

January 3, 1944

Dear "X":

I have your letter of December 29. We have immediately made inquiries about getting a typewriter for you. There may be some delay, but I assure you that we will get one to you, by one means or another, just as soon as possible. Will let you know the details later.

Meantime, I suggest that you send you manuscript copy of your notes to us and we will have them typed immediately and send a copy back to you and one to Tamie.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

January 6, 1944

Dear "X":

We are sending you, by express, a Royal typewriter. It belongs to a friend of mine who is now in Washington and he put it at my free disposal. It isn't a wonderful typewriter, but I think it will serve your purpose. We are having the University insure it, so that you needn't worry about the matter. Due to the red tape that we never seem to be able to avoid, it will probably take three or four days before it actually leaves Berkeley. However, you may rest assured that you will receive it before too long.

With cordial regards,

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

January 8, 1944

Dear X,

Enclosed a copy of your journal. I sent the copy with the clippings from the Poston Chronicle to Tamie. Was this right, or did you want those returned with your copy?

I was, of-course, greatly interested in Powell's experiment. It is, as you say, very revealing from the standpoint of evacuee attitudes. Also, I think, it is revealing in regard to ~~XXXXXX~~ techniques of manipulation of the AP, specifically the way in which Powell was "discouraged" from carrying out the plan.

Dec. 29 (6). How does it happen that there are about 400 persons left at Poston who had applied for repatriation? As I understand the administrative instructions, all repatriates were sent to Tule Lake except those who asked to cancel repatriation or the "undue hardship" cases. Who are these people, and how do they happen to have been left behind?

Dec. 29 (6)-(9) I am skeptical about public opinion surveys of this sort, but shall be interested to see the result. It is difficult to avoid "leading questions" and also to avoid questions which will tend to be answered in the socially approved way and will have little relation to intended behavior. I have the complete Community Analysis report of Granada, giving the results of their questionnaire. A few results. "Are you interested in leaving the center?" No, 34%, Yes 62%, no ans. 4%. But "Would you like to stay in a center like this for the rest of your life?" No 91%, Yes 1%, no ans 8%. "If restrictions and army regulations could be removed would you return to your former community?" No 7%, Yes 86%, no ans 7%

Jan 1(2) This balancing of the number of signatures is a very delicate way of estimating degree of esteem!

.....
Thanks for your comments on Neff's notes and also on Kira's hearing. There are a few more notes of Neff's which I shall have typed up and sent. I am very glad that you are finding them useful, and that you will extend your comments on these matters later.

Re your comments on my comments on your journal: I agree as to the significant difference between the comments made by seasonal workers when these are made voluntarily (without suggestion) and when they are questioned purposefully (eg re economic situation). You have cleared up the points that were bothering me admirably.

I am enclosing another article by Leighton. In my opinion, it reaches the all-time low. It seems to me to be full of non-sequiturs. The analogy to the psychiatric treatment of an individual is forced and unrealistic. I would be interested in your reaction to the interpretation of why there was no "community", p.332 1st column "Many felt that it was not desirable to become welded together since they had been told that they were in their present fix largely because they had clung too closely to each other in the past."

Re Leighton, I forgot to tell you one thing: Redfield had, as you know, written me on Leighton's behalf. I saw Redfield before I had a chance to see Leighton in Chicago. Redfield said that Leighton was greatly disappointed and hurt because I had not asked for his material, that I evidently wasn't interested in it, etc. Then, when I did make the approach, Leighton immediately withdrew his offer. He is obviously a very neurotic person.

.....

Tamie has, of-course, written you about the offer she had to teach in the Anthropology Department at Hawaii. You know how greatly I appreciate Tamie's work, and what a serious loss it would be to the Study if she left. I wish you would, in strictest confidence, help and advise me on this whole matter. I enclose a copy of my letter to her. It is not a very good letter: it takes too long to get to the point, but I wanted her to see her problem in a larger perspective. I am really deeply concerned about her future. I know that Kroeber will not do anything at all to push her, and that he actively discouraged her and put impediments in her way. This is more a matter of sex discrimination than of race discrimination: in spite of close friendship and mutual professional respect, he suggested that I be made Associate rather than full professor here even though I had been Associate Professor at Yale for six years. His suggestion in my case was not accepted, but he has strong antagonisms of this sort. Lowie, who admires Tamie greatly, is too introverted to do anything. So her future here is very uncertain indeed.

I am convinced that her contribution to the study will be of major importance, and I think it will enhance her reputation a great deal. Therefore, if she can afford to put off the Hawaiian offer, I want her to stay here and see it through. But I feel that she must calculate the advantages and disadvantages very carefully, and that the decision must be hers and not mine.

Again, in strictest confidence: she assumes that if she resigns, you will also break your connection with the study. I would certainly hope that this would not be true. You realize that you are doing something that no one else on the study could possibly do, and I feel that your intellectual interest in the study goes very deep. If I am right about this, I wish you

would handle this with her when you see her and try to clear the situation. It obviously can't be done by correspondence.

Tamie has certainly not been happy in the middle west. She doesn't get along with the other members of the staff there, and I feel that it is largely their fault. I realize that they are all "on edge", and I am neither shocked nor surprised at the antagonisms and jealousies that they develop from time to time. I am not a psychiatrist, and I can't ram sweetness and light down their throats. Individually, they are fine and talented people, but collectively they sometimes behave rather badly. I feel that Tamie will do better work in Boston than in Chicago, primarily for this reason. Therefore, I have asked Shirrel to arrange her return by the middle of February.

I look forward to your very frank comments on this matter.

Sincerely yours,

January 11, 1944

Dear "X":

I am writing this letter at Dorothy's suggestion to see whether or not you are able to clarify a point with reference to the Poston strike of last November.

When I was in Washington in October, I talked to Ned Spicer briefly about the background of the strike. Spicer made the point that one of the contributing causes of the strike was the contrast between a speech made by Mr. Collier of the Indian Service around November 10 and a speech made by Mr. Myer of WRA several days later. Spicer reported that Collier had talked of the "good society" that would be erected at the permanent Poston community. Myer, on the other hand, coming directly to Poston after conferences in Washington that had decided to emphasize relocation, bluntly said that it was his hope that the community could be emptied and that there was no hope of any permanent or "good life" at Poston.

Tamie's "Chronology ^{real} Account of the Poston Strike" does not even mention either speech. There is no reference to Collier at all and only a single line to the effect that Myer was on the project on Monday, November 16, to "address the Councilmen and Block Managers of the three units." We would certainly like to have your impression of the importance, if any, of the speeches made by Myer and Collier on the course of the strike. Your opinion will be valuable, specifically with reference to an analysis on the consequences of the relocation policy on center administration. Many consequences ^{of} relocation policy, of course, are very clear. The effect of relocation policy, however, on the "crisis situation" is by no means clear. Any generalized comments you would like to make on this topic would be greatly appreciated.

Cordially yours,

Morton Grodzins
Research Assistant

January 11, 1944

Prof. Thomas:

I have mailed out this morning under separate cover

1. The Journal, January 4 - 9 inclusive
2. Leighton's "Dislocated Community"
3. My comments on above

This is my suggestion; will you send the items ② and ③ to Tamie after you are finished reading ③? She would enjoy it.

Thank you for your effort in getting me a typewriter. I appreciate it, because writing in long hand is too tedious and time-consuming.

I have completely run out of postage stamps. I ordered a supply of postage stamps in larger denominations last month, but I have not received them yet. Now I need 2¢ & 3¢ stamps - just a few will do.

I have received your letter of January 5. Your letter to Tamie is an admirable exposition. It will do the work. I wouldn't worry about it. If you read over my very first letter to you, ^{you will notice that} I dropped a veiled warning, because I had expected this to come. Not in the form of the Hawaii offer, of course. As to my status, the present status will continue as far as I am concerned. A detailed letter on these points will follow in a day or two. Please forget about it, at least try to forget, meantime.

I am busy at present with Hayano-Takeuchi

in confidence

feud. Now we have Nomura, Nagai, and Masaki
vs Roy Furuya feud. I may have to sell,
with his consent, Roy down the river.

By the way, the A.P.'s must be in the dark
about something. Norsoff of the Leave Office has
been asking me to establish a "friendly relation"
with him. Laas comes around. Balderston
drops in often. (I like Balderston, because
he is sincere and straightforward. He has no
personal ambition like others.) Powell is
anxious to see me. French is lagging along.
Nelson says, "Keep me in touch with the Community."
What kind of a fishing expedition are they in?

Coming back to ③, I am sure you are getting
clearer understanding to our objection of
exchanging our material with Leighton's.

Sincerely yours,

Robert M. Johnson

I received from you

Redfield's

Leighton's psychiatric article

my typewritten journal

January 13, 1944

Dear X,

Your letter of January 11, also your journal and comments on Leighton's article received today. I am having the journal copied in order to send out a copy to Tamie tomorrow, so will postpone comment. I enjoyed your comments on Leighton's article, and am amazed that he should have such a superficial and distorted view of the community. I will send that along to Tamie.

The typewriter left our office several days ago, and should reach you before too long. We checked on the stamp situation. When the order reached them, they had no stamps (Consider the size of this plant and see what the War has done to American efficiency) They finally got around to sending them out on December 27th, by registered mail. They will put a "tracer" on them. Meanwhile we have asked to have the order duplicated. Enclosed a few stamps.

I am relieved to note the contents of your "confidential paragraph", and shall take your advice to forget about the matter for the time being.

I hope you will later clarify the statement that you are going to have to seal Roy Furuya down the river, with his consent.

I am enclosing a letter from Sakoda describing the Minidoka strike. Also, his journal for October and the first week in November, for I think you will find much of interest in the background, particularly the strange inu situation, and the effect of the entrance of the Tuleans. This will yield interesting data bearing on your "core" hypothesis. Please return this when you have finished reading it.

Have you any means of finding out for me whether J.Y. Kurihara is in the military stockade at Tule Lake? Just before he left Leupp, he sent Spencer a long and very revealing document (ending with a few Banzai), saying he had heard we were not connected with the government and were "honest". Spencer would like to communicate with him, but if he is in the stockade this is impossible, as all mail is scrutinized and possibly censored. If he is not in the stockade, we can write to him. You will understand that I cannot ask any of the Caucasians there where he can be found.

Sincerely yours,

January 19, 1944

Prof. Thomas:

Notes on JS Journal, October 2, 1943, to November 9, 1943.

Re: Housing -- Occupancy of Recreational Halls. You should have some notes on the transfers from the Turlock Assmebly Center to Gila, who occupied Recreation Halls also when they arrived in Gila. It should make an interesting comparison with the Minidoka situation.

Oct 2, page 3, lines 3-9. A common argument given by the people who are in possession of some privileges.

ditto, lines 16-18. A projection on the part of the complainants. It is a variation of the ever persistent statement, Sei ga nai (connoting heartless, insincere, unkind, mericless, cold blooded, false) "We men can stand it, but not the women folks." But not the women and children! How many times have I heard that!

Oct 2, page 3, line 20-22. An expression of the more rational Issei. This sort of idea cannot be expressed too loudly or too frequently under the circumstances. He would be termed as an "ass kisser" or an Inu.

Oct 2, page 4, lines 14 - 19. It will be interesting to have this elaborated.

Oct 2, page 4, line 24 to page 5, line 4. Didn't the Minidokans act like that at Puyallup?

Oct 2, page 5, line 6. It might be significant to remember constantly that these people had been transferred from Tule Lake against their wishes, *i.e. no one likes to move.*

Oct 2, page 8, lines 15 - 17. Everywhere alike. No one wants to "stick his neck out" in a tough situation like that.

Oct 2, page 9, re: Bones on ^{the}Table. As you will remember, a large bone was hung outside of the Police Station with a placard saying, "For Dogs (Inu)" during the November strike here.

Oct 2, page 10, lines 18 - 19. Something to remember for a future development.

Oct 2, page 12, lines 6 - 10. No doubt, this is familiar to you. Correlate this sentiment with those in my journal.

(Beginning with my Gambling report, you will find it in many places in my Journal.)

Oct 2, page 12, lines 19 - 23. Similar stories were heard from visitors from Granada.

Oct. 2, page 12, lines 23- 24. Compare this with my Jan. 13, page 3, lines 20 - 27.

Oct. 2, page 12, lines 24 - 25. "Talk about the war and about having a strike, consequently, was taboo." They are afraid. Causations for fear might be interesting to study. There must have been a series of arrests previously.

Oct. 2, page 13, lines 2 - 5. It sounds like an ex post facto rationalization.

Oct 4, page 2, lines 6 - 11. A prevailing attitude, which cuts across all age groups. (Nowadays, that is)

Oct. 5, page 1, lines 17 - 18. The Issei Advisory Board, soon after the November strike, avoided to have its meetings in Ward 7 of the hospital.

Oct. 5, page 8, the last paragraph. Evidently, Takeda must depend on the support of Harry Katsuyama, who has a considerable following.

Oct. 7, page 2, 14 - 19. Compare this with the appearance of the army men on the ~~A~~B block 22 stage for recruitment of volunteers for Camp Savage (November, 1942)

Oct. 7, page 2, the last paragraph. Myer for the first time announced this idea when he was here in November, 1942. On his visits in April, 1943, Myer ^{when} ~~on~~ questioned on this ~~and~~ denied that he would make this place tough to live. I have recorded somewhere in my Journal that the Division of Community Service and Management ^{at Washington} ~~is~~ ^{from} opposed to this view, ~~to~~ which Myer, too, is veering away. There are some people who believe this view, but others do not place much ^e ~~w~~ight in such an opinion.

Oct 9, page 2, the bottom. Re: Harmonica Band. an exact replica of the Bureau of Leighton.

Oct. 10, page 1, lines 6 - 8. Sounds like "sour grape". You ask me. I ought to know, because I am in the same fix.

Oct. 10, page 5, the last paragraph. I don't think it's necessary to cite ^{here} ~~at~~ numerous expressions of this sort at Poston.

Oct. 10, page 6, lines 22 - 24. The difference is found in Poston -- during the summer of 1942 and the present time.

Oct. 12, page 1, line 22, ". . . they think that they work longer hours than others and consequently can do as they please." I work harder and longer. That seems to be the argument by the people who wouldn't work any more than four hours a day. One thinks that he is working harder and longer than the next one.

Oct. 12, page 3, the first line. "We're all working for the people." We ~~have~~^{hear} that repeatedly.

Oct. 12, page 3, the last two lines. That's an argument from the dissatisfied. The Block Manager and the Yushi of the block would have a different argument. It is very difficult to replace a chef, because just anyone can't cook. This difference of opinion was the source of many block squables in Poston.

Oct. 15, page 1, lines 9 - 12. A very common argument. Get whatever the WRA gives you and ask for more, even if you can't use all, *they say*.

ditto, lines 16 - 18. There are "kitchen blocs" in many blocks here.

Oct. 15, page 5, the first paragraph. If Takeda is saying these things to other people and the people got to know about them, he will be terminated by the people in some major crisis which might arise in the near future. Sounds like Mizushima of Poston.

Oct. 15, page 7, the third paragraph. A passive resistance. Very common, when they do not wish to incur wrath of the Administration. This ~~is~~^{will be} the reception at Poston if it were tried here. (That is, post segregation Poston)

Oct. 17, page 5, the first paragraph. Common here, too.

ditto, the second paragraph. Very common. It is expressed over and over.

Oct. 24, page 2, line 10. "... unlike those of Dr. Ichihashi" What did Ichihashi do?

Oct. 24, page 2, the third line from the bottom. "To be a leader you have to be a servant of the people . . ." It is

a common expression of ~~the~~ Issei. I heard it from many Block Managers, too, soon after we arrived here. Some of the present Block Managers and of the members of the Local Council believed in it.

Oct. 24, page 2, the last line: It will not work here. There are ^{d/ways} two sides to an issue. There are too many people who follow people blindly, to one side at one time and to the other side at another time. People are quick to ~~know~~ distrust men of this sort.

Oct. 24, page 3: We have many Kibei of this sort. Our reports and my Journal have recorded many sentiments like this one.

Oct. 26, page 1, the second paragraph: A sentiment gaining more favor with Issei and Kibei *here*.

Oct. 26, page 3, the fourth paragraph: He will be termed an "ass kisser" *here*.

Oct. 26, page 4, the first sentence of the second paragraph: It seems to be so in many relocation centers. Poston do not have enough people who desire to go out on the farm works.

Oct. 27, page 1, lines 8 - 9: Myer is aware of the fact according to Haas and Nelson.

Oct. 27, page 1: The opinion of Ishii and that of another Issei are heard *here*, too.

Oct. 27, page 2, lines 13~~4~~ - 17: In the summer of 1942, the Block Managers *here* held the same attitude, although they did not oppose a plan of formation of a legislative body so strongly as the Minidokans. John Evans had his hand in consoling the jealousy of the Block Managers.

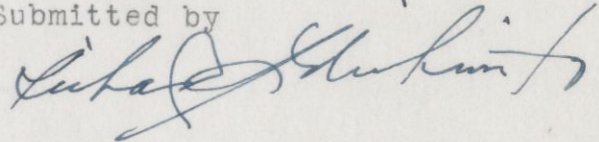
Oct. 31, page 9, lines 5 - 9: It might happen *here*. The ap-

pointed personnel in the key positions here are afraid of it
when the shift from the Indian Service to the WRA is completed.

Nov. 3, page 1, lines 6 - 7: It is done here, too.

Nov. 3, page 1m lines 21 - 24: A prevalent sentiment in Poston.

Submitted by

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "L. A. Smith", written in a cursive style.

January 20, 1944

Dear "X":

I am just about to go over to the City to see Phillip Glick with Grodzins, and I hope we can get a number of points straightened out in regard to recent WRA policies. I will inform you later if we get any information of any importance.

This is just a hasty note to acknowledge receipt of your Journal and to thank you for your careful and illuminating comments regarding Sakoda's Journal. I am particularly happy that you agree in my estimate of Sakoda's worth to the Study. He digs in very deeply, and to my mind has a sense of the significant and a genuine feeling of the importance of detail. He is not given to loose generalizations, although, being a psychologist by training, he occasionally goes off the deep end in regard to motivations. I think very highly of him and find his reports of considerable value. I am quoting two paragraphs from his last letter that I think will interest you:

Concerning my status here on the project, I shall be very careful. We have a curious situation here because of the fact that Tuleans are looked upon as being troublemakers. The ones I have been able to approach most easily have been the dissatisfied elements who constantly talk of the poor leadership here. They come to us Tuleans as if to ask for support against these bootlicking leaders. I have taken advantage of this situation and the fact that I can pass as a Kibei and on top of that I have a leave clearance hearing coming up. During the recent janitor conflict I found it more difficult to approach the leaders who were cooperative to the administration than I did in contacting quite spontaneously those who were dissatisfied. I want to keep just enough contact with the Community Analysis Section so that I can get the administration point of view and get documentation for my own analyses--minutes of meetings, etc. Even without these and without the background on the project, I have thought through part of the social structure and attitudes found acceptable here and dissatisfactions that have been expressed within the last couple of months.

Now about that strike that we had here. I never got so many surprises in all my life. I was all for

the event because I thought that the people would get together and upset the authoritarian setup here even slightly. Well, nothing doing--by the time it was all over I was more disgusted than I have ever been. More than anything else I was impressed with the fact that the thinking of the people from Tule Lake is quite different from that of the Minidokans. It was for that reason that I was left with my mouth gaping wide open. Here's what happened.

I mentioned the last time that on January 5, when the strike began, the block managers were called in. I said that they had carried on courageously. Well, I was mistaken. Even at that time they were willing to settle on the administration request--the boilermen to go back to work on the old schedule, leaving the six stoves to be kept going by the block people or somebody. However, the block delegates, who were called in at the same time, thought that a better solution could be reached. They gave the impression that they would bargain for more than did the block managers. Well, they wouldn't call themselves a negotiation committee, and insisted that they were a arbitration committee. A very poorly worded demand was sent to Myer. Stafford at the same time told Myer that his stand was that there could be no increase of workers because of budget limitations. After that, it was easy for Stafford. Myers reply came back, refusing an increase, although room was left for further negotiation with the project director. Would they make a demand for extra worker? No. In one part of the project there was a water shortage because taps were kept running all night to prevent the pipes from freezing--very considerate of the colonists, you see. People had gone without hot water for six days. The committee, according to one member, was afraid that there would be conflicts among the people if hot water were not furnished immediately. Did they consider asking what the people thought about the matter? No, it never occurred to them (This was a common pattern in Tule Lake). Without making any more demands, they accepted the administration offer, and asked the boilermen to go back to work on the old schedule. This left the problem of the stove on the lap of the block people, unless the janitors took care of them for them.

The people "lost," of course, even though the boilermen got what they wanted. According to DeYoung, the people were sold down the river by the arbitration committee. Tuleans feel this and also think that the boilermen stabbed them in the back. They shouldn't have gone back to work without first having seen to it that the demand of the people for extra personnel to take care of the stoves was met or satisfied in some way. If the demand were not satisfied, they should have kept away

from their work. But the Minidoka people don't seem to be particularly concerned about the way in which the settlement was reached--they're glad to have hot water again. They don't mind having to take care of the stoves so very much--Tuleans feel that the stab-in-the-back boilermen should take care of the stoves now. Some Minidokan feels that it was a fifty-fifty affair with neither the people nor the administration having lost.

I had to warn him about not becoming too closely connected with the Community Analysis Section. Already the people who are working for the Community Analyst are telling him things that they have felt it necessary to suppress in their reports to deYoung. I think Sakoda can handle this situation very well. He has personal integrity, and actually likes the Japanese and gets along with them. You will, I am sure, be interested in his statement regarding the outcome of the Minidoka strike. We shall see whether the next episode there is settled so calmly.

You misunderstood me in regard to one point. I have followed very carefully all your reports on reactions to enforced relocation, and I realize that it is an important issue at Poston. All that I meant was that the Issei in Poston had not considered it appropriate to take this matter up with the Spanish Consul, whereas it had seemed to be an important point in the Minidokans conference with the Spanish representative.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

January 24, 1944

Prof. Thomas:

Having read your notes on your meeting with Dillon Snyder, I want to make a correction on the impression I had conveyed to you re the paragraph on Poston, especially your statement in the parenthesis.

No doubt you referred to my statement in the Journal for January 13 (page 6, the first line), "--- Poston is the furthest advanced center in many respects." By "many respects", judging from the context of our conversation just preceding this, Haas meant that Poston is the most integrated center with the greatest amount of evacuee participation in the project administration and enterprises. He also meant that the least degree of gap is found at Poston between the evacuees and the G.P.'s. I take the blame for my statement in the Journal being ambiguous.

If Snyder was sincere when he agreed to your leading question, there is no discrepancy with Haas' information.

About his skepticism about the "old projects" please refer also to my letter of January '7 (Re: "forced relocation" - page 4).

Haas is an intimate friend of Glick, and I suspect Haas had gotten his information from Glick.

Re: Myer's statement, "He was not sure how good some of the A Po were."

In the past Poston took defiant attitudes toward instructions sent down from Washington. Many instructions were discarded, some others modified. (For recent references see January 7, page 4, lines 15 - 18; January 8, page 2, the second item). I understand many WRA officials at Washington have been regarding Poston as a "problem child" in that respect.

I have received an impression from your account that Myer had been non-committal at the beginning until he had been pressed by your leading questions. Wasn't he trying to find out what you knew about the various centers?

Re: The last paragraph on page 1 (Tozier's): The evanee leaders here are aware of the fact.

Re: Sakoda's letter

[I cite three patterns which are common among the Japanese. Do you think they would apply to JS's descriptions?

1. Many Japanese once in favor of Caucasians have a tendency to fight against the interest of other Japanese to please the Caucasians or to maintain their status in relation with them.

2. Japanese once settled down and "more or less satisfied" have a tendency to hush up troubles with make shift compromises, even for temporarily (e.g. Hayano vs. Takahashi trouble in my journal). This tendency should be strong now, because they are "loyal" and because of what had happened at Tule. I can see many Okinawans said, "We can't afford to have trouble now."

3. Japanese do not tolerate other Japanese on a strike if they are inconvenienced, however righteous the cause may be. They will accuse the strikers as "jeopardizing the welfare of the fellow Japanese." They will sympathize with a strike of farmers, or of garage mechanics, or of warehouse (other than Food Warehouse) workers. But they will not tolerate a strike of mess workers or of hospital workers.

The newly Tuleans probably will try to drag down the Minidokans in the key positions unless they gain prominent positions for themselves without struggles. With the Tuleans the ambition for recognition and power should be strong.

With the Minidokans "it was a 50-50 affair" with neither side losing. A protective explanation. A defense justification that it could have been worse.]

Sorry for my scribbles. I can't use my typewriter because it's too late in the night.

Sincerely yours,

Richard Schubert

January 23, 1944

Prof. Thomas:

Tomorrow morning I shall mail out

1. My Journal from January 16 - January 23
2. JS Journal
3. My notes on JS Journal

Thank you for the confidential information. Reactions to the Nisei draft have been recorded in the Journal. Further expressions will be recorded from time to time.

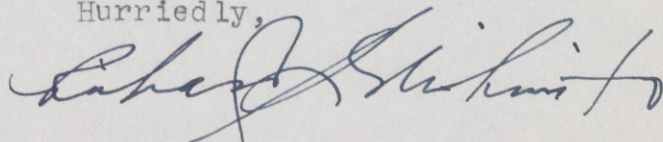
The revelation about Gila is a big surprise. I conjecture the reasons for such a move as:

1. Difficulty of Gila with the State government and with the City of Phoenix.
2. The farmers in the Salt River region are jealous of and afraid of the highly developed agricultural project at Gila. (Some A. P. told me this. I forgot who.)
3. A great number of war prisoners are quartered in the vicinity. They are increasing, and Gila may be used for them.
4. The poor project administration under Bennet at Gila
5. Propinquity of Poston. When the WRA desires to close Gila, it will not be expensive or difficult to transfer the Gila residents to Poston.

After the extensive relocation ^{program} in the next few months Poston will be able to absorb 5,000 to 6,000 people easily.

RE: My notes on JS Journal. If it will assist you in your comparative analyses of different center, I will continue to send you my notes on notes of other centers. Otherwise, I will read them and return them to you without comments.

Hurriedly,



January 31, 1944

Dear "X":

I want to thank you for your illuminating comments on Sakoda's Journal. This sort of thing is one of the most important services you can perform for the study. You are so much more on the inside of what is going on than anyone else connected with the study that you are in a position to note significances which would certainly escape me and the other workers. I sent your comments on the December entries to Sakoda, and received the following reply:

"Reading X's comments on my journal was certainly an eye-opener. Many of the points that he picked out for comments were included rather casually, and he was able to see meaning or significance into them. His analysis of the attitude of the Minidoka people was certainly enlightening, since I had not given the matter such serious scrutiny. We didn't seem to agree quite as well on the attitude of the people toward the Spanish Consul, and it might be possible to account for some of this by the fact that Minidoka is a relative "loyal" center, where the people have been reluctant to make complaints or show pro-Japan sentiments. Some Tuleans were on the committee which worked up the grievances to be presented to both the Spanish Consul and to Myers. That section on "forced relocation" which was highly emotionalized with half-truths, I figured, could be the work of only a Nisei who had a tremendous dislike of the administration. When I read that section I immediately thought of Kenji Ito, and I have learned subsequently that it was he who was given the task of writing up all of the suggestions. I shall, of course, get you a copy of that document in time. Comparative analyses, I am finding, is a very powerful instrument in getting reliability and validity, and I hope we can work out a system whereby we can keep comparing the various centers. I shall, of course, use Tule Lake for my base for comparison. Much of the work along this line, I hope, can be left up to you. Thanks to X for his illuminating comments."

As Sakoda points out, in the long run it will be I who will have to work up the comparative approach. Therefore, I shall be more than grateful for help that you can give me on this.

Thanks, also, for sending your Journal, which I have not yet had time to go over but will do so within the next day or two. At present I am working over Sakoda's detailed notes on

the Minidoka strike and I think I shall send them along to you. You understand that I don't want you to spend an undue amount of your valuable time on this sort of thing, but if you will just make running comments as you read it through I shall appreciate it.

In your letter of January 24, you cite three patterns which are common among the Japanese and which you think apply to Sakoda's descriptions. In regard to your first point that Japanese once in favor of Caucasians tend to fight against the interest of other Japanese to please the Caucasians: this seems to me to be an essential part of the semi-caste situation that exists in regard to the Japanese minority, and in fact in regard to any minority living under caste-like conditions. Re the second point, that is, the tendency to hush up troubles, I agree that the strength of this tendency at present is probably directly attributable to the changed definition of loyalty. Regarding the third point, that is, the low tolerance threshold for strikes which cause inconvenience: I do not think that this is peculiar to the Japanese situation or even to the concentration camp attitudes. It happens in regard to labor relations all the time and, except under unusual circumstances, in all countries.

With reference to your comments on my meeting with Dillon Myer, I was glad to get the further information about Poston attitudes. In regard to the point you make about Myer trying to find out what we knew about the various centers, I don't believe this was true at this particular meeting. Myer seemed to me to be worried about the general public relation situation and particularly about the Washington end. He didn't really try to pump me to find out what I knew, and I honestly didn't try to pump him to any extent either. He was tired and discouraged and it didn't seem to me quite fair to use him at this particular moment. Needless to say, we haven't had such scruples very often.

I am afraid that I am now going to face a rather difficult personnel situation on the study. Grodzins was classified 1-A this morning and I am immediately starting an appeal, but probably the most I can hope for is a six months deferment. He has done excellent work and has gone very far indeed in writing up his material on policy formation and so on. I want you to go over all of this when it is ready in first draft. I am afraid the various Nisei on the study will also shortly be classified 1-A, and I will have to do a good deal of re-organization. One of the things that I want to do first of all is to give you, if possible, a better position on our staff. The University is pretty strict with regard to the employment of aliens, irrespective of their nationality. I am, however, going to try to get you appointed as a regular research assistant if this meets with your approval. I may say that I have no idea whether or not I can get this through. What I shall try to do

is to have the appointment made on a half-time basis, beginning March 1. This would carry a monthly stipend of \$75.00, then when we come to the next budget year we can see what further adjustments could be made. In order to get this considered I have to have a number of documents from you, and I am enclosing several types. Will you please fill them out and return them? Irrespective of whether or not I am able to get the status question settled, I will definitely make the adjustment in salary so that you may expect to receive \$75.00 instead of \$50.00, beginning with your March check, that is, the check you receive at the end of March.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

Enclosures

February 7, 1944

Prof. Thomas:

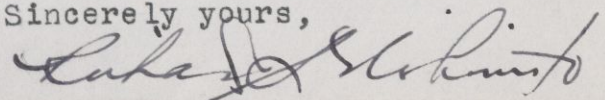
I have received your letter of January 31. Thank you for the high compliment. I am happy to know that my past experience among the Japanese people can aid you in your study.

In regard to your offer to advance me with a better pay, I appreciate it very much. However, I wish you would not try too hard to jeopardize the future of the study economically or politically. I don't have to remind you that I am an "enemy alien". Please consider my alien status before you undertake in any way, because I don't wish to bring on the study any adverse publicity of having an alien. Just the same, whether you succeed or not, I am grateful to you for your kind consideration. I have enclosed those forms as you requested.

Before I would commit myself with a contract, I would like to inform you that I must take a leave from the study for about one month sometime this year. I must go outside to get dental work for myself. Yes, I need a complete set of false teeth, which cannot be obtained in the hospital here. As yet, I have no definite plan as to when I would like to go outside.

Now, kindly refer to the second page of your letter. (the low tolerance threshold for strikes which causes inconvenience.) I agree with your disagreement. You probably have the general strike in San Francisco in the early thirties, strikes in the defense plants, strikes of public utilities, etc. in your mind. I still believe there is a little difference with the Japanese, *but the difference may not be important enough.* I shall wait to elaborate until I find some good example to cite.

Sincerely yours,



February 9, 1944

Dear X,

To-day I received your journal, also your comments on Leighton's Psychiatric article. I am somewhat disturbed, however, not to have received an answer to my letter of January 31, in which I enclosed various forms to be filled out. Did you receive the letter? Enclosed copy of proposed draft of letter to President Sproul. I shall be pleased to have your criticism of this. If I am to get this through by March 1, I shall have to move rather fast.

Enclosed, in the second place, copy of a memorandum of a conversation I had with Selective Service. I suspect Miyamoto may be taken as a "replacement" in the early draft, since he has a very low order number and has been called so soon. But I suspect that the others will merely get reserve status. I have no hope of keeping Grodzins.

Enclosed, in the third place, copy of a telegram sent to Tamie. Please understand that this is in no sense an ultimatum, and, if you wish to give her advice on the matter, it would be well to move rapidly. This telegram was the culmination of two hectic week's negotiations, and I must confess that I simply do not know what she really wants to do, or whether it would be best for her and the study for her to remain in Chicago for a while or to return to Boston. Since you are so close to the situation, maybe you know the answers better than I do.

Sincerely yours,

February 11, 1944

Dear X,

Thanks very much for returning the various forms I sent you. I have sent them off with the letter to President Sproul, for I want to see what sort of action I shall get. Sproul will, I am sure, be favorable, but there may be some hitch from one of the various offices that have to pass on these things. However, the salary advance is in my complete discretion, and it will be arranged whether or not we get the matter of status settled. I shall let you know as soon as I hear anything definite. It may take two or three weeks, or, considering the state of disorganization of the University, even longer.

There is never any publicity about appointments of this sort, so please do not be concerned about this. And, as far as finances are concerned, it certainly looks as though I am likely to have more money next year than any previous year, for I shall unquestionably lose personnel.

When and if your appointment comes through, it will be only until June 30th, since we have to reappoint everybody on July 1st. Once the matter of status is determined, however, reappointment presents no difficulties.

It will not be necessary at all for you to obtain leave of absence when you go out for your dental work. In the first place, you can correspond with people on the project and keep up with what is going on. In the second place, this would be a good chance for you to go over some of the manuscripts I have on hand, if you feel so disposed. In the third place, I am most anxious to arrange a meeting with you, and this might be the most favorable opportunity. I had made tentative plans for bringing most of the staff together this spring in Salt Lake City. I have cancelled these plans, as originally conceived, because of the fact that Grodzins and Miyamoto will be under such pressure to finish their respective jobs before entering the Army that a conference would be of more harm than value to them. I have, however, been thinking of an alternative plan for some time, still using Salt Lake City as the locus, namely, that WI and I should meet you there, and spend considerable time discussing plans, having Sakoda come on for a few days, and if desirable, having one of the Chicago staff also join us there for a few days. Would Salt Lake City be a good place for your dental work? I imagine you would be feeling all right about two weeks after you have had the extractions. If this suited you, I should of-course pay your travelling expenses to and from Poston and your living expenses during the period of the conference. I should like to hear from you about this. Offhand, I should say April or early May would be a rather good time.

Sincerely yours,

February 14, 1944

Prof. Thomas:

I have mailed out my Journal from February 6 to February 12 inclusive this morning.

In reply to your letter of February 9, re: my tardiness in returning the forms. I apologize. It took a few days to make up my mind. Why? You'll wonder, for you have offered me ~~with~~ a good proposition. To begin, I must state that I became ~~conneteted~~ with the Study accidentally. Tamie was completely lost out here, because the Japanese community was impregnable. In fact, all social scientists here had the same trouble. I offered my help, because I believed that the surface indications would lead ^{her} to erroneous and ^a damaging interpretations. I held no illusion to work as a research assistant in a field of social science up to the time of your offer, because I know my limitations as a social scientist. I have been merely assisting others in observing events unwound here in its true perspective.

I have decided to accept your kindness, but , as I stated in my last letter, please do not exert undue effort in obtaining an assignment for me. I am certain that what you are attempting is an explosive maneuver. You are trying to bring together 1) A State University (And the State of California, at that!) and 2) An enemy alien (And a Japanese, at that !) Whatever you do, please see that you won't "burn your fingers" in the future.

In the event my appointment is approved, will you see that my connection with the Study would not be revealed without my permission? (As for instance, the U. C. sends checks to its employees on the regular payroll in "windowed envelopes". (Is

this the name for the envelopes with wax on them so that the inside address can be seen.) I don't want to get my checks in such envelopes. I don't want to let anyone here know that I am getting checks from the U. C. It sounds trivial, but it is important for one who is living in a relocation center. Will you see to it that such mail won't be sent to me when you place me on the regular payroll? One way to get around it may be to have my checks sent to your office from the Comptroller's Office, instead of directly to me.)

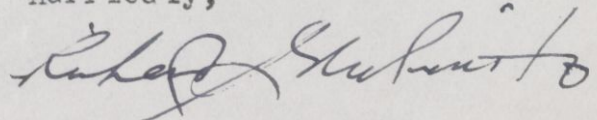
In any event I am willing to continue with the Study as long as my service is wanted. The amount of compensation does not materially affect my intention one way or the other. Nevertheless, please do not misunderstand me; I am grateful for what you have been doing for me.

Re: Telegraphic instruction to Tamie: I believe it is best to let her decide for herself. Confidential--- She is neurotic, and no advice at present will work. I don't think she can stand the life of an evacuee.

Re: Letter to the U. C. President: I have no objection. I am flattered, but I don't know whether I'm all that you have said in it.

Re: Army "White Paper": There is no inspection of books here. No censorship whatsoever. But I doubt whether I can tackle the book at present, as I understand it is a voluminous document. At present I am on the go from the morning to late hours at night, following the events which are popping one after another.

Hurriedly,



February 16, 1944

Dear "X":

I have received your letter of February 14 and your Journal of February 6-12. In the Journal I am, of course, particularly interested in the reactions to the draft and it is clear that the next few weeks may bring important changes. It will be interesting to see to what extent the dissatisfied Kibei and others will continue to pursue the techniques that you have described, and to what extent the Issei and the bulk of the Nisei are able to control the situation. Sakoda is also reporting reactions on this situation at Minidoka, where exactly the same trend seems to be manifest as in Poston. Hankey, who has just returned to Gila, reports a marked lack of interest. It may be that she has not yet got in contact with the best informants.

Other developments that I am following with particular interest and checking back in your earlier Journals are the Takahashi case and the struggle of Block 45 in the case of the conflicting interpretations of the WRA in regard to fire protection.

I have still not been able to give as much time to the examination of the materials that are coming in as I should since I have been rather overwhelmed with the appeals I have had to make to try to keep Grodzins and Miyamoto for a little while longer, and with my Tamie troubles. Those things seem to be straightening out now.

If your appointment to the study is approved, I will see to it that your checks are sent here and then we will forward them to you, so don't worry about that.

We seem to have no luck at all in dealing with the Poston Chronicle. They send the papers most erratically and, although we have written to them and tried to get the matter straightened out, the last one we received was #10 of January 13. Would it be possible for you to get an extra copy of the paper and just include the relevant portions with ~~that~~ your Journal? I don't know why we have so much trouble with them, as the other projects with which we are concerned send the papers regularly.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

February 26, 1944

Dear X,

Can you throw any light on the following situation: In Gila, as you probably know, the Community Council passed a resolution condemning the Japanese atrocities. At the time they passed it, they had not seen the resolution at all. They merely instructed the Executive Committee to "draw up an appropriate motion." Now, Miyake, Wolter, Brown, Verlin Yamamoto and some others had already spent many hours getting what they considered an "appropriate resolution" formulated, but they withheld this information from the Council and simply got approval in principle (apparently knowing quite well that their motion would have met opposition.) After the Resolution was printed in the News-Courier, considerable resistance developed.

The thing that surprises me is the willingness of the Council to allow itself to go on record in favor of a resolution, the contents of which were unknown to them. At the same time, I am getting reports from Minidoka that ~~xxxxxx~~ signatures are being solicited for protests against the draft before the letter or document defining the exact nature of the protest has been formulated, in other words, people are signing blank papers. During registration at Tule Lake, this sort of thing occurred quite frequently: whole blocks went "on record" as opposed to registration by signing their names to blank sheets of paper which were later attached to a statement drawn up by some individuals.

I noted in your Journal that considerable skepticism was expressed about the validity of the petition submitted with some 100 signatures requesting Takahashi's eviction, the implication being that people would sign almost anything. Does this custom have its roots in the pre-evacuation Japanese community, or is it something that has developed in the camps?

What I am following most closely at present is of-course all the circumstances surrounding the unrest due to the draft situation. I await with great impatience the "continued next time" entries in your Journal. I was, by the way, misinformed about Granada: some 4 or 5 out of 42 refused to accept induction orders. The rumor is current in Minidoka that "mass resistance" has developed in Rohwer.

m Next in line of interest is the effect of cuts in employment. There are now two strikes in progress in Minidoka: mailmen and dentists, and a possible strike of messhall workers in the offing.

Third, the hospital difficulties in Poston. Maybe I have missed something, but it seems to me that resistance to the Caucasian doctor and chief-nurse ~~xxxxxx~~ has come rather later in

Poston than in most other projects. Resistance developed in both Tule Lake and Gila almost at the very beginning, and has been almost continuous. In Heart Mountain, it led to overt manifestations. The hospital is, of-course, the place where the impact of the semi-caste structure of the projects would be most sharply felt. Why so late in developing at Poston, or am I drawing an incorrect inference about its lateness?

Re the conference I want to have this spring, on a limited scale, I have an idea that any time we have it will be inconvenient, but I agree that it is better to have it rather late in the spring rather than in April. The reason I suggested it in connection with your trip for dental work(which you now say you are not going to take) was that I wondered whether you would have any trouble finding a valid excuse to leave the project. I realize that you would not want me to ask the administration to give you a short-term leave? Can you invent a plausible reason? And would Salt Lake City be convenient? I feel that Phoenix is too close to the project to make a meeting there advisable, and besides Salt Lake City would be more central. We should decide on the date about a month in advance, in order to be sure of hotel accommodations, etc. I shall make definite proposals about dates as soon as some of the personnel questions become settled. It may take weeks before I know whether or not my appeal for deferment for Gudzins and Miyamoto will be granted.

I have made preliminary contacts with WRA Evacuee Property Division. I have permission to use everything they have. They seem to have several sets of data that will be valuable: first, a simple record of all owned property, farm, commercial, residential. Second(from FSA) records of farm property, owned and leased, at the time of evacuation(estimated at not more than 75% complete) Third, the actual cases(some 2000) in which WRA has been asked to intervene in one way or another to protect evacuee interests. These are often voluminous, and may be valuable. The case-load is increasing rapidly.

We also got, by devious methods, the whole series of maps of alleged "strategic location" of the Japanese, which were prepared for Warren and which he used in his Tolan Committee testimony as an argument for evacuation. I hope to have a complete analysis made of length of tenure in one or two of the counties where purposeful location was alleged. Curiously, Warren took Santa Barbara County as his primary exhibit. According to the Census there were only 61 Japanese operated farms in the whole county, and even Warren's records only show some 90 (in which there are possible duplications). I expect to use the AAA records and all other available official sources, but I should also like to get some more detailed information. As I understand it, the Santa Barbara evacuees went to Gila. Do you know anyone who would be reliable in building up the history of the people from that area, particularly the Santa Maria and Santa Inez valleys?

Sincerely yours,

February 18, 1944

Prof. Thomas:

This is a brief note to call your attention to the article in the February issue of the Harper's, "Tokyo Since Pearl Harbor". The article is authentic and unbiased. There is no passage in it which seemed superficial or untrue. I call your attention especially to:

"I suffered from severe mental strain, as I felt sure it was merely a matter of time before I too should be arrested. Not that I was suffering from a guilty conscience; but so many people whom I knew to be perfectly harmless had been arrested that there seemed to be no reason why I should be left at liberty."

(This statement is analogous to the feeling held by the Japanese before the evacuation, when the FBI agents were busy combing the Japanese communities.)

"Loyalty to one's country is something that every Japanese understands, and had I accepted their offer I think they would have despised me. By not taking any action against me when I refused, they admitted that my conduct was what they would have expected from one of their own people."

(This will help in understanding the feeling of the Japanese toward their countrymen working at Boulder or for the OWI, etc.)

Re: the Salt Lake proposition in your letter of February 11; I don't think I can afford to be out of Poston too long in May or April. If you plan such a conference, I would be glad to be present, but I would plan it solely for the purpose of meeting you. I should not be out of here more than ten days or two weeks. As I see it now, things are shaky here as the result of the following trends cumulatively:

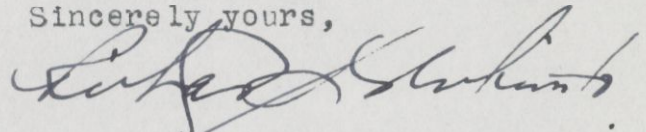
1. The Nisei disturbed on account of the draft.
2. Dissatisfaction of residents to be cut off from employment due to the new order from Washington.
3. Dissatisfaction toward Dr. Pressman and Nurse Vickers. An open agitation to oust them being planned.
4. Desire of relocation expressed by families because of

possibility of getting deferment for their sons.

5. Dissatisfaction of the Caucasians toward the new Project Director. They are letting evaucees know of their feeling to get sympathy from them. Also dissatisfaction of some leaders (evacuees) toward Associate Project Director Burge, who is acting as a buffer.

6. The transfer of the WRA to the Department of the Interior. The effects of these aspects will not develop fully for next two or three months yet. I would like to be on hand to watch the full developments. Therefore, I would advise to set the Salt Lake conference as late as possible. I want to forget about my dental work a little while yet.

Sincerely yours,



*I have mailed my journal to Tami
as requested by your letter of Feb. 12.*

February 28, 1944

Dear X:

I am enclosing Hankey's various field notes on Tule Lake, and would very much appreciate any comments you may have to make. Hankey, herself, asked particularly that I send them to you. She will be going back to Tule Lake about March 20, for another follow-up with her informants. Kindly return the notes when you are finished with them.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

Enclosure

March 2, 1944

Prof: Thomas:

I have received your letters of February 24 and 26. Also Hankey's notes on Tule Lake.

Re: your query on Gila in your letter of February 26. The Gila situation seemed to me a little different from those other instances cited ~~in~~ your letter. According to my friend who visited Gila during the controversy and through secondary information I was told thus: The Council selected the Committee to frame a resolution welcoming the Nisei draft; and such a proposal for a resolution had been conceived by the Administration. The Committee was charged with the duty to frame it; illustrations for similar incidents are abundant in my Journal. When Miyake and Yamamoto sat with the Caucasians (I don't know whether they were Wolter and Brown. I take your word for it.), the latter offered to include the statement condemning the Japanese atrocities. (The condemnation is a typical Caucasian behavior pattern. In Poston, incidentally, the following ^tquotation was circulated among the residents, especially the younger Nisei, at the time the newspapers carried the Bataan stories: ". . . If public enthusiasm for a war seems to be waning, then is the moment for a few atrocity stories . . ." (Frederick T. Wood: "Training in Thought and Expression, 1940, MacMillan, New York) And they also frequently cited those statements by the New Mexico organizations connecting the story with the Bond Drive.) When such a suggestion ^{was} ~~is~~ made by the Caucasians, Miyake and Yamamoto could not and would not oppose the idea in their presence. They would be afraid to give an implication that they are not pro-America, or they would be afraid to convey to them

that the residents would be opposed to it, fearing that the Administration would get an impression of the residents being disloyal, thereby putting the community in a disadvantageous light. (A good example is found in my Journal; Powell's attempt to use the electrical transcriptions of the propaganda broadcasts, Cf: December 28, page 4; December 30, page 1, the last item, January 4, page 2, the second paragraph)

Miyake and Yamamoto evidently knew that the resolution would meet a strong opposition in a Council's meeting if the fact that it contained the condemnation ^{was revealed}. They purposely deleted the part, and mentioned merely that the resolution would ^{state to} welcome the opportunities for the Nisei to serve for their country. They obviously knew that the probable opposing arguments on the floor, if the resolution were presented in toto, would be reported to the Administration immediately. It is something which should be avoided by all means by the evacuee leaders.

Now that the resolution was printed in the paper. In addition, it was mimeographed and a copy was distributed to each family. The residents were resentful, but the act was already fait accompli. The ~~people~~ residents could not express their opposition in public, because that would reveal their true color and would ^{be} suspected of being disloyal. (People are very careful to be branded as disloyal, especially after segregation. They discuss matters freely among themselves, but not in public.)

At any event the Gila Council seems to be dominated in a greater degree by the Administration than, say, that in Poston. For example, the Gila Council passed the resolution suggested by Baker (Cf: November 19, page 6, the last paragraph) condemning the Tule Lake Japanese, while Poston ignored the suggestion.

Re: the Minidoka and Tule Lake examples: It is done quite often. It is my conjecture that the rural people are more gullible. It is a pre-evacuation pattern. The Japanese have been in so many troubles in the past on account of their habit to affix their signatures without knowing the content. Some of instances in the pre-evacuation community are cited as follows:

1. Japanese signed on some papers presented by Caucasian "high pressure" salesmen. Later on, they found the papers were purchase contracts, and in some of those cases they were sued in the courts.

2. Some ^aJapanese signed on balnk checks without putting the amounts in.

3. Often they signed on promisory notes as co-signers. They quite often suffered the consequence.

4. Manager Nagakura signed on the paper presented by Kuni Takahashi without reading it. (Cf: November 21, page 3)

Re: Takahashi's petition: There is another pattern involved in this particluar case. Japanese people cannot say "no" to their friends. (Avoidance mechanism, about which I have explained in several places in my Journal.) A few of the mess workers took the petition around. The persons approached by them signed on it "Kao ni tai shite" (to save their face).

In the trouble of Block 46, which was reported in the Journal of the last summer, the same persons signed on two opposing petitions, one for eviction and one against eviction.

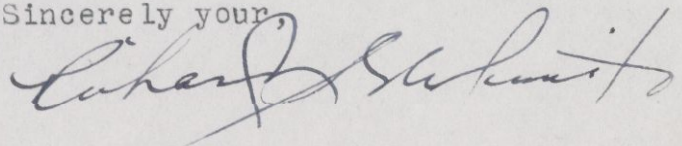
For this ~~Asrt~~ sort of act, one says in Japanese, "Iiko ni naru" (to become a good child. To gain a favor from the both sides.)

Re: Curtailment of employment: The administration has not officially announced their plan.

Re: Hospital. The resistance to the Caucasian doctors and nurses began as soon as we arrived here. As you remember, more than half of the residents suffered from diarrhea at one time or another as soon as they arrived here. Also many babies died as soon as they were born. The infant mortality was blamed for dehydration. The T. C. C. as its first official act appointed the Hospital Investigation Committee and went into the affairs of the hospital. Dr. Sahnuer was accused of incompetency, and resigned in the summer of 1941. It has been continued since then. The resentment was moderated somewhat during April and May of 1942, when it became evident that the residents were to lose the Japanese doctors and nurses via relocation. But antagonism against Caucasian doctors and nurses continued, although not active and aggressive as at the beginning.

Re: Persons who knew the conditions in Santa Barbara:
I know at least two who are highly capable, but I don't think I can approach them with the proposition at this time. One is Taki Asakura. He is a Stanford graduate. He was the Assistant to the Administrator at Tulare, and later the head of the Housing Division at Gila. He was one time the President of the JACL chapter in Santa Barbara. The other one is Ken Kitasako, also a former student of Stanford (flunked out). He is now the head of the educational activities of the Cooperative at Gila. The latter especially is well informed on the farming phases in that section. Because of the fact that I cannot reveal my identity, I can not approach them.

Sincerely yours,



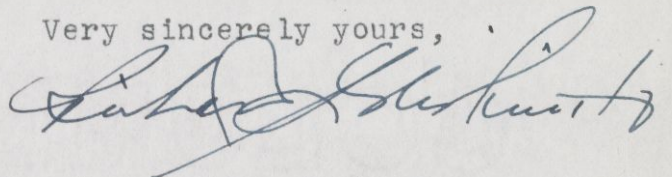
March 6, 1944

Prof. Thomas:

I have mailed my Journal, February 26 - March 4, this morning. I have received this morning the Cal check dated February 29, 1944. Thank you.

I am attaching herewith a copy of the letter to Tamie pertaining to the Block Manager's ^System in the early stage of this project. This may help you until her report is ready. This is only one tenth of the answers to be sent out to her. I don't have enough time to act on her request all at one time. Maybe she wouldn't like the idea of my sending you this copy, so I believe it is wiser for you to keep this under cover. She might think I am showing her up. I don't want to convey any such impression.

Very sincerely yours, .

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Robert H. Smith", written in dark ink.

March 8, 1944

Prof. Thomas:

This morning I have received the report by Norris James.

Herewith I am jotting down a few comments on Hankey's Tule Lake report.

November 20th Notes

page 1, the second paragraph: Letters of segregants to Poston *residents* also reported better barracks, better canteens, and better food. They mentioned the presense of fresh fishes, fresh vegetables, and fresh fruits in the canteens. They, however, failed to praise their schools. Probably it was because Poston has nice adobe buildings completed.

page 1, the last paragraph: The segregants were "characters", at least in their block if not in this camp, and their absence were felt by others.

page 2, lines 4-5: Any statement motivated from such a sentiment was entirely lacking here.

page 2, the first paragraph: The Poston Enterprises paid off their first dividends a few weeks prior to segregation. The organization promised that it would pay subsequent dividends to The Tule Lake transferees at the same time the Poston people would be paid. There was no complaints over this.

page 2, the second paragraph: Similar expressions were heard here, although not so much. As you know the rumor of Poston closing has been persistent until recently.

page 2, the last paragraph: This sentiment was prevalent here and was not confined to the female population.

page 3, the second paragraph: I translated the newspaper article in my Journal. What recorded by Hikida is not quite true to the article. The article expressed lonesomeness of segregants

of leaving their friends behind in other centers, as I remember it now. Similar sentiments were expressed in letters of segregants. They were lonesome because they did not have friends there.

page 3, the last paragraph and the footnote: I wouldn't theorize the farewell parties like that. It is not a custom strictly followed. The reciprocatory parties by ones departing are not so common as presented here. The footnote is stretching things too far. I don't like such theorizing.

In Poston every block and every organization gave farewell parties to the segregants. I didn't see any breaking down of the usage here.

page 4, the third paragraph: Sentiments similar to Mizuno's have been recorded in my Journal repeatedly.

page 4, the fifth paragraph: the statement, "The people going to Tule are no more disloyal than most of those remaining," was prevalent here. I also concur. The conception of loyalty is not clear with most of these people. I refer you to a recent passage in my Journal, February 24, page 18, the last paragraph.

page 4, footnote 3: I agree that Mrs. Mizuno is very neurotic.

page 5, the first paragraph: Very interesting and true revelation here. Correlate with the footnote on the preceding page, "I cannot write in their presence."

page 6, the first paragraph: Compare these with the letters I reproduced. Every one wrote about the canteens.

page 7, the third paragraph and the footnote 2: The interpretation is stretched too far. I would interpret it as a simple uneasiness toward unknown people. As I have reported less than half of the Tule people actually are longing for the exchange according to my letters and my interviews with the Poston segregants

before they left here. As I recorded, many ^{persons} ~~doubt~~ ^{doubt} here, if so many would denounce their citizenship when they are allowed to do so.

page 7, the fifth paragraph: the reference to Poston about rice. I presume it means the shortage of rice. Some messhalls are, ^whowever, accused by the residents of misappropriating rice for brewing Sake, but it is not a general practice.

page 9, the second paragraph: Seems to me ~~as~~ isolated cases.

page 9, the first part of the last paragraph: Here also.

page 10, the first line: I don't agree with "the group was so disunited. . ." *was one of the chief causes.*

page 10, the third line: I disagree with ". . . would feel irresponsible . . ."

page 10, the second paragraph: I agree with her disagreement with Hikida. ~~H~~ikida's argument is not backed up by the existing circumstances. The people could not settle down without releasing their pent up frustrations. It takes a long, long time for strong and trusted leaders to ^emerge. If you refer to the Community Analysis Section's paper on Kibei (reproduced in my Journal), which is very good except in two or three places, it will give you a good idea explaining the Kibei attitudes in Tule. One thing which will describe them is, "The Kibei are sore at everything."

page 10, the third paragraph: The Poston reactions were amply recorded in my Journal. Kindly refer to it. The statement about the doctors --- not heard here. As you might recall, Dr. Hashiba was expected here, and antipathy was found here against Pedicord. But it was not expressed frequently here.

page 10, the last paragraph - page 11: Also Footnote 2: For the first part, I refer you to our strike report. People who have

similar experience, e. g. the Poston strike, would understand the Tule Lake riot. The truck accident corresponds to the arrest of Uchida and Fujii here. The last half of the fourth paragraph should be regarded as ex post facto justification, just like we complained about the evacuee judicial machinery being ignored ^{as a reason for} during our strike. In the last paragraph Hikida is trying to put a cart ahead of a horse. Rational, responsible leaders cannot emerge in that condition. What they say would not be listened by the throngs anyway. ^{The people} ~~They~~ would find solace, even temporarily for some, in what the most aggressive Kibei would say. Hikida is asking for something which cannot happen there.

page 12, the third paragraph: Is it peculiar only to the Japanese to desire to care for dear ones?

Page 12 the fourth paragraph: ". . . so-and-so must have been participating." There were talks about Andy Sugimoto, Nogawa, and Isamu Uchida, who were put in the stockade.

page 14, the marginal comment: I agree.

Report dated December 24

page 1, lines 14-15: I like her observation here. I agree with her.

page 3, line 3: Is it Ned Spicer? I don't agree with ". . . as a gang which by intimidation forced anti-administration activities on a reluctant body of evacuees . . ." He made a similar statement during and about the Poston strike, *which was not true*.

The same paragraph: I agree with Hankey's skepticism over Spicer's opinion. About "a minority", it might be ^a minority, but it was the only articulate, voluble group which had a full control over the population at that time. He probably refers to the number in the group by "minority".

page 3, the second paragraph: I agree with Hankey's informants.

page 3, the third paragraph: The mass meeting called by Austin was recorded in my Journal.

page 3, the last line: They ~~were~~ "genuine" representatives as much as the delegates of 72 were "genuine" during the strike here, I believe.

page 4, the first paragraph: About the national anthem. Same sentiments, also about the Japanese flags, expressed here during the strike.

page 4, the latter part of the first paragraph about needing more time: I believe evacuees at large ^(more extreme one, which were legions) made more unreasonable and more numerous demands, which the representatives had to tone down by convincing ^{them} with their arguments.

page 4, the second paragraph: The Poston letters verified this also.

page 4, the third paragraph: My observation is at variance here, as noted by DST. The first part --- I have no argument. I recorded antipathy toward the harvesters. But I cannot call the youngsters around twenty years of age and many old Issei who composed the group as administrative stooges however far I stretch the term. The men composing ^{ing} the group were mostly interested in the attractive compendation. Many attitudes and opinions of the evacuees here as the result of interaction between their ~~con~~ception of loyalty and the economic security or economic returns have been recorded in my Journal time and again. Money plays a vital role, the most important, with the evacuee attitudes.

page 5, the last line: According to my information the promise was made.

page 6, the first paragraph: No intention to harm any Caucasian.

page 6, the second paragraph: I agree with her conclusion.

page 12, the second paragraph: Note the defiance of the people.

page 25, the second paragraph: Sounds superficial. Trying to put a nice front. I don't believe it.

page 27, the last paragraph: The reference to the Poston strike erroneous.

page 28, the first paragraph -- There was no goon squad technique in Poston. It was not necessary to use such a technique/

page 28, the second paragraph: The question of status is not mentioned in any of the other letters. To me this was an important question to the Tuleans as I recorded in my Journal. ^{your} ~~As~~ special attention is called on the segregants conception of status after they reach Tule Lake at the time of segregation here.

page 27, the ^{third} ~~second~~ paragraph: Spicer's statement on Sugimoto is correct. He was a disappointed one-time political big shot. He was already shaky when he attempted to align a Kibei organization to be formed in January, 1943. He clinched his downfall when he tried with Jimmie Yahiro to oust Project Steward Snelson in April.

Hankey's Report dated February 28

page 3, the second paragraph: My information --- the margin of the election result was about 400 votes.

page 8, toward the bottom: "...The most clever men are not taking high positions. They are just testing peacefully at home." Analogous to Poston prior and just after the strike.

page 12, the first paragraph: "...that would be an insult to the representatives barricaded." I can easily see that the people for status quo might have used this argument over and over.

page 12, the fourth paragraph: "...that ^{less} much money ~~for~~ that

the U. S. government 1.1." This argument is sometimes heard.
page 12, the sixth paragraph: "So many with large families have no way to get money. Under WRA arrangement, if you don't work, you can't get clothing allowance." I disagree with the comment by DST. Although there is the set up of public assistance, red tape prevents many from getting the benefit.

page 13, the paragraph on the draft: It would result in unrest, but I doubt very much if they would resort to another riot.

page 14, the last paragraph: A sound and plausible observation.

page 14, the last sentence in the third paragraph: A very interesting reasoning, by no means uncommon.

page 17, the first paragraph: I like the passage here.

page 20, the paragraph on demands of negotiating committee:

A common pattern; for instance, Kuni Takahashi's charge against the mess workers is along this line.

page 34, the footnote: Such suggestions are made quite often, although seldom applied. For instance, the Agricultural Department here called for emergency harvesters of crops from every block. As every block did not fulfill the obligation, many argued that vegetables should not be distributed to those blocks which ^{had} failed to cooperate with the department.

As for another example, in the early stage of this project it was the practice of the garbage crew to be aided by the mess workers in loading the garbages. There were some blocks which failed to aid the crew when they came around. After a while the crew skipped these uncooperative blocks in their daily round, and the garbages stood unattended in the hot summer days. At the end requests were made to the garbage crew to come around to these blocks with a new pledge that they would be aided in loading.

page 35, line 17: Only 15 kegs of Soy Sauce?

page 35, the last paragraph: It is significant that so many persons were employed already.

page 37, line 15: ' I I . . Their being Caucasians will protect you as regards lost property.' A poor justification. It is assumed that property is stolen, which is taken for granted. I can't see how the Japanese swallowed this explanation.

page 37, the last paragraph: It would be interesting if this was elaborated fully. It seems to me as another attempt of one section of Japanese trying to "sell another segment of Japanese down the river" for their ^{own} security and prestige.

At the outbreak of the war, the JACL was influenced with this motivation. They are saying, ^{here (these Tuleans)} "We are all right, but they are bad."

page 37 and page 39: Contrast Poston of the present with this.

At Tule, the evacuees are asking the Caucasians what the evacuee Community thinks and how it would react. This reminds me of the time when the Executive Board was shaky on its feet last January (1943).

page 40, line 10: "We should leave before our welcome is worn out."

A typical Issei sentiment. This is working strongly with the community leaders here, especially with the Block Managers.

page 40 - line 17: '. . . We don't want people to think we're doing this because we like it.' Another common sentiment.

You will hear this all time.

page 40, toward the botteom: "At least to let the colonists know." Here is the real core of all the discussions by the evacuees.

Re: ^{TAKI}Asskura and ^{KEN}Kitasako. I have no objection to what

Miss Hankey elects to do without involving me. In addition, Harry Miyake, the right hand man for Henry Minami, Mr. Big of the Santa Maria valley, and Dr. (dentist) Yusa should be able to help her considerably in what she wants. However, for the latter two their stories must be scrutinized before accepting them. Because of their personalities they are likely to be biased both intentionally and unintentionally.

Sincerely yours,

Sincerely yours,
Hubert H. H. H.

March 9, 1944

Dear X.:

I have received and read your Journal of February 27 to March 4. Just a few random comments:

(1) We receive all the mimeographed reports of the Community Analysis Section, and I can easily have them copied and sent to you, thus relieving you of the necessity of copying the ones French lets you see. As a matter of fact, we are in a position to get also the manuscript copies of the reports which they did not mimeograph. I got a whole series from them bearing on Minidoka and Tule Lake. There were, of course, at that time none on Poston. For your information, I am enclosing a list of the reports that we have. I don't know how much you are limited in regard to space for filing things, or how much of this material you would like to have, either to look at or to keep. If you will let me know, I shall be glad to send copies to you. In the next few months, I shall write to Washington again and get a list of the reports that they have in order that we can decide what we would like. Most of the reports are really quite trivial, but occasionally there is one that contains material which would be of interest and value to us.

(2) I note your comment on March 2, page 1, "they are afraid of the F.B.I. more than any reasonable person can imagine." It seems to me that their past experience has given them very good basis for this almost neurotic fear of the F.B.I. and, incidentally, for your own private information, I may say that the Civil Affairs Division of the Western Defense Command has had a very large staff working for months going through all the Japanese newspapers from the time of the San Francisco earthquake to the present and making a card catalog of every Japanese who is mentioned in any connection, particularly noting all donations that were made to any cause whatsoever. I have a feeling that that was started by Bendetsen under DeWitt's regime, and that Emmons is closing out the whole business. Nevertheless, I find it very easy to understand why people would hesitate to donate any money to Fujii's cause, even though they were convinced of his innocence.

(3) You have not made any notations in your Journal recently regarding discussions that are taking place about the course of the war. Have these died down, due to the interest in the immediate situation in the projects? Is there any change in the general feeling of confidence about Japan's winning? I am most interested to have a consistent follow-up on this point in view of the hypothesis that you and Tamie have in regard to

- 2 -

the changing sentiments and behavior which can be expected when and if the course of the war definitely seems to be favoring America.

I don't believe I thanked you for calling my attention to the article in Harper's on Tokio. W.I. and I both read it with great interest and I have sent it to Jimmy Sakoda.

Very sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

Enclosure

MIMEOGRAPHED REPORTS

Community Analysis Reports:

- #1 Oct. 1942 "Dealing with Japanese Americans."
- #2 Feb. 1943 "Causes of Unrest at Relocation Centers."
- #3 Mar. 1943 "Japanese Groups and Associations In U.S."
- #5 June, 1943 "Evacuee Resistances to Relocation."
- #6 July, 1943 "Nisei Assimilation."
- #7 Oct. 1943 "An Analysis of the Segregation Program."
- #8 Jan. 1944 "Japanese Educated in Japan."
- #11 Nov. 1943 "Notes on Evacuee Family Patterns."
- #12 Feb. 1944 "Studies of Segregants at Manzanar."

/ / / / /

Project Analysis Reports:

- #1 Not distributed
- #2 Mar. 1943 "Registration at One Relocation Center."
- #3 Undated "Second Special Report on Registration."
- #4 Apl. 1943 "The Fence at Minidoka."
- #5 May, 1943 "Preliminary Evaluation of Resettlement Program."
- #6 June, 1943 "Report on an Unorganized Relocation Center."
- #7 June, 1943 "Notes on Some Religious Cults at Topaz."
- #8 July, 1943 "Factors influencing Low Enrollment in Certain Adult Education courses."
- #9 June, 1943 "Preliminary Survey Resistances to Resettlement at Tule Lake."
- #10 July, 1943 "Japanized -English" at Minidoka.

REPORTS ON MINIDOKA AND TULE LAKE

Field Report No. 179, 8/31/43	Preliminary notes on private enterprises in Minidoka
Project Analysis Report #5, 7/20/43 7/13/43	Possible Effects of Segregation: Tule Lake
Project Analysis Report #7, 8/5/43	The Beginning of Positive Reactions to Segregation: Tule Lake
Project Analysis Report #6, 7/20/43	If Tule Lake Remains the "Segregation Center" . . .
Field Report #11, 10/4/43	Attitude Survey on the Fence and Guarding Installations
7/15/43 to	
Field Report #143, 7-17/43	Farm Field Crew Walkout
Field Report #137, 7/9/43 to 7/12/43	Meetings of Steward Division Employees in protest of Employment Cut
Weekly Report on Segregation Trends dated Sept. 3-10, 1943	Minidoka Project
Weekly Report on Segregation Trends dated Aug. 27-Sept. 3	Minidoka Project
Weekly Report on Attitudes toward Segregation dated Aug. 20 to 27, 1943	Minidoka Project
Weekly Report on Attitudes toward Segregation dated Aug. 12 to 19, 1943	Minidoka Project
Weekly Report on attitudes of Residents toward Segregation dated Aug. 5-12, 1943	Minidoka Project
Field Report #167 dated Aug. 5-12, 1943	Report on Resident attitudes toward Segregation - Minidoka
Weekly Report on Attitudes toward Segregation Program July 30 to Aug. 5, 1943	Minidoka Project
Effects of Segregation Program on Minidoka Center - Confidential	
Field Report #160, 8/5/43	Agricultural division meeting to discuss complaints of Farm Workers
Field Report #42 for 3 periods.	An Historical Glimpse of Coal and Coal Division

Reports on Minidoka and Tule Lake, continued

Field Report #65, 5/17/43	Fair Labor Practice Board Meeting
Field Report No. 121, 6/28/43 to 7/10/43 (also 122 & 127)	Residents Attitude towards Payroll cut
Report on Community Government	(Analysis of election for ratifica- tion of Charter)
Quarterly Report for period covering from May to June, 1943	Tule Lake
Field Report #132, 7/12/43	Evacuee expressions of opinion with regard to cut in labor force
Field Report No. 132, 7/12/43 135 and 137	(Two copies) Evacuee expressions of opinion with regard to cut in labor force
Report on Problems of Resettlement - May 10, 1943 - Minidoka	
Memo to Charles F. Ernst from Dr. Weston LaBarre dated 6/25/43	Re Report on Minidoka Charter
Monthly Report dated 5/10/43	Minidoka Project
Weekly Report on Segregation Trends: Sept. 11-17, 1943	Minidoka Project
Field Report #7, 8/26/43	Out-Groups at Tule Lake
Project Analysis Report #4 7/9/43	Social Disorganization as seen in Community Reactions to Administra- tive tive Instruction #34, Supplement 2, Revised
Field Report No. 199	Preliminary notes on effects center living conditions are hav- ing on family life.
Confidential memo to Coverley from Opler	Community attitudes toward Hospital Administration at Tule Lake

March 15, 1944

Prof. Thomas:

I received your letters of March 9 and March 11, and the last of the Community Analysis Section reports.

Re: Your letter of March 9, section (1): Will you send me Report #6-- Nisei Assimilation and Report #8 -- Japanese Educated in Japan? I will send them back to you as soon as I am through with them. The latter I understand was written by Spicer. Meanwhile will you see if you can get any Project Analysis Reports on Topaz? It seems at this distance Topaz is an interesting center.

Re: Section (2) As a sidelight on the obsessive fear of the FBI, kindly refer to my Journal, March 8, page 1, the second item. Nomura played the fear to his advantage.

As to the gigantic work of the Civil Affairs Division going through the newspapers, I failed to see the value to DeWitt and others. There is practically nothing in the papers which would give consolations to them after the work had been finished. The editors were always careful to white wash the articles. They knew all the time that their papers were scrutinized by the racists and propagandists. If they found anything of value, it would be only, say, one thousandth of what ~~had~~ been going on among the Japanese. I remember the drives for the Red Cross and the Community Chests were played up "for cause".

There was one time the papers were careless about donation publicity. That was during the Manchurian Invasion (Manchurian Incident, to the Japanese people); the Japanese in America contributed heavily to the war chest of the Army and Navy of Japan. The donations were much publicized in the papers, but

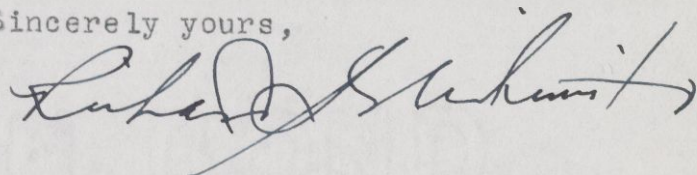
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Spicer

they became sub rosa as soon as the Hearst papers and likes began to criticize the Japanese of aiding Japan.

Re: Section (3): Those discussions died down considerably. It is markedly evident that Avoidance Mechanism (I forgot my psychology ~~classes~~. I think that was the term.) is working strongly with them. They are avoiding discussions on the war, because the tide is turning unpleasant. This was recorded in my Journal this week. I am getting a little stale with my work, because I have a tendency to take note of the subject arising and/or remaining at its peak, and forget the subject which had faded. I will be careful as suggested by you.

One thing I firmly believe --- but nothing to substantiate; and therefore I did not record in my Journal --- that the Nisei draft would not have been ^{taken} so quietly as this by the residents, the Nisei or the Issei irrespective, if Japan were victorious as she was in 1942. But how am I going to prove this? Our hypothesis is still holding up; it is in the stage when the Japanese are trying to discredit or trying to disbelieve or trying to minimize the American victories. It is the next and final stage which will be remarkable; for that there seems to be two or three years yet. I don't believe the war will end in this year or the next.

Sincerely yours,



March 28, 1944

Dear X,

First, may I say that your journal of March 12 to March 18 reaches a new high. It is full of illuminating insights and well-developed expositions. Your discussion of the kibel is very helpful to me, as are the new points you bring out in regard to "loyalty". The Tule Lake notes, and comparison of Tule Lake and Minidoka are important.

March 13(12): Your remarks about labor relations in Topaz apply also to Minidoka. Sakoda is following the conflicts between foreman(who are backed by Caucasians) and workers very carefully. The latest conflict there (in the pickle factory) has been covered in considerable detail.

March 13(13) Re the purpose served by segregation: One of the pressures now being exerted at Tule Lake(by certain evacuee groups) is towards a re-segregation i.e., segregating out the loyal. It is said that there are still appreciable numbers of "loyal" persons there. This does not seem to be limited to the split family situation. It is possible that the "residence" cases account for an appreciable number. I have asked Hanky to go into this in great detail.(By "resistance" I mean those who gave affirmative answers but who refused to leave Tule Lake). Apparently neither WRA nor the Western Defense Command knows exactly what the composition of the Tule Lake population is in this important respect. I have got the lists of those leaving TL and of the present population by previous relocation center. I also had a complete listing of the original TL population and of all changes due to leaves, death, birth, etc. I am now trying to reconcile the various lists, partly in connection with a statistical project I have formulated whereby we can work out the more important differentials. It is, frankly, a hell of a job to find out who is who, and of-course it is amazing that WRA doesn't know. If the Dies committee knew of these gaps in WRA records, there might well be a new investigation, but it is probable that the Dies committee is at least as unstatistically minded as WRA.

March 15(3 and following): Have you seen a copy of the letter that went out to the Topaz council? There are many rumors at Tule Lake about the purpose behind the letter.

March 17 and following: I look forward to a follow-up of the situation re the block managers.

Now for the second point in this letter: Will you please be patient about your check this month, as it will be a few days late. The reason is that I still don't know exactly where I stand in regard to your appointment. I innocently thought that the letter I wrote Sproul was a model of clarity, and I was greatly chagrined when Sproul himself telephoned several weeks ago and asked whether I thought it would be "wise" to bring you to the Berkeley campus at present! I thereupon wrote him a shorter letter, explaining that you would of-course continue to do your work at Boston(It is surprising that a person like Sproul doesn't know more about the military restrictions. There is, however, an amusing and totally unfounded rumor going around that the Army and the War Department will do anything I ask them to, so maybe Sproul really believes it)

Well, anyway, the appointment came up at the Regents' meeting on Friday (all appointments for Research Assistants go to the Regents), but unfortunately my grapevine doesn't reach to the Regents, and I have as yet been unable to find out whether it passed or not. Grodzins telephoned the secretary of the Regents, using the excuse that we have to make out our monthly payroll, and he was advised to "sit tight" for a few days. I interpret this as a favorable omen, but of-course I can't be sure. I am quite determined to get you "status" on the study sooner or later, but my strategy has been the same with you as with the other people appointed on the Study, namely to try to estimate what the traffic will bear, and not to ask for things until I am fairly sure I have a reasonable chance of getting them. Of-course, like Nomura, I may be a bit premature at times, but I am hoping for the best. You maybe sure I will inform you at the first possible moment, and will send the check along, on one basis or the other, just as soon as I can find out where we stand. You may wonder how I have been able to bypass the regulation against employing aliens in the past. This is a trade secret, and was told me by the Chief Accounting Officer, a good Swede who has helped me out of many difficulties. What I pay you for now is your "product" and not your "services". That conforms to State regulations!

Hankey finds Tule Lake so much more satisfying to what she calls her "kibei mentality" that she wants to spend most of her time there and merely return to Gila occasionally for a check-up. I am quite willing, for I think Tule Lake is more sociologically important, and she seems to have made excellent contacts and to be getting sound data. WRA seems willing and apparently has given up the idea that for every favor granted it will get its pound of flesh from me. So I have asked, officially, that she be permitted to take up residence there beginning May first. She is here in the office now writing up the notes on her last trip, and will go up there again for another short visit in about ten days.

You will hear from me again soon.

Sincerely yours,

March 31, 1944

Prof. Thomas:

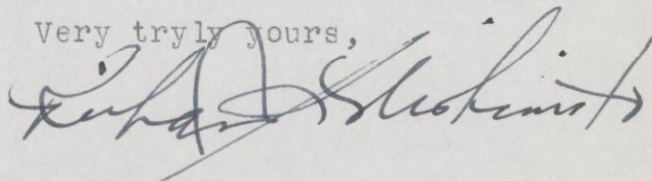
I have received your letter of March 28. I am enormously indebted to you for what you have done on my behalf. May I express my thanks for your kindness.

Resignations have been coming into the Administration one by one since March 27, when the Administration rejected the request of the Managers. Many blocks forced their entire staffs to resign. And as things were moving, a general shut-down of the manager system and the mail delivery was anticipated on April 1.

After I gave an impassioned speech to the Local Council yesterday over the Manager vs Administration trouble, tension in the community mounted. And blocks, which were lukewarm in this controversy, joined on the "band wagon."

Today the Administration accepted the request of the Managers in full and the whole thing was settled averting a serious trouble. My Journal will inform you the detail. I am dead tired after this work, and I am no good for any work at least for a day. I shall ^{as} answer your letter in full shortly.

Very truly yours,



CROSS REFERENCE

Letter to Dr. Robert T. Crane
dated Mar. 31, 1944
regarding grant-in-aid for Richard Nishimoto

Filed in SSRC file
under "Crane"

April 3, 1944

Prof. Thomas:

I have mailed out my Journal, March 26 - April 1. Re: Block Managers' "strike" -- You will chuckle on the conspiracy between the evacuees and some of the appointed personnel.

I have received your letter of March 31. Noting all the troubles you are going through for me I am embarrassed. I am very much of a defeatist in trying to get anything for myself, and I feel pleasantly awkward because you are fighting my battle for me. May I reiterate that I do not wish you to jeopardize your position or that of the study in an endeavor to better my status? I have known for sometime that I have been selling my "products" and it was satisfactory with me. My motivation has been entirely altruistic so far.

Re: My college record. My memory is too dim. I don't remember what kind of record I achieved at Stanford. I know it was not bad, but it was nothing to brag about. As I remember now, I was weak in the Engineering courses and was stronger in social science. Another thing -- I was registered as Shigeaki Nishimoto, and not as Richard Shigeaki Nishimoto. You may have a difficulty in finding my record if you have referred me with the latter name. Anyway, I have never dreamt that I had to fall back on my grades at Stanford at this distant future. In case I need any reference, Prof. Reginald Bell of the Stanford Education Department might write me one if I ask for it. (He is the author of several books on the Japanese in America.)

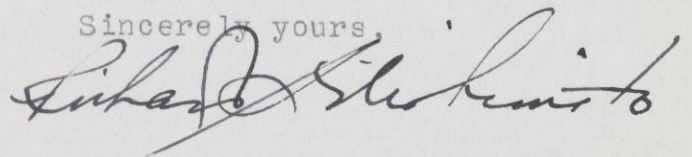
Your letter of March 28 ---- Re: The Spanish Consul's letter to Topaz. Yes, I read the letter. The Council Chairman of Topaz sent a copy to the Executive Board of Unit I (Nagai and his cronies.).

Re: Hankey. I thought I would receive her comment on my comment on her Tule reports, as in Gila instance. (No sarcasm intended.) But I suppose my comment was all right this time.

Re: The rumor that you have "an absolute control over the War Department". I believe it is a good advantageous rumor. It would give prestige to the study. I would let it ride. Now I believe you have a tremendous wire-pulling power in the upper circle of the university.

Poston is very quiet now. Nelson left last night for vacation. He was reported to have ~~said~~ on leaving, "I 've had too much of it." Mills liked the Managers, because the tension was gone overnight after the settlement, the grapevine reported. The same channel reported that Powell campaigned for the Managers in emotional manner in the Administrative circle ~~with~~ during the trouble.

Sincerely yours,



April 5, 1944

Dear X:

At last your appointment has really been approved. I am informed that it is covered with signatures, so it ought to hold for a while at least. I sent for your transcript to Stanford and it arrived promptly. I had the presence of mind to give them the date of your birth, so there was no difficulty in the discrepancy in names. For your information, your total grade point average was slightly better than "B", which conforms to the general requirements of the University. I was, however, still a little worried until the thing got through. I certainly was not asking for your appointment on the basis of your undergraduate record, but it looked as though that might give Dean Lipman a loophole for refusal, if he had been so inclined.

I want to go ahead now definitely with the plans for the Salt Lake conference which, I think, should be held early in June, since both Sakoda and Hankey are most anxious to get together with you and W.I. and myself to discuss certain of the developments on the projects and ways of proceeding. What I would like is to have you come a couple of days early, so that you and W.I. and I could get acquainted and have some informal discussions, and then have the other people there for about three days in which we would take up problems that have come out of the recent reports. I will have some of these reports typed up so that we can get them well in advance of the conference.

I am a little uncertain what to do about inviting the people in Chicago. I think that Miyamoto and Shibutani are definitely out because of their uncertain draft status and the fact that they are working under tremendous pressure. I might ask Kikuchi to come, for I would rather like him to look into the resettlement situation in the Salt Lake area. Now the question is, what about Tamie? As you know, she will interpret any suggestion from me as an "order." In fact, although I haven't mentioned the conference to her directly, rumors of it have got around among the Chicago office, and she has said that it would be a major interference in her work if she has to come. I am inclined to ask her anyway but to word it in such a way that she will realize that there is no necessity

- 2 -

of coming unless she feels definitely that something would be gained. What do you have to say about this?

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

April 7, 1944

Dear "X":

The situation with regard to your appointment becomes funnier and funnier. I had put in a recommendation for a half-time research assistantship paid at our regular rate, which would be \$75.00. The University accounting office, however, sent a check for \$86.40. What they have apparently done is to add a so-called emergency increase which, at half time, amounts to \$12.50 a month, and have deducted \$1.10, which is your income withholding tax. Since the present appointment runs only to July 1, I am going to let the thing ride. Our budgetary plans for next year have not yet been made, and I am sure you will understand if I find it necessary to put the thing back on a \$75.00 basis in July. It may not be necessary at all. There are many uncertainties, as you know, about our personnel situation next year.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

Enclosure
Check No. 65222

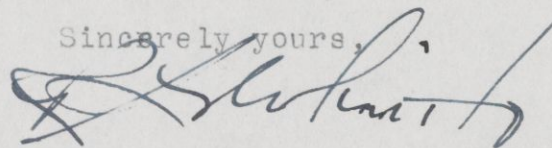
April 10, 1944

Prof. Thomas:

I have received your letter of April 7 together ^{with} the check. I am sorry to note that another difficulty had arisen out of something simple. (Is it a habit of organizations such as the WRA and the U C to make a simple thing difficult?) It is not pleasant for me either to receive something which I have not expected nor desired. Please feel free to adjust the matter at any time.

I have enclosed the forms, which had been sent by the Regents. Will you send it to the proper office? I have not marked on the little card, because I did not know how to do so. I would like to have checks sent to your office, as was done with the check mentioned above. Will you mark on it?

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "D. S. L. Smith", written in a cursive style with a large initial "D".

April 13, 1944

Dear "X":

I certainly appreciated your fine letter of April 10. I assure you, however, that you are giving me much too much credit, so let's say nothing more about it.

Your Journal and notes to Tamie received. I was interested in your reference to inu in pre-evacuation days, in your letter to Tamie, and I hope that you will some day have time to write up an account of this whole situation, for it will throw a great deal of light on what has happened in the camp.

Who is Jimmy Omura? Is he the young man who was editor of a rather left-wing arty periodical before the war? If so, I think I met him in San Francisco at a JACL meeting just before evacuation.

In your Journal, April 6, page 1, I note that only around half of the fund that was collected for George Fujii was necessary for getting him out on bail, and so on, and I am curious to know what happens to the balance of the fund under these circumstances. I am interested in the great number of voluntary contributions that are received from time to time for one cause or another. In view of the low wage scale, these contributions seem to me to be very great.

Under separate cover, I am sending you the Topaz reports. I fixed those up to send several days ago, but put them aside. Since they belong to WRA, I am sending them registered mail. You will be interested to know what Spicer says about them:

"I am also sending you such material as the Analyst has sent in to the Washington office from Topaz. I have not been very well satisfied with the material from there until recently; only now I feel is the Analyst getting down to what we might call the core of the community."

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

April 18, 1944

Prof. Thomas:

I have received a batch of stamps from the Mailing Division.

Re: Your letter of April 13th. I will be glad to write a paper on the inu pattern of the Japanese communities of the pre-evacuation days as soon as I find time. The inu incidents in relocation centers are after all an extension of the pre-evacuation behaviors.

Re: James Omura. I have been inquiring of several persons who had been employed by the vernacular papers in California, but they do not know anything about him. I know, however, that he was not in Los Angeles. I shall try to get some data on him.

Re: Fujii donation. The "Friends of Fujii" expected a collection of about \$2,500 from the three Units originally. They were quite skeptical even for this amount, because of grumblings of the community toward the proposed drive when the news had gotten around prematurely. The figure of \$2,500 was agreed on in its first meeting thus:

One thousand dollars for attorney's fee for trial in the Circuit Court.

Five hundred dollars for obtaining documents for appeal to higher court. (They expected Fujii to lose his case in the Phoenix Court.)

One thousand dollars for attorney's fee in the District Court of Appeal.

There was a question, then, of taking the case to the Supreme Court. But the expense for such a move, it was decided, would be raised at a later date when an appeal to the Supreme Court becomes necessary. *Later the committee agreed to bail Fujii out, because the result of the drive was much more than anticipated.*

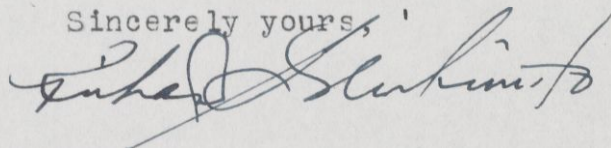
True with other donations, residents could not very well refuse to chip in when Yushi of a block went around and appealed to them face-to-face. Especially in Fujii's case the residents

were afraid to refuse to donate ^{for} in a fear that they might be regarded by others as 'anti-social' or 'anti-Japanese'. In these cases hidden coercion is working. They are afraid of consequences from their refusals. (See also my letter in which I explained that many residents sign on petitions, etc., without knowing or subscribing to what are in them.) I suspect only a small number of people donated conscientiously agreeing with the purpose of the Fujii drive.

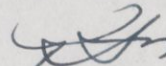
Re: Spicer's remark. I have not realized that Spicer had started using the term, too. This subject was a material for extensive conversations between us while he was stationed here. By the way, this is a subject I would like to discuss with you in Salt Lake City.

Will you see what are in 'Fortune' magazine for April, 1944? I have been informed that it carried many articles on the Japanese-Americans and about evacuation.

Sincerely yours, '



P.S. I have been told this morning that for the pre-induction physicals on April 16 one Nisei (a resident of Block 6) failed to report. Probably he will be taken out to Phoenix soon.



April 10, 1944

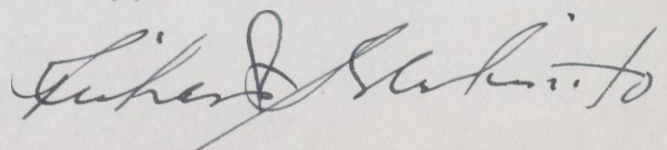
Prof. Thomas:

I was delighted to hear I have been appointed on the staff of the study. It was all due to your tireless efforts on ^{my} behalf that this had been accomplished. I can fully realize that you had to surmount all kinds of prejudices and red tapes for me, knowing the University of California (Is this a Stanford prejudice?) and the California politics during wartime. My gratitude is all to you. I am happy in the thought that my work in the past was satisfactory to you so that you believed you were justified in asking for my appointment (which ~~x~~ anyone in the know ~~x~~ can guess that it was a tremendous task). I do feel I was repaid amply for the hours and energy I had spent for my work. As you know, I cannot judge my own work --- I can find glaring shortcomings all over in my work, and often wonder if I am contributing anything. This --- not the appointment itself, but all your efforts to get it for me -- is a laurel which I will value. I wish I could stand up to your confidence in the future. Again let me thank you.

I am sending out my Journal, April 2-8. There is little in this batch this time. There is, however, an incident which reflects the old, persistent jealousy between the Council and the Block Managers.

I shall be looking forward to seeing you and W I in June. Tamie will come in any way you put your proposal to her; at least it is my guess. She cannot complete her report with the materials on hand, I don't think.

Hastily,



April 20, 1944

Prof. Thomas:

I have received those reports on Topaz. First, may I ask you whether it has been a practice of Spicer to cooperate with you by sending these "confidential" materials in the past? I have known Spicer to be rather selfish with his materials; he would not give anything unless he could get something comparable in return. I cannot picture Spicer so altruistic as this. Is he assisting us purely for an academic interest? Or does he expect something in return? Or am I seeing something more that there is?

It has been my experience with Spicer, Haas, Powell, and now with Burge, that they were willing to reveal information to me anticipating something in return from me. These people were giving me much more since I had given them something they wanted to know for a long time.

By the way, Spicer suspected that I was in some way connected with you, although he did not come out with it openly. He tried to sell me the advantage ^{for the study} of absorbing Leighton's materials.

Now I shall jot down a few comments.

The Report dated Oct. 12, 1943

page 2. "Immediately preceeding the period . . . the emotional atmosphere . . . grew abnormally tense. . . . 'employer-employee' relations tended to flare into disputes . . ." If this is true, it is an important deviation from other centers. What were the causes? The segregation per se ^{alone} could not be the cause.

page 2, the last paragraph, the first sentence: ". . . to recapture a sense of the security . . ." A false conclusion.

These, I believe, were simple farewell parties.

ON TRANSFERRING TO TOPAZ

page 2, the first paragraph: Please note, " The trials have created bitterness or a sense of futility and the people building a 'shell' around themselves into which they draw themselves with a refusal to look into the future."

page 2, the second paragraph: ". . .it also includes those who acted in a moment of anger, confusion, or resentment." They had opportunities to withdraw their applications for repatriation up to the last minutes of their departure.

page 2, the last paragraph: This is interesting to observe. This is a remarkable change from the apathy toward project employment in the early days. This change was observed in Poston, too. She says that this curtailment received wide comment. If it is not an exaggeration, this must be remembered.

page 3, the second paragraph: "Then there was the attitude that every new WRA policy worked hardships on the evacuees." A popular belief here.

page 6, the second paragraph: "Segregation was a jab which reopened old wounds," and "It is regrettable that the people thought the Administration 'listened with deaf ears' and was inconsistent on this aspect when last minute rushes and changes and confusion overlooked many factors which to the people seemed all-important." Important observations, which had significant bearing, I believe, on later events.

The Report dated Oct, 28, 1943

page 3: Carpenter: "We have disputes especially if Japanese foreman starts acting as if he knew a lot." A common reaction.

page 4: The statement by the janitress --- a popular reasoning here, too

page 4: The statement by the plumber: "They don't get any more pay so it seems logical that they quit work earlier than others to even up the standard." One person believes his work is harder ^{more} or ^a intricate than ~~the~~ next person; and this person believes in the same way compared to his next person, ~~ad~~ infinitum. They always find plausible excuses to substantiate their claims.

page 5: The boilerman's statement ---- a common sentiment. I notice that the term "Caucasian boss" is frequently used in this report. We don't call them "bosses" here.

page 6: It is interesting to note that 2% answered to report to the Spanish Consul.

page 6: The boilerman's statement, "What they should do is lay off high paying Caucasian employees so that more Japanese can be employed", is frequently heard here.

page 7: The statement by the mess hall worker -- "In camp we have small economic interest for working . . . In this situation you can't just order a man to do this or do that." Very true.

page 9: I believe that segregation is blamed for work slow-up out of its proper proportion.

page 12: A common sentiment --- an evacuee will not lose much by quitting or going on a strike. They don't have to worry about the next days' meals. "We are fed by the government."

The recommendations here are expecting too much from Caucasian "front line foremen", who are not qualified in most of cases.

Often troubles arise because of the fact that the evacuee workers ~~were~~ ^{are} better educated and better trained than the Caucasian foremen.

The Report dated November 3, 1944

This is ^{an} interesting report. This will probably happen in any

center. The touchy Issei! I read in a book recently, ". . . almost any sort of inferiority may give rise to a protest of some sort. . . The crowd is a great face-saving device. It helps men to preserve their self-appreciation."

The Report dated Dec. 17, 1943

This is the most important paper in this batch. Japanese people react alike in similar situations. Parallels of the reactions recorded in this report are found here.

page 1, Section 1: It is interesting to note that the leaders actively hindered the recruitment of harvesters at Topaz. This should be compared with my Journal.

page 1, Section 1: My guess about Dr. Ochikubo --- a fear of arrest by the FBI turned into anger, which was projected against his arch enemies in the Council. His resignation is a method *and to belittle his opponents* to ascertain his prestige¹ in the public. He knew that he would be prevailed on by "people" to keep on with his job; even he went through with his resignation, he knew that he would be re-elected overwhelmingly. By this his opponents would be depreciated in prestige in relative proportion. His opponents were "publicized" to the people, by inferences if not by direct accusations, that they were traitors and inu. This is a common pattern used by the Japanese even in the days before evacuation.

In the early months of 1943, especially during the controversy between the Issei Advisory Board and the Central Executive Committee, similar expressions and reactions were found here. In the end Omori of Block 6 and Uchida of Block 69 were arrested by the FBI.

Re: Ochikubo' supporters attempting to resign en masse. Their fear and anger toward the FBI were sublimated in this negative action. Also this is their attempt to raise their prestige over

their opponents. These were mingled, I believe, with a common reaction toward those who were suspected of being inu.

page 2, the first sentence: ". . .since no great issues were involved, there was no point in taking such drastic actions" I read later in this paper that this opinion was shared by the Nisei Councilmen. Compare this with the reactions of the Nisei Councilmen here toward the controversy between the Issei Advisory Board and the Central Executive Committee. Similarities are abundant.

page 2, the first paragraph: "The majority of the membership seemed not to have any strong conviction on the question and when the vote on resignation was put, the majority of the Council joined with the . . ." The majority did not have any strong conviction, because they had ~~no~~ ^{neither immediate} fear nor anger toward the FBI; nor did they have any hostile feeling toward the opponents of the chairman. They voted for the proposal, because hidden intimidation was working on them; if they alined themselves ~~with~~ against the chairman ^{by} voting against resignation, they would have exposed themselves to be called inu, or their sympathizers.

page 2, the third paragraph: "because of humiliation he suffered.."
The humiliation turned into other emotional expressions.

"He evidently suspected in the investigation a well laid plot."
It is imaterial whether he actually suspected the plot. It mattered to him to state inferences that his opponents were inu. He wished to give an impression to his hearers that he suspected the well laid plot. It is impossible to say whether he was convinced of the plot, but it is important to observe his ulterior motives in stating his suspicion.

"Contrary to what one might expect in a caste society . . ."

I don't know what to be expected in a caste society, but the inu pattern always involves one group of Japanese against some other Japanese, *and not Caucasians.*

"No Caucasians were present" -- An argument to reenforce his contention.

(Reference should be made here to a sudden change in the public opinion against Kuni Takahashi when his memorandum charging the mess workers as pro-Japan -- Re: the Block 36 vs Kuni Takahashi) page 3, the last paragraph: "like their leader, they felt that they could not function as a ⁵reponsible body if there were among such as were willing to stoop to acting as informers to the FBI." A rationalization.

page 4, the first paragraph: "This 'willful' group contended that they had been elected by the people and that it was up to the people to decide whether or not they should resign." Please compare this with my Journal, March 17, page 8.

page 4, the second paragraph: "About half of the blocks, when asked to re-elect a new councilman, were momentarily inclined not to send representatives to the Community Government." This happened frequently here, too. There were two or three blocks which refused to send their representatives to the Council last Spring.

"A few were of the opinion that the Block Managers group could take over the functions of the Council and operate more efficiently than . . . the Council." We hear this argument in Poston. The sentiment is now increasing in its strength.

page 4, the last paragraph: "Some resident leaders said that it was the continuing policy of the Project Administration to use FBI investigators for bringing into line any residents in responsible positions who dare to be critical of WRA policies or who

~~dare-to-be-e~~ disagree with the Administrative program at the Project level." A common sentiment here. Especially re: the arrest of Tachibana of Unit II, and re: the arrest of Rev. Mitani. Also Cf: My Journal, February 19, page 7, the last paragraph.

"To them the issue was the question of the freedom of speech." A rationalization.

page 5, the first paragraph under "The Election". "Twenty-nine blocks out of thirty four blocks reelected their former representatives without putting up opposition candidates." A common reaction and the only recourse for the residents under the circumstance. No Japanese would dare to oppose the incumbents under the circumstance.

"Only in three blocks was there a real election with two or more candidates in the contest." I don't think the contests were over the issue. We should look for dissatisfactions ^{and unpopularity} toward the incumbents in these blocks.

page 5, the last paragraph: ". . . this unexpected turn of events . . ." This is not unexpected. This would have happened if the Managers here resigned en masse on April 1 over the controversy of the Poston block staff.

page 5, the last paragraph. ". . . so why bother with a new election." This is off the mark. This statement might ^{have} been heard, but it is also a rationalization on the part of the electorates.

page 6, the first paragraph. "In a majority of blocks . . . they felt that the Council as at present constituted did not challenge their best capabilities or because they felt there was no point in running for election for a short time." It may be so. But I believe stronger restraining forces were working on them as stated in the preceeding pages of this letter.

I heard that a Kwakwaka'wakw Indian chief burnt his houses, etc. to re-inforce his prestige in a contest. The way to regard it as a farce?

page 6, the second paragraph. "To serious minded residents . . . the resignation and re-election was a farce." I raise a question here whether the Community Analyst actually interviewed the serious minded residents to obtain this sentiment. The Analyst failed to penetrate into the etiology of the resignation and re-election. It was not a farce. The purpose was served to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. The Councilmen re-enforced their prestige in the community. This device will be repeated in the various centers time and again; it had been observed in the past.

page 6, the second paragraph. "The Council has lost ground and prestige as a governing body." The Analyst is way off on this. If he was right, I must consider the Japanese at Topaz as a special group of people and not as those similar to other Japanese in other centers. If it had lost ground and prestige, the people would not have re-elected them. This conclusion might be true in the thinking of the appointed personnel.

page 6, the third paragraph. "The unfortunate result of arousing bitter anti-Administration feeling," In Japanese ways of thinking inu are identified with the Administration. Support of recruitment of harvesters is a pro-Administration act. The chairman contended that he had been "persecuted" for his anti-Administration utterance. The Councilmen channelled anti-Administration information in reporting their resignations. Therefore, the anti-Administration feeling resulted. They knew certainly that it was easy to align the community behind them in an anti-Administration move.

page 6, the last paragraph. The Poston Block Managers know that they have the support of the community. They are relying

It might be well worthwhile
to keep a copy of

"Re-evaluation of the Role of
the Community Council"
in our file.

LSM

Will you tell Harkey (if she is
still around) that I appreciated
her letter. I must attend to
some questions of hers soon.

The Report dated Jan. 21, 1944

Your attention is called on my Journal, January 5, page 4 and the following pages.

page 1 the third paragraph. This would have been the result here if the proposal had been taken back to the blocks for their decisions.

page 2, the third paragraph. "No matter how much merit a new proposition of WRA may have, the first reaction of the evacuees generally is to oppose it, and to do so with gusto." It was true in the early days here. Now the Poston mind has matured.

page 4, the third paragraph. "... they signed what they regard as the blank check of registration." True. A popular sentiment here.

The reversal of the results of elections in some blocks is interesting in connection with the same pattern observed here when Poston rejected the plan to have the Camouflage Plant here and later reversed its decisions.

The Report dated Feb. 17, 1944

I am always skeptical of these interviews taken in relocation centers. There are too many taboos in the forms of answers available to the interviewees. Looking this paper through, I question whether this is a representative sampling. I suspect that the interviewees were selected among some selected groups. page 3, the first part of the first paragraph: It is not a representative opinion of the Nisei females; rather I expect such opinion from a group which might include girls like Mrs. Ann Kunitani or Tamie Tsuchiyama.

page 3, the last paragraph. Complaints about segregated unit -- I have not yet convinced myself ^{whether} ~~that~~ they are true reasons. Nisei

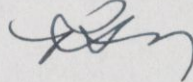
would be still reluctant to serve, I suspect, even if the policy was revised.

page 4, the second paragraph. Quite many people believe in this.

page 4, the fifth and sixth paragraphs. This sentiment must be from some sophisticated persons. Not common.

page 6, the second sentence: An important remark.

Submitted by

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be a stylized name or set of initials, located below the text "Submitted by".

April 27, 1944

Dear X,

Today I received your journal also your comments on the Topaz documents. You certainly got more out of them than I did(which was to be expected) and I am particularly grateful for your "comparative annotations". I am having the document on the Council copied, and will send you a copy for your files.

Re your question regarding my relations to Spicer, it cannot be answered without a brief summary of the very long history of my relations with WRA. I obtained permission to carry on the study directly from Mr. Eisenhower, with no strings attached. Eisenhower then appointed Provinse as "liaison officer" ~~and~~ with the Study, and my troubles began. Just a few weeks after we had started work at Tule Lake, Provinse came over to my office and demanded that I give him carbon copies of everything that our staff was sending in from the projects. I explained the total impossibility of carrying on the study under those conditions and predicted that my workers would resign rather than submit to this policy. He said I wouldn't have to tell them that their reports were being submitted to WRA! I controlled my temper with difficulty and explained mildly that this was a cooperative study with no secrets from the staff members. Naturally, I sent in no documents and nothing happened for a couple of months. Then Shirrel(Project director at Tule) suddenly got a letter saying that all documents prepared by my workers must be read at the project before being sent out. Shirrel is a man of great common-sense and realized immediately that this would ruin the study. He and I cooked up a deal whereby Harold Jacoby(Chief of Internal Security, former sociology professor and a friend of mine) was delegated responsibility for looking over the reports. He told the workers to show him anything they wanted to, and they certainly used their discretion in the matter. Then Embree entered the scene. He ordered Solon Kimball to come over to my office once a week and examine documents and question me about "unwritten" materials.(This sounds incredible but Embree sent me a copy of his letter to Kimball and I have it in the files). Kimball was busy and besides didn't like being ordered around by Embree. Ed Bates (Reports Division, which also resented Embree--to a man) carried the story back to Washington, along with other complaints about Embree. On the basis of these accumulated complaints, Embree resigned but "reconsidered" and stayed on, working directly under Provinse. Nothing happened about any visitations to this office. Embree made peace with me, and I agreed to write him a monthly letter, which I did as long as he remained with WRA. He made one further effort to get the documents. I had asked Stauber for some statistical material, and Stauber said he would give it to me if I gave the documents to Embree! I just let the matter drop and eventually got the statistical material(lousy though it is) without paying anything for it.

Meantime, Grodzins had gone to Washington to pick up material on the pre-evacuation situation (administrative and policy end) from the War Department and the Department of Justice. I told him I didn't believe it would be worthwhile to try to get anything from WRA, under the circumstances, so he let them alone.

Months passed, with other difficulties cropping up all the time when suddenly, for no observable reason, the whole attitude of WRA changed. We were invited to come to Washington and go through their files. I sent Grodzins and Miyamoto, and they were given free access to everything, including the "secret" files and documents, and of-course, community analysis reports which are merely "confidential" rather than "secret". All restrictions at the project level disappeared. It was on Glick's suggestion that I sent Hankey to Tule Lake. Etc. Etc. I attribute the change to their appreciation of two factors:

- (1) We were so firmly entrenched that we couldn't be dislodged
- (2) We were making no effort to get documentation from the WRA standpoint, and they were afraid their side of the story wouldn't be represented.

Anyway, Spicer has been swell, and has asked for nothing--- yet. The Relocation Planning division asked me to let the Chicago staff write up a brief analysis of resettlement in Chicago, and we cooperated. That's where we stand at present.

Re Spicer-Leighton: I believe Leighton, too, suspects you are connected with the study. He brought your name into the conversation several times, quite unnecessarily, and I did not react. Re the Leighton data, I had the Bancroft Library write him[He replied that he was still working on the material, but would eventually donate it to them. Do you want the real low-down on why he hasn't let us have it? He said he would gladly give it to me, but what would be the reaction if he put a restriction on it to the effect that no evacuee could see it. I said "Your name would be mud." Allright, then, the only person he didn't want to have see it was Tamie; he was, he said, perfectly willing to have Frank Miyamoto see it and work with it. I told him that he had a right to put any restrictions on the use of his material that he wanted to, but that the material would not be useful to me unless I could turn it over to Tamie, and that Frank could not possibly handle the material and certainly wouldn't want to. Incidentally, I did not feel it was necessary to tell Tamie or Frank about this.

You did not comment on the alleged change in plans re movement to the West Coast, therefore I assume the news has not yet "leaked". I suspect it will soon, for I received a confidential memo from someone in the Church group in the East, quoting in detail the recommendations that Myer is said

to have made to Eckes, including the following: "Evacuees be permitted to return to the Pacific Coast and this movement should start at once with selected groups, soldiers in uniform and their families, parents of soldiers, mixed families.... The budget of WRA for 1945-46 be reduced from \$40,000,000 to \$1,000,000.... Those who are indigent and without financial resources should be placed under provisions of Social Security;... all relocation centers be closed by June 30, 1945." Of-course, the whole thing may be tabled. Maybe someone besides us will detect a little unrealistic thinking in regard to several of the points mentioned. Nevertheless, I believe something will happen soon.

Re Fortune magazine; there is just one article dealing with the Japanese in America; the bulk of the issue is devoted to the Japanese in Japan. The article on the JAs is sympathetic, sensible, and pretty sound. We tried to buy extra copies, but they won't sell any. I have, however, subscribed to the magazine and believe I will be able to get a copy.

Re the Salt Lake City meeting, I want to have it as early in June as possible, on the assumption that some major change in policy in WRA may occur by July 1st. I'll let you know the detailed plans in a very few days. Tamie is not coming. She will, Of-course, have to see you before she finishes her report, but she will be better able to decide when that will be after she has made greater progress with her writing. She says she is at last in the swing of it, and does not want to be interrupted at present.

Hankey is now at Gila. She returns to Tule Lake about the tenth of May, I believe.

Sincerely yours,

April 28, 1944

Dear "X":

I have at last settled on the date of the conference in Salt Lake City and would like to have confirmation from you at your very early convenience.

I have checked on the trip from Parker to Salt Lake City, and am sorry to note that you will have to have a long, hard bus trip, as there is apparently no train connection. According to our information, you leave at 9:26 in the evening and arrive in Salt Lake City 6:20 the next evening. If convenient to you, I should like to have you arrive in Salt Lake City Tuesday evening, June 6, which is when W.I. and I will also arrive. I am not asking the other people to come until Thursday morning, so that will give us a whole day to get acquainted and talk over some of our mutual problems. I am then planning four days of seminar sessions for Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday. On Monday I shall go to Topaz, returning some time Tuesday, and W.I. and I leave on Wednesday, the 14th, early in the morning. Will you please confirm these arrangements just as soon as possible, since I have to make hotel reservations. We will be staying at the Hotel Utah.

I shall send you some of Grodzins' chapters on WRA, and possibly on the pre-evacuation period, which will form part of the basis of discussion. Sakoda will also have a couple of manuscripts on hand, dealing with labor relations in Minidoka, with the political conflicts between Tuleans and Minidokans, and so on. Hankey will want to report on Tule Lake developments, and the Chicago representatives will have a variety of problems to bring up. I would like you to be prepared to give us a hard-boiled presentation (quite informal, however) on what you call the core of the Japanese community, and I expect to have many comments from you about the types of data we are getting and I hope you can give us some leads on working up material on the pre-evacuation period.

There is one small point about getting your tickets. The University requires that we get tax exempt tickets, which means filling out a form at the time you buy them. It occurs to me that this might be embarrassing for you as it would indicate that you are a State employee. I am enclosing a couple of the forms that we use. If it is undesirable for

- 2 -

you to get your tickets in this way, just don't worry about it for we can absorb the tax somehow or other. Please keep a detailed record of any expenses that you incur.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

Enclosure

May 1, 1944

Dear "X":

I am enclosing your check for April, plus two letters which I think will be self-explanatory. Will you kindly return these for my file.

You will want to know, of course, what is behind this situation. I had assumed when I got through your appointment that reappointment in July would be automatic. I discovered, however, that I would have to go through the same process of trying to break down resistance all over again. There was a definite chance that I might fail in having you reappointed, and I was not willing either for your sake or mine to take that chance at present. Since the funds that are given me by the Foundations are all subject to state restrictions, I took the easy way out of applying to the Social Science Research Council for a Grant-in-aid. As you will see, they have taken favorable action on this matter. The limit of a Grant-in-aid, according to Council regulations, is \$1,000.00. This means that from July onward you will receive a slightly smaller honorarium than in the past few months, that is, \$83.33 per month, but at least we are assured of your appointment until the time comes for me to apply for some refinancing, and this I think is a matter for rejoicing. I might say that grants from the Council are considered gifts or fellowships, and are not subject to income tax and that, therefore, you need not declare the income that you will receive from this source after July 1 when you make out your annual income tax report.

Very sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

Enclosures

May 3, 1944

Prof. Thomas:

I received your letters/yesterday, one dated April 27 and the other April 28. I shall answer the latter, because it concerns the Salt Lake conference and you called for my immediate attention.

I have checked with the Leave Office and received the following information:

No evacuee is allowed to take the bus you mentioned in your letter, i.e. the one which leaves Parker 9:26 P.M. It goes through part of California, which is a prohibited military zone. I was told to take a bus (Santa Fe Trailway) from Phoenix. Its schedule is as follows:

Leave Poston	4:00	A.M.
Leave Parker (via Santa Fe train)	6:35	A.M.
Arrive Phoenix	11:30	A.M.
Leave Phoenix (via Santa Fe bus)	5:00	P.M.
Arrive Salt Lake City	6:30	P.M. next day

This is the only schedule available, which I shall take in reaching Salt Lake City.

In order to get my short-term leave permit, will you do as follows:

Will you write a letter addressed to Duncan Mills, Project Director, setting forth that you want to invite me to the conference in Salt Lake City as a "guest speaker"? (or a "guest" or a "technical advisor" or whatever may suit you. The purpose is to hide the permanency of my relation with the Sutdy. It is, I believe, more advantageous mutually to withhold my connection from the WRA for ^{at least} a time being. If it were known to the WRA or the project here, some restriction may be placed on me in my activities or some assistance may be asked of me.

Nevertheless, I was informed that it might be difficult for me to get a permit unless I stated the purpose of my trip. There will be no harm in revealing it as a temporary connection, and this will be the best way to get the permit. In fact, I sent a trial balloon to Burge a few days ago, saying that I might be invited by the Evacuation Study of the University of California to its conference in Salt Lake City to speak on Poston. He received it very well, and promised me that he would do every thing possible "to get me up there". In his next breath, however, he wanted to hear from me what I was going to say about Poston either before the trip or after. This was the way he began, "I heard from Spicer and French, and also from Powell and Balderston, that you are making ~~a~~ quite a study of Poston and its people. I am expecting to write a paper on Poston, too, and" I suppose I must pay Burge something in return eventually, because he has been unduly cooperative in giving me information.) In receipt of this letter I shall take it to Duncan Mills and Moris Burge for their approval.

2. As soon as I leave Poston I believe it is more desirable to travel as an employee of the Study. Because of taking both train and bus I need two more sheets of Exemption Certificate. Will you send same?

3. The certificate has a little notation reminding one that he is required to present a satisfactory credential of employment. Will you send me a "To-Whom-It-May-Concern" letter stating that I am employed by the Study?

Just a line now on JA's migration into California. It is too fantastic. Oppositon will come both from California racists and from Japanese themselves, unless the war ends by then.

Hurriedly
Richard A. Shamoto

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT Richard S. Nishimoto,
whose signature is given here, is an authorized
representative of the University of California's
Evacuation and Resettlement Study. This authoriza-
tion expires June 30, 1944.

Dorothy Swaine Thomas
Director

Signature

May 4, 1944

Dear "X":

I have received your letter of May 3, and have taken all the steps you suggested. Enclosed copy of a letter to Mills, and two tax exempt certificates, also the credential of employment. I may say that some of the people have had trouble getting those tax exempt tickets at out-of-the way places, so don't worry too much if you have to pay the tax at one or more places. Naturally, we want to make every effort to conform to State regulations if we can.

I notice the results of the relocation census that were published in the Poston Chronicle. Are the data worth a somewhat more intensive analysis, and will you be able to get hold of them? They certainly give quite a different picture from the questionnaire study that was made at Granada, and I suspect a considerably more accurate picture, although I share your skepticism about the value of questionnaires of this sort.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

Enclosures

May 8, 1944

Dr. Robert T. Crane
Social Science Research Council
230 Park Avenue
New York, 17, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Crane:

I am indeed grateful to the Council for awarding me a Grant-in-aid in connection with the Evacuation and Resettlement Study. I find, however, that I made too narrow an interpretation of restrictions on the use of State funds in my application for the grant. It is now apparent that I can continue the employment of Richard Nishimoto as a regular University Research Assistant, since he is an expert, essential to the Study and since I have made honest, strenuous and unavailing efforts to replace him with a citizen.

Under the circumstances, I feel that I must return the Grant-in-aid to the Council. Again expressing my deep appreciation for the prompt and favorable action of the Committee on Grants-in-aid.

I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

May 19, 1944

Prof. Thomas:

I have enjoyed (with ~~gratitude~~) reading the letters enclosed in your letter of May 11th. Maybe I should not use the word "enjoy" in this connection, but the President's letter has everything in it. It runs true to form, and one ^{that} I would expect ^{from the President of a state univ.} (When you notified me in April that my appointment had been confirmed by the Regents and the President, I was greatly surprised. But I am at ease, so to speak, because the content of the President's letter assured me that I had not erred in my prognostication. Nevertheless, the later developments are surprising and totally unexpected. The President swallowed his own words. And there is no doubt that this was brought about by your effort with the Social Science Research Council. I am positive that no one else could have pulled this rabbit out of the hat.

Re: Nisei social scientists. I agree with you and WI that "you have either to be born into a culture or to have had a very long and intimate experience in it to be able to get the proper understanding of its intricacies." But that is not quite everything --- or more correctly, it is not an absolute prerequisite ^{for what we are doing now}. I shared your point of view expressed in your earlier letter, which resulted in the "indictment" controversy. I was thinking of something else when I read your letter; I was thinking of "intimate understanding of human nature irrespective of culture." I have known many Nisei social scientists, and have observed that they had difficulties ⁱⁿ with understanding ~~of~~ human nature because of their youthfulness. (Aren't they young, after all?) I was thinking in term of myself, too. I am certain that five years ago I could not do the work I am doing now, and that ten years from now I would be able to do a better work than now. Of course, I want to resume

this argument at Salt Lake City.

I read "Nisei Draft" by Sakoda. It is a very good paper. Will you "tip" me on one thing? I want to know how far I can go ethically in criticizing, say, this paper by Sakoda. That is to say, how much should I consider the feeling of the author?

Hurriedly,

Luke A. Smith

May 5, 1944

Prof. Thomas:

I received your letter of May 1. May I say humbly, "Thank you"? These two words express my gratitude ^{better} ~~more~~ than lines of flowery words.

In the letter I noticed: ". . . it is highly improbable that there is any citizen anywhere who could do the work I have in mind . . ." On the one hand, it is a great compliment to me. But on the other hand it is a terrible indictment of Nisei social scientists, if what you said is true. It is, in a way, a failure of college education. The Nisei, I believe, ^{will} ~~would~~ not have the difficulty if they forgot to criticize the behaviors of Japanese people as "queer", "silly", "crazy", "disgusting", or "funny". If they were more "broad-minded", they can understand the Japanese people. After all any and every set of social value and attitude has its own meanings. For our guidance we don't need to look any farther than our W. I.'s statement; I quote, "Every attitude and every value can be really understood only in connection with the whole social life of which it is an element, . . ."

Re: your request for my talk on "the core". I am not quite certain if it is well formulated in my mind enough for a presentation. Nevertheless I shall give a try--- in a form of "thinking aloud", so to speak. It might be too elementary for the seminar, since it is nothing more than an empirical conclusion of casual observations in order to facilitate an understanding of the Japanese community. Hankey for one might appreciate it, for, as you mentioned sometime ago, she is claiming to be a Kibei nowadays. Originally I intended to

solicit W. I.'s and your assistance and guidance in thinking this idea out at Salt Lake, but I am willing ^{to} see how others will react to it.

Another thing I would like to ask. Last night I pulled out my Journal for the past months from its hiding place. (For convenience and necessity it is hidden away from easy access.) I was surprised that it was quite bulky. I noticed that I have recorded in it quite many things; and some of them I have forgotten by now. I would like to go over my notes before I go up to Salt Lake at least once, for I am leaving them behind. So . . . With your approval I would like to suspend this Journal on May 20 until after the Salt Lake conference. In other words, I want a breathing spell to reflect on the past.

Re: Resettlement in California. The news has leaked from two different sources in the past four days. It is seeping into the community rapidly. (please see my forthcoming Journal.) It leaked from

1. Picket (or some such name) of the Friends Service wrote about it to Zimmerman (the former chief of the Leave Office. A Quaker). Zimmerman wrote to Norsoff, the acting head of Relocation Office.

2. Pitts of the WRA at Washington was here. He called the staff of the Poston Chronicle in a conference and consulted how to break the news.

Reactions are adverse, as I have anticipated. It might change to the favorable side, but I doubt it. Fear and anxiety will more than likely mount soon.

Re: the WRA - Study relations. "He said I wouldn't have to tell them that their reports were being submitted to WRA!"

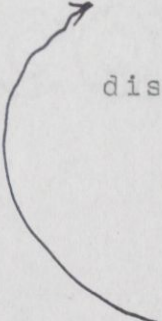
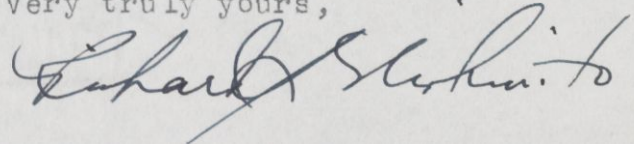
That's just like WR² bureacrats. That is the way Leighton acted too. And we hated Leighton's guts. In another way it is a proof that they were in dilemma and confusion of not knowing what to expect from the Japanese and of not getting information on them.

Embree --- I knew him as a "skunk". (Am I too vulgar to call him that?)

"... suddenly, for no observable reason, the whole attitude of WRA changed." It may be interesting to correlate this with the ~~awakening~~ awakening of the WRA for a better public relations. It must have been about the time all the publicity was turning against the WRA and ~~the~~ WRA became defensive. And it must have been about the time the various projects started to complain to the Washington office against poor public relations requesting "to do something about it".

Re: Tamie-Spicer-Leighton-Nishimoto relations. We shall discuss it later.

Very truly yours,



The WRA tried to get Cary McWilliams to handle the public relations at the beginning, but he refused to accept the job --- information from Red Hass.

May 19, 1944

Dear X,

The several enclosures are more or less self-explanatory. We had a pretty bad time today in regard to the Utah situation, but it seems reasonably well straightened out. It's all part of the Study.

Criticisms of the agenda of the conference are in order. As I told you before, a few manuscripts will be circulated prior to the conference. Discussion will generally be informal.

Enclosed the complete outline of the Grodzins opus. Chapters checked are completed. Chapters fifteen to twenty will be sent to you, and Grodzins will bring the others along for examination.

Enclosed also your travel advance.

Thanks for sending the WRA community analysis reports. I, too, liked Opler's case from Manzanar. I have a long document of his (from which this case was abstracted) which I will send you.

Your journal received. I was much interested in the tone of the comments re return to the coast. I have picked up no new Caucasian rumors on this matter.

Hastily yours,

May 22, 1944

Dear "X":

Thanks for your letter of May 19. I am still suffering from delayed indignation about the Salt Lake City matter, but have decided it is best to dismiss it from my mind, and hope that the plans we have now made will turn out satisfactorily.

Regarding your question as to how far you can go in criticizing the paper by Sakoda or any other papers by any one else on the staff. My answer is that you should go the limit. It is absolutely essential that we have free and frank criticism and as long as it is given objectively, no one's feelings will be hurt. In fact, I think that we'll all be grateful at having points raised very definitely and very severely. The only trouble we have ever had in this respect is when we quarrel too much on rather artificial methodological points, and I don't feel that we are going to run that risk at the present conference because the agenda has been planned in such a way that a great deal of concrete material will be presented.

We will take up this whole question of Nisei social scientists when we meet. I am much more in agreement with your point of view in your letter of May 19 than in respect to your earlier letter. Their greatest crime is that they are very young. This, coupled with the difficulties that second generation people have generally in appreciating the parent culture, is the greatest thing that hampers them.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

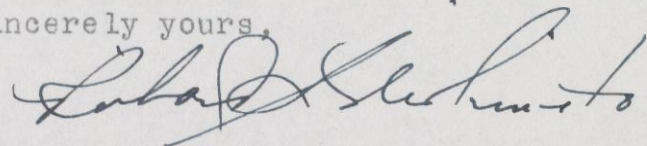
May 25, 1944

Prof. Thomas:

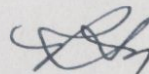
I received your letter of May 22. I was amused with (Pardon my selection of this word) your statement, "I am still suffering from delayed indignation about the Salt Lake City matter . . ." It is best to rationalize the incident as a valuable experience ^{for} ~~of~~ studying "how it feels to be racial minority."

I have advanced my departure for Salt Lake to June 1. I expect to reach Salt Lake City in the evening of June 2. I intend to stay a few days with my relative. I will notify the address ~~as~~ soon as I reach there. The date of departure has been advanced, because I have too many interruptions and disruptions because of sundry duties my ^{project} jobs call for. I am escaping from Poston so that I could go over the materials earnestly.

Sincerely yours,



P. S. Thank you for the enclosed review by Lundberg. I enjoyed reading it.



May 26, 1944

Dear "X":

Thanks for your letter of May 25. It sounds like an excellent plan to go to Salt Lake City a few days earlier than the rest of us. I would like very much to get some more material into your hands before the conference, but it looks as though the best I can do is to give it to you when we arrive on the sixth, unless you can let me know immediately what your address in Salt Lake City will be. I could, of course, send it to your care of the New Grand Hotel, and you could pick it up there. Anyway let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

May 31, 1944

Prof. Thomas:

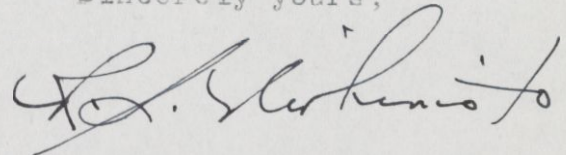
I shall be leaving Poston tomorrow morning at 4 o'clock. I am undecided as to where I shall stay in Salt Lake City until the time of the conference. In case of emergency, however, will you send the message to

c/o Ted Imai
2743 Jackson Ave.,
Ogden, Utah

I am certain that he will forward the message to me immediately.

I received the Minidoka labor conflict by Sakaoda. Will you give me the later reports at Salt Lake City?

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "K. S. Sakaoda", written in a cursive style.

June 16, 1944

Dear Dick:

The person that got most out of the conference was D.S.T. I feel that we have at last come to a point where the Study makes sense and I am very optimistic about the progress that we can count on for the next year. Your contribution to the conference was of primary importance, and I want you to know that both W.I. and I, as well as the other members, appreciate very highly what you are doing.

I had a very interesting day in Topaz and had a chance to talk to a number of my Issei friends from Berkeley. The situation there was very quiet indeed on the surface, but I suspect that it will not remain that way indefinitely. I certainly hope that in the course of the next year you will have a chance to run up there for a few weeks and uncover some of the underlying conflicts.

One thing that impressed me in my brief visit to Topaz was the way in which the older Issei have settled down and established a way of life from which it is going to be very difficult to uproot them. Incidentally, we have very few records that indicate just how the Issei are living in camp. We have, of course, a great deal about the Nisei, particularly those who are relocating.

There is one thing that I think for political reasons you should do if possible, and that is to send in some sort of reply to the questions you have received from Tamie. I have thought this over very carefully and I am afraid that if the questions remain unanswered, further resentments can be expected.

I am enclosing several expense account blanks. Will you please sign them and fill in the data on the bottom lines at the places where we have marked an "x" in pencil. Do not try to write your actual detailed expenses on these. Just send the expenses in on a separate slip of paper. The reason for this is that we may have to do a little adjusting to conform to the rules of the accounting department.

We are pretty tired still and I can imagine that after your trying trip you are still trying to catch up on sleep. I will shortly send you the books you asked for and also a list of some of the documents in which you might be interested.

With cordial regards.

Sincerely yours,

June 19

Dear Dorothy:

I have been back in Boston for the past four days after the strenuous 43 hour trip, yet I am having a difficulty in adjusting myself to the conditions here. In the two weeks I have been away many things have taken place, and am busy in tracing what's what.

1. George Fyis was acquitted. The F.B.I. did not have a case on him.
2. The key employees of the Cooperative Enterprises resigned under fire.
3. The police personnel has been reduced to five members due to seasonal leaves. Harper of Internal Security is contemplating to oust the remaining men to have a complete overhaul.
4. The Hospital Committee, headed by J. Kawasaki, cannot account how the hospital fund amounting some \$1,500

has been expended. A strong informal group is planning to undermine the footing of Okamoto-Kawasaki-Yabiro clique.

5. Nomura is relocating to Chicago this week, and a political jockeying around is expected soon.

I shall resume my Journal from today. I have had a wonderful time (including intellectual stimulation) in Salt Lake City. Now I should be well prepared for a tough grind ahead again.

I have enclosed my expense sheet. Please note that the hotel charged \$5.50 (over the allowed limit) for June 6 and 7.

Regards to W.A.

Sincerely yours

Richard Okamoto

P.S. I shall return \$15 which I borrowed from W.A. just as soon as I cash my check (which takes time here.)

June 19, 1944

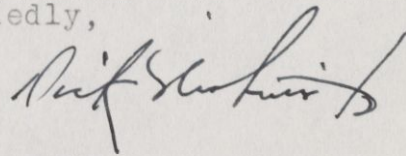
Dear Dorothy:

I have received your airmail letter just now. I am returning ^{herewith} the forms for travelling expense signed ~~herewith~~. The detailed account was sent to you under a separate cover in the morning mail.

Re: Tamie. I would advise to withhold the letter a little while. I am certain she would flare up with it. From what I understand in the instructions sent to me for shipment of her goods left behind here, I am positive that she intends to leave the Study by July 15. She will make some move, I am certain, within this month. Inasmuch as you are willing to retain ^{her} for the ~~next~~ six months, it would be much wiser to make her take the initial move. It seems quite definite on her part that she does not intend to stay with us much longer.

Re: Answering to her questions. I have no intentional scheme to avoid to give the answers. Only troubles were that her questions were too numerous and fundamental. They take too much of my time. Needless to say, I am very ~~much~~ pressed with my time. However, I see wisdom in your advice and am willing to take some action upon the matter as soon as possible.

Hurriedly,



June 30, 1944

Dear Dick,

We returned yesterday from the Los Gatos conference and found your letter and journal waiting here. The committee meetings were good; the conference rather mediocre; the accommodations lousy. I now rate the New Grand as an A1 hotel. We stayed somewhere called the Rex--known locally as the Wrecks. We had one morning of golf, and were glad to get back.

Re your letter; you misunderstood me about the Poston list. It is for you, not for Sakoda, that I want it. I merely asked Sakoda to go into the matter with Evelyn Rose. I want to get the same sort of basic data for Poston I (for use in your report, eventually, or at least for comparative analyses which I may make) as I have for Tule Lake. I think the list which you describe would be adequate as a starter. If you can send it to me, I can have the data it obtains taken off on cards (This is a good time, as the stat. lab. is not busy). Then I can arrange the cards in alphabetical order and have other data (indefinite leaves education in Japan, etc.) taken off at the Topaz laboratory, assuming I can get WRA cooperation. I assume the list you have gives the block number of original residence in Poston. This, of-course, is essential. I could, I am sure, get the work done from this original list within a month. If you find any subsequent lists, they might be helpful for getting certain information before sending the cards to Topaz. Are there lists of indefinites, seasonals, births, deaths? transfers? I have, of-course, the list of segregants who have gone to Tule Lake, as the Western Defense Command gave me their complete census of the present Tule Lake Population, by center of origin, age, sex, etc.

Thanks for your excellent suggestions re Togo. The matter of his trip to Salt Lake City is still up in the air, due to his wife's pregnancy (We should write a section on the influence of private lives on the Study). Nor is he sure he can get leave of absence from the Baptists, but he will discuss it with John Thomas. He is now working hard on his first draft of the "Organization Activities-Pre War" and is apparently making good progress.

Re Tamie: I merely wrote her a brief, friendly (I hope she will think so) note, asking for a report of progress. Now that you are getting such close access to materials at Poston, it is all the more necessary that we get hold of her structural report and assure ourselves of access to the materials which she does not use in the report. I shall also send out a new feeler to Leighton.

Your journal was extraordinarily interesting. As I interpret the situation, the Block Managers are now jockeying to get control of the Council. You are emerging from a "behind the scenes" man to an overt political leader. As Supervisor, you will take over most of Nomura's functions. You will certainly have unparalleled opportunities for following the whole political development(and, I suspect, for molding it!)

Would Nomura be a good person to send to Charlie?

George Sabagh begins work on the economic phase of the Study next week, and we shall make a thorough exploration of WRA files to begin with. We shall follow the anti-alien land act litigation closely from this end, too.

At the conference at Los Gatos, I was chairman of the section on Rural Sociology. I had asked Opler to give a paper. He could not attend, but sent his paper, which I enclose. In the expectation that he would attend(and also, I suspect, to check up on me a bit) the Gestapo from the Civil Affairs Division of the Western Defense Command appeared. They took a pronounced "liberal" attitude, and, in response to a question, one of them remarked that any evacuee not in Tule Lake could return to this area merely by making a request to the Western Defense Command. This I interpret to mean that the movement has started, or at least the mechanism been set up, without any publicity. This same man said "they" are coming back all the time now, but I can find no evidence to confirm this fact.

Enclosed also your check, plus "authorization".

Letters received from the Chicago Contingent and Sakoda. Frank especially made very complimentary remarks about your contribution to the conference and your insights.

Sincerely yours,

July 5, 1944

Dear Dorothy:

I received Adamic's "From Many Lands" and also "The Unadjusted Girl". Will you thank W. I. for the latter? I feel greatly honored, for this is the first time in my life that I received an author-autographed copy. I shall return the former in about two months --- hope that's not too long.

I have finished reading Opler's "Resistances to Re-settlement". I did not find anything new that we did ~~not~~ know already. But this does not discredit his paper --- it is sound and factual. As I looked ~~at~~ as the relocation deterrents in the past, however, I see two basic trends under which the various deterrents Opler set forth might be classified. They are

1. People had been alienated due to evacuation. They lost faith in this country. They forsook this country. They were thinking of going to either Japan or to the Japanese territory (such as Australia ---yes, they thought they were going to occupy the continent) to seek their future fortune after the war. The old folks were thinking in term of a new colony, and the younger ones were thinking of following the older ones.
2. Other people had some faith left in this country. But they were bitter and afraid, as ~~said by~~ ^{said} Opler. They wanted to wait and see what would happen to those that had relocated.

Now the wound is healing. The Japanese are getting to trust their future to this country. Especially with the future of the younger ones, the older folks believe it lies with this country. More Issei are expressing opinion that the Nisei after all belong to the United States. They are to stay in this country; hence, they should not waste their younger years in center. The parental objection to relocation has decreased greatly. With some parents, Nisei are being encouraged to go on the outside. (Of course, the reinstitution of the selective service had great deal to do with this.) I believe Opler is right when he noted on his last page, "The relocation program is growing and is changing . . . And it is . . . enjoying an ever-increasing measure of success." We are at the beginning of this changing trend at present. I am sure I will have another opportunity to go into this subject more in detail when I write on relocation.

First, re your note of July 1. Regarding my making comments on Morton's manuscript, I have forgotten that I had made such a commitment. However, your reminder reminded me that I had done so. I shall try to tackle it soon. To tell you the truth, I read it as soon as I returned here

from Salt Lake City. But the trouble was that I was charmed and intoxicated with the intensive materials presented in the manuscript. That is, I was too much awed to say a peep. I shall re-read it more critically this time.

I have read Sakada's. Needs rereading, because there are a few points I would like to bring out.

Just tackling Opler's segregation report. I like it as a whole. There are some points I don't like (He is a little too naive at points.) I will make notes of them and send them over to you.

Re: Your letter of June 30. The Block Managers are filling out the form attached herewith. The Statistic Section promised that it would give me a copy as soon as they are complied (which will be about three months hence). More detail on this survey had been recorded in my journal, July 4, page 5, the last line.

As to the list I mentioned in my letter, will you wait about one month? I have a chance to steal it outright. This is what I am going to do. I will bring the list back home. I will keep it at home about one month. If no one notices that it has been missing, the job of stealing has been well done. Then I could say later on to any inquiry that I had never seen it nor do I know where it is. I will commence the hiding tomorrow. If you would rather "borrow" legitimately for one month as you suggested in your letter, please advise me.

As to the lists of indefinites, seasonals, births, death, etc., I can't say yet whether I will be able to get hold of them. I will smile at Miss Collins (the Statistiaian) a few more times. Then she might be receptive to my requests. I will let you know on this matter soon.

About Nomura, I believe he is a very good subject for 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, Ill. His brief history is as follows.

Born in Hawaii under the old monarchy (about 50 years ago). Joined the Army for the 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 the Southwestern University (Los Angeles). Failed to pass the Bar. Worked for the Tokyo Club --- first, as a strong men, then as the brain 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 instruction as to what I should tell Nomura for introduction.

The check and authorization were recieved. Thank you.

Nothing unusaal on this end, except an usual amount of happenings in never-dull Poston. It is interesting that I am being accepted in the inner circle of the apponted staff (the Director, Deputy Director, and Asistant Directors.) Both Mills and Burge are willing to give me information I want so far.

I am contented and working as much as I can. So please be assured that a Section on "private lives on the Study" will not have a paragraph on Poston. (That is, the post-Tamie period.)

Sincerely yours,

Dick Steinhilber

Dear Dorothy:

July 7

Returning Charlie's report. I would say it's a job well done. We should appreciate the ordeal Charlie has gone through. On the first reading I was very much disturbed. In reading it over I found that there was nothing I had not heard from her when she was here. A pitiful slight! My sympathy is with her. But I am not a psychiatrist, nor am I interested in being one.

I can't blame you a bit for being indignant (although you say you have sympathy mixed, you have a better right to be angry.) I know her charges against you are unjust and you would say to yourself that you have meant well towards her always. But after all that is not the point. We should interpret her complaints as protestations of neurotic. Surprising to note what devastating effects shattering of con-

fidence in oneself and in others has upon personality!

After all I feel greatly responsible for the immediate condition. (I could not be held responsible for her maladjustment in the past.) But my advice to her would not improve the condition, I am sure. Nevertheless, being a member of the Study, I should give all the aid I can if a crisis arises. I will make the following commitment to you.

"I will write a Poston report in entirety (without Tamie's material, if necessary) from the beginning. I have plenty of ~~the~~ primary materials available and I am not afraid of it. (At Salt Lake City, I wasn't so certain.) (Of course, my report in such a case could not be in King's English. You must give an allowance for my linguistic handicap.) It can be complete. But just the same I hate to waste so many months for this work which we had thought was to be completed by Tamie."

Please, however, do not use my offer as weapon against her.

Another thing, I noted that she was expecting you to announce the break, while I advised you previously that we should wait until she make the move. As to the solution of this, I don't know what to say at this moment. It is a hell of mess anyway we look at it.

Shall we regard her service as lost? Such assumption might be useful to put our minds at ease

Sincerely yours,
Dick Nishimoto

P.S. For our mutual protection I believe it might be wiser for you to address ~~the~~ letters of this nature to my office in the Ad Bldg. (I get registered mails one day ahead at the office.)

Richard Nishimoto
Block Manager's Supervisor
Unit I, Poston, Arizona

this is to give appearance of business letter.

July 8, 1954

Dear Dorothy:

I am sending out via Railway Express the list of Poston I residents. It should reach you in a few days.

Re: Your letter of July 8. Miss Collins of the Statistical Section tells me that there are only single copies of the indefinite leaves, births, and deaths. She is willing to loan me if I care to copy them. The Topaz office, she says, had the copies, too. Will you let me know if you wish ^{me} to copy them?

The chart of expatriation and repatriation is very significant for Poston, for it bears out ^{my} the observations made in the Journal. If convenient with you, will you send me a copy of this later on?

I have mailed the Journal for July 9 - 15.

I have finished a few pages of comments on Morton's chapters on Relocation and on Registration. It shall be ready to be sent out tomorrow morning.

Re: Your letter of July 10/. Your solution is very interesting. And a good one. You are very reasonable and your letter to Tamie could not be any better.

Re: "Reading between the lines". I only meant those letters which would contain descriptions of Tamie's prima donna acts. I want to keep these out of my domestic life. It is embarrassing to explain her tantrums. I don't like to make an account of how and why she is behaving like that around my home. It is nauseating to all of us, and this could be kept out of my domestic life very well.

Especially, I did not want the report made out by Charlie seen by anyone. The content was just about the limit. I was really mad when I had finished reading it. It's a good thing I could blow it over soon enough.

I will be frank with you. There is nothing else that should not ^{be} addressed to my address at Block 45 but this sort of thing that describes Tamie's neurotic acts. It takes very sophisticated people to appreciate her acts, and should not be opened to the eyes of "middle class" people. Please consider that my request was a result of desire to be saved from endless questions. So I have no objection to have my mail addressed to Block 45 except this particular one.

My sympathy is with you for all these troubles you are having. I certainly hope that things will straighten out soon.

Sincerely yours,

Dick Shukunoto

P.S. Nomura is returning here to get his family out.

July 10, 1944

Dear Dick,

Your registered letter received. Please do not worry about all this. You are very generous in your offer to write the complete report. I hope I won't have to take you up on it, for you can use your time to better advantage. Enclosed a proposed draft of my proposed solution. I am sending it to Charlie for approval, for he is so sensitive, and I don't want to do anything that would in any way hurt him or make him feel I had betrayed him. There is nothing in the letter that is based on facts that I did not know without Charlie's report, but I want to be quite sure that he feels allright about it. I also want your reaction before sending the thing out. So let me have it as soon as you can.

Incidentally, there is nothing at all the matter with your English. You have a wonderfully vigorous style, and your selection of words is excellent.

By the way, what a headache for me if the proposed Berkeley solution is accepted! But I assure you, I can take it. Furthermore, I think it will give her a last alibi for not finishing the report(and she needs one badly), i.e., I have "frustrated" her again by "ordering" her to come to Berkeley. If we can only get our hands on those notes, I am more than willing to call it a day. We will just have to write the rest off as a bad debt, but I feel sure the notes will be useful, and I believe that they will be well-organized.

Sure, I'm mad! After all, I'm no saint, and although I have understanding and sympathy I have a good deal of real anger too. But it would do much more harm than good to take it out on her. And dismiss one thing from your mind: I will never use anything you have said as a "weapon". In fact, you will not be mentioned in any future communications in any way whatsoever. The only time I ever used you as a "weapon" was in regard to the Salt Lake City conference, when she had told the boys that coming to the conference would ruin her work for the next two months but that she would have to sacrifice herself because if she ~~xxxx~~ did not come you wouldn't. Therefore, to "save" the study by assuring your presence, she would come. (This is ironical in view of her latest estimate of the value of your work). All I did in this case was to list you among those who had agreed to come to the conference.

It will certainly be good for all of us if we can get this thing settled once and for all.

Sincerely yours,

July 19, 1944

Dear Dick:

This is just a hasty note in respect to the lists of persons on indefinite and seasonal leave and births and deaths. I should very much like to have these lists but I do not under any circumstances want you to copy them for it is a tremendous and time-consuming job. It occurs to me that you might be able to get some member of your family to do it for us. We would pay 50 cents an hour and, of course, the fact of employment should be kept sub rosa. I would want the full name; address in the project; date of leaving and, in the case of seasonals, of return; date of birth and death and, in the case of births, name and address of mother. If this could be done it would add immeasurably to the statistical work I have now underway on the Poston I Camp. The lists that you mention have not arrived yet, but I expect they will come tomorrow. I am enclosing an appointment form for you to have filled in if you can find someone who can do this work for us.

There are several important developments in regard to personnel problems but since no final solution has yet been reached, I will wait until later to write you about these.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

Enclosure

July 24, 1944
Later in the day

Dear Dorothy:

One hell of mess! I certainly don't envy you in the present predicament. It's tough to remain impersonal in this circumstance. Not even a saint would be able to remain calm under the bombastic accusations.

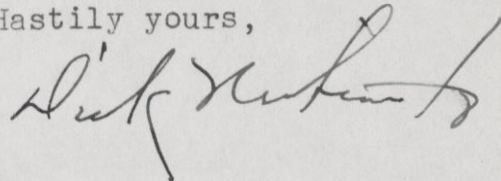
Nevertheless, the whole thing is running true to the course. Negativistic at first; then, outrage; then, recrimination; then, begging for reconciliation. This could not be the last time.

The whole thing is really sickening and nauseating. I don't have the patience you have shown in the matter. It seems that your staff in Chicago and you are running a psychiatric institution.

I admired the letter you wrote to Charlie and Frank. You have certainly controlled your inner urges.

I express my sympathy to you, Charlie and Frank; and I am relieved (rather selfishly) that I am not in the mess.

Hastily yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Dick Hueter".

P. S. I forgot to mention in my earlier letter this morning that the copying work would take about 30-35 hours.

July 24, 1944

Dear Dorothy:

Just a brief note to cover two points:

1. I received the charts. They are very revealing, especially the phenomena shown by the small community evacuees from the Sacramento Valley region and the Delta area. I am happy to note that you have reached the conclusion statistically, "the smaller, more isolated communities tending to show a higher proportion of "disloyal" than the larger, more highly urbanized areas". In spite of all criticisms I had received, my schematic diagram and the hypothesis thereupon (during the conference) were ^{not} so bad after all. That was one of things I was trying to explain up there. (I received so much criticisms, and I got hazy for a while about my own idea. Now I feel a little more confident about the whole thing.)

2. My wife began working on the lists. I obtained the files from the Housing Department. The lists, I found to my dismay, contained all kinds of leaves (including short-term) and all kinds of admissions (including returns from short-term leaves) of people throughout the three camps. Hence, it turned out to be a little more work than copying; it is necessary to extract the information we want and to eliminate that we don't want. These lists also include deaths and births.

The information I am taking out of these lists are as follows:

Name, project address, destination, and type of leave for Unit I residents (includes indefinite, seasonal, transfer to other center, death)

Name, project address, point of origin, and type of entry of Unit I residents (includes returns from indefinite, seasonal, transfer from other center, birth)

Some of information you wanted are not obtainable at present. For instance, the name of mother for birth, and the first name of new born baby. This, of course, will be shown on the list compiled now by the Statistical Dept.

Sincerely yours,
Walter D. Smith

July 26, 1944

Dear Dick,

I received your letter and your journal. Please express my gratitude to your wife for helping us out with the clerical work. I realize that the lists in question are confusing, and that the work requires more than mere copying. Tell her not to worry about the time element. The roster you sent is also very useful, for it gives two additional items to the ones on the February 1943 roster which I borrowed from the Topaz office, namely date of entry and address on project. The statistical office here is making great progress in getting the basic cards prepared. And Jimmy's wife is working along on the cards for Minidoka.

Enclosed notice of your appointment, also a withholding certificate for your wife to sign and return to me.

I regret to tell you that you are probably going to have to do the over-all report for Poston. We will discuss procedure and ways and means later.

Due to some rather serious distractions, I have not given the attention I wanted to to your journal for the past month. I have read it in a very cursory fashion indeed. But you may expect to hear from me soon, for I think conditions are settling down so that I may once more begin to concentrate on professional matters.

I do not believe I have even acknowledged receipt of three important documents from you: your comments on Opler, your comments on Morton, and your comments on Jimmy. I am going to ask Charlie to write down his reactions to the Opler document. Morton was delighted with your critique of his own work. It is just the sort of thing he wanted and needs. He will write you shortly, and ask for suggestions for certain follow-ups that he can and will make on his Washington trip. Re Jimmy, your points were well-taken. Jimmy is meticulous in regard to the type of detail you found lacking, in his own reports on Minidoka, but he did not take the Topaz situation very seriously.

I agree that the statistical analysis bears out your own hypothesis, and I hope to have more to send you rather soon.

In regard to births, could you find out from Miss Little whether the reports she is now sending in or preparing for Washington include name of mother and of father. The ones Washington has sent me do not, and these will be important for "typing up" births with parents for my fertility analysis. By the way, if these questions would raise any suspicion about your own activities, disregard them. My only trouble is that inquiries I send to Washington are not answered for months. Would it arouse suspicion if I asked Washington to put me in direct contact with Miss Little? Bureaucracy demands that I do not approach her without Washington authorization.

To return to the critical comments you are sending in on documents of various sorts, these are of utmost importance, not only to me but to other members of the staff. Through them, I am accumulating important background and insights. You have more than fulfilled my expectations as to the function you would perform on the study, and I congratulate us for our good fortune in having you as a member of the staff.

Sincerely yours,

July 28, 1944

Dear Dick,

Tamie's report reached me last Monday: the enclosed letter arrived today. My reply is also enclosed.

I was bitterly disappointed in the report. The part that impressed Frank, namely the Block Managers' section, consists of a stringing together of answers to the questions which she had submitted to you in March and April. These answers were, of-course, very good, but Tamie's independent contribution is just about nil.

On going over the whole thing very carefully, I came to the conclusion that what she is doing is not going to be very helpful to you. I hope that you will not think I have been too hasty in reaching this conclusion. The only basis on which I am willing to continue her is an assurance that we are really going to get the sort of report we had counted on. I have still left the door open, but I believe she will close it.

I am sending this report by registered mail, for I believe it is the only copy in existence. If she continues on the study, she will probably want it back, and I shall, therefore, write you in that case and ask for its return. If she does not continue with us, then you should just keep the report for future reference. You can just destroy the carbons of her letter and of my reply.

I should like to have your independent judgement of the value of what she has done. In regard to the outline, I had criticized it, when it was submitted, on the grounds that it was too static, and that it overemphasized the administrative aspects, but I had approved it in principle.

Sincerely yours,

On the Tube Lake Chart I that I sent, note typographical error: date should be February 1943.

Nishimoto

July 31, 1944

Dear Dick:

I have two things on my mind:

1. I want to thank you for the criticisms you have sent of chapters 17, 18 and 19 of my WRA manuscript. Such comments are exceedingly helpful and they will form a solid basis for the extensive re-working of the paper. I am going to begin this rework job in the next week or so and if any further points occur to you please be sure to send them along. And by all means don't feel reticent in slamming away at those points of the paper that you consider weak.

2. Though my third Washington trip has been postponed for a short time, it is still in the offing. Since this will most likely be the last journey I take to Washington for the Study, I am going to try to pick up as many loose ends as possible. I recall that in Salt Lake City you expressed a desire to get additional material on the international aspects of the evacuation. I have here in the office some material on the use that has been made by the Japanese of the evacuation in their short-wave propaganda broadcasts to Burma, India and the islands of the Pacific, and also some material on the early expatriation and repatriation procedures. However, I will try to get further material on both points. If there are any specific documents you know of or any definite procedures you want described, I wish you would write me. It is always easier to look for something concrete. Similarly, if there are any Poston documents that you think I might find in Washington, please list them and I will do my very best to get them. Of course, I cannot possibly find everything that you and other members of the Study would like to have, but I think I can do a reasonably complete job and especially if I have a list of the desired materials to work from.

Thank you again for the criticism. I send you my very best personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Morton Grodzins

July 31, 1944

Dear Dorothy:

Re: missing pages from the records I sent to you. If you notify me the name on the previous page and the name on the succeeding page, I will be able to copy the missing pages out of the original directory, which is available in this building.

Re: ^{Birth data:} ~~Everyone~~ Collins, who was in charge of the Statistics here, left Pastor for good. O'Day (I don't know whether it's he or she.) is coming here from Tule Lake to take charge of the section in a week. There is no such person by the name of Little here. I have no objection for you to get in touch with the Statistics Section here.

This morning I was informed that there is no separate file for the births. They are contained in other vital data. These birth data, however, contain the names of fathers and mothers.

I shall be mailing the first batch
of the departures and admissions.
My regards to W.A.

Sincerely yours,
Willy Stohemito

August 1, 1944

Dear Dick,

I have read through consecutively and carefully your complete journal from June 19th to date. It is excellent. It is packed with detail that will be invaluable when you later face the onerous job of writing up the whole Poston report?

One thing that you are now doing that I hope you can find time to continue with is this: in reporting on a current happening, you give the details of the incident, and then trace, in brief, the past developments. This not only gives me the perspective which I need so badly, but will be extremely helpful to you in the later stages. I have actually learned more about Poston in these later journals than I have from anything (even reports) in the past. With the breakdown in Tamie's report, this sort of thing is absolutely essential for me. I congratulate you once more and again express my appreciation. In case you don't know what I mean, I refer to your discussion of the police difficulties, the role of the Labor Commission, ~~xx~~ the Spanish Consul negotiations, ~~xxxxxx~~ etc.

Following are a few notes jotted down as I read the manuscript:

June 19. Your journal in the past has been filled with a number of details regarding the opposition movement both in and against the Council. The parts do not yet fall into a pattern for me, however. For one thing, I think I shall have to have your Journal indexed by someone so that I can trace backgrounds a little better (I believe actually that Tamie has done this, and if she includes this among her notes--which she must do--it will be helpful). For another thing, however, I wish that, the next time you have to write-up a new development on this point, you would sketch out more of the background for me, including history of the role played by Okamoto, the early stages of the counter-movement, the changing power-alignment, etc. Re Takahashi's letter reported on June 25th, just exactly what is he doing (his remarks are veiled) in fostering the counter-movement, and what does he expect you to do?

In regard to the co-op, again, some sketching in of the history of the organization, with a brief account of the criticisms that have been levelled in the past.

and other dates

June 25th, Labor troubles. This write-up is excellent. Is there a follow-up on the deadlock reported here when certain blocks insisted on drafting workers for mess-halls.

June 25(7)...Minor point: Which "idea" was Okamoto's?

June 28(3). Good discussion of the absence of "stigma" attached to going to jail. Elsewhere you have earlier mentioned a similar misconception on the part of WRA personnel re the "stigma attached to going to Tule Lake". Also, Opler's report has data on this; likewise, Jimmy's journal.

June 28(4) Re relocation: "As a result of this policy we are faced with a much accelerated relocation progress". I doubt this simple cause-effect relationship. What about Minidoka, where relocation was certain high-pressured, or what about Gila, as you, yourself, later point out

July 7(2). On what basis can Tao be sent to Tule Lake? Is he a repatriate? Theoretically Tule Lake is for segregation, not for punishment. Under what sort of ruling would a case of this sort come? Assuming he is not a repatriate

July 12: Re the large stop list: is this a matter of record, that you could get? We should certainly have a list of all those who have applied for repatriation and expatriation since the original TL movement? I despair of getting much from Washington, not from lack of cooperation but because of confusion of records. Enclosed letter(don't bother to return it) re some questions I raised about the statistics. I will see Miss Rose next week and try to get what she has available.

Point for Morton: when in Washington investigate the administrative policy re Spanish Consul. Any questions from you in regard to this point?

July 20. Re unit administrator: I had the impression that this office was not to be filled(re your earlier conversations with Burge). I had also inferred that it was a matter for the Administration to decide. Now it seems to be in evacuee hands. Please clarify further.

.....
Enclosed also a letter from Leighton(Return for files). Isn't he coy?

A practical matter: Re any documents that you want to have copied, you are authorized to employ typing assistance, whenever this is feasible for you.

Sincerely yours,

August 2, 1944

Dear Dick:

I have accepted Tamie's resignation as of August 1. She is sending all her notes here and I will inform you when they arrive and give you some description of their contents.

Of the money that has been released as a result of her resignation, I am earmarking a sum large enough so that if you and I can reach an agreement about ways and means you could go on fulltime, beginning January 1. We will, of course, have to have a meeting, probably early in December, and by that time we should both know pretty well what we can plan for the future.

Your letter of July 31 has been received, and I think the best solution of the missing pages would be for me to send you the cards we have made out and just have you insert the address on project and date of entry which you will obtain from the roster in the files. It will be some time early next week before I can get those cards off to you. They will be arranged in alphabetical order.

Regarding Mr. O'Day, I have heard a good deal about him from Rosalie. He is a pronounced "pink" and was in some trouble with the administration I understand. What he knows about statistics is another matter on which I have no information.

I wonder whether there has been any circulation of the latest ACLU bulletin from San Francisco in the project. It has enormous headlines, reading "Tyranny Reigns in Tule Lake." Some parts of it are pretty silly, but others are based on information that checks in certain respects with what I have got from Rosalie. I would imagine that if it circulates it would have rather a pronounced effect on the evacuees. You haven't mentioned anything in regard to rumors about Tule Lake recently. Have the people in Poston lost interest in what is happening there? I am just curious to know.

Rosalie continues to get pretty good information, although her contacts have been curtailed, due to the

Dick - 2.

recent disturbances. She is making good progress on her general report, and I would guess that in about a month or six weeks I'll have something relatively complete to send you for your criticism.

I am enclosing your check, also a copy of Tamie's letter and my reply.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

Enclosures

Aug. 4, 1944

Dear Dorothy:

I have looked through Tsuchiyama's report cursorily. (Is there any need to go over such a flimsy report carefully? No!) It stinks. I can write that much in two days. There is no independent contribution from her whatsoever. As far as I know, her knowledge on the Block Manager system and the Council should be the strongest among her repertoire. Her best efforts should be put into these subjects. What a result! You asked for my independent judgement of the value of her contribution. My answer is Low.

I have resigned from the Block Managership of Block 45 and from the Police Commission. Now that I must cover a lot of ground over the early Poston days, it became more essential to have more time to myself. Since the whole responsibility of "recapturing" the early Poston history became mine, I cannot afford to waste my energy. (I am high strung, as you know, and I must

conserve my energy wherever possible.)
I can get all information I want as ~~the~~
Supervisor, so I should get rid of
my other duties soon. (Recently I took
on an additional duty. I committed my-
self to assist Sumida as Unit Administrator.)

Thank you for your comments in
your letter dated August 1. These com-
ments are invaluable, for they act as an
orientation guide. It is too easy to
lose a good perspective here, because
there are no associates working with
me ~~here~~. I would appreciate to get
more ^{from} time to time whenever your heavy
duty permits it. Of course, I shall
answer the points you raised one
by one. I am recording a brief story
of the change of Unit Administrator
in my Journal today as a starter.

Re: the fifth paragraph of the WRA.
Does it mean that you will get from the
WRA a copy of the resident population
of Poston (i.e. the census taken on July 1,
here.)? Because of the recent change in
the personnel of the Statistical Section

it was decided that the census result would not be mimeographed here. It means that I must have the forms copied by my wife right away if you are not getting the copy from Washington. ~~Please~~ The census (of July, 1944) was made in duplicates and one set was submitted to the Community Analyst, who is willing to loan it to me. Please let me know immediately whether it would be acceptable with you if my wife begins the copying work. (She has finished the "leaves and admissions" work except the data for 1942. She will be ready to undertake the new work ^{in 2 or 3 days}.)

I have just received your letter of August 2. Answer to this will follow.

Sincerely yours,
Nick Shokhin

August 7, 1944

Dear Dick,

In reply to your query about the meaning of the WRA letter: the reference was merely to a statistical summary, which is of very little value.

Therefore, I should definitely like your wife to work on the new roster, if she is willing. However, copying is not necessary at all, since we already have the cards made out for the basic population as of February 1, 1943. On the face of the card appears the name of the individual. On the back we have recorded the following items from the roster of February, hereafter referred to as Roster 1:

- Item 3, Assembly center, if any
- 16 Sex, m or f
- Marital status, single, married, other
- 20-AAge
- 21 Birthplace, j or us
- 4 Previous address(town and state only)

From the roster you sent me(by the way, as of what date was that?), we have made the following additions(known as Roster 2)

- Item 2, Address on project and entry date

We have also noted any differences in item 20A recording the different age with an x after it, and similarly in item 4.

As I understand it, referring to the enclosure in your letter of July 5, we can get the following additional information from the new roster: Birthdate, which would be entered as item 20; chief occupation prior to evacuation, which would be entered as item 27. We could also check for change in marital status. If you think it worthwhile we could also record current center employment, although I have no place for it on the card. I don't believe it would be of any great value.

I am, therefore, sending by express all the cards we have made out. There are well over 9000, I believe. Eight of the boxes contain cards that checked with both roster 1 and roster 2. The ninth box contains cards made out for roster 1, for which there was no counterpart in roster 2, largely because of missing pages(particularly in the Ns and Ss).

Procedure for Your wife to follow:

First go through the ninth box to fill in item 2 from Roster 2. Add the cards so completed to those in the other eight boxes in proper alphabetical order. Put the cards not identified in Roster 2 in a separate box, marking it for identification.

Then proceed with Roster 3(your new roster). For all names that can be identified from our cards , enter items 20 and 27. If any differences appear that should be changed on other items, eg change in marital status, enter the new figure in red. Enter a figure 3 at lower right hand corner, to indicate this person has been identified in Roster 3. Cards which we have which cannot be identified in Roster 3, to be sorted out and put in boxes marked for identification. These we will later check against the indefinite leaves, etc. copies of which she has sent us. If, as is probable, new names appear in Roster 3 for which we have no counterpart in the cards sent you, make out a new card(package of new cards included in the box I am sending). For these crds, write name on face, as we have for the others, enter center address, birthdate, marital status, citizenship(which we roughly translate as "birthplace"), sex, address prior to evacuation, chief occupation prior to evacuation in the proper spaces on the card. Sort these cards into a separate box, marked for identification as "Roster 3 only", and as further identification, circle the 3 entered in the lower right hand corner.

Then when all these cards have been completed ship them back to me(express, collect, insured for \$500) and I will have the additional items we have here entered, will send some to Topaz for further checking, and will have some of the sorting and tabulation done.

I may say that the instructions written above sound clear to me. This does not mean they will be clear to you. If they are not, please write me immediately.

Sincerely yours,

August 9, 1944

Dear Dorothy:

Re: your letter of August 2. Tamie's case has reached its finis. It was the only conclusion, logical and sensible. It could not be otherwise under the circumstance. The unfortunate side of the whole situation, however, is that we have depended too much on her. It was a very bad debt. We have lost too much time so far. We are compelled to go back to the early past to catch up with what had been left out

Re: O'Day. I haven't seen him yet. I must be acquainted with him soon, for I need that record of births.

Re: Bessig. His brief accounts of his experience at Tule Lake appeared in the vernacular newspapers. The people are not much concerned with those incidents of Tule Lake anymore. They seemed to have lost their interest in the affairs of Tule Lake. Of course, the stabbing of Hitomi, the hunger strike, etc. have been discussed mildly. But these interests here are short lived. They are beginning to regard the center as a place where all incorrigibles and trouble makers have assembled. These people here regard themselves superior to those at Tule Lake. They are concluding that the Tule Lake people are causing unnecessary troubles to bring upon themselves more troubles. In other words, they believe the Tule Lake people are adding more infamous disagreeable reputations upon the whole Japanese.

Re: Leighton. I don't believe Leighton would come through with his stuffs. At least I would not depend on his materials.

Re: The letter of resignation from Tamie. You made a remark on the margin that it was one of her many lies. I agree with you. But more interesting part of the letter, she gave the reason to justify her position knowing that it was not true. Soon she believed in it herself. A good psychological study of projection!

Re: Your letter of August 1. Your request to sketch in the past briefly for each incident. I shall do so whenever time allows me to do so.

Re: The opposition to the Community Council. It is a long story. It begins with the November strike. One of these days I will write a separate paper on this subject. It has been my intention for a long time, but up to now I have not found an opportunity.

Re: The co-op matter is another subject. This must be traced back to the first day of this project. A long, long story which cannot be made short.

Re: June 25 (7), June 28 (4), July 7 (2) will be converted in my next letter.

Re: The stop list. It is available to me unofficially. I can take the list out of the office over week-end. I will copy the names when I can slip it out propitiously.

Re: Morton: I received his cordial letter. I appreciate it. One question I want to raise right now. I like him to look into the matter when he is in Washington.

[In July, 1944, the WRA announced that it would accept applications for repatriation and expatriation. It gave a great deal of encouragement. It also gave an illusion that exchanges between the two countries would take place frequently. Furthermore, the WRA failed to mention the possible consequences of such applications. ^{as early as May, 1942,} Having gone through ms by Morton, I found that the WRA had a plan to segregate Japanese using the applications as one of the criterias for the segregation. It appears as if the WRA ~~had~~ tricked these people.]

Everything is fine out here.

Hurriedly yours,

Dick Miskin

August 11, 1944

Dear Dick:

Tamie's material has arrived. I am enclosing a copy of her index to the files. It is, of course, difficult to know from this index just exactly what is included. I have gone through all the material hastily and believe there are some documents that will be of value to you. There are very few notes which reflect anything of her own experiences. I don't know where the mysterious "field notes" are to be found. She clipped up your Journal through December, 1943, but it looks to me as if the other Journals have not been organized. I can't be sure of this without a more intensive analysis of the material, but she has sent back all the Journals intact from January onwards, and, unless she had two copies, that means that they could not have been clipped. Her organization seems to me to be good and very systematic but, unfortunately, there is a lack of material.

I don't quite know what to suggest about the disposition of this material. It is quite bulky, and I imagine that you would find it a considerable nuisance to have around in your small quarters. If you want it, of course I will gladly send it all express. To give you some idea of what is included in detail, I have quickly ran through Item 23, Political Structure, and enclose a list of the documents that are included. Some folders have practically nothing in them. Others seem to be reasonably complete. If you want me to I can rather quickly dictate a brief description of the contents of any of the folders in which you are particularly interested, or if you wish I can proceed and go through the whole works. I will wait to hear from you before doing anything more.

I received your letter of August 9, and thank you for your comments. Re the stop list: may I say once more that I hope you can avoid any of this detail copying yourself but try to get somebody else to do it. I realize under what pressure you are working, and hope that you will conserve your energies. On page 2 of this letter you give a message to Morton about repatriation, but I believe there is a typographical error in regard to the date. You say July, 1944, whereas I suspect you mean July, 1942. Will you please clear this up for me?

I am enclosing the check you gave me which has been bouncing back, due to the fact that it was incorrectly endorsed. At first, I thought they meant I had not endorsed it correctly, as they have been getting very fussy about my bad signature, but it seems that what they really want is an endorsement by Roberta, so if you will fix that up and return it everything will be clear.

Rosalie is getting along very well with her Tule Lake report and has finished her write-up through May. She will soon be caught up and I will send it along to you for your criticisms. I am rather disturbed about the question of her status. I had lunch with Mr. Cozzens yesterday, and he told me that Bennett and others at Gila had been complaining bitterly about her. They claim that she is "against all government" and has been inciting the evacuees to anarchy. I was pretty disgusted, but also a little bit worried. Also, Beason, the leave officer at Minidoka, has been complaining that Jimmy was snooping around after documents in a mysterious way. Apparently, my relations with WRA at the project level are at a pretty low point, but I guess we will take care of these problems as they come up.

By-the-way, in the carton of cards I sent you I enclosed a copy of a manuscript by Jimmy which I have not yet gone over in any detail. My impression was that it was sound and had a lot of good data after he got past the rather forced classification of the personnel, but I want to go into it a good deal more carefully.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

Enclosures

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1. Agriculture
2. Administration
3. Attitudes
 - a) Evacuee attitudes toward A.P. (see also Administration)
 - b) Attitudes toward Japan; U.S. (see Outgroup Relations:
U.S. -evacuee; Japan -
evacuee)
 - c) Post-war sentiments
 - d) Miscellaneous attitudes
4. Block Manager System
 - a) Block Manager Personnel
 - b) Block 31 notes
 - c) Block 45 notes
5. Communications (see Out-group Relations)
6. Community Activities (see Recreation)
7. Community Enterprises
8. Culture Survivals
9. Draft (see Registration)
10. Education
11. Project Employment
 - a) Project Employment
 - b) Labor Problems (see Industries: Camouflage)
12. Family
 - a) Family Life in Camp
 - b) Families of Internees
 - c) Mixed Marriages
13. Fire Department
14. Food
15. Firebreak Gang
16. Health and Sanitation
17. Housing
18. Industries
 - a) Industries
 - b) Camouflage Net Factory
19. Internees

20. Law and Order
 - a) Administrative Data
 - b) Law Enforcement Agencies: Police Dept., Judicial Commission, Police Commission.
 - c) F. B. I. arrests
 - d) Gambling
 - e) Juvenile Delinquency
 - f) Sex Problems
 - g) Other Crimes
21. Life Histories
22. Evacuee Losses
23. Political Structure
 - a) Temporary Community Council
 - b) Issei Advisory Board
 - c) Post-strike political organizations: City Planning Board, Central Executive Committee, Labor Relations Board.
 - d) Post-strike Temporary Community Council.
 - e) Permanent Government: Local Council
 - f) Permanent Government: Community Council
 - g) Camp II Politics
24. Other Centers
25. Out-group Relations
 - a) Arizona-evacuee relations
 - b) California-evacuee relations
 - c) Dies Committee
 - d) U.S.-evacuee. Japan-evacuee relations
26. Personalities (see folders on political structure, life histories)
27. Recreation (see Community Activities)
28. Red Cross
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30. Religion
31. Relocation
 - a) Attitudes
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 - c) Offers of Outside Employment - Indefinite
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- 32. Segregation
 - a) Segregation Program
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- 33. Social Welfare
 - a) Social Welfare
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 - c) Block Evictions
- 34. Statistics
- 35. Strike
- 36. Miscellaneous Data
- 37. X's Sociological Journal

CONTENTS OF TAMIE'S FILES ON POLITICS

FOLDER: Camp II Politics

This folder contains:

Instructions on regulations for election of Block representatives, undated, signed by Head, presumably summer of 1942.
Mimeographed sheet, notice of nomination.
Results of the election are shown in a typed manuscript compiled September 1, 1942.
Typed copy of minutes, September 3, 1942.
Address to the Poston II Temporary Community Council, September 3. Doesn't specify who made the address.
Minutes of meeting of September 7, 14, 21, 28, and October 5, and a memorandum from John Yamauchi to the Council regarding recreation hall, dated October 2.
List of Block Personnel in Camp II, compiled Feb. 19, 1943.
Minutes of block managers meeting, July 9, 11, 14, 16, 18, 21, 25 and August 25, 1942.

FOLDER: Pre-Strike Temporary Community Council

Contains:

Typed copy of manual for use in establishing community evacuee government, War Relocation Authority, 1942.
Typed copy of members of council, Camp I, and committees, date unspecified.
Background data on Temporary Community Council members clipped from X's Journal and from Norris James' report.
Minutes of the meetings of the Temporary Community Council up to the November strike. These are apparently complete, beginning with the meeting of July 23, ending with the meeting of November 4.
Clipping from X's Journal, attitude toward Temporary Community Council.

FOLDER: Issei Advisory Council

Contains:

Typed copy of memorandum on regulations for election of block representatives, signed by Ishimaru. Half page of notes by Spicer on comments by Ishimaru.
List of Issei Advisory block representatives, undated.
Background data on IAB members from X's Journal and

letters to Tamie.
Minutes of the IAB meetings, dated November 6, 10, 1942.

FOLDER: Post-Strike Politics

Contains:

Minutes of civic planning board meeting November 26, 1942.
Tamie's manuscript notes, 2 pages, on honor court and labor relations board.
Mimeographed copy of labor relations committee, bulletin No. 42, December 2, 1942, in English and Japanese.
Letter from Ishimaru to Dillon Myer dated December 5, discussing the political structure.
Clippings from X's Journal.

SECOND FOLDER on Post-Strike Temporary Community Council

Contains:

List of council members as of December 15 taken from press bulletin.
Minutes of the meeting of the Temporary Community Council, December 16, 1942 and January 1, 1943.

FOLDER: Local Councils (Permanent government)

Contains:

Typed copy of Supplement I to Administrative Instruction No. 34, War Relocation Authority, March 3, 1943.
Minutes of the organization committee for permanent government, October 9, 1942.
Record of conversations between Haas and Spicer on the constitutional convention, October 10, 1942.
Minutes of the second meeting, November 11, 1942.
Press bulletin November 8, 1942.
Mimeographed statement by Head on regulations for referendum on the Charter in the event the Charter is approved, including copy of the Charter.
Clippings from the Poston Chronicle.
Mimeographed report on regulations as adopted by the Community Council, September 2, 1943, signed by Takashima.
Clippings from X's Journal

FOLDER: Community Council (Permanent Government)

Clippings from the Poston Chronicle
Mimeographed message to the Community Council from Galvin, undated.
Clippings from X's Journal

August 14, 1944

Dear Dick:

I am enclosing two letters from Togo describing what he is now doing. We will soon have quite a complete manuscript from him. He sent me chapter 6, and I am passing it along to you for comment. I sent him your sequence on gambling which discusses the Tokio Club. As far as I can see, the main difference in facts is his assumption that the Tokio Club made an attempt to organize prostitution, but there are undoubtedly other small points.

As you will see, his report will deal with the period immediately preceding evacuation and won't have much historical perspective.

I hope you will give me very frank comments about the validity of his conclusions. Don't worry about the journalese that he introduces as that can be cut out in editing.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

Enclosures

August 15, 1944

Dear Dorothy:

Please accept my apology for our mistake in signing the check. I am sorry that we caused so much trouble.

This is a brief note to cover a few points in your letter of August 11.

1. I have looked over the index to the files for the materials collected by Tamie. I would like to have a portion of them here. I will notify you as soon as I decide which ones I want.

2. The stop list will be taken care of soon.

3. Her "field notes" are not mysterious as you say. They are non-existent. I don't know what she has told you, but her original contribution is very limited.

4. It is well conceivable that the WRA at the project level looks at the workers of the Study askance. My position here is secure yet, because I have an upper hand over them. Even if I might snoop around, they don't know that I am connected with the Study. My insistence on keeping our connection under cover is paying dividend both ways now, it seems. That is, with the Administration and with the evacuees.

5. Re: my suggestion to Morton. It was a typographical error. It should be 1942.

6. The carton of cards received. There is a little difficulty in obtaining Roster 3 from French, but it will be all right. He is making a statistical study of the material, and wanted to keep the paper handy with him. I gave him an indirect "or else" intimidation, and he has agreed to let me use it simultaneously with him. But it will be slower in finishing the work.

6. No rapport with O'Day yet. I met him once. I had a very poor first impression of him. He looks to me as a queer duck.

7. Enclosed a page that belongs in the Journal mailed to you yesterday. Kindly put it in the proper place.

8. Sakoda's ms received. I have glanced it through. I suppose you want it back when I finish reading it. I shall send along my comments.

9. I located an old friend of mine after fifteen years. She is the eldest daughter of K. K. Kawakami. It might be very good if I could get her case history. She is in Denver.

Sincerely yours,

your instruction is clear.

Dick
I have received the postage stamps.

August 18, 1944

Dear Dick,

Your journal received, also your letter of August 15. Both WI and I were particularly impressed with your account of the housing difficulties, and the resistance of residents to the acceptance of any outsider. That was well-done, and that sort of reconstruction of precedents is exactly what I had in mind in one of my earlier letters.

I have a girl here who is making a complete listing of the contents of Tamie's folders, so you will be able to judge better just what is available.

I am sending you, by express, two of Charlie's zoot-suit cases. They show many interesting contrasts with one another. He is pretty well-established in the two gangs in question.

Re Sakoda's manuscript, just send it back when you send the cards, as I have an extra copy. Since the follow-up on this situation of administration-Council collaboration is of particular interest, I am sending you his journal of the past six weeks. You will note that Mr. Light, the dismissed superintendent of schools is being sent to Poston. WRA, too, takes care of troublesome cases by eviction and transfer. Poston seems to be getting an undue share of these cases, e.g. O'Day and Light.

Do not feel that it is necessary to make extended comments on the materials I am sending. Your notes and criticisms are of primary importance to me, but I don't want to overburden you.

The one point in your journal, I, too, have been disturbed by Rosalie's indiscretions. I called her on the case of the girl (May Iwohara, isn't it) whose letter you quote some time ago, when she mentioned having talked about you to her. Hankey claims that May introduced the subject and claimed she knew of your connection with the study from you. Hankey knows how important it is to protect your status, but I think she slips up occasionally.

News item: Tamie has joined the WACs, and hopes to be assigned to G2 in Washington.

Sincerely yours,

August 23, 1944

Dear Dick:

This is just a hasty note to thank you for the care with which you have reviewed Togo's chapter. I am sending your comments to him immediately and I know how helpful he will find them. We shall have more correspondence about this later.

Your Journal also was received, but not yet read.

I just received from WRA some listings of births at Colorado River through December 19, 1943. In order to avoid any duplication of effort, I am sending them along to you. What we need to add to these is primarily the name of the mother, and secondarily the address on the project. The latter I can presumably get from the births which are listed as admissions on the records you have already sent if we can assume that these are complete. I have not yet checked through for that as we have not completely organized the materials you sent in. These records, of course, include all births for all three camps but we will limit the analysis to Camp I. I am enclosing also the analysis of the contents of Tamie's files as far as the girl has gone. She is now doing another small job for me and, therefore, it will be several days before she can finish her indexing.

By-the-way, did you send in the number of hours your wife has worked for us? If not, would you let us have this by return, airmail, as we have to get in our payroll.

Hastily yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

Enclosures

August 27, 1944

Dear Dorothy:

This is a hasty note to acknowledge the receipt of

1. Kikuchi's case histories.
2. Sakoda's Journal
3. The WRA record of births
4. Your letter of August 23rd, including the indexes of the Poston materials.

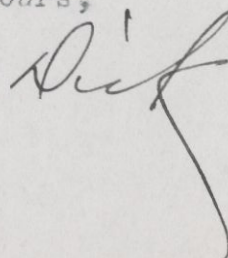
The Poston cards will be ready for shipment back to Berkeley about the end of this week.

I am now looking over the Daily Logs of each of the thirty-six blocks in Unit I. Two drawers of a filing cabinet are chuck full of the Daily Logs from the blocks. I might find something valuable in them.

I haven't found enough time to ponder over some suggestions for Morton's contemplated Washington trip yet. Of course, I must come around to do it soon. It seems that Washington is getting farther away from Poston; that is, we at Poston have much less to do with the Washington office nowadays, and the connection is getting less significant as far as the Poston residents are concerned.

By the way, I could not find any account of the Light case except fragmentary follow-ups in Sakoda's Journal which you sent to me.

Hastily yours,



Dear Dorothy:

Apology for my Journal being sloppy this week. As I reported in my letter, I was troubled of frequent interruptions and distractions. I had to entertain the members of the Amache team. Then, I had to listen to the frequent appeals of the noodle workers. In addition, I was made "Director of Dogs and Cats" (unofficial title) to cope with the rabies situation. An interesting thing about this dog situation is that there was no division efficient enough to meet the emergency. A departure has been made from the usual administrative procedure: that is, an evacuee (that is I.) has been calling a conference of several appointed personnel and has been presiding over them. He has been giving them orders and directives as to what they should do, and they have been taking such orders and directives willingly. I am proud of the fact that the campaign is ^{one of} the most effective works ever undertaken here, although I should be careful not to be boastful. At least, Director Mills is chuckling over the manner it has been handled.

The birth list, which I promised for this week, will be delayed. I am using the list in Burge's office for compiling the necessary information.

Sincerely yours,

Wick

September 7

Dear Dorothy:

Received the relocation chart.

Shipped the roster cards via Express yesterday.

The list of the mothers of Boston births will be mailed this week.

I regret to report that I failed to keep up with my journal for last three days. It happened because of visitors to my quarters in the evenings. I am irritated that my duties here have interfered with my more important work. I shall try to catch up.

Re: your little note. Regarding our future plan, you wrote: "write your own ticket." I regard it as a tribute, and appreciate your kind thought. But my future, as you know, is "blanche carte". I would rather prefer to follow the dictate for the best of the Study. That is, within the limits of my capability. You have a better over-all perspective of the Study, and are better qualified to give me directives. I certainly am in accord with your wish for more frequent contacts. Something should be worked out to that end. Hurriedly, Dick

September 13, 1944

Dear Dick,

Just a hasty note to enclose your wife's check(minus income tax deductions!) and to acknowledge receipt of two journals and 63 pounds of cards.

I, too, have had a hectic week. I have been in a manic state trying to finish up the Tule Lake statistical analysis, and am glad to say it is almost ready now, and is showing some very important results, I think. In a few days, the girls can get ahead with the Poston analysis.

There are three things I want to comment on later, in order of increasing importance: the Noddle difficulties, ^{for} which I hope my IQ will prove adequate; your elaboration of Stonequist's hypothesis, which I think is also illuminated by some of Charlie's recent cases; and your future plans in general.

Right now, I am getting ready to send George on a field trip to Minidoka(to talk over some problems with Jimmy) and to Topaz, to explore the statistical possibilities further. He is going with a member of the Friends' Service Committee.

Jimmy reports unfavorable reactions to the Munitions Plant offer in Minidoka.

Sincerely yours,

September 14, 1944

Dear Dick:

I am enclosing a few items for you to examine and also some further instalments on the indexing of Tamie's files. This job is just being done by a girl in her spare time, as there didn't seem to be any urgency about it. I am enclosing also a few strips of people from the Poston lists about which I have insufficient information, "A" means arrival, and "D" means departure, but I have no indication of the type. I wonder whether these could be checked once more against the lists and the requested data filled in.

I notice that in regard to the leaves before February 1, 1943, the information is quite incomplete, that is, it doesn't show whether a leave was indefinite or seasonal. I assume that there is no chance of completing these records. Am I correct in this assumption?

Hastily yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

Enclosures:

Annual Report, 1943-44
Index of Tamie's files
Strips
Embree's Community Analysis

September 26

Dear Dorothy:

I have pondered over the proposal stated in your memorandum of Sept. 19. In doing so, I have assumed the following two factors:

1. That you want to continue observations at Poston for some months yet.
2. That you want me to continue in the manner I have been working.

If my assumptions are correct, this date (November) will not be propitious for me to get out of this project. I will be forced to relinquish all my offices, not by any external pressure but from a cultural propriety. Your Berkeley proposition is out of question as far as I am concerned. Publicity and suspicion are attached to those returning to California at this time unless the purpose is publicized as for property settlement. It is premature for me to consider any trip to California at this time. Figuratively speaking, my body will be found floating in the canal after the trip.

From personal standpoint, I want

to get away from Boston for a few weeks. I want to meet W.A., you, and the Staff members. I wish to get re-orientation. The last Salt Lake conference has done a lot of good; I was able to get a better perspective for my work in terms of the whole configuration of the Study. But rational reasoning for the sake of "science" dictated me to stay here ^{uninterrupted} until next Spring. I believe I should not take any step that might jeopardize my status or the sources of information. I suggest, therefore, that the conference be held at Berkeley without considering me. I am sure other kids will be anxious to go there.

I welcome your frank criticism on this matter.

Sincerely yours,
Duk

P.S. There is no other leave record available for the early period. The only source for the information is the individual's docket, which is not available.

September 22, 1944

Dear Dorothy:

I've just received your memorandum dated September 19 in regard to the next conference. I would like to have a day or two in order to study the proposal from all angles. It was something entirely unexpected, and I need a little time to catch "my breath", so to speak.

I am sending the list of indefinite leaves.

Hurriedly yours,

Wick

October 3, 1944

Dear Dorothy:

I have read your letter of September 28, and am sending my reply in a hurry.

Immediate Proposal

I cannot accept your kind counter-proposal to have the conference in Phoenix. Phoenix is, after all, my backyard. I cannot inconvenience others. It is a long way for them. If I accepted this offer, I am a "heel".

Therefore, as centrally located places I name the following cities in order of preference;

1. Denver
2. Salt Lake City

I named Denver first, because I have never been there. I do feel I must see the place before I report to Berkeley. I have seen the Japanese in Salt Lake City, and have a pretty good idea about them. (I believe it is imperative for me to have some lines on the Japanese in Denver and Chicago before I tackle the "final stage".)

I feel pretty "lousy" for spoiling other kids' chance of going up to Berkeley. I know they can accomplish a lot by going through that roomful of data already collected at Berkeley.

You mentioned that "you" don't mean to push me around". I am not afraid of that at all. I don't feel I am pushed around a bit. On the contrary, I feel I am acting like a spoiled brat in this instance.

Whichever location you decide, please let me know the conference date well in advance. I have to buy a cheap overcoat from Sears, Roebuck or some other store to get ready to hit a cold country. (I had never dreamed that I would go out of Boston when I was evacuated. Therefore, no overcoat.)

Long Range Proposition

I certainly grab at the proposition which you have offered me so kindly. I know and appreciate those "if's". And there is another "if" besides your "if's". That is, I am not sure if the Army will grant me permission to return to California. Look what's happening to Ochikubo now. Please don't put too much emphasis on my salary. This is the kind of work I have always wanted to do, and am enjoying my work now. I will take any offer which will enable me to continue with my interest, even for a short time. I say this, because I will probably be selling fruits and vegetables after the war like other Japanese here.

I fully agree with you on the future of Poston study. It can be closed three or four months after California is opened (May, 1945?). I am ready to relocate to Berkeley anytime then; that is, anytime when the Army will give me a permit. Your suggestion of July seems to be most propitious, looking far into the future at this time. Occasional visits to centers should be more than sufficient to see "reservation" aspects, which would not be much more than "poor house" (except at the time of Japan's complete capitulation). (In that crisis, of course, closer observation will be necessary.)

I was added onto the Study last, and accidentally at that. So I will not be too disappointed even if your plan falls through. But, as I have always said, I will do my best to fulfill your estimation (which is rather overvalued, I am afraid).

Sincerely yours,

Dick

October 9, 1944

Dear Dick,

I was delighted with your response to my "short-term" and "long-term" propositions.

Re the conference, I think we will plan on Salt Lake City. Since Frank is the only one coming from Chicago, unless Togo decides to do the JACL job, it will be much cheaper. It will either be the week before or the week after Thanksgiving(avoiding holiday transportation difficulties). So I think you can safely order an overcoat.

Re Denver, I think it would be quite desirable for you to go there either before or after our conference. Our conference will not last more than a week. Can you cook up a good excuse for your short-term leave, or do you want me to manipulate it, and if so, how and when?

Don't worry about the Berkeley matter. Jimmy was the only one who really wanted to come(curiously), and since I hope to get him here anyway next spring, nothing much is lost as far as he is concerned.

Actually, I am rather glad not to have to approach the Army now. If WRA plans succeed, Army clearance will not be necessary for return to the coast. If the Army turns down an individual request, as in Ochikubo's case, one is indeed out of luck. By the way, when I was over at WDC last, I snooped around and could not find a "record" on you or Jimmy or Tom Shibutani. Since I did not want to be caught at my nefarious activities, I did not have time to look up any of the others. Of-course, my not finding a record does not mean necessarily that one does not exist. I am a little worried because Jimmy has not been reclassified by Selective Service. Do you know whether that is true of Kibel in general? His parents are, of-course, in Japan, and that may account for it.

Rosalie reports that Tule Lake will go under the Department of Justice "within 60 days". Thereafter, no relocation from there. Also, I assume Rosalie will have to leave as a matter of course. She has a fine variety of contacts now, and is clearing up many points that were doubtful in her earlier reports. I am eager to have your reaction to her opus, which is one purpose of the conference

Enclosed a letter from Leighton and my reply. From the reference to "Issei", I gather he has heard something about your connection with the study, via the grapevine(Spicer?)n Damned if he can tell me how to use his stuff. But I saw no reason to hold out on him re Tamie. Isn't he a screwball?

The enclosed memorandum from me is I think comprehensible without the charts. I would like your reactions to the tentative generalizations. Kuznets(of Giannini) is one of the brightest statisticians in the country, and he asked the Director of Giannini to let him work gratis on our data for a while. Permission was freely granted. We are lucky, for he will devise more elegant techniques than I am capable of, I hope. We have nothing to lose and maybe a lot to gain. Sincerely yours,

Received:

1. The psychoanalytic documents. I am at a loss to determine whether they are scientific papers or some work for propaganda. I shall regard them as works of science and shall send my criticisms (too many nauseating conclusions in them) in a few days.
2. The check for travel advance.
3. Hankey's Tule Lake m/s.

Duck

The case history by CK will be
returned soon.

October 21, 1944

Dear Dick,

I had hoped to hear from you this week about two essential points (1) whether you want to combine a Denver trip with the Salt Lake City conference; (2) whether you can wangle your own short-term leave or whether I should intervene; if the latter, what "line" I should take with Mr. Mills.

The conference will begin on November 29th at the New Grand Hotel(to which the manager welcomes us with open arms). It looks as though it will be an eight-day affair. The Berkeley contingent (WI, George, Rosalie and myself) will arrive on the afternoon of the 28th. I imagine most of the others will also arrive that day. Let me know your plans as soon as possible, so that I can confirm reservations. Also, so that I can arrange for you to get a travel advance in ample time.

If you should go to Denver, and presumably make a side trip to Granada, can you get a line to Dr. Terami, whose letter I enclose. I had been informed that he had prepared an extensive report on the segregated schools and other matters in the Walnut Grove area prior to evacuation. I think I should have had more sense than to write to him, for these things are difficult to arrange by correspondence. I have replied that of-course I understand the situation. I suspect that, even though he has destroyed his material(and he undoubtedly has) he could, if he would, give us quite a lot of information.

One small matter which I have consistently forgotten to make clear: Bills for general assistance(e.g. your wife's) should reach us by the 25th of each month.

Under separate cover I am sending one of Charlie's recent cases dealing with a Poston boy. Also those psychoanalytic documents I promised you. I would not pay much attention to the latter, were it not for the fact that this whole approach(combined with "applied anthropology") seems to be gaining headway. I had a visit last week from my college-mate Margaret Mead(who irritates me beyond endurance for a variety of reasons, one being that she insists upon calling me "Dot"). She was full of the same sort of wisdom as Gorer and Meadows. I haven't time to go into detail about what she said, but will tell you about it in SLC. She wanted particularly to find out from me whether my studies had led to any results that would be helpful in dealing with the Japanese after they surrender! I referred her to Leighton. In my opinion, the line they are taking is more dangerous than that of the "racists", for the racial arguments can be shown to be fallacious on scientific grounds. The cultural-clinical arguments used by this new school are equally fallacious, but much more difficult to circumvent. To give you one example, Mead interprets the fall of the birth rate among Nisei to the cultural predisposition of the Japanese towards what she calls "erotic gadgets", therefore their willingness to use contraceptives. Among Caucasian Americans, of-course, there is quite a different cultural predisposition leading to the same end; while a third type of culture among the Hindus leads to a different result, namely a high birth rate.

A number of things have interested me in your recent journals. Your observations on "identification" with your own minority group before evacuation, in camp, and in Salt Lake City were penetrating. I have been a member of two "minority groups" (and still am in one of them), namely an American in England, and the professional-woman minority in America. I have had many of the same reactions that you describe, and, also in my woman minority status, I very much fear that I am a "pinto", as described in your later journal. All I need is a barbed wire fence to make the cycle complete.

October 9 (2). Will you please clarify the difference between the families selected for interview by the welfare section and those by the relocation ~~division~~ division? That is, what cases were selected by each of the two divisions, and for what purpose? Do the two divisions, taken together, represent over-all coverage?

Thanks for clarifying the Rowher indefinite leave situation. For your information, indefinite leaves in all centers are now showing a decline comparable to the decline at the same season last year.

Mills' talk to the Block Managers re the opening of California and the closing of the projects is interesting. But more interesting is your report of October 12 on reactions of the evacuees. Your generalizations re the "haves" and the "have-nots" seem to me to be sound. I hope that you will be able to record a good sampling of attitudes on this question. In working over the property records, George is finding a very interesting correlation between property-ownership and "loyalty", which might have been expected, a priori of-course. I think that this whole matter is of sufficient importance to concentrate on it somewhat more in your journal, and to attempt to get more detailed behavioristic accounts of attitude expressions, as you did, for example, for a long time in your items relating to attitudes to the war and as Jimmy does in his Journal(Who says what under what circumstances?)

This will be all for today. I am up to my neck in details, as usual. Tomorrow I go to a small meeting where Saburo Kido will tell of his plans for reestablishing the JACL on the Coast. He is going to see the General on Monday!

I will get a simple conference agenda out on Monday if possible

Sincerely yours,

November 3, 1944

BERKELEY: DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE AND RETIREMENT SYSTEMS
311 ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Section 27 of the California State Employees' Retirement Act provides that employees who have rendered six months of continuous full-time State or University service, uninterrupted by a break of more than thirty days, shall become members of the State Employees' Retirement System. The Act also provides that certain employees shall become members after six months of part-time service provided "such employment is regular and continuous and in the opinion of the employing power will extend for more than one year, and requires service for at least one-half the time required of employees in the same group or class serving on full-time basis." Ordinarily an employee will become a member if he serves intermittently on an hourly basis for one year or more where the total service is equivalent to more than half-time. The Act provides further that a person who has once been a member of the system immediately resumes his membership upon re-employment in a capacity which would qualify him for membership. Registered students are not eligible for membership unless they are in the University primarily for employment.

Our records indicate that you are eligible to become a member on Jan 1, 1945, your University service in an eligible capacity having begun on July 1, 1944. If for any reason there should be a doubt in your mind as to your eligibility or the effective date of your membership, please communicate with me at once. Your salary will be subject to deductions from the effective date of your membership in accordance with the contribution rate for your age established by the Act.

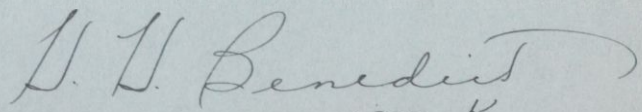
A membership form partially filled out is attached. Please answer every question and give all information requested, being especially careful to note the following:

1. Give the correct date of your birth - month, day and year. Documentary evidence must be submitted to substantiate this date as indicated on the attached slip.
2. When filling in "nearest age" in question 6, be sure it is your age in years nearest the date you are to become a member.
3. Make no changes or erasures - if a mistake is made, please send for a new blank immediately.
4. Your signature must be witnessed by two persons other than the beneficiary in question 7.

Please attach a note to the membership blank describing your previous employment by the University or the State if you have been formerly employed by either. This note should show: the length of time you were employed, giving the approximate beginning and termination dates; the position and department in which you were employed on a full-time or part-time basis; whether or not you were a student in the University during any period of your employment; the percentage of full-time for all part-time service; rate of pay; and any other pertinent information.

IMPORTANT Participation in the system is compulsory, and the enclosed form must be filled out and returned within ten days, in order that we may determine what the salary deduction will be. Please return your membership form immediately in the enclosed envelope with accompanying note as to any previous State or University service. Evidence of age may be furnished later (within 30 days) if not now available.

Yours very truly,


H. H. Benedict
Manager

November 6, 1944

Dear Dorothy:

I had hoped to receive from you the agenda of the conference last week. I am quite worried about the subject that will be assigned to me.

I shall "taper off" my Journal from now until the date of my departure. I have quite many papers to read --- those sent by you and those written by the WRA staff. I hope to finish them before I leave.

I have read Hankey's Tule Lake ms once. I was very much impressed by the materials contained and the interpretations. I have decided to tackle this first so that I can return the ms by the end of this week. There are some suggestions for revisions and other comments.

Hurriedly,

Dick

Reid: monthly check. Thank you.

October 23, 1944

Dear Dorothy :

I have received your letter of October 21 just now.
Re: my trip out of Poston, I could not decide in any way until I received your confirmation of the conference date. In a previous letter from you, I was informed that the conference might be held one week prior to Thanksgiving Day or one week after the holiday. Due to the project travel regulation over the holiday, I had to have ^wto alternative travel plans, and could not act in anyway. Due to the travel freezing over the holiday (Project tentatively planned to prohibit any leave for two weeks in November), and due to transportation difficulties, I have decided to postpone my trip to Granada and Denver indefinitely. (If I were to visit Denver before the conference, I must leave Poston on November 14 at the latest. I don't think I should stay out of Poston that long.)

Therefore, I submit the following answers to your questions, now that the date has been set as November 29.

- (1) I shall arrive in Salt Lake City on November 28.
- (2) I saw Mills the day before yesterday. (I had not had an opportunity to talk to him alone before then.) I consulted ^{him} on my short-term permit to Salt Lake City, and he promised me that he would give it to me anytime I asked for it. So I don't think your "intervention" will be necessary this time. But if I face any difficulty later on, I will wire.

Re: Dr. Terami. I think I know who this man is. I believe he is a contemporary of Joe Hikida from UC, Berkeley. From his letter it is quite evident that he is afraid to "talk". We could revive the attempt sometime in the future. He needs assurances for what he knows before he can "spill".

Re: Bill for general assistance. I did not have any help this month. Therefore, there is no bill this month.

Re: October 9 (2) This is the usual process of routing the interview cases. First, Form 329 sheets are arranged on block basis. (Form 329 is a Family Basic Card.) If a family has a member, who has relocated, his case will be interviewed by the Relocation Division. Also, if a family has been interviewed for relocation (such as when a family has intended to relocate and later changed its plan), this case is routed to the Relocation Division. Others are all routed to the Family Welfare Section. However, if the load for the Family Welfare Section is too heavy (that is, the number of those not interested in relocation greatly exceeds those that have some members on the outside), part of it will be diverted to the Relocation Division. The project encourages the Relocation Division to handle some unrelatable cases so that it will know problems deterrent to relocation. Two divisions, taken together, (and those that refuse to come in for interviews) represent over-all coverage.

I shall records more attitudes on the WRA liquidation, as you have advised.

I am mailing my Journal for the week ending October 21 under a separate cover.

Sincerely yours,
Dick

December 11, 1944

Dear Dick:

Thank you once more for your fine performance at the conference. It is particularly gratifying to me that you not only gave an excellent presentation of your own material, but that you are so constantly helpful in your constructive criticisms of the work of other people.

I have decided to get the WRA to make a preliminary contact with the Western Defense Command to find out whether there is any adverse record that might affect the return of you, Charlie or Jimmy to California. This they have agreed to do. I need the following information, however, and trust that you will send it to me by return mail: your family number and your exact address prior to evacuation.

You will be interested to know that I had no sooner got back to the office than I had a telephone call from Mr. Kimball. At his request I went over to have lunch with him, and it soon became evident that the whole purpose of the lunch was an attempt on his part to find out exactly what your connection with the study is and what you had told me about Poston. In regard to the latter, I got out of the thing very easily by saying that we were interested in comparative social structures of the projects and that you had been very helpful. In regard to the former, I found myself somewhat on the spot since I did not know how much you had told him about your connections. My story was as follows: that you had originally helped Tamie in a report that she was preparing for us; that you had later been kind enough to serve as a consultant and that I hoped that you would continue to give us the benefit of your advice indefinitely. In reply to a direct question as to whether there was anybody in Poston on our staff, I had to say no, since I assume that you do not want it officially known. It is clear that we must get together on our stories, so it would be wise for you to tell me just who knows what. The whole thing seemed to be a matter of personal curiosity on the part of Kimball and was not a WRA-directed inquiry.

I hope you have been able to relax after your trip and that things are going well.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

December 17, 1944

Dear Dorothy:

I returned to Poston on December 8 after a strenuous forty-hour trip from Salt Lake City. I had made a mistake of taking the bus, which left the city in the evening, because there was ^{only} a little more than one hour at Wickburg to catch the once-a-day train to Parker. The bus broke down four times on the way and reached Wickburg at midnight, almost seven hours late. There were a few other evacuees ~~going~~ to Poston on the bus, and with them I slept overnight in the waiting room of the depot. Early next morning, we made an arrangement with the station master, and were allowed to ride in the caboose of a freight train, which came at seven a.m. The freight train took about seven hours travelling the distance, which ^{is} ordinarily covered in three hours. It was a very unusual experience. In retrospect, I am amused over the experience, but while travelling I was obsessed with anxieties and uncertainties. (The bus broke down one hour south of Provo for the first time.)

Bloom and his assistant, Riemer, passed through Poston on way to Gila. I was asked to talk to them in the evening of December 11 by David French in his apartment. As a favor to French and because of my curiosity to find out how much they knew about the subject, I agreed to entertain them. However, to spoil the whole "sadistic" scheme, Bloom had found out (probably from Powell or from Balderston --- They knew that I had attended the conference from the official leave record and were very curious ^{as to} what I was and am doing with Dorothy's group.) that I had ^o spoken to Dorothy's people and was friendly with them.

Bloom was very much on guard whole evening. He avoided to talk about the Japanese and the relocation centers. But from several topics which he could not refrain from expressing his knowledge of the Japanese, I gathered that he completely failed to appreciate the interactions of these people in the centers. For instance, he was ignorant of how these people would insist to remain in the centers after the Army had recinded the exclusion orders. He assumed that almost all of these people would return to California when they are allowed. To him, Segregants were disloyal and not "disloyal". He had no understanding as to why the segregants had expressed themselves "disloyal" to the United States. Of course, French and I led him on, and were not willing to "enlighten" him on the subject.

By the way, Bloom was here to look into the files in the Statistics Section, and for the same purpose he and his female assistant ~~were~~ headed for Gila. She ~~was~~ to be left behind at Gila for about two weeks to look into the files there, I was told. Bloom, during the conversation, proudly mentioned that he had made charts on relocation trends.

I read your letter of December 11 regarding Kimball's visit. My first reaction was indignation. I was purely altruistic in discussing the Poston matters with him. I wanted to help him, and was certain that I would not gain anything out of him. I was mad about the whole thing, because I believed what I do was my personal affair and none of his business. Later on, my anger cooled off and thought Kimball as a fool. Because what he could do would not alter my activities! I was flattered and amused, for Kimball had to spend one afternoon inquiring about me. As to my real connection with the

Study, French is the only one who knows and would not reveal it to anyone because of the advantages of keeping confidence. (In fact, I called him in my office and grilled him on this matter. He protested that he had never told anyone about my connection.) Your story to Kimball is fine as far as I am concerned. Under pressure, it would be the extent to which I would admit to the WRA for the present. It is true, however, that there are several people (A. P.'s) here who are wondering what my connection with the Study is. Among them I find Powell, Balderston, Carter, and Harris. Mills does not care much about the matter. Powell, for one, is sort of afraid that he might be presented in a silly position of upholding at any cost Michi Kunitanish Nisei at the top of the hierarchy. He knows that I have been fighting against him for the past years. At any rate, I am grateful to the story you have given to ~~given~~ Kimball, and I shall stick to it, although I shall not have any occasion to use it.

I shall send an itemized expense account in a few days. I am sending for money from the bank, for I have spent the money to be returned to the university (about thirty-five dollars), and am waiting for this check.

Regarding your request for information:

Family number 22935

Address prior to evacuation: Dec. 1935 to Feb. 1942

16700 So. Vermont Ave., Gardena, Calif.

From Feb. 1942 to May 1942

2605 East 2nd Street, Los Angeles

Alien Registration number: 1769459

Mills called an emergency meeting tonight (Sunday) and announced the Army decision of rescinding the exclusion orders. It seems that everyone is free to go out without any form of permit after January 20 (except, of course, those on the new Army stop list.) I understand the Army stop list is much smaller than the old WRA stop list. Therefore, I don't think it is necessary for you to negotiate with the WRA San Francisco office about me. I am quite certain that I am not on the stop list.

Sincerely yours,
Dick

P.S. I shall resume my work tomorrow.

December 21, 1944

Dear Dick,

I was glad to get your letter. The trip sounded gruesome. I shall make no inquiry about you at the Presidio, since I agree there is now no hindrance to your coming here anytime you want. Your plans will doubtless develop soon now.

I spoke to Mr. Blaisdell of International House. He said you should send in an application soon, if interested. He pointed out the desirability of registering as a graduate student, primarily because of the medical benefits (it is hard to get proper hospitalization outside the University now). Knowing there were other, less morbid benefits, I have asked the Dean of the Graduate School to remit out-of-state fees in your case. I may or may not get a favorable response.

I too was disgusted with Kimball--more upon second thought than even at first. But I agree that you might as well feel flattered by his intense interest. WI wanted to know whether it wasn't a good example of the pattern of "over-participation" which he had described.

I know a great deal about Bloom. Will tell you all about it one of these days.

Leighton's cartons arrived. I think there are items that will be useful to you (eg, had we known you would not have had to copy the BM's autobiographies). There are minutes of all sorts of meetings, BM logs, etc. etc. Many miscellaneous notes, and an awful lot of just plain junk. The personality studies in which we were interested are not included. The only personality study is one of Dr. Leighton himself, as seen from his notes. I feel sorry for the fellow, particularly in his relations with RN.

Now, the immediate question is, what do you want to know about this material in order to save duplication of effort. It is completely unorganized, seven cartons of it at that. Careful indexing is out of the question. I think we will make a rough sorting, following Tamie's headings. Then if you want to know about what we have under a specific heading, we can rather easily let you know.

Hankey's "pathological energy" continues unabated. Everyone seems to have been stimulated by the conference.

Let me know how your plans are coming along. We are putting you on full-time beginning January (i.e. your first full-time check will arrive at the end of January).

Sincerely yours,

December 25-

Dear Dorothy:

Just a hasty note:

I have begun to prepare a report, which I titled "The Initial Impacts of the Army Announcement of Revision of the Exclusion Orders and the WRA Announcement of Liquidation of Relocation Centers." At first, I had thought it would not cover any more than 10 or 15 pages. But, soon I realized that my materials were abundant and interesting. So I have decided to spend all the time I want on this report. It will probably run over 60 pages, and will consist of three sections (tentatively) as follows:

1. Transmission of Official Announcements
2. The Army Hearing Board
3. The Early Reactions

I am enclosing the first 15 pages of my report "hot off the press" because I have presumed that you will ^{have} been curious as to what is happening here. The remaining pages will follow as soon as they are finished.

I ^{have} had a rare opportunity to gain an insight into the Army Hearing Board. I have acted as the interpreter to these secret Army hearings for four half-days. Even the WRA staff is ignorant of what is happening in the m. p. office, where these hearings are held.

Sincerely yours, Dick

I have received your letter of December 21. I am well and am okay as well. Thanks to "stiff laws", I am able to keep on.

~~Dec~~ Dec. 23

Dear Dorothy:

The Army Cleared List has arrived. It contains 95,000 names. I am on the list, meaning I am free to return to California.

W. A.

Merry Xmas to you and W. A.

December 28, 1944

Dear Dick:

We have just read carefully the Manual Release on post-exclusion procedure or whatever it is called the WRA has put out. You undoubtedly have that accessible and I wish you would carefully go into the matter as it affects your own plans. As far as I can see, the only snag in the matter is the impossibility of getting short-term leaves for more than thirty days. It looks to me as though you will have to work out a definite relocation plan. Then the complicating factor is, under what conditions you could revisit Poston? The Manual indicates that that will be pretty difficult. I assume, however, that your relations with the administration are such that you can work something out to your advantage.

I wonder whether your wife would have time to complete the records of indefinite leaves and other changes in population from July 1, where her records stopped, up through January 20, after which this phase of the program will be ended. Will you let me know about this. If she does have time, I would prefer to have the records on cards which I will send her, rather than type on a slip of paper, as it is easier to identify them with our other records.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas