. Shirrell  
Personnel Department  
CURTISS CANDY COMPANY

ELS:m



January 8, 1945

Professor Fay-Cooper Cole  
Department of Anthropology  
University of Chicago  
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Professor Cole:

Miss Rosalie Hankey, Research Assistant on the Evacuation and Resettlement Study, is applying for a graduate fellowship in your department. I am happy to recommend Miss Hankey for this appointment. Her academic record is, as you know, very good indeed. She has worked for me for the past eighteen months as field investigator at the Gila River and Tule Lake War Relocation Projects. The work at the latter project (a camp set aside for the so-called "disloyal" among the evacuee population), made extraordinary demands in respect to ingenuity, endurance and tact. I know of no one who could have done this work better than Miss Hankey. She has been a careful and industrious worker. Her records are reliable. She has succeeded in making a wide range of excellent contacts. She has organized her results into a meaningful framework.

I hope that Miss Hankey will have an opportunity to pursue graduate work at the University of Chicago.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas  
Director

*Lucie*

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY  
207 GIANNINI HALL  
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

Jan. 24, 1945

Dear Dorothy:

Frank asked me to ask my father for information about Saegusa. Enclosed you will find portions of his letter in which he explains what it is and where it is at the present time. It seems that it will be impossible to see it until it is published and then it may be after the war. The only other possibility I can see is to get this translated into English and published in this country and wait for the Japanese edition until after the war.

After trying out the first part of the letter, Frank says that you may be interested in some of the other comments he makes, so I am quoting more of the letter he wrote to me.

Thank you for letting me know about the job at the International House. I have written to Mr. Blaisdell, asking him for more information about the job. After all, I may not be suited for the job. I told him that I was working for you and that you would write a letter of recommendation for me.

I don't know if anyone has mentioned this or not, perhaps Charlie did in his Diary, but my sister, Clara, had a baby girl on December 8, which is also her birthday. Both mother and baby are well. My mother came out from Heart Mountain for a two months' visit for the occasion. I think she did more work during that two months than she ever did for a long time. However, it was her first grand-daughter. She has four nephews. We are all having fun with the baby. Clara has always told me to remember her to you in any letters I may write to you.

I saw Tomi on Sunday and she says she will go to Georgia to visit Tom. Tom has written and says he is getting along fine in the Army as he is with a bunch of swell fellows from Pennsylvania. I am sure he is more happy where he is than if he were in a segregated unit. Are you keeping up with Charlie and his romance? The love bug seems to have hit him pretty hard as you can see from his Diary. Don't ever tell him I mentioned this to you. So much for gossip. Oh yes, Togo is spending more time in our office. He is really working hard on his report. Frank and Michi are fine too. We were all invited to Morton's parents' home Saturday and we had a grand time.

Sincerely,

*Lucie*



Please return

The following is a portion of a letter written by Dr. P.M. Suski to Louise, dated January 20, 1945

.....It is not the history of Japanese in Los Angeles but it is the history of Japanese in America, beginning with the first entry to U.S. of Japanese in 1860. Mr. Saegusa has been reiterating his opinion that all histories of Japanese in America so far written were full of errors, due to authors depending mostly on verbal information of old timers at best, and in many instances on mere hear-say. Mr. Saegusa tried to base his history on daily newspapers. Old papers were always hard to get and he traveled all over California for 15 years to gather data. His actual writing began about 1927-28 and finished his sketchy work about 1936, when he took to bed and left most of the editing to me. It took me all the time until 1940. The finished manuscript had been sent to the Rafu Shimpo branch at Tokyo in charge of Shogo Muto in the summer of 1941. Paper was purchased in L.A. and sent to Japan. But at that time the Japanese government took over all printing plants in Tokyo, and we decided to wait until the end of the war. I have the original copy in Los Angeles, but I am duty bound not to make it public, even for quotation.

I am hoping my library will arrive here shortly. In that I have some material about the history of the Japanese colony in California, which I may divulge.....

Newspapers  
as sole  
source  
are also  
questionable!

More excerpts from the letter:

..... If anyone wants to know of my past life, I have material gathered and written in Japanese. It is a mixture of incidents, facts, opinions and hopes. Experiences I went through my childhood in Japan would be very interesting to you all. I have many drawings to illustrate the story. I intend to translate it as soon as I find someone to assist me.

*This is  
history  
brief & good*

I do not intend to return to California, at least for 10-15 years. I may be dead, mostly likely, before California is ready to accept us..... Our house is well taken care of, rented to a Negro protestant minister. I would not rent the house to any Japanese, as it may be burnt. (This is in answer to an inquiry as to whether he was willing to rent the house to a Japanese who was planning to return to California.)

*Didn't  
go this  
time?*

As to my future plans, I have written what I think and what I intend to do. I will send my papers within a few days..... I am going to stay here at camp until kicked out. Not that I like it, but that is the gesture. They took me out of California forcibly. They destroyed my practice. The alien is prevented from practicing in any other state legally, even if there is a chance of making good. There is not much chance of making it pay either.....

Why can't you folks move to Milwaukee? Clara and the baby at least? Or to some western suburb of Chicago, if you must stay in Chicago? Induce Julia (my older sister) to move to Chicago, nay better to Milwaukee. Bob (her husband) doesn't like Chicago. Julia likes New York, which Bob condemns. They are now considering Colorado Springs, which may be about the best in the middle



western states. I am praising Milwaukee as a good place. It is just about in the middle of the country as Colorado Springs, but more near civilization. Flora (another sister) may eventually settle around Chicago. Then mother could stay around there visiting Julia, Flora, Clara, Elmer (brother in Milwaukee), you and Susie (sister-in-law). She would not be tired of any place if she'd have five places to go.....

Note: Perhaps I should explain a little about the family so you will know what's what. Julia's husband, Bob, was formerly with Walt Disney Studio and later M-G-M cartoon dept. He was in Chicago for a while doing free lance work as a commercial artist until he went to New York. It was while he was in New York that he drew a comic strip, "Miki" which is now syndicated and appearing in several papers, including the Chicago Daily News. He goes under the name of Robert Kay. Flora's husband is in the Army so she is still at Heart Mt. with her son and near my mother. I have a brother in the Army and his wife, Susie, is living with me. Elmer is the youngest and he is living in Milwaukee with his wife and child. You've heard of Clara, so there's our family. I hope you get something out of the letter my father wrote to me.

Department of Justice

Alien Enemy Control Unit

Washington (25)

April 27, 1945

Dr. Dorothy Swaine Thomas  
Evacuation and Resettlement Study  
207 Giannini Hall  
Berkeley 4, California

Dear Dr. Thomas:

Although, insofar as I understand, your Study is not aimed directly at the constitutional question, the annexed article is so good a discussion of the underlying governmental problem of judicial control over military actions of civilians that I think it will be of interest. The author worked with us here in the Department during almost all the time that the cases were being briefed and has, I think, thought more clearly about the central problem than any one including the Justices of the Supreme Court, if one may judge from their opinions. In case Morton is still interested in the problem, I am sending him a copy too.

You were more than kind to Chapman and me in Berkeley and Chapman told me later that he was much influenced by your views. The difficulty with getting anything done is, in the first place, that Chapman is to some extent afraid of hurting the feelings of Ickes and Fortas by plain-speaking about what he saw and, in the second place, Myer left for Tule Lake a day or so after we got back and when he returned Fortas had succumbed to the universal itch to attend to global problems in San Francisco. So far the result has been a breakdown in the governmental machinery and no decision has been reached.

Sincerely,

*John L. Burling*

John L. Burling

Enclosure





Eastern Office:  
Room 1109  
299 Madison Ave.  
New York City 17, N. Y.  
Phone: Murray Hill 2-2459

Mid-West Office:  
Room 1008  
189 W. Madison Street  
Chicago 2, Illinois  
Phone: Franklin 8840

## Japanese American Citizens League

An All American Organization of American Citizens

National Headquarters

413-415 BEASON BLDG. TELEPHONE 5-6501  
SALT LAKE CITY 1, UTAH

Tri-State Office:  
615 E. & C. Building  
17th and Curtis  
Denver 2, Colorado  
Phone: Cherry 5990

San Francisco Office:  
1860 Washington Street  
San Francisco 9, California  
Phone: Tuxedo 5212

JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE  
228 McALLISTER STREET  
SAN FRANCISCO 2, CAL. + MA. 8442

Nov. 24, 1945.

Dr. Dorothy Thomas  
University of California  
Berkeley, Cal.

Dear Miss Thomas:

The tentative form of a questionnaire to be circularized among evacuees is herein enclosed. We have compiled the subject matter for data and may have inadvertently missed some important points which may occur to you. We would appreciate your sending us a note with your suggestions by return mail.

Sentiment seems to be gaining in many quarters to press the matter of securing some restitution for the losses sustained by those of Japanese ancestry who were singled out and victimized by Executive 9066. As a prerequisite to this corrective process of democracy, publicity based upon actual cases of damages by reason of evacuation has been deemed necessary. This is the purpose of attempting to gain specific information by means of the enclosed questionnaire.

Could you pencil your ideas on the enclosed rough draft? We shall mail you a copy of the final form.

Cordially,

Joe Grant Masaoka.

Regional representative.

I would appreciate it if you would be kind enough to have Mr. Nishimoto check the questionnaire.



# JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

## NATIONAL SPONSORS

### ARIZONA

BISHOP WALTER MITCHELL.....Phoenix

### CALIFORNIA

MRS. WALLACE B. ALEXANDER.....Orinda  
 BENJAMIN W. BLACK, M.D.....Oakland  
 DR. MONROE DEUTSCH.....Berkeley  
 LOUIS GOLDBLATT.....San Francisco  
 KIRBY PACE.....La Habra  
 RT. REV. EDWARD L. PARSONS.....San Francisco  
 REV. DR. IRVING F. REICHERT.....San Francisco  
 BISHOP CHARLES S. REIFSNIDER.....Pasadena  
 BISHOP W. BERTRAND STEVENS.....Los Angeles  
 JOSEPH S. THOMPSON.....San Francisco  
 AUGUST VOLLMER.....Berkeley  
 ANNIE CLO WATSON.....San Francisco  
 DR. RAY LYMAN WILBUR.....Palo Alto

### CONNECTICUT

DR. WILLIAM ALLEN NEILSON.....Falls Village

### COLORADO

BISHOP W. E. HAMMAKER.....Denver  
 JAMES G. PATTON.....Denver

### FLORIDA

DR. HAMILTON HOLT.....Winter Park

### ILLINOIS

DR. EDWIN R. EMBREE.....Chicago  
 DR. CHARLES CLAYTON MORRISON.....Chicago  
 REV. DR. ALBERT W. PALMER.....Chicago  
 WILLARD TOWNSEND.....Chicago

### KANSAS

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE (1868-1944).....Emporia

### MASSACHUSETTS

DR. RALPH BARTON PERRY.....Cambridge

### MICHIGAN

AUGUST SCHOLLE.....Detroit

### MISSOURI

BISHOP EDWIN V. O'HARA.....Kansas City  
 BISHOP WILLIAM SCARLETT.....St. Louis

### NEBRASKA

JAMES L. PAXTON.....Omaha

### NEW MEXICO

WITTER BYNNER.....Santa Fe

### NEW YORK

DR. CARL W. ACKERMAN.....New York  
 WILLIAM AGAR.....New York  
 ROGER N. BALDWIN.....New York  
 EUGENE E. BARNETT.....New York  
 HARRY LORIN BINSEE.....New York  
 DR. HARRY WOODBURN CHASE.....New York

REV. DR. DAVID DE SOLA POOL.....New York  
 REV. DR. HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK.....New York  
 READ LEWIS.....New York  
 REV. DR. REINHOLD NIEBUHR.....New York  
 GEORGE SCHUYLER.....New York  
 DR. JOHN W. THOMAS.....New York  
 REV. DR. E. McNEILL POTEAT.....Rochester  
 MR. AND MRS. HARPER SIBLEY.....Rochester  
 NORMAN THOMAS.....New York  
 BISHOP HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER.....New York  
 BISHOP JAMES E. WALSH.....New York

### NORTH CAROLINA

DR. FRANK P. GRAHAM.....Chapel Hill  
 DR. HOWARD W. ODUM.....Chapel Hill

### OHIO

GEORGE T. TRUNDLE.....Cleveland  
 DR. O. M. WALTON.....Cleveland

### OREGON

E. B. MACNAUGHTON.....Portland  
 HON. CHARLES A. SPRAGUE.....Salem  
 MONROE SWEETLAND.....Portland

### PENNSYLVANIA

PEARL S. BUCK.....Perkasie  
 DR. RUFUS M. JONES.....Haverford  
 DR. FELIX MORLEY.....Haverford  
 DR. JOHN W. NASON.....Swarthmore  
 CLARENCE E. PICKETT.....Philadelphia  
 RICHARD J. WALSH.....Perkasie

### TENNESSEE

DR. DENA FRANK FLEMING.....Nashville  
 JENNINGS PERRY.....Nashville

### TEXAS

DR. HOMER P. RAINEY.....Austin

### UTAH

ARTHUR GAETH.....Salt Lake City  
 MRS. BURTON W. MUSSER.....Salt Lake City

### VERMONT

DOROTHY CANFIELD FISHER.....Arlington

### VIRGINIA

REV. DR. J. W. BILL MARSHALL.....Richmond

### WASHINGTON

BENJAMIN H. KIZER.....Spokane  
 DR. JESSE STEINER.....Seattle

### WASHINGTON, D. C.

DR. WILL W. ALEXANDER.....  
 RAYMOND SWING.....  
 MR. AND MRS. CHARLES P. TAFT.....

### HAWAII

DR. MILES E. CARY.....Honolulu, T. H.



Masuoka File

**DECLARATION OF EVACUATION LOSSES FILED WITH THE LEGAL RIGHTS  
DEFENSE COMMITTEE OF THE JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE**

I, ....., American citizen .....  
American resident of Japanese ancestry

**1. PRESENT MAILING ADDRESS:**

(hereby register this declaration of losses resulting from evacuation un-  
(der Executive Order 9066, dated Feb. 19, 1942. This statement is com-  
(piled to the best of my recollection and knowledge and is subject to  
(revision. This loss compilation is directly attributable to Executive  
(Order 9066 and not by reason of war, military service or business condi-  
(tions. Evacuation, based on ancestral origin, caused unduly dispropor-  
(tionate property damages, as compared to the normal wartime experience  
(of the unevacuated population.)

**2. PRESENT OCCUPATION:**

**3. AGE:** BIRTHDATE:

BIRTHPLACE:

**4. MY DEPENDENTS** Name Relationship Male Female Age Remarks

ARE: 1. ....  
2. / .....  
3. ....  
4. ....  
5. ....  
6. ....

**5. PRE-EVACUATION OCCUPATION OR BUSINESS:**

**6. " HOME OR FARM ADDRESS:**

**7. " BUSINESS ADDRESS:**

**8. NUMBER OF YEARS ESTABLISHED IN ABOVE LIVELIHOOD:** IN ABOVE LOCATION:

**9. ESTIMATED PRESENT ANNUAL INCOME \$** \_\_\_\_\_, as of date \_\_\_\_\_  
(Note: If return is recent, estimate the average income received  
( for the actual period since return and project it for a year.)

**10. COMMENTS ON PROSPECTS FOR FUTURE IMPROVEMENT IN EARNING POWER WITHOUT  
ASSISTANCE:** .....

Soon: \_\_\_\_\_ Eventually: \_\_\_\_\_ None: \_\_\_\_\_

**11. MARKED DETERIORATION IN HEALTH DIRECTLY RESULTING FROM EVACUATION OF SELF  
OR IMMEDIATE FAMILY: Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Medical Attention \$** \_\_\_\_\_

Comments: .....

**12. ESTIMATE OF** 1936 \$ \_\_\_\_\_; 1937 \$ \_\_\_\_\_; 1938 \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
ANNUAL INCOME: 1939 \$ \_\_\_\_\_; 1940 \$ \_\_\_\_\_; 1941 \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
(Compiled from Income Tax records ☐, Sales Tax Records ☐, or other  
(documents ☐. Calculated to the best of my recollection with the  
(aid of family members ☐.)

**13. AMOUNT OF PARTIAL SUBSISTENCE GAINED FROM FARM, BUSINESS OR EMPLOYMENT:**

1936 \$ \_\_\_\_\_; 1937 \$ \_\_\_\_\_; 1938 \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
1939 \$ \_\_\_\_\_; 1940 \$ \_\_\_\_\_; 1941 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**In Farming At Evacuation Time:**

	SOLD FOR \$	DATE	LOSS \$
14. CROP VALUE			
15. FARM WORTH			
16. HOME WORTH			
17. EQUIPMENT			

**Calculation of Loss In Leasing:**

	LEASED AT \$	ANNUAL LOSS \$
18. FARM RENTAL WORTH		
19. HOME RENTAL WORTH		
20. EQUIPMENT " "		

**Total Number of Acres Operated:**

Crop	Acreage	Market Value	Crop	Acreage	Market Value
------	---------	--------------	------	---------	--------------

21. ....  
22. ....  
23. ....

**24. ORCHARD NEGLECT: Years needed to return to normalcy** \_\_\_\_\_ **Yearly Loss \$** \_\_\_\_\_

**25. GREENHOUSE, COOPS, EQUIPMENT DETERIORATION: Repairs require \$** \_\_\_\_\_

**26. REESTABLISHMENT IN OPERATION TO FORMER CONDITION REQUIRES \$** \_\_\_\_\_

**27. Comment:** \_\_\_\_\_

**28. FURNITURE, HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS WORTH \$** \_\_\_\_\_ **SOLD FOR \$** \_\_\_\_\_ **LOSS \$** \_\_\_\_\_  
Present replacement cost \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**29. HOUSE WORTH \$** \_\_\_\_\_ **SOLD FOR \$** \_\_\_\_\_ **DATE** \_\_\_\_\_ **LOSS \$** \_\_\_\_\_

**30. HOUSE RENTAL WORTH \$** \_\_\_\_\_ **RENTED FOR \$** \_\_\_\_\_ **FROM** \_\_\_\_\_ **TO** \_\_\_\_\_ **LOSS \$** \_\_\_\_\_



# In Business At Evacuation Time:

-2-

31. TOTAL VALUE OF BUSINESS, INCLUDING ALL ASSETS \$ \_\_\_\_\_
32. SOLD FOR \$ \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ LOSS \$ \_\_\_\_\_
33. FIXTURES, EQUIPMENT \$ \_\_\_\_\_ SOLD FOR \$ \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ LOSS \$ \_\_\_\_\_
34. INVENTORY VALUE \$ \_\_\_\_\_ SOLD FOR \$ \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ LOSS \$ \_\_\_\_\_
35. GOING VALUE, GOOD WILL WORTH \$ \_\_\_\_\_ SOLD FOR \$ \_\_\_\_\_ LOSS \$ \_\_\_\_\_
36. Total Number of Workers \_\_\_\_\_: Annual Volume of Business \$ \_\_\_\_\_
37. REAL PROPERTY WORTH \$ \_\_\_\_\_ SOLD FOR \$ \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ LOSS \$ \_\_\_\_\_
38. COSTS OF LIQUIDATING BUSINESS, FIXTURES, INVENTORY..... LOSS \$ \_\_\_\_\_
39. COSTS OF NEGOTIATING NEW ARRANGEMENTS, ATTORNEY'S FEES..... LOSS \$ \_\_\_\_\_
40. STORAGE CHARGES, CUSTODIAN'S FEES..... LOSS \$ \_\_\_\_\_
41. Time spent in liquidating assets and business details..... LOSS \$ \_\_\_\_\_
- Calculation of Loss in Leasing or Absentee Management:
42. ESTIMATED AMOUNT LOST 1942 \$ \_\_\_\_\_ 1943 \$ \_\_\_\_\_
43. BY MILITARY EXCLUSION 1944 \$ \_\_\_\_\_ 1945 \$ \_\_\_\_\_
44. In Service Business or Profession, Earning Power Was Stopped: Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_
45. Clientele Has Been Lost By Evacuation: Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_
46. Number of Years In Building Clientele \_\_\_\_\_ Annual Income Loss \$ \_\_\_\_\_
47. Equipment, Tools WORTH \$ \_\_\_\_\_ SOLD FOR \$ \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ LOSS \$ \_\_\_\_\_
48. TOTAL COST OF EVACUATING MY FAMILY..... \$ \_\_\_\_\_
49. Crating, drayage, freight charges..... \$ \_\_\_\_\_
50. Total warehousing charges..... \$ \_\_\_\_\_
51. Special purchases of trunks, suitcases, trailer, outdoor clothes, shoes, etc..... \$ \_\_\_\_\_
52. Purchase of car or truck for voluntary evacuation.... \$ \_\_\_\_\_
53. Motoring expenses to destination..... \$ \_\_\_\_\_
54. Bus, rail fares and other expenses..... \$ \_\_\_\_\_
55. TOTAL COSTS OF LIVING IN THE RELOCATION CENTER..... \$ \_\_\_\_\_
56. Purchases made to furnish barracks..... \$ \_\_\_\_\_
57. Clothes bought, clothing allowance rec'd..... \$ \_\_\_\_\_
58. Shoes bought, shoe allowance received..... \$ \_\_\_\_\_
59. Foodstuffs bought to supplement mess fare..... \$ \_\_\_\_\_
60. Books, medications, recreational equipment, notions bought..... \$ \_\_\_\_\_
61. Wage allowance received for center work..... \$ \_\_\_\_\_
62. TOTAL COST OF RESETTLEMENT FROM A RELOCATION CENTER..... \$ \_\_\_\_\_
63. Travel grant received or personal funds expended..... \$ \_\_\_\_\_
64. Subsistence allowance received or personal funds..... \$ \_\_\_\_\_
65. Cost of Personal Effects Bought..... \$ \_\_\_\_\_
66. Cost of Furnishings Purchased..... \$ \_\_\_\_\_
67. Costs involved in starting in business, occupation..... \$ \_\_\_\_\_
68. Costs of idleness while seeking employment, opportunities.. \$ \_\_\_\_\_
69. TOTAL COSTS OF RETURN TO THE WEST COAST..... \$ \_\_\_\_\_
70. Travel grant rec'd. or transportation costs..... \$ \_\_\_\_\_
71. Costs of idleness while seeking housing, job..... \$ \_\_\_\_\_
72. Costs of renovating, repairs..... \$ \_\_\_\_\_
73. Costs of reestablishment..... \$ \_\_\_\_\_
74. Costs in buying a house..... \$ \_\_\_\_\_
75. Costs of buying furniture, household effects..... \$ \_\_\_\_\_
76. ESTIMATED LOSSES DUE TO LOOTING, RANSACKING, VANDALISM, DEFACEMENT \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
Of personal, real and tangible property resulting from evacuation.  
(Not including normal depreciation, wear and tear)
77. ESTIMATED LOSSES DUE TO MISMANAGEMENT, REMOTE CONTROL, FALSIFIED REPORTS, FORCED SALES, FRAUDS, MISREPRESENTATION..... \$ \_\_\_\_\_
78. COSTS OF PROPERTY INSPECTION & BUSINESS TRIPS during the period of Military Exclusion, including roundtrip expenses, escort costs... \$ \_\_\_\_\_
79. ANY OTHER EXPENSES INCURRED AS A RESULT OF EVACUATION not covered above. Detail sheets, schedules, comments may be attached. \$ \_\_\_\_\_

I, \_\_\_\_\_, do hereby solemnly swear (or affirm) that the answers to the foregoing questions are as accurate as my recollection and knowledge make possible. This statement is made for the purposes of an evacuation loss survey and is not a claim for compensation.

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNED: \_\_\_\_\_

WITNESS: \_\_\_\_\_



October 18, 1946

Mr. Mike Masaoka  
Room 215  
Japanese American Citizens League  
124 South San Pedro  
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mike Masaoka:

As you probably know, Togo Tanaka made quite an analysis of the JACL files for us with the permission of Mr. Kido and Larry Tajiri. Mr. Kido also kindly loaned us the original schedules of the survey made by the JACL just before evacuation and these we have found very useful.

There is one other source of data which I suspect exists either in central or local JACL files, which, if I am right, would fill in an important gap in our resettlement study. The first chapter of our second volume will deal with the prewar occupational and social status of Nisei on the West Coast. I am anxious to get all possible records showing what professions and occupations the Nisei were engaged in in relation to the training they had had, and, conversely, some clearcut idea of the extent to which they were blocked in attempting to enter occupations for which they were prepared. I note that the national JACL had set up two committees, one for vocational guidance and the other for research. You state in a manuscript that the purpose of the former was "to aid and advise young Japanese Americans as to fields of opportunity open to them and their chances for success in them, to compile statistics and to study the businesses and professions to determine the possibilities for Japanese Americans in each, etc," and that the purpose of the latter was "to compile statistics and data on all Japanese American enterprises and to demonstrate trends, etc." Are the records obtained by these committees available and, if so, could we borrow them? Do you know of any local surveys that were made in the late 1930's or just before the war which would yield similar data?

Your cooperation will be deeply appreciated.

With cordial regards,

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas



3/4/46

MR. EDWARD J. ENNIS, CHIEF  
ALIEN ENEMY CONTROL UNIT  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

URGENTLY NEED OFFICIAL DOCUMENTATION OF STATE DEPARTMENT  
INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED DECEMBER 7, 1941, PROHIBITING JAPANESE  
INDIVIDUALS FROM TRAVELING BY TRAIN, PLANE, BUS OR VESSEL,  
ALSO MODIFICATION OF INSTRUCTIONS TO APPLY ONLY TO ALIENS.  
PLEASE SEND AIRMAIL.

DOROTHY SWAINE THOMAS  
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
BERKELEY, CALIF.





DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to  
SPD 711.94115/3-646

March 15, 1946

My dear Miss Thomas:

The receipt is acknowledged by reference from the Department of Justice of your telegram dated March 4, 1946 requesting a copy of instructions which you state were issued by the Department of State prohibiting Japanese individuals from traveling by train, plane, bus or vessel, and a copy of the modification of such instructions applying only to aliens.

The Department of State has issued no instructions in this connection.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary of State:

*Parmely W. Herrick*  
Parmely W. Herrick  
Acting Assistant Chief  
Special Projects Division

Miss Dorothy Swaine Thomas,  
University of California,  
Berkeley, California.

*Ant agent in charge  
FBI*

January 21, 1947

Mr. S.L.A. Marshall  
North American Newspaper Alliance  
247 West 43rd Street  
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Marshall:

Your article--The Nisei Got an All-American Chance--published in the San Francisco Chronicle of January 20, is of considerable interest to the Evacuation and Resettlement Study. Of especial interest is the third paragraph and the statement of De Weerd, the military historian, that in the first days of war, Marshall badly judged the Japanese and the real danger to our Pacific Coast. As we are most anxious to cite De Weerd directly, it would be much appreciated if you could give us the source of the statement.

Thanking you for your cooperation,

Sincerely yours,

Mary Wilson, Secretary  
Evacuation and Resettlement Study



March 3, 1948

Mr. James Lawrence Fly  
C/o American Civil Liberties Union  
170 Fifth Avenue  
New York 10, New York

Dear Mr. Fly:

In connection with a monograph that we are preparing on the Japanese evacuation, I wonder whether it would be possible for us to obtain from you copies of two documents referred to in the WRA report on Wartime Exile, namely:

Confidential Memorandum from the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, James Lawrence Fly, to the Attorney General. Subject: Lt. Gen. John DeWitt's Final Report on Japanese Evacuation from West Coast. Dated April 1, 1944. Contains quote from the report of the Chief of the Commission's Radio Intelligence Division on a conference with General DeWitt and his staff, on January 9, 1942.

Letter to the Honorable Francis Biddle, Attorney General, from James Lawrence Fly, Chairman, Federal Communications Commission. April 4, 1944.

You will understand that we prefer to quote from the originals rather than using secondary sources. I hope you will find it possible to cooperate with us in this matter.

Very sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas  
Director

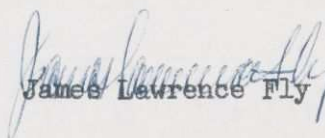
JAMES LAWRENCE FLY  
ATTORNEY  
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA  
NEW YORK 20, NEW YORK

March 10, 1948

Dear Miss Thomas

This is in response to your letter of March 3rd. I do not have copies of the letters you want. Doubtless they are in the files of the Commission. In any event, it would seem to me that it is a matter of discretion for the Commission and the Attorney General to determine whether or not the documents may be released. I am very sorry that I cannot be of real assistance to you.

Sincerely yours

  
James Lawrence Fly

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



*Prof. Ten Brock*

August 25, 1948

Mr. R.L. Johnson  
President's Office  
Administration Building  
Campus

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I was gratified to learn that arrangements have been made for the custodianship of materials collected by the Evacuation and Resettlement Study. The materials have been classified as "restricted" and "unrestricted," and I have discussed details of custodianship with Miss Jackson of the Documents Division.

There is an issue pending regarding unauthorized use of restricted materials by Morton Grodzins, now an Assistant Professor of Political Science in the University of Chicago. To handle this particular issue and some requests to use other materials that may also be pending, as well as to preserve continuity of authority, it is urgent that the Committee which the President recommends be formed now and meet before I leave Berkeley on September 1st.

The Grodzins issue developed as follows: Grodzins was the Research Assistant responsible for collecting most of the material on the political segment of the Study. His collections included confidential documents and interviews obtained in the name of the University and of the Evacuation and Resettlement Study. Professor Charles Aikin, who initiated this phase of the Study, and I reluctantly granted permission to Grodzins to use these materials for a doctoral thesis in the Department of Political Science, with the strict understanding that neither the thesis nor the material was to be published or otherwise circulated. Despite this commitment and the fact that the University's copies of the thesis have been kept in a locked file in the Study's office, Grodzins offered his copy of the manuscript to at least one commercial publisher--Macmillan's, who, after consulting me, declined to consider it. Recently, the Japanese American Citizens League approached the Senior Editor of The American Technical Society (Chicago) about publishing the Grodzins manuscript and suggested that they would be willing to supply a subsidy. I have conferred with the Senior Editor and this particular effort to secure a publisher is now also apparently dead. My departure from the University may, however, serve to reactivate Grodzins.

To prevent the virtual destruction of the important and heavily subsidized political segment of the Study by the publication of Grodzins' incompetent work, to make impossible his flagrant abuse of highly confidential materials obtained in



Mr. R.L. Johnson--2

August 25, 1948

the name of the University, to protect members of the University of California faculty who are now preparing a monograph on the subject--these are the considerations which impel me to ask that the Committee be constituted immediately.

Professor Jacobus tenBroek, who has agreed to write the political monograph (in collaboration with Professor E.N. Barnhart) is thoroughly informed about the situation. TenBroek recently had conferences with Aikin in Washington and Grodzins in Chicago. He joins me in this request.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas



United States Court of Appeals  
Ninth Judicial Circuit  
United States Post Office and Courthouse  
San Francisco 1, California

CHAMBERS OF  
WILLIAM DENMAN  
CHIEF JUDGE

October 26, 1949

Professor Dorothy Swaine Thomas  
Wharton School of Finance and Commerce  
University of Pennsylvania  
Philadelphia 4, Pa.

Dear Miss Thomas:

This will acknowledge your letter of September twenty-ninth which I find in my accumulated correspondence on my return to California from Washington.

The reason we were permitted to quote from The Spoilage was because it was properly introduced in evidence in the trial of the case in the lower court. It is an admirable gathering and summarization of evidence.

I am advised that the Attorney General does not intend to seek a review of the Murakami case in the Supreme Court, hence the opinion as it will shortly appear in the Federal Reporter will be the final word regarding this class of renunciations of citizenship.

The supply of copies of the opinion has been exhausted; there may be some separate copies of the report as printed in the Federal Reporter.

Sincerely yours,

*William Denman*

Eliot  
Jap

October 15, 1952

Professor Thomas Eliot  
Northwestern University  
College of Liberal Arts  
Evanston, Illinois

Dear Tom,

Thank you very much for your cordial letter of September 17.  
In regard to the Japanese-American material, I have deposited all  
of my documents in the University of California Library at Berkeley  
and suggest that you write to Professor Charles Aikin of the  
Political Science Department there and offer him your material  
which, I feel sure, he will be happy to accept.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy S. Thomas

DST/hz



NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY  
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

THE COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

Waltham, Mass.  
Sept. 17, 1952

Dear Dorothy Thomas:

First let me congratulate you on a successful and enjoyable set of meetings and express my appreciation especially of your interesting and pleasing presidential address.

Do it you referred to your use of Japanese. American documentary material — correspondence, camp newspapers, diaries and the like. Has this archive been destroyed, is it already a plethora, or is it not too late to add to it? In other words, is there point in shipping to you (or elsewhere) a carton of just such materials which I collected from my own contacts among the Nisei and am now through with for teaching purposes? — Best it be lost.

Cordially,  
Tom Eliot





Johnson

August 25, 1948

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President's Office  
Administration Building  
Campus

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Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

LOS ANGELES STATE COLLEGE OF APPLIED ARTS AND SCIENCES

855 North Vermont Avenue • Los Angeles 29, California

January 26, 1954

Dr. Dorothy Swaine Thomas  
4104 Locust Street  
Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania

Dear Dr. Thomas:

Although I am aware of the presumptuousness on my part to write to you, I am doing so under the suggestion of my doctoral committee. Having seen your two volume study of the Japanese, I was overwhelmed with the amount of data that had been amassed by you and your assistants.

My dissertation subject is precisely, "Sequent Occupations of the Japanese in Los Angeles County", and attempts to trace occupational changes of the Japanese in three or four major states, i.e., early history, pre-war (W.W. II), relocation, and in the post-relocation period. My chief concern and need is to obtain information regarding the present occupational status of the Japanese in Los Angeles County, which is not too definitive or adequately covered in the 1950 census data, now available. Of course, having dwelt with the total Japanese population of the United States perhaps the data that I am specifically seeking would not necessarily be in your possession. However, I would appreciate any information you can give me on this matter.

I trust I am not causing you undue trouble.

Sincerely Yours,

*Midori Nishi*  
(Miss) Midori Nishi



Nishi

Jan

February 1, 1954

Miss Midori Nishi  
Los Angeles State College  
855 North Vermont Avenue  
Los Angeles 29, California

Dear Miss Nishi:

I will be very much interested, indeed, in your thesis on the Japanese in Los Angeles County.

I have not collected any new material on the Japanese-Americans since I left California in 1948. I agree with you that the Census material is not very definitive. I checked with the Census Bureau and they told me that there is nothing available, except what they have published in the volumes Statistics of the Nonwhite Population, by Race. You could, of course, have them prepare special tabulations, but I am afraid that would be quite expensive.

With cordial regards,  
Sincerely yours,

Dorothy S. Thomas

DST/hz

WIRIN, RISSMAN & OKRAND

A. L. WIRIN  
FRED OKRAND  
ROBERT R. RISSMAN  
PAUL M. POSNER

ATTORNEYS AT LAW  
257 SOUTH SPRING STREET  
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA

TELEPHONE  
MICHIGAN 9708

May 25, 1956

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

Dear Dr. Thomas:

We are preparing to try some cases involving loss of citizenship by some Nisei at Tule Lake.

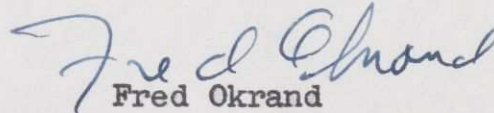
Figuring in the trials will undoubtedly be the situations and events which occurred at the Gila and Jerome Relocation Centers.

I notice in your book, "The Spoilage," at pages 68 and 71 respectively, that reports concerning those two camps were made to you by Messrs. Robert F. Spencer and George Kurotomi. It would be of the greatest assistance if you could advise where we might contact the Messrs. Spencer and Kurotomi.

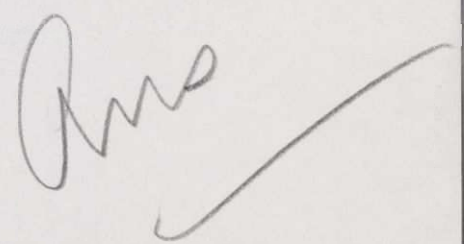
Also, I wonder if you can advise as to where other persons who were in Gila and Jerome, especially at the time of the Registration Program, can be located. I have in mind particularly non-Japanese personnel who can testify as to the conditions there and then extant.

As is usual in such situations, time is of the essence. To facilitate reply, I enclose an addressed stamped envelope.

Sincerely yours,

  
Fred Okrand

FO:l  
Enc.





BOSTON UNIVERSITY  
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS  
725 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE  
BOSTON 15, MASSACHUSETTS

March 22, 1962

Professor Dorothy S. Thomas  
Department of Sociology  
University of Pennsylvania  
Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania

Dear Professor Thomas:

I doubt very much whether you remember the several brief talks we had in New York during the latter part of World War II when you were still working on your study of the West Coast Evacuation. Perhaps it was Professor MacIver or someone at the S.S.R.C. who originally gave me an introduction to you. The immediate reason for this letter is to ask you for your suggestions on a proposed inclusive social history, supplemented with sociological and anthropological analyses, of the Japanese and Japanese Americans in the United States. Although the Japanese American Citizens League is the immediate initiator of the proposal and expects to raise some funds to start it, it is anticipated that a major university will sponsor and administer the study. The university will presumably also approach foundations for grants to cover the major costs. Several institutions have expressed considerable interest in the plan and the proposal has real possibilities of being activated.

For some time I have wanted to discuss with you about this project. You have had more experience on this subject in general than almost any other social scientist. In addition, a number of California scholars mentioned that you have gathered a great deal of material not incorporated in your previous books. Frankly, I feel that your advice will be extremely helpful, not only on the academic background that such a study needs to take into account, but also regarding the possible pitfalls to avoid and some fruitful areas worth exploring.

As now conceived, the project would involve, as indicated above, first, an inclusive history. It would cover the century between 1860 and 1960 as mentioned in the enclosed "Christmas Letter" which refers to it in somewhat more detail. Both the university officials as well as the interested social scientists strongly agree on the value of including this period. During the initial years, the cultural and social background of the Issei took form and in the post-World War II period there was a most rapid integration of the Issei and Nisei. As part of the research, I hope <sup>we shall</sup> to interview a representative sample of the Issei as well as a smaller percentage of the Nisei and a number of the American community leaders who had significant relationships with the Japanese in this country-- those who were friendly and those who were leaders of anti-Oriental movements. The sociological and anthropological analyses would perhaps constitute a separate section of the study and would attempt,

Professor Dorothy S. Thomas  
March 22, 1962  
Page 2

among other problems, to examine the specific background and values of the Issei and their contributions to the United States. It would also necessarily consider the changing family structure and its implications for the Nisei adjustment and entry into the larger society.

Perhaps it might simplify matters if I were to plan to stop in Philadelphia some time in the near future, possibly during the Eastern Sociological Society meetings in Philadelphia, April 7-8. Would either of these days be convenient for you? I could also make it some other time if you can suggest several alternative dates.

Sincerely yours,

*T. Scott Miyakawa*

T. Scott Miyakawa

*(Associate Professor of Sociology)*



Boston University  
725 Commonwealth Avenue  
Boston 15, Massachusetts  
December 15, 1961

Greetings!

A Merry, Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year! Best wishes for a joyful holiday season! I hope you have a wonderful New Year.

As several friends have commented, I did not send out a "Christmas Letter" last year. For reasons mentioned below, it was not possible to write one in time. The past two years have been busy and geographically circumscribed, aside from brief business trips to California and the Middle West, and consequently the invitations from European and Near Eastern universities to lecture looked all the more alluring. Nevertheless, I did want to finish some long over-due writing and particularly to help with others on a hoped-for research into a significant aspect of American history, one the Japanese and the Nisei contributed to the United States, 1860-1960. This proposed study has taken much time of all concerned although so far it is only a proposal, and not a "going project."

We have no foundation grants as yet and do not have active contacts with foundations, mainly because the new administration in Washington has been appointing to its staff or to non-partisan projects, one after another, every acquaintance on the foundations the committee members had. The situation would have been quite amusing had it not so greatly delayed our study. Several leading universities would like to sponsor the program-- if we can get the funds !

The committee members have had some fruitful discussion on the possible nature of the study with scholars, community leaders, and high government officials as well as with representative resident Japanese and Nisei. They are agreed that the project has great potential value, both theoretically (for American history and the social sciences) and for public policy (government officials and scholars alike denounce the war-time evacuation of the Japanese Americans as the "greatest" domestic "blunder" the government made during the war, and then refer hopefully to the subsequent developments: The Japanese and the Nisei are almost the only non-Europeans whom the American society has thus far virtually integrated into the community). Both practical administrators and scholars are interested in finding out the reasons for this interesting achievement of American democracy. This advance, they believe, may provide some answers to Asian and African criticisms of American discrimination and some clues for better understanding other inter-ethnic relations.

Any suggestions you may have on the sources of funds, topics to be included, research techniques, and ways to treat the subject will be welcome. I certainly would enjoy personal news of your "doings." These busy periods make me doubly appreciative of hearing from you.

With best personal regards and wishes for the holiday season,

Cordially yours,

T. Scott Miyakawa



You may have wondered about the scope of the proposal mentioned above. Obviously, much will depend on the available funds (we should like to have several hundred thousand). The suggested time-span, 1860-1960, is not primarily based on sentiment (though it may satisfy the sentimentalists), even if the first treaty between the United States and Japan was signed in 1860 and both countries held centennial celebrations in 1960. While the major Japanese migration to the United States, never large, did not begin until almost the end of the century, it was the earlier period which shaped the Issei customs and cultural heritage. Aside from such notable exceptions as the Ichihashi studies, the existing publications are generally either monographic (on special problems) or more often woefully inadequate if not positively misleading (some express the racism which swept the United States in the 1920's when the Klan dominated even many Northern states; others attempt to be scholarly, but their provincial-minded authors did not have the cultural or anthropological background to analyze non-American societies). Without understanding the Issei heritage and the American social trends, the Issei adjustment and remarkable contributions to American life in the face of strong prejudice are inexplicable. Conversely, the post-World War II years saw the most rapid acceptance of the Japanese and the Nisei into the larger community, in places full integration. Thus, you can see the value of the 1860-1960 time interval in giving the project a necessary perspective.

The research presumably will concentrate on the Mainland United States, since until recently the Hawaiian experience differed enough from that of Continental America to constitute almost a separate story. A comparative study would be valuable, but the added costs would be enormous, and as yet we do not even have grants for the main project! Unsatisfactory as they are, several books are available on the Hawaiian situation. A number of the Issei pioneered in Alaska and their contributions are a part of its history. Nevertheless, what we lack is an objective, comprehensive account of the Mainland developments.

Through years of patient back-breaking labor and willingness to experiment, the early Issei converted large tracts of Western waste lands, regarded at that time as unfit for cultivation, into highly productive farms and orchards. Their achievement opened the eyes of Americans and made possible much of the vast, present-day agricultural enterprises in the West, profitable mainly to non-Japanese since the subsequent anti-Oriental laws prohibited Orientals from owning land and drove the Issei from the very land on which they had pioneered. The Issei introduced new crops, plants, flowers, and methods of cultivation (for example, certain produce crops in the one-time deserts of California, the modern phase of rice raising in Louisiana, Texas, and northern California, and commercial camellias in Florida) and specialized fishing. Their contributions to ornamental floriculture are well known. Many Issei worked in the mines and on the railroads and construction jobs all over the West. Some were skilled craftsmen. A number distinguished themselves in the arts, sciences, and scholarship. For reasons still to be studied, although for many years many were forced by discrimination to live in "undesirable" neighborhoods, traditionally high delinquency areas, their children had almost no delinquency cases (until recent years when with the integration into the larger community the number has gone up although the Nisei rate is still much lower than the average). Informed commentators have wondered how much more they could have contributed to America if discriminatory laws had not prohibited Orientals from owning real property and from entering certain occupations. Thus, they could not become licensed professional architects--only associates. Recent years have shown how fruitful Japanese architectural heritage is for American--indeed for Occidental--architecture. If talented Issei had been able to establish themselves as independent architects early in the century, American architecture might have gained even more. Until as late as 1952, the Issei could



not even become naturalized citizens. The United States, Nazi Germany, and South Africa, as I have mentioned before, were the only three major nations with racist restrictions to naturalization. In 1952 our country eliminated the racist qualifications, Nazi Germany is no more. South Africa remains.

The above comments partly repeat my previous observations, but in case you missed the news item, I should like to refer to a Department of Army publication of 1960 releasing some hitherto confidential Army records on the 1942 evacuation of the West Coast Nisei. The story confirms the earlier (that is, after the war but before 1960) formal statements by highest government officials, including the apology by the Attorney General of the United States mentioned in my previous "Christmas Letter," that prejudice, and in no sense military needs, determined the decision. I found it hair-raising to read how leisurely but relentlessly some highest civilian officials, reaching into FDR's cabinet, casually decided to imprison nearly 100,000 loyal American citizens because these officials did not like the ancestry of the Nisei. As even General De Witt had to admit, not one Nisei had been guilty of treason or sabotage. These men in high authority were eminently able, honest, and responsible but they confused their racist prejudice with national security. These documents, as some of you will observe, greatly strengthened the conclusion reached earlier by Professors tenBroek, Baruhart, and Matson, in their thoughtful University of California study on the evacuation that high officials in Washington, as much as the less "respectable" overt racists in the West, in ordering the evacuation struck the American constitution the most serious blow since the Alien and Sedition Acts in the late eighteenth century. In the name of national security, these officials--so the authors contend--weakened the constitution and endangered all Americans, not only the immediate victims.

As you all know, thanks to the sacrificial devotion of many citizens, civic leaders, churchmen, and thoughtful government officials who became concerned about the issue, in time the evacuees were able to resettle in new communities. The newspapers were generally friendly, in some places were actively interested, once the editors understood the situation. For the first time, a wide section of the American public learned about the Issei and Nisei. The people came to know them as persons and were outraged by what had happened. This increasing public awareness is an important reason for the rapid change in American attitudes toward the Issei and Nisei, along with the press reports on the Nisei battlefront heroism. It should also be noted that for several years, at least one government agency, at times several, had the responsibility to present the facts to the public whenever necessary, again indicating that if it has the will and intelligence, the government can do a great deal to improve the public understanding of ethnic minorities, and conversely, the bias of high officials can create hostility.

These comments remind us of the problems we all face, I think, in trying to keep reasonably well informed about public affairs. The difficulties that all Presidential administrations have had in recent years in communicating with the public arise partly from public lack of adequate information. Some people think they are informed because they regularly read the newspapers. In the old days in New York, as some of you may recall, each day a part of my job was to go through ten to a dozen papers from all over the country to compare the way they dealt with particular events. I learned how widely their treatment of the same news varied. By and large, with a few exceptions, even the metropolitan dailies often ignored the important long-term international and domestic trends in favor of the immediate headlines.

The issue here, I should like to emphasize, is not whether a person is liberal or conservative, a Republican or a Democrat (that is another question), but the ade-



quacy of information which he has to interpret liberally or conservatively. Otherwise, how can one explain the irresponsibility of so many competent professional and business leaders regarding the more complicated foreign and domestic issues. Back in 1948 or 1949, for instance, I recall vividly a top corporation executive who was exploding about the prolonged war in French Indo-China. His solution was simple--- bang, bang, bang, a "few whiffs of gunpowder." Uninformed as I was, I at least knew that the French had already committed a major force there. It seemed obvious that France either had to employ political as well as military tactics or conduct a first rate war. The executive implied that such opinions were subverting the moral order and again insisted that a "few whiffs of gunpowder" would settle everything. You will note that within a few years, the cream of the French army met a complete debacle at Dien Bien Phu (?). As a consequence, France lost not only all Indo-China (in contrast, Great Britain today has greater economic and social ties with India than ever before), but left us with that frightful mess which threatens to involve all the free world in a nuclear war. Only a "few whiffs of gunpowder" ? He is supposed to be a major industrialist !

A number of you have asked about those student riots in Japan last year. Here again, the very selection of the news in most American dailies often misled the public and possibly even Washington. Those riots were products of long-term internal developments almost impossible to explain in a page. At the risk of further confusion, let me try to summarize--quite arbitrarily--the consensus of well informed persons. First, these students were a minority among the students in general and were acting, it seemed to me, in an irresponsible manner and destructive to the fragile democratic process in Japan. Ironically, many were under an illusion that they were fighting for democracy (an illusion not unknown in recent United States with the rise of dangerous extremists who claim to be patriotic). In the opinion of these students, the Kishi government had acted autocratically in ending the parliamentary discussion on the proposed United States-Japan treaty. Actually, the Parliament had devoted a great deal of time to the treaty, but the students were apparently asserting that even if the majority had the majority, it should have refrained from ramrodding through the legislation against strong minority feelings. This is a highly doubtful notion, but perhaps not entirely senseless in the Japanese tradition-- consensus is more than a majority. Unfortunately, the students were also promoting the destructive "tyranny of minority" by resorting to undemocratic extra-parliamentary tactics.

The American press explanations on the whole were unsatisfactory. For the most part, they blamed the Communists for these demonstrations. The Communists were indeed active, but they were not that powerful. As several American journalists reported, many students were paid to demonstrate and regarded their activities as a job at a time when students found it hard to find a job. More important, our newspapers (except for a few notable journals ) failed to clarify the issue: the students were agitating against their government, especially Mr. Kishi, and NOT against the United States. That the treaty was with the United States was at first only incidental. You should also keep in mind that Kishi was never personally popular.

A number of the American students in Tokyo at that time went regularly to the demonstrations to talk with the Japanese students (as did the better reporters) and at no time were the Japanese students hostile to them. When one American student told his Japanese student friends that an American professor under whom many were studying was ill, the Japanese students became concerned and soon called at the American professor's home to inquire about his health. About this time, Washington began to blunder badly and began to appear as if it were bringing pressure to bear on the Kishi cabinet to complete ratifying the treaty. We should have just sat



tight. As far as the United States was concerned, it mattered little whether the Japanese parliament did or did not ratify the new treaty. The old treaty which was more favorable to us would have continued until the Japanese put the new one into effect. Had Washington appreciated the situation, Eisenhower probably would have received a warm welcome and his visit regarded as the climax of the centennial celebration of the first treaty in 1860. This was the major purpose of the trip anyhow and Ike would have won many friends. How sad it was to have confused his visit with the ratification of the new treaty. Perhaps Kishi wanted to capitalize on Ike's popularity to speed the process. Even if this were so, we should have kept out of the internal Japanese controversies.

While the news dispatches were not wrong, unless the reader already knew the situation, he could have easily concluded that the students were directly opposing the United States. Furthermore, very few dailies mentioned that the public opinion polls in Japan clearly showed that we were still the most popular and most trusted nation and Russia the least liked and most mistrusted. While no one can hold brief for the generally irresponsible tactics of the students (who, as mentioned before, were only a minority among the Japanese students in the first place), we might have displayed more wisdom and confidence befitting the world's greatest power.

The recent furor over the Peace Corp is another instance of this problem of adequate information. In defence of the young lady, I find her message on the whole very favorable to the Nigerians. But ! As several anthropologist friends in Nigeria and here tell me, since the Nigerians have just recently become independent, they are naturally ultra sensitive (as we were too until through 1830's). They readily concede the "bad" conditions and are the first to refer to the enormous magnitude of the physical and technological developments their country needs. Her observations about recesses in the streets serving as toilets did not offend them. What disturbed some, however, was her remarks about using the street for a bathroom (she obviously meant, as a "john"). Some took this comment as literally meaning that she had implied that their mothers openly undress and bathe in the street. Need I explain the overtones ? Furthermore, it must be stressed that the word "primitive" which she used has the same emotional connotation to the Nigerians as calling a Texan or an American a "communist."

Unfortunately, the Peace Corp had not had practical anthropological briefing and up to the time of the incident had not had any contacts with the Nigerian students who could have given them tips about the local mores. The news dispatches never explained the emotional and cultural overtones of her essentially innocent remarks. To judge from President Kennedy's comments, he also is uninformed about a more important related factor: the incident would have become more serious had it not been for the nearly unanimous support to the Peace Corp and the American intentions given by Nigerians who had studied in the United States. These Nigerians returned from America rallied to our side and explained the issue, and this response was far more significant than the temporary hubub over a misunderstood message. Yet, as far as I know, very few--if any--newspapers mentioned it, and even the President does not know about it--so it seems. Here again, we have a case of inadequate information and interpretation. What can we do ? How can we meet the problem ? In these two instances, merely by coincidence, I knew personally level headed, culturally sophisticated individuals on the spot (but at the same time with a perspective). Is there a reasonable answer to this question ?



POPULATION RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTER  
AND CHICAGO COMMUNITY INVENTORY

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHILIP M. HAUSER *Director*  
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HANA OKAMOTO *Administrative Secretary*

1413 EAST 60TH STREET  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637  
TEL.: MIDWAY 3-0800  
EXT. 2571

December 7, 1965

Miss Barbara F. Varon  
Population Studies Center  
University of Pennsylvania  
3935 Locust Street  
Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania

Dear Miss Varon:

We found your article "The Japanese-Americans: Comparative Occupational Status, 1950-1960" a very interesting piece, as did our referees. However, in the judgment of our referees and of the editor of Demography your paper would have to be revised before it could be published in Demography. Unfortunately, we already have on hand all of the papers for volume III and most of them have already been taken to the press. Therefore, we cannot ask you to revise it for us since there would not be time for you to revise it and for us to have it copy edited in time for inclusion in volume III. Mr. Keyfitz is retiring as editor after this issue and Professor Donald Bogue will take over as editor. You may well want to send your paper to Mr. Bogue for consideration for the next issue, but I must warn you that because of the change of editors your paper will be regarded as a new submission and not as a revision at the request of the editor. Mr. Keyfitz and I wish you well in your attempt to get your paper published--either in a subsequent issue of Demography or elsewhere.

I am returning the two copies of your paper to you along with the comments of the two referees for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

Patricia Hodge  
Associate Editor, Demography

PH/ab  
Enclosures

cc: Dorothy Swaine Thomas ✓



## DEMOGRAPHY

POPULATION RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTER  
University of Chicago  
1413 East 60th Street  
Chicago, Illinois 60637

In re: Vason "The Japanese-Americans"

November 15 1965

Please submit on this form, in duplicate, and without signing your name, any comments, criticisms, and suggestions you may care to make to help the author improve his paper. (An unedited copy of your comments, if you make any, will be sent to him.)

An interesting paper that might be improved in a few ways.

- 1) The title is not really descriptive of the paper. I suggest you expand it to read: "The Japanese-Americans: Comparative Population and Socioeconomic Status, 1950-1960." *Title is OK as is*
- 2) You should first footnote the Thomas article on page 1, where it is first cited.
- 3) It is not clear from the discussion on page 2 that the occupational levels of the "salvage" were higher than those of the returnees. Your comparisons are of the Japanese-Americans in each area with the whites in those areas. I suspect that the levels of the Japanese-Americans outside the West were higher in the status scale than those who returned.
- 4) The paper would be more readable as an article if you included somewhat more non-statistical analysis and interpretation at a few points. For example, it wouldn't hurt to say that marriages of Issei women and white men (p. 4) were predominantly marriages of war brides (Japanese) to American GI's who served in Japan. It helps to break up descriptive analysis. You may see a few other places, particularly in the sections including much statistical analysis, where such insertions can be made. *not necessary*
- 5) On page 6 you should point out the non-comparability of urban and metropolitan and indicate in a footnote what effect this might have on your comparisons. In terms of West-non West comparisons, metro areas in the West may have smaller percentages urban than in other regions. (Needs to be checked.)
- 6) Table III should include a footnote explaining the nature of the comparison being made.
- 7) On last page, can you compare Japanese with other nationality groups in U.S., based on previous research?



## DEMOGRAPHY

POPULATION RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTER  
University of Chicago

1413 East 60th Street  
Chicago, Illinois 60637

In re: Varon, "The Japanese-Americans"

November 26 1965

Please submit on this form, in duplicate, and without signing your name, any comments, criticisms, and suggestions you may care to make to help the author improve his paper. (An unedited copy of your comments, if you make any, will be sent to him.)

"pattern of overwhelming concentration broken". I would question this since the author reports that still 80 percent of the Japanese lived in the Western region in 1950. Incidentally, is there some reason why 1960 data could not be provided?

The basic statistical comparison involves the white populations of four leading metropolitan areas and the urban Japanese in the respective regions. I assume that this was done because data were not available for the Japanese in specific metropolitan areas. Further, I assume that most of the urban Japanese in each region reside in the four metropolitan areas. If this is correct, certainly the author should have some statement as to the reasoning behind the comparisons. Otherwise it looks rather odd seeing urban west coast Japanese compared with the whites of Los Angeles and San Francisco. The author should also provide information about the proportion of urban Japanese in the region who reside in these leading metropolitan areas. For example, is there any sizable urban Japanese population in Seattle? If so, doesn't this affect the comparisons?

*you was  
actually  
quoting me.  
Just leave  
out the  
1950  
comparison,  
or else  
just the  
1960 in  
a footnote.*



Dr. Warren M. Tsuneishi<sup>C</sup>  
5703 Maiden Lane  
Bethesda, Maryland

March 8, 1973

Dear Wang:

I was sorry not to see you when your wife had that fine party.

I understand that you would like to dispose of some of the things we still have left on the Japanese-American study. I left a large collection at the University of California in Berkeley, but Charlie tells me that U.C.L.A. has a better collection.

I am sending you now material that I inherited from the Fair Play Committee. The only other thing of value that I have left is a large carton of field notes on Tule Lake. I left this collection in Philadelphia, and it should be deposited somewhere where it would be of value.

I do hope that you and your wife will come over to see me some day. I live at the Linden Hills Hotel, Apartment 301.

With cordial regards,---

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy S. Thomas

P.S. I am also sending some other documents that I have which are important. Several of them are among Charlie's case histories, and I assume that they ~~they~~ are duplicates of things we deposited in the Berkeley collection.

DST/ey