

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

January 1, 1944

Dear Dorothy,

I'm very sorry to hear of your and husband's illness, but happy that it's all over. Flu is laying people low in every block but I have been very lucky.

I shall arrive in Berkeley the 19th of January and unless fate intervenes look forward to seeing you that day. I have been able to get excellent reservations. Unless you advise differently, I plan to remain in Berkeley only 11 days. (I don't want to stay away from here.) I really work harder here where there is nothing else to do, which is why I remained over Christmas. Incidentally I had a lovely time both Christmas and New Year and have not regretted it in the least. I had a tremendous Japanese New Year's feast tonight which is why I'm sitting up at 1:00 A.M. and giving it a chance to digest.

I am happy that you approved of the Kira report. For the first time I felt that I had gained some approximation of a balanced account. I know exactly where to go now for various attitudes and am in so well with the Administration that I can get the facts. (and sometimes more than the facts as the Tule Lake scare bears witness - I've still not forgiven Brown.) As soon as I get them back from pro-Japanese relatives, (handing around letters from Tule is an excellent method of building rapport) I shall send you copies of two excellent recent letters, which indicate that no such incident took place. I apologize. Incidentally if ~~there~~ anyway of getting into Tule ever is opened I could get wonderful material. My kibe friends are enormously grateful for my constant correspondence.

The reworking of the segregation report is progressing nicely. I'm becoming more critical though and have decided to redo much of it completely. The council report is really subdued. Both will be finished I hope before I leave here this month. The council report will exceed my segregation report in detail, and I think in balance.

Due to illness and overwork I have not been able to get started on the social stratification study. (Illness and overwork in Mary Obata's family.) But I now have a definite starting point, the 7.

Mrs. Kikuchi asks me to thank you again for your gift. She's a sweet thing and seems quite well and happy.

Thank you for the New Year Wish.

Sincerely yours,

Rudie

January 11, 1943

Dear Rosalie,

I have been recovering and then relapsing from and into the flue ever since returning from Chicago. During my next to last relapse, the office relapsed also, and I just this minute discovered that your letters of December 30th and January 1st had been filed without my seeing them at all. I bawled hell out of Morton, who was, I suspected, the culprit. But all is forgiven now and I shall write you a hasty note which I hope you get before you leave.

Enclosed two items which will interest you. I sent X a transcript of the Kira record, but not your report which I have not yet had copied. His comments refer to the paging of our copy, therefore may not be completely clear to you until you arrive here. Bring these comments along with you.

New crisis with Tamie, who had an offer to return to Hawaii. She is however going back to Poston for the next few months. Will discuss the situation when I see you.

I am glad to have my suspicion, that Brown's superconfidential report on the Tule massacres was skrewy, confirmed. Caucasian rumors are as interesting as evacuee rumors.

I am interested in your observation about stronger sentiment towards relocation, and hope you can get at the underlying causes.

Re Terry, I should think Washington would have disqualified him on the basis of the Kira report. Those transcripts are sent to Washington, aren't they? I can well understand how Kira must have brooded over that hearing: I found myself brooding over it for several days.

Hikida's check has been straightened out. It was an oversight: we are actually "bound" to him, I believe, until September!

See you on the 19th. OK if you want to return in 11 days.

Sincerely yours,

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

February 10, 1944

Dear Dorobby,

Arrived in Gila late yesterday with another and far more severe cold. It poured rain in L. A. and I got soaked. But I turned in at nine last night and slept the clock around and feel almost entirely recovered today. The damn place agrees with me.

All is serene here. I shall get complete data on the Council's investigation of Internal Security in a few days and send it on in Journal form.

So far only one remark on the draft: from a nisei girl "About 80% of the people have cancelled their relocation plans. They figure why spend money on clothes going out when you're going to get drafted." (No nisei prejudice intended.)

Palace politics remain unchanged. Terry has had pneumonia from which he has not yet recovered.

Hell on wheels! My secretary is pregnant or thinks she is pregnant. At present she's a little under the weather but assures me that morning sickness doesn't last long with her. (She has had a stillborn child.) Well, I have my doubts but I'll work by myself a week and if she still feels badly I'll break in another. She's pretty strong and very efficient. I shall hate to lose her.

As for Tulelake, I've got all my notes types up - they run to 40 pages. Today I'll begin my report, following your instructions. Wish out the hell if it's not in the style you desire.

The draft appears to have been the only exciting incident that took place during my absence - and it didn't make much stir - well, to work - to work!

Best regards from the disloyal research ass.

Rosalie

P.S. Was very glad Tamie wasn't in Phoenix. I was in no state to placate 'er.

R.H.

Form W-2
U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Internal Revenue Service

STATEMENT OF INCOME TAX WITHHELD ON WAGES
By Employer
(EMPLOYEE'S RECEIPT)

Calendar Year
1943

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEE — KEEP THIS RECEIPT — IT IS IMPORTANT

Your employer has withheld a tax from your wages in accordance with the Revenue Act of 1942 and the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943. The amount the employer has withheld, which he is required to pay to the collector of internal revenue, is shown on this form. This amount should be taken as a credit against the tax shown in your Income and Victory Tax return for 1943 due to be filed on or before March 15, 1944. If the amount withheld is larger than your Income and Victory Tax combined, credit or refund of the balance is allowable. This statement is your receipt for the amount of tax withheld. You may be called upon to show it in support of the credit or overpayment. For this reason, you should **keep this receipt**. Regardless of whether a tax has been withheld, you are required to make an Income and Victory Tax return: If you are single, or married and not living with husband or wife, and your gross income in 1943 is \$500 or more, or if you are married and living with husband or wife, and (1) your gross income in 1943 is more than \$624 or (2) you and your spouse each has gross income in 1943 and the combined amount is \$1,200 or more. Such return must be filed not later than March 15, 1944. No refund will be made unless a return is filed. Copies of the return forms may be obtained from the collector of internal revenue for your district.

INSTRUCTIONS TO EMPLOYEE: This is your receipt for Income Tax (including Victory Tax) withheld. You should keep it for use in preparing your Income and Victory Tax return for 1943, and as evidence of tax withheld.

Single		Married		Wages Paid During Calendar Year 1943	Amount of Income Tax Withheld
Employee No.	EMPLOYEE TO WHOM PAID		Social Security No.		
37426	HANKEY ROSALIE 2614 Etna St Berkeley Calif			144010	13050

(Print full name of employee, home address, and social security number. If any. If employee is a married woman, name of husband should also be furnished.)

STATEMENT OF
INCOME TAX
WITHHELD ON
WAGES

INSTRUCTIONS TO EMPLOYER

Prepare this form in duplicate for each employee from whom a tax has been withheld. Furnish original to employee. Forward duplicate with Return of Income Tax Withheld on Wages, Form W-1, for the fourth quarter of the year (or with the employer's final return, if filed at an earlier date). (See Circular WT.)

EMPLOYER
BY WHOM →
PAID

(Name and address of employer)

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

Feb. 14, 1944

Dear Dorothy -

Arrived this morning and got a
ride out. Found Best away in Washington
and Robertson, acting P.D. Naturally
this does me no harm. Was told
no housing available, but being
friendishly lucky, ran into a woman
at lunch who is leaving Saturday
and said she was willing to have
a cot moved into her apartment
till then. So - here I am. Was
able to get no reservation before
the 23 - so expect me morning of
the 24.

Kurihara has written a 9 page
single space article - mostly on
attitudes in Iule and the
errors in judgment exhibited by the
Administration - it is really more of
a "white paper" to the Ad. than a
discussion of events at Iule - but
nevertheless valuable. I shall
attempt to get additional oral
material from him - particularly
on the hazy points in my report.
I shall mail you a copy of his
work tomorrow.

May Suohara informed me that
Atkitaki wants to talk to me.
Tomorrow I am to hear when. She says

to has more material for us.
Things look pretty good on
that quarter. I have already
gotten information from friends
which clear up - at least partly -
many of the gaps in the first report.

The general picture is rather
blue - (from the ad. viewpoint).
People have gone back to work on
the whole, the curfew is lifted
and about 125 people have
been released from the stockade -
leaving about 125 inside yet.

But no progress at all has been
made in improving fundamental
relations. Robertson & Opler
admit this - all unprejudiced
sources tell me so. The status

of "dog" citizenship does not
appear to have risen on the whole.

Will see Social Welfare
tomorrow about the train lists.

Will be glad to have a room
because I hate to spend money on
hotels. Also I'll feel more free
to remain here a little longer.

Best regards,

"Iron woman" Harkley.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

February 14, 1944

Dear Dorothy,

The Gilan days pass with the monotonous serenity dear to the heart of the Hindu philosopher. I should not complain, however, for with the work before me a period without interruption is welcome. Unusual quiet might be ominous with any group of people but the Gilans. Mental rigor mortis seems to increase around here.

I have completed the rough draft of my voluminous notes on Tule and almost completed my narration of events. These lack spunk because I have not got my guts back yet. My secretary is still ill. I shall therefore attack the task of putting this material into readable form for you and send it on immediately. Unless everyone who can use a type-writer ~~&~~ has relocated, I hope to get some help in at least a week. I have spurred on by my curiosity as to what X will have to say about the matter. To abet matters, I think I shall send you two copies.

I have received the box of supplies and the stamps.

I am writing politic letters to my contacts at Tule. This should be helpful because cooped up as they are, their appreciation of outside correspondence is great. I have also written to Mary Hashimoto to get a definite statement from her as to whether she will type up the train lists for you. I hope to let you know inside ten days.

827 people are leaving here for Tulelake. This, I am told by Terry, is a tremendous amount compared to the other centers. He asked me why this should be. I replied that since I know little about the other centers I am in no position to say. It is also reported (by Brown) that there has been a slight increase in applications for repatriation and expatriation since the draft notice was issued. Things are moving fast. My friend, Mr. ~~Kondo~~ Kondo has already received his 1A classification.

More news when it makes itself manifest,

Rosie

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

February 16, 1944

Dear Dorothy,

Enclosed you will find first installment of journal, all of which is Brown's notes which he took for me during my absence. There is much more to come. Hikida has large stores of accumulated information to impart also. The journal idea - from which decently concise reports may be made appeals to me increasingly.

I have obtained a typist, though I do not know how good she is. She hopes to have the Tulelake material in shape by the end of the week.

Please give the enclosed card to Mrs. Wilson. She ~~was~~ once informed me that Evelyn might claim some of the tax withheld. Will she please send her instructions?

I shall go to Phoenix in a few days and make reservations to go to Berkeley arriving before the 14 and two days to register and consult with you go on to Tule Lake. I can cancel them if the situation changes.

My cold hangs on but gets no worse. If we had a nice riot or something, it would probably leave me.

Best regards,

Rosalie.

February 16, 1944

Dear Rosalie:

Thanks for your two letters. I certainly look forward to your report on Tule Lake, and will send a copy immediately to "X". I do hope you are successful in getting a stenographer soon.

Your DeWitt report arrived and we are forwarding it to you. You owe me \$3.45.

Both "X" and Jimmy Sakoda are sending illuminating reports on reactions to the draft. Are you getting much information as to the situation in Gila? I hope you will keep me informed in journal form.

Regards from all,

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

February 18, 1944

Dear Rosalie:

I have just run across the enclosed clipping from the Gila paper and, on Dorothy's advice, am writing you to solicit your aid in what has been one of the most perplexing problems of the study.

If you will read the clipping, you will note that Harry Miyake apparently has some knowledge about why Japanese settled in certain sections of Santa Barbara County and did not settle in other sections.

As you know, the argument that Japanese settled near strategic installations for the purpose of sabotage was one of the most potent arguments for evacuation. It was used extensively by both state and federal officials and, of course, by Mr. DeWitt in his own opus. As you also know, we have actually in our possession the entire series of maps drawn up by Attorney General Warren in the most elaborate presentation of this argument. The argument is most specifically applied to Santa Barbara County and the Santa Maria and Santa Ynez Valleys, about which Miyake apparently is well acquainted.

The point of all this is: would it be possible for you to talk to Miyake at some length about the situation in the Valleys noted above and Santa Barbara County as a whole? Does he have any more information than that which is given in the clipping? Does he know anything about the time sequence with respect to (1) Japanese, and (2) military installations in the County? Does he know anything about the early settlement of the Danes in the Santa Ynez Valley which may have prevented the Japanese taking over there? Can he give specific instances (names and address) of settlers who arrived in various sections of the County before adjacent military situations were established?

These are the types of things we are interested in learning about. The argument as a whole is, of course, pretty thin on the face of it, but it is a difficult argument to test for its accuracy without a great deal of factual data which we don't now possess. If Miyake is really well acquainted with the County, and if he is interested in pursuing the matter further, we might arrange an honorarium for him and let him do a complete job on the whole problem there.

For example, I might send him a complete list of the people named by Attorney General Warren as occupying property adjacent to military installations, and Miyake then might be able by interview, by using WRA forms and from his own memory to supply us with a complete description of the situation which is lacking in the simple enumeration of Japanese and their nearness to military installations.

All this may sound pretty far removed from your own field. Yet, it is a problem that touches all field of the evacuation study. Dorothy and I have been seeking for more than a year some way of tackling the problem and Miyake seems a good bet. Since we do have the original maps from which both Warren's and DeWitt's charges were made, we could do a careful and well-documented job.

I know your feelings toward the charming Miyake, but this may be important enough for you to forget, at least temporarily. In any case, I would appreciate your thinking about the matter and giving me your best advice.

I send you my best personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

[MORTON GRODZINS]

Enclosure

FBI,
Gen. Inf. Intelligence Survey
in the Los Angeles Div.

Date: 5/1/41 -

Made by - A. P. to Grand
162 pp. long!
mostly listing of names & aff.

"Further complicating the
Kleei position is the fact their
feeling they are viewed with
suspicion by all Caucasian Americans,
who regard them as untrustworthy
& potential fifth columnists. Source of
Information "B", "C", & "D" as well as
Confidential Informant LA # 622, have
stated that if Kleei are considered as
fifth-columnists, they may become fifth-
columnists against their desire; if
America considers them as alien to America's
interests, they can only resort to being Japanese."

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Alien Enemy Control Unit
Routing Slip

To: Grodzins Room _____

RE: _____ File No. _____

The Docket Card on the above-captioned reveals the following:

<u>Item</u>	<u>DATE</u>
1) Presidential warrant issued _____	_____
2) Apprehended at _____	_____
3) Interim disposition _____	_____
4) Hearing held _____	_____
5) Questionnaire _____	_____
6) Board Recommendation for _____	_____
7) FBI reports _____	_____
8) Attorney General's order _____	_____
9) Final Disposition _____	_____

Remarks: _____

File Charged to: _____ on _____ DOCKET ROOM
BY: _____
Initial Date

FBI
Report of 3/7/42 from Seattle by
B. S. Gordon - on JAC 2
Seattle Field Division. Re,

T-1, giving info. to FBI, concerning
a Japanese. "Confidential Informant T-1
was then, as now, a powerful factor within the
organization -"

P. 11108 -
W. J. Johnson
says J. J. has helped
him

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

February 21, 1944

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

Dear Morton:

Re your request for communication with Miyake, he has left on temporary leave. However, he is expected back within two weeks and be assured that I will do what I can. The outlook looks pretty good, because (1) "for the good of the Japanese" he ought to be willing to tell what he knows; (2) he'll do just about anything for okane, money to you, you nisei. If Dorothy agrees I will spend the two weeks of his return here, before I come back to Berkeley working predominantly on this problem. He should be able to introduce me to other Santa Maria residents. The big flaw as I see it, is his unwillingness to do it if he thinks it will hurt his future in America. Perhaps if his name is kept a secret at least till ~~1945~~ after the war, he can be convinced. Since he may not think of this flaw, I won't mention it.

You might send the list of names you mentioned immediately and I will do the hack work of finding out if they are in Gila, getting addresses, etc.

Don't worry about my feelings - they go into rapid eclipse, not I frankly admit for the sake of the study but out of a tremendous relish for intrigue. I look forward to the assignment with glee. Miyake has a tremendous capacity for work and if he is really interested, the results may be excellent.

A certain Lundberg who states he is a good friend of the "Thomases" arrived tonight. Since he seems a good egg and is not WRA I shall show him the town, a thing I have done and would do for no one else. ('cept Dorothy or "terms of address" Lowie.

Blessings to all (the flu is licked)

Hawley

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

February 21, 1944

Dear Dorothy,

The spell is broken. The popular hostility to the resolution rose last week and the week before to such a sentiment against the administration as has not been seen in this camp since military registration. The full importance of this did not strike me, partly because I had not visited any of the radicals and partly because my friends were unwilling to speak freely on a popular ~~the~~ sentiment which I as an American might find reprehensible. The notes enclosed herewith, however, are a fair indication of public opinion. The draft has definitely taken second place for the time being. I shall, follow your suggestion and try to get more material on it.

The last corrected page of the Tulalake manuscript was given to my secretary (new one) yesterday. She's not too fast but it should come along.

Thank you for the book. I shall send a money order for the \$3:45 and the \$4: 74 left of the travel allowance (after 15 deducted for fenageling) as soon as possible. I may not be able to get it off today, since there is a council meeting this afternoon.

In the course of conversations I have even been able to get considerable dope on the information Lowie wanted. This is a touchy subject - but "my best friends will tell me."

As a kibeï of doubtful loyalty this resolution business has depressed me. Wolter is purblind on the subject, but he did not do the dirty work. That was Miyake and Yamamoto who pushed the bank resolution through the council (having already written it). If this is democracy I'll eat my oldest shoes. Brown has been drunk for four days. Since he has not the stability of a kibeï he is almost having delirium tremens about the whole affair. We'll in any case, the desired excitement has made itself felt.

Would you like a written report on the affair? If not, I'll work on segregation.

For an obscure reason I admire the honest soul who told Miyake, "If you're trying to fool the American public about us in this way, I'm going to go and tell Mr. Bennett how we really feel."

Best regards,

Rosalie

*As regular
mail of
no expense.*

February 21, 1944

Dear Rosalie:

Re the postcard from Evelyn Hatanaka about refund of income and victory tax: It is our understanding that she will have to fill out the 1943 Income Tax form (short form) and show what she earned for the year. If it is less than \$500 she has to apply for a refund of the amount that was deducted from her salary while she was working for us. If the Accounting office hasn't sent her a slip showing what she earned, and what was deducted, I would suggest she drop them a note asking for the figures to be sent her. She can then get an Income Tax form at the Post Office in the Center, or the office assigned to take care of income tax. In the event she cannot get an income tax form in the Center, she will have to send to the Office of Internal Revenue nearest to the Project.

Kindest regards from all,

Sincerely yours,

m.w.

February 26, 1944

Dear Rosalie,

Your letter received, also I read yours to Morton. Also your journal received and read with interest.

First, re Harry Miyake. All I want you to do now is to talk to him informally, and see whether he really does know anything about the people from the Santa Maria and Santa Ynez valleys, their history, how long they had been located there, etc. or whether he was just making one of those general claims about having the inside dope. Do not make any agreement with him, and do not waste much time on this at present. I want to map out a systematic plan for working up all data of this sort. At present I am making contacts with the Evacuee Property Division of WRA, and will want to explore all their data and all other data from official sources before building up the more intensive case histories. I am not at all sure that Miyake would be the best person to help you in this when we are set to go. By the time you get here, I will know a little more about the situation, although I will not have got as far as I want to, since WRA has decided to move next week, and I shall have to wait until they are settled in their new offices. Coszens introduced me to the Evacuee Property chief by saying "Dorothy is to have anything she wants; Dillon said so." So I guess I shall get everything they have.

By all means, follow the resistance to the resolution in detail. Possibly a report later. The draft situation needs more intensive analysis. As you know, the FBI picked up someone in Poston for "sedition"; four people were arrested for refusing induction at Granada; Rohwer is alleged to have developed "mass resistance" (this is grapevine rumor, via Minidoka); and the situation in Minidoka is rather tense.

Another point of emphasis will, of-course, be continuing developments in connection with reductions in employment. Two new strikes are already in progress in Minidoka (the "loyal" project) in this connection.

The third point will be what happens when and if the Jerome residents come to Gila, as I assume some of them will. You will certainly want to be there to watch developments closely so find out when the influx is due.

Then there is the segregation report. If I write any more, you will join Tamie in revolt at being "pushed around". I imagine I will receive your Tule Lake report shortly.

And now I will really stop. Look forward to your return.

Yours,

What is my old friend George Lundberg doing in Gila?

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

February 26, 1944

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

Dear Dorothy,

Monday will
~~Today~~ I hope to put the Tule Report in the mail. I went over the first copy, after having studied the criticised segregation report thoroughly and slashed out all person references I could find. I did not do this to the carbon. I don't like the report - it's as full of holes as a sieve and doesn't hang together very well. But it's all I know.

I have obtained reservations to come to Berkeley arriving the morning of the 11 of March. If the situation in Tule is all right, let me know and I'll write to Berkeley for reservations to Tule after staying in Berkeley for two or three days for instruction. I'm coming straight through and wasting no time in Los Angeles. All I hear from Tule at present indicates that things are very quite. Good God, I hope it doesn't become another Gila!

(Kimi)
I am enclosing a letter from Mary Hashimoto. It would probably be best that you write her instructions and ~~also~~ give her some paper. The list is about $\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

I am progressing on the segregation ~~book~~ "Old man of the sea" and hope to have a considerable part of it in my slow typists hands by Monday.

In the Tule envelope you will also find a long letter from Teru Sakurai on relocation conditions in Chicago. Incidentally he told me a few days ago that he was surprised at how hard your boys in Chicago worked. "They were even working on Christmas Eve." Charlie might like to know.

It has rained hard every day here for the last week. We are in mud to our knees. Fortunately I brought my field boots so I squosh along in comfort.

Terry gets battier every day. Thursday and old friend of his told Brown that Terry has changed terribly in the last year. He ought not to be working. I withheld comment.

Please let me know if the Berkeley arrival suits you.

Sincerely yours,

Rosie

(okii no kibe)
The big kibe to you.

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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

February 28, 1944

Dear Dorothy,

Concerning your letter of Feb. 26. I shall proceed with Miyake exactly as you suggest. I would not have made any sort of agreement because he is such a slippery devil. My only reason for considering haste is that he intends to relocate definitely in a short (unstated) time. However, I should not be surprised if there ~~are~~ are not many people in camp who can give the data you desire. Hikida told me there are many people from that part of California in camp; it would merely be necessary to contact the more informed persons.

The resistance to the resolution has subsided. I shall try to get a little more detail this week. It has fizzled out like so many of the Milan abortive eruptions. At present all I get is approval of the men who have stood up in the other centers. But no one appears to be willing to stick ~~his~~ neck out here.

Jerome people are due here in June - says Brown. So this impact, which thinking evacuees have told me is liable to be important, is still pretty far in the future.

The report on Tule was put in the mail today. Then after I had mailed it I went to the mail delivery spot and picked up a huge file of papers sent me by Byron Akitsuki, the Chairman of the Co-ordinating Committee at Tule Lake. Had I had them when I wrote the report it would have helped a great deal. They consist of extensive minutes to many meetings held when the Dai-hyo Sha was breaking up, memorandums and a very interesting report on informal interviews with detained stockade internees. (from January through February 15.) Also are included minutes of the block manager's meetings (or at least some of them) from the time the segregates arrived in camp. I am delighted with this documentation. I shall send all on as soon as I have read the material.

The segregation report is progressing. My typist has the redone chronological report and I am preparing the remainder faster than she can do it. So when I again show my face to you I trust it will be a proud and happy one.

When Lindberg mentioned his friendship to you, I thought it would be nice to really show him around. So I took him to some of the intelligent friends in camp and though he got kind of tired, I think he saw a lot. He behaved beautifully, for a hakujin, and I had no regrets that I had trusted him to this extent. All the evacuees were ~~and~~ glad to meet him.

Last minute flash: Dr. Pedicord is definitely coming to Gila; Brown has been asked by Province to go to Tulelake to replace Opler who is being sent to Jerome. (*Still undecided as to whether he*

Best regards,

should go.)

Rosalie.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

March 2, 1944

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

Dear Dorothy,

Just hear last night from the Obata's th at Mrs. Kikuchi had had an emergency operation. It was a perforated ulcer, which Dr. Iki said, "had no business perforating." Mary and Mrs. Tuttle are seeing that Tom and Miyako are getting along all right. A woman has been sent to clean and wash for them. I dropped in this afternoon but they were out playing. I left some oranges and popcorn.

I waited to talk to Sugiyama the doctor in charge before telegraphing you, knowing that Charlie probably telegraphed you yesterday. Sugiyama says that there are no complications, that the operation was performed very soon (delay increases the risk) and that if nothing develops Mrs. Kikuchi should be out of danger in a few days. I would like to take her something. But probably all she would enjoy is a Japanese version of popular stories. Reckon I'll go to the library and pick up something.

Re work - I am doing what I can to get draft attitudes. Kato's Asami's and Yamachichi's are in the mail. The people are beginning to show considerable concern over the transfer of Sleath to Tule and his replacement by Pedicord. The doctors don't like it, but it appears that they are going to watch him and see what he does before applying the screws. The Segregation report is ready for typing. My good secretary hopes to be able to begin work in a few days.

On reading over the material Akitsuki sent me I see that ~~at~~ considerable portions of the Tule Lake report will inevitably be enlarged. Without being optimistic, I believe the study may get all the help he is able to give. And being THE big shot right now, it should be considerable. ~~What~~ Do you think it would be wise to take two copies of my present report to Tule and ask him ~~to~~ and Kurihara to read it and criticize it? The idea occurred to me but I realize it may be most impractical. I have not written to Kurihara, since I think he would not like it. Since I have received no contrary instruction from you I assume I should go to Tule and will now write my contacts again, telling them of the probable date of ~~my~~ arrival.

Sincerely yours,

Rosalie

P. S. Will let you know immediately of any developments with the Kikuchis. One of the girls (name beginning with M) is coming to Gila.

K. H.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

SYMBOLS

- DL = Day Letter
- NL = Night Letter
- LC = Deferred Cable
- NLT = Cable Night Letter
- Ship Radiogram

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PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

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(42)

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination.

A176 16=RIVERS ARIZ 2 230P

DR DOROTHY S THOMAS

DUPLICATE OF TELEPHONED TELEGRAM

207 GIANNINI HALL BERKELEY CALIF=

DOCTOR SUGIYAMA SAYS MRS KIKUCHI'S CONDITION NOT GOOD MAY
BE OUT OF DANGER IN FEW DAYS=

ROSALIE HANKY.

As 6000

Telephone No.	
Transmitted to	<i>NW</i>
Time Delivered	<i>307P</i>
By	<i>rh mail</i>

March 2, 1944

Dear Rosalie:

I sent through your expense account today. In the statement you sent in with the Money Order for \$4.74 you showed "Money owed to study" as \$33.95. This figure was the cost of your railroad and pullman tickets (Berkeley to Los Angeles - pullman \$7.60 and RR fare Berkeley to Klamath Falls \$26.35). The balance owed the study was \$41.05, arrived at by deducting the above \$33.95 from your \$75.00 advance.

To balance the \$75.00 advance with your Money Order for \$4.74, we made up the account as follows:

\$33.95	- Railroad & pullman
14.21	- Expenses at Tule, etc.
22.10	- Largess (instead of the \$15 arranged)
<u>4.74</u>	- Returned by you
<u>\$75.00</u>	

Hope I have made the above statement clear. Am enclosing the original scribbled statement you took with you to Gila to help you understand the manipulations.

Sincerely yours,

m-l

Enclosure

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

March 5, 1944

Dear Dorothy,

Received your telegram this morning. I am sorry that my telegram was a puzzle. I felt so certain that Charlie would let you know. My last letter has explained the business. I visited Mrs Kikuchi again tonight. She seems quite weak, but according to the doctor is making satisfactory progress. Miyake[?] arrived today, but was out when I called. Mrs. Kikuchi seems to be very happy that the older girl is here to take charge of the doctor. She repeated several times that Dr. Iki said she could work every other day when she became well.

By gum, the poor Kikuchis have one slam after the other. But they come up.

Nothing interesting appears to be coming up during the time I intend to absent myself from Gila. Nothing ever happens in this ukuzhinashi place anyway. (That's what the kibeis say,)

I am very cheered by the fact that my report was not too bad. I know that future stay in Gila will engage, correct and bring it into better perspective.

I am being loaded down with gifts of otsukemono and daikon for friends in ~~Gila~~ Tule. I threaten that I will eat it all up before I get there - but this seems to make no impression. It seems that these delicacies are not available in Tule Lake. I'm in fine fettle and ought to be able to get a lot of work done.

Sincerely yours,

Rosalie

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

OFFICE OF
CHIEF ACCOUNTING OFFICER
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

IN REPLY REFER TO
OUR FILE NO. 606

March 6, 1944

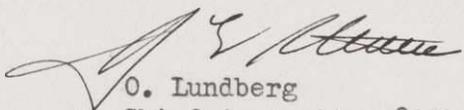
Miss Roaslie Hankey
Evacuation and Resettlement Study
207 Giannini Hall
University of California
Berkeley 4, California

Dear Miss Hankey: Re: Statement of 1943 earnings

A statement of your earnings for 1943 was sent to your Berkeley address.

Form W-2 showed that you received \$1440.10 in earnings and tax withheld in the amount of \$130.50.

Yours very truly,



O. Lundberg
Chief Accounting Officer

March 17, 1944

Dear Dorothy,

Things are working along very favorably. Am getting much additional data and also have already filled in many of the gaps you pointed out. Saw Akitsuki today, he gave me considerable oral information and promised many more documents. He is getting pretty disgusted with the Administration's "inching" policy. I plan to go completely over my notes Sunday and bolster the weak spots which appear in the remaining days. Akitsuki also promised to answer any queries I chose to make by mail.

With typical WRA giddy turnover, the people in Social Service in February are no longer there now. The present incumbents swear two copies of the train lists were mailed to Gila three weeks ago! I asked for another copy but they suggest I trace the first ones. I thought I would not press these hirelings but get the straight dope from Harry Black who returns from Sacramento tomorrow. If I can possibly wheedle him into giving me another list, I'll bring it with me - hell, I'll promise to mail him back the ones he sent me.

At first I thought this long stay here would result in wasted days, but things are shaping up so that I am certain I shall have plenty to do. As I stated above, I shall employ the last few days checking doubtful items. Kurihara, Akitsuki, my Gilan informants, and the Coop men have all invited me to return again before I leave.

As to the information given by "inu" (not meant seriously) Spencer, it is basically correct. Tule Lake is more stimulating, more interesting sociologically and God knows, not nearly so goddamned hot in the summer. However - until the crumbs here let me go about unescorted I honestly believe I can produce more work by spending the bulk of my time in Gila. A good itinerary might be: (Providing they will let me stay here and work without escort): Spend April in Gila, spend May in Tule, - return to Gila some time before the Jerome influx and observe that (My notes show ~~it has~~ the prospect has as yet made no impression on Gilans), return to Tule and spend another month. I shall put out careful feelers to Robertson, who I am sure would like to have me here; he lent me this typewriter and today asked if I would prefer to have an escort who was not a member of the Internal Security. Unfortunately, this escort business is ordered by the army.

The dame I'm with talks constantly from 7:00 to 11:00 p. m., but, by god, tonight I'm going visiting. Even Opler is better than this.

The really hard thing to get information on is the Daihyo Sha. Evacuees cannot be asked too detailed questions - too inuish. I'll try and see what I can get out of Opler. The Seinin Kai is nothing more or less than the Gila GYPA, plus the addition of similar clubs from other centers. Yamashiro is temporary president. He promises more info next week.

I've caught a hellish cold because my room mate thinks night air is bad for you and insists on sleeping with windows closed and the heat on. But complaints over such minor matters are not analagous to the Japanese spirit, so will close with

Sincere regards,

Roshi

March 18, 1944

Dear Dorothy,

All going swimmingly. Up to present have about 50 pages of notes, much of it single space. This is exclusive of documents. O has given me a translation of the report of the meeting of the Spanish Concul and Dept. of Justice representative with the people, the Co-op folks have given me a typed excerpt from the minutes in which the Daihyo-Sha made its demands and Akitsuki promises more minutes and a translation of the pro-status quo groups attempt to educate the newly arrived Manzanar people. "I", my fluent informant has gotten himself a job in the mess operations, as of the latter part of February and has appointed himself a committee of one to snoop about until he gets the inside dope and the amount of food the evacuees are getting relative to the Caucasian staff.

I now have almost all gaps filled except for any inside knowledge of the internal organization of the Daihyo Sha, which I may never obtain. That they sprang from a duly elected body of representatives there can now be no doubt. All the rest of the chronology has been enormously cleared up.

As for the question of my staying here - I have talked it over with my most trusted evacuee friends and made observations on all sides and now am convinced that to stay now might be foolish. To make a long stay in six weeks or two months would be far better. I expect to have a long talk with Robertson tomorrow or Monday and will get the question cleared up from the administrative point of view. Right now they are so crowded here it would be out of the question. I got accommodations here this time only by the barest skin of my teeth. I met the returned Housing Head this morning and he tried to ~~convince me~~ impress me with the enormity of the favor which had been inadvertently granted me. Said, he, "I can't understand how they let you in as it is," he said ~~cryptically~~ sententiously. "The Rockefeller Foundation is an important organization," I remarked cryptically. "An Administrative person ought to be sleeping on that cot you have," he continued undaunted. "They ought, but they wouldn't," I retorted describing the topography of the cot with a graphic gesture. That held him.

Black, who arrived yesterday, promised me his own copy of the brain lists. At this late date I reasoned it would be best to take them with me. So you'll get them Friday morning or I'll lose my face - and you know to what lengths a kibe will go to before he loses face.

Myer is here and addressed the staff. I snuck in and have notes - Christ, what crap. (Excuse the language but I've been moving in a frank circle here and have been somewhat acculturated.)

Got my first threat since I'm on the study. A tough bozo told me that if he got turned in after what he had told me he'd see that somebody buried a hatchet in me. I gave him my correct address, telling him I didn't want anybody else hurt by mistake. This rather startled him, and he apologized.

Am looking forward to seeing you and writing up this greatly enlarged report (sans hatchet).

Best regards,

Rosali

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

March 27, 1944

Dear Dorothy,

The tremendous lethargy and stagnation of Gila has never been so apparent to me before. It has probably been growing slowly and imperceptibly for many months but now it is almost stifling. Every day I'm overjoyed that you decided to transfer me to Tule. Give me riots and beatings any day.

My notes will be a bit sparse for this stay; I fear. Nothing is going on. Most of my visits comprise nothing but inconsequential gossip. I am sending on a few pages and ~~the typed~~ Brown's notes on community government which I have had typed. Nobody seems to give a hang about the change on which Brown put so much ~~instruction~~ instruction. If it affects anyone it is only the few people intimately concerned. I shall interview them during my stay.

Work on the cards starts tomorrow. Kitasaka was most cooperative and appears willing to go to a great deal of trouble.

I am getting a good deal of material for Lowie, which will cut down my notes. But I might as well give the guy a break.

Housing does not want me to move and since the weather is comparatively cool (95 to 100) at its worst, I don't think it wise to make an issue of it. It's not too bad. The dust storms are at their worst, however, and often keep me indoors for hours at a time. But I can work on my Tule Report which requires considerable enlarging (Akissuki's notes and the meeting between Best and the committee), ~~so that doesn't bother~~ so the storms can rage.

Every division is feeling the pinch of the relocation of capable individuals. The degeneration may be pretty rapid from here on.

I fight as best I can against this omnipresent stupifaction, but it's hard going.

Will write over the week-end and report on cards progress.

Sincerely yours,

Rosalind

2904 - B, Tule Lake Center
Newell, California
April 5, 1944

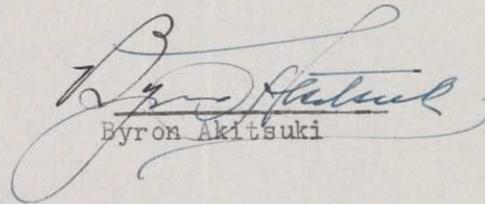
Miss Rosalie Hankey
Research Assistant
Gila River Relocation Center
Rivers, Arizona

Dear Miss Hankey:

I have received a letter dated March 27 from Dr. Thomas of Berkeley, stating that you will be in this Tule Lake Center about two weeks later for the sole purpose of obtaining personally the documents which I have promised you.

Due to the abundance of work, I have been unable to complete them. Therefore, should you be coming here for the documents, I would like to suggest that you postpone your visit until about the end of this month. Upon completion, I shall notify you.

Very truly yours,


Byron Akitsuki

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

April 12, 1944

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

Dear Dorothy,

appears I arrived here most propitiously. Since the beginning of last week a peculiar development has taken place; a group of persons of strong Saikyo Shu proclivities has instituted the signing of a petition asking for more segregation. Over 5,000 signatures have been obtained, the colony is very tense, another uprising is feared by some evacuees and by the administration. Best is away until the end of the month.

The situation is aggravated by the removal of 4 issei stockade internees to Santa Fe and by the coinciding resignation of the Coordinating Committee, who, however, have promised to carry on in office until a new representative body is elected, an eventuality toward which the administration has taken no steps whatever.

It does not look as if I should get project accommodations this trip, but the project can get me a room at the Pelican,

which, I understand, is a hell hole. If it's too terrible I'd go to the Willard - but I can't take it. However, I have had 1 stroke of good luck. The police squawk about escorting me, so Black gave me an official WRA Business pass. The big boys are too puzzled and worried to pass by any possible source of information, I guess. Naturally if the situation gets worse I shall stay here, but need not make up my mind until Monday A.M.

I have talked to no Jerasses so yet; will keep you informed of developments, particularly if history in Klamath and how the long winter evenings to spend. It's snowing hard to my great delight.

Hankay, the Lucky!

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

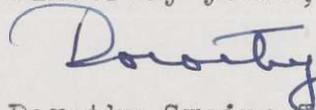
April 12, 1944

Dear Rosalie:

I am enclosing a letter from Mr. Akitsuki which was forwarded to you from Gila.

There is just one minor point which I wish you would look into. If there are any lists showing releases that have occurred recently, that is after the so-called train lists, I would appreciate have copies of them. These releases would be persons going on indefinite or seasonal leave, or persons transferring to other projects.

Sincerely yours,



Dorothy Swaine Thomas

Enclosure

Population Report -

2 days work -
names.

April 19, 1944

Dear Rosalie:

I regret to inform you that a committee, consisting of myself as chairman, Mr. Grodzins and Mrs. Wilson has, after a strenuous session, been unable to disentangle your expense account. We cannot straighten it out to a point where the accounting office will find it acceptable, we are quite sure. So we are going to hold it until you come back and can give us your personal report on the matter. Since we have put in a travel advance of \$85.77 for you, you will be all right financially in the meantime.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

P.S. Be sure to bring the pullman receipt of your April 18 trip.

April 25, 1944

Dear Dorothy,

I am horridly contrite about the expense account business. If I can clear up the matter at all by stating definite date and use to which each ticket was put, please mail me the statement. I may also be able to get the Phoenix office to give me some sort of a statement. From now on, it's going to be receipts or bust.

All is quiet in Gila as usual. The only item of excitement is the furor among the appointed personnel over the ruling by Myer which goes into effect May 1, that Caucasians can hire evacuees for "private enterprise" only through an arrangement with the Co-op. The Co-Op here appears very reluctant about making the arrangements. Moreover, the girls who clean and wash for the Caucasians are not willing to do it on a 16 or 12 a month salary. The Caucasians are really upset.

I am mailing you the notes on segregation and the interviews with segregees which may be attached to my chronological account. My typist has completed them in my absence.

I have two requests:

1. If the copies of Opler's report on Tule are completed in time I should like to have them as I plan to do considerable work on ~~the~~ the Tule report here. During the day one can do little but write and my secretary is well over her morning sickness and ready to work like a beaver.

2. When you have settled on the definite date for the Salt Lake conference I should like to know because I'd like to have my sister visit me for a week at Tule.

Bennett was unusually cordial last night at dinner. In fact, I was never treated so well. But I'll bear up under it.

The damn S. P. had lost my letter asking for reservations. So I had to take what I could get which may involve another bedroom - consarn it. But I do have reservations and will arrive in Berkeley the morning of May 11. You might get me reservations to Tule about May 3rd, since they appear to be getting harder to acquire. I suppose leaving Berkeley anytime after May 12 will be OK with me.

Mrs. Brown related a nice story. It seems that Spicer on his visit here was most interested in my work. "But naturally," he said, "she got most of her contacts from Robertson." Loyal Mrs. B. could not stand for this. She assured him that I went to Tule with my hands full of letters from friends and my head full of contacts." Brown may be sent to Washington in a few months.

I had a lovely and restful stay in Los Angeles, and am simply gnashing my teeth to get back to work. My niece is rapidly becoming a credit to the family.

Best regards,

Rosalie

Will take the "straw boat"
to the "Kandis" tonight.

May 17, 1945

Miss Rosalie Hankey
2683 Shasta Road
Berkeley 8, California

Dear Miss Hankey:

I have to inform you that you are indebted in the sum of \$1.00 to one Morton Grodzins, Esq. of Chicago. The facts are as follows:

Following the return of Fortas and Wechsler from San Francisco a meeting was called yesterday in Fortas' office. Present were Fortas, Myer, Pitts, Ferguson, Wechsler, Ennis, Burling. Fortas began by saying there were one or two preliminaries on which an agreement could be reached rapidly. We then spent a great deal of time arguing about inconsequential matters. For instance, Fortas claimed that a victory had been achieved by having the Army rescind recommendations for detention of persons who had already been relocated. In fact, the Army had prepared such a list but had never furnished it to any one and no recommendation had been made and, therefore, no triumph had been achieved. We next came to the question of who was to be detained at Tule Lake and Myer took the position that he had been complying with the instruction ever since he received it although he disapproved of it. Both he and Fortas said a renunciant should be in the same status as any other alien and should not be detained unless there was a particular reason for detention. We replied that the fact that he had voluntarily given up citizenship and announced his adherence to the enemy in time of war was a particular reason. Myer then said that many of the people had renounced under pressure. I said I agreed but that the pressure had caused them to adopt attitudes of loyalty to Japan and that we could not relocate them. I next said that to call our detention policy harsh was ridiculous since no renunciant wanted to go out but, on the contrary, that many of the renunciants had sent in their forms the last week in December because of his policy of closing Tule Lake.

Myer then, believe it or not, asserted that he had never said that Tule Lake would be closed at the end of this year. I permitted some asperity to color the usual pleasant tone of my voice and said he certainly had. His quibble was that he had said that the Relocation Centers would close and that Tule Lake was not a Relocation Center and, accordingly, he had not made any such statement. I again denied this. The conversation moved on. He next asserted that he presently was detaining all persons who had applied for renunciation insofar as he had the lists but that we had only given him three or four hundred names. The fact is, of course, that we have given him all the names of applicants as they come in and

also the names are available at Tule Lake. I asserted that the names were available at Tule Lake, which he denied, and Fortas put an end to that quarrel. Next followed a long debate as to whether the Department of Justice would presently agree not to announce its detention policy without agreement from the Department of Interior. We said that we agreed that it should not be made and that we would consult them before we would make it but we couldn't agree now because we didn't know what would come up. This bicker also took up a good deal of time. At some point in here I stated, and then I stated it twice again, that we were going at all the problems backward since every detailed question depended upon the central question of whether WRA was to adhere to its forced relocation policy. For example, the importance of not announcing Justice's detention policy is that it would presently invite people into our camps, whereas if WRA camps were to be available, it would not have this tendency. Each time Fortas would smile agreeably and said he hoped we would bear with him and he thought the meeting should be conducted his way. The last time he smiled at me and said that was the advantage of having the meeting in his office and I replied, smiling agreeably and I hope with some acid, that I perceived that he was the Under Secretary. At a later point, but on the same theme, Wechsler joined in and asserted that we were conducting the meeting like certain religious groups that undertake to read the Bible backward (i.e., the last page first, then the preceding page, etc.) and that we would do better to start at the beginning. Fortas, unruffled and smiling, said it might be very interesting to read the Bible that way.

The debate moved to the question as to who should have responsibility for detention. Wechsler stated that we should undertake it at the earliest possible moment and Myer said that he had no objection to an announcement on July 1 that say on September 1 we would undertake the responsibility. Fortas then asked Wechsler if we presently had facilities available to undertake the job and he replied that we did not. I said that since the WRA camps had been built to house 110,000 people and since there were under 75,000 now in them, it is obvious that Congress would never appropriate money for additional housing facilities for evacuees. Fortas then said it would appear that we would have to take Tule Lake, to which I replied that this was one area in which I thought I was in agreement with Myer and that if the Government took Tule Lake and undertook to put out of Tule Lake those who should be relocated, we would get only a handful out, whereas if we had another camp and removed from Tule Lake only those who should or wanted to be detained and deported, there was a chance that there would be a residue of several thousand, so that the direction in which resegregation took place might significantly affect the size of the group detained and ultimately deported. Myer did agree to this and said that was the reason for requesting delay. Once again he referred to the

fact that the schools were about to close and that his big movement would start in three weeks and he wanted to keep the situation unstirred up until that was over. Wechsler said that it was our proposal that, for example, Poston and Gila be consolidated and one of them given to us for use as a detention camp. Myer flatly refused this on the ground that it would look like pressure for relocation and on the additional ground that he had promised a three-month warning period before any Center was closed. (This last has some validity but at least to some extent what people fear is the closing of the Center and their forced relocation. They would not feel as strongly if they were being moved to another Center with some assurance of continued protection.) Fortas then stated with great vigor that he disagreed with Myer as to our assuming responsibility for detention and that he wanted to get the Interior Department out of detention and into a purely social service function at the earliest possible moment. Wechsler agreed with this and said that we were in the prison business and should run prisons and that Interior was in the social service business and should run welfare camps. Then followed some bickering as to how this should be done in view of the impasse created by Myer's refusal to give us one of his camps. Fortas and Wechsler began talking by themselves in a subgroup and agreed that the two Departments should work out the transfer of functions as soon as possible. At this point I commented to Ennis, who was sitting next to me, that this was like the Yalta agreement on the Poles, i.e., we were holding a meeting and making an agreement that a subsequent meeting should be held on what to do. (If you have been reading the papers, you will observe that this procedure has not proved very satisfactory.)

My recollection is that at the end of this I once more referred to the fact that you couldn't decide any question until Interior's policy on forced relocation was decided. Fortas then took me up and said, "Since you want to know Interior's policy, here it is: We are going to go ahead with the closing order and do everything we can to carry it out." Wechsler then said he thought that was what we had come to discuss. Fortas replied that Chapman and I had made this extended trip and that Chapman had recommended that the closing order be kept in effect. Chapman, who by this time was probably having an acute attack of weak nerves, did nothing. I said that Chapman had repeatedly told me that his position was identical to mine, which was that the closing order should be kept in effect if certain additional things were done. Fortas denied that that was Chapman's position and said it was that the closing order should be kept in effect and that certain things should be done. I said that the first was conditioned on the second and Fortas denied it. I then asked why we were arguing about it and why we didn't ask Chapman and turned to him. Fortas replied that there was no reason to ask Chapman since it was in his memorandum. I then asked if he had any objection if I asked Chapman whether he agreed with me as he said he did. All this time Chapman was just looking embarrassed.

After a little more of this exchange, however, Chapman then said, "Well, let's get it straight. We'll read it from my memorandum." He then produced a carbon copy and started to leaf through it. I continued to urge that we were not trying to construe a will and that it didn't matter what the precise words in his memorandum were but that it was his opinion that counted, and Chapman continued to say, "Just a minute. I am looking for it." After several minutes of this, and about this point in the argument, Fortas stated that he and Chapman had to attend a lunch in ten minutes. I told Chapman flatly that there was no use in looking for a statement of his position in the event that his recommendations as to modification of the closing policy were not accepted because I knew it wasn't there. He expressed surprise at this and I then repeated to him the weak statement he had made to me six weeks previously, namely, that he thought that courtesy to the Secretary and the Under Secretary required that when he make a recommendation he assume that it would be carried out. His idea is that he recommended that the closing order be modified in many important respects. Since he assumes that these modifications will be adopted, there is no need for him to discuss whether the closing order should be continued in effect if those modifications are turned down. By the time I said this Chapman had given up looking for the statement (it in fact was not there) and began to talk to me in a low tone of voice saying that if he recommended that the policy of the closing order be carried out and that it was necessary, in order to do so, to modify the present practices in several important respects, that logically amounted to a statement that if the modifications were not made then the closing order should be rescinded. In Fortas' office I induced Chapman to say to me that if our modifications were not adopted the order was wrong. Unfortunately by this time, and of course deliberately, Fortas was not listening to this conversation but was talking to Wechsler. I could not get Chapman to speak to Fortas.

Fortas then said piously that there was a difficult question and that he had relied on a man having administrative responsibility who presumably knew most about it and that he thought Chapman had agreed. I said that I agreed that the presumption was that Dillon knew most about it but the fact was that the inspection trip led us to the conclusion he was wrong and that we were not alone but were in agreement with every private agency having an interest in the problem (in addition to the ones you know about, the American Civil Liberties Union has protested) and that the other two Government Departments impinging on the problem, State and Justice, were strongly in agreement and that the vast majority of Myer's own field service were in disagreement with him. Fortas replied that the young man that Justice had sent over to talk to him from the University of California had agreed with Myer, to which I rejoined that he was the only person outside of Myer's immediate and loyal followers that we could find anywhere to agree with him. During this last conversation Myer was occasionally emitting

a croak like a frog. Chapman and Fortas then got up and went out a side door leaving the WRA and Justice contingents milling in the office.

Dillon then announced that he resented not having been heard and Ennis replied that he had won a complete victory and there was no reason for him to have been heard. Then Myer said that he had been made a devil and was going to be responsible for what happened, whereas he had opposed the renunciation statute and had opposed the time at which we held our hearings at Tule Lake. I murmured about this but it didn't seem worth fighting about.

Upon returning to the Department of Justice, Wechsler wrote a memorandum to the Attorney General deploring the situation but telling him there didn't seem to be much he could do. He then wrote a strong letter to Fortas transmitting a copy of my report (see below before becoming alarmed) and telling him that this Department was surprised that it had not been consulted and that it was convinced that the policy of WRA was "tragically wrong".

.....(Interval).....

During the course of the afternoon Chapman called me and asked that he be sent a copy of my report also and stated that he was amused by the discussion of the morning. I replied that none of the Department of Justice representatives left the meeting with any amusement, to which Chapman replied that he was afraid his position had not been entirely clear. He went over his ridiculous reasons once more for not having made a clear written statement and asserted that he agreed with me that if his recommendations were not adopted, the closing order should be rescinded. He said he was not entirely sure that Fortas understood this. I said, on the contrary, it was entirely clear that Fortas did not understand this but thought the contrary. (Actually I don't know what Fortas thinks Chapman's position is. I think that he feels that Chapman's words can be used to support his own bureaucratic decisions to back his Administrator.) Chapman said he did not wish us in Justice to think he was saying one thing to this Department and something else to Fortas, to which I did not reply. He went on mumbling for about five minutes, during which time I continued to tell him Fortas thought that he disagreed with me and during which time he said he would speak to Fortas again. We are unable to decide here whether Chapman is really so ineffective that he could not make his recommendation clear, whether he thinks he is being diplomatic and is agreeing with everyone or whether he and Fortas have cooked up an elaborate scheme for frustrating me. If the latter is the case, it is quite ingenious.

On May 17 the Attorney General sent for Wechsler and said he was disturbed by Wechsler's memorandum and that he intended to do something himself. He then wrote a very strong letter to Lickes and called

Fortas and read it to him. At that time Fortas told Biddle that the final policy had not been determined. We do not, of course, believe this.

On May 18 Fortas was in the Department for another reason and he came in to see Wechsler and complained strongly about Wechsler's letter to him and said that he deprecated the making of formal records. He also took credit for the strategy of Wednesday's conference and thought he had been clever in dealing with the preliminary matters first and postponing the difficult question for last. He then indicated that we were unduly excited and that his real policy was to go along for a while and see how Myer's scheme worked and that we had not been turned down. Wechsler then told him with great clarity that the essence of our recommendation was temporal and that by deciding to wait for several months to consider the policy he had in fact rejected our recommendation. Today Fortas rejoined with a fairly disagreeable letter to Wechsler and asserted that the consultation which we had been waiting for for so long had in fact taken place when Chapman had come over to the Department, about which I have previously written. I have drafted a disagreeable reply but I doubt if Wechsler will sign it.

This then is the practical end of the controversy. I am fairly certain that it was not decided in any way on the merits but on two grounds: first, that Fortas was indignant when Biddle's statement about Tule Lake was published and in general felt that the Department of Justice was muscling in on his jurisdiction; and, second, that the matter was complicated enough and he was unsure enough in his own mind that he did not wish to fire Myer and that changing Myer's policy would amount to firing him.

.....(Interval).....

On Sunday, May 20 Wechsler was at Fortas' house at a party. Wechsler kidded Fortas about his conduct and Fortas indicated he was still thinking about it and would send us his recommendation to Ickes. Pending receipt of this, which might give us a chance to reenter the fray, Wechsler has held up my disagreeable letter.

With respect to your panic over my disclosure of Nishimoto's identity, I am extremely sorry if you feel that I have betrayed any confidence. I assumed, since Nishimoto was willing to talk freely in front of Chapman, that it is agreeable to him that the matter be known except to WRA. The memorandum is not circulating generally and only two copies have gone to Interior, one to Fortas and one to Chapman. Fortas' copy was transmitted with a letter from Wechsler expressly requiring that it be not shown to any one in WRA until it had been returned to us and confidential material deleted. It was explained to Fortas that both Chapman and I had pledged our Departments to maintain the confidences of our informants.

We feel pretty sure that Fortas will respect this not only for the moral reason but because if Myer got hold of it a whole lot of new controversies would be started. I sent a copy to Chapman and reminded him of the fact that he had pledged himself to maintain various confidences divulged in the report and pointed out that it must under no circumstances get to WRA. For this reason I honestly do not think you need to worry.

In any event I am surprised at the extreme apprehension my reference to Nishimoto caused. I am under the distinct impression that the Community Analyst at Poston is aware of Nishimoto's relation to your Study and I am also under the impression that the Analyst is so naive and well-intentioned a little fellow that he might well tell the Project Director. I assume that Nishimoto evaluated this risk some time ago. Anyhow, after Nishimoto's extraordinary conduct with relation to me, which you will recall included getting me up after I had gone to bed the first night I had arrived in Poston and calling to me by my first name as I came out of the mess hall the next day with Chapman, Lee and all of the Project executives, is such that if the WRA people don't know that Nishimoto is working for you they must suspect that he is working for this Department which I should think would cause equally great concern. In any event I have been at all times aware of the problem and I believe I am maintaining Nishimoto's confidence.

As for the reason for referring to Dr. Thomas and Nishimoto at all, you must understand that I was not primarily writing a scientific treatise but an argumentative report and anything I could put in to add persuasiveness or weight was important. I knew that a reference to Dr. Thomas' own views would be especially important because both Fortas and Wechsler knew of her standing as a sociologist. It was important to identify Nishimoto because, first, some of the most significant stuff in the report came from him and it had to be attributed to somebody and, second, if I had attributed it to Nishimoto without identifying him, the effect of the information would be minimized as coming from another disgruntled alien.

Your letters on my report and the copy have been received and I have gone over your comments with the greatest interest and I deeply appreciate them. You ask about the administration fence in the Tule Lake riot. I do not have any written references for the statement that Myer did not authorize the fence. My principal informant was Colonel Austin. It is also to be observed that the fence was not in fact put up until after the incident of the fourth and I do not think Myer told the staff that he had ordered it. I also understand that the posts and wire were available before the incident. If I am right in these matters, why didn't it get put up until later?

I have noted your desire for a copy of Hashimoto's letter to this Department which gave rise to my egregious manifesto and I will try to get you a copy.

Due to what might also be called pique at the careful consideration my views got in the Department of Interior, I abandon any desire to have the history of my participation in WRA policies kept secret. Anything which I have told you (and which would not directly involve Myer's subordinates such as the views of some who talked about the situation with great freedom) I release to you or to the Study unreservedly. I suppose it would not be a good idea for the whole fight to be published now in the Hearst papers but if anybody wants to make reference to this in a history of WRA to be published after the war, it is O.K. with me--and even more than that. You suggested that I send Dr. Thomas a copy of the report. I don't quite feel like doing that but if you or the Study want it I will be glad to send one back to you. I am a little short on copies right now but could let you have one in a couple of weeks. I would be glad to release this also for whatever use you wish to make of it in your post-war publications, again safeguarding only the identity of my confidential informants. In this connection, of course, their identity is not safely guarded by referring to a Project Director as R.M. and then quoting what he said about Myer. Let me know if you want this.

Yours,

J. J. B.

Burling June 11, 1945

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Structure of
Party

As for the stuff you want, I enclose herewith a copy of Sakamoto's letter.

You ask for a list of the names of renunciants with the date of reception of their applications. This information is not directly available. It is kept here on docket cards. Since there are 6,500 such cards, I obviously cannot have Government stenographers prepare the list for private (although worthy) purposes. If you wish to come to Washington and copy off the list, I will be delighted to make the files available to you if I am still here. As a matter of fact, that's rather a good idea and you could take advantage of the occasion by taking a poke at Mr. Myer.

We have several different lists purporting to be the membership list of the Hokoku, as well as other lists purporting to be resegregants or members of the Hoshi Dan. Here again the difficulty is in how to get copies.

The first renunciation forms were mailed by the Department on October 31. Sixty were mailed that day. I do not know just when the carbon copies arrived but it obviously could not have been before November 14 and I know that it was prior to November 22 because I was here at the time and I left Washington on that date. You ask whether they came in a bunch. If you mean did they all come in one envelope, the answer is no. If you mean were they received almost simultaneously, the answer is yes. You will recall that at about this same time we received requests for application forms bearing several hundred signatures.

On my first visit to Tule Lake I had three different forms. One was a form letter addressed to the Attorney General asking to be given an application form, the second was an application form and the third was the renunciation form. I started calling in persons for whom completed applications had been received in the Department. When I switched to go to work on the leaders of the Seinen Dan I used the letter, sending for them because of their position and giving them the letter and, after they had signed that, then giving them the application form and, if they signed that, then letting them sign the final renunciation form. I do not remember exactly how many I took or used but I believe it was about 50.

It is not correct that all of the persons interviewed in the second visit had sent applications to Washington. In addition to those, persons were interviewed who mailed applications directly to me at Tule Lake in accordance with instructions which I published in the Newell Star upon my second arrival.

Ennis went to Tule Lake in the second week of July 1944. He was only there a couple of days and did not accomplish very much. He was in California for an entirely separate purpose, to argue the Hawaiian martial law cases in San Francisco. He went up to Tule Lake out of curiosity and because Colonel Washburn and some other officer of the Western Defense Command also wanted to go up and were flying in an Army plane. Ennis talked principally to the remaining men in the stockade. He got the impression that the troublemakers at Tule Lake were in the stockade and he recommended that those who said they intended to renounce their citizenship be transferred upon the strength of that statement to Santa Fe although the regulations as to renunciation had not been prepared or promulgated by the Attorney General. This recommendation was not followed in part because of my opposite recommendation.

Colonel Austin, that military genius, came in recently ostensibly to see me. I introduced him to Wechsler and Colonel Austin announced the startling doctrine that he had been removed from Tule Lake because the Army was having trouble at Papago Park or wherever he is and, since he is a star trouble-shooter, they rushed him down there.

Yours,

JJB

Burling
June 26, 1945

negative answer, whether it would not be appropriate for this Department to object to misstatements by WRA concerning mail intercepts. Incidentally, it is my belief that very strict regulations concerning the secrecy of these intercepts exist and it is highly improper, if not unlawful, for any private person or agency to be informed as to the contents thereof.

By the time you get this I assume you will have heard that 400 people were picked up on Sunday. This does not mean that we have abandoned any prior ideas but merely means that it now looks pretty clear that we will not take over Tule Lake for some time to come. This latter decision is reached in part as a result of arguments over mechanical problems such as the ultimate place of detention and in part because everyone has agreed that it would be better not to have it become known that renunciation will lead to detention until the relocation movement has had as good a chance as possible to get going. In any event, since we are not to take Tule Lake, it did not seem to us that we could assume responsibility for telling WRA how to run it in the meantime or that we could refuse to remove persons that they asserted were causing trouble. Accordingly we told WRA that we were opposed to the move but that, since it was their responsibility, we would take the people. I am confident that aside from everything else they have gotten the lists all balled up and are largely taking the wrong people. I already have on my desk a thick sheaf of telegrams of protest and I have no doubt that grave injustices were done. I do not, however, see what can be done about it.

At a very fancy cocktail party given to console Biddle for his departure I had a fine opportunity to get back a little at Fortas. Having had several drinks, I came up to him and congratulated him on being the finest diplomat in Washington. He was pleased by this and asked what I meant. I said that he was so smooth that I had not gotten angry until several hours after I had left his office. He then wanted to discuss the merits of the matter but I confined myself to praising his extraordinary agility at managing meetings so that the opposition could not be heard.

I still do not know what I am going to do other than that I shall leave this Department as soon as the immediate burden of deciding which German interned alien enemies get repatriated is settled.

It will be very hard indeed for me to figure out a way of getting the names, dates, etc. that you want (and I must admit I can't see what in the world you want them for. You can't intend to publish all that in a monograph and it must be that you want the data in order to treat it in some way and derive some conclusions from it. If you will tell me how you want the data treated, it is possible that I might more easily be able to get you the conclusions than to get all the original data copied.) Thus if you and Dr. Thomas really are anxious to have the raw data and if she in fact has some pull with Clark, I recommend that she communicate with him.

.....

219 North Royal Street
Alexandria, Virginia
August 22, 1945

Miss Rosalie Hankey
207 Giannini Hall
Berkeley 4, California

Dear Miss Hankey:

I have just returned from about a month on Ellis Island, which, as you probably know, is the eastern equivalent of Angel Island, where we have been harassing leaders of the German-American Bund and other Nazis. In approximately four weeks we heard 109 cases, of whom I should judge 108.75 lied to us. The swastika has no relation to Hitler but was used by the Bund as a symbol because it was associated with the Indians who were the first Americans, after all. No interned German alien, whether or not he was a member of the Nazi Party, had any interest or knowledge of Hitler or was in the slightest extent anti-Semitic. The two cases which would most appeal to you I believe were those of two miserable fairies who some years ago came to be known as "Nancies" and "Queens". From this it was easy for the pair to become known as "the Nancy Queens" and once Adolf Hitler came into power an easy phonetic change made them "the Nazi Queens". As a result of this philological mishap they have spent about three years in internment.

Anyhow the hearings are going very much more slowly than I had expected and it now appears that we shall leave for Bismarck, North Dakota on August 26, where we will probably be until September 15. At that time we shall proceed by air to San Francisco and will be there a couple of days. We will spend a day or so more in Los Angeles and then leave for Crystal City, Texas, which as a camp compares in remoteness to Tule Lake as Point Barrow, Alaska compares to Pershing Square. After a couple of weeks there we shall proceed to Algiers, Louisiana and then back to Washington and then to New York for three weeks or a month and finally to Boston and Philadelphia, each for two days. At that point the Federal Government I hope will suffer the severe loss of the services of the undersigned.

If you persist in leaving for Chicago on September 1, I shall miss you at Berkeley. On the other hand, I shall be in the Bay Region only a day or so anyhow. You might let me know your plans by writing to me in care of the Alien Enemy Repatriation Hearing Board, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Fort Lincoln, Bismarck, North Dakota.

On August 14 I was of the opinion that the Japanese surrender was a part of a dire plot on the part of Dillon S. Myer to harass and ridicule

me (and to some extent your Study) but more mature reflection has caused me to reject that view and I am not entirely clear that V-J day may not at least temporarily exacerbate his problem. On the other hand, in the long run, ~~however~~ it greatly helps him since it is now impossible for people to say they were promised a haven until the end of the war and that they should not be sent out before that time. On the whole I have no doubt that it is a good thing that the war is over but I am certainly irked at the extraordinary luck which has kept Myer from reaping the just rewards of his persistently erroneous policy judgments.

I do not know to what extent your work on Tule Lake is coming to an end. The social picture, however, is by no means stable. There was a move before V-J day and I perceive the first inklings of a greatly increased movement now in which renunciants write in and sob that they were misled, pressured, confused and deluded by rumor and that they really dearly love the United States and never in their hearts wished renunciation. I am willing to bet that the wave pattern is, although on a smaller scale, strikingly similar to the renunciation wave of December and January. It is interesting to note that this wave is little diminished by the fact that we have promptly replied to all the first letters, which started coming in about the end of June, saying that no power in the Government could cancel a renunciation or restore citizenship. Some of the people write back in the face of such a complete turndown on absolute legal grounds and urge that the facts in their cases be considered some more. In general, our advice to 40 or 50 people in the Center that we were without legal authority seems to be entirely ignored. One reason for this may be indicated by the fact that the letters are very often filled with highfalutin talk about social pressures and duress which suggests very strongly that someone such as Opler or Noyes is assisting in the composition. Noyes, a truly great legal scholar, may not believe our statements that we can do nothing and may think he will shame us by further pleas. The fact, however, is that we cannot do anything to restore citizenship no matter what we would like to do and similarly I would be willing to bet a nickel that it would be politically impossible not to detain all the renunciants.

I am sorry about your brother. It appears that there is a great deal of misery in the world. On the other hand, it may not matter much longer since it would appear to me pretty clear that within a few years some nation such as the Germany of 1939 will conquer the world by blowing it all to hell--which it may well deserve.

Yours,

JJB.

August 23, 1945

Dear Sir:

In the middle of February this year I've renounced my American citizenship thoughtlessly. Up to that time I've never given a thought to renounce citizenship.

The problem of citizenship renunciation had been discussed heatedly within the Tule Lake camp at that time, and for this reason not only within the camp but also in my residing block almost all the Nisei renounced their citizenships. As a result, to those few who retained their citizenships, the people uttered abusive words calling them to be un-Japanese or saying not to play with those fellows. Such has been the surrounding pressure that as a mother I was forced into a position of crying out the days. The atmosphere of the camp was bad then, and the atmosphere in my block was especially bad, so much so that even the daily greetings were menacing; and the air was filled with indescribable threat. For this reason I have talked with my husband about a way of overcoming such life, and some times we both wept. However, I really took pity of my two children. Because of such condition I was chased into a position of renouncing citizenship as an expedient in softening the feelings of the people in the block. This had been my desperate plight. Therefore thinking that I could retract it later, I have applied for my renunciation at the last moment. Since I was surrounded by the members of a certain organization, I was filled with painful feeling, and in a state being choked with tears. As you can see, the truth of the fact was that the surrounding ruled my motive, and as a consequence it is clear that my action in renouncing the citizenship was not my intention. Also during the hearing, minding the current rumor that one must stress nothing but his desire to repatriate to Japan, I have replied as such to the hearing officer, which was not my true mind. This too is not at all the expression of my heart but was because of a strong pressure from all around.

But whatever the surrounding pressure, thinking my action calmly I myself realize a certain degree of responsibility toward taking a step to renounce my citizenship. So in this respect I don't hesitate to do any amount of apologizing. Also no matter what calamity may befall upon the United States, I will abide by the laws of the United States and become a better housewife; and by worshipping and defending the Democracy, I wish to swear my undivided loyalty to the United States with all my life. Therefore please have mercy on my true and heartfelt cry of mind and

render your far reaching benevolent hands in cancelling my citizenship renunciation. With tears I pray to the Heaven.

Now I shall tell you how loyally my relatives are serving the United States Government.

My brother-in-law (my younger sister's husband), Yamaki, with three other brothers from Hawaii are serving loyally in the United States armed forces. Particularly, the eldest one was wounded seriously on the Italian front but without losing his life returned to Hawaii recently.

My husband's cousin, named Sato, a Nebraska resident, who went to the European battle front soon after the outbreak of war and receiving a serious wound is at present recuperating in a hospital.

My step sister's husband, named Monkawa, volunteered for the Armed service before the outbreak of the war and was seriously wounded in Italy and after recuperating returned to Hawaii.

Furthermore my step-brother is in the service and at present is in Germany. In his letter he mentioned a fact that he has petitioned for my family's release through his commanding officer, and he has also taken a similar step through the American Red Cross. Realizing the faithful brotherly love in his exerting all of his efforts in our behalf, I can find no words to thank him but to cry from gratitude.

At this time realizing my shortcoming, I am truly repentant towards my brothers and relatives.

So as mentioned above, comprehending the fact that my relatives have been absolutely loyal to America, please render your greatest mercy regarding my request for the cancellation of my citizenship renunciation. Again I beg and pray through the departed Saint up in the Heaven.

Sincerely,

Burling

July 10, 1945

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WRA for their information without comment, it would still be possible to point out that there is nothing seditious in the letters. Because of the comment, however, WRA could and would in all probability refuse to argue about the letters but would merely point to what the Immigration Service had said.

In view of these various facts, I come sadly to the conclusion that WRA has won this particular round and that the best thing to do about the Hankey-Yoshiyama correspondence is nothing.

.....

You may be interested in a curious phenomenon now taking place at Tule Lake. Quite a stream of applications for cancelation of renunciation of citizenship are coming in. My guess is that we have already had more than 30. Some of them are perfectly bare requests for cancelation but others are fairly extended statements including reference to social pressures and admissions that the renunciants had made terrible mistakes. Some of the language in some of the letters has enough of the WRA jargon in it, particularly about pressure groups, that I am not wholly sure that some one such as Lou may not be handing out ideas as to how to phrase the letters. In any event, the Attorney General has approved almost all the renunciations and once the application is approved, aside from what we might desire to do, we have no legal authority whatever to cancel the renunciation. I am not sure whether we have any once the form is signed by the renunciant but once the Attorney General has approved it the matter is entirely irrevocable. We are informing each person who requests cancelation of this fact.

Yours,

J. J. B.

December 1, 1945

Dear Dorothy,

I'm enclosing a postcard received from Ture yesterday. Also recieved the following farewell statement from friend Joe:

"My real anxiety of wanting to get there as soon as possible is because I want to do everythin in reestablishing Japan Politically, Economically, and Socially. I intend to devote my time extensively to writing and democratizing that country at the risk of my life. I have dedicated my life to Japan and to the Japanese people. If I succeed in Democratizing her with the help of many others of the same mind, then I have done my part and a service to the world in general. Please wish me luck.

"Though I have criticized Democracy a good deal, I somewhat can not break away from it because I am so thoroughly infused with it since my childhood."

I note with interest that some of our nisei aliens have petitioned, etc. Have written Bunling that he dares to defend his bill and procedure, I'll slit him open. I guess, however, that it will be a considerable time before any action is taken on the matter.

School proceeds much as usual. In general, it's boring as hell. Nevertheless, I'm planning to take two of my master's examinations at the end of the spring quarter and the remaining three at the end of the summer quarter. Then I intend to slap the P. D. requirements with such force that the thing rocks to its foundations. Fellow students, hearing my plans, turn pale, but Christ, I can't sit around on my fanny here for the rest of my life. I'm supposed to meet Tom Shibutani tomorrow night. His thesis on rumors is attracting considerable attention in the dept. of Sociology.

I've been doing considerable reading on the side on Negro uprisings. I've been impressed by the enormous amount of stool-pigeoning that went on before plots hatched and the remarkable contrast to the camps, where nobody let out a peep though thousands of people knew something was up. Remarkable folks, these Japanese.

Found that Halpern (the linguistics prof who married a Japanese girl) is a great admirer of Province. Halpern fancies that he understand the Japanese remarkably well. Wonder what he'd say if he knew that two of the gak/sei who taught under him and ate dinner with us (on him) took me aside later and assured me his knowledge of the Japanese was extremely superficial. I didn't comment.

Haven't seen much of Morton. He bellyached about his thesis and said he didn't care about himself, it was the principle of the thing. I laughed so loudly I think he got a little sore.

If the renunciation thing comes to court and I am asked to do so, I intend to testify. Neither of these things may happen, however. It's my guess that the big shots will try to keep it out of court. But I've been known to guess wrong.

Best regards,

Rosalie.

December 11, 1945

Dear Rosalie:

I was glad to hear from you. Just one word about any testifying that you may do in court: You understand, of course, that your connection with this study is not to be mentioned either in any documents you may submit, or in any verbal testimony.

Kurihara wrote a very nice life history for us. I suppose you have seen the various interviews that your friend, Tom Yoshiyama, has given.

We have had George Kuratomi down here for some time, and Dick is going up to Tule Lake this week to verify certain data and to straighten out inconsistencies.

Regards from all.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

Jafar

DST has:

Hankey's T.L. Report (1)

" " " (2)

Notes: March, 1945 to May, 1945

January, 1945 to February, 1945

December, 1944

October, 1944 to November, 1944

September, 1944

July, 1944 to August, 1944

May, 1944 to June, 1944

Report - T.L. #3, miscellaