

1:21

Miscellaneous

1946-1986

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C

May 9, 1946

Dear Rosalie:

I have had a copy made of the pages missing from your notes, as per the list you left with me. They are as follows:

April, 1944, pp. 1, 3, 4, 7, 15, 16, 17, 19;
June 13, 1944, pp. 1, 2;
July 28, 1944, p. 3;
July 30, 1944, pp. 7, 8;
August 3, 1944, pp. 3, 4;
August 16, 1944, p. 1;
September 15, 1944, p. 7, pp. 9 through 15;
October 16, 1944, pp. 2, 3;
April 30, 1945, p. 4.

Regarding the request in your letter of May 3 for the Tule Lake and Gila material, we don't exactly know what you mean by that. Is it the material you left in the room downstairs? It seems to be mostly Tule Lake data. When we had to give up the room we had one of the girls pack all the material you left on the table in a box. Dr. Thomas suggests that this should be sent to you, and I have today sent it by express to your Chicago address.

As for the Gila material: Will you let us know just what you refer to as it would seem from our files that we have the carbon copies of the manuscripts, which would suggest that you have a copy already in your possession. Please write us more specifically as to your needs, as we don't exactly know what "the stuff on Tule Lake and on Gila" covers. We thought you had a copy of everything, as we understood that there had been three copies made of all the material collected.

You will be very busy if you are going to write your Master's thesis this summer, but you seem to thrive on hard work. Congratulations on the job as discussion leader--the financial end of it is all right!

We are all very busy now on the second volume--The Salvage--after having a slack period of a few weeks. We had a hectic time of it since last November, but we all enjoyed it I think.

Regards from all here.

Sincerely yours,

M. Wilson

January 24, 1974

Professor Rosalie Wax
Department of Anthropology
Washington University
St. Louis, Missouri 63130

Dear Professor Wax:

Thank you for your letter of January 7 about the report,
"Scholarship for Society."

I enjoyed reading your report on "Fieldwork as Education";
I think it is clear that such field work or "problem-
solving activities" in other directions is very educational
indeed.

Sincerely,

Daniel Alpert

Daniel Alpert
Director

cc: J. Boyd Page

MARGARET
15 WEST 77TH STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10024

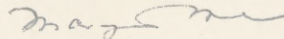
March 28, 1978

Dear Rosalie Wax,

I want to thank you for an extraordinarily friendly and percipient review. It was an inspiration to include the question of Human subject. I have been trying to get a AAA committee formed, to follow up the inclusion of a preliminary memo from Don Tuzin which was sent to the AAAS. Ratchford (AAAS), wants me to talk to a Congressional group about the matter, and I hope - if my present very trying illness wears itself out - to do so soon.

Thank you again.

Sincerely,



Margaret Mead

MM:ab
Rosalie Wax
Professor of Anthropology
Washington University
St. Louis, Missouri
63130

Dear Rosalie - Thought this would please you. That article bids fair to become a classic! So there, H.O.
Nancy

LAW OFFICES

WHYTE & HIRSCHBOECK
S. C.

2100 MARINE PLAZA

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN 53202

TELEPHONE (414) 271-8210

April 19, 1978

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HAROLD P. THOMSON A. WILLIAM ASMUTH, JR.

VICTOR M. HARDING
REGINALD W. NELSON
MARTIN R. BROWNING
RICHARD P. BUELLESBACH
RALPH G. SCHULZ
ROBERT D. LEMENSE
WALTER P. RYMKIEWICZ
ROBERT V. ABENDROTH
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PETER J. STONE
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JOHN M. OLSON
JAN MACLEOD HEFTI
MICHAEL J. HERBERT
PATRICK J. GOEBEL
DAVID C. HERTEL
JAMES W. GREER, JR.

Dr. Nancy O. Lurie
Milwaukee Public Museum
800 W. Wells Street
Milwaukee, WI 53233

Re: Lloyd Mark Gauthier

Dear Dr. Lurie:

I am writing to express my appreciation for your help in connection with my representation of Lloyd Mark Gauthier, a member of the Menominee tribe. If you will recall, Mr. Gauthier had been incarcerated for refusal to answer questions before a Federal Grand Jury in connection with an investigation of a murder committed on the Menominee Reservation. I am happy to report that on April 14, 1978 Judge Robert Warren ordered Mr. Gauthier's release.

It was extremely helpful to me to have had available the article entitled American Indians and White People by Rosalie H. Wax and Robert K. Thomas which you supplied. Incidentally, I sent a copy to Mr. Gauthier and will be sending a copy to Assistant United States Attorney Lawrence O. Anderson, who was involved in this case and who is involved in other cases concerning crimes committed on the Menominee Reservation. I am hoping this will aid his understanding in dealing with Indian affairs.

Again I thank you for your extremely valuable cooperation.

Very truly yours,

Mark J. Rogers
Mark J. Rogers

MJR/kap

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BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94720

June 5, 1978

Professor Rosalie Hankey Wax
Department of Sociology
Box 1113
Washington University
St. Louis, Missouri 63130

Dear Professor Wax:

You will receive the copies of the Kurihara materials under separate cover. I have been unable to locate the essay by Oda, but the guide to this collection does not have an author index. The material are arranged by relocation center primarily, and I could find not listing under Tule Lake. If it relates to some other center, please let me know and I can check for it.

I enclose a copy of the title page of this guide to the War Relocation collection, prepared by Edward N. Barnhart. I do not know how widely this was distributed, but I suppose it is remotely possible that there is a copy in your library. We have negative microfilm of this guide, which could be reproduced in xerox copyflo, i.e., on one continuous roll of paper, which you would then have to cut up. The cost for this is by the foot, and I think it would cost somewhere in the neighborhood of \$20. Positive microfilm would be about \$8.

Sincerely,

William M. Roberts
Assistant Head
Public Services

WMR:dkf
encl.

Department of Anthropology

June 6, 1979

Copy



WASHINGTON
UNIVERSITY
IN ST. LOUIS

Dr. Tom T. Sasaki
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame, IN 46556

Dear Tom:

During the year and a half that I lived, observed, listened to people, and sometimes even participated at Tule Lake I prepared an enormous file of personal fieldnotes. No one but I has a copy of these notes, for though I gave the originals to Dr. D.S. Thomas, she did not deposit them in the Bancroft Library. They contain a great deal of interesting material that has never been published--for example, the detailed story of Mr. Tokunaga and Mr. Kurihara's resistance to the Resegregation group. If any of these materials are to be prepared for publication, I will have to do it, since I am the only person who can work with them insightfully. (I even remember the important things I did not write down.)

I will be retired after next year and I have been thinking about what I might do. One possibility would be to write some articles based on these notes. But before I make up my mind I would like to know what the Japanese Americans would like me to write about. What would they like to see published? I would also like to know whether I could obtain such an endorsement for my proposal from a Japanese American organization. Such an endorsement would assist me greatly in getting a grant which would help me do the job. Any advice or suggestion from you would be deeply appreciated.

John Singleton told Muarry that you said some kind things about Doing Fieldwork. Those words made me glad I wrote the book.

With best wishes,

Rosalie H. Wax
Professor of Anthropology

RHW:sc

University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame, Indiana 46556

Department of Sociology and Anthropology

July 10, 1979

Telephone 283-6463

Dr. Rosalie H. Wax
Professor of Anthropology
Department of Anthropology
Washington University
Box 1114
St. Louis, Mo. 63130

Dear Rosalie:

I am pleased that you are planning to pull together materials on Tule Lake with a focus on the story of resistance to Re-segregation. Several or more weeks ago a number of Tule Lakers made sort of a pilgrimage to Tule Lake and there would be interest among the Japanese Americans in the project you have in mind. I believe that it would be important also for the wider American public to be apprised of the fact that cleavages existed to wipe out the negative image of the residents of Tule Lake. Somehow the title The Spoilage never set well with me.

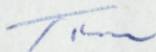
More important, William T. Liu with whom I spoke recently, suggested that you write to him for assistance in locating the leadership in Japanese American organizations, who in turn may be able to locate Mr. Tokunaga and Mr. Kurihara (if you have not communicated with them, and if they are alive). I am sure that the JACL would be willing to endorse your project. Bill Liu is the Director of the Pan Asian Mental Health Research Center, 1640 West Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Ill 60608.. The Center is, among other things, a resource center for Asian American Studies, and the office has a file of Newsletters which can be researched by one of his staff members for names of persons who went on the Tule Lake pilgrimage. Bill also knows personally many of the Japanese American leaders and social scientists and would be happy to be of assistance. He suggested that when you write to him, he would like requests to be specific with respect to the types of information you seek.

One last thing. He also suggested several funding sources which might be interested in sponsoring such a project including the NIMH. He is a member of the panel, and he himself has been highly successful in securing grants. It might be worth calling him on the phone - 312-226 0117.

I have wanted to meet you for some time, but since I tend to be reserved about seeking people out at meetings the fault has been mine.

Regards to Murray whom I met at one time at an Applied Meetings.

Sincerely,



June 28, 1979

Mr. William M. Roberts
Assistant Head, Public Services
The Bancroft Library
University of California, Berkeley
Berkeley, CA 94720

From June of 1943 until July of 1945 I was employed as a staff researcher for the Japanese American Evacuation and Resettlement Study sponsored by the University of California at Berkeley. For some fifteen months -- February of 1944 to May of 1945 -- I did field research in the Tule Lake Center, where were confined one portion of the Japanese American evacuees, these 18,000 persons who had been categorized as "disloyal" to the United States. During these months I made weekly or fortnightly visits to some thirty Japanese Americans and recorded their views and opinions on current, past, and future events. I visited or talked to many other Japanese Americans on a less regular basis. Some of my respondents regarded me as a friend; others as a sympathetic reporter or recorder. While many respondents were folk who "did not want to get involved in politics", others were the anxious leaders of factions: the Co-ordinating Committee, the Resegregationists, the Daihyo Sha Kai (Peoples' Representative Body), the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi-dan (Organization to Return Immediately to the Homeland to Serve), the Hokoku Seinen-dan (Young Men's Organization to Serve Our Mother Country).

Most of the statements made by these people were recorded verbatim.

I also made frequent visits to members of the administrative staff of the War Relocation Authority, many of whom, like the Japanese Americans, were inclined to voice their frustrations and irritations, and to give me information. Included in these are interviews with the project director, assistant project directors, the community analyst, division heads, Dillon S. Myer, Director (director of the War Relocation Authority), John Burling (a representative of the Department of Justice), and with social workers, school teachers, laboratory technicians, and members of internal security (the police).

Some of these statements are recorded verbatim.

In addition I described what I saw and heard as I walked about the camp or as I attended classes, staff meetings, or Japanese ceremonies.

As soon as I typed these notes I sent the original copy to Dr. Thomas at project headquarters, retaining a carbon copy for myself. Much of the material collected and written by staff researchers was subsequently deposited in the Bancroft Library of the University of California, but for reasons about which I can only speculate,

my extensive field notes on Tule Lake were not included. There is no mention of them in the Catalog prepared by Edward N. Barnhart (JAPANESE AMERICAN EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT, Catalog of Material in the General Library, University of California, General Library, Berkeley, 1958).

(Curiously, the six relatively amateurish reports I wrote during my "initiation" at the Gila Relocation Center are listed in the catalog, under my maiden name, Rosalie Hankey.)

In consequence, I have today about a thousand pages of type-written notes, comprising approximately 406,000 words. Except for quotations appearing in The Spoilage (D.S. Thomas and R.S. Nishimoto, University of California Press, 1946), none of this material has been published.

A number of colleagues have urged me to make these notes available to historians, social scientists, and particularly, to scholars interested in the study of extreme situations. I would therefore, like to secure the funds that would enable me to edit and annotate them. Being carbon copies, the notes are not as legible as they otherwise might be. Moreover, the series of events discussed by respondents is very complex, and explanatory comments, are often needed. The Japanese cultural inclination to give important information indirectly or by implication creates ambiguities that should be clarified. Explanations and comments are also required because I addressed these notes to the head of the study, and the prose sometimes assume a knowledge of details that should be inserted for the comprehension of the modern reader. Again, during the frequent periods of stress, crises, and even terrorism, I used initials instead of names on the carbon copies of the notes which I kept for myself. (I had been warned that my notes might be stolen or confiscated.)

I would like to ask you whether the Bancroft Library would be interested in obtaining an edited and annotated copy of these notes. If so, in what form should the material be prepared? I am also concerned about the matter of privacy. Historians would prefer that I use the respondents' names, but the statements made by some persons might, even today, prove embarrassing to them or to their relatives. I would also like to ask your guidance as to the appropriate agency to which I might apply for funds to undertake the task of editing an annotation.

I am enclosing a xeroxed copy of a selection of my fieldnotes recorded at Tule Lake Segregation Center, 1944-45, and a curriculum vitae.

Sincerely yours,

Rosalie H. Wax
Professor of Anthropology/Sociology

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

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July 12, 1979

Rosalie H. Wax
Professor of Anthropology/Sociology
Washington University
Campus Box 1114
St. Louis, Missouri 63130

Dear Mrs. Wax:

Thank you very much for letting me see copies of some of your notes relating to your work at the Tule Lake Relocation Center. I have showed them to Miss Estelle Rebec, Head of our Manuscripts Division, and we agree that they form an impressive record of the events and feelings of that regrettable occurrence. Needless to say we would be very much interested in having these notes, even unedited, as they complement so nicely what we already have on the relocation of the Japanese Americans. These materials are among the most constantly used of our manuscripts dealing with the more recent past here in California.

Some of the papers described in Barnhart's catalog are "restricted." This was done in an effort to protect the identities of persons described in the papers. For many years we did not allow much access to these items, but more recently we adopted a different course, which is to ask people to sign a statement that they will not reveal the identities they have discovered in the course of using these papers. We feel that it is important to make the information contained in these restricted materials available to scholars, and that the information can and should be used even though the identities remain confidential. This same type of stipulation could be extended to the use of your notes as well, if you think the situation warrants this kind of safe-guard.

I am afraid that I have no good ideas as to funding of your project. There is in San Francisco an organization called the Japanese American Citizens League (1756 Sutter Street) which has published a few items on Relocation. I do not know whether someone there might have suggestions to make concerning agencies or foundations which might underwrite such a project as yours.

Please keep The Bancroft Library in mind as you consider disposition of your papers; we would be pleased to add them to our collection and make them available to researchers.

Sincerely,

William M. Roberts
Assistant Head
Public Services

WMR:tab

August 14, 1979

NHPRC
National Archives and Records Service
General Services Administration
Washington, D.C. 20408

Gentlemen:

I would like to ask your guidance as to whether the National ~~Historical Publications~~ program would be an appropriate agency to which I might apply for funds to undertake and complete a task which would make a unique body of material available to historians and social scientists.

I enclose (1) a preliminary proposal (2) a curriculum vitae, (3) a xeroxed copy of a selection of my fieldnotes recorded at Tule Lake Segregation Center, 1944-45 (4) a copy of a letter from the Assistant Head of Public Services, the Bancroft Library. I thank you for your time and would appreciate suggestions.

Sincerely, yours,

Rosalie H. Wax
Professor of Anthropology

RHW:sc

September 11, 1979

Da John Singleton
Professor of Anthropology, IDEP
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, PA 15260

Dear John:

I am in the midst of preparing a proposal to be submitted to the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) in order to provide me with financial support, beginning Fall 1980, in order to devote myself to editing and annotating my fieldnotes from the 15 months I spent at the Tule Lake Segregation Center. Would you be willing to serve as one of the evaluators of this project for NEH. Unless I hear from you to the contrary, I will, within the next few weeks, be sending you a copy of the proposal and of the evaluation materials. If you would prefer that I recruit someone else for this responsibility, I would welcome your nominations.

My thanks and my best wishes,

Rosalie H. Wax
Professor of Anthropology

/sg



General
Services
Administration

National Archives
and
Records Service Washington, DC 20408

October 31, 1979

Professor Rosalie H. Wax
Department of Anthropology
Washington University
Campus Box 1114
St. Louis, Missouri 63130

Dear Professor Wax:

Your reply to my September 26 letter arrived just after I left for California, but I was very glad to learn that you have submitted an application to NEH to edit your field notes for publication. At this point, I believe NEH is the more likely source of funding.

My discussions with Estelle Rebec, curator of manuscripts at the Bancroft Library, led inexorably to the conclusion that no large-scale microform publication of Japanese internment records is possible for the foreseeable future. Aside from difficult problems created by the present arrangement of the WRA files, the chief obstacle is the matter of privacy. Most of the Bancroft material is usable only on strict condition that names will not be divulged. The task of masking names and *other* identifying information prior to filming is too formidable to contemplate. Ms. Rebec did emphasize to me her interest in your work and her very strong hope that you would consider giving your notes to the Bancroft Library when you have finished with them. For what it's worth, I second the motion.

I am sorry that things did not turn out to be more promising. Please let us know what happens with your NEH application.

Sincerely,

GEORGE L. VOGT
Assistant Director, Publications Program
National Historical Publications
and Records Commission
(202) 724-1090

Department of Anthropology



WASHINGTON
UNIVERSITY
IN ST. LOUIS

May 28, 1980

Sadao Ikaya,
New York Liason Office
Japan Foundation
153 E. 53rd Street
New York, NY 10022

Dear Mr. Ikiya:

I would like to ask your guidance as to the appropriate agency to which I might apply for funds to undertake and complete a task which would make a unique body of material available to historians and social scientists.

I enclose (1) a preliminary proposal, (2) a curriculum vitae, (3) a xeroxed copy of a selection of fieldnotes recorded at Tule Lake Segregation Center, 1944-45.

I thank you for your time and would appreciate suggestions.

Sincerely yours,

Rosalie H. Wax
Professor of Anthropology

RHW:sc

Enclosures

19 September 1980

Letters to the Editor
St. Louis Post-Dispatch
900 North 12th Street
St. Louis, MO

Dear Editor:

Many of the statements in the letter "Japanese Not Interned in WW II" (Sept. 10), are incorrect or misleading. Here are some of the basic and relevant facts:

At the time of the Japanese attack on the U. S. fleet at Pearl Harbor there were some 112,000 persons of Japanese ancestry residing on the Pacific Coast in the area of the Western Defense Command. Of these some forty thousand were aliens -- born in Japan and barred from American citizenship by the Exclusion Act of 1924. Some seventy thousand, however, were American citizens by birth. In the Spring of 1942, 110,066 of these Japanese Americans were incarcerated by the United States Government. They spent from two to three and a half years in "relocation centers" located in isolated areas of the West and Midwest. These centers were surrounded by barbed wire fences and guarded by military police. In 1943, a year after their confinement, the average modal age of the alien (Issei) internees was 56. The average modal age of the 70,000 citizens (Nisei) was 21.

Within the confines of Army-style barracks, center life for the "evacuees" was constricting, monotonous, exasperating and, because of insufficient employment, intensely boring. It was permeated with anxiety and insecurity, for no one knew what the future held. On several occasions Japanese Americans were shot by military sentries, and several died from these wounds.

Scholars like Jacobus tenBroek have viewed the Japanese American episode of World War II as "a great and evil blotch upon our national history". But perhaps the most tragic aspect of the unconstitutional imprisonment of the Japanese Americans is the fact that these historical events have received so little publicity. When "Return to Manzanar" was presented on television, I was astonished and depressed when many of my friends and

colleagues told me that the film was a revelation. They had never heard of the evacuation and detention! I concluded, perhaps over-simplistically, that these aspects of American history are not included in the courses being presented in our schools. Or, perhaps, like the writer of the letter to which I am responding, many people wish to forget them or to convince themselves that they never happened.

Many volumes have been written on the evacuation and detention of the Japanese Americans. I will be happy to suggest books to any interested reader.

Sincerely,

Rosalie Hankey Wax
Professor of Sociology and Anthropology, Emerita
Washington University at St. Louis

mj

Japanese Not Interned In WW II

In reply to your Aug. 8 editorial on the relocation of Japanese enemy aliens as of February 1942, early in our involvement in World War II; you state that they were interned and that they were what you describe as Japanese-Americans. This is in conflict with the facts. The key to the tale is the Oriental Exclusion Act of 1924, not repealed until 1949. Under its principal terms, no Asian could immigrate to the United States. There was an easement which permitted small numbers of special categories to enter the U.S. and take up what was intended to be relatively brief residence. They were, however, excluded from naturalization.

When the attack on Pearl Harbor occurred, there were according to the census of 1940; 267,800 Japanese residents in Washington, Oregon and California of whom 93.4 per cent of the adults and 56.7 per cent of the minors had been born in Japan. According to the Oriental Exclusion Act of 1924 these Japan-born Japanese were aliens and because of the war, enemy aliens. From Pearl Harbor until February 1942 these alien Japanese were urged to relocate away from the coastal zone that, by presidential order, had been declared a war zone. Many of them did, but those who did not have the means to do so or no friends or relatives inland to help them had to be provided with housing, medical facilities, education, etc., until they could make other arrangements. Beginning in the end of February 1942 a new executive order was

issued which made mandatory relocation of alien Japanese. Relocation camps were set up to provide the services mentioned and these latter Japanese went to them until they could make other arrangements. They were not prisoners nor were they interned as law defines that term.

To the two camps, only those Japanese who refused to swear loyalty to the U.S. and who demanded immediate repatriation to Japan were sent. Japan refused to provide shipping to collect them at neutral ports. Therefore until after the war they were held and then deported to Japan. Many of the Japanese families were mixed with adults having been born in Japan, and some of the minor children having been born in the U.S., thereby being U.S. citizens. The U.S. citizens were not required to relocate; but since the families elected to stay together, these minor children went to relocation with their parents and with their older brothers and sisters. Of the minors, the vast majority were under the age of 15.

No one sent to a relocation camp was compelled to stay there. They could leave at any time save only that they could not re-enter the war zone during the war. Many of them did in time. Meanwhile they could leave the camps to work during the day and could keep the proceeds of their labor.

H. Read McGrath

Los Angeles

Japanese Camps In WW II

Many of the statements in the Sept. 10 letter, "Japanese Not Interned in WW II," are incorrect or misleading.

At the time of the Japanese attack on the U.S. fleet at Pearl Harbor there were some 112,000 persons of Japanese ancestry residing on the Pacific Coast in the area of the Western Defense Command. Of these, some 40,000 were aliens — born in Japan and barred from American citizenship by the Exclusion Act of 1924. Some 70,000, however, were American citizens by birth. In the Spring of 1942, 110,066 of these Japanese-Americans were incarcerated by the U.S. government. They spent from two to three and a half years in "relocation centers" located in isolated areas of the West and Midwest. These centers were surrounded by barbed wire fences and guarded by military police. In 1943, a year after their confinement, the average modal age of the alien (Issei) internees was 56. The average modal age of the 70,000 citizens (Nisei) was 21.

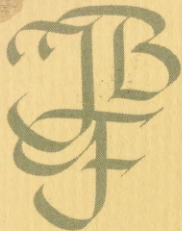
Within the confines of Army-style barracks, center life for "evacuees" was constricting, monotonous, exasperating and, because of insuf-

ficient employment, intensely boring. It was permeated with anxiety and insecurity, for no one knew what the future held. On several occasions Japanese-Americans were shot by military sentries, and several died from these wounds.

Perhaps the most tragic aspect of the imprisonment of the Japanese-Americans is the fact that these historical events have received so little publicity. When "Return to Manzanar" was presented on television, I was astonished and depressed when many of my friends and colleagues told me that the film was a revelation. I concluded, perhaps oversimplistically, that these aspects of American history are not included in the courses being presented in our schools. Or, perhaps, many people wish to forget them or to convince themselves that they never happened. I will be happy to suggest books to any interested reader.

Rosalie Hankey Wax
Professor of Sociology-
Anthropology, Emerita
Washington University

University City



James B. Finn
Literary Agency, Inc.

Box 28227A St. Louis, Mo. 63132

James B. Finn Ph.D., President

(314) 997-7133

James B. Finn, Ph.D.

Oct. 3 50

P. O. Box 28227 A • Saint Louis • Missouri 63132

Dear Dr. WAX

I am ashamed to admit that the information I have concerning the Japanese Internment during WW II is sketchy indeed!

I would appreciate having a list of books that would enlighten me. Thank you very much

Cordially yours

James B. Finn

October 6, 1980

James B. Finn, Ph.D.

P.O.Box 28227 A
St. Louis MO
63132

Dear Dr. Finn:

The attached descriptive listing is intended
~~I am happy~~ to comply with your request for a ~~list~~ of books about
the internment of Japanese Americans. I hope you find it helpful.

If you have ~~any~~ additional questions I will be happy to answer them ~~if~~
if they fall within my range of knowledge.

you may be interested to know that
I am at present engaged in editing and annotating my extensive fieldnotes
~~xxx~~ on the Tule Lake ~~Segregation Center~~ Segregation Center. ~~which was discovered only~~
two years ago, ~~had~~ were not ~~given to the~~ deposited in the Bancroft Library
of the University of California.

Much of the material collected and written by the ~~field researchers~~
field workers like myself was subsequently deposited in the Bancroft
Library of the University of California. Only two years ago I discovered
that my fieldnotes had not been included in this deposition. Since much of
is extremely interesting and
the material in my notes/has never been published, ~~and~~ ^{hope} I would to get them
historians and humanists.
in good shape and into the hands of ~~scholars~~. In consequence, my interest
in the internment continues.

Cordially yours,

Rosalie H. Wax
Professor of Anthropology/Sociology Emerita

enc.

October 9, 1980

James B. Finn, Ph.D.
P.O. Box 28227A
St. Louis, MO 63132

Dear Dr. Finn:

The attached descriptive listing is intended to comply with your request for books about the internment of Japanese Americans. I hope you will find it helpful. If you have additional questions I will be happy to answer them if they fall within my range of knowledge.

You may be interested to know that I am at present engaged in editing and annotating my extensive fieldnotes on the Tule Lake Segregation Center. Much of the material collected and written by the fieldworkers like myself was subsequently deposited in the Bancroft Library of the University of California. Only two years ago I discovered that my fieldnotes had not been included in this deposition. Since much of the material in my notes is extremely interesting and has never been published, I would hope to get them in good shape and into the hands of historians and humanists. In consequence, my interest in the internment continues.

Cordially yours,

Rosalie H. Wax
Professor of Anthropology/Sociology Emerita

RHW:sc

Enclosure



FROM THE DESK OF

CAROLE G. JOHNSON

~~From U.S. News
& World Report~~
Japanese Americans

Regarding "1942-1981: Righting an Old Wrong" [Currents, July 27] and the incarceration of Japanese Americans during World War II: My God, has Senator Inouye forgotten Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941?

C. H. KONKER
Puyallup, Wash.

I remember Pearl Harbor. Send the bill to Japan!

LESLIE G. JOHNSON
Logan, Ohio

Aug 10, 1981

As an anthropologist I thought you would have these

letter to
the editor
interesting;
as a human
and friend
to the
Japanese
and.

Hope
your trip
was great!

Love,

Carole

Oct. 21, 1981

Dear Prof. Max,

We were surprised, but delighted to receive your letter concerning the Takeuchi clan.

As it happens, Jim Takeuchi is or was related to us. Jim died of cancer in May of 1979; his wife, Helen died of cancer in April of 1945. I'm sorry I have to be the one to break the sad news to you.

"Little Schiro" as you remember him is my husband, but I call him James (among other things). My name is Julie (I was born in Gule Lake).

After Jim died, we were looking through some of his papers and discovered some letters that he had kept. It's as if I already know you — he kept your letters, even the one that says, "Better burn this letter. Should word get back here on my opinion, my job would be kaput!"

After all the anti-Japanese sentiments, it was nice to see that some thought of us as individuals.

We'd be more than happy to talk with you about Jim and Helen. Helen's parents are still alive and in their 90's, I think. I don't think they were in Gule.

If you kept any letters from Jim, I'd appreciate a copy. It's interesting to see what I knew on then. I was so young,

I don't remember anything.

Takeuchi Clan.

Jack - still lives in Stockton, Ca.
married Grace has son, Tony
and grand child (or more?)

Nako - now Sato lives in
Stockton, married Geo. had 2
children - Gerry & Jeanette

George - Takeuchi died last year
or the year before - married
Naoki (?) had 2 children
Evelyn & Mamoru

Mrs Mizuno - died of cancer
around 1968-1969. She
had a bunch of kids.
Kayko, Tad, Ruby, ?

My family was segregated in Tule

415. Katie Matsubara - Richmond, Ca.
John Yamamoto - Concord, Ca.
Harold Yamamoto - Carson, Ca.
My parents have passed away.

Other people:

Sam Fujinaka - Lodi, Ca.
Yoshio Ota - Oakland, Ca.

I could probably come up
with more names later.

I apologize for the paper
and not typing my letter.
It seems with 3 boys around
here, paper is at a premium.

Please write soon.

Sincerely,

Julie Takuchi

Our phone: (415) 278-6286 - unlisted!
please do not give out.
Thanks.

Julie
Takuchi

P.S. I hope I didn't confuse
the issue, with my
rambling!

1
Katie Matsubara
Donor 234-6591;
415

John Yamamoto
682-2941



~~109~~

November 2, 1981

Mrs. Tulie Takeuchi
1603 Via Ventana
San Lorenzo, CA 94580

Dear Tulie:

Getting your letter was one of the most wonderful things that has happened to me in the past few years. At Gila and at Tule Lake, Jim Takeuchi was not only my friend, but one of the most sensible and level headed ~~man~~ I knew. I have 41 single space typed pages of the helpful things he told me while we were at Tule Lake. And I will never forget one thing he said. In May of 1944, a Japanese American was simply shot down by a soldier on guard duty. He died the next day. Naturally, the people were very angry, and afraid and for a few weeks, it looked as if there might be uprising or demonstration against the WRA administration. (I was a fieldworker and not a member of the WRA administration, but I was the only hakujin who entered the camp almost every day and visited people.) When it looked as if there might be trouble, Jim told me that "if all hell should break loose" I should come and stay with him and his family in their barrack, where, he assured me, I would be safe. This meant risking his life, and I can never forget it.

I am very sorry to hear that Jim and Helen are dead. But I take comfort in that they were such fine people when alive.

I cannot express how grateful I am for telling me how to reach Jack and Naoko, for the names of members of your family and for the "other people". I would telephone and talk to you immediately, but I have a difficult writing job to do which must be finished in a week or so. But rest assured, you will be hearing from me. And I will tell no one that you have a phone number.

If you have saved the letters Jim wrote to me, I would be very grateful if you would send them to me. If you like, I can have them xeroxed and return them to you. They would make a fine addition to the life history I am preparing about him.

You will be hearing from me shortly,

Sincerely and gratefully yours,

Rosalie Hankey Wax
Professor Emerita, Anthropology

P.S. I am sending you a copy of my book on fieldwork in which James appears as Bob Tsuruda. I hope you find it interesting and enjoyable.

April 16, 1984

Arlene Daniels
Department of Sociology
Northwestern University
Evanston, Illinois 60201

Dear Arlene:

In 1980 some of my colleagues suggested that I ought to interview and obtain the life histories of the Japanese American I knew at the Tule Lake Segregation Center. Since I had retired (and didn't like it at all) I wrote to the Rockefeller Foundation and received a modest grant.

I was able to interview and obtain long and detailed life histories from 27 people. Some of the things they told me were so devastating that when the interviews were over I would sit down and cry. While I was at work, the University of Tennessee Press asked me to write a book about my findings. I told them that I would rather prepare an essay that emphasized the human aspects of these experiences. But they demanded a book. So I wrote a book (350) pages - which I myself felt did not do justice to these materials. The book has been turned down by three university presses with polite but cogent criticisms.

But when you called me I thought I would try to write an essay directed not at scholars or specialists but at the many intelligent people who know virtually nothing about the evacuation and its consequences - the kind of people who read THE ATLANTIC, COMMENTARY, or even THE NEW YORKER. Murray tells me that to interest this kind of magazine or journal, I would need the help of a "middle-person" who would know who to approach.

So I'm sending you a draft copy of my new manuscript (only 60 pages) and I would greatly value and appreciate your suggestions and advice. I'm also sending copies to two other friends.

When I was at Tule Lake, my most fluent respondents were persons of my own age (32-33) or older. Because of my gender, age, and status as a "scholar" I was rarely able to talk with young men and only occasionally with young women. And I was almost never able to talk to young children. But in 1981-82, most of my respondents were in their teens or early twenties when they were confined in the camps. Four were children. In consequence, these later interviews provide a different point of view which I found particularly instructive and poignant.

Again, despite my interest in fieldwork, it was not until 1981-2, that I realized that perhaps the major reason I had been able to do successful fieldwork in the camps was because I was almost the only Caucasian who daily went into the fenced-off area and visited and talked with the Japanese Americans as if they were the decent and trustworthy people they really were. (See pp. 41-5 of my manuscript). I also, for the first time, learned something about the agonies the young people suffered when their parents took them to Japan. (See pp. 53-9).

Any advice about publication or editing, will be most appreciated.

With love and gratitude,

Rosalie H. Wax
Professor Emerita

Enclosure

The Christian Science Monitor

September 25, 1984

Rosalie H. Wax
7106 Westmoreland Drive
University City, MO 63130

Dear Ms. Wax:

Thank you for your letter and the enclosed manuscript, "May it never happen again." Unfortunately, there is no possibility of using anything this long in the Monitor (1,000 words is usually our maximum). A shorter version might be usable, but it would have to focus on a particular element, e.g., how one family fared, and how the lesson of those years stayed with them.

We appreciate your interest in the Monitor.

Sincerely,

Keith J. Henderson *AH*

Keith J. Henderson
Assistant feature editor

KJH:aa



Department of Anthropology

May 31, 1990

Dear Rosalie,

I am enclosing copies of the letters for your file.

I am going on vacation next week and I will call you to see if you would be interested in going out for lunch one day in June.

Fondly,

Sue

Washington University
Campus Box 1114
One Brookings Drive
St. Louis, Missouri 63130-4899
(314) 889-5252

June 10, 1986

William L. Lang, Editor
Montana Historical Society
225 North Roberts Street
Helena, MT 59620

Dear Dr. Lang:

On March 16 I sent you a copy of my article, CHILDREN IN THE
RELOCATION CENTERS. I'd be very grateful if you would let me know
what's going on. I do feel a strong obligation to publish at least
some of these materials.

Sincerely yours,

Rosalie H. Wax

RHW:mw

Season's Greetings
and Best Wishes for
The New Year

Sam & Aiko



I. Takayanagi
306 Eiko-Bitui
5 Kumi, Mochigahama
Beppu, Oita
Japan



Drs. Murray & Rosalie Wax
7106 Westmoreland Drive
University City, Missouri 63130
U. S. A.

Air Mail