

September 15, 1942

Review
Mr. Charles Kikuchi
c/o Mr. Robert Spencer
Gila River War Relocation Project
Peston, Arizona

Dear Mr. Kikuchi:

I have the honor to inform you that, under a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, you have been awarded an honorarium to enable you to participate in the University of California Evacuation and Resettlement Study. Your activities in this connection should in no way interfere with your performance in the Work Corps of the War Relocation Project to which you have been assigned.

The honorarium has been awarded you, in the expectation that it will be used by you for the continuation of your research training at the graduate level after you are released from the Relocation Center. Funds will accumulate for your use for a period of 10 months, beginning September 1, 1942 at the rate of \$62.50 per month. This accumulation will cease upon your departure from the Relocation Center unless the senior staff decides that, because of your usefulness in preparing reports, the honorarium should continue. In this event, additional funds will be awarded to you. If you remain in the Relocation Center longer than 10 months, the honorarium is subject to renewal. During your residence in the Relocation Center, the senior staff may, at its discretion, release funds to you from time to time.

Very sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas
Professor of Rural Sociology

DST:vp

September 22, 1942

Dear Charlie,

I was certainly glad to hear from you. Thanks for writing to me in one of my roles other than that of college professor.

Either your handwriting is to blame or mine: my address is G arber Street, not Green Street.

I have been awfully worried about the situation at Gila, but you are obviously adjusting so well that I feel a good deal better about it. From the standpoint of broadening your sociological knowledge, I am convinced you will get more out of this group than if you had stayed with the sophisticated Tanforan crowd. I hope you will be able to hold out against the Tulare people in regard to the Social Welfare situation. Jimmy Sakoda kept a swell journal on Tulare, and I wish he could find time to write up the group. If you want any inside information on them, I suggest that you write to him.

Now, in regard to the Research Assistantship, may I say that the only "Japanesey" trait you have shown is your allergy to money. In regard to your question as to whether you can "produce enough to justify it", the answer is "Decidedly yes". For one thing, your diary is an extremely valuable document. For another, I shall ask you to supplement certain of the observations you have made there. Frankly, I haven't given my attention to the follow-up that should be made on some of the items in your diary, for I have been rather snowed under with other things. I will ask you plenty of questions, and you will not find them burdensome to answer. Then, too, Bob will want your help on a number of points. And one of the things we all want is a pretty complete history ~~xxx~~ of the Kikuchi family, including an extension of your own autobiography. Also, in the course of time, I should like to have you write-up a series of case histories of the group that met together so often--was it on Dwight Way--in the pre-evacuation days. I agree with you thoroughly about full participation in community life. This sort of thing cannot be done by "sitting off to the side in a passive role". All the observers are participating fully in community life, with one exception, and that is Miss Tsuchiyama at Poston. I don't want you to be another Shibutani or Sakoda (and, incidentally, they are quite different from one another, and their work, too, is highly dissimilar). I feel that Charlie Kikuchi is a valuable addition to the study, and I am enormously pleased that he is willing to participate. I think of your relationship to the study as a continuing one, and

I am confident of your ability to follow through on assignments that will be made from time to time.

In regard to the money involved, the carefully worded "official" letter that I wrote for your protection has one very definite element of truth in it: the money should be thought of as a means of carrying on with your training after the war. When the September check arrives, I will open your account and send you a check book.

Now, for God's sake, don't risk that 500 page diary in the ordinary mails when it is completed. If it is nearly used up by the time Bob takes his trip to Berkeley, let him bring it. Even if some pages are still blank. If you have to send any original manuscripts through the mail, register them or I will go into an acute state of anxiety. For a wonder, nothing has been lost in the mail, but I was certainly worried when I heard the story of your big, presumably missing, package.

I put in an official request to the Army re the remainder of your family. Major Santilli sounded bored, but I believe he will see it through. Alice will be able to forestall any move to Utah, but I am afraid she will not be able to get them to arrange a Pullman for your father. I told her she should offer to buy a berth, if everything else failed.

Chernin has gone to Washington for the duration. And Morton is in Washington now, having gone via Salt Lake City to see Larry Tajiri and the others. Have you heard anything from Mitch? I certainly would like to get his write-up of the Tanforan political set-up. If you can stimulate him, I should be grateful.

Please keep me informed about how things are going at Gila.

Sincerely yours,

October 31, 1942
Dear Charlie,

It was swell to get your letter, and to learn that your father is better and that aside from such minor difficulties as a case or so of valley fever and measles the family is flourishing.

Unfortunately, your letter just arrived today (Saturday), and it was too late for Bob to do anything to stop off to see your father. We waited until Thursday before making his reservation, hoping to hear from you. Then we decided he might as well go by plane, and today was too late to change to a train reservation.

Bob has done wonders in his short time here, but he has obviously been longing to return to Gila. As he will tell you, WI and I plan to come down in about two weeks.

I have, today, packed up some clothes hangers, which I shall send off on Monday, and hope that peace will be reestablished in the family as a result thereof. I shall also attend to getting the other things you want off on Monday. Don't hesitate to ask for anything, as someone here can always get the things without any trouble.

We now have two shifts working on your diary. The shifts, it is true, amount to only 12 hours a week each. We have now reached page 726 in the typed manuscript, but still have about 100 pages to go on the basis of what we have on hand. However, I have asked Bob to send on the new book as soon as he arrives, so that I can keep up on what is going on. I will send a carbon copy of this books as soon as it is assembled, and will continue to have a copy made of all new material for you. Since Bob is limited in the amount of baggage he can take, I will bring your original books along with me when I come.

I want you to know how valuable I think your diary is. It is really a mine of information, insights, and valuable interpretations. And a wonderful record of a remarkable family. I have not sent you any comments or questions, because I have been snowed under by so many things. I am enclosing a hack job I did on the Totalizer, and request that you complete it, correct it for inaccuracies, and add any sections that you think should be added. I am also enclosing excerpts from your diary, bearing on the Totalizer, up to the middle of August. There will be other things in this batch which is now being typed.

A section on the staff is needed. This should include a brief "case history" of each, including such items as previous residence, education, previous occupation, political affiliations, journalistic experience, extent of former association with each other. To what extent did these persons form a social group before coming to Tanforan? It is clear that they became a "clique" in Tanforan. A running account of the development of this clique can easily be built up from your notes (which I include, marked "Staff")

A section on the "opposition" group is needed. Evidently the group had tried to get control. Were there other groups or individuals exerting pressure to get in? Was any JACL member on the staff?

A continuous account of relations with the administration(other than in regard to censorship) should be written out. Can you give some more detail on the mechanism of launching and carrying through the newspaper project? Do the files of the Totalizer office contain a record of communications from the administration? Do you think we could get hold of this, or is it too late?

I believe I should analyze the content of the paper somewhat more in detail than I have, as exemplifying the policy that was developed, eg. analysis of feature stories, playing down of "Japanesy" items and of sports, etc. But that is the sort of job that can wait until later, since it is based on secondary materials. The job we have to do now is to fill in the gaps in primary sources(your journal, etc.) while the situation is still fresh in your mind. In addition to the general points which I have raised above, you will note a number of question marks in the manuscript.

More later.

Sincerely yours,

December 28, 1942

Dear Charlie,

An enclosing Wang's little contribution to pornography, which Mrs. Paquette typed, thus protecting the innocent. Wang writes well, and is, I think, a good reporter. Do you think it might be worthwhile for you to tell him we would like to have a more complete account of the experiences of the workers, including such items as employer-employee relationships, relations with fellow-workers, earnings and the rate at which they were spent, contacts with Caucasians (other than sexual, which are pretty well covered) etc. You could say you have a small amount of money to dispose of on the study, and could give him an honorarium of say \$10 for a report of this sort. Anyway, think it over.

I have gone through your journal with great interest. Your coverage of the Tada case, plus what Bob and Joe have turned in, will make a fine document. Also, your handling of the Spanish situation was very well done. There will still be some questions I shall want to ask, and I will take them up with Bob.

The situation is brighter with regard to Bob, although we are not certain yet. I persuaded the University War Council to ask for occupational deferment, and New Mexico wired that the case is being reconsidered. So let's hope he is able to return to Gila within a few days.

I certainly appreciated the gifts from your mother and Emiko, and will write to them. Also, thanks to you and Alise for your Christmas greetings.

We are going to Tule Lake shortly. We have quite a lot of material on the Structural Report finished up, and I will send a copy down by Bob, if he is able to return. Some of it is excellent, some not so good (not intended to be a finished product) but all of it represents progress.

If you leave Social Welfare, which I gather you are planning to do, could you (or would it be advisable) take off a couple of weeks to pull some of your material into a couple of short reports on some aspects of camp life (eg political organization, Issei-Nisei conflicts, etc.) I had hoped to have done a lot of work on your journal by now but have not made as much progress as I expected. It is really a wonderful piece of work, just as it is, but we will obviously have to do a lot of analysis and synthesis. The pages now typed number something over 1300, and we still have three books to go. Will be able to send you a good deal soon, and will have the pages punched here.

Greetings to all of you. Yours,

January 18, 1943

Mr. Charley Kikuchi
Camp 2
74-1-AB
Gila River Relocation Project
Rivers, Arizona

Dear Charley:

Please check with Bob about a proposal that I have for a Salt Lake City conference late in March, and for a possible trip to Topaz for the two of you just before this conference. I hope we can arrange it.

Bob tells me that you are getting a little depressed and worried about the value of the work you are doing for us. I am trying very hard to get time to work over some of this into a series of unfinished reports which I will send along to you. I assure you that I consider you one of the most valuable people on the whole Study and that what you are doing is of the utmost importance to us. Aside from the value of your data, as bearing on the life in the project, you are producing a unique human document. I hate to say too much about this for fear you will become selfconscious, but I trust you to be sufficient objective to realize what I mean, and not let it affect your style of reporting. W.I., who is after all an expert on documents, agrees with me that the history of the Kikuchi family's adjustments is perhaps the best family history from the sociological standpoint that we have seen, and your own observations and reactions to the changes that are going on represent an equally important contribution. So please continue just as you have in the past, and don't let the fact that I have not sent you in any more specific criticisms or suggestions make you feel that I am not paying close attention to it. Unfortunately, I have been forced by circumstances to be more of an administrator and less of a research director than I had planned and, as always happens in those cases, the immediate problems of just keeping the Study going get the major part of my attention. Also, the observers who are pulling boners consistently are more likely to get letters from me telling them what is wrong than those who are just going along doing their work in what I consider the proper way. You are decidedly in the latter category. Also, I feel less immediate responsibility for you for I feel that Bob is in a position to give you very expert

Mr. Charley Kikuchi - 2.

advice about techniques and to help you in any problems that come up. I assure you, however, that I am going to have to reorganize my plan of work so that I can be in much closer touch with everything that is going on and that you may really count on suggestions and criticisms from me in the future.

Give my best regards to all the Kikuchi family.
Looking forward to seeing you in Salt Lake City.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas
Professor of Rural Sociology

DST:mw

January 22, 1943

Dear Charlie,

I had quite a shock last night. It has been my custom to take your journals home immediately upon their arrival, and read them, sometimes till the early hours of the morning, partly because they are of such absorbing interest, partly to keep up with what is going on at Gila. However, for reasons which I shall go into later, I missed out on vols 16 and 17 until last night, when I took them home along with Vol. 18 which had just arrived.

The shock concerned your entry of December 23, i.e. in connection with your beating -up. I was distressed not only because of the great personal regard I have for you, and my appreciation of how you felt, but also because of the implications of the whole thing, from the standpoint of what is happening in the community. I don't know what sort of advice to give you, except that you must observe all possible precautions to protect yourself. I am afraid it is the JACL situation which has precipitated the difficulties. The pattern is so similar to that which has occurred in other places. The other dangerous situation is connection with the Information service, which is likely to get you into trouble (I realize you have had no actual connection, but that you have been approached by them). It is very important not to appear in any way as an "informer". Stick as closely as possible to the social welfare work, and publicize your relation with the UC work, emphasizing the fact that we hope our program will have long-run importance in helping the Japanese in America after the war. Try not to get angry, and do not make extreme statements. I realize that this is hard advice to follow: most of us who are on the outside would be in trouble if we were in similar circumstances "on the inside".

I am having a long manuscript which Togo Tanaka has prepared for us typed up and will send a copy via Bob as soon as possible. It will show you how the situation develops in its most extreme form. I believe, and hope, that this extreme situation will not happen at Gila, but you should be forewarned.

The reasons I did not get to your journals earlier are the following: the two earlier ones came the day I left for Tule Lake. Upon my return, I was faced with a series of "troubles", including (1) Bob Billigmeier's draft reclassification (2) possibility of Morton's being reclassified, which had to be faced before it happened (3) Some difficulties with some people in the National office, which Bob can tell you about (4) an extreme

case of jitters on Tamie's part: she is afraid the Senate Investigating Committee may try to impound our data. I don't think so, but again, have to be forearmed(4) trouble with the University, which didn't want to let me have a secretary, even though I had the money at hand(5) trouble with the information specialist at Tule Lake(6) a pile of work in connection with my few research students. Ad infinitum.

This is a strange, strange study. Take care of yourself, Charlie. I gather from the later journals that things have calmed down again. I am sorry you have been sick, and that difficulties have arisen about getting "Pop" to Gila. Bob thinks we may be able to do something about it, and I am waiting to hear from him.

Yours,

[In response to 2/22/43]

February 19, 1943

Dear Charlie,

I am enclosing a card for a savings account. Please fill in all the relevant lines, the most important being the two signatures. Then draw a check payable to American Trust Company for the full amount of your checking account. Then send the check plus this card to me. I will keep your book if you wish and will make your monthly deposits for you. Also will send you some deposit slips so that you can deposit any other checks if you wish.

I sent some supplies to Bob this week. Hope they have arrived. Yes, I have received all of your diaries through Volume 23, and have read all except the last one and a half. We are a little behind on typing, due to the fact that Dot had to quit school on account of her eyes, and that Mack had to take time off for finals. Now we are going full swing again, and one of these days we may even catch up with you. Sent out four of the completed books to Bob yesterday by express, and will send some more of the typed copy early next week.

I realize fully what difficult times you are going through, and the serious problem you face with regard to your family. It is not easy for me to give you any advice, nor, probably do you want any. To volunteer now would certainly present difficulties in regard to the relocation of the family. There will certainly be some opportunity offered to get into defense work on the outside, if the WRA is doing more than talk through its hat. If so, several of you going out together might start the relocation of the family. I want you to continue on the study if you possibly can. There will, of-course, be relocation aspects to follow up, and we shall make plans for that. The situation regarding draft deferment is very uncertain: Bob's board considers this a war project, and so does the University War Council. But Morton's board refused occupational deferment on the grounds that "the University of California is not a war industry". In my opinion, we are engaged in very important war work, for our study is certainly directed towards postwar planning. How successful we will be, of-course, the Lord only knows. Anyway, Charlie, what I want you to realize is that you are very important to us, and that we are behind you. We want you with us for the duration of the study. I realize, of-course, that I am not paying you enough to do any good on the outside. My budget is rather tight at the moment, but we shall do some rearranging with the next fiscal year. I don't know what I can do, but you can be sure that I will do everything I possibly can. I am, by the way, working hard to get you and Jimmy and Tom graduate credit. The case is pending this week, with President Sproul and Dr. Deitsch strongly behind me but very much in the background because of delicate university relationships. Very confidentially, we are meeting some resistance from Dean Lipman. I shall keep you informed, and am hoping we can break it down. This is of-course a small matter, but may be important in the long run.

(Over)

I am so glad your father has been able to rejoin you. Give my very best to your mother and to the girls and to Tom. Tell your mother I planted the cactus she sent me, and believe it or not, it is blooming.

I am now engaged in analyzing, or rather organizing a few notes on your diary relating to political groupings. I have just reached the end of the first week in November, and find it full of important material. I should like a report from you at SLC, either on political groupings, or even some aspect, such as the development of the Jacl, or on the social welfare problems and attempts at their solution at Gila, including the mechanism developed by the administration, the role of the block managers and other informal organizations, etc. What do you think?

Everyone here sends cordial regards.

Sincerely yours,

February 23, 1943
February 26, 1943

Dear Charlie
~~Dear Charley~~

I have just finished reading Bob's letter in which he tells me of your final decision to leave the Relocation Center with Bette and Emiko. Bob tells me you want to get a job in a defense industry. Since I last wrote you, I have carefully examined the budget, and I can now make you a definite offer of a full time job on the Evacuation and Resettlement Study for outside-the-camp work.

An important part of the study is a follow-up on what happens to the Japanese when they become "permanently" relocated. We want to find out to what extent they become assimilated into normal life; to what extent they become segregated and discriminated against; their success in getting jobs and establishing themselves financially; the family conflicts; the position of the Nisei, etc. At the beginning, this study must take place in areas to which the Japanese are moving in considerable numbers. At present, as far as I know, there are only three such areas, Denver, Salt Lake City, and Chicago. Of the three, Chicago is by far the best place for us to begin. In the first place, we have excellent contacts there both with the University people and with Mr Shirrell of WRA. In the second place, WRA is loath to issue any more permits for Salt Lake or for Denver. In the third place, Chicago offers a far more diversified occupational pattern into which the Japanese could fit, and this, incidentally, offers an important consideration for the relocation of your own family.

Bob tells me, however, that you do not want to go to Chicago ~~for~~ because of personal reasons. I wish you would take the facts above into careful consideration and see whether the advantages I have mentioned do not really outweigh these personal difficulties. If they don't, I will be happy to receive your suggestions about any other places at which you think an outside-the-camp study could be carried on to advantage. I am pretty sure we will meet strenuous objections from WRA if we propose either Salt Lake or Denver.

