

Gila River Relocation Center
Rivers, Pinal County
Arizona
c/o Mr. Eastbourne Smith

August 22, 1942

Dear Dr. Lowie:-

Undoubtedly you are wondering why I have not written you sooner. Gila has given rise to a number of problems, the settling of which was necessary before any observations as to the life at the center could be begun. The trip down here is difficult, numerous delays being met with along the route. Because of army traffic I was obliged to stop over a day in Los Angeles and another in Phoenix. You will recall that I left Berkeley on Monday, August 10. I did not arrive in Gila until the following Thursday. I should more correctly say that I arrived in Coolidge, Arizona, which is a town some twenty odd miles from the center itself. By that evening, Mrs. Smith (Dr. Nan Cook, your former Yale pupil) had met me and introduced me to the rest of the administrative staff. Mr. Smith, the project director, was at that time in San Francisco, having been called there on WRA business. The staff at present consists of aides whose duties entail the various administrative tasks of management, welfare, housing, recreation, policing, and the like. In addition, of course, there is a medical staff, a labor representative from Farm Security Administration, and the various members of the army corps. The former group is the only one under the direction of Mr. Smith and the only one with which I shall have any direct contact. In my reports to you I shall mention in more detail the various duties and functions of the staff. I mention Mrs. Smith and her aides now because from the very moment of my arrival I was made aware of some of the difficulties confronting the field worker at this project. In fact, the first hitch in my planned observations arose from the administration here. Although very kind and considerate, it was apparent that ~~XXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXX~~ the staff viewed my arrival with some alarm, unquestionably fearing that I would merely offer them another problem. The difficulties of work here were explained to me immediately upon my arrival.

The Gila center is some six miles from the town of Sacaton where the Pima Indian Agency is located. Most of the staff, including the Smiths, have to live in either Coolidge, twenty miles from Sacaton, or in Casa Grande, which is fifteen miles away in another direction. No accommodations are available in either town except at prohibitive rates. It is impossible to live at Sacaton, since this is merely a post office, with perhaps one or two adobe houses in addition to the Indian Agency and School. The difficulty is that the center at Gila is not yet finished. Built to house 15,000 people in two adjoining camps, it is to be noted that only one of these camps is as yet ready to hold any evacuees. The army began moving people in before adequate quarters were prepared. The camp which is prepared to house evacuees is the smaller one, designed for 5,000 people. This is the so-called

Camp I. Apparently those who are in charge of resettlement on the coast and in the San Francisco offices are having to face political pressures which demand the emptying of the assembly centers as soon as possible. When I arrived, there were 6,700 people in unfinished quarters designed for 5,000. Evacuation and resettlement in the center here began July 20, hardly a month ago. The administration has been hard put to it to house the incoming people. At this writing there are 8,200 people in a space provided for 5,000 and that not completed. Every available space must be devoted to housing the evacuees with the result that there is no space to house the administration. The staff offices are located temporarily at the Indian Agency offices but these must be vacated by the beginning of the Fall semester in a few days. The staff has no quarters outside of the two towns I mentioned and no provision is made for feeding the staff while at the center. Unfortunately, the same restrictions will apply to me.

On the day after my arrival I visited the center. The crowded conditions are rather appalling. No possibility of any social or political developments could as yet arise. I had the opportunity to speak with Dr. Korn, the assistant project director on the subject of my remaining here. Both Dr. Korn and Mrs. Smith advised me to begin my work at some other center and to return to Gila at some other time when conditions were more favorable for such work as we contemplate. Although I said at the time that I preferred to remain and that I would cooperate in every way with the staff in charge, Dr. Korn definitely stated that he ~~firmly~~ believed that I would be better off elsewhere. I accordingly telephoned Mrs. Thomas in Berkeley asking for her advice. Fortunately, she managed to clear with Mr. Coverley of the WRA with the result that I was given a virtual carte blanche so far as remaining at the Gila center was concerned. The work to be done in these early stages will undoubtedly be important inasmuch as the beginnings of the community will affect so markedly its later development. The first church services were held here during the first weekend I was here. Unfortunately, I was ill at the time, the result probably of change of water and climate, and was awaiting Dr. Thomas' reply to my telephone message. By the 17th I was well established, however, and had begun some observations and research. In accordance with our policy of cooperating with the WRA administration I was asked last Tuesday to take a boy back to Fresno, California for services at the funeral of his mother who had died in the hospital there. I returned to Gila last night after obtaining some excellent information regarding camp life and a case history of a representative rural Nisei. My first report on life at Gila will be in your hands shortly. I would suggest that you criticize it and I shall appreciate suggestions as to points which require fuller investigation in these preliminary matters.

Because I expect to outline more fully the situation at Gila in this report I shall not duplicate the information here. I have made a satisfactory settlement of my living problem and Dr. Thomas has agreed to send me adequate food. I am most grateful to her for her help in arranging the political details of my stay here. Fortunately, I can go and come as I please in the camp even though the work of all Caucasians here is done under rather adverse circumstances. Fortunately, ~~XXXXXX~~ I am able to live at the center and I am thankful to Mrs. Smith for providing me with an army cot. I shall describe in some detail all of Gila that this early stage and few days will allow. I hope that you will bear with me until I can write up the rather good case history I obtained from the lad I escorted.

This has been a most hurried letter written with the hope that it will explain to you some of the problems here. I am sorry not to have written sooner but I hope that the following report will justify my silence.

Mrs. Smith wishes to be most kindly remembered to you. She and her husband have been most helpful and cooperative and are very interested in the proposed plans of our study. As I said, it was Mrs. Smith's honest belief that more could be accomplished by my visiting Manzanar or Tule Lake. I am however, so glad that I am able to remain here.

Sincerely,

Gila River Relocation Center
Rivers, Pinal County
Arizona
c/o Mr. Eastbourne Smith

Sunday, August 23

Dear Earle:-

Your good letter arrived the other day but unfortunately, I was not on hand to receive it. I have just returned from a trip to Fresno where I accompanied a chap to his mother's funeral. The lady had died in a hospital in Fresno and I was asked if I would take the ride back with him. By the time this letter reaches you you may be well on your way down here so that the answers to your questions will be perhaps in vain. I should not be surprised to see you in here any day now, although as you say, it may be a month yet. If it is a month, you'll be lucky. After August, the weather becomes perceptibly cooler. It's been pretty warm down here to say the least.

Gila consists of two camps one about four miles from the other. Camp II, the one to which you will probably be assigned, is in a depression near a rather high butte. It's right out in the middle of the desert, boy, so don't let the many rivers in the above address mislead you. There's plenty of water, there are ditches and the like, but there are no rivers. The Gila nearby is altogether dry since the building of the Coolidge Dam a few years back. Gila is an attractive place but it's not finished. When you come, you must expect rather primitive conditions, things are running in hitches, not flowing smoothly as in your present camp. Of course, I know that the way things are there now it cannot be called smoothly, but your physical comfort is undoubtedly greater there than it will be here. As I said, it's hotter than the hinges of Hell at this point but now the nights are beginning to be cooler and the rain clouds are floating past. The administration is tops. They're perfectly swell cooperative and sympathetic people but it must be remembered that they are working under the most difficult conditions what with evacuees coming in into uncompleted quarters. That's something to consider when you come. Your baggage, by the way, can only be shipped if it is already declared or under the protection of the Federal Reserve Bank. It must be shipped as a unit. If an article is in private storage, it can be sent for but at individual expense. The medical facilities are good but the camp is now overcrowded. I suggest that you ask Dorothy about dysentery preventives and about the questions of your baggage; she can answer that better than I and I think that she is in a better position to find out for you. I had dysentery, so be sure to get some preventives. It's the bad disease around here and it's no joke. Those used to a cold climate are particularly susceptible.

I should say that you and Charley have a good chance of fitting into the work you want here. After the camp is full there will be a reshuffling of jobs so that those with proper qualifications can be properly placed. Right now, everything is on a temporary basis.

I think that you and Charley should be setups for fairly good jobs in the lines that interest you. There is not a high degree of educated people here so that anyone with qualifications such as you boys have should be in demand. When you first come you might consider anything you get remembering that there will be a change made. I'll see what I can do for you when ~~XXXXXX~~ you get here. At least I can offer some advice.

Get all the light clothes you can. You've got to expect to sweat during the day and frequent changes are necessary. See that you have plenty of sheets.

Remember, conditions are primitive. Social life is as yet at a minimum and time may hang rather heavily. However, it is nice here in spite of the hardships and I think you know about what to expect here anyway. At least there are no horsestalls. It's difficult, it's a new experiment and I think that you'll make a good go of it especially if Charley can stomach a few Issei who have illusions of grandeur.

To Doris, Ben, Fred, Charley, and all my best helle. Has Mitch gone to Poston yet? When you get a line on when you might go let me know and I'll be looking for you. Otherwise when you get in ask any member of the administrative staff for me and I think you'll find me.

I'll be glad to answer anything else ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ you might care to know. I've been in contact with Dorothy and she can tell you probably as well as I what you may want to know. It's a bit hard to describe the desert to you who have never seen or lived in it. You'll probably hate it at first but it grows on you and I think you'll like it better and better as time goes on. The troubles our study has had at Tanforan seem so far away now.

Well, I'll be seeing you.

As ever,

Gila River Relocation Center
WRA
Rivers, Pinal County
Arizona

August 26, 1942

Dear Dr. Lowie:-

After long last I am able to send to you my promised report. I include in it only a suggestion of some of the doings at Gila which I have observed. After you have read this report, I shall be interested in knowing which items you think I ought particularly to emphasize. While I realize that all the information that I can get is important, it may be that I shall be in a position to stress one trait more than another, as, for example, the matter of gardens and shrines connected with religious worship as against the internal political development.

In a short while I should be joined by our Japanese observers whom Mrs. Thomas has arranged to send to Gila. I have no doubt that they will make the problems confronting me a bit easier. There is a rather definite reluctance on the part of the Japanese here to answer questions. An air of tension is pervading the camp; I have an idea that things will not always proceed as peacefully as now. The general mood is one of marked dissatisfaction over the lack of preparations. I hope that the opening of Camp II will somewhat relieve the situation. I shall try to keep in as close touch with such situations as I can.

With regard to this report: I have tried to include in it a summary of the things I have seen at Gila without going into too much specific detail. I should be grateful to you for suggestions as to how you like these reports. Would you desire more detail and a different type of presentation? The case history follows, I know, a pretty stable biographical pattern. I realize that I should get more detail on Sam's daily life. I do think that Sam is quite typical as a type of rural Nisei.

I shall appreciate your giving the enclosed copies to Mrs. Thomas for her files. I shall be glad to hear from you regarding this report.

Sincerely,

August 26, 1942

Dear Dorothy:

Thank you very much for sending the package of Galen B which arrived this morning. Although upon sampling, I found the stuff not at all to my taste, nevertheless if it will stop the acquiring of the bad disease and prevent dehydration, I can ask no more. So again, thank you.

Sam and I got back into Phoenix without mishap on Saturday. We had no difficulty in getting back now that I have finally learned the ropes of travel. Phoenix is a darned hard place to get to. I found your letter explaining all that you had told me when I returned. I shall be interested in knowing about your further adventures. Fryer is here today in Gila. At Mr. Smith's suggestion I am staying out of his way. It may be that he will not like my familiarity with the camp. Apparently all I needed to do was to ingratiate myself to the administration by making that jaunt back to California last week. They are now so concerned over my well-being and I am treated like one of the staff. Mr. Smith has written ~~XX~~ to the San Francisco office for permission for me to drive a car as a kind of volunteer WRA employee. I think that's nice, don't you?

I have been staying in the unfinished barrack at Gila since our return. Have been getting meals O.K. since I make it a point to drive into Coolidge or Sacaton with the others when they go in. My expense account is going to read a beautiful hodge-podge of Coolidge, Casa Grande, Sacaton, Phoenix, etc. At least I have place to stay if not a place to eat.

When I returned I began work on a report for Lowie. I included Sam's life history which I got in considerable detail. I hope Lowie likes it. I am sending Lowie copies of a report (slightly abridged and censored) and the life history. I include copies for you so Lowie will probably push them on to you. I wrote Lowie as you said. I thought it best not to mention the fact that I'd been in Berkeley. Lowie would have been quite hurt that I did not go to see him. In making up the report and in writing to Lowie I just left that part out and cut my trip off at Fresno. I think you'll agree that that was best. I was rather on tenterhooks escorting that Japanese all over the country. I hope I don't have to do anything like that again soon.

By the way, Sam paid for the trip as you know. I refused to let him pay for the meals for ~~XXX~~ both as he wanted to. At least I could pay for my own meals. Now can I put that on the expense account even though I was travelling primarily for the WRA? If I can't it doesn't matter but they might think it queer that I show Los Angeles, Fresno, etc. as places for stops and no transportation charges. What do you think?

I know you'll be interested in Sam's life history. I'll be glad of any suggestions you might have regarding further life history studies and the report. Remember me to Virginia and Morton and W.I.

As Ever,

Bab

(over)

Is there no word on Carle and Charley as yet? I'd surely like to see them down here quick so they could relieve me of some of this political stuff.

Carle wrote me asking for details and I answered as best I could.

Stamps and stationery arrived O.K. last week; meant to tell you and thanks.

Copied

August 30, 1942

Dear Dorothy:-

Since my last letter to you a number of things have come up to which I should like answers from you as soon as possible. Yesterday I received the memorandum to field investigators which you prepared. I gather that this has been prepared rather for Japanese field workers than the Caucasian. I will say, however, that I have been following the procedure you outlined. In your brief you remarked that you would supply stenographic assistance wherever possible. Of all the various needs I can think of, my most pressing one is that of some stenographic help. For example, it took me almost two days of steady typing to prepare the report and case history which should now be in your possession. I regard these days as rather wasted from the standpoint of my own study. I believe that I could cut that time in half if I were able to dictate and outline my reflections on various subjects to a capable secretary. There are a number of such in the camp. On receiving your memorandum, I broached the matter to Mr. Henderson, the head of the Division of Employment as to the hiring of such secretarial aid. There is no objection to such work by the Japanese on the part of the administration. Nor will it be difficult to find a young woman who will undertake the job and treat such matters as I report in strict confidence. The rate of pay is already established to correspond with the same type of work in the nearest large city. In this case the city in question would be Phoenix. While I do not know what the girl would be paid at this rate, it would fall either into an hourly or monthly category. I leave the question of reimbursement up to you but I would like an answer as soon as possible because so much is happening that I want to see. I hate to be burdened with the routine tasks of typing. There is a girl here with training in the social sciences and as well, excellent stenographic training, who should fill the bill not only as a secretary, but also as an observer. Her A.B. was obtained at Mills last year. I wish you would tell me what you think and what plans I may make in this regard. Should you approve the hiring, and I feel certain that you will, what promises may I make to such a worker. If I should be able to get the girl I mention above I rather think I should like to keep her as a field observer as well as a secretary. I should like to keep her as a regular employee of the study and to guarantee her a certain amount of continuous employment. Please let me know what stand I can take.

I am glad to see that Billingmeier is to be a part of the study. I wonder how he is making out up there. I hear many rumors about the situation at Tule Lake which apparently has not yet been alleviated.

Yesterday I received a letter from Earle Yusa. I think I mentioned to you that he had written me asking about the situation here and that I told him just about what he might expect. I learn that he and Charlie will be here at Gila next Wednesday, September 2nd. I'll certainly be glad to see them. My report, I think, will have clarified the situation with regard to Camps I and II. Earle

and Charlie will undoubtedly be housed in Camp II, which, as you know, is about four miles away from Camp I where I live. Although I would like to have them nearer it is better that they do get down to the other camp. In the two weeks I have been here Camp I, now that the overflow of population, and the like, has been directed to Camp II, there have arisen numbers of developments which indicate the direction the social trends are to take. Camp II is ~~XXXX~~ still in the pioneering stage. All the awful problems that confronted Camp I are doubled in Camp II. Nor do I mean to convey that the situation is any better in Camp I. The battle with the weather, dust storms, and primitive conditions still goes on. But the people here are more settled even though they are still living 5, 6, 7, or 8 in a room. There is more freedom now; the recreational and religious groups are beginning to take hold and community life is beginning. This is not true of Camp II where torn up streets, unfinished houses, insufficient water, gas and electric supply, etc. are repeating the doleful experiences of Camp I. This is what Earle and Charlie will have to face when they get here. Undoubtedly, they will have to live together. Large numbers of people have to be crowded into small quarters here as well. 3,000 are expected next week. I hope to relegate to Earle and Charlie the more routine tasks of observation, such as the internal developments in the block managerships, meetings of that kind and the like. I shall, I find, have to concern myself with the situation in Camp I where I live. When our two observers arrive I shall try to center my interests more fully on the problems which are of greater interest to Lowie and me. You must understand, of course, that I shall not do this to the abandoning of observations on the political and economic situation, but Earle and Charlie will be in a far better position to see these developments than I. It's not so easy to attend these meetings however unobtrusively. I may have mentioned that there is a feeling of electric tension in the air. The Issei are strong here and they are dissatisfied. Something may happen at any time. There is a resentment against Caucasians. This, generally, is the situation that Earle and Charlie will meet. Earle remarked in his letter that he has a number of friends here who should prove useful. I hope to make these contacts through him. While I realize that the boys have their work pretty well cut out for them, nevertheless I do hope to be able to direct and comment on their efforts. Do you have any suggestions as to any specific work you want them to do?

Earle rather naively asked that I save them some plywood and scrap lumber. I'm afraid that he will be disappointed to find that there is no scrap lumber. Plywood cannot be used in this climate.

I want to thank you for sending me the fruit juices and other food. I'll make a just division with the boys when they get here. I think I'll keep a lion's share of the meat and cheese. They at least, will be fed regularly; I am not. At that, though, I've been rather successful. Those on the staff have become overly dissatisfied with the situation with the result that I have been able to go with them to Sacaton, Coolidge, Casa Grande, Chandler, Phoenix, and even Tucson, for "three squares". This, however, is not at all dependable. Today, for example, we have not been able

to get out. Your help has been greatly appreciated. The canned goods arrived last night. I had a good deal of fun unpacking them. I am now rather used to the heat and the general situation. Being better adjusted, I think that I can do better work, thanks, I think, to the Galen B add salt tablets.

I am sending you some of the activities reports to date. Only four have been published so far. This has been the only newspaper up to now. It is hoped that one can be started in the near future.

I'll be glad for an early answer to the questions above.

Sincerely,

Bob

GILA RIVER RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Rivers, Arizona
September 10, 1942

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

Dear Dorothy:

A number of points have come up which merit immediate attention. I have saved a few of these issues until such time as I could bring them all together to present them all to you. Having understood that you visited Tule Lake during the last week, I have been wondering just what disposition could be made of the following matters. In the first place I would like to thank Morton for his letters and the fact covering my July expense account. The last week through the several communications from you and from Morton notably the wire regarding Kikuchi's diaries, I checked with Charley who told me that he sent only one copy of a diary from Tanforan, this apparently you have received. He is anxious that such diaries as are in your possession be returned to him. He does have other information and reports and is holding these until he can complete the notebook in hand. I realize that this matter was pressing but my silence should indicate that you had received the entire amount of Charley's work.

I should mention perhaps that Earl and Charley came in last week as per schedule and that I was delegated by Mr. Smith to meet them in the nearby town of Casa Grande. In a later report I hope in a section devoted to the housing process to discuss more fully the misadventures of our two observers. I will say, however, that Earl and Charley had a great deal of difficulty in getting a house and becoming acclimated here. The heat, the water, the change of climate has succeeded in making every member of the Kikuchi and Yusa family quite ill. Earl has been down with the affliction common to the country and ran 104° fever. As the days go by however, they are getting more used to the rather adverse conditions here and I think there is little doubt that they will make a satisfactory adjustment at Gila. You will probably be hearing from them soon. I might mention that so far as their housing is concerned, I was able to arrange to put them both in the larger of the two camps. Unfortunately however, the housing situation is such that they are virtually living together. When the Kikuchi family arrives here enmasse, I am hoping that some arrangement can be worked out whereby they can be placed in different sections of the camp. Either or both of them will probably write to you explaining the difficulty which they face.

Dr. Dorothy Thomas, September 10, 1942 -- page 2

By this time you will probably met Dr. John F. Embree, whom you will remember as an Anthropologist and author of various books and articles on Japan. I was under the impression that Dr. Embree had enlisted in the Navy and lent his technical knowledge to that branch of the service. I do learn however, that he has been working for the Bureau of Information in Washington and has lately been transferred to WRA. On his way to San Francisco he was able to stop at Gila for the better part of last week. He was most interested in our study but being a rather shy and retiring soul, I could elicit little help or information from him. He obtained from me your address and said that he would call on you when located in San Francisco. I know that you will be most interested in meeting him.

In accordance with my last letter to you, I have gone ahead and hired one, Miss Sachi Matsumoto, who is at the moment busily engaged in taking down this letter. Miss Matsumoto realizes that our commitments must as yet be held in abeyance. However, I hope to make use of her services as long as I remain here. I do hope that she can be retained by us for further work along the lines of our study. I wait more definite word from you with regard to this matter. I might say that Miss Matsumoto was up to our expectations in every way. You will recall my last letter mentions that she was highly recommended by Mrs. Smith.

I am rather hopelessly lost in so far as my expense account is concerned. I have absorbed the \$16.10 you spent for groceries in my account although this is easily done. Nevertheless the matter of expenses for meals now has become exceedingly complicated and I have attempted to straighten the thing out with a certain degree of accuracy. I am wondering when you will want me to submit the current expense account. My work here is complicated by the fact that I have had to send my own typewriter out for repairs. The Gila dust is exceedingly damaging to all typewriters. I have not as yet received the machine back from the repair people in Phoenix. When I do, I was wondering if the bill for such repair work could be included on my expense account. I wish you would advise me when I can submit the account in question.

I received from Morton itemized bills for purchases of various kinds of fruit juices. As yet I have not received these although I know that they are awaiting delivery from Phoenix. When I do get them I will check against the itemized bills Morton sent me and see that everything is in order and will divide between Kikuchi and Yusa. The two bottles of Galen B. arrived early last week. I was able to provide both families with one, as well as with some Wheat Germ. As I mentioned above nearly everyone of the Kikuchi and Yusa family was taken ill upon arrival here. It was all I could do to get them to take their vitamins as you as you say Mrs. Yusa does

Dr. Dorothy Thomas, September 10, 1942, page 3

give some reason for worry due to her present condition. As might be expected she offers the most difficulties of all when it comes to taking the prescribed medicines. I don't know whether you have had the opportunity to meet Earl's wife, but if you did you will realize how very much of a "baby-doll" type she is, how completely she gets her own way and how thoroughly she dominates Earl. From the point of his study her reactions will be very more interesting than his. A rather typical Nisei-in-law conflict has arisen, the details of which I will forward to you later.

One rather interesting point has come up which might well deserve some consideration on your part. Both Mr. Smith and Dr. Korn has suggested that in order for me to establish some kind of official standing with the WRA, it might be well for me to offer my services to the WRA on a \$1.00 a year basis. As I understand it, this has been done before with some success. In fact, there is alleged to be a number of teachers of Tule Lake who are working on this basis. The advantages to be derived from such a move would be obvious providing we could get the consent of the office in San Francisco. I have endeavored to cooperate with Mr. Smith and his associates in any number of ways. He believes that because of this collaboration and because of his own interest in our work here that some official connection might be to our advantage. He is perfectly willing to write letters of recommendation to the home office. I wonder what you think of this proposed move.

I hope that you and W. I. enjoyed your trip to Tule Lake and I hope that the trouble that Tom described has now blown over. Apparently it has, or I am sure you would not have contemplated the trip.

With regard to my own position here, events are progressing as well as can be expected. The difficulties of meals, adequate housing, staff are still to be faced. However, we have managed to make a satisfactory adjustment. As I continue to spend time here I realize how much of this work is still in its preliminary stages. The matter of proper performance is a difficult one. So far as my own interests are concerned, namely in the Issei generation, I have not found it an easy matter to break into any one of the number of cliques and groups which are to be found here. Until Earl and Charley came I attempted to devote as much time as I could to an analysis of the political situation as I saw it. Living as I do with the administration I am able to see a good many of the problems of maladjustment, of policy and the like which arise for this group. I shall continue to report on administrative policy to the extent of my contact with them. It will be interesting to know that the problems of military control are growing more and more acute. Restrictions not yet in effect, have been issued for inter-camp travel, for military patrolling, of the boundaries and possibly for censorship. If these things are put into stringent effect there is no doubt that conditions here will become intolerable for the inhabitants and the already incipient troubles will simply boil over. At any rate the observations in the next days will be extremely interesting. Please remember me to W.I., Virginia, Morton, and the rest of the staff. I hope to hear from you soon.

Yours,

Bob

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

September 10, 1942

Mr. Fred Hoshiyama
Barrack 4 Apartment 18
Tanforan Assembly Center
San Bruno, California

Dear Fred:

Thank you for your recent letter. I realize how interested you are in the conditions in general of the situation down here. I have often regretted that you did not see your way clear to be removed here. I hope that the Utah Project will hold as much promise as this one at Gila does. I hope that I will be able to come to visit you in Utah as soon as the bulk of the Tanforan people are moved out there. Such decisions, of course, will rest with Dorothy. But there is little doubt that I will be in Utah before the end of the year.

I image that you will be glad to be getting away from the Assembly Center. I gather that in the month that I have been gone, the restrictions, army bigotry, and the like became rather intolerable. I am sure that your new life in the Relocation Center will be much less hampered and allow much more freedom of expression than was possible in the temporary centers.

As you know your colleagues arrived down here last week. Although at first much put out with the heat, the lack of completion so far as the project was concerned, and the fact that the camp was not as yet full, they have now become satisfactorily adjusted and I am sure that they will find their places here to their own advantage. They both asked to be remembered to you and the rest of the staff from Tanforan.

As you know and have probably learned from Dorothy, conditions here are not as yet pleasant as they might be. As the hot summer passes however, and the cooler months set in, as the people here become more adjusted to the new environment, there is little doubt that Gila will be one of the more successful Relocation Centers. I believe that you would have liked it here and be more qualified to cope with the rural Japanese who constitute the bulk of the population here. Charlie ~~has~~ you might imagine is rather at sea owing to his inability to speak Japanese.

I have not as yet had the opportunity to contact your friend, Verlin Yamamoto, when I do I shall let you know. I am sure that he will be helpful to me if he is all that you say he is.

May I wish you and your family the best of luck in your new Center. Please remember me to the rest of the staff.

Very truly yours,

September 13, 1942

Dear Dorothy:-

Some rather difficult problems have arisen here within the last day or two. I was going to wire you about the difficulties which we now face here but I think that this letter will do the trick sufficiently well. Mr. Smith has resigned as director at Gila. He and Mrs. Smith are returning to Albuquerque this week with the result that Gila is without a director. The result, as you might imagine, is rather chaotic to say the least. The implications of Mr. Smith's resignation will, I'm afraid, be rather far reaching; it will affect the welfare not only of the evacuees here, but also of our study.

If I may begin at the beginning and go on from the point where I first heard about this matter, I'll be able to tell you all that I know so far. Mr. Henderson, chief of housing and employment, a very decent chap with whom I'm staying in the administrative barracks, so-called, drew me aside yesterday and informed me confidentially that Mr. Smith had seen fit to resign for a number of reasons. The first of these, and I would think the primary one for the resignation, was that of nervousness and ill-health. Still, the failure of the head office in San Francisco to cooperate and the increasing attempts of the army to make this a concentration camp are perhaps of equal importance. Mr. Smith has, as you know, been simply physically exhausted as the result of his thankless work here. The San Francisco office, as you also know, has always painted a rosy picture of conditions here and has been inclined to pooh-pooh any descriptions of the hardships faced not only by the evacuees but by the staff as well. So many of the staff have been told that when they came to Gila they would find fully equipped living accommodations, with room service and carefully prepared mess-hall food, served by suave, silent Orientals. They were told that they would be able to bring their families here and that everything was in readiness. Can you imagine the chagrin of teachers, stenographers, engineers, surveyors, etc. as they come from the outside fully prepared to move in and eat their meals on the Gila reservation. Some have brought families, others, cars, furniture, and other comforts. There is one small, unfinished building with no facilities in it in which three of us live. Mr. Smith of course, has had to take the blame; the office force of Caucasians and the teaching staff is being most uncooperative. Naturally, this is only one of the problems which arises out of the lack of cooperation on the part of the San Francisco office. Another is in the matter of supplies and getting them to the center in time for use. Another is the fact that no effort was made by the WRA to stop the influx of evacuees to an unfinished camp in spite of Dillon Myer's promises to the contrary. Well, these are examples which Henderson gave me and which I have observed. The matter of army control is a question which is becoming more disagreeable as each day passes.

I think that we all believed that the army would leave the WRA to its own devices and that no effort would be made to curtail the movement of evacuees within the relocation area. As you know,

a guard of military police surveys the entrance to the relocation centers. I do not know how well defined their powers are, nor, in fact, does anyone else. Assumption of power by them is rather arbitrary with the result that at any time they may declare an emergency and step in and assume full control. So far they have not done this but gradually they are usurping WRÆ powers. You will now be aware that there are two camps, one four miles from the other. Why this should be so no one except the army knows. Inter-camp travel was permissible until last week. Suddenly the commanding officer declared an emergency and stated that no inter-camp travel would be permitted except to Japanese individuals who were authorized to travel for work in the hospital, in trucking, or in similar tasks. Thus, in order to pass out from the limits of the camp in which he resides, an individual must have a pass or suffer arrest when he leaves camp. All agricultural workers must be accompanied by a Caucasian when working outside the camp in the fields. Travel at night must be done in company with a Caucasian. I'm hoping to obtain for you a copy of the military orders covering this situation. The military threatens censorship. There is little doubt in the minds of the staff here that this will be put into effect. No one knows why these sudden restrictions should be put into effect. There has been no trouble here such as that at Tule Lake or in the various assembly centers. The impression is one of a keg of dynamite. The Japanese here are going to be goaded too far. They have still to face the overcrowded conditions, insufficient food, and unfinished quarters. It is my belief, and this has been expressed by Mr. Smith as well, that trouble is about to begin. And so Mr. Smith and Mrs. Smith have resigned from government service altogether. By doing so, Mr. Smith forfeits his S.C.S. position as well.

I have attempted a number of times to present to you my views of the administration. I told you how perfectly swell Mr. and Mrs. Smith were regarding my aims here and how interested they were in our whole study. Mr. Smith as you know has given me free run of the project and I am treated as a member of the staff. Now, however, Mr. Smith is going. Fryer is down here as acting director. He is definitely opposed to my working here and told Mrs. Smith so although I have not as yet met him personally. I asked Mrs. Smith just what she thought of my chances here now. She told me quite frankly that it might be best if I were to drop out of sight for a while as long as Fryer is here. He will be here for more than a month. There is the question of naming a successor for Smith. Who that will be I don't know. Dr. Lew Korn may be the man, although his position is now too insecure to be able to predict anything. It may be a minion of Fryer's. Korn, being such a good friend of the Smith's, is rumored also to be thinking of resigning. I should not be surprised if he were to do so. He too is very much disgusted with the situation. I believe that it will be best if I just hang on here as unobtrusively as possible until I am asked to leave. Mrs. Smith thinks that might be soon. I'm afraid that the day of helpful cooperation with the administration is over. I wonder how it will all turn out. Many of the administration are thinking of leaving also. If they do, I pity the evacuees.

So, if I should suddenly turn up in Berkeley don't be surprised. Mrs. Smith says that Fryer is definitely annoyed by our study here.

Alan Blaisdell dropped in yesterday, all fired up about the student relocation problems and attempting to get the matters of university extension made available for the student group here. Fryer apparently, asked him to go and come back some other time because such things as student relocation and the accompanying survey it would entail are still luxuries at Gila. Charlie and I had a little opportunity to talk with him and hoped for more but he was apparently shuffled off back to Phoenix. He said that he had seen you last week.

As I mentioned in my last letter, I am most confused as to what you want me to do about my expense account. It doesn't seem fair that I should charge my meals to you even though I am not settled and have to run about the country. I would eat at home anyway. However, in accordance with Miss what's-her-name's (Lind?) instructions, I have kept track of expenses thus far. I want to thank you for sending the fruit juices and the like to us here. They are most welcome and I do think that they have kept us from the bad disease for some time. Earle was stubborn and didn't like Galen B so he suffered. His wife does n't like it either and has to be cajoled. Threats of miscarriage, however, are usually sufficient. Mrs. Yusa simply amazes me. I have never met a Japanese girl who was so outspoken, so spoiled, or so possessive of her man. Her demonstrative actions toward her husband are causing considerable unfavorable comment among the older and younger people alike.

At the dedication of the Buddhist church today I met a George Matura who turned out to be the Lowie's former houseboy. Dr. Lowie will be most interested, I know, and I do hope to obtain considerable information from the boy.

As I told you I went ahead on the secretarial work. I really need some kind of assistance of that kind. I have used the girl for several letters and from my notes I am dictating another report. If, however, the thing doesn't pan out, the young lady understands that she must be dropped. I can pay her for her services myself if necessary. I shall forward her statement as soon as soon as she recovers from the prevalent disease - oh, yes, she has it, too.

I hope that our financial position can be settled soon. My hands are rather tied since I don't know what I can do about informants or people who can help me in some way or another. The secretary is one problem, an artist is another. For drawings I can enlist the talents of Emiko Kikuchi at whatever price you think fair. Then, too, we ought to have other observers here. I should like to hire some on the same basis as Kikuchi and Yusa if this were possible. I wish you could tie those Columbia people down.

That's all for now. Remember that I'm treading on thin ice and that my position here is most precarious. Wish me luck. I'm working on another report which I may or may not send. If I do have to return, I'll need a few days in which to write up all my Gila notes. I'll have to see how things pan out. My best to everyone.

Yours,

Bob

(over)

I have just read a speech made
by Ray Nash to the S. F. Commonwealth
Club on Manzanar, July 31. Do you
have a copy? If not, WRA does.

Gila WRA Relocation Center
Rivers, Arizona

September 13, 1942

Dr. R. H. Lowie
Department of Anthropology
University of California
Berkeley, California

Dear Dr. Lowie :

I have completed a rather lengthy letter to Mrs. Thomas in which I outlined a number of the rather startling changes which have suddenly taken place here at Gila. Fortunately, my work here at Gila has been progressing rather well and I have been able to observe a good deal of the Japanese ways of life even under these rather adverse and overcrowded circumstances. Up until now, as you remarked in your recent letter, I have met with the heartiest cooperation from Mr. and Mrs. Smith and the rest of their staff.

Unfortunately however, Mr. Smith has seen fit to resign his position as director of the Gila project. The failure of a politically minded central office to cooperate with the practical needs of the staff here as well as increased military control have combined to make Mr. Smith a bitterly disappointed man. These factors, plus his own ill health, have necessitated his resignation and his return to Albuquerque. Mr. Smith has been replaced temporarily by Mr. Fryer, his superior from the regional office. Unfortunately, Mr. Fryer has for reasons of his own, opposed our study from the beginning and has objected to observers being placed in the various relocation centers. Mrs. Smith informs me that the changed situation may cause me to have to leave my work here for at least as long as Mr. Fryer is in charge. I hope that this will not be so but I am told that Mr. Fryer has been most outspoken in his disapproval of our project. The change which is about to occur will have rather far reaching effects on administrative policy. I doubt very much if another administrator will have Mr. and Mrs. Smith's benevolence and understanding. I regret very much losing so pleasant an association. In the main, Mr. Smith has been popular with the evacuees. A changed administrative staff, coupled with stricter military control may arouse a state of riot in a community which up until now has been peaceful and cooperative however hard the life may have been to bear.

Naturally, I shall keep you and Mrs. Thomas informed as to my prospects here. I hope that they will be favorable.

Today, at the dedication of the Buddhist church in Camp I, I was asked to drive a number of priests from the second camp. With them, and acting as interpreter, was a young man who turned out to be your former houseboy, George Matsura. We were both delighted to see each other. I look forward to a number of pleasant conversations with George in the near future. I urged him to communicate with you, knowing of your interest in him.

I am in the midst of preparing a second report which should be in your hands shortly. I shall hold it, however, if my temporary return to Berkeley may become necessary. I hope that I can iron out the difficulties with Mr. Fryer.

In the last few days we have had several visitors. Dr. John F. Embree visited us for a few days last week. I was most interested in hearing of his experiences with the Japanese in his own field work. He is now a member of the WRA staff and was on his way to San Francisco when he stopped by here. He said that he would pay you a visit; perhaps he has already done so. Mr. Blaisdell of the International House was here yesterday. He is, as you perhaps know, temporarily employed by the WRA as one of the coordinators of the student relocation program. He hoped to make available to students here some of the university extension work. Unfortunately, conditions are not yet ripe for this kind of work. Every student of college age and training is busily at work to make the camps habitable. Mr. Fryer asked Mr. Blaisdell to return at a later time.

As I say, I shall keep you informed by letter or report, of the events of the next few days.

My best wishes to everyone in the department.

Very truly yours,

September 20, 1942

Dear Dorothy:

I received your two letters earlier this week. Naturally, they have given me a great deal to think about and I hope to clarify some of these matters with you now even though I have been rather sorely tempted to phone you and more satisfactorily discuss them with you. With regard to your letters then:

I don't envy you the grief and difficulty over the Elkus donation. I hope by this time that these matters are cleared up. I took the liberty of discussing your letters with Earle and Charlie. When they were informed that they both would receive \$62.50 per month they were rather upset. Both believe that you will now expect a far greater output from them than they have hitherto contributed. While I realize that Earle has contributed little thus far, Charlie on the other hand, has given us a great deal, or at least so I think. As you say, getting information from Earle is like pulling teeth but there is no doubt that the boy can deliver when he wants to. The problem is getting him to do so. Charlie is greatly perturbed. He does not want the money and is anxious only to make his future in this and similar studies. He regards the work and the possibility of vehicles for publication as a very great privilege and does not feel that he honestly can take that much money. In fact, he does not want any at all. I have tried to persuade him that you want to pay him that much, that he is really valuable to us and that on his return to a normal life he might have a rather considerable nest-egg. It doesn't seem much use though. Charlie believes that he will be busy with his work 48 hours a week and that he justly cannot contribute the time to the study to warrant paying him that much. Earle, on the other hand, is not so idealistic; he is less reluctant to take that amount of money and is rather egged on by his wife who sees in the potential savings a release to the outside after the baby comes. She dreads the summer heat of next year. I gave Charlie a card to sign for the American Trust Co checking account. Earle already has a checking account and wants the money to be placed in it directly. More specific instructions and comments will undoubtedly be forthcoming from both of them.

You have, I see, allowed me three assistants at \$750 per year each. Earle and Charlie are two and Miss Matsumoto the third. I think that this will be adequate. However, regarding Miss Matsumoto: Sachi is a bit hesitant about accepting our offer as assistant. As I told you her background is secretarial and business administration. She is a very bright little gal and has definite potentialities for our study. There are one or two things about her which I did not know when she was suggested to me as an assistant and secretary. Her daytime is all taken up with secretarial work. She has been secretary for Mrs. Smith who has been in charge of Community Welfare, Student Relocation, and Repatriation. For this reason she is in an excellent position to handle a social study since social maladjustments of all kinds are directed to Mrs. Smith's office. However, the job keeps her very busy often ten to eleven hours a day. It is difficult for her then to come to my assistance as a secretary. I have been waiting for her to get to a report of mine which she has not as yet found time to do. She came to me the other day and rather hesitantly suggested that she had really little available time. At first it was understood that she would

have had some time for me but with the growth of the Community Welfare Division she has really no time at all. I have had to release her from working with me. In the past few days, since your letters came, I have had no opportunity to speak with her. She has not yet heard about your new offer. Now that Mrs. Smith, to whom she was devoted, has left, it may be that her work will slacken up a bit and I may be able to interest her more in something of this sort. If I cannot, however, I shall have to let her go. In this case I can send a bill for the work she has done for me so far. I think that she is also a little afraid of doing this kind of work for which she has no background. My contention is that I would rather have someone with an untrained and untrammelled point of view whose freshness and naivete might make for interesting study. Certainly, the girl is in a position to get information. I wonder if I could hire her for say, \$31.25 and allow the remainder to someone else. Sachi, Earle and Charlie all live in Camp II. I should like an observer placed in Camp I. This area has been covered solely by me. Moreover, it isn't easy to get people's confidence yet, although by now I am really beginning to get acquainted with several groups of people and am falling into the routine of their social life. Charlie and Earle have helped immensely. Regarding Sachi then, I should like a free hand as to her disposition. If I can arrange it, I should like to interest her further and hire her at a \$375 rate and having her counterpart in Camp I at the same rate. I may be able to do this. I should like to get girls if I could.

All this I would rather hold for a few days. I see that you have allowed me an additional 250 for small honoraria. I wonder if that will be enough. It may be from my point of view that I'll need more. Here's the point: I realize that the University cannot hire aliens but nevertheless, my primary interest is in the alien group. Before Mrs. Smith left she introduced me to an elderly gentleman, Mr. Miura, to whom I explained the aims of our study. Miura is an Issei, of noble Japanese family and a man of wealth. He is a graduate of Waseda, and has had additional training in economics and business at Chicago and Northwestern. His English is fluent but bad. He understands fully what our aims are and is greatly interested. He has written a novel in English about evacuation and the assembly centers. He was quick to appreciate our socio-anthropological interests. He has invited me to tea tomorrow and is having a number of Issei gentlemen, including several Buddhist priests over to see me and talk with me. All of them he says are most interested. He believes that we have a weapon in our hands which will help the Japanese when the war is over. I think that Mr. Miura will be most valuable to me. With Mr. Miura ~~is~~ interested I think that I have an entree into his social group composed of Issei intellectuals and quite strong in this camp. I have made no promises nor commitments. I want to see Mr. Miura's novel. If it is a worth while document I should like to incorporate it into my own study. In this case money is not important. Miura has enough and is not apparently interested in recompense. Nevertheless, I should like to retain him as an observer on the case-history ~~XXXX~~ basis which you mentioned. Depending on the success of tomorrow's conclave, I shall pin him down more specifically. It may be that he will contribute regular written reports; he seemed interested in doing so. Mrs. Smith and I both feel that Miura is a man of integrity and good judgement. He has been most helpful to the administration as a leader.

A number of problems like this one are going to arise if I have my way. In this case I may need funds to back me up. Whether I can use more than \$250 or dispense with one observer and divide this money between several is a question I leave up to you. In addition, I should like to have drawings and the like made for me and should like to offer adequate remuneration for them. Emiko Kikuchi and George Matsura, Lowie's houseboy, are both very talented along that line.

Speaking of drawings, the newspaper has come out and has been published already in two issues. It is capably handled by the Tulare group. In it are to be published a series of drawings of the camp, showing the rather unfinished state of things. What do you want me to do about the newspaper? I can secure copies and forward them to you but I suggest that I place you on the mailing list. I talked with the circulation department and was told that some branches of the University of California were already on the list. Does that include our study?

I should like to return as soon as I can get lined up with Fryer. He will be here six weeks until he can groom a successor to Smith. As yet I have not had the opportunity to meet him although I have seen him around. He was very much annoyed on learning of my presence here so Mrs. Smith told me. Both she and Mr. Smith went to the trouble of telling him how cooperative I had been. He seemed somewhat assuaged, she said. As you know, he was Navajo administrator and therefore must have had his hair full of women like Gladys Reichard, Ruth Bunzel, and Ruth Underhill. I don't blame him for disliking some of those nosy anthropologists. Apparently if I can convince him that I am interested in helping out, he will be cooperative too. I don't think that we'll have as much difficulty as I first thought. I volunteered to help out in Mrs. Smith's place beginning tomorrow until Landward, her successor, returns from annual leave. Mrs. Smith told him about it and he seemed pleased. I shall meet him tomorrow when he comes to inspect the various offices. I shall be sure to offer my services in any capacity. In addition, I hope to do as good a job as I can with Mrs. Smith's job for the few days I will hold it. This done, and Fryer less busy, I think I will have the opportunity to assure us of freedom of action here. Fryer has been most busy up to now. With assurance that I can return I will leave here sometime before the first. I want very much to see you and to talk these matters over with you in detail.

I should further like a little time in Berkeley to write up the notes I have collected so far. As you know, I have no place where I can really go to be alone and write up this information. I am simply staying in a barn and with the exception of Sunday I have no place to sit to write anything. This is still not the easiest life and there are still no accommodations for the staff and any guests. The administrative mess may open in a few weeks. It is now promised for the first but it was promised for the fifteenth. I do think that by next month the place will be considerably more habitable.

You mention that I might stop off at Manzanar and Poston on my return journey. I'm willing to do so but I shall need another advance on travel. I can manage a straight trip but not a delayed one. As you will perhaps be aware, income tax installments were due on the fifteenth of this month. Will you send me more details of this proposed trip?

Or did you mean that I might stop off at these centers when I return from Berkeley?

I received Sakoda's comments on my case history. I have gone over them all very carefully and even at the risk of appearing unscientific I cannot consider any of them valid except for the suggestions for further work. I based my line of questioning Sam on those works of Japanese social organization which I had read. I rechecked with Sam as to accuracy. While I do not wish it to be said of me that I cannot take criticism, nevertheless I resented pretty much the superior tone of Sakoda's comments.

I hope to have another case history for you soon. Landward accompanied a chap to Los Angeles and has promised to write up the information he obtained for us. Landward is one of Sorokin's students and also hopes to get a thesis out of his WRA work here.

Charlie showed me a letter from Ben Iijima. We are not clear as to what you will do with the Tanforan kids after they have gone to Delta. Are you going to have spot observers at Utah or are you ~~xxxxxxx~~ going to terminate Hayashi, Hoshiyama, and Iijima?

This week we were visited by Davis McEntire and Prof. Wm. Hopkins of Stanford. McEntire is still here and while arrangements for cotton picking on the outside are in the offing. I have considerable material on that which will interest you. Hopkins asked the question (they had both just come from Poston) "Who the hell is Leighton?" They are wondering and so am I why a Navy lieutenant in full uniform should be wandering around in a relocation center and why, if he's a medico, is he doing a social study. I am frankly troubled by Tsuchiyama's lack of response. I don't like the idea of her divided loyalties. Why hasn't she written to me?

You are perhaps wondering what I am doing with Kikuchi and Yusa. We have had a number of talks and I have decided that the best thing to do is to divide the work between them. I got Charlie lined up with Mrs. Smith before she left and he is being used as a social worker. For this reason I think it best that he continue to work alone as he will see various phases of camp life which will be of value to us. These he can record in his diary or rather, along with it, and also in special reports. He is working and seemingly likes it here although he thinks the people too Japanese. Earle is more of a problem; He said he wanted to teach so I introduced him to the right people and got him a work order for Jr. Hi teaching (7th grade) he cannot qualify for high school. I wanted him to get into teacher training which can be worked out toward his incompleting A.B. But he didn't like teaching so he quit. It's going to be more difficult to get him placed again in something he might like. He doesn't know what he wants to do. He wants to get into the cooperative set-up and I think it can ~~KK~~ be arranged. With regard to his research, as you say he has to be driven. Charlie knows what he wants and goes after it. Earle however, has to be given a definite problem to work on. I am keeping him more closely with me and have set him to work ferreting out information pertinent to Lowie's and my interests. In other words, I shall keep him more closely allied with my anthropological interests. ~~KK~~ I have arranged discussions with him regarding Japanese culture and have given

him a number of things to read. He is pretty well imbued with his mother's sense of Japanese propriety. He is more of a Japanese than he realizes and I hope to bring out the information that he is in a position to get. His wife bothers me. Always crying for attention, refusing to let him out of her sight, she is definitely, I think, a hindrance to him. So I think I'll let Charlie go his own way; he knows what he is doing, but Earle needs guidance. Earle is well now, although he still will not take wheat germ or Galen B.

I see that you have allowed me \$900 for travelling. I think that ought to be adequate although it will depend on where you want me to go and how often. The expense of feeding me will be alleviated when an administrative mess is set up here. I have included my expense account with this letter. It is accurate except for the \$16.10 which you put out for food for us. When I am reimbursed, I shall turn that amount over to you - is that correct? I included the \$16.10 in meals which I did not eat. I hope the account is O.K. This will probably be the most expensive trip. I should spend less from now on now that I know the ropes of getting around in this area. However, we can discuss all this when I return.

I have included other odds and ends with this writing. There are reports, notes, minutes of a meeting, nearly all self-explanatory. I wish that you would examine them and then stick them in the Gila file. I'll discuss them with you when I return. Actually I have hardly any place to keep them.

, My best to everyone. I hope to hear from you again soon.

Yours,

Bob

ITEMIZED EXPENSE ACCOUNT - Evacuation and Resettlement Study
Robert F. Spencer

Received from Comptroller's Office, \$75.00 on August 10, 1942

August 10, 1942

	\$.05	
	.05	Phone Calls, Berkeley, Calif.
	18.10	Fare and pullman to Los Angeles (Sc. vouchers)
	1.46	Dinner - Train
8/11/42	.87	Breakfast - Train
	1.18	Lunch - Train
	7.05	T rain fare to Phoenix, Arizona from Los Angeles, Calif. (Voucher)
	1.32	Dinner - Train
8/12/42	.88	Breakfast - Train
	.96	Lunch - Phoenix, Ariz.
	1.15	Bus fare - Phoenix to Florence, Arizona (Voucher)
	.85	Cab fare - Phoenix, Ariz. (Essential to move baggage from Southern Pacific Depot to Greyhound Bus Depot)
	.50	Dinner - Florence Internment Camp, Ariz.
	1.00	Lodging, Florence Internment Camp (No voucher available because permission to remain in the Florence Internment Camp was granted through the consideration of the Commanding Officer.)
8/13/42	.50	Breakfast, Florence Internment Camp
	.50	Lunch, Florence Internment Camp
	.87	Dinner, Coolidge Arizona
	2.04	Lodging, San Carlos Hotel, Coolidge, Ariz. (Voucher)
8/14/42	.40	Breakfast, Coolidge, Arizona
	.52	Lunch, Coolidge, Arizona
	1.15	Dinner, Coolidge, Arizona
	2.04	Lodging, San Carlos Hotel, Coolidge Arizona (")
8/14/42	1.15	Fare, Greyhound Bus Lines from Coolidge to Phoenix, Arizona
8/15/42	.45	Breakfast, Phoenix, Ariz.
	.65	Lunch, Phoenix, Ariz.
	.95	Dinner, Phoenix, Ariz.
8/14/42 and 8/15/42	3.06	Lodging, Jefferson Hotel, Phoenix Arizona (Voucher)
8/16/42	.40	Breakfast, Phoenix, Ariz.
	1.15	Transportation to Coolidge, Ariz. Greyhound Lines
	.60	Lunch, Coolidge, Ariz.
	.95	Dinner (Coolidge, Ariz.)
	1.25	Hotel, Coolidge, Ariz. (Voucher)
8/18/42	.40	Breakfast, Coolidge, Ariz.
	.60	Lunch, Coolidge, Ariz.
	.30	P hone Call to Gila Relocation Center to Mr. L. Korn, Asst. Project Director, re. transportation to Sacaton, Ariz.
	.85	Dinner, Coolidge, Ariz.
8/18/42	.40	Breakfast, Coolidge, Ariz.
	.50	Lunch, Sacaton, Ariz.
	.80	Dinner, Coolidge, Ariz.
	2.04	Hotel, Coolidge, Ariz. (Sc. Voucher)

August 19 to August 22, 1942 - Authorized travel for the War Relocation Authority. A cooperative measure suggested in accordance with the aims of the Evacuation and Resettlement Study. Expenses except meals covered at personal cost to Japanese evacuee travelling for personal reasons and accompanied by myself.

8/19/42	.52	Breakfast - Train
	.82	Lunch - Train
	1.03	Dinner, Fresno, California
8/20/42	.40	Breakfast, Fresno, California
	1.13	Dinner, Train
8/21/42	.40	Breakfast, Los Angeles, California
	.88	Lunch, Train
	1.26	Dinner - Train
8/22/42	.40	Breakfast, Phoenix, Arizona
	.65	Lunch, Phoenix, Arizona
	.80	Dinner, Casa Grande, Arizona
8/23/42	.35	Breakfast, Sacaton, Ariz.
	.50	Lunch, Sacaton, Ariz.
	.85	Dinner, Sacaton, Arizona
8/24/42	.20	Breakfast, Sacaton, Ariz.
	.45	Lunch, Coolidge, Ariz.
	.88	Dinner, Casa Grande, Ariz.
8/25/42	.40	Breakfast, Casa Grande, Ariz.
	.61	Lunch, Sacaton, Ariz.
	.93	Dinner, Casa Grande, Ariz.
8/26/42	.32	Breakfast, Sacaton, Ariz.
	.45	Lunch, Casa Grande, Ariz.
	1.10	Dinner, Tucson, Arizona
8/27/42	.39	Breakfast, Sacaton, Ariz.
	.48	Lunch, Sacaton, Ariz.
	.93	Dinner, Casa Grande, Ariz.
8/28/42	.41	Breakfast, Casa Grande, Ariz;
	.63	Lunch, Coolidge, Ariz.
	.98	Dinner, Casa Grande, Ariz.
8/29/42	.48	Breakfast, Florence, Ariz.
	.51	Lunch, Sacaton, Ariz.
	.88	Dinner, Casa Grande, Ariz.
8/30/42	.62	Breakfast, Casa Grande, Ariz.
	.51	Lunch, Coolidge, Ariz.
	1.03	Dinner, Casa Grande, Ariz.
8/31/42	.48	Breakfast, Sacaton, Ariz.
	.62	Lunch, Sacaton, Ariz.
	1.03	Dinner, Casa Grande, Ariz.
9/1/42	.48	Breakfast, Sacaton, Ariz.
	.56	Lunch, Sacaton, Ariz.
	1.03	Dinner, Casa Grande, Ariz.
9/2/42	.39	Breakfast, Sacaton, Ariz.
	.56	Lunch, Sacaton, Ariz.
	1.03	Dinner, Casa Grande, Ariz.
9/3/42	.26	Breakfast, Sacaton, Ariz.
	1.03	Dinner, Casa Grande, Ariz.
9/4/42	.33	Breakfast, Sacaton, Ariz.
	.62	Lunch, Casa Grande, Ariz.
	.22	Dinner, Sacaton, Ariz.
9/5/42	.14	Breakfast, Sacaton, Ariz.

Spencer - Expense Account
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9/5/42	.27	Lunch, Sacaton, Ariz.
	.76	Dinner, Casa Grande, Ariz.
9/6/42	1.15	Dinner, Casa Grande, Ariz.
9/7/42	.23	Breakfast, Sacaton, Ariz.
	.44	Lunch, Sacaton, Ariz.
	888	Dinner, Casa Grande, Ariz.
9/8/42	.19	Breakfast, Sacaton, Ariz.
	.37	Lunch, Sacaton, Ariz.
	.944	Dinner, Casa Grande, Ariz.
9/9/42	.23	Breakfast, Sacaton, Ariz.
	.58	Lunch, Phoenix, Ariz.
	.77	Dinner, Casa Grande, Ariz.
9/10/42	.31	Breakfast, Sacaton, Ariz.
	.41	Lunch, Sacaton, Ariz.
	.91	Dinner, Casa Grande, Ariz.
9/11/42	.33	Breakfast, Sacaton, Ariz.
	.41.	Lunch, Sacaton, Ariz.
	.88	Dinner, Casa Grande, Ariz.
9/12/42	.12	Breakfast, Sacaton, Ariz.
	333	Lunch, Sacaton, Ariz.
	.75	Dinner, Casa Grande, Ariz.
9/13/42	.23	Breakfast, Sacaton, Ariz.
	.97	Dinner, Casa Grande, Ariz.
9/14/42	.29	Breakfast, Sacaton, Ariz.
	.45	Lunch, Casa Grande, Ariz.
	.83	Dinner, Casa Grande, Ariz.
9/15/42	.27	Breakfast, Sacaton, Ariz.
	.64	Lunch, Phoenix, Ariz.
	.91	Dinner, Phoenix, Ariz.
9/16/42	.27	Breakfast, Sacaton, Ariz.
	.33	Lunch, Sacaton, Ariz.
	1.03	Dinner, Casa Grande, Ariz.
9/17/42	.22	Breakfast, Sacaton, Ariz.
	.49	Lunch, Tucson, Ariz.
	.95	Dinner, Tucson, Ariz.
9/18/42	.82	Dinner, Casa Grande, Ariz.
9/19/42	.28	Breakfast, Sacaton, Ariz.
	.91	Dinner, Casa Grande, Ariz.

Total
 rec'd $\frac{113.05}{75.00}$
 38.05

September 27, 1942

Dear Dorothy:-

You will be glad to know that I have been able to establish cordial relationships with Fryer and that I now feel more or less free to reenter Gila at any time. Dr. Korn asked me if I would mind assuming a little responsibility for the WRA after Mrs. Smith had left. For this past week I have been acting as community welfare counsellor and have had some excellent opportunities to talk with large numbers of people over their respective problems. If Fryer is not appreciative for the time I gave the WRA all this week, Dr. Korn certainly is, and I'm certain of his support, even if Fryer should prove difficult, ~~although~~ I don't think that he will be inasmuch as he and I are now quite friendly. I maintain however, that Fryer is a perfect heel and I think that you will agree with me when I talk with you regarding his various actions here. I doubt very much if I shall encounter any difficulties with regard to Fryer when I return.

There are so many things I want to mention to you in detail and I am therefore anxious to return for a visit not only to clarify the position of my informants here, but also to get work done which it is impossible for me to do here. Naturally, I shall get a promise from Korn and Fryer that I may return before I leave. As I say, I do not anticipate any problem in that respect. So I guess I'm free to go. Rather than go into details now about the financial and observer situation I should prefer to repeat on those matters when I return.

You would like me to accompany you to Tule Lake, I see. I should very much like to do so. You needn't worry about my driving. I am perfectly able to drive long distances without tiring and should be glad to do it. I do not know exactly when you wish to go but inasmuch as you have appointments over the 8th to 15th I suggest that we go before or after this time. If you wish I can return by Wednesday of this week, Thursday will be the 1st, and we could leave over next week-end. I have given the matter some serious consideration and recommend the above only if you wish to go in any hurry. I should really like a few days here before giving notice of leaving to the many friends I have made here. In fact, before your letter arrived I was really planning to leave toward the end of this week. Possibly we could leave before the 8th and return on that day or we could go after the 15th. I don't know; I wish you would advise me as quickly as you can about the plans you have in mind.

While I dislike doing so I would like to take advantage of your offer of a personal loan to get me back to Berkeley. I'm down to my last \$10 and that won't last very long. \$25 should however, be ample. If you will send that to me I'll be most grateful and be able to return when I receive it. I'd like your reflections on the above matters as well as a note on your Tule Lake plans.

Things are pretty quiet here and other than the problems of our study there is little out of the ordinary. Fryer has taken over with some success but the consensus of the administrative staff is that this will be short lived. Rather than write about these matters now it will be more satisfactory if we can discuss them when I return.

I guess that's all I wanted to say now. I'll be glad to hear from you very soon about my return.

My best to everyone.

Yours,

Bob

October 10, 1942

Dear Fred:

By this time you will have received word from Dorothy as to my temporary return to Berkeley. Now that Charley and Earle are down at Gila I felt free to return for a time and to write up the material which I had collected there. Before leaving, I received your very welcome letter advising me of the problems confronting you and other evacuees at Topaz. Believe me, I can sympathize with you and with all of the Japanese. It seems to me a shameful thing that these great masses of people must be forcibly removed from places where they are fairly well settled and made to put up with conditions such as you describe and with which I am already familiar as the result of ~~my~~ my stay in the Southwest. The pattern of overcrowded conditions, of arid lands with extremes of weather, and forced mass migration is already so familiar to me. Our administration at Gila, like yours at Topaz is of the best, but political maneuverings, harsh army orders, and the like seem to tie the hands of the most capable administrator. I have enjoyed reading your letter even though I regard the news it conveys as definitely bad. I hope that we may have more of the same.

The Thomases and I have just returned from Tule Lake where we spent the bulk of this week. We left in fact, just as soon as I returned from Gila. The trip was most enjoyable even though I think that Tule Lake compares most unfavorably with the Gila site. I have formed a definite attachment for Gila and at the risk of offending you, I'll maintain that Gila is tops in projects, bad housing conditions and all. Of course, I have not as yet seen Topaz nor met any of the administrative staff. Perhaps I should reserve my judgement until then. We hope that I will be able to visit all of the projects in the western area and Topaz will be on my visiting list some one of these days.

We learned yesterday on our return from Tule Lake that it is quite possible that you will not be at Topaz when I visit there. While I will be sorry you are going away nevertheless, I am so glad that this scholastic opportunity has opened up for you. I want to wish you the very best of everything in your new life in the east and I know how well you will do in your new university. Please accept my congratulations and my heartiest good wishes. You deserve everything good that is coming to you. All of us will be so glad to hear from you when you get "outside".

I expect to be spending the next few weeks here in Berkeley attending to the matter of writing up my Gila material. During this time I hope also to go into the matter of reading the various reports and records which have already been turned in. I realize that you will now be too busy with your own work in your chosen field to carry on research along the lines of our study. This is as it should be; all of us are so glad that you have this opportunity. There are however, a few

points which I would like to raise in regard to the matter of the material which you have already submitted, particularly in regard to your own autobiography. I have just read that document with considerable interest and I should like to compliment you on the detail with which you approached the matter. I realize that such reports as this are of a personal nature and yet it is essential that we get them in order to facilitate our understanding of the problems at hand. There are a few supplementary statements which I would like to see. I know that you will be very busy from now on and that it will oftentimes be difficult for you to put some of these facts down on paper. Therefore I ask you for replies to the following comments of my own only if it is convenient for you to give them. The following points occurred to me, remembering that my point of view is that of an anthropologist, as I read your paper:

With regard to your father:

I notice that you state that even as a young man your father did not drink or smoke. Was this because he was a Christian? If so, I should be interested in knowing some of the details of his or his family's conversion.

You state that he entered a farm partnership. How was this done? Was it on the basis of the tanomoshi or kumi-ai? With whom ~~XXXX~~ was he associated in partnership and on what basis did he select his partners? Was it a kenjinkai arrangement.

How friendly was he with Mrs. Abiko inasmuch as he sent her to Japan as baishakunin. If I recall, she went as baishakunin for a group of men who desired wives from Japan. What are the details of the role which she played in arranging the marriage? Was a dowry involved in the marriage suit. Where did your mother stay before her marriage? Who effected the introductions between your parents? Were there other baishakunin? Was the wedding Christian? Was there a festival of some kind in the marriage?

What was the Loan Association of that day?

Who were your parents friends and what part did they play in your parents' social life?

Your mother:

In your own formative years, what was your mother's stand on religious activities? To what religion did she subscribe.

Re funerals. There was one brother stillborn and another sister who died as a child. What was the funeral service? Who arranged it, how was it paid for, and what Japanese attitudes and ceremonies characterized it? Was there burial or cremation? What part did religion play in your family funerals? What part did the friends, neighbors, or kenjinkai play?

Under what circumstances did Mrs. Abiko arrange another marriage for your mother. Was she approached by Mr. Furuwata? How was this marriage solemnized? Were there any festivities? Any dowry or dowry substitute?

Why, in later years, did you and your mother clash? Were these disagreements occasioned by differences in culture pattern and thinking? How were they characterized? What is your own attitude in this respect?

Stepfather:

How did Mr. Furuhashi become a Christian? Under what circumstances had he married previously? Did he attempt to justify his divorce from his first wife on Christian grounds? How well did he adjust himself after his divorce?

Y ourself:

I'll admit, Fred, that the above may put me somewhat in the light of a busybody. I think that you understand, however, that this is not at all my purpose in asking the questions I do. If I can get some of these Issei backgrounds, that of your own family included, I think that I will be able to analyze and compare more carefully the Issei documents I have already collected. The matter of religion is one which interests me very much especially ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ in regard to conversion to Christianity. That is why I stress this matter and it is one which a person such as you should be well qualified to answer. I am interested in the whole of the religious life of you, your parents, and of any others whom you know whose attitudes are similar and whose religious practises are the same. For example, how was conversion to Christianity effected? Who were the missionaries concerned? Of what Protestant sect are they representative? What part does religion play in the life of the individual, your own, your mother's, father's, and step-father's? What is the goal of your religion? How much of your social life is concerned with religious activity both in the centers and in pre-evacuation days? How is Christianity brought into the daily life of the individual in crisis? How would you get married when you do? What about baptism, funerals? What about Christian doctrines? Do you or does your family ever doubt?

I think from the above that you see pretty well what I have in mind. I certainly will appreciate it if you can sit down for a moment and work out the above. Don't do it however, if it should be difficult for you or press on your time.

Again, Fred, my best wishes. May God bless the path you have chosen to follow.

Y ours sincerely,

October 5, 1942

Dear Mr. Miura:

Enclosed you will find the amount for the check which you asked me to cash. I hope that this will arrive conveniently for you.

As I told you, I plan to go to Tule Lake with Dr. Thomas and we will be leaving tomorrow for a short stay of a week. I expect to be seeing James Sakoda and I will extend your regards to him. After my return, I shall be engaged in writing up the notes I have already collected at Gila. I shall probably return to Arizona about November 1.

I investigated the matter of a typewriter for you. I will be able to get one for about \$30.00. I wonder if that will be satisfactory for you. I am somewhat in doubt as to whether you want a portable or a standard desk size model machine. I wish that you would advise me. Apparently, I can get either. Mr. Hikida also asked me about the purchase of a typewriter for him and I would be obliged to you if, when you see him, you would ask him the same question. In my opinion, the desk model would be more practical. Used machines run at the above price pretty generally. I shall appreciate your advice and will act when I receive instructions from you.

While talking with Dr. Thomas today I was able to show her the copy of the Issei diary which you so kindly lent me. She is most interested and will go over this material with me in detail while I am here.

At the moment Gila seems far away. Life is so different here and the peace of our camp is so far removed from the war torn feelings out here on the coast. I shall be glad to return to Gila.

Please extend my warmest regards to Mrs. Miura and to my other friends at Gila. I shall look forward to hearing from you soon.

Very sincerely yours,

207 Giannini Hall
Berkeley, California

October 9, 1942

Dear Miss Hurley:-

This will be just a brief note to tell you how sorry I am not to have been able to see you on my last day at Gila. I received a wire calling me back to Berkeley and I missed the opportunity of saying goodbyes to many of my Gila Friends, yourself included. I hope that you will forgive me.

As yet I have not yet had the opportunity to look up Marian. In fact, I have been here in Berkeley only one day really because I spent the week at Tule Lake. You will be sorry to hear that I was unable to meet any of the medical staff. Our stay was limited and I was obliged to spend nearly all my time with my Japanese observers. Tule Lake was interesting but not nearly so nice as our own Gila. I found that whole country rather depressing and having none of the charm of the Arizona desert country. I returned earlier today and as soon as I am settled, I shall be sure to give Marian a buzz.

The university plans to send me back to Gila within a month and I look forward to seeing you all again then.

Please remember me to all. Again, I am sorry that I missed you.

Sincerely,

Robert Spencer

October 15, 1942

Dear Mr. Miura:-

I am indeed glad to learn from you that good and better things are going on at Gila. It is good to know that the offices of the staff are now adequate and that you and Landward are getting on so well. Please remember me to Landward when you see him.

I am most anxious to return to Gila and to continue with my work there. In the meantime, I am busily concerned with writing up the material which I collected during my two months' stay. If things manage to progress as smoothly as up until now, I shall have written up my material soon and be able to return later in the month. Naturally, administrative policy is of considerable importance in writing up the effects of my life at Gila and I have just completed a lengthy report of a confidential nature in which I outlined the workings of the administration. Next I hope to work out a section on the general pattern of life in the center, more pertinent to my own anthropological interests.

You will be glad to know that I was able to purchase a typewriter for you. I agree that a desk model will be the more useful. I include with this letter a bill of sale for the machine. I bought you an Underwood, a model reconstructed so as to give good service even though it may not be so much from the point of view of appearance. As you see, I spent \$23.69 for it. This leaves you a balance of 6.31 from the \$30.00 which you sent me. Unfortunately, I shall have to take the machine to San Francisco in order to get it wrapped for shipping. I would take it with me when I return to Gila but I'm afraid that I shall have too much baggage. I shall send you the balance of the change when I have paid the wrapping and mailing costs.

I wonder how Mr. Hikida and Mr. Okuno are making out in their writing for me. As you know, I set them to work doing some kind of report work. I am hoping to arrange the matter of checks for them soon. I'll appreciate it if you will, when you see them, give them some word of encouragement.

Please remember me to my many friends at Gila. I am sorry that you miss me even ~~enough~~ though it is good to know that I am missed.

Very truly yours,

Expense account
Robert F. Spencer

September 20, 1942 to October 9, 1942

September 20, 1942	
Breakfast, Sacaton, Arizona	.38
Lunch, Sacaton	.49
Dinner, Casa Grande, Arizona	.88
September 21, 1942	
Breakfast, Sacaton	.28
Lunch, Sacaton	.42
Dinner, Casa Grande	.76
September 22, 1942	
Breakfast, Sacaton	.31
Lunch, Sacaton	.41
Dinner, Casa Grande	.72
September 23, 1942	
Breakfast, Sacaton	.27
Lunch, Sacaton	.39
Dinner, Casa Grande	.89
September 24, 1942	
Breakfast, Sacaton	.17
Lunch, Sacaton	.35
Dinner, Casa Grande	.77
September 25, 1942	
Breakfast, Sacaton	.31
Lunch, Sacaton	.44
Dinner, Casa Grande	.82
September 26, 1942	
Breakfast, Sacaton	.31
Lunch, Sacaton	.47
Dinner, Coolidge	.88
September 27, 1942	
Breakfast, Casa Grande	.42
Dinner, Casa Grande	1.10
September 28, 1942	
Breakfast, Sacaton	.11
Lunch, Sacaton,	.37
Dinner, Casa Grande	.77
September 29, 1942	
Breakfast, Sacaton	.23
Lunch, Sacaton	.42
Dinner, Casa Grande	.88
September 30, 1942	
Breakfast, Sacaton	.30
Lunch, Casa Grande	.47
Dinner, Casa Grande	.94
October 2, 1942	
Lunch, Coolidge, Arizona	.47
Greyhound Bus, Coolidge to Phoenix, Arizona	1.15
Dinner, Phoenix, Ariz.	1.13
Taxi, Greyhound Bus Station to Southern Pacific Railroad Station. This was necessary in order to transport heavy pieces of baggage a distance of more than a mile.	.80
Train, (S.P.) Phoenix, Ariz. to Los Angeles, Cal.	7.05

Expense Account, R. F. Spencer - 2

October 3, 1942
 Breakfast, Train to Los Angeles .87
 Lunch, Train 1.13
 Dinner, Los Angeles, Calif. .97
 Railroad fare, Los Angeles to San Francisco, Cal. 5.65
 October 4, 1942
 Breakfast, Train to San Francisco .97

October 6, 1942
 Carquinez Bridge Fare .25
 Lunch, Vacaville, Calif. 1.13
 Dinner, Redding, Calif. 1.25
 Hotel, Dunsmuir, Calif. 1.75

October 7, 1942
 Breakfast, Dunsmuir .70
 Lunch, Tule Lake .50
 Dinner, Tule Lake, Calif. .50
 Hotel, Klamath Falls, Oregon 1.75

October 8, 1942
 Breakfast, Klamath Falls, Ore. .65
 Garage, storage for university car, Klamath Falls .50
 Lunch, Tule Lake, Calif. .50
 Dinner, Burney, Calif. .90

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~
 Hotel, Redding, Calif. 2.50

October 9, 1942
 Breakfast, Redding .75
 Garage, Redding, Storage for university car .50
 Lunch, Woodland, Calif. 1.00
 Fare, Carquinez Bridge .25

50.80

October 18, 1942

Dear Charley:

Dorothy and the rest of us have been so concerned over your father's illness. I am sure that a good rest and proper medical care will see your father well on his way to recovery but I know what hectic days these must be for you and your family. As you probably know, we first became of your father's condition from an item in the Gila paper which stated that Alice had been given a travel permit to San Luis Obispo. Our efforts to contact Alice there were unsuccessful and we could get no information from the hospital. We were quite worried over the family problem which must have arisen. I wired Landward for information as to your family's welfare and your father's condition. Unfortunately, John didn't answer; either he didn't get the wire or was away at the time. I wired Henderson yesterday and got an answer today. I learn that your father will be ill for a while but that recovery is certain. Naturally, there wouldn't be much that we could do but all of us are certainly eager to help you in any way that we can.

With this in mind, I wish you would consider the matter of what we can do. I am going back to Gila in about two weeks. On the way down I'll stop at San Luis if you want me to and look in on your father. At least, I can give you a first hand report as to his condition and how he is making out. So you think it over and see what you want me to do.

I wonder what Landward is doing that he shouldn't have answered my telegram. I was worried over that but I am glad that I got such a prompt reply from Henderson. Perhaps the wire to Landward was delayed. How is John making out? I thought perhaps that he had gone to Salt Lake to get his wife.

How are you making out otherwise? I see that you have a double apartment. That's good.

Are you checking with Mr. Okuno and Mr. Hikida? I have been wondering what kind of material they are turning out for me. I hope it's worth the twenty bucks I promised them.

Have heard from Earle but he offers nothing startling. The circumstances surrounding Yeaton's resignation, he says, are mysterious. While not surprised, I am curious.

Earle said that Henderson had been acting as project director during Fryer's absence. I hope that this is indicative of a trend. Wouldn't it be swell if Jack could get in as director. Can you get Earle off the dime? The material he's contributing is so sparse. I arranged for you to get a typewritten copy of your own excellent material. Frankly, Dorothy has nothing but praise for it. Keep it up.

We went to Tule Lake last week and met up with the Tule Lake whirlwinds whom you know. I didn't like the place; it's horribly desolate and has nothing of the color of Gila. From all that I hear, you are best off where you are.

Remember me to the kids and the rest of the family whom I have not as yet met. I'll be glad to be getting back. I do hope that things are working out for you. Let me know about the above and what I can do for you while here in California.

Best regards from all,

October 18, 1942

Dear Jack:

Many thanks for letting us know about the Kikuchi situation. Dr. Thomas and I were quite worried about Charlie's father and the effect of his illness on the family. We're awfully glad to know that he is going to be O. K. He's apparently an old man, a diabetic anyway, and we were in considerable doubt that he would pull through. You have succeeded considerably in putting our minds at rest.

I was wondering if I would hear from you in San Francisco. I guess that you were there during the week that I went to Tule Lake. I hope that you were successful in getting the family down to Gila and that you are now all settled in the spacious (?) administrative barracks replete with Hotel E. furnishings. Still better than anything that Casa Grande has to offer, I guess.

As my wire to you stated, I had previously wired old John, knowing that he has daily contact with Charlie. I am still rather concerned over the fact that he did not answer. Has he been away or did he simply not get my wire? I wonder if he went to Salt Lake to get Mrs. L.

The changes at Gila must be rather startling since I left. I am most anxious to get back to see what has been done. Yusa wrote me that you were acting as project director during Fryer's temporary absence. I hope that this is indicative of a trend, is it? Yeaton's resignation, while no surprise, is nevertheless, to quote Yusa, shrouded in mystery. That ought to leave lots of jobs open on the WRA.

I hope that you are making out well under the new arrangements. Don't forget, save me a place; I'm coming back too about the first of the month. I'll be glad to get back, I like it at Gila.

Please remember me to everyone and until I return I say in the Spanish tongue, hasta luego.

Yours,

October 20, 1942

Dear Mr. Miura:-

Thank you for your letter of last week. As you probably know by now I have not had need of any additional funds to arrange the matter of the typewriter. I have had considerable difficulty in getting the typewriter wrapped for shipping. Because they are rather delicate instruments, I gather that in order to be shipped typewriters need some special kind of box and wrapping. The company from whom I bought the machine was unable to supply this box and had not the labor to wrap it. You cannot imagine what a dearth of workers there is now on the west coast. I finally found a company who could wrap the machine, although I had to put out \$2.50 for this service. I enclose a receipt covering the wrapping.

In the matter of shipping, here again a problem arises. I have no car and unless an item is very large, the express company will not call for it. At Dr. Thomas' suggestion, I am sending the typewriter to you collect. I learn that there is often a delay in shipping now but that if items are sent collect, they arrive at their destination sooner. You will, I'm sure, be able to contact the baggage people who periodically collect items addressed to the camp from the railhead at Casa Grande. I thought of mailing the machine to you but the postal service will not accept typewriters except as first class mail, due, I suppose, to their fragile qualities, and the cost would be large. You have a little under four dollars coming to you from the \$30.00 you sent me and I am also enclosing that amount. This will cover the express costs which will be about \$2.50.

So, the matter of your typewriter is settled, or will be at least, when you get it. I should guess that a week or two will see it in your possession. I hope the model I selected will be satisfactory. Perhaps I explained to you that only old models are allowed to be sold now. I have used an Underwood with some success and selected it over a Smith for this reason. The store in which I bought it was the fourth I tried. All the others did not have any to sell. I do not know that I shall be able to get one for Mr. Hikida, as the older models which the stores do have are bought up as quickly as possible. I hope that this is satisfactory.

There is one other item which I wanted to mention to you.

You asked me about books and the possibility of your becoming an agent for a book company at the camp. I mentioned the matter to the California Book Company, a very dependable firm which caters to the students of the university and is able to procure all books which you might want. I turned over to them the list which you made out for me and gave them your address in addition. I suggested that the manager of the firm contact you and see what arrangements can be made for your agency. You will receive a letter from him shortly. He will quote you prices on the books you want and advise you on the possibilities of an agency for you. This book company has already inaugurated a similar agency at Poston and is eager to be of service to the Japanese. I'm sure that you will be able to deal directly with this company to your satisfaction rather than with me as an intermediary. I hope that this arrangement will be satisfactory to you.

Other than this, I am still busily concerned with writing up material which I had collected at Gila. When this is finished I shall return. This will be, as I told you, on or about the first of the month. There are the usual conferences to attend and lectures to give. I hope that I can get away soon. I enjoyed my stay at Gila and I truly miss you all.

Remember me to Mrs. Miura and to everyone else at Gila whom we know mutually. I hope that the various problems which were confronting us will have been solved when I return. If there is anything else I may do for you while I am here, please do not hesitate to ask me.

Very truly yours,

October 27, 1942

Mr. Shotaro Hikida
64-7-B
Gila Relocation Project
Rivers, Arizona

Dear Mr. Hikida:

Thank you for your recent letter and good wishes. I am glad to know that you and Mr. Okuno are so successful in carrying out your research. I regret to say that I have not written you sooner, but I delegated Mr. Miura to extend to you any messages from me. I shall be returning to Gila within a week and I look forward to going over with you and Mr. Okuno the material which you have prepared.

I have not forgotten the matter of your typewriter and have, in fact, been keeping it in mind. I am sorry that any misunderstanding arose regarding the typewriter for you and for Mr. Miura. It is true that I was able to obtain one for Mr. Miura and have sent it to him. Under the present governmental ruling it is impossible to obtain typewriters which were manufactured after 1915. The number of machines in stock in the stores at the moment is very limited and the models are rather unsatisfactory. The typewriter dealers assure me that within a week or two, models later than 1915 will be released for sale on the market. I think that it would be definitely wiser for you to wait a week or two, at which time I can contact for you a typewriter agency from Gila. I hope that this arrangement will be satisfactory to you. I will discuss the matter more fully with you upon my return to Gila next week.

Please remember me to Mr. Okuno. I shall look forward to seeing my friends at Gila when I return.

Very truly yours,

Robert F. Spencer

RFS/vp

November 5, 1942

Dear Dorothy:

You will be glad to know that I am safely arrived in Gila and beginning to get further work under way. The trip down was most successful. I am convinced that air travel is the only satisfactory means of transportation. I managed to arrive in Phoenix early Monday afternoon, took the bus from there to Casa Grande, and stayed the night with Mr. Hutchinson, the Junior High principal. The following morning, Tuesday, I drove out to the Center. I was surprised to note the numerous changes which have occurred here since my departure.

The new administrative quarters have been moved from Camp 1 to Camp 2, and there is adequate office space on the scale comparable to that of Tulelake. In accordance with Fryers' plans of autonomy for both camps, a dual organization has been arranged and is now in effect. The new administrative personnel has been arranged to cover a good many of the needs of the organization of the two communities. With the advent of the Caucasian teachers, and with additional administrative personnel staff, is now fully extensive as the one at Tulelake.

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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

November 5, 1942

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Have'nt met Cozzens as yet. When I do I shall extend to him our same desire to cooperate.

TB

November 10, 1942

Dear Dorothy:

I received your letter yesterday, together with copies of the one which you wrote to my draft board. As you can well imagine, I am genuinely distressed over this new turn of events. I thought your letter really a masterpiece, but I am wondering if it will accomplish its purpose. As you probably know, several companies of New Mexico troops were annihilated at Bataan, and the result is that the State of New Mexico is rabidly anti-Japanese, which makes me afraid for the results. Of course, it may be that I can again escape, but there is the 50-50 chance that I won't. It occurs to me that if the draft board in New Mexico chooses to disregard your letter; they will notify you, if they do. You might write a similar letter to General Louis Hershey, Chief of Selective Service, regarding me. Perhaps I ought to mention here that my call number is 1291; my order number with the local board is 230. General Hershey's staff may be more favorably inclined toward our work than the provincial New Mexico board. In considering, I wonder perhaps if it would not be a good idea to write the national director of Selective Service anyway. Unfortunately, the draft boards move fast once they get started, and it may be sometime before Washington can give proper attention to the matter. In the meantime, let us just hope. I certainly should hate to have to give up the things for which I have worked this long.

In the meantime, I am anxiously awaiting your arrival. I hope that the appointment demanded for my physical examinations will not conflict with my meeting you at Poston. If it does, I shall wire you and expect to hear from you later next week. If I do not hear from you, I shall expect to meet you in Poston on the morning of the 18th. I am still trying to make arrangements for Charlie to come out with me, but I do not know whether this will be possible. As I mentioned before, I may come out with Gaba, or Hutchinson.

This morning, I was introduced to Mr. Cousins, and spent more than an hour discussing our program and plans with him. When I mentioned the fact that it was our desire to cooperate with the administration in every way, he replied that, on the contrary, it was up to the administration to cooperate with us. He is most interested in our efforts, and is extremely anxious to meet you; and to discuss further with me some of the aspects of life in this community. On the whole, he impresses me as being extremely capable, and I was very glad to find in him such a staunch ally.

In my last letter to you I mentioned that Mr. Okuno and Mr. Hikida should be paid for their excellent efforts in our behalf. I neglected, I remember, to give their names completely, and perhaps you will want their addresses. Mail checks for the specified amounts to Mr. Shotaro Hikida, 64-7-B; and Mr. Y. Okuno, 61-6-C. I have been conferring with these two gentlemen at some lengths, and told them of your proposed visit; both of them are most anxious to meet you and W. I.

Before I left Berkeley, we discussed the possibility of more help and I mentioned that I wanted to get a female observer if I could, also to enlist the services of this Kibei, Mas Inouye. I talked the matter over with Inouye, suggested putting him on a half-time basis, that is, the 375, and he was quite interested. However, his plans involve outside employment. He may be enlisted as a language instructor by the army, or hired to give broadcasts in Japanese from San Francisco. He says that as a Kibei, he is most interested in the problem of the Issei, and I know that he would prove invaluable to us. Possibly we can enlist him for the short while he plans to be here. I imagine it will be a month or two before his plans materialize. I suggested that he wait till you came, and talk the matter over with you. A number of people at Gila, realizing my connection with the study, have approached me, offering their assistance.

Charlie will mention the fact that representatives of the Kibei group want to be reflected in the study, and are willing to offer their services simply to justify their own positions. There have been a few others who are obviously anxious for the monetary returns, rather than for any other reason, and whose offers I declined. There is, however, a person in the community here whom I took on as soon as he offered his services. He is Joe Omachi, an attorney from Stockton, a graduate of University of California and Hastings Law School. He came to me with the proposal that sounded good, especially in view of our recent conversation with Morton, in view of the economic losses by the evacuees. Joe is a Nisei and has spent considerable time dealing with the political aspects of the community. He not only knows that side of the community life, but in addition, he has been employed as legal advisor by the Welfare Department, and has great many cases affecting property losses. He is perfectly willing to accept a half-time assistantship on a 375 basis, but if our finances warrant, I would like to see him advanced to a full assistantship. His work will be further enhanced by the fact that he lives in Camp 1, and can cover the activities there. I shall send his citizenship affidavit along shortly. Inouye, I can hold till you come.

Because you are going to Tulelake, this week, I shall not expect to hear from you again, except as to definite plans for your arrival. Remember me to the bunch up there, and to everyone in Berkeley.

Yours,

Bob

November 24, 1942

Dr. Robert H. Lowie
Department of Anthropology
University of California
Berkeley, California

Dear Dr. Lowie:

I am sorry that I have not found time to answer your letter of November 11 before this. As you know, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas were here last week, our meeting having taken place by arrangement at the Poston Project and continued on here to Gila. I think that Mrs. Thomas will be able to provide you with most of the events that have taken place since my arrival here. I think that she will report favorably on conditions of Gila and will explain to you the minor difficulties of transportation and the like.

My own situation with regard to the draft board is somewhat precarious in spite of the assurance that was given to me in June; a new ruling that all men rejected on physical grounds report semi-annually for further examination, is now in effect. I expect to be reclassified and to be called up again for induction. Dr. Thomas and I agree that if this must be the case I should report back to San Francisco in order to arrange letters of protest and appeal on the grounds of the significance of our study to the war effort. As I say, I do expect to be reclassified and shall, therefore, probably return to San Francisco earlier than I had planned. This may mean that I may be in the Bay Region during the time of your proposed visit. I hope that my present insecure status will not cause you to change the plans you have made. I know that George Matsura is most anxious to see both you and Mrs. Lowie. I should be very loath to abandon the successful contacts that I have made here. It is certainly true, however, that my staff here is well-established and perfectly capable of carrying on independent work. It may be possible that I can direct their efforts by mail even if inducted. It is possible to say now that your visit is arranged for, and that you can go ahead with your vacation plans. One of our students' observers here, as well as George, can see that you and Mrs. Lowie are comfortably cared for during your stay.

I am continuing with the plans that I outlined to you before my departure. I have succeeded in getting contacts for the eliciting of life histories, and I am engaged in preparing of Addenda to material already submitted. I am glad to learn from both Dr. Thomas and you, that you consider the time here well spent. I shall place some material in your hands shortly. When the Thomases left, I gave them two manuscripts written by Issei observers upon the subject matter of which I had elaborated. As soon as the manuscripts are typed up, Dr. Thomas will provide you with one. These contacts, as well as some new ones, are proving extremely valuable.

I have a request to make and should appreciate your attention in fulfilling it. One of my valuable contacts is a Reverend Suzuki. Reverend Suzuki has expressed an interest in Indian tribes of California and Arizona, and would like to read some of the material that has been written on them. He asked me to obtain for him either textbooks or monographs on these tribes. I wondered if possibly some of the reprints of the works of Gifford or Kroeber, or some of the lesser writers might be found in the department; perhaps Devereux's Mohave Studies, or some of Spire's reprints might also be in order. If such works can be found, I should appreciate your sending them to me, either as a gift to Reverend Suzuki, or as a loan. Suzuki, and his bishop, both of the Zen Sect, are writing for me and demanding nothing for their services. They are cultured men, and I would like to comply with the request that they make.

I shall send you some material shortly, although it will be a little time before I can place another case history in your hands. In accordance with Dr. W. I. Thomas' suggestion, I am preparing these in considerable detail.

Please extend my regards to everyone in the department, and to Mrs. Lowie.

Sincerely yours,

Robert F. Spencer

RFS:ak

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

November 27, 1942

Dear Dorothy:

It was awfully nice to have you and W. I. down here, and it was quite a relief to me to be able to talk to someone about the bad situation which is confronting me. All of us down here, I know, enjoyed your visit. I hope that you and W. I. were able to get the train at 11:15 last Sunday night. If I know the trains in this region, however, I would guess that you probably waited for a couple of additional hours in that smelly old station. I thought of you both as arriving back in Berkeley on Tuesday morning. I hope you enjoyed your trip.

A few things come up that I want to tell you about. In the first place, I finally received the notice from a draft board in this area requesting that I report to a physician in Casa Grande today for a Wasserman and a T. B. test. It stated on the card that this examination was for the purpose of ascertaining only obvious physical defects, and had no bearing on selection, or rejection, by the Army. That means then, that later this afternoon I shall have to go to Casa Grande and present myself to one of the local doctors. At this time my eye condition is not to be taken into consideration. I am anxiously hoping that General Osborne will have definite word for you and that some arrangement can be made for my deferral. I expect that I shall be staying with the Hutchinsons tonight, returning to the Project tomorrow--Saturday. This whole business indicates to me, as I told you, that I will again be reclassified to 1A, unless intervention can be arranged. I expect to receive notice of reclassification in two or three weeks, and will return to Berkeley then. I wrote to Lowie, told him of this situation, and explained that even though I was not able to be here at Gila during the holiday season, nevertheless, Charlie and George Matsura would see that he would be well taken care of. At any rate, I am afraid that my physical examination today will be just a farce.

You will remember Dr. Young who returned with us from Poston. As you know, he is curriculum advisor, and it has occurred to ~~me~~ him that he and his teaching staff are ignorant of many of the aspects of evacuation which they really ought to know in order to have a proper understanding of the problems which face them in their teaching. Dr. Young talked the matter over with Korn and the two together asked me if our study in any way could be

of assistance to them in this matter. In the first place, the teachers do not understand any of the background of evacuation, the reasons for it, and the pressure groups which contributed towards it. They asked if I would be willing to offer any information along this line. I answered that it was the policy of this study to cooperate with the administration in every way, but that I did not have this information at my finger-tips, and preferred to contact you in our home office to see what information we could give. Already in some of the High School classes questions have arisen "Why Evacuation?" "Why Are We Here?" and so forth, and the teachers are at somewhat of a loss to answer these questions. Sawyer, the school superintendent thinks that the teachers should take a sort of "hush, hush" attitude in regards to any such questions. Young, however, strongly disagrees and wants to prepare a statement which can be issued to each teacher, who will then be better qualified to deal with the classes. I was somewhat at a loss as to how to answer such a request, and it occurred to me that Morton is in a far better position than I to make some contribution here. I said that we would provide them with the statement as to "Why Evacuation?" listing some of the reasons for it, and some of the historical background behind it. I said further, that it would be well if we did not divulge the source from which we obtained this information, to which both Young and Korn replied that they were not interested in sources, but in the actual presentation of facts. It would, I think, be a great help to us if Morton would sit down, and perhaps in outline form, give some of the background of evacuation with the idea of explaining it to a High School class, omitting such details as he considers advisable.

Mr. Korn has never asked me for information before, and it might be a good idea to comply with the request as best we can. I was assured that all information which we might give would be treated in utmost confidence. I told Dr. Young that he may expect an answer sometime in the next week. I hope that this meets with you and Morton's approval, that it can be satisfactorily arranged.

Mr. Hikida needs a typewriter ribbon. He arranged to buy a typewriter from a friend of his just so he could work with us. If you can send a plain black Royal, perhaps he can rewind it on his own Royal Portable machine. Before you arrived at Gila, I had submitted a list of supplies I wanted for Omachi and the Issei. To

Today is the deadline you sent for Earl, and he tells me that he has arranged to send you about 30 pages of the Tanforan material with more to follow next Friday. I guess that's all the news. I will be anxious to hear about your trip home, and whether you have heard any work from Washington about me. Remember me to everyone in Berkeley.

Yours,

Bob

November 27, 1942

Dear Dr. Thomas:

Bob's letter having just been typed, I thought I would add my two cents worth at the same time, and tell you how we all enjoyed meeting you and W. I. Thomas. It was really a pleasure, and we hope you both had a very nice trip home. Charlie, I'm sure, would have loved to have you stay longer, even if it would necessitate your moving in with the Kikuchi's, and we all felt the same.

Thank you so much for the candy and the sugar which we all enjoyed, you have been so kind to us all, and we would like to express our sincerest appreciation at this time.

Everyone is fine and up, finally, it seems, and we are anxiously awaiting our father's transfer from San Luis Obispo, which should be some time next month. The hospital is opened, but the head doctors' statement that the staff is overworked, makes us think that we had better wait a little while before we send for him.

Bob has gone to Casa Grande, as he mentions in his letter, and seems a little low. We all hope that he will be able to stay out of the army, for we have become very attached to him, even if he does spend all of his spare time reading funny books.

Well, so much for now, hope you both are getting along fine, and that we shall see each other again soon. All send their best to you along with their thanks.

Sincerely,

Alice

P. S. Charlie says that one of these days he is going to take about three days off, and not even write a line in his book, so if you come across any pages (blank) with the single entry "Dear Diary: Am taking three days off, so you can go to hell"--you'll know he took it.

December 1, 1942

Mr. Bob Spencer
Gila Relocation Project
Rivers, Arizona

Dear Bob:

Dorothy has shown me your letter of yesterday, in which you ask me "to sit down at a typewriter" and do a piece on "Why Evacuation?" I wish it were possible for me to do this for you. Actually it is impossible. In the first place, I am over my head in work preparing for the WRA meeting Monday. Secondly, there is no such thing as a short statement on why evacuation took place. I have been working on this study for five months now and my main emphasis has been a study of precisely this question. But the more I study, the more complex the thing becomes and the more contraversial the issues stand out. I cannot write a statement of my own conclusions because those conclusions are based on the confidential data that I received in Washington. I cannot write a statement giving all the reasons pro and con because such a statement would take at least a month to write.

On the other hand, I don't want to leave you holding the bag because I appreciate your situation and because I sympathize with Mr. Young's desire to have the problem fully discussed therefore, I am sending you under separate cover a pile of documents that cover, I think, both the pro and the con sides of the evacuation:

1. In part 29 of the Tolan Committee Hearings I have marked the lengthy paper of Dr. Eric Bellquist which, from the opposition side, gives some reasons that are given for evacuation.

2. Norman Thomas' little pamphlet suggests further selfish reasons for evacuation.

3. The copy of Colonel Bendetsen's speech, on the other hand, gives the official argument of "stern military necessity" and the reasons behind the Army's decision to evacuate.

4. In the Tolan Committee's Fourth Interim Report I have marked the committee's summary of arguments for and against evacuation. This summary is probably the best cross section of opinion that has yet been published.

2.
Spencer
12-1-42

5. Shibutani's lengthy manuscript expresses very well, especially in part three and the brief conclusion, an intelligent nisei's reasoning.

I hope you can turn these documents over to Young in fulfillment of your pledge to him. Above everything else, I don't want you to think that I am letting you down. I simply cannot write anything myself, not only because of the time element but also because of our pledge of confidence. I would not be able to write it even if it were only to be circularized among the Gila officials; but, certainly, I could not write it, even if I had all the time in the world, for the purposes of school instruction.

I hope you understand my position and I hope the documents will prove of some use. We would, incidentally, appreciate their being returned.

Best wishes to you, the Kikuchis and the Usas

Sincerely,

Morton Grodzins
Research Assistant

MG:vp

December 3, 1942

Dear Fred:

By this time you must have given up hearing from me, I am sure. I am sorry not to have written to you sooner, but as you may guess, I have been pretty busy having been occupied here at Gila. From the tone of your last letter, and from what I have heard from Berkeley, I gather that you will be at Topaz until the end of the year, if so, this letter should reach you in time.

I realize that because of the very active work that you are doing, what with your construction work, and the fact that you are still writing for the study, you must be extremely busily occupied, and I hope that the questions that I directed to you in regards to your autobiography did not place too much of a burden on you. I did receive your report yesterday, and I must compliment you on it. I think the material you present is excellent, and I hope that answering my questions did not take too much time, or interfere in any way with the excellent work you are already doing. I shall send your material on to Dorothy so that she may compare it with your biographical sketch already in our files. Believe me when I say that your presentation is excellent. When I return to Berkeley, I shall compare your recent manuscript with the material already on hand, and it may possibly be then, that I shall raise a few more questions, but I doubt if they will be significant. Even though you do go to school, with your indulgence and permission, we of the study will definitely want to keep in touch with you and to know how things progress.

I hope that by this time the conditions of Topaz have been somewhat alleviated, and that you people from Tanforan have succeeded in making a better adjustment. I can realize how bad it was. We had exactly the same thing here at Gila in our first stages, but of course, we had heat where you have cold. Your letter of October 29 mentioned snow, and I imagine that now, a month later, you are facing some pretty cold weather. I hope that you and everyone up there now like the camp better.

As you know, Dorothy and W. I. were down here for a few days. I met them at Poston, which is a horrible place, and we left just as the strike of which you must have heard, broke. It was quite a relief to get back to Gila, a so much more attractive and better settled place. Dorothy was very pleased with the work we have under way here now that a staff here has been fully organized. As you may have heard, we have a number of Issei observers, and have taken on another research assistant in the person of Joe Omachi, an attorney from Stockton, who is covering the economical and political phases of camp life. We are really set to get a good history of

social organization at Gila. I hope to get up to Topaz early in the year, unfortunately, the Draft Board is clutching out after me, and I may have some difficulties to face on that score. Even if I do get up to Topaz however, you will undoubtedly be gone. I am sorry that I will not be able to see you. It may be that now that we have permission to carry out the study at Topaz, we can enlist the aid of Tamie Tsuchiyama, who may be coming up from Poston, where she is rather unhappy, to direct the study at Utah. If I do get called in the Army, I will let you know, and even though in the service, I hope to carry on my interests in the study by correspondence.

The Kikuchi's and Yusa's send their best, as, I am sure, does your good friend Verlin Yamamoto. I am sorry that I don't see as much as Verlin as I would like, but his X-ray work keeps him pretty busy. Best of luck to you, Fred. I hope that you will see your way clear to leave by the end of the year.

Yours as ever,

Bob

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

December 3, 1942

Dear Dorothy:

Today I received your epistle of December 1. According to Najima, who was here last night, you are coming to Tule Lake some time around December 7. I won't be quite ready by that time, however, so as far as I'm concerned the trip won't be necessary at that time. I want to come down for a week at Christmas time at which time we can confer.

I will have a lot of material to hand in one of these days, as soon as I catch up with the material and the typist catches up with me.

The problem of escorting evacuees has thus far continued in abeyance, for which I am grateful. I have written the labor relations code which Shirrell has approved except for a few items he considers "bugs". I hope to get his approval of those as soon as I can rewrite the code. Then Don wants me to begin the organizing of shop committees. It is a new role, but it should yield something of interest.

Najima has a great deal of very valuable information on the Eastman custer. He is writing notes on the situation as things develop. Naj is a very intelligent person, if only he can be mobilized.

Last night Tom stated, "I asked DS to criticize some of my work. She surely tore it to pieces." He seemed half amused and half bewildered. You probably can picture his mood, knowing Tom.

We hope to leave here the 24th, could you arrange to come up a few days before then? We would be very happy to drive you to Berkeley.

In a few days I hope to send you a more organized report of events and circumstances here in addition to regular reports.

Sincerely,

Ed

December 3, 1942

Dear Dorothy:

I don't know whether we down here will be able to take all the very nice compliments that you handed us in your last letter. I really don't think we are that good, as a matter of fact, no one realizes more fully than I how inadequately we can cope with the problems that present themselves here, and to gather complete coverage on them. That is something that worries me a great deal, to start out with one approach, to be engaged in writing up some incident and then to find that the information was wrong, or that some entirely new problem arises to engross the attention, is the usual pattern. At any rate, we try but I don't know whether your compliments are deserved or not.

There are down here, first signs of serious trouble. I had never thought that we would see here incidents in any way comparable to those which we met at Poston. Gila had its first beating over a political issue on Monday night. Camp 1 is up in arms over it, Camp 2 somewhat undecided. Since your visit here, the spirit of the community is definitely changed. I do not know what we can expect, but Charlie and I are trying to get as complete a coverage of the details as we can. Earl, in the Warden's office is either afraid to cover the results of this beating, or simply has no information at his disposal. I am afraid that I can't get very much out of him. I am forwarding a report to you in a day or so and will present from my point of view, and from the point of view of the administration, the details of this incident. Charlie is working on a different attack and is getting some of the information from the community at large. It will be interesting to know what we can expect in the future.

Mr. Okuno and Mr. Hikida got their checks. Mr. Okuno mentioned that he had received a letter from you which he showed me, and I daresay that Mr. Hikida got the same. The two men have been continuing in their work. I have a manuscript on the political organization which Hikida dictated to Alice, and which will come in with this same batch of stuff. Christmas will be along soon, and I am sure that Okuno and Hikida will want their checks so as to buy gifts at this time. With regard to that, I ~~will~~ present to you another bill for their services. They have really been keeping up the good work. I mentioned to you that Mr. Miura suggested that we make out a donation to the Buddhist Church for Ochi's services. Ochi has gotten started on a program of his own of which I think I showed you the outline. He is paying attention very closely to the religious developments of the community, and has already written, in Japanese, the first section of a proposed

fifteen or twenty analyses of different aspects of the religious problems. I asked Mr. Okuno to translate, and so far have received from him one section. I am not going to give him any more, because translation takes up too much time, and takes him away from his essay work. Both he and Mr. Hikida offered to do the translation, but it entails several hours, so I think perhaps I ~~xx~~ ought to enlist the services of a translator, who might work on the weekly reports which Ochi submits to me. I would suggest that as long as there is translation to do, and it will apparently amount to forty pages of Japanese a month, we pay, say, \$10.00 a month for the two or three months which Ochi will consume in his writing. Mr. Miura suggests that we make the donation to the church. As you know, it will have to be to Ochi in person. And "case histories", I think we agreed on our usual stipend of \$25.00. I think I shall go ahead and offer the translator ten dollars a month for such service as needed ~~ed~~ be required, guaranteeing it for at least a month pending your approval.

I wish that you would submit to me again all very clearly, and written out so that my feeble brain can understand it, a statement of my budget which we agreed upon when I was last in Berkeley. I am still in a dither over that matter. Now that we have hired Omachi, our Nisei are taken care of, but I am still puzzled over how much I can allow the Issei. So many have come to me and offered their services as informants, writers, and the like, and there are some people whom I would like to use occasionally on a part-time basis. An old screwball in the other camp by the name of Fujishige offered to write an analysis of the Education department since he is a graduate of the Tokyo Teaching College. He said that he would quit his job in order to work for me. I told him that we were not prepared to pay him anything, and that above all he should not quit his job, nevertheless, he still wanted to make a contribution of aspects of education from the Issei point of view, and I told him to go right ahead. At the moment he is writing something in regard to educational psychology. He is writing in Japanese and has commanded his daughter to translate for him. I will be interested in obtaining his manuscript, but I doubt very much if it will be worth anything. So many Issei want the prestige of being associated with the study. Now that Mr. Okuno and Mr. Hikida are recognized members of the study and are inclined somewhat to boast about their academic connections, about the letters they have received from you, and the like, other Issei want to enjoy the same privileges. I don't want to commit myself to any honorarium unless material is really worth while. Ochi's is, and certainly material submitted by Okuno and Hikida is extremely valuable. At any rate, let me see what I could do with a budget at my disposal. Perhaps all we can ask from you, if such material should be of any value, is an occasional letter of encouragement.

I want to thank Vivian for sending the material I ordered ~~from~~ for Omachi. He now has his typewriter and has begun writing all notes already collected. I have no doubt he will work out very well for us.

Mura

I am afraid that I must acknowledge my guilt in allowing my girl friend to use 220 Giannini Hall during my absence. She had a paper to do and Virginia gave her permission to use her typewriter. I am sorry if she has caused any distress. I meant for her to turn the keys over to you when she had finished her paper. Upon receipt of your letter, I wired her not to use Giannini, and to return the keys to you or to me. I hope that no trouble comes out of it.

I guess I told you about my draft board examination. I have been eagerly following the mail in the hope of hearing from you regarding word either from Santa Fe or from General Osborne. I hope something comes soon, otherwise, I am pretty sure to get a reclassification in about a week, the prospect of which does not make me happy at all. (Even funny books does not cheer him up--Alice) I am wondering what you told Lowie about your trip. I wrote to him not long ago explaining my own situation in regard to his coming down here. I should be getting an answer from him soon. In the meantime, we will try to keep up what we started down here, and hope things work out for the best. Remember me to W. I. and everyone in Berkeley.

Yours,
Bob
Bob

P. S. As usual I see that I forgot to mention a check for Rev. Ochi. His name is D. Ochi. I would suggest that you send the check in care of me, or better still, if I am not here, to care of Kikuchi's, so that the check may be given to him with thanks, and with the understanding that it is a contribution to the church.

*Reviewed the notebooks & also suggest
thanks a lot. Best regards to W.I.
CK*

This afternoon's mail brought Morton's letter and the enclosure from Osborne. Thank, much, Morton, I realize your position in the matter and I expected no more than the documents you mention. I understand how pressed you are for time.

Dorothy, I wonder if a letter to the State Director for Selective Service in New Mexico would do any good now. I expect that

reclassification to come momentarily. I
guess your request put Osborne in a
spot. I wonder why the board itself hasn't
answered. As Mr. Korn, himself in the same
board, says, "They can't read".

Yours,

Bob

December 4, 1942

Dr. Murray B. Emenau^{eeu}
Department of Classical Languages
University of California
Berkeley, California

Dear Dr. Emenau^{eeu}:

In the early part of this year, I gave to you my manuscript on the Keres language for criticism. Although I planned to contact you again after some months, I regret to say that I failed to do so until now. Undoubtedly you were put to some inconvenience in the reading of the manuscript and must consider me uninterested and rude for not having returned to discuss it with you. May I offer my apologies for having waited this long to express my appreciation for your interest. When I again return to Berkeley, I mean to call on you and to discuss the matter with you then.

Since ~~May~~^{June}, I have been working with Dr. Lowie and Dr. Dorothy Thomas in the evacuation and resettlement study which, as you may have heard, is sponsored by the University of California. Since that time I have been doing field work for the study in the Japanese communities which, as you know, have been organized as the result of enforced evacuation. This study, not of a linguistic nature, has kept me in the field for the bulk of this year. I shall be returning to Berkeley early next year and hope that I may call upon you then.

Please extend my compliments to Mrs. Emenau^{eeu}.

Very truly yours,

Robert F. Spencer
Gila Relocation Center
Rivers, Pinal County, Arizona

RFS:ak

December 9, 1942

Dr. Robert H. Lowie
Department of Anthropology
University of California
Berkeley, California

Dear Dr. Lowie:

Thank you for your recent letter. I received today the reprints for Reverend Suzuki and have passed them on to him with the exception of the two papers relative to Indonesian peoples. Reverend Suzuki and I thank you very much for your attention in sending out these materials. I am afraid that the papers on the Nabaloi and the Mentawai might offer some confusion for Reverend Suzuki inasmuch as his English is poor. If you wish, I shall return them to you or, if I may, keep them.

Both George Matsura and I are anxious over your proposed visit. As I mentioned to you in a previous letter, it may be that my own precarious situation will take me to the Bay Region sooner than I had anticipated. The newly effective gasoline rationing has somewhat curtailed travel here, but I am sure that an arrangement can be made to bring you and Mrs. Lowie from Casa Grande when you arrive. Mr. Korn, the assistant Project Director, to whom I mentioned your proposed visit, said that it may be that you will have to travel the twenty miles from Casa Grande to camp in a truck. Once here, however, I am assured that you will be adequately housed and cared for. Although I expect to return to the Bay Region shortly upon receipt of my notice of reclassification from the Draft Board, if my situation is as yet unsettled by the latter part of this month, I may be able to make the trip with you. If I do return, I shall discuss with you the details of your visit.

In my last letter, I mentioned that I was engaged in eliciting case histories and in writing up some of the material collected from day to day. You will undoubtedly have heard of the disturbances at Poston, and of the more recent difficulties at Manzanar. The spirit of such a disturbance is apparently infectious, and indeed, has caught hold here in Gila with the result that the last week has given rise to what I think to be, a very ugly situation. The enclosed manuscript presents coverage in the situation from my own observations and point of view. Our other observers are also covering the disturbance and will present Dr. Thomas with their own analyses. I have brought the analysis of the situation up to date, and I am forwarding this information to you with the understanding of course, that it is most incomplete. In addition, I included

some of my summaries of other events and trends. Under separate cover, I am sending the same information to Dr. Thomas.

Again may I express the hope that my own unsettled plans will not, in any way, affect your decision to take your winter vacation here. Please extend my best regards to Mrs. Lowie.

Very truly yours,

Robert F. Spencer

RFS:ak

December 10, 1942

Dear Dorothy:-

I am sorry to learn from Morton that you have had the flu. I hope by the time that this letter reaches you that you will have recovered completely. Kikuchis and Yusas join with me in this.

The enclosed manuscript, taken down by Alice, is not at all what I had intended to send you. I was hoping to get one of the case histories finished and to pass that on to Lowie and to you. The spirit of the Poston strike, which, from all reports, manifested itself so tragically at Manzanar, has raised up here too. The usual pattern of indignation, beating, disturbance was followed out here too. I was fortunate to be able to be on the inside of most of the difficulties and the enclosed, which starts out as a descriptive analysis of the Kibei group winds up with a summary of what is to be a very ticklish situation which definitely has not as yet died down. The whole incident is indicative of a subtle change in this community, bearing out my own contention that once the problems of settlement had been overcome, general dissatisfaction would express itself in outbursts of this kind. I am very discouraged over the whole affair. The administration complacently believes the matter settled. I feel quite sure that it is not. Our new permanent project director may find himself with some serious problems. However, read my ms.

The enclosed presents my own views of the situation from a general administrative angle. Charlie has covered it in his diary and Omachi will present his views. Incidentally, every day I congratulate myself on my contact with Omachi. He is going to have something for you soon. Unfortunately, he too in spite of what we told him exhibits strains of Nisei hesitancy and is unwilling to submit an imperfect manuscript. His view of the situation will be slightly different. As a councilman and as prosecuting attorney he has been very busy in this whole affair. He too is on the list of those marked for assault. I've asked him to make his contacts with you directly.

Earle, you will be pleased to know, has perked up. He has procured the files of the Internal Security Dept. and we together made a sampling of them. He'll send you the copies and include, at my suggestion, his own analyses of them. He is going to get out of Internal Security, having become interested in Community Activities, especially the student relocation phase. He is taking a sincere interest and I hope it lasts. In the Christian Young Peoples' Social which I attended last Sunday with the Kikuchis we were able to railroad Earle in, he wasn't there, as Y.P. president. He has always expressed an interest in the church groups and has good contacts through Hoshiyama's friends here. Now, as president, he may be able to take on the analysis of the Y.P. group. He has always said that he wanted to get into this.

2.

Surprisingly, he is quite interested in this too. As president he will have responsibilities which he cannot shirk. It may do him some good. A partition has removed the tenement conditions under which the Yusas were living. Maybe he'll turn out well after all. How are his reports? He won't show them to me.

In my own material which I had left here, I found an unfinished manuscript on the administration and evacuee reception into the camp. I submit it to you for what it's worth. Most of it has already been covered, I think.

Included with this material is a copy of Fred's answers to my questions on his biography. I have only the one copy. A copy has been sent to Lowie of all this same material.

I'm still working on case histories. I have some material on Mimi, Okuno, and Hikida. So much happens here that I can't seem to finish them. I know that Lowie is waiting for them but I can't seem to get around to writing them up.

Glad to learn from Morton that checks for our two Issei have been requested. There's still the matter of the Buddhist priest which I mentioned in my last letter. I am having his material translated by Goro Yamamoto and have promised him a slight honorarium for the work but did not specify the amount. I am waiting for your approval on the conditions I mentioned.

I'm beginning to be worried about Lowie's visit. Gas rationing has set in here as well as on the outside with the result that it is virtually impossible to use the cars here. Even the staff cannot get them. If Lowie and Mrs. Lowie come in on Sunday as they apparently plan it seems doubtful that they can be picked up. They may have to wait over a day. I'll see what can be done although the staff to whom I have mentioned the matter are non-committal. Only trucks are running now and the transportation division is very worried. Of course the Lowies are able to stay here but I wonder about getting them here from Casa Grande. As you know, I may not be here. The draft board will probably send me a notice very soon. I learn from a draft representative here, one comes in occasionally to fix up the Nisei, that 15 days are the usual pattern before reclassification. That is to say, fifteen days after the physical examination the notice of reclassification is sent. I am expecting the notice momentarily. After reclassification a week elapses before the induction order. Thus it is essential that I be in the Bay Area to receive this notice. Travel is otherwise banned. Thus I do expect to be back for Xmas. One other difficulty is that of General Osborn. Of course his position is appreciable but to me at least, his letter was a disappointment. I hope something can be done and that we can command sufficient attention to convince an illiterate board.

My best to WI and to everyone in Berkeley. Thanks to Morton for his letters.

Yours,

Bob

December 11, 1942

This is a postscript:

I should mention that I received copies of material from Morton. Dr. Young was very pleased to get them and expresses his appreciation. He will return them to the office when he is finished with them.

Mr. Hibida was upset because he had received his check and has not been so productive this month. I told him not to worry about it. He will have a report, similar to his last, ready next week. I guess Mr. Okuno got one too. I haven't seen him. Charley got his expense check. I didn't get mine but suppose it will be along in a day or two.

Yours,

Bob

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

December 14, 1942

Dear Dorothy:-

Glad to hear from you and to know that you are now well. That was quite a siege you had. I am glad that I am here in the dry Southwest away from the bugs. Flu, I learn is prevalent in the Bay Region.

Earle told me of the new arrangement on Saturday. I just received your letter this morning. I am not surprised at all. It's been obvious to me that he has done nothing and has not attempted analyses. In a way I feel at fault. I should perhaps have gone over his material with him. When I suggested it, he always insisted that it could be done when he had a greater mass of material so I didn't push it. I think that this new arrangement is fair.

Earle's new status brings up the question of finances. I did not realize that the amount left to me after the hiring of Omachi was so small. I have not made any long term commitments so we needn't worry. Of course, I have been using Alice for all my work and she has been working on a scale of about \$10.00 per week. Alice's time to go out is approaching. She has been offered a job in Chicago and will probably go out at the end of the month. At the moment her usefulness is curtailed. Her Angelo is here and is staying about a week. I think that she plans to marry him soon before he goes into the army. I should estimate that she will have earned about \$70.00 by the time she leaves. In view of Morton's letter, I was going to give up the luxury of a secretary when Alice left. Charlie has suggested that I break Emiko in on the work. It would be good experience for her and I could adopt an arrangement similar to that of Sakoda in regard to his sister, i.e. pay .25 per hour at first. Incidentally, Charlie has been using Alice too on days when he is pressed and wants to get his diary written in a hurry. The typed pages in the diary are hers. However, with Earle's reduced status and with Alice leaving, I shall not in the future commit myself so heavily on the secretarial expenses in the future. Other than this there are no commitments, except for the Ochi ms. and the translator. I find that in many cases I can elicit life histories without the individual's knowing it. These, if I do pay for them should not require much outlay. I shall let you know what else we need. These are all that I can think of and all of course are subject to my draft status.

I am glad that you wrote to Santa Fe again. I hope that this will be effective. According to the local board here I should be hearing about any reclassification as of now, fifteen days after the physical examination. Your letter may be of some help.

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Bennett takes over as project director today. By this time you will have received my ms. on the general political situation. You can see from that just what Bennett has to cope with. He is apparently an engineer who has been active in the automotive business in the Bay Region. He went into the WRA when the auto racket fell apart. He has been in the San Francisco office as a kind of glorified clerk. He is a little man and not at all imposing as Fryer or Cozzens. I wonder if he knows what he is getting into. He has been too busy and too elusive for me to meet up with him as yet. The Yusas used to work for him Berkeley, Mrs. Y. having done the Bennett family wash. Earle is reflecting the dubious glory of this.

I had not heard of Shirrell's resignation and I must say that it comes as a surprise. I wonder just what kind of strength it takes to run a camp like this.

What do you know about the Manzanar incident? From all reports, it reached tragic proportions. This may well have happened here. We came very close to it.

Perhaps you have heard that the San Francisco Spanish consul has visited here, conferred with Issei and was given a petition demanding the improvements of camp physical conditions. I have a copy of the petition and am enclosing it. It might be well if Morton were to see this man de Amat in San Francisco when he returns. Cozzens says that is a routine visit. In view of the U.S. contention that these are not internment camps it appears that such a visit is not at all routine but rather that Spain as agent for Japan is taking a view that they are. Keep the petition for the moment; I hope to submit an analysis of it from what I know about its origin. The visit came about as a result of a petition to the Spanish ambassador mentioned as being compiled here by Mr. Hikida.

By the way, I want to keep Hikida and Okuno on for the year. It's essential to do so because to me at least they are fully as valuable as any of our Nisei. To lose them now might mean the loss of my position in their Issei group. They are the most dependable Issei I have met thus far.

That silly Tsuchiyama! Do we have to go all through those arrangements again? I wonder if Lowie can be persuaded to use his influence with her to move her to Topaz. It's essential that we have a leader at Utah and she's doing no good at Poston particularly in view of the new program of espionage which Leighton is sponsoring now. It is said that he is now trying to elicit information about Japan from his informants. My, but Lowie gave vent to a strong utterance.

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I'm very worried about Lowie and Mrs. I have asked Mr. Henderson about rooms for them. It may be that they will have some difficulty in staying here. At first, Henderson said that there would be no difficulty. Now, with the gas rationing, everyone is planning to stay here over Xmas and there will be no available rooms. The rooms used by you and WI in your visit here are now occupied by new staff members. There are no guest rooms. Visiting potentates from the regional and national office are put in cots in the small rooms which already hold two. The same with visiting evangelists. No one comes in any more. This place cannot be reached except by car and there is no gas. The situation is really serious. Landward and I will give up our room to the Lowies but then we'll be out of luck. I could stay with Charlie but the administration forbids it. Now our problem is with Angelo who arrived this A.M. In making the arrangements for Lowie about a month ago, there was no question. We had forgotten about people staying here because of the gas rationing. Then, too, the Lowies are coming in on a Sunday. I don't know how to get them out from Casa Grande. I can't ask anyone with a private car and the policy is now that no one may be called for except incoming evacuees. All unnecessary travel is now dispensed with and this is considered unnecessary. The third factor is that I may not be here. I can't risk induction here in this area. I'll be far safer in San Francisco. Then too, I'd like to make any arrangements at home. If I'm not here when the Lowies come, I hate to think of the time they'll have. They'd have considerable difficulty in getting settled. I wish that you'd read Dr. Lowie this paragraph and add some comments of your own in order to /le dissuade him from coming at this time. This place is so inaccessible now. No word from the draft board yet but I haven't given up preparing for the worst. I do hope that the Lowies can be persuaded to wait until the end of school. February may see some alleviated conditions here. Things are so unsettled here now.

I am glad that you are feeling better. Best regards from the Kikuchis and me to you and everyone in Berkeley.

Yours,

Bob

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December 16, 1942

Dear Dorothy:-

Enclosed is a manuscript I received yesterday from Omachi in regard to the Tada case. I asked him to give him to me so that I could read it. In my own write-up of the Tada case which should be in yours and Lowie's hands by now, I include much the same material. Omachi stated that the ms. was not so complete as he would like to make it but stated that he wants you and me to read it and ask him for further details. He is not quite sure of the extent of information which we want. I plan, when I see him, to ask him to outline his own position in regard to the Turlock community. He played a big part in the Hirokane case as an attorney and I'm sure that his own position in the matter will be most interesting. Up until the Tada incident, Omachi had been collecting material pertinent to the property loss question. He says that he has written you about this ms. I wish that you would compare his information with mine and ask us further questions which we may have missed in our independent analyses. Charlie too, has something on the matter in this enclosed diary.

Nothing new as yet. Okuno and Hikida have received their checks. Charlie and I received our Poston expenses. We all thank you. I guess that you are right in saying that I would have difficulty in getting here if I were to leave now. Transportation is pretty much at a premium. However, if I am reclassified, I shall not hesitate to try to come home. The order for induction follows pretty closely on the heels on the reclassification. It may be that you letters have had some effect. If not, why is the board waiting so long?

In the meantime everything is going well. We are all busy and even Earle seems satisfied with the new arrangement. At least, they don't blame me for the reduction in status. We are all sorry that you have been ill and hope that your queaziness has gone now.

I should mention that Tada has gone to Camp Savage and that the community spirit is dying down somewhat. The Spanish consul is gone back to San Francisco. Did I mention that I think it might be a good idea if Morton were to see him? A Kenkyu-kai is being organized in Camp II which may have some unhappy results. As yet all is quiet. Charlie and I think it is the lull before the storm. Charlie's coverage of the JAFL will tell you of this.

All the news for now. Remember me to WI and everyone in Berkeley.

Yours,

Rob

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December 17, 1942

Dear Dorothy:-

I received your letter and Morton's note yesterday. At the same time a letter from Lowie came in. He evidently had not as yet received the write-up on the Tada case. He should have, inasmuch as I sent it off a day earlier than I did yours. I'm so glad that the Lowies are not coming down at this time. They couldn't have anyway; Bennett has had to deny all visitors' permits since so many had planned to come in at this time.

I'm glad that my report meets with your approval. I agree that some pretty interesting developments have taken place here and may take place further although things are now very quiet. Naturally, I'll stay here as long as I can. The only thing that worries me is this damned draft situation. I'm so afraid of being snaked in on the Arizona set-up and of getting an unfair break on the physical examination. I'll come back as soon as anything bad develops. The fact that the Santa Fe board has not as yet chosen to answer your letter may be significant of something. I figured a way I can stay here over New Years', but I doubt if ~~it~~ will work. I'll let you know about it in the event I am reclassified. I mean to ask the local board here if you can ask a delay in induction from Santa Fe. They usually accede to such requests although they may not now. I shall in any event, stay on here as long as I can. Don't worry about that. True, I would like to be home over the holidays but I have already committed myself to remaining here. I'd like to follow up the Christmas and New Year developments.

Alice' Angelo is still here. Alice has a job in Chicago and will leave soon I think. The movement to get Pop down here has already been initiated. What do you think of my plan to break Emiko in?

That's all the news since yesterday. All I wanted to say was that I will stay here as long as the damned draft board lets me. Best to you and WI and thanks to Morton for his note.

Yours,

Bob

December 17, 1942

Dear Dr. Lowie:-

By this time you should have received my latest report which concerns the recent developments at Gila. Dr. Thomas considers the observation of developments of this kind most important as indeed they are. For this reason she has asked that I remain here as long as I possibly can. The situation described in my report has been smoothed over on the surface at least, but I have evidence that the Kenkyu-Kai is beginning to be important in Camp II. There is increasing dissatisfaction in both camps with the result that a similar outburst is to be expected. In accordance with Dr. Thomas' suggestions, I plan to remain here as long as possible, following up events of this kind in addition to pursuing my regular observations.

I think it fortunate that you have been able to postpone your visit here. In spite of the fact that I had made the arrangements for your stay, I learned today that no visitors are to be permitted here over the holidays. Since most of the staff plans to remain here over the Christmas season, many wanted to have various friends and relatives in to visit with them. Housing accommodations are so scarce that the project director has decided that no visitors may be allowed in here. There will be no difficulty in arranging a later visit for you. Because my own plans are so unsettled, I was quite worried over your coming, thinking that I might have to be away. I think it better that you should come at a time when project operations are not so unsettled as they will be between Christmas and New Years'.

My draft board is still delaying any definite action. Although I expect ~~to~~ daily a notice of reclassification, it is long overdue. It seems now that even though such a reclassification does come, I shall remain through the New Year festival. Since this is so important to the Japanese, its function in the center will be well worth observing. An induction order may be forthcoming soon. When it does, I shall return to the Bay Area.

As yet I have not discussed with you my plans for the paper I must submit to you to fulfill the requirements for the course I am taking. Most of the material collected during this stay here has been supplemental to the original manuscript which you have. I have some case histories and need only the time to put them down in completed form. I have followed my own interests in collecting data pertinent to the religious developments. I have a good deal on the political side which will also be forthcoming. As suggestions for the paper I can give you material

which supplements the data that you now have, or I can present some of the case histories which I have collected, giving with them an evaluation which relates the individual to the pre-evacuation and evacuation communities. Or, I might write up some particular aspect of community development at your suggestion. I shall appreciate hearing from you as to which of these items would be most acceptable and shall welcome any further suggestions from you.

My work here is progressing very well. I shall appreciate your comments on my write-up of the Tada case.

I hope that in spite of your interrupted plans that you and Mrs. Lowie have a pleasant holiday season. When I return to San Francisco, I shall let you know.

Yours sincerely,

Dec. 19, 1942

Dear Mr. Morgan

I am so sorry that I have not written to you for such a long time. But we have heard rumors that people who receive letters from evacuees to often were investigated, but we hear also that that is not true, we hope so, because we would not like to get you in trouble. How are you and your little family? I hope that you are all well.

We are finally getting use to this very cold weather. We have had snow two or three times now, and it is very beautiful. As it is the first time the children have seen snow they were pleased.

Our room here is just like the one in Tanforan only smaller because the stove and closet take up a quite a bit of room, but we have managed to make it quite a comfortable room. I am working at the Welfare Dept. in our little town of Topaz. I am receiving the top wage which is \$19 dollars a month. The children are going to school, but they are far behind, as it is hard to find caucasian teachers to come out here. As we can not purchase any card or anything we still wish to wish you and your family the best Christmas possible. I hope that the New Year will bring peace for all of us.

Sincerely yours,

Geo. Hamada

Block 28 Barrack 4 Apt. C
Topaz, Utah, W.R.A.