Therefore, it seems to me that you have two decisions to make. 1. Will you go to Chicago if we decide it is the only suitable locus for the study? 2. Can you afford to accept the non-defense-scale wages of \$125.00 monthly, which is all we can offer you? We, of course, would pay your fare to Chicago and all other traveling and other extra expenses that you might incur doing the work. I assume that Emiko, at least, could get a job, and Chicago is the one place where I really

might be able to help through professional and personal contacts that I have there.

I want you to know that you are one of the three people whom, above anybody else, I want to ~~xxxx~~ retain on the study. Your work has been eminently satisfactory and you should have absolutely no doubts about that. In other words, I want you to continue, ~~xxxx~~ and want you very badly. However, you must feel perfectly free to look out for your ~~xxxx~~ own and your family's interest. If anything from the point of view of general security seems to offer itself, you must not feel yourself bound ~~xxxx~~ to us. - better

This is a rather hasty note, written mainly for the purpose of getting your ideas. I will be glad to answer any questions you have or to clarify any points that are not clear. I would appreciate your writing and telling me of your reaction and letting me know how things are with Kikuchi and family.

Sincerely yours,

March 3, 1943

Dear Charlie;

Your diary came about half an hour ago, and I have read the passages that show the development of your attitude towards the Chicago situation. I sympathize with you because I realize how difficult your decision must be, and I want to say again that I do not want you to feel that I am putting any pressure on you to do anything that would not be, in your opinion, for the best interests of the family. That said, I have the following comments to make:

1. If large numbers of "Japanese" were really settling in St. Paul, then it might offer just as good chances for study as Chicago. My first attempt to get WRA figures on St. Paul resettlement were unsuccessful. I am now trying to get the information from Washington. I am quite sure, however, that St. Paul is not receiving an large group of Japanese, and it is probably that those who are going there are in very restricted occupational groups, e. g. domestic service. I hate to say this, but I do not think you can hope to do profitable work for the study at St. Paul, at least until the resettlement program is far more advanced. If you should go to Chicago and Chicago were unsuccessful from the family viewpoint, it would be very possible that you could transfer to St. Paul or somewhere else where the Japanese may be congregated. The point is this: Chicago seems to be the only place for immediate relocation and work on the study.

2. I have only the most casual professional acquaintances in St. Paul and Minneapolis. Therefore, I could do virtually nothing to help you get settled there or to get Emiko a job. On the other hand, I have many very good friends in Chicago and Morton has a family there. Together, we ought to help you get settled, though, as you very well know, nobody can ever guarantee that personal influences will work via long distance. ~~xxxxxx~~ Togo Tanaka is now in ~~xxxx~~ Chicago; he has been working for us and seems to have got himself settled very favorably. He, too, can be counted on for help. Finally, Mr. Shirrell, formerly Project Director at Tule Lake and now head of the ~~xxxx~~ Chicago employment office, is a good personal friend. We can count on him giving you and your family more than the usual, perfunctory attention.

3. Chicago is an enormous place. If you want to remove yourself from Alice and Marika, nothing would be easier. You could live in the opposite end of town, in one of the suburbs or even in adjoining Indiana. Even living in another side of town, would easily put you out of the range of close contact. Working on the study wouldn't mean living in a Japanese neighborhood and therefore the personal assimilation

March 3, 1943

Dear Charlie;

Your diary came about a hfl an hour ago, and I have read the passages you marked. showing the development of your attitude towards

of your family can be accomplished irrespective of the work you are doing.

4. Chicago is lousy with schools. There is no better place for Bette, or Emiko, or eventually yourself to get the best possible education.

5. We Can't promise this and hadn't intended to mention it yet, but it looks as though you would be eligible for the State's \$25.00 per-month emergency salary increase. Funds have been appropriated for this until July 1. We still have some points to clarify before we know whether our workers are eligible. If they are, then you would be assured \$150.00 monthly until July 1, and the chances would be pretty good that the state would prolong the increase for another six months.

6. I don't think I made myself clear when I wrote Bob that I thought your future was with the Japanese minority group. What I meant was that I think your best chance for the immediate future lie in social work connected with the reconstruction program. This is one of the biggest things that ever hit the country and you have qualifications that few others have for making a contribution to the final settlement. But as far as your scientific career is concerned I feel very strongly that you should plan this without any regard to your position in the minority group. As a member of a minority group myself (WOMEN!), I would be highly resentful if somebody told me that I had to associate only with women or study only women and their problems.

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I will be glad to comment further on any other points that occur to you. I think you must continue your family consultations, compare this entire proposition with others available from Louis Adamic or others (including defense work and "defense work" wages), and reach a decision on as rational a basis as possible. Let me hear from you soon and I will keep you informed of any developments there.

Yours,

March 9, 1943

Mr. Charles Kikuchi
74-1-AB
Gila River Relocation Project
Rivers, Arizona

Dear Charley:

Your wire received. I am just about to go to San Francisco, but want to tell you how delighted I am that you will accept the job.

If you will show the attached letter to Landward or whoever is in charge of leave clearance, I believe the matter can be hurried up.

Enclosed is a copy of your telegram, which I think will amuse you.

Will write you further in a day or so,

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

Enclosure - 2

DST:mw

March 9, 1943

Mr. Charles Kikuchi
74-1-AB
Gila River Relocation Project
Rivers, Arizona

Dear Charley:

On behalf of the Evacuation & Resettlement Study of the University of California, I am offering you a position as full-time technical assistant for a period of one year from April 1, 1943. You will be located in Chicago for the greater part of this year, but will be asked to do a certain amount of traveling to other places where Japanese are resettling in the middle west. The basic salary is \$125.00 per month. The legislature has, however, granted an emergency increase of \$25.00 per month until July 1, 1943, and we have reason to believe that this increase will be continued after July 1. You can, therefore, probably count on a salary of \$150.00 per month. In addition to this, we will pay your railroad fare, intermediate class, to Chicago, and will pay all traveling expenses when you are working for us in the field.

I will send, within a few days, some tax-exempt certificates which you must fill in when purchasing railroad or bus tickets for yourself, but not for your dependents.

We hope that you will be able to begin work on this phase of the study soon after April 1.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas
Director

DST:mw

March 13, 1943

Mr. Charles Kikuchi
Camp 2
74-1-AB
Gila River Relocation Project
Rivers, Arizona

Dear Charley:

I was certainly surprised to get such a long letter from you. In a sense, of course, your diary has been the means of communication, so don't worry too much about your failure to write in the past. You raise the question about how long it will be to get leave clearance? I assume that you have not yet received my letter in which I enclosed a formal job application. ^{After} As I understand it, if that is presented to Landward, or whoever is in charge, you ought to be able to get out very quickly. I think that Emiko will undoubtedly be able to get a job soon after your arrival in Chicago. I have already written a couple of letters to friends, but of course one never knows how those will turn out. I agree that she should definitely resist taking a job in domestic service. We will approach Mr. Shirrell directly as soon as you get to Chicago. As far as Bette is concerned, she can probably get some part time work that will help her through college, so she won't be completely dependent upon you. After all, most of us have had to earn our way with at least part time work, and I don't think it will be too hard on her.

As to the question you raise about yourself and what you should do if you get some sort of better job offer after you have been in Chicago some time, I feel that you will be justified in accepting a better offer, particularly if the draft situation gets serious. I promise you that I will ask for your deferment, and will make a very strong case, but, as I have explained earlier, it is uncertain how much influence I can have. I had very good luck with regard to Bob, but am still struggling to try to get Morton's Louisville, Kentucky, draft board to agree that this is a war project. The only thing that I ask you is this: That you will not make any direct effort to get another job for three months after you reach Chicago unless a real emergency in connection with the draft arises. I need you very badly on a full-time basis. Partly to make observations on the Chicago situation,

partly to prepare some definite reports for us based on your Gila notes. Preparation of reports is important, not only for us but also for you. For you will get full credit for those reports and they will be a demonstration of your ability to systematize your observations. If you are going in for^a research or teaching career, that sort of performance is very important. If you don't prepare those reports, I will feel that we have been definitely unfair to you in simply using what you were doing as source material. I may say, of course, that I have hopes of publishing a large portion of your diary^a for I consider it a unique document, but I would also like to be in a position to publish a number of analyses that you will have made on the basis of the diary and other source material.

^a with your permission

As I told you in my last letter, W.I. and I will spend the month of May in Chicago. We can then really plan out the various types of reports which you should make. If you get to Chicago before that time, and I really think you will, I would like you first to write an analytical account of the role that the J.A.C.L. played at Gila. Morton is now working over your diary, taking it up at the point at which I had to drop it, and he will prepare some sort of suggestive outline which, of course, you are not required to follow. We should also like a report from you on the social welfare department, and we will discuss that later. I should like you to spend some time in your early days in Chicago just making an informal investigation of the various agencies that are trying to put through the resettlement program. I am enclosing an excerpt from the Manzanar Free Press which gives a few leads. Incidentally, it might be a good idea for you to stay at one of those hostels until you can find a place to live. The price is obviously very reasonable, and I think you will be able to pick up some information. My personal preference would be for the one that is run by the Friends Service Committee. Togo Tanaka is at present staying there. The address is 350 West Belden Avenue. You might communicate directly with Togo for he will be very helpful. He is leaving the hostel in a day or so as he has found a suitable apartment near the University, but he has accepted a full-time job with the Friends Service Committee and, therefore, he will be a very useful contact and will be able to tell you how to go about finding a place to live outside of the Japanese community.

If you stayed at the hostel that would also free you of the necessity of spending the first few days with Alice and Mariko. I think it is obvious that you will have to be on the ground there before I can really do anything to help you get settled. As soon as it becomes obvious that you are leaving, I shall write to various people and Morton will do the same.

I am sorry to hear that your father is not improving more rapidly, and I realize that it will be a long time before you can get the whole family resettled.

Bob Spencer seems to be doing all right on the outside, but he is leaving on Monday and will stop over in Poston for one day to see Tamie. That means he will probably be in Gila by Thursday. Since he has not had his love letters come to the office, I don't know how many he has received. You will have to pump him directly about that. He and I went in and had lunch with Mr. Cozzens, and I think we have cleared up Bob's trouble with the administration, since Cozzens promises to back us and was going to see Mr. Bennett on Monday. You will be amused to know that I also had lunch with Colonel Bendetsen this week, so you can see that we are moving in high circles.

I am glad to hear that you didn't have any trouble with the Senate Investigating Committee. Tamie was also able to evade them when they were in Poston. If we have the same luck at Tule Lake I guess we can dismiss that difficulty from our minds.

As for the Tule Lake crowd, Tom is going out to Chicago for he feels that his usefulness at Tule Lake has been destroyed by reason of recent events. Frank will also be in Chicago for a few months, but he wants to go back to a Relocation Center to get some more data, probably by the first of September. As you know, he has a Social Science Research Fellowship, so I think we can arrange suitable plans for him. He may, however, go to Minidoka instead of Tule Lake. Jimmy I believe will be able to stay on at Tule Lake. He doesn't want to leave yet, and it certainly would be a shame to have that part of the study stop. He will have a free field when the others leave and I think that is rather an attractive proposition to him. There will be other people at Tule Lake who will do occasional reports for us, but no one else except Bob Billigmeier on the permanent payroll.

Would you like us to get you a travel advance to pay your expenses? This is quite easily arranged if you will give us some estimate. As I explained to you, we will pay your own railroad and pullman fare or bus fare, or what have you, plus all expenses for meals for yourself until you get to Chicago. Also, any hotel bill if it is necessary for you to stop off en route, or even if it is necessary for you to stay in a hotel for your first night or so in Chicago, so let me know about this as soon as possible, and I will have a check sent to you. You then keep a detailed record of the expenses and

- 4 -

if the travel advance did not cover all of them we will remit the difference, or if the travel advance was too large, you will send us the balance.

Hoping to hear from you soon about these points,

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

DST:mw

From Manzanar Free Press of March 6, 1943

"Brethren Relocation Hostel, the first of its kind established in the midwest, began to function with the arrival of Temple's group. It is located at 3435 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill., with Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Smeltzer as directors. The hostel is connected with Bethany Biblical Seminary.

The main purpose of the hostel is to provide temporary inexpensive living arrangements for resettlers from the various relocation centers, while they seek employment and permanent living quarters in and around Chicago.

To speed up relocation, Dillon Myer, director of WRA, stated in his recent Chicago staff conference that he endorsed private relocation hostels as set up by the Church of Brethren. The American Friends Service Committee, and the Fellowship of Reconciliation are also setting up hostels.

A recent change in WRA policy allows the residents of the centers to go to a hostel even though they have not applied for nor received an offer of outside employment. Hostel occupants will be charged a nominal fee of one dollar a day to help defray maintenance expense. Loan funds are available to aid evacuees who wish to enter a Hostel but cannot pay the transportation expense or the nominal hostel fee. Such loans can be repaid after the hostellers have secured employment.

Any person regardless of his religious affiliations may enter the hostel. If a hosteller should be unable to secure employment, he may return to the relocation center or to another Hostel under another WRA field office.

Those interested in relocation with the Brethren Hostel should apply with Libby Gratch in 7-1-3.

Arriving in Chicago, the hostellers can use the services of four or more placement agencies: WRA Field office, Temple's Placement agency, American Friends Placement office, and the U.S. Employment Service."

March 20, 1943

Dear Charlie,

Apparently it takes a good deal of pressure to get out of a Relocation Center. So, use the enclosed if you need a little more heat to put on the boys.

In telling you what I want you to do when you get to Chicago, I forgot to mention one thing: first of all, take a vacation. When I look at the 2200-odd pages you have already produced, and realize that you have done this while holding down a full time job, I am conscience stricken.

I suppose Bob is with you by now. welcomed him back.

Hope the administrators

Yours,

March 20, 1943

Mr. Charles Kikuchi,
Gila River War Relocation Project,
Rivers, Arizona.

Dear Mr. Kikuchi,

On March 9, 1943 I wrote you a letter offering you a full-time position on the Evacuation and Resettlement Study, with headquarters in Chicago. I have now obtained President Sproul's official approval of the arrangement. In order to complete the documents in the case, however, it is necessary for me to inform the President's office immediately when we can count on your arrival in Chicago. Our present arrangements call for a conference of the workers who will cover this phase of the study on April 15 in Chicago. It is quite important that you be there on that date. Will you kindly check with the Leave Officer, and inform me by return mail, if possible, whether we can count on your arrival in Chicago by that date?

With cordial regards,

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas
Director

April 6, 1943

Mr. Charles Kikuchi
74-1-AB
Gila Relocation Project
Rivers, Arizona

Dear Charley:

A recent letter from Dr. Embree says:

"Our present most pressing problem, incidentally, is what are the resistances to relocation on the part of residents in centers and how may these be overcome."

Anything you can send me that would be enlightening to him would be greatly appreciated. As you know, I merely write him a letter occasionally, and I do not indicate in any case the source of my data, but it would be helpful to me if you could give me a little special ammunition.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

DST:mw

April 9, 1943

Mr. Charles Kikuchi
Camp 2, 74-1-AB
Gila River Relocation Project
Rivers, Arizona

Dear Charley:

Your letter of April 6 just arrived. I am certainly delighted that WRA has come through with such a nice sum to help you in resettling. I know what a relief it is to you in making your plans for Chicago. But as far as the expenses that we have offered you are concerned, this arrangement for your family in no way affects the situation. It is true that our budget is tight, but we are not so poor that we cannot take care of our commitments, and paying your expenses and Tom's is definitely a commitment of the University of California to the War Relocation Authority. We would, I think, quite likely get into trouble with them if we did not do exactly what we said we would. So I don't want Charles Kikuchi to get too noble and try to turn back money to us. In other words, we expect you to use approximately \$71.00 and send us an itemized account as per our earlier agreement. This is our final word in the matter, so we hope to hear nothing from you about it until you turn in your expense account. Also, we are putting you on the payroll for the new job as of April first, which will take care of the losses incurred when you gave up your WRA wage and clothing allowance. We expect you also to take some vacation when you get to Chicago and get yourself well adjusted, so that you'll be ready to put all your energies into the job later.

I had a fine letter from Mr. Shirrell offering all possible cooperation to us. This was written entirely on his own initiative. Since I had had no replies to any communications to Washington, I thereupon wired Mr. Shirrell asking whether he could not expedite clearance for you and Frank Miyamoto. I had a telegram in reply saying that he had instructed both Gila and Tule Lake to give you two immediate releases, so I hope that means that you will definitely get away on the thirteenth.

W.I. and I are leaving here on May 2. We'll stop over in Denver and will arrive in Chicago on the morning of May 7, so we will really be seeing you quite soon. I suggest that

Mr. Charles Kikuchi - 2.

April 9, 1943

you drop in to see Mr. Shirrell at 226 West Jackson Boulevard when you get there, also, if you feel like it, drop in at the Social Science Building at the University and see Professor Ogburn, Professor Burgess and Professor Wirth, as they know you are coming. They have offered W.I. and me an office in that building for the month of May. Tom's address, by-the-way is 5200 Hyde Park Boulevard. He left on April 1, and ought to be in Chicago by this time, but I haven't heard from him. Frank is in Minidoka.

I certainly hope everything goes well with you, and am looking forward to the 7th of May.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

DST:mw

P.S. Remember to fill out Exemption Certificates when purchasing your ticket

April 21, 1943

Mr. Charley Kikuchi
4743 Drexel Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Charley:

I am so glad to hear that you finally arrived in Chicago. I have no instructions for you at present because, as you remember, the plan was that you should merely find your way around and take a little vacation for a while.

Morton will send you some notes on the political developments in about a week, which will give you something to think about until I get there.

I notice in your Diary that you were interested in living at Hull House. I think Mr. Shirrell might be able to arrange this for you, and I advise you to contact him immediately. His address is: 226 West Jackson Boulevard. Another person who would be helpful in that respect is Professor Ernest Burgess in the Social Science Building at the University. I have written to Burgess, Wirth and Ogburn informing them of your arrival, so I would advise you to drop in on them. Ogburn, being an administrator, is likely to be the busiest of the three, but I am sure you will get a very friendly reception from all of them.

I had a letter from Bob in which it is quite apparent that he feels lost without you. He also notes that the Prairie Flower has a rival in the person of the Desert Rose, so we shall wait developments there.

Give my best to Bette and Emiko. We shall arrive in Chicago on the City of Denver, which is a Union Pacific train, at 10:50 on Friday, May 7.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

DST:mw

April 27, 1943

Mr. Charles Kikuchi
4743 Drexel Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Charlie:

You are a man of contradictions. In your expense account for the Chicago trip you obviously did not charge many of the things that you should have. Like Bob, you seem to have an aversion to reading the small type on the back of the expense account sheets. In any case, we have adjusted your expense account so that you have been allowed \$74.66 for your trip to Chicago. Therefore, of your check for \$47.00, \$25.34 is being returned to the University to make up the difference between the \$74.66 allowed to you for expenses and the \$100.00 advance check you received. The remaining \$21.66 that you sent is being deposited in your account. We all hope you are getting along well in Chicago, and that Bette and Emiko are also comfortable and happy.

One problem that you left at Gila is worrying me. That is, Bob has written that he has joined the sumo club, and it seems to me that this has some sinister linkage with the fact that he has also acquired a second woman. What do you think?

My best regards to you all,

Sincerely yours,

Morton Grodzins

MG:mw

June 1, 1943

Mr. Charles Kikuchi
4743 Drexel Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Charlie:

The easiest way for us to handle your freight bill is to tack it on to your next expense account. If it is all right with you, we'll hang on to it until then. If you don't have an expense account soon, I'll attach it to one of mine and then send you a personal check.

I am sorry that your letter came too late to stop the Journals. They were mailed several days ago at the boss' request. If you wish, send them right back and we can easily store them in our closet.

Bob is back at Gila, and I have not heard from him since he left Berkeley last week. I don't know who "the Lady of the Lake" is, so I don't know whether Bob married her. He did marry a tall, rather nice looking musician whom, he says, he has known for 8 or 9 years. I concur in your worries about further broken ribs when Bob sees the Desert Rose and the Prairie Flower. As a matter of fact, I have never believed that sumo story. Bob couldn't get hurt wrestling; he is too big for one man to hurt. It would take two women.

I also concur in your feeling that it would be a shame to close out the Gila study, and I have high hopes that either Bob or D.S.T. will be able to find a replacement.

Finally, I concur in your estimation of Chicago. I think the joint's terrible, even although it is my "home town." But I do hope you, Bette and Emiko are finding it livable. I send you all my very best regards.

Sincerely,

June 26, 1943

Dear Charlie,

I have your letter of June 22. I am certainly sorry about the trouble at your house. I am enclosing a copy of my letter to Mrs. Blumenthal. I agree that there is a matter of principle involved, so I suggest that you stay put as long as you can. Keep me informed about developments.

I have contacted the attorney for WRA about the dependency situation. He promises to let me know in a day or two. At the worst, you can claim Betty as a dependent, but I hope you will be able to get bigger exemptions. I honestly don't think your taxes will run very high. Tom is nuts if he thinks it will come to anything like $1/3$ of your salary. Without any exemptions whatever, it could only come to $1/5$, and as I understand it, your exemptions will equal those of a married person having at least one dependent. If they don't, I will raise your salary \$5 per month which should take care of the difference, but if you get the head of the family exemption, that puts you on the level of the others and, therefore, I shall let the matter stand. So try not to worry about this situation until we know just exactly how things go.

Also, don't worry about the Dies Committee, I don't think they are interested in us, and if we stood out against them, we would be public heroes anyway.

I am delighted to hear of the progress you are making on the JACL report. Your conscience is being overworked so dismiss another worry from your mind; that is, the one that you are not earning your salary.

Have you approached that woman that Mr. Rundquist mentioned about getting her to give the money for Emicho's tuition at Wilson Junior College, and what is the situation with regard to Betty at high school? I certainly don't see how you can pay for the tuition for both of the girls, and I realize that this is something that you will have to worry about. Anyway, keep on working on those various lines and see how it comes out. I haven't been working very hard since I came back but curiously, I am not worried about not earning my salary. I will get into stride soon again.

Give my best to the girls.

Sincerely yours,

*File under
Kikuchi*

June 26, 1943

Mrs. Blumenthal
4743 Drexel Blvd.
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Blumenthal:

Mr. Charles Kikuchi informs me that some questions have been raised about permitting orientals to live in your house. I trust that you will take a firm stand in allowing the Kikuchis to keep their apartment. I think you will agree with me that the Kikuchis are as American as all of us and that there is nothing oriental about them except their faces. They are people of extremely fine character and are, of course, completely loyal to this country. All of them are highly educated and they are accustomed to a good standard of living.

Mr. Kikuchi is engaged in important research on ~~the~~ ^a war program conducted by the University of California and supported by the Rockefeller Foundation. He is a regular employee of the University. The attitude of the University is that persons who have had the misfortune to be evacuated because of their ancestry are to be given the same status as persons who are serving in the armed services of our country provided, of course, that there is no question about their loyalty, and, as I have indicated above, no question could possibly be raised in the case of the Kikuchis.

The University will very much appreciate having a letter from you addressed to me indicating your decision in regard to allowing the Kikuchis to live in your house.

With cordial regards.

Very sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas
Chairman

DST/d

July 6, 1943

Dear Charlie,

I hasten to get this note off to you, even though I shall not be prepared for a day or so to comment in any detail either on your JACL report or on the case history. On the basis of first impressions, however, I think congratulations are decidedly in order. I am much pleased with the detail, with the good solid factual basis you have in both reports (especially the JACL, of-course) and with the way you handle your material. I agree that much of the "analysis" must wait till later, particularly in the case histories. In general, you are doing just what I had hoped you would do and your performance is both a credit to you and gratifying to me.

There are several reasons why I am not prepared to comment further at present. (1) I am rushed to death trying to prepare an annual report of the study and an annual report to the Social Science Research Council, both of which should be on hand next week (2) I am trying to get the statistical and population phases organized and am high-pressuring WRA. Am sending Frank a copy of my letter to Myer (3) We have been trying to get Hankey off to Gila, and at last she has left. Will you take a few moments off and write to any influential friends you have there and tell them to be nice to her? Name is Rosalie Hankey.

Reason No. 3 also accounts for why I have not paid more attention to the JACL report, as Hankey has been reading it all the time. She found it most illuminating. Re the case history, I doubt if there will be much to comment on. It is really a model of what can be and should be done on the basis of limited contacts. You used your time with the young man very wisely and got most of the important points covered. With more time, naturally you could get more of a developmental account. You spoke of having difficulties following the outline. It seems to me, that you have followed it very well, again, taking into account the fact that you had to choose what to cover in a limited amount of time. Just what did the trouble seem to be? I shall be grateful for your comments and criticisms, for it is understood that we shall have to modify the procedure, and that the basis for modification will be actual experience in attempting to follow it.

I have also read your last diary, and am sorry to note that you are worrying so much about Emiko. I do hope the school situation turns out better. If there is anything further I can do about it, please do not hesitate to let me know.

I am sending you the electric fan by express to the office, and am including a batch of diary in the box. We shall keep the original diaries here for you. Re the electric fan, I tested it out and it seems to be all right. It is supposed to be noiseless. If it makes a terrific noise, the trouble is that the protective framework has become bent, and is touching the blades. You will therefore have to experiment and bend it away from the blades a bit. I hope it makes the Chicago office somewhat more bearable.

Re the index to the Social Welfare report: if I manage to clear up the several things that are worrying me at the moment, I shall try to sit with one of our bright girls and guide her somewhat one the thing. Will let you know shortly whether or not this is possible.

The "keto" Bob comes in occasionally to dictate. He dictated on "sumo" for hours. He looks well and is not divorced yet.

Re your income tax. You can merely claim headship of a family, and no extra for dependents, since the first dependent i.e. Bette gives you the right of headship and is therefore cancelled out. This means that \$104 of your monthly salary is tax exempt, and \$46 subject to the 20% withholding tax. In other words, your monthly tax will be \$9.20, which is a hell of a tax, but not anywhere near so bad as Tom had led you to believe.

You'll hear from me again soon about the reports.
My best to Emiko and Bette and Alice.

Yours,

July 24, 1943

Dear Charlie:

The cases that you are turning in are absolutely first rate. Both W.I. and I have read all three very carefully, and we can suggest no changes. They give a wonderful picture of the problems that the Nisei have faced since the time of evacuation, and we want more of the same sort of thing. W.I. says it might be a good idea to get pictures of the people when this is possible, even though these pictures would never be used. Certainly never without the consent of the individual. However, I feel that this might be a difficult matter, except under extraordinary circumstances, so I leave it up to your judgment.

As you know, the situation with regard to segregation is moving very rapidly, and we have our hands full trying to cover the various aspects. I think we will get some excellent data. At Gila, about one thousand people had asked for repatriation, and it looks as though no more than 10% are willing to change their answers. How many others there are who answered "no" without asking for repatriation won't be known for some time, but it looks as though the WRA is going to have its hands full in this new segregation camp. As you know, this has definitely been announced now as Tule Lake.

Give my best to Emiko, Bette and Alice.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

August 10, 1943

Dear Charlie:

Thanks for your letter. I am glad to hear that you are getting your family affairs straightened out.

Regarding the question as to whether one case a week is enough or not, the answer is emphatically "yes." Your cases are extraordinarily good and detailed, and I don't see how you can possibly prepare more than one new one a week, and I would not be surprised if some weeks you don't even get that one. This is because the cases should be thought of as continuing, and you will want to follow-up your old ones with new notes regarding the whole process of adjustment and assimilation, or lack of it, in Chicago. That, of course, will take a lot of time, and it will mean that you are handling, eventually, quite a large group of cases. I have read all of your cases once, and W.I. has done likewise. We are both enormously impressed with them. I will go over them again shortly, and try to make some specific suggestions. In general, you have gotten the point of what we want and are doing it so well that I don't think there's much that will cause any radical changes. You ask if you would follow-up on the "Yama" case by getting interviews with his wife and daughter: I think it would be very worthwhile, even if he isn't a resettler, for we will want some picture of the group that settled in the Middle West before the crisis.

Regarding the typewriter rental: go ahead and pay what is necessary and just send us the receipt and we will have you reimbursed.

By this time you should have received your check with all the deductions that the University is taking out for tax purposes.

W.I.'s ribs are getting along well, but he seems to have a touch of bursitis in his right shoulder that is causing him some discomfort now. He joins me in sending cordial regards to all of you.

Cordially yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

DST:mw

P.S. I am having your JACL report copied and will send you a copy. Am also sending you a batch of your diary.

August 30, 1943

Dear Charlie:

I have, at long last, got around to a detailed examination of your case histories. Since the procedure of examination and criticism may have general interest to the staff, will you please bring this whole matter up for consideration at the next Staff Meeting.

First, may I repeat that I think the cases are excellent. They are well written and are packed with data. Your general procedure meets not only with my full approval but gets my wholehearted admiration as well.

Second, my criticisms: The first question is whether the cases follow the conceptional outline we built up in Chicago. To answer this question, I have made a detailed check-up on a single case, that of Tamie Ihara (CH-4). I followed the headings in the edited outline which was included as Appendix A in my annual report. Copy of this is enclosed. (I shall have other copies run off and send to the office, since we shall want always to refer to the same symbols). In going over the case, I discovered that we had omitted several significant items in our outline. Thus, the case itself suggested the necessity of additions to the outline. Under IB, I added a heading, "Visits to Japan." Under IX, I added, "A1 - Geographical mobility (moves in U.S.A; visits to Japan)" and "D1 - Marital history of parents (how they met; how marriage was arranged; where and when married)." Under IX-A, I added, "Why?"

Next, on a large tabulation sheet (enclosed), I indexed your case history under the various headings of our outline. This tabulation shows, at a glance, whether or not you have been able to cover the main topics included in the outline. Naturally, no method of indexing is infallible; therefore, it is possible that some of the gaps represent items that the indexer (D.S.T.) rather than the interviewer (C.K.) has missed.

It is clear that you have covered many of the main categories very thoroughly indeed, on the basis of this first, crude, quantitative check. There are entries under all headings for I, III, IV, V, VI, VII. On the other hand, VIII and IX are spotty; and II, X and XI are blank.

Let us then, examine the gaps. The absence of entries specifically under II (The Individual on December 1, 1941), may indicate overlapping between this heading and others, or defects in my method of indexing. In fact, I find that most of the items can be built up, inferentially, from data included throughout the case. The heading, then, appears necessary only for a check-up, and might, if treated in too much detail, lead to needless repetition. Let us see how far we can go with the existing data in "placing" Tamie on December 1, 1941.

A. She was 23 or 24 years of age (note: it is desirable to get date of birth, rather than just "age"), p.1; she was unmarried (p.22); she was working as a domestic servant in Los Angeles, but whether she lived in the house of her employer or with her own parents is not clear (p.21). Her wages are listed as \$15.00 a month, but this is obviously a typographical error (\$15.00 per week?). The greatest gap is in regard to where and with whom she lived at the time.

B. is probably a bad heading; applicable only in regard to "disabilities", i.e. if a person were ill at the time.

C. can readily be filled in by reference to the comparable headings under I.; Tamie had graduated from high school academic course (when?), and had taken a year (in junior college?), majoring in a business course. (p.13).

D. Tamie was employed as a domestic servant, and had been "from just before the war." Her wages were \$15.00 (per week?) For some time, she had been earning about \$15.00 extra per week by acting as personal maid to a friend of her employer. (pp.21-22). Tamie's "usual occupation" was clerical work (?). The nature of the job and fellow worker, etc. are also described adequately in these pages.

E. Christian (?) pp.8-9.

F. No political affiliation, p.20.

G. Social activities in L.A. described, p. 20.

H. Plans: marriage, but not for "immediate present" p. 21. White collar job in New York, p. 22.

This analysis shows clearly that a separate section II in the outline is not necessary. On the other hand, since the data will result as a byproduct of I, a checkup of this sort is necessary, since we will probably want to write a summary

section on all our cases eventually, describing their status just before the war.

My only criticism of your handling of the case is implied in the questions I have noted in regard to the various points above. There is some disregard, on your part, of exact "factual" points in regard to age, education, employment. It is for this reason that I suggested previously that one of those mimeographed schedules be filled in for each case, not, of course, in the presence of the informant, but as a check on objectivity and completeness in regard to basic data.

Section II, then, comes out pretty satisfactorily as a by-product of Section I. What about Sections X and XI, for which I also have no index entries?

Here, again, I find that the absence of specific data is largely to be attributed to overlapping in the outline. But here, again, I also find these headings of value as a check on the completeness. Both of these headings relate to the family, and the reasons why I have no index entries seem to me to be three. (1) We agreed that our sampling would be on the basis of individuals and that the case histories would follow through individual experiences. The family comes in as one of the groups in which the individual is involved. It is not a primary focus, but is rather a framework. When, in certain cases, the focus is the family, the conflicting or corroborating accounts of family activities and interpersonal relationships will have to be got by using several members of the family group as informants. This particular case, then, is not a family record but an individual record. (2) I have indexed no entry under VIII-A "individual's concept of family." By inference, I gather that Tamie had, as a child, a rather broad concept of the family: parents, siblings and collateral (uncles, aunts, cousins), but that she had relatively slight preoccupation with other members than the parents. Very little is said about the siblings, except as childhood companions (until the day of Pearl Harbor). Her marriage, of course, has resulted in the formation of a new family and the old family seems to pass out of the picture completely with resettlement. Whether this impression of mine accurately represents the true situation or not needs careful checking. How much contact is kept with the "old family"? What efforts are made to achieve the resettlement of the parents? To what extent is "mutual aid" still carried on? These questions should be kept in mind in future interviews, to complete the picture. So far as Tamie's "new

family" (the marriage pair and their child) is concerned, the individual record for III, IV, V, VI and VII pretty well covers the situation. (3) It is apparent that our own lack of clarity as to what we mean by "family" is a major reason why we have difficulties in getting a very complete coverage of these sections of the outline. I suggest that we differentiate among three types of family in every case: (a) the "old family," which is, in the first instance, the parental-sibling group, but which may extend to the "great family" and include grandparents, uncles, aunts, cousins, etc. This can be determined by degree of contact and the extent of preoccupation of the individual with these various related persons; (b) the "new family", i.e. the individual, his mate and their children; (c) the census family or household, which, at any given point of time, may or may not coincide with (a) or with (b) or with both (a) and (b). This last is composed of persons living together and maintaining a common household. They may or may not be related. If we can get this differentiation clear, we may overcome some of the obscurities in the treatment of the family as a unit.

To summarize this section of the critique: this is an individual record; therefore the "family" enters the picture only through this individual's eyes and is not a primary focus. However, further efforts can be made to differentiate the several "families" of which the individual is a part. So far as the "new family" is concerned, X and XI overlap with headings III, IV, V, VI and VII.

Now that we have cleared the decks of these troublesome headings, let us go back to the sections which are more completely indexed and attempt to evaluate the adequacy of the information presented under each heading.

Taking I, VIII and IX together as essential and complementing parts of the life history: You have a very good and complete presentation of parental background. I find it difficult, however, to reconstruct the composition of the family under VIII (age of parents, sex and age of siblings, occupation of siblings, education and cultural status of siblings). I get a good picture of the parents, however, and of the general standard of living of the "old family." Turning to IX, the immigration history is wholly adequate and so are the economic history, and headings E, F, G. Interpersonal relationships of family members (particularly of the informant with her siblings) are underdeveloped. What crises - other than economic - disturbed the family and how were these crises met?

I., in general and in detail, is an excellent section. I thoroughly approve of the way in which it is developed and presented. Purely as a check on completeness and objectivity, however, but decidedly not as a guide to presentation, let us check through, topic by topic, on the outline.

B. Birthdate: ----, 1918?; birthplace, Detroit?; migrations: Detroit to Jackson, Mich. (When?); Jackson to Los Angeles (When?); Los Angeles to Japan, 1917; Japan to Los Angeles (When?); Los Angeles to New York (When?); New York to Los Angeles, 1941.

C. Educational history: See p. 13. Date of graduation?

D. Econ. history: Kobe, Japan (3 years, when?). Clerical work (?) at American Consulate, then switchboard operator, wages 100 yen per mo; N.Y. World's Fair (when?), lecturing in English, Japanese firm, salary \$180.00 per mo. N.Y. clerk at International Silk Guild from (date?) to "early 1941," salary \$160.00 per mo; Jan.-May, 1941, unemployed in L.A. L.A. May, 1941 (one month), salesgirl L.A. Philharmonic Co., part-time, \$20.00 per mo; from "just before the war" till "just before Christmas, 1941" domestic servant and personal maid, Caucasian woman L.A. \$30.00 per week (?); from early 1942-March 1942, domestic work, Caucasian woman, L.A. \$15.00 per week.

Now, you see there are really many factual gaps in this history. I most decidedly prefer your narrative form of presentation to any other kind. But, as a supplement, I would certainly like to have the mimeographed questionnaire filled in so that these gaps would not appear in case we want to make a semi-statistical analysis of certain aspects of our cases.

On the qualitative side, information should have been obtained as to whether Tamie was actually self-supporting, whether she saved to tide herself over periods of unemployment, or whether she drew on family resources.

E. and F. Interpersonal, romantic-marital history entirely adequate. But how old was Alan and how well educated?

G. and H. are O.K. It is obvious Tamie was not a "joiner."

I. is very good, and J. is O.K.

Summarizing: Excellent form of presentation. Some gaps in objective data.

III. and IV. are beautifully done, and of course it is splendid to have the documentary excerpts from the diary. This is a remarkable reconstruction of activities and attitudes. Could anything further be obtained on ways in which family property was protected, losses suffered, etc.

V. and VI. are also models of clear and revealing presentation. I have no suggestions for changes.

Now, we come to VII. The account of the initial adjustment and search for housing is very good. Obviously, however, this is just the beginning of the "history of resettlement." As I pointed out in the earlier letter, there will have to be periodic follow-ups to see what further difficulties, successes, and adjustments are made.

In re the economics of this section, we run into another problem. This is Tamie's story, but Tamie is dependent on Alan. Therefore, we actually need some detail about Alan's earnings, savings, ability to make ends meet, etc.

In the course of time, we shall want an account of what happens to Tamie's "old family," and the extent, if any, to which the inlaws are merged with or have contacts with the "new family."

Now, will you take this whole matter up with the staff and send me, in turn, a "critique of the critique." Parts of it, I realize, may seem pedantic. On the other hand, the gaps I have pointed out do exist. And, when we are to make a comparative analysis of many cases, we will regret those gaps. Some of them may remain, in spite of all efforts to fill them in. Rapport with the informant must not be endangered in order to get an exact date or an exact figure on income, but, after rapport has been established, these facts can usually be readily obtained. If a critique of this sort is useful, I can go ahead and do some others. But you and the others of the staff can do much of this as you go along.

I am sending this special delivery, just because I have procrastinated so long.

Let me hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

September 7, 1943

Dear Charlie,

I called up the Accountant's office about your salary check. This is their story, and they stick to it:

Your salary is \$150.00 per month. Your income tax is \$9.20. Your retirement pension is \$5.84. You should therefore receive \$150.00 minus \$15.04 or \$134.96. This you will receive next month. However, they "forgot" to take off your retirement pension for June, so they took it off double this month. Does this check with your records? If you tell me what you have received since you have been on full-time, maybe I can straighten things out, if the story of the Accounting Office does not ring true. By the way, the money that goes for the "retirement pension" is not lost to you. If you leave the University before you reach retirement age(which would be a shame, from the point of view of the University) you get a refund of the amount you have put in for this purpose.

I realize how time-consuming a matter the getting of cases must be for you. The cases that you are turning in are superb, and you have no cause for depression on account of the amount or quality of your work.

I am indeed sorry you are having so much trouble about the school situation. I feel that the Wra has failed miserably in handling situations of this sort. If I can do anything, please let me know. I note from the Pacific Citizen that the situation in Idaho is even worse.

Don't worry about Miss Divinity, Morton will tell you how we have gradually eroded the sterling Christian character. The trouble with your diaries is that the typists all get too much interested in them, and all want to start corresponding with you. Which is damned bad office procedure, but is convincing testimony of the appeal and interest in your writing.

Bob Spencer is up at Tule Lake, cleaning up for us. Ask Morton to tell you the latest about him and Kroeber.

Alice and Emiko have been doing some work for us at Gila. Emiko was griped when she came to her census record and found noted that she was "superior but uncooperative", whereas you and Alice were listed as "superior and cooperative"! It was a good break for us to be able to call on them for some help, as apparently we have been able to get the records of all the segregants. Rosalie Hankey will report to Berkeley soon, so I will know where we stand.

Enclosed a memorandum that X wrote. You might show it to the staff. Best regards, also from WI.

September 10, 1943

Dear Charlie,

I advise you to look into an informal ruling of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, which has been incorporated into an instruction issued by WRA on August 5. This applies directly to parents with children of dependent ages in Relocation Projects, but it seems to me it is also distinctly applicable to your case as head of a family. I quote from the Tulean Dispatch of August 31st:

"An evacuee on leave whose wife and children remain at the center cannot ordinarily claim his children as dependents [since the Government ordinarily contributes] more than 50 percent of the total cost of support. [However] where several children are involved and the amount contributed by the evacuee parent is less than 50 percent of the total cost of their support, but more than 50 percent of the cost of supporting one of the children, it is permissible for the evacuee to treat his contributions as having been made for the support of a particular child and claim this child as a dependent without claiming the others as dependents."

Since you are now contributing something to the support of your mother, of Tom, and of Miyako, I suggest that you claim one of them as a dependent. This would reduce your withholding tax from \$9.20 per month to \$4.00. If you agree with this interpretation, please write me a formal letter "Dear Dr. Thomas: Under a recent informal ruling of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, I find that I am entitled to claim two dependents rather than one. This ruling is as follows:I am therefore claiming my sister Miyako Kikuchi as dependent, since my contributions to my dependents in the Gila Relocation Project amount to more than 50% of the amount required for Miyako's support. For your information, there are still three dependent members of the family of which I am head at Gila River. These are my widowed mother, who is incapable, for physical reasons, of working; my brother Tom, aged and my sister Miyako, aged .

Will you kindly ~~xxx~~ inform the Accountant's Office of this situation and request that my withholding tax be reduced from \$9.20 to \$4.00, which, as I figure it, is the proper tax for a head of a family earning \$150.00 per month, and having two dependents"

Yours,

September 10, 1943

Dear Charlie:

I am enclosing an index of Politics at Tanforan which Miss Gilloon made up from your Diary. I can go on ahead with the indexing rather slowly on various topics. However, I feel that your case histories are so valuable to us that you should not take any amount of time off from them to try to write up this early material now.

I am also enclosing a copy of Riley O'Suga's life history, which Tom wanted. You can give it to him when he returns from St. Louis.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

Enclosures

DST:mw

September 17, 1943

Dear Charlie:

As it is necessary that the accounting office have an exemption certificate for each employee, I am forwarding several copies in order that you may have them filled out by your typists, and any others you may employ who have not already filled one out. Anyone who does not send one in is penalized by having straight 20% deducted from their check, but at the end of the year it is possible to claim this back from the government if it is shown that the allowed amount was not earned.

We are not sure what Louise and Sumi had deducted from their last checks, so, for our own information, we would be glad to know what they received. Our payroll shows \$52.35 for Sumi and \$88.20 for Louise, so you will know by the amount they received if straight 20% was deducted.

The accounting office has been very confused with the withholding tax, and we are just managing to get things straightened out with them. Please explain this to your girls, also that they can reclaim the money at the end of the year.

Best regards,

Sincerely yours,

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September 22, 1943

Dear Charlie:

Your letter and express package and your diary all arrived. I don't believe I acknowledged receipt of your earlier diary; I now have received volumes 38 and 39. W.I. and I have both been reading the cases, and agree that you are doing a wonderful job. Last night, I read the one about the fat girl from Texas. She certainly is giving you a great deal of detailed information, but I have a feeling that she is covering up and protecting herself to some extent. Still, I may be wrong about that. I have gone over the Issei case very quickly, and think that it, too, is excellent.

I don't want you to wear yourself out. You are doing extremely valuable work for the study, and I think these cases will turn out to be an unique contribution. You must have all the assistance that you can use in typing, and so on. I don't know to what extent you find it possible to dictate. I, myself, find it very difficult to dictate reports, or anything in which I have to organize my thoughts. I much prefer to type it myself. On the other hand, it seems to me that you might be able to dictate parts at least of this case material. If so, you must not be so considerate of the other members of the staff, but must go on and get your full share of the assistance that is available.

I am indeed distressed that you are having so many difficulties in regard to the school situation. I sent Morton an airmail-special-delivery letter, and asked him to take the matter up with Glick of WRA. I hope that he will do something about it immediately. It is clear that Bette must get in school, and it is grossly unfair for you to have to pay that large amount of money for public school instruction. I am informed that the parochial schools are actually as good as the public schools in Chicago. That may be the solution. If not, and if you need to borrow any money, you know that you can count on me, so let me know if you need anything. It seems to me that Bette's situation is the really serious one. Emiko, after all, can get a part-time job and help to put herself through college, just

as most other young Americans have to do. I would suggest that you try to relieve yourself of as much of the burden of her schooling as possible and concentrate on getting Bette through. But, undoubtedly, you have already come to some tentative solution.

I really think you should take a few days' vacation and go off and visit somebody, and get away from all your troubles, if you can. Let me know how things are coming.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

DST:mw

September 27, 1943

Dear Charlie:

After receiving your letter, I called up the accountant's office to find out if it was possible to get a refund from the University for the employees who have had 20% deducted from their checks for withholding tax, but was informed that the federal law definitely states 20% has to be deducted if no exemption is claimed. Therefore, it would be against the law for the University to refund the money, and that up to now that has only been done in cases where the accounting office was at fault, as in the case of Frank, who had sent in his certificate and the accounting office had overlooked it. I was also told that it is up to the individual to send in the information necessary regarding dependents, etc., and that the post office has been supplying forms to those who made application for them. The cards I sent you were, I was told, printed for the benefit of the University employees by the University, but that it wasn't up to the University to get the information, that it was the employee's responsibility. I am sorry we can't get the refund through the accounting office, and it seems the only thing to be done now is for the girls to apply to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the refund at the end of the year, March, I suppose, when the 1943 income tax returns are filed. They can then show they didn't earn enough to pay income tax, and will receive a refund, or, if preferred, a credit towards next year's taxes. I am enclosing a form we received from the accounting office, and for more detailed information would suggest you write your local office of Internal Revenue and ask for their circular WT, which shows the different brackets from which the tax is computed.

I hope all this is clear, and that you can explain it to the girls. They will eventually receive a refund from the government for the extra tax they have paid, but it is impossible for us to get the refund from the University, as I had hoped.

Your expense for the renewal of the typewriter was sent through on Saturday, and you can expect it some time within the next two weeks. Your envelopes were sent off the day we got your letter asking for them, so I suppose they will have arrived. The airmail stamps were sent off, registered mail, on the 20th.

About Tom's St. Louis expenses: Tell him he was one dollar out, and that he only has to send us a check for \$15.83 instead of \$16.83, as shown. As soon as we receive his check we can put through the expense account.

Dr. Thomas says it is all right for you to have a phone installed, that you should have one, so go ahead. The physical exertion thus saved will be to the good of the Evacuation and Resettlement study!

Best regards,

Sincerely yours,

M. W.

October 4, 1943

Dear Charlie:

I find that I am away behind in my correspondence. Evidently it stimulates you when I don't write, because it seems to me I wrote masses of letters during the past months and never received any replies, and now that I stopped, you have begun. I have your letter of September 27 and two letters dated the 29th, and will try to answer them. We have sent in an order for the supplies that you want. In regard to the typewriter, and also the budget for stenography, will you please wait until Morton gets to Chicago to make any final decisions. Meantime, go ahead and have the stenographic assistance that you need. Morton will discuss the whole thing with you and will decide what, within the limitations of the budget, can best be done. I am glad that you are dictating your cases and, as far as I can see, the quality has not diminished at all. We look forward to discussing your cases with you in detail. W.I. is reading all of them and, of course, I am too. I asked him to make notes on any points that he thought should be clarified. He says that they are among the best case histories he has ever seen, and has no major criticisms to make at the moment. I have received also your statement about the school situation. It is an excellent statement and should get some action. I note that you have sent a copy to the WRA legal department, but I am skeptical about them doing anything that will help. I am sending this copy along to Morton and asking him to take the matter up directly with Mr. Glick.

Regarding the office situation: I am indeed glad that you have got new and apparently adequate quarters. If you will tell me the name of Dean Redfield's private secretary, "the little mean one," I will be glad to write her a letter of thanks.

We received your withholding certificate and have sent it over to the accounting office, but, of course, it didn't arrive soon enough to affect this month's salary check.

I am looking forward to hearing from you about Dr. Leighton's visit. I'll write more shortly.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

October 6, 1943

Dear Charlie:

I 'phoned the accounting office this morning about your check for September. After much shunting around from this office to that office, I finally found out the following: Your salary check normally is \$134.96, after all deductions are made. This is made up as follows:

Monthly salary		\$150.00
Deductions:		
Income Tax	\$9.20	
Retirement	<u>5.84</u>	<u>15.04</u>
		<u>\$134.96</u>

That is your normal, but the fact is that the accounting office did not deduct your retirement during the months of April, May and June from your monthly check, and the law calls for a retroactive deduction each month until this is made up. Therefore, in July you had the normal deduction only; in August you had the normal and April retroactive; in September you had the normal and May retroactive; and in October you will have the normal and June retroactive, which means that you won't have a full check until November. This is regrettable, but being the law, I guess we will have to abide by it. The withholding exemption certificate arrived too late to reach the accounting office in time for the deduction to be made in the September check. Next month it should be taken off, and the income tax schedule we have shows that you will have a deduction of \$4.00 from now on, which means your normal check should be in the amount of \$140.16.

In the case of Tom: it seems the accounting office omitted to deduct his retroactive this month, that is September, so he can expect to have his retroactive deductions next month and also in November.

I sent through an order for your supplies on September 20, but as express takes such a long time, you needn't expect them until the middle of the month.

Kindest regards from all,

Sincerely yours,

M. W.

P.S.

Dr. Thomas asks me to say that she was in error when she told you that the retroactive would only be for one month. This is what she understood over the telephone, but they give out wrong

information most of the time. However, we think we have got it straightened out this time.

Re your diary: September 14 is the last entry in Volume 39, which we have. Your next one will be Volume 40.

October 18, 1943

Dear Charlie:

Thanks for your letter of October 11. I am sorry that no more progress has been made with the school situation. I want you to feel perfectly free to ask me for a loan if the financial situation is getting too difficult. I can easily let you have what you need and hope that you will not be hesitant in letting me know how much that will be.

We have received CH-14, and I think it is an interesting case. W.I. is going to write you in a few days and comment on some of your cases.

I am enclosing a letter from Dean Redfield regarding Leighton's files. I replied and said that I would discuss the matter with him when I get there in November. Will you please return this material to me? I don't know whether Leighton has anything that we want or not. I would be glad to have it, provided there are no strings attached. I think Tamie has copies of all of the more significant documents.

We put in an order for your 20¢ stamps. We, too, have had trouble with the condition in which envelopes and packages are received from the Post Office. This is partly due to the poor quality of the paper that is used in these large envelopes now. We shall be more careful in the future about our wrappings, and we suggest that you use either two envelopes for your documents or else wrap them in paper, and we shall do likewise.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

P.S.

Several things have come in recently in heavy brown envelopes, and they are O.K.
C.H.13 just received.

October 23, 1943

Dear Charlie:

Your two letters of October 18 and 20 to Dr. Thomas received. I have been asked to reply regarding the supplies you ordered on September 27.

Your letter was received here on September 30, and I sent through the order that afternoon. Yesterday, as soon as we heard from you that the supplies hadn't arrived, I called up the Storehouse and was told the supplies had been sent off on October 12. So you can see the delay isn't in this office, but in the storehouse. After an order leaves here we have nothing further to do with it, it is up to the Storehouse, and because of the fact that they are understaffed, it takes longer to clear the orders. I am sorry about the delay, but you can rest assured we always send through your orders promptly, and can only hope you get the supplies in a reasonable length of time. The Storehouse also informs me that express takes longer now than it used to, and that, too, has to be taken into consideration.

In order to assist you, I have made up a list of office supplies, and would suggest that each month Louise check off on the list what you need and send the order along with the monthly time sheets. This would ensure your getting a more or less regular delivery of supplies, and would also keep your stock in hand on a workable level. If at any time you run out, it is quite all right to buy in small quantities, and send us the receipt.

About the supplies asked for in your Oct. 18 letter: I sent off 75 of the interview schedule form on Oct. 22, 75 being all we had on hand, and we hope they will suffice until Dr. Thomas arrives, when a revised form may be made. The order for the blue spiral notebooks was sent to the Storehouse on Oct. 21, and they will arrive sometime. Your expense account I sent in on October 21, so you should get a check soon.

Tell Tom I found some more copies of Nichi Bei, which Morton had got bound at the Library. I will wait until Morton arrives before I send them off, as he may have some ideas about the bound copies.

Hoping the supplies have arrived, and that you get the later order for the notebooks soon.

Regards to all,

Sincerely,

M. W.

P.S. In your entry of Oct. 11 of your diary, you mention my letter to you regarding your tax deduction. On reading it over it would seem that you expect to receive a normal check this next check, so in case I did not make myself clear, I had better explain that your November check will not be mailed until the end of November, so you don't really get it until December. Perhaps you already understand this, but just thought I'd mention it so that you wouldn't be too disappointed when you get your October check. Miyako will be listed as a dependent on that check, but your retroactive will be deducted for June.

October 22, 1943

Dear Charlie:

Mrs. Wilson has written you about the situation in regard to supplies and so on. I am enclosing a few things that I think will be of interest.

The situation at Gila is getting very tense indeed, and Hankey is now preparing some detailed reports for us. Thought you would be interested in Tamie's and "X's" remarks on their Gila trip and in Hankey's comments on their manuscript. Also we are enclosing a few more documents on the Leupp situation.

Just received Volume 41.

Regards to all,

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

Enclosures

October 28, 1943

Dear Charlie:

I wrote a long letter to the "staff" today, which you will see. I want to say to you, privately, as I have tried to make clear in the staff letter, that you are proceeding in the right direction. You are the only one who is at present behaving like a "laboratory man." I am annoyed by the phrase "leg man," which appears in your diary. You are not doing "leg" work alone, but very definitely "head" work also. Until the social scientists learn that they have to dig in and get something for their heads to work on, there isn't going to be any "science" ~~or~~ "social science."

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

November 15, 1943

Dear Charlie:

Last week was one of those weeks in which a dozen miscellaneous situations had to be met. Otherwise, I should have written you promptly and told you what you must know anyway, that we are all rejoicing with you in the victory you won over the Chicago School Board. I have a feeling that this will be of great importance to the Nisei generally, even if the decision that was made was not a blanket one. I certainly hand it to you for your persistence, and I know how relieved you must feel right now.

Your cases keep on coming in, and I am reserving comments until I come to Chicago. W.I. will talk to you at some length about your cases, although he says that he has very few modifications to suggest.

We both look forward to seeing you, and send our very best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

November 23, 1943

Dear Charlie:

I was glad to get your letter of November 16. Volume 43 has arrived safely, and also CH-21. Some of those cases that you are getting now seem to both W.I. and me to be very significant. You are definitely getting a better range and you are giving a very good picture of the unsettled and uncertain Nisei. In regard to the question you raise about the outline: will you put a little work on it before I arrived and suggest points that you think should be included on the re-settlement phase, on the basis of your own experience.

Regarding your taking a course in social service administration, I am hardly in favor of it. Now that you have settled Bette's and Emiko's school problem, you really should turn your attention to your own future, and this seems to be a good starting point. I'll see you soon.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

January 18, 1944

Dear Charlie,

I have been expecting to hear from you every day. I was disturbed about your family difficulties, as noted in your last diary, and was hoping to hear that they had been settled.

I am writing now about the draft situation. It seems to be pretty straight news, although still at the "unofficially confirmed" state that the Nisei will be drafted. The story that I hear is that an announcement will be made within a month. Morton estimates that it will take four or five months to get the thing actually in operation. The story that we hear also carries the inference of a segregated unit.

I know that this must be very upsetting to you. And I want merely to reassure you about my own policy in the matter. You are of great value to the Study, and I shall make a strong case for deferment on this basis. I shall also make a case on the basis of your plans for family resettlement, and your status as head of a family, and shall invoke the "undue hardship" principle. I cannot, of-course, predict the outcome, but I think we have a strong case. In any event, I don't think it will get you anywhere to start worrying about it now. I know that you are a chronic worrier, but I wish you would try to be a little more fatalistic in this case, and leave the burden of worrying up to me until we really get some sort of decision.

Hoping to hear from you soon,
Sincerely,

February 2, 1944

Dear Charlie:

I have your letter of January 29. My advice is to fight the thing through with Mrs. Blumenthal and refuse to be evicted. If you want me to do anything about writing her another letter, let me know immediately. Don't worry about the amount of time this takes. Anything that happens to you in your capacity as a Nisei is, after all, part of the study.

Give my best to Emiko and Bette, and keep on fighting.

Sincerely yours,

February 9, 1944

Dear Charlie:

Thanks for your letter of February 2, and also for the Diary. I was delighted with your description of your contacts with Tamie, and I think you showed a wonderful technique in handling her. I wish I could do as well. The problem still isn't settled by any means, and telegrams continue to go back and forth. I certainly was a bit griped at the implication that I have been putting undue pressure on her, for if anyone was allowed to do just as she pleases, that is certainly Tamie. On the other hand, I agree with you completely about the value of the work she is doing, and I certainly want her to go ahead with that report, whether she returns to Poston or not. You might report to me if you see her again, although I certainly don't want to make an inu of you.

Enclosed a statement about the Selective Service situation. As of the moment, this looks rather favorable, and even if you are inducted I think we can definitely count on a very long period of delay, and perhaps no active service at all in the long run. Anyway, we'll face these problems, one by one, as they come up.

We sent in your expense account and added to it the seventy-five cents for the typewriter ribbon. When you get your check, will you therefore reimburse Louise?

I think you are handling the situation with Mrs. Blumenthal very well, and I know that you will not let yourself be pushed around.

The situation in regard to supplies is certainly distressing. We find that the supply room did not send them off until January 20, which was two weeks exactly after they had received the order from us. It is just that things are terribly disorganized here because of the personnel situation, but we will continue to do our best. It really isn't our fault if you don't get the things. So, the only thing to do is to keep on anticipating your needs just as far in advance as you possibly can. I will take up the dittoing of the revised schedule today and send you the new forms very shortly.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

Enclosure

February 21, 1944

Dear Charlie:

I received the General Assistant's form for Clara Yoshimura, but will have to hold it up until she fills in the enclosed withholding exemption certificate, otherwise she will have the straight 20% deducted from her salary for income tax. Please return the certificate as soon as possible, by airmail. Her check will be late, so please explain the circumstances to her. Your letter was the first intimation we had that she had worked for the study during January, so I guess Frank forgot to put through her timesheet.

This morning I called up the storehouse about your notebooks, and the storekeeper informs me he has the kind you ordered in stock, so I ordered twelve to be sent here and we will forward you two by mail as soon as we receive them. The others will be sent from here express, along with Alice's letters, which are being typed and should soon be finished. I don't know why you didn't get spirals with the last order, unless they had none at the time of receiving our order and sent what they had in stock. We certainly ordered spirals. The stamp order was sent in this morning, so I hope you get it reasonably soon.

Kindest regards to all,

Sincerely yours,

March 8, 1944

Dear Charlie,

I have been expecting to hear from you every day. Towards the end of last week I had a telegram from Hankey, informing me of your mother's emergency operation. Later she wrote and said the doctor had said she would probably be out of danger in three or four days. She promised to inform me of any change, and since more than four days have elapsed, I gather she is progressing well. I understand Mariko is going to Gila. Right?

Am still reading your cases, in between a deluge of other documents. Comments later.

George Lundberg, from Bennington College, Vermont, was here a few days ago. I told him about Bette and asked what chances for scholarships there were. He thought decisions were being made now for next fall, but says there are always changes. Maybe Bette should write to Director of Records (Miss Mary Garrett) at the college anyway, saying that I had talked to Professor Lundberg about her, and that it was at his suggestion that she was writing. Then let her tell her story in her own words. She can use my name as reference, of-course. It would be a good place for her to go: it is not too large, very pleasant rural surroundings, very liberal faculty and student body (even though the Countess de Marigny was one of their students!)

Hope you got your income tax blank allright. You had more coming to you than you had figured. The governemnet owes me seventeen cents. Hope I get it one of these days.

Sincerely yours,

March 17, 1944

Dear Charlie:

I have received your letter, your Diary, and case documents. I certainly have a pile of them ahead now. Yesterday, both W.I. and I read the case of Hiroshi (I have it at home and have forgotten the number). We agree that it is very good documentation. That sort of personal disorganization is, of course, by no means confined to the Nisei group for, as W.I. says, boys are becoming culminatively more disorganized and that the particular sort of badness that is exhibited by Hiroshi probably couldn't have happened 25 or 30 years ago in a more or less normal situation.

In regard to this particular case. I wish you would take a couple of hours and do a little reorganization. It is rather disconcerting to the reader to start off with your Diary entries. I would certainly take those Diary entries and write up, say, a ten-page statement in which you give the general setting, the type of life the boy leads, his associates, and a brief discussion of how you made your contacts. This conforms to the pattern that you have used in your other cases and is, in general, much more satisfactory.

In regard to whether you should continue with the cases in the same way that you have before, I should say definitely yes, emphasizing the large interlated family group that you are studying, and where there is overlapping of experience, as in the resettlement stage, perhaps get less detail for each person. On the whole, I would not recommend any major change in procedure at present.

Rosalie Hankey came up a few days ago on her way to Tule Lake again. She said that your mother seemed to be getting along very well, although she was still extremely weak. Let me know what you hear.

We have heard nothing from Jack and, therefore, I assume that he is getting along all right.

I want you to write a letter to your draft board which we could include in our appeal, in case we have to act quickly. This letter should not cover more than one typed page and should deal entirely with your family situation and the reasons why it would represent undue hardship

if you entered the armed services. The University will appeal on occupational grounds and we will attach your letter with ours. We are enclosing a sheet which shows the form in which you should begin the letter. Please send this to us as soon as possible because it often happens that we only have a day or two to get the appeal in. You understand that you must wire us immediately if you are classified 1-A and give us the following information:

Order number
Local Board No.
Chairman of local board, also address
Original classification
Reclassification
Family status (state if changed since last
classification)

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

Enclosure

CHARLIE: Fill in all spaces which I have indicated
by parenthesis

Chairman
Local Board No. ()
(Address in full)

Re: Charles Kikuchi
Order No. ()

Dear Sir:

My employer, the University of California, is
appealing my classification of 1-A in accordance with
Section 627.13(c)(3) of Selective Service Regulations,
and is requesting occupational deferment. I wish to
submit the following additional facts in support of
deferment, on the grounds that my entry into the Army
at this time would cause undue hardship to my family:

(Death of father
Illness of mother, ^{severe} dependability of
sisters and brothers; financial status
of family in general)

Sincerely yours,

March 27, 1944

Cook County Hospital
Chicago, Illinois

Gentlemen:

I understand that Miss Emiko Kikuchi is applying for entrance in connection with the Cadet Nursing program. I have known Miss Kikuchi for the past three years, and recommend her highly for your consideration. She is a person of high-grade intelligence and complete integrity. She is thoroughly loyal to this country and is completely American in thought and behavior. She has an unusually attractive personality, and finds it easy to make contacts and to maintain cordial relationships.

I have had contacts with all of her family for several years, and have the highest possible regard for them. Her brother, Charles Kikuchi, is a valued research assistant on this Study, and another brother is preparing to be a doctor. All members of this family have been markedly successful in their school work, in their careers, and in their personal relationships.

Very truly yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas
Director

March 27, 1944

Dear Charlie:

I am enclosing a letter of recommendation for Emiko, which I am very glad indeed to write.

I telephoned the University War Council and they said that you should execute Selective Service Form #62. Get this at the local draft board in Chicago and send it to us as soon as possible, so that we can be prepared to act when and if you are re-classified.

Yours in haste,

Enclosures

April 3, 1944

Dear Charlie:

I saw the head of the University War Council this afternoon and he says that the letter you have written will be sufficient for us to include with the affidavit for occupational deferment, so don't you worry any more about it and we'll hope for the best. Be sure to telegraph me if you get a notification to appear for your physical examination.

I am enclosing a proposed outline for the resettlement phase of the study. I wish you would take this up with the other members of the staff in a staff meeting, and send me your criticisms before I have it retyped. It doesn't have to be very elaborate, but should include the major features that we want to look out for in the resettlement part of the study. Most of my clues, of course, have been obtained from the material that you are actually collecting in your own case histories.

Regarding the conference in June: I have written to Frank. It is not at all necessary that you come since the main purpose will be to get the people who are working now in the relocation projects together and settle a few necessary points. If the draft situation were clarified for one or more of you at that time, I should like to have you attend, as we could also take up some of the resettlement problems. If the draft situation, however, is unfavorable or still very uncertain, it might be better to plan just to stay in Chicago and go on with your work. W.I. and I will come to Chicago by the first of December at the latest and will spend some time there.

Things here are very uncertain, and we will know next Monday whether or not Morton will enter the Japanese Language School in Boulder on May 1. He has completed an impressive manuscript which covers the history of the War Relocation Authority. His pre-evacuation monograph is, however, still incomplete, although quite far advanced, and he is most unhappy at the prospect of having to leave at this time. As you can imagine, I am not feeling

too happy about the situation myself.

Keep me informed about the progress of your plans in regard to Emiko and Bette, and keep up the good work on your cases. I will not write any detailed comments about the cases for some little time now as I am very busy reading and commenting on Morton's manuscript, but this doesn't mean that I am not giving them very close attention, for I go over every one as it comes in, and W.I. has read most of them and will eventually finish them all.

I hope you have been able to follow up the case of the poor Indian, noted in your last Diary. I would like to get a write-up of that whole situation in regard to the evacuated Indians, and this case might give us some further clues about what happened to the ones that came from Alaska.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

TENTATIVE OUTLINE FOR RESETTLEMENT PHASE

1. Factors predisposing towards resettlement

- (a) Dissatisfactions with camp life
 - (1) Personal - familial
 - (2) Political, (e.g. registration and its aftermath)
 - (3) Economic or educational or both
- (b) Incentive to take up life on the outside
 - (1) Wages, jobs and schools
 - (2) "Freedom"

2. Timing or Resettlement

What situations were immediate stimuli to resettlement at a particular time?

- (a) Situation in camp (e.g. regulations)
- (b) Impending draft
- (c) Encouragement from friend or relative
- (d) Encouragement from WRA or hostel or Student Relocation
- (e) Other (specify: e.g. individual had sought or achieved job opportunity on own initiative)

What situations had impeded earlier resettlement (e.g. family pressure, rumors of "incidents," etc.)

3. Mechanism by which resettlement was achieved: sponsorship or individual initiative

4. Sequences of places sought in resettlement process:

- (a) Seasonal or short-term leave changed to indefinite
- (b) Movement from one area to another

5. Sequence of familial resettlement

- (a) Who was first resettler among relatives?
- (b) Plans made by various members of family to bring other members out; success or failure of these plans
- (c) Plans still being formed for further resettlement of family members

6. Occupational Problems

- (a) Sequence of jobs sought,
- (b) held, and given up
- (c) Reasons for seeking or giving up particular jobs
- (d) Wages and hours
- (e) Chances offered for future advancement and security
- (f) Relations with fellow-workers, with employers, with unions and with other interested organizations
- (g) Discrimination and acceptance

7. Housing problems

- (a) Sequence of dwellings sought, lived in, and given up
- (b) How housing was obtained
- (c) Reasons for seeking or leaving particular dwellings
- (d) Rent and other housing expenses
- (e) Overcrowding and standards of housing obtained
- (f) Relations with landlord and fellow-tenants
- (g) Tending to seek or avoid other Nisei in neighborhood or dwelling
- (h) Discrimination and acceptance

8. Other economic problems

- (a) Cost of living: itemize
- (b) Savings

9. Recreational and associational problems

- (a) How leisure time is spent
- (b) With whom leisure time is spent
- (c) Cost of leisure activities
- (d) Contacts with other resettlers ("emerging Nisei society"); specify nature, following Shibutani's general categories
- (e) Inter-racial contacts: discrimination and acceptance

10. Plans for future, and changes in these plans

- (a) familial
- (b) educational
- (c) residential
- (d) occupational, etc.

April 24, 1944

Dear Charlie:

Your diary and CH-38 just received. I have looked through the diary quickly, but haven't yet read the case. I am sure that it will be an important one, and I am glad that you were able to follow-up on that situation.

Regarding your diary: I think you'd better go ahead writing them in the blue books. It would really be a considerable burden for you to try to type out three copies. It isn't necessary now. If, later, we get in a jam I might have to ask you to do it but, frankly, I don't think we are going to have a jam of that sort. The reason the typed copies of the diaries were so late in reaching you this time was that Mrs. Wilson herself typed the one that had the description of Jack's trip, as we didn't want to run any risk of a possible leakage through one of the typists. They will be sent more promptly in the future.

Nothing new on the draft situation. Morton definitely turned down the chance to go to Boulder on May first, even though this means that he runs the risk of being inducted. We are, however, hoping for the best.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

P.S. Jack's letters are attached. They hadn't been copied when your diary was sent off last week.

April 17, 1944

Dear Charlie:

I received CH-35. It is a very good case, and I find very few gaps in his life history. I am pleased to see that you are getting over into types of this sort, that is, Nisei who have actually been exposed to a good deal of the rural Japanese-American culture. I hope you do get the case on his wife's brother-in-law and follow up with the wife also.

The selective service situation in California is, for the time being, rather favorable to you and Jimmy and unfavorable to Tom. I have no inside information and actually don't think it is worth pressing to get any, but local newspaper reports indicate that they are going to press pretty soon to get all of the people under 26 into the Army. Occupational deferments for that group are going to be on an extremely rigid basis. At present, they say that the next group to be processed will be the 26-29 group in which you and Jimmy fall. Unless they change their regulations, however, there will be considerably more leeway in getting occupational deferments for this group and, of course, even more so for those over 30, which will be the third group to be processed. Will you pass this news along to the office, and will you also ask Frank to tell me when he gets his physical examination. I assume he hasn't had it yet and probably it will be postponed a little while until they get the younger group processed. His appeal will not be heard until after he has had his physical. I want to be kept in close contact with anything that happens in regard to any of you. Tell Tom that he must either wire or telephone me the minute he gets his notice of reclassification, and, of course, the same goes for you.

We have sent you some stamps and have put in an order for others, which you should get in the course of time.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

April 28, 1944

Dear Charlie:

I assume you have been consulted about the planned Salt Lake City conference, although I haven't mentioned it to you directly. You doubtless know that neither Tom nor Frank or Tamie is coming. I am, however, asking Togo whether he could get away for a day or so, since there is a good deal of planning for the development of the pre-evacuation material that should be done. The general schedule for the conference runs somewhat as follows: Thursday, June 8, Jimmy is going to hold forth on several problems in Minidoka, on at least one of which he will have a complete manuscript. On Friday, Rosalie and "X" will lead the discussion on developments in Tule Lake, and so on. On Saturday, we will consider Morton's manuscript, which also shall have been submitted, at least in part. On Sunday, I was hoping that you and Togo could take charge and summarize some of the recent problems in regard to resettlement in Chicago also considering his pre-evacuation material. On Monday, I am planning to spend the day in Topaz, returning on Tuesday, and W.I. and I will leave on Wednesday early in the morning. Knowing how pressed Togo is for time, I have suggested that he plan to get there on Saturday morning and spend at least Saturday and Sunday with us, leaving if necessary on Sunday night. I should certainly like you to spend a longer time, and in fact I think it might be a welcome break for you to look into the general Salt Lake City situation in a very cursory way. Anyway, will you please immediately consult with Togo and let me know your plans. I have suggested to Togo that the best train to come on is the Los Angeles Limited which runs a sleeping car to Salt Lake City, but you can use your own judgment. Don't forget when you put in reservations for your ticket to use tax exempt blanks, and remember that reservations must now be got quite far in advance. I am enclosing tax exempt blanks.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

Enclosures

May 3, 1944

Dear Charlie,

I received your letter of May first, and, believe me, I certainly do sympathize with your problems. I agree that the complications are too great. The only combination of circumstances that could arise which would make it advisable for you to come to the conference would be

(a) if you are classified 4-F and

(b) if you could get your exam put ahead a week.

Unless this happens, do not come.

If you do not come, I do feel that it would be advisable for Frank to come for at least two days, so that I can get some first hand contact with what is going on in Chicago (Even if Togo comes, this would be true, for Togo is pretty far removed from the work at the office). So will you pass this information along to Frank, who has already indicated that he would probably come, again unless something happens about his draft situation.

I cannot postpone the conference itself. It wouldn't help your problems unless we had it well along towards July first. There would be too many other complications if I did this (Morton's uncertainty; possibility of another fundamental change in WR& policy by July first, about which rumors are flying around, and, if this occurs, the necessity of Rosalie, X and Jimmy being in camp to watch reactions; etc.)

So, try not to worry.

Re your diary, number the pages in pencil if you want (from 1 on) and send them along. We can then enter the pages and give you the correct numbers for your copies after we get the number of the last page for April 14th. We have had to give priority on typing to Morton's and Jimmy's manuscripts for the next week or ten days, as these manuscripts are needed for the conference. So there will be a little delay.

Please ask Louise to be responsible for seeing to it that we get bills for Clara by the 25th of the month. They should be mailed so that they arrive HERE on the 25th, as that is the day our monthly payroll has to go in.

Sincerely yours,

May 5, 1944

Dear Charlie:

I wrote out the enclosed letter of appeal for Mr. Chaney to sign then Mr. Chaney informed me that he couldn't actually put in an appeal until you get a 1-A classification. He may, however, modify the letter and send it to the draft board, simply asking for their consideration before re-classifying you. Then if they insist on classifying you 1-A, we will immediately institute an appeal. Now, the following is very important, and please give it your close attention: The very moment you get 1-A, wire me collect and give me the date that appears on your notice of re-classification, that is, the date that appears on the certificate and not the date you get it. We have only ten days to appeal after the date on which you are reclassified in San Francisco, so it is extremely important that you do not delay at all after receiving this notice.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

Enclosure

May 12, 1944

Dear Charlie:

I don't know whether you should be congratulated or commiserated with because you have passed your physical examination! What your status will be now isn't at all clear. Chaney sent the letter to the draft board hoping that they might give you an occupational deferment without waiting to send the matter to the appeal board. He also sent your letter to the draft board separately in a plain envelope and deleted from his own letter any mention of your family status as he thought this was a matter in which the University was not concerned. Anyway, keep in mind that you must wire me when you get your 1-A, since then we will send in a simple statement that we are appealing the decision. The situation for people age 26 to 29 still doesn't seem very clear to me, as we get conflicting reports from different newspapers. However, it doesn't seem likely that you will be drafted immediately.

We received the two copies of your Diary today, also your cases are coming along fine. I enclose a brief note received from Lowie in regard to the Indian case. I had hoped that he would make some more detailed comments.

There is a job that I wonder whether you could do for us. If you will refer to DeWitt's Report and also to Warren's testimony in the Tolan Committee Hearings, you will note that one of the justifications of the evacuation was the alleged strategic location of the Japanese, and that Santa Barbara County--particularly the Santa Maria Valley and the Santa Ynez Valley--were considered to be the strongest case in this respect. We have gotten hold of the maps that were prepared to support this case, and have taken off on cards the names of all the Japanese who held property. Rosalie Hankey has interviewed a number of those who were in Gila and has gotten brief notes from them concerning the length of settlement and the types of activities that were carried on. Under separate cover, I am sending the cards that we have, indicating who the farm operators were and also Hankey's brief notes. What we want particularly is a really accurate account of the history of settlement of as many of these people as possible. How long had they been in the area; when did they take up the particular farms that they had at the time of evacuation, and so on. Hankey's

notes are very sketchy, except in regard to certain of the people who had actually operated land in that area. From some of your recent cases I gathered that you have excellent contacts with people from that area, and I wonder whether you couldn't extend the data that Hankey has got. As I remember, Albert Ikeda is a particularly good informant and may be would be willing to cooperate with you on this. Anyway, let me know what you think about it and whether it will be too much of a diversion from your other tasks.

I was indeed sorry that Emiko was turned down by the Cook County Hospital. Can you tell me what sort of test it was she had to take? It couldn't have been just an intelligence test, and I wonder whether it was one of those so-called objective psychiatric tests. Tell her to give me a few samples of the questions she was asked, just to satisfy my curiosity.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

P.S. I don't believe I have thanked you for sending the letters that you wrote to Deki. These are really important for they do supplement your Diary and give the reactions to the first days at Tanforan.

May 26, 1944

Dear Charlie:

Your letter of May 24 certainly contained good news. This is the only case that I know of where an occupational deferment has been granted without appeal. We still have heard nothing whatsoever about Morton's appeal. We all congratulate you and feel very happy about the successful solution that has been reached.

Regarding your visit to your mother: it seems to me the sensible thing to do would be to take a bus from Salt Lake City to Phoenix. That trip takes one day and one night. Our meetings will be over on the afternoon of the twelfth, so it would be all right for you to get back to Chicago by the 20th or maybe one or two days later which would certainly not interfere with your classes.

I am quite sure that you haven't taken any of the time from the study in order to do your school work. I certainly want you to continue, and feel that you should keep on registering for one course up to the point at which you are actually called into the Army.

I have been going over your cases again and have filed the whole Ikeda family together. Incidentally, I suppose you know that you shifted the pseudonym from Thara to Ishida. That is a very minor matter.

Both W.I. and I think that this procedure that you are following in getting a family history from various points of view is unique and excellent. I certainly hope that you can eventually get something from the parents.

In regard to the discussion that I have asked you to lead. I would like to have you summarize the main problems of resettlement from your forty cases. In the outline that you make, it would be very helpful if you would list the cases that fall under the various headings of your outline which will show problems that are met and types of adjustment or failure of adjustment. You should, of course, also draw upon the material that the other people in the Chicago office have been collecting. The problems would fall pretty much under the headings of the general outline that you and Frank developed on the

- 2 -

basis of the sketchy outline I sent you previously. Try to get your concrete material in hand and let us see how the whole thing comes out.

We have noted your needs for supplies and will send out the order today.

If Alice gets insistent, by all means offer her a small rental for the typewriter, but be sure to get the usual receipt so that we can hand it in to the accounting office.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

July 10, 1944

Dear Charlie,

The publisher closed out "The Child in America", and sent us a few free copies. I thought you might like to have one, so I sent it along, appropriately inscribed. It is "dated" but curiously no one has written a later book to replace it. It is the only book WI and I ever wrote together, so it has a sort of sentimental interest(at least to me). Intelligence test for you: a good deal of it was straight collaboration, but certain chapters were written wholly by WI, others by me. Which is which?

"Judge" Nomura, an important Poston figure has relocated to Chicago. He is the only evacuee I know of who held a real administrative position on a project: he was unit administrator. He was also head of the local council. I asked Dick whether he would not be a good person for you to interview. I quote from his reply

"About Nomura, I believe he is a very good subject for a case history. I will be glad to do anything to help Charlie on initial contact. His address is 2029 Cleveland St.(or Ave) Chicago 14. His brief history is as follows.

Born in Hawaii under the old monarchy(about 50 years ago). Joined the Army for World War I. Came over to California around 1918. Worked in the Mare Island Navy Yard. Then to Los Angeles. Attended the law school of Southwestern University (Los Angeles). Failed to pass the Bar. Worked for the Tokyo Club--first, as a strong man, then as the brains of the syndicate.

The life stories of his wife and brother-in-law and sister-in-law(the last two now in Chicago, his wife joining him soon) can be skipped, for they are similar to those I read in Salt Lake City. They were born in Montana, raised there. Then to Seattle and to Los Angeles.

Please ask Charlie to send me instructions as to what I should tell Nomura for introduction."

Will you please get in touch with Dick about this? His address is 45-2-C, Poston.

Enclosed a proposed draft of letter to Tamie. Both WI and I have been over it carefully, and we feel that there is nothing at all in it that I could not have known without your report. Nevertheless I want you to feel easy in your mind, so I will not send the original until I have your approval. You will understand that I just can't let the situation go on any longer. Furthermore, the six months appointment will be known to her soon, as they will send out official announcements from the University. She'd better hear it from me. Please let me have your reaction by return mail. Sincerely

July 21, 1944

Dear Charlie and Frank,

I can't tell you how deeply I appreciate all the trouble you have both taken in the matter of Tamie. I congratulate you on the excellent reports you wrote me, and I appreciate your sympathetic insight into the situation. I enclose copy of the letter I wrote Tamie. You will see, I believe, that I have met her more than half-way, and have made the withdrawal of her resignation possible. You may have to point out to her that the last paragraph means, in effect, that I am not insisting on the weekly reports and that she is left considerable discretion in defining the "frequent intervals" at which I will receive additions to her report.

You will realize, though, that I shall have to handle the matter with her directly, and that I can neither ask nor expect Frank to take the responsibility of seeing that she hands in her report. I do definitely want her to finish the report, but she will have to control her antagonism towards me sufficiently to deal with me directly or else we just can't go on. I am grateful for Frank's offer, but I still stick to my advice to him to leave her alone. "Encouraging" her will not be enough. She will want him to depreciate all the other members of the staff, including himself, and I can't see that anything is to be gained by that. I am deeply grateful, too, for Charlie's doctoring, which is certainly having a good therapeutic effect. I want to make one point clear, though: the Poston report is certainly important, but not important enough to disrupt the whole Chicago staff. In other words, Tamie is really getting her last chance now, and this last chance depends on her willingness to write up her report and to deal with me in a direct and reasonable matter.

Don't worry about my hurt feelings or my "loss of face" in the letter I wrote her. I just laughed at the reference to "arm chair social scientist spinning fanciful theories." If the gal were really as clever as she is malicious, she could have found much more vulnerable defects in the boss than that one. By God, if I sit in an arm chair, there is a calculating machine on the arm, and I am known among sociologists as a "gross empiricist" and usually criticized for my failure to spin enough theory, fanciful or otherwise!

You have both been swell in this whole matter, and I shall have you to thank if we salvage the Poston report from Tamie---which I really believe is now possible.

Sincerely yours,

August 8, 1944

Dear Charlie,

I was glad to get your letter of August 3rd. In regard to the income tax matter: the University makes no check at all on dependents, but the income tax authorities do (sometimes) after your statement is filed in March. You do not get Bette as a dependent after she reaches the age of 18. You can, however, list your mother as dependent, in view of the changed circumstances. The internal revenue people may possibly challenge this, but I think you have a good, convincing case. I have been challenged several times, in regard to various points, and only once was I unable to convince them of the validity of my claims. So I would advise you just to leave the thing at 2 dependents as far as the university is concerned. Then, when you file your return, enter both your mother and Miyako as dependents. You say that your taxes run about \$19 a month; this is not quite true, for part of your deduction is for retirement, and this you get back when you leave University employment, if you do this before age 65, and not even the most optimistic, hopes or pessimistic fears would lead us to suppose the Study would last that long.

Please keep me informed about your mother's condition.

Your diary received and read with great interest, particularly in respect to the new discriminatory developments in Chicago. Also, the two cases, which have not yet been read very carefully.

Re spread of cases, do you have any possibility of getting hold of some of the Placer County or lower Sacramento valley people? Have you seen the map I sent Frank? We are making an intensive study of the post-evacuation economic losses of these people, and it is a scandalous story. We would like to get some of the pre-evacuation history, particularly in relation to the economic situation, segregation, contacts with Caucasians. I feel that it is improbable that you can find many of them in Chicago, since most of them are technically "disloyal" and at Tule Lake, but I wish you would keep your eyes open for contacts among this group if any turns up.

You are quite wrong in your inference that I was "displeased" at your "interference" in the Tamie case. You did a swell job, and I am most grateful. I must confess I feel a great sense of relief now that she is no longer under my administration, but her failure to produce the report is of course a real tragedy, and I would have been willing to put up with her heroics if I had felt there were any chance of her coming through. Frankly, the report she turned in was lousy. Her disintegration is very marked, and there is simply no hope of a change for the better on this job. I feel that she is far from well, and I should not be surprised if she had to be institutionalized before too long. It is a sad case all around.

Re the office situation: I had a letter from Tom, indicating that he had become completely panicky about his induction and was preparing to reorganize the whole office, including monopoly of Louise, etc. I wrote Frank about this, and made it very clear that your interests must be protected. I trust you to look out for yourself, for your interests are decidedly the interests of the Study. I know that you are tactful and kind and considerate of other people, but I hope that you will not let Tom put anything over on you. You know what I mean.

Sorry about the Chicago weather. It is unkind to mention this, but the papers here featured a "heat wave of 69 " on Sunday. There is nothing like the Bay area, and if we don't produce here we have no excuse!

Give my best to Bette and Emiko.

Sincerely,

August 8, 1944

Dear Charlie--

I have been thinking about the lines in your letter about Tamie keeping some ~~mg~~ of her material, Hass' weekly reports and other things. These data may or not be important, but I don't think the decision should rest with Tamie. I cannot betray you by writing to her directly, but I would appreciate it if you would ask her during your next visit to send ALL the material to us. If there are some things she particularly wants, tell her to put a note on them and we will have them copied here in short order and returned to her immediately.

August 21, 1944

Dear Charlie,

Your diary received and read with interest, as usual. Also, I find the case on the Stockton boy very well-done. The contrast between this group of zoot-suiters and the other one you studied is quite marked. The other ones(CH 30 and 31, I believe--I haven't them at hand) seem to have been demoralized well before evacuation, whereas these Stockton boys seem, on the contrary, to have been much more disorganized after getting in camp, and later, resettling. This is just a hypothesis; we'll look into all this in more detail when we come to the later analysis.

By the way, when you get around to making the Nomura contact, be sure to read Dick's report on Gambling in Poston, copy of which ought to be in the office files, for it has some background material on him. I can also have some excerpts from Dick's journal relating to Nomura's activities and attitudes copied for you.

I hope that your mother is getting along well. I suppose she has had her operation by this time. I look forward to later pages of the journal to indicate the progress of the marital plans of the Kikuchis.

Everything here goes along pretty well. Regards to all.

Sincerely yours,

September 5, 1944

Dear Charlie:

I just received your letter of September 1. Your Journal arrived yesterday and I read it with absorbing interest. We have noted what you need in the way of supplies and the order has been put in.

I am enclosing a letter from Kiku Tomita. As you see, she has already written her autobiography and probably has some other notes which might be interesting. I will be glad to send her a small check as a sort of honorarium if the material turns out to be of any value. With her autobiography as a base, you might want to interview her to complete the case if you think she has possibilities.

In regard to the Cleveland trip: it is not at all necessary for you to make up your mind immediately. I think that Mitch would almost certainly have material that would be interesting on the group of which he is a representative. Of course, it may not turn out to be very much, but I believe we should explore the possibility of getting it. Also, I think it would be a good idea to have a few days away from Chicago, but that is entirely up to you. Mitch's address is: 110 Schofield Building.

In regard to the vacation for Louise: she should certainly have one. However, it should be arranged at a time when it doesn't inconvenience you. Incidentally, the maximum to which she is entitled is two weeks. She might want to take a week now and then a week at some later period.

I am certainly interested in the battle of the century, and look forward to your next Journal for the continuation of the mother-in-law troubles. Please give my very best regards to Alice, in which W.I. joins me.

I note the mention in your Diary of the possible part-time job with the Illinois Public Aid Commission. I would suggest that you look into it pretty carefully and then write me about the possibilities, and we can make up our minds about it. I agree that if it is a good source of information, it might be worth your while.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

Enclosure

COPY

4857 N. Winthrop
Chicago 40, Illinois
August 30, 1944

Dr. Dorothy S. Thomas
University of California
207 Giannini Hall
Berkeley 4, California

Dear Dr. Thomas:

Thank you for your letter of August 25. I am sure
Mr. Kikuchi will get in touch with me within the next
few days.

I am not interested in a full-time position on your
project but just thought you might be able to use some of
my writings and observations.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Kiku Tomita

PS - The thought just occurred to me that you might
be interested since you seemed to think so much
of the work I did in Tule Lake and there was
this autobiography which I hadn't sent you yet.

September 14, 1944

Dear Charlie:

I received the excerpts from your Diary bearing on the question of appointment to the Council of Social Agencies. I am inclined to think that it might be to your ultimate professional advantage to have some connection with this Agency. Also, I believe that the material would be of significance for the Study. Therefore, you are authorized to proceed if you still wish to.

If you do not take any salary from them, we will of course continue you on a full-time basis. There might be some advantage, however, for you to accept a salary since it would presumably be at a higher level than we can pay, and on the whole a paid-for job counts more in your record than a volunteer job. If the offer is attractive, you could go on a part-time basis with us for the next three months, say two-thirds time or half-time, whatever you figure is right, and then you can collect both from them and from us. Please understand that I am not trying to save money in this instance and that it is immaterial to me whether you remain full-time or go on to the part-time basis since I assume we will get just as much data one way as the other. The thing that you should consider is your own advantage both with respect to a possible increased compensation and also with respect to the advantage of having had a paid job with an official agency. I agree that a continuation of this sort of work would not be to your ultimate advantage in the future, since it is on a segregated basis, but I think it might have temporary value.

Hastily yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

P.S. I have received the case histories on the Stockton boys, and both W.I. and I have been reading them carefully. One of them is among the best cases that you have ever done. I have them at home and cannot refer to the number, but it is the case of the boy who worked so hard before evacuation and now is voluntary unemployed. My impression is that the sort of disorganization that he shows is rather a temporary matter and that he is a pretty well adjusted person, contrary to the situation in which you find the other boys. I will comment at greater length later.

October 17, 1944

Dear Charlie:

I realize that I have been very negligent in not informing you that we reapplied for your occupational deferment. I asked for it this time until June 30, 1945, at which point, as you know, our present financing of the study ends.

I will know definitely very early in the Spring what we can count on beyond July 1. Foundations are never a very sure bet, but I do not honestly believe that they will refuse to give me some sort of refinancing to carry the study to a completion. The refinancing, however, will have to be on a more limited basis. Certain segments of the study will have to be considered completed. Also, it is quite necessary for me to get out from under the heavy administrative burden that I now have if I am going to be able to work effectively in preparing a general over-all volume for publication. In addition, I shall have the problem of editing and rearranging the separate monographs that are also included in our tentative publication plans. As soon as the return to the coast is made definite, I shall close out the greater part of the work in the camps. As you know, also, I am considering Morton's, Togo's and Tom's segments relatively complete as of the end of this year.

Although I am not in a position to promise anything, I should really like to have you continue for another year if I can arrange it. Some of the most important observations on the resettlement of the Nisei will come after demobilization is underway, the main question being whether they can really keep the foothold that they have now temporarily in the Middlewest, or whether they will be "the first to be fired." I would say that after you have gotten a certain number of new cases your problem would be a very consistent follow-up of the old cases, and if new cases are added after that point it should be on a limited basis and the observations directed toward resettlement with a minimum of background. You haven't by any means yet reached the point where you should stop getting the lengthier cases. All this is very tentative, and my plans may well fall through, but I want you to know that I definitely have you in mind for the next year and that I will know at least three or four months before

Charlie - 2.

your present appointment runs out so that if my plans fail you will have plenty of time to make other arrangements.

In reading over your Diary, which arrived last week, I note that you are worried (page 6065 and following) about the bias that you feel you have in regard to Nisei adjustment. I have read everything you have written very carefully, and I see no evidence of this bias being a disturbing factor in your observations as such. Of course, it affects your interpretations, but I don't believe it influences your collection of data. I am particularly pleased that you recognize its existence because this means that you are constantly on guard against it in collecting data, so I would certainly dismiss this worry from my mind. In descriptive work of the sort you are doing, and in fact I would say in all sociological work except rigidly statistical, bias is inevitable. The best we can hope for is a clear recognition of its nature and direction.

One more small point in regard to your Diary, and that is that you have skipped a thousand pages, or I should say nine hundred pages. You run from page 6099 to 7000, whereas obviously it should change from 6099 to 6100. Heaven knows it is bulky enough as it is without shocking us further by these extra nine hundred.

In regard to the Salt Lake City conference: I agree that there is no point whatsoever in your taking off time now. I want you to continue taking one course every semester. However, some time must be allowed next spring for you to come to Berkeley to consult with me and work over some of the material for two or three weeks. I think you can arrange this in between semesters with some special consideration from the Department for perhaps an extra week off without any loss of credit. In order to plan this, I must know exactly what the schedule of semesters is, so let me know this some time at your convenience. This I consider essential whether or not the plan for continuation of your employment for another year succeeds. If it doesn't, we'll have to go over the material together and work out some tentative plan of analysis to bring the thing to a completion by July 1. Whereas, if my longer-time plan succeeds, it is equally important that we have a chance to examine what you have done and plan the future stages.

In view of the very tentative nature of all of my plans, I think it might be best not to discuss the refinancing aspects with any of the others of the staff at present. It is perfectly

Charlie - 3.

all right, however, for you to mention that in lieu of coming to the Salt Lake conference I definitely want you to make a trip West some time in the early spring. Since I haven't your schedule on hand I don't know when that will be, but I would say that if there is a break some time in March, that would be the most favorable time.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

November 8, 1944

Dear Charlie:

In your letter of October 23 you asked me what I thought about including in the beginning of your cases notes from your Diary bearing on a particular case. I think this is a good idea and that it should be continued.

We have received your Diary and recent cases. I am enclosing a page 61 which was a duplicate in one of the cases and is probably missing from your own copy.

Everyone hear sends regards.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

Enclosure

November 18, 1944

Dear Charlie,

After sending off the new withholding certificate to you, I discovered that there has been a change in requirements re dependents, which will certainly affect you favorably. You can (beginning January 1st) claim dependency for your parents, brothers, sisters, etc. (see item 3 on back) irrespective of age, provided they receive more than one-half of their support from you and have less than \$500 income of their own during the year. This means clearly that you can claim Bette, your mother, and possibly (let your conscience be your guide) Miyoko and Tom. Anyway, if you did not claim enough on the one which is presumably in the mail for us now, fill this one out and send it back to us. Ironically enough, although the requirements are "liberalized" for the general population, I had my dependent cut off: an elderly cousin of my mother's who has been my dependent for the past fifteen years, but who no longer fits in the "closely related" category. Such is life!

We are very busy getting ready for the conference. Let Frank bring up any points that are puzzling you re your work.

Sincerely yours,

December 11, 1944

Dear Charlie:

Frank will give you the details of our very stimulating conference. One matter came up which requires some rather fast action I believe. We want you definitely to take a more important role in helping us bring together the Chicago material than you have in the past. This is partly for your own benefit; that is, I want you to get a greater share of credit in our eventual publications than will be possible under other circumstances. Also, I feel you know so much more than anyone else about certain aspects of the Chicago developments that you are the only one that can do this work. But I don't want you to go at it cold. This means that you should actually come out here as soon as you can and work along with me for a few weeks, so that we can get the structure well in hand. In my earlier proposal to you, I had suggested March as the best time for the trip. I now think that if you can possibly arrange it you should get here not later than February 1. I realize that this would mean giving up the next semester at the University, but I am assuming that it doesn't make much difference to you which semester you actually miss out on. Another advantage of your coming in February rather than March is that I hope to have Jimmy and Dick here during March and there would be a great deal of competition for my time. It would certainly be preferable if you could be here at a time when I had no other distractions.

I have already asked WRA to have your record checked through the Western Defense Command. Since you have been cleared by the Joint Board I do not anticipate any hindrance to your coming back for a few weeks. Will you let me know as soon as you possibly can whether or not this would be a satisfactory arrangement for you. If so, I will tell you how you must proceed to get permission from the Army.

Your Diary and CH-53 have arrived, but I haven't yet had time to read them. I will write again soon.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

December 18, 1944

Dear Charlie:

250.00
500.00

I was just about to write you, giving you detailed instructions about how to get back, when the news about the removal of the restrictions on the return of the Japanese was released. As far as I can see there is no reason why you should not get on the train as of midnight, January 2, or any date thereafter that suits your convenience. Therefore, go down and get yourself a reservation, preferably on the Challenger. We are enclosing some tax exempt certificates. Get a round trip ticket but do not get your return reservation. I will send you a travel advance in a few days. I assume that you have enough money to buy your ticket before this arrives. If not, I am sure you could borrow some from Frank. We will put in the order today, but we can never guarantee just when it will come through.

Do you have any place to stay here? I ask this question because it occurs to me that you might prefer to make your own arrangements. If not, please let me know immediately, so that I can find you a place.

Under the circumstances I think it would be better for you not to do any great amount of the work we had planned for the Chicago report before you come. Just be reading over your material and make a few notes as you go along if you have any extra time. On the other hand, if you want to concentrate merely on your cases until you come out here, that is all right with me.

You mention the fact that you are tremendously worried about the possible ending of the study on July 1. I wish you would dismiss this worry from your mind for the next month or two until I find out how much refinancing I am going to get. I can't believe that the President will leave me out on a limb entirely. On the other hand, I am quite sure that the amount of money I will get is going to be quite modest. Until I know where I stand, I can't promise you anything but, as you know, I want definitely to keep you on over a period after July 1. My present guess is that your tenure would last at least until January 1, 1946. I hope to know definitely while you are here in Berkeley so that we can make our plans. In any case, it seems to me futile for you to start worrying about the whole thing now.

I think it is an excellent idea for you to send Christmas cards to the various people whose life histories you have collected. I'll write more later.

Hastily yours,

December 15, 1944

Dear Charlie:

I have checked with the Western Defense Command through the WRA and have been informed that there is no reason why you should not apply to go to the Coast. I haven't had time to hear from you yet about whether the plan I proposed in my last letter is satisfactory or not. If it is, will you write a formal letter to the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command, Presidio, San Francisco, asking to come here for the month of February and enclose the formal letter that I am writing in respect to the situation.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

Enclosure

December 15, 1944

Mr. Charles Kikuchi
12 Social Science Building
University of Chicago
1126 East 59th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Mr. Kikuchi:

Referring to previous correspondence, I should like to have you come to the Berkeley office for the month of February to work over materials that you have collected on the resettled evacuees. Will you, therefore, make formal application to the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command and attach this letter to your application.

You have been a research assistant on this study, which is financed by the University of California and the Rockefeller and other foundations, since its inception in June, 1942. You have been granted an occupational deferment by the Selective Service System until April, 1944, to carry on this work which is classified as an essential war project. In order to ensure the completion of what you are doing, your presence here during the month of February is considered necessary. In submitting your request to the Commanding General you should note your pre-evacuation address, which we have listed as 2119 Haste Street, Berkeley, California; your family number which is 13725; your Tanforan Assembly number which is 361, and the fact that your present address is 4743 Drexel Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, and that you have an office in the University of Chicago. You should also mention the fact that your salary is paid by the University of California and that I will be your personal sponsor during the time you are in California and will see to it that the matter of housing is provided for.

As soon as you hear from the Western Defense Command, will you please inform me, either by airmail or by telegram,

Mr. Charles Kikuchi

page 2

December 15, 1944

as we must have a certain amount of notice in order to
get railroad reservations.

Very sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas
Director

December 26, 1944

Dear Charlie:

I have your letter of December 19. Meantime, you'll have heard from me that there is no reason for your not coming to the Coast any time you want. In fact, I might suggest that you come at the same time Jack does. Since we will provide pullman accommodations, there is no reason why you shouldn't have a lower berth and you and Jack could sleep together. Thus, he would not have to pay for the berth, but maybe this doesn't fit in with your plans.

In regard to your work, please let me emphasize the fact that you should stop worrying. You know perfectly well that your cases have a high priority rating with me, and that I think they are one of the best things that has ever been done for the study. This work we are planning on is not, as you assume, high-powered analytical work that is beyond your abilities. It is an organizational job of which you are quite capable and for which you should definitely have credit. I assume that Frank will eventually pull the whole thing together and edit the final Chicago report, whatever form it takes. And as I told you before, I hope that you can continue to get some cases for a period of some months. I still have to answer to my request for some additional financing, but I have never expected to get such answer until spring. So just stop worrying and come on out and we'll see what we can do.

We thank you for your Christmas card and for your good wishes. As usual, I didn't get around to sending any out but that doesn't mean that I didn't think of all of you. Will you please send me Alice's address by return mail as I should like to send her some little token gift for the baby.

Hoping to hear from you again soon.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

P.S. In reading your last Diary I was particularly impressed with the letter you copied from Warren. He is certainly a gifted boy and his observations are always extremely important. I was also amused with Miyako's and Tom's pictorial representation of "the battle of the century."

Charles Kikuchi

MEMORANDUM FROM DR. DOROTHY THOMAS TO
FIELD STAFF DATED FEBRUARY 12, 1943

RE

MEETING WITH MR. EMBREE, WRA SOCIAL
ANALYSIS SECTION

Filed in Billigmeier file

January 8, 1945

Dear Charlie:

I am glad that the arrangements for your trip have been made. Don't worry about housing. I have talked to the head of International House and he says he is pretty sure they can take care of you. This will be in a sort of dormitory, but I think you will rather enjoy being there. If that falls through, I will be sure to think of something else for you. I am not sure what their arrangements are, but I think, to be on the safe side, you had better bring your ration books with you. It is perfectly satisfactory for you to return by way of Gila. In fact, I was going to suggest this to you myself.

It will not be necessary for you to bring a copy of your cases. We will simply make summaries and write out headings in the margins for them. On the other hand, we shall do a great deal of work on the Diaries and shall probably cut up one of the copies that we have here.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

March 19, 1945

Dear Charlie,

I suppose you are now readjusted to the dirty, windy city, even though you must be longing for California and its blond.

I am gradually getting your jobs done. Enclosed the revised resettlement outline. Please go over it carefully, and send me any changes that you make.

In regard to the various jobs we laid out for you, I think it is important for you to give priority to the follow-up of the old cases, insofar as this is possible. This is because I have been informed that you will probably get a 1*A when your reclassification comes up. Whether they draft you or not is of-course another matter. It seems, however, that the University cannot get "certification" (whatever that means) for the 2As under 30 years of age. Therefore, we have to send in an "uncertified" request for deferment. One small ray of hope is that I got the War Manpower Commission to "interpret" the study as "essential", and I am going to include a photostat copy of their interpretation with the request for draft deferment. I will send in the documents on the 30th of March, so, if you are going to write them a letter, plan to do so at about the same time.

Jimmy and Hattie are here, and like the place. We are having great difficulties in finding housing, however. Even with the classification of the study as essential, which makes them available for some sort of war housing, we have found absolutely nothing, except in return for domestic service. It is not a matter of discrimination: we literally have not got a single address at which we could apply. Tuttle, of-course, has nothing at all.

Johnny still has three months to go on your diary. Hattie is almost through with the first typing job (the case indexes, or whatever we called them). You will be receiving things from us now pretty regularly.

I look forward to getting your diary soon, to see what happened on your trip to camp, etc. Give my regards to all the Kikuchis, and to Frank and Louise.

Sincerely yours,

March 29, 1945

STRAIGHT WIRE

CHARLES KIKUCHI
12 SOCIAL SCIENCE BUILDING
1126 East 59th Street
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

DO NOT COMMUNICATE WITH YOUR DRAFT BOARD. LETTER FOLLOWS.

DOROTHY S THOMAS

March 29, 1945

Dear Charlie:

The University War Council has agreed to allow me to appear before your draft board and discuss our situation with them. If the draft board takes a favorable attitude, the University will then submit an application for deferment. It is best, therefore, that you make no personal move toward the draft board but let me see whether I can handle this when I appear before them.

Hastily yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

April 4, 1945.

Dear Charlie:

I appeared before your draft board this afternoon. They are an intelligent and understanding group of men, but their hands are tied by instructions. They showed me the cases they had on hand: without exception, all uncertified requests for deferment of men under 30 are being turned down, e.g., engineer, aged 29, with three children, working for the P.G. & E., etc., all the way along the line. They asked how important you were to our work and expressed a sympathetic interest in what we were doing. I told them, in detail, how important you were to the Study. They thereupon suggested that we appeal their adverse decision, which will be given immediately. They said they would not consider the appeal "an unfriendly act." At best, their decision will be overruled; at worst, it will give us about 60 days "delaying action." By that time, the war in Europe may well be over, and it may happen that you will never be asked to serve. In view of my report (which will be confirmed by a letter from the Board) the University has agreed to appeal--a most unusual procedure for them to follow in cases of this sort. So, the only thing for you to do is to go along with your work, hoping for the best. The worst that can now happen is apparently induction about June first. I'll send you copies of all correspondence.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

April 17, 1945

Dear Charlie:

I received your letter of April 13 but have not yet got the box of data you mentioned. You certainly seem to have made progress on your report. I promise to criticize the job analyses just as soon as I get them. You are right in assuming that I have been too busy to do anything much on the cases you left for me, but I will in time. Rosalie was here and I began a page-to-page criticism of her report and as you can imagine that is a very time-consuming but necessary procedure. She obtained a good fellowship in Chicago and will go there in September. So I really have to work with her to get her material in shape before she leaves the study.

I will be in a better position to answer the questions you raise about your cases when I receive your analyses. Offhand, I would say that in regard to the single women, the fact that they conceive of marriage, rather than an occupation, as their goal would have to be mentioned briefly in the job section. The main part of it would go in the family adjustment section under 4-F. Similarly, family conflicts in the initial resettlement should go in that section unless there is material bearing specifically on the job of the individual concerned. For instance, if the parents object to their taking up an occupation of a certain sort.

I am glad that you wired me about your 1-A notice since we were waiting on a final notification from the Board and they just neglected to send it to us. They did write the War Council, however, suggesting that we appeal. Miss Ellwood promises me that the letter of appeal will go out today. I have sent her a rough draft of a letter and she will undoubtedly send me a copy of the one they write which, of course, I will send to you. I certainly sympathize with you in your worries about your future.

In regard to Dick: I think it is quite improbable that he showed any of your cases to a girl in Poston. He does have ~~an~~ the Adamic book. She might have referred to that. He did have one or two cases with him after the conference that you attended in Salt Lake City, but has none at all now, and I will in any case take the matter up with him with my usual delicacy when he comes here for a month in May.

Johnny claims she has done right by you.

Sincerely yours,

April 23, 1945

Dear Charlie,

This is in reply to your letter of April 19th. I realize that you are all steamed up on your report, and I do not want to divert you unduly. At the same time, it is really essential that some time be devoted to the follow-ups of your cases. There will necessarily be additional "loss" of cases, through moves from Chicago, unless you get active on this matter. Furthermore (and this is confidential for the present) I am very seriously considering preparing a volume of cases, with a lengthy introduction, giving the background of evacuation and resettlement, as the first publication in our series. There are several reasons for this: one, being that the Rockefeller Foundation would like something published; and it is, without any question quite impossible to contemplate early publication of anything about developments in the camps or any of Morton's dynamite. The second reason is that I honestly believe the publication of some of your cases would do much to promote understanding of the problems facing the Nisei: I did not tell you, but after six weeks of distressing negativism on the part of my Colonel "Larry", he and his Major (who is incidentally Helen Gahagan's brother) came to the office, picked up some of your cases, asked permission to look at them, which I granted, and were, to my utter surprise, completely bowled over I could hardly tear them away from the cases. Larry kept saying "But this woman is AMERICAN. This girl talks like my daughter. etc. etc." There was certainly an increase in understanding, if not a complete reversal of attitude. If I prepare this volume, I shall want to have a fair sampling of the cases: zoot-suiter, delinquents, etc. along with the rest. Anyway, if I go ahead with this project, which I shall not do until I have a chance to talk it over with President Sproul and others, it is essential that the cases be brought as far as possible up to date. Therefore, I suggest that you allocate your time about fifty-fifty between report and follow-up for the present. Then we shall see what happens about the draft before you go into the matter of new cases. By the way, you did not acknowledge receipt of the resettlement outline. You did receive it, didn't you? Is it satisfactory?

Re supplies, yes I think it is better for you to buy everything you need in Chicago, at least everything of the standard sort, that weighs much. We will continue to send stamps, etc upon request, and anything else you have difficulty getting.

I haven't yet received your diary, analyses, new case, etc that you mentioned last week, but assume they will probably arrive tomorrow.

Please thank Alice for a nice letter.

Sincerely yours,

Dick arrives on Friday to stay a month or longer. Jimmy is doing well, but suffering because he doesn't make more speed. Rosalie is again happy in her "home", Tule Lake.

ages of distribution

May 5, 1945

Dear Charlie,

Even though I still have 150 hard pages of Rosalie's manuscript to go through for page-by-page criticism, I have taken time to go over some of your job analyses. On Monday, I will send you at least two with my revisions. My main criticism is that you are unquestionably getting in too much, and that you are not sticking close enough to the job experience per se. You will see this particularly in the one I have just revised, i.e. George Taki. For instance, on p.3 his very long description of his relationship with WRA can be greatly abbreviated. Much of it does not bear directly on the job situation. You have a good deal of repetition in his attitudes towards future. This should be cut down markedly, and oriented more closely to the future in respect to jobs. The main thing is to do more writing and summarizing and synthesizing of your own using quotations only when you are sure they are relevant. You will see what I mean when I send in the revisions, I hope.

I cleared up the matter you were worried about with Dick. It seems he did show a case, in his office, to a Miss Sawada, who has been collaborating on the study. She is a friend of Jimmy Yamada's, who was around at the time. Neither she nor Jimmy was particularly discreet, since Jimmy went into quite a discussion, apparently, about various cases he had read, including Texas Mary's. However, I don't see that there is much to worry about: I don't believe the gossip will go any further.

Everyone is enthusiastic about my tentative plan to get some of your cases ready for publication, and I think I shall go ahead with it. Therefore, it is quite essential that you put as much time as possible into the matter of follow-up.

I am certainly hoping to hear from Frank soon. Working over Rosalie's ms. has been a major job, believe me. Our trouble with it is just the opposite to poor Frank's dilemma: we just have too much data and it has to be boiled down tremendously.

Regards to all.

Sincerely yours,

June 2, 1945

Dear Charlie,

The necessity of planning where we stand and where we go from here has borne heavily upon me lately. The uncertainty about your draft status is of-course a complicating factor to me as well as to you. I have decided to go ahead on the assumption that you will not be drafted, however. On this assumption, I want you to plan to bring the Chicago observations to a close by December 31st. Priority to be placed on complete follow-up of all your earlier cases that have not left Chicago. Your second problem is to proceed as you have with the organization of your data according to our outline.

Now we come to the period after December 31st. It is apparent that the situation on the West Coast will be extraordinarily important to be represented in our report. We shall definitely want both case histories and descriptive documents of the experiences of resettlers. I should like to have an "option" on your time for at least the first four months of 1946, in which you would go around from point to point in California (and possibly in Washington and Oregon) and get records for us. It might extend for a longer period, but I am in no position to guarantee this at present. You would concentrate on the Nisei, as you have in Chicago, and Jimmy would make certain comparable observations of Issei resettlers.

I realize that this plan will break into your work in the University, but I see no other alternative, from the standpoint of the "good of the study". It will not complicate your family resettlement problem, for, if you yourself do not relocate to this area, we shall have to consider Chicago your headquarters and provide some living expenses. In any event, even if you did resettle here, you would of-course, have expenses while in the field and most of this work would be field work.

As I told Frank, I will write on Monday regarding Louise and other matters.

Sincerely yours,

* 3rd. Follow-up of joint that Frank needs for his general Chicago report as soon as possible. Chicago report to be definitely "in hand" by Dec. 31st. Therefore, work for Frank to be done when & as he requires your data

June 5, 1945

Dear Charlie,

I called up your draft board today to see whether they had any report on our appeal. It had just come in! It was, as we had feared, a 1-A. You will receive official notice shortly, I presume.

This is bad news for me and for the Study. I had every hope that we could go ahead with the plan for a series of case studies of returnees, as I wrote you last Saturday.

As far as you personally are concerned, I should say that it is not an unmixed evil. Feeling as you do, you would probably never feel entirely happy about not serving, even though you have every justification in the world for staying out and continuing with your work, which we have every hope will make some difference in regard to problems of post-war planning for minorities. Furthermore, your status will probably be improved by being a veteran.

All that I am trying to say in the above paragraph is, after all "Cheer up."

As far as your work is concerned, it is important to put every effort into the follow-ups, and to drop everything else. If Louise has no definite plans, it might be well to ask her to stay on for another month, full-time, that is, through July.

I realize that this whole thing throws a monkey wrench into the family resettlement plans. I telephoned Jack and told him the bad news.

Hastily yours,

June 18, 1945

Dear Charlie:

I received your letter of June 15. I have gone over carefully the follow-ups that you have made of the cases you sent in last month. In general, they are exactly what I want and very well done indeed. There are two points that I wish you would look out for and go through all your cases to see whether you can fill in those that are missing. In the first place, I always want a description of the person, height, weight, general appearance, any physical defects, etc. In the second place, I want a description of the conditions under which they are living. You will undoubtedly find when you write up that housing section there are many gaps in respect to your own description of what the housing was: neighborhood, rooms, persons living together, facilities, neatness, etc.

It is certainly good news about Tom's winning the prize. Has he gone abroad yet? I am indeed glad that Louise can arrange to stay on for another month.

We checked with Miss Elwood about your induction. I enclose copy of Mrs. Wilson's notes on the telephone conversation. My personal opinion is that you are unwise to try to arrange family resettlement at this time, but that is something that you have undoubtedly thought out for yourself and reached the opposite conclusion.

Yes, Jimmy has his I-A but has not yet received the notice for the date of his physical and we hope to use delaying tactics as much as possible. Since his draft board is here, however, I am afraid he will be called all too soon.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

Enclosure

Board in S.F. couldn't give any date as it all depends on when they get their July induction notice as to number required. It may be that, if it is a small number, he will not even be called for the July *(around the 15th she thought)* date. When Charlie gets his notification, he has to appear at the Chicago office of the Selective Service and have them send for his file to S.F. When that reaches Chicago, the Chicago office will issue a new induction date. This all means, says Miss Elwood, that it could well be August before he has to leave. He has to be sure to notify S.F. of any change of address.

June 19, 1945

Dear Charlie,

A postscript to my letter of yesterday: Before you are inducted, you must write up in summary form that part of your life history between the Adamic opus and your own diary. It does not have to be overelaborate, but I shall certainly need it. Since Rosalie won't be in Chicago until late September, she cannot interview you. And Frank obviously won't have time. So you will just have to do the thing yourself.

I am daily mulling over ideas for "our volume". As always, things will be a little slowed up due to recurring crises on the study, but the plan itself is definite.

Sincerely yours,

July 5, 1945

Dear Charlie,

I, too, was not surprised at your induction notice. I am not sure, however, that you have followed the correct technique. Miss Ellwood is on vacation, and I have not been able to check again, but as I understand it, you are supposed to appear before a Chicago Induction Center, and ask THEM to send for your records. Please check into this immediately, and tell them what you have already done. Under the circumstances, it is very unlikely indeed that your order will go in for the July induction in Chicago. Therefore, I think you may be unwise in dropping your Social Welfare course, for I believe you will be able to complete enough of it to get credit. So far as your work for me is concerned, it seems that you are doing all you can. I have asked for three things (1) as complete follow-up on as many cases as you can possibly get; in some cases, you may have to use "informants", ie. people who know something about the cases, rather than the individuals themselves. Every effort should be made, naturally, to contact the individuals themselves (2) the completion of your own life history (3) a check back over your cases to be sure that you have given as much of a physical description of the persons concerned as you can; pictures to be submitted (not to be used for publication) wherever possible. You have mentioned the work on 1 and 2, but not on 3.

Re your papers: as I understand it, there were three copies of case histories made: one for the Chicago office, one for Berkeley, one for yourself personally. It would be convenient if you could let me have the Chicago office copies, lending your personal copies temporarily to Frank. Otherwise, I agree, it is better to leave all miscellaneous papers with Frank.

Jimmy has not yet been called for his physical. Since I said I absolutely had to have him for three months, I think the University is doing something for me in the way of casual delaying tactics, although they cannot and will not ask outright for a deferment.

I haven't yet received your diary. So all I know about your family plans is what you told me briefly in your last two letters. Try not to worry too much.

Sincerely yours,

July 9, 1945

To whom it may concern:

I have known Charles Kikuchi since 1941, and he has been employed by me, as Research Assistant in the University of California, from June 1942 to date. Because of the difficult circumstances connected with his evacuation (as a person of Japanese ancestry) from California and his resettlement in Chicago, I have been brought into more intimate contact with his family problems than would normally ensue in the employer-employee relationship. I have, indeed, been personal and financial advisor to the family during this whole period and am well-informed about the state of their resources.

Charles Kikuchi has been head of his family since early 1942. His father, who had been a barber in Vallejo, was penniless and ill at the time of evacuation. He died in the fall of 1942 at the Gila River Relocation Project, leaving an ailing widow and four younger children as Charles Kikuchi's responsibility. The latter took the older two of these children to Chicago in the spring of 1943, supporting them entirely on his salary (which then amounted to \$150.00 a month). Of these, one (Emiko), is now in training in the Cadet Nurses' program; the other (Bette) is still a student and dependent upon Charles. The mother and two younger children remained in camp, where, up to the present, their basic subsistence has been provided by the War Relocation Authority. Charles has, however, had to furnish them with cash income for clothes and other items not provided by the government. The War Relocation Authority is now proceeding with camp closure, and Charles has made plans to bring his mother and young brother and sister to Chicago. The two children (Tom and Miyako) will be entered in the public schools. Because of his mother's ill health (an operation will soon be necessary), Bette, the older daughter who is now in Chicago, will have to stay at home as nurse for the mother and housekeeper for the family. Thus, four persons (Mrs. Shizu Kikuchi, Bette, Tom, and Miyako) will be completely dependent upon Charles Kikuchi's income. At present he earns \$175.00 per month from the University. This income will, of course, cease upon his induction. Unless the full Army allotment is given the family, it would be impossible for them to meet even subsistence standards. I respectfully urge your favorable consideration of this case.

Dorothy Swain Thomas
Director, Evacuation and Resettlement Study
and
Professor of Rural Sociology

DST:jg

July 9, 1945

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Dorothy Swain Thomas
Director, Evacuation and Resettlement Study
and
Professor of Rural Sociology

ST:jg

August 2, 1945

Dear Charlie,

So at last you are "in", or very near. I know what a sense of relief it must be. You should feel great pride in a job well done: not only the magnificent performance for the Study, but also the heroic way in which you have solved your family problems. Now a new era begins for you, and we are all wishing that it will be a happy and successful one--not the interlude in the Army, but your long time future in the postwar world. You have certainly shown that you've got what it takes.

The write-up on your life-history was quite satisfactory for my purposes. I wish you would drop a note to Louis Adamic, with a copy for my files, indicating that you are willing to have me use the material he published in his book to any extent that I wish and asking him in turn to put no restrictions on it. You may say that, of-course, I will write for specific permission from him for direct quotations and that full credit will be given.

I am, indeed, pleased with the follow-ups. Now it is up to me to whip a manuscript into shape. I will not, of-course, be able to meet the original deadline I had set, but it will be sometime this fall. Right now I am working like mad on Rosalie's ms. as she leaves in a few weeks. Frank is busy with revisions. Jimmy did not get drafted, as they threw him back into 4C on technical grounds(parents in Japan).

Yes, it is ok to let Louise stay until Frank returns. If she runs out of work, tell her I wish she would work up her father's life history and experiences, if she is willing to.

Consider the fan a gift to the Kikuchi family. God forbid I should ever have to live in the East, where it might be needed! Your apartment sounds swell. Please give my regards to your mother.

Let us hear what happens. If you should get turned down for flat feet or something, please telegraph, so that I will not "terminate" you and then have to go through the redtape of reinstatement.

All here send best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

August 31, 1945

Dear Charlie:

I certainly apologize for not having written you earlier but the end of the war has meant a radical reconversion on our part, too. Perhaps Mrs. Wilson told you that I have reorganized the plan of publication and your material will be used in the second, rather than the first volume. I am committed to send the first volume to press by December 1. I think you can imagine how nervous I am getting as the days pass. The second one, which will be based largely on your case material, ought to go to press early next spring.

You certainly picked a swell time to be drafted. My hope now is that they will keep you in at least ninety days so that you will get the G.I. benefits. Then I would really like them to demobilize you so that you could do some more work for us, for I think the situation with regard to Nisei employment is going to be very critical.

Everyone here sends best wishes and we hope you will write to us soon again.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

September 26, 1945

Dear Charlie:

We haven't heard from you for some time and are wondering how things are going. This is just a brief note to tell you the good news that Frank has been appointed as assistant professor in the University of Washington, with a very good salary and lots of prestige. He will not return to Chicago but will go directly from here to Seattle. Louise has kindly consented to close out the office.

Things here are developing according to plan and I am actually not far behind the schedule I set myself for completing the first volume.

I look forward to getting your diary, when I assume I will not only read everything that has happened to you, but will find out also how Bette and the other members of the family are getting along.

Regards from all.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

October 30, 1945

Dear Charlie:

At last we have an address so that we can write to you again. I assume you must have got Mrs. Wilson's note saying that your diary had arrived safely. I have been reading it in the evenings with the usual breathless interest that your writing seems to arouse. Some day, somehow, you must boil that diary down and publish a book on your own. I have a feeling that it would really be a best seller, but wait until we get Volume II out and then you will be able to proceed in your own way.

Mrs. Wilson is typing up the diary but we expect it to take a long time since she is only doing it in odd moments. We keep her very busy with successive revisions of the manuscript for Volume II. It is quite apparent that we won't make the deadline we had set, although I am not going to give up hope until November 20. Actually, I feel we will come pretty close to it and since it was a self-imposed deadline it doesn't make too much difference.

I was delighted to hear from Jack that he had got into Stanford, and the news about the work you will be doing at the hospital is certainly thrilling. It looks to me as though you are really going to get a career there and that the Kikuchi success story is just beginning.

Frank has finally left for Seattle. I am sure I told you that he is now an assistant professor and very happy. Jimmy went to Minidoka in order to see the final kicking out of the people that WRA is doing. It is a tragic story, as you can well imagine, and will be handled in detail in Volume III, if we ever get around to Volume III. Dick is now on his way to Poston to see what's happening there. I hope Bette gets her school affairs straightened out and that the allotment comes through. Johnny said to say she will be writing very shortly. She seems to have been successful in busting up her sorority, so congratulations are in order.

All here send regards.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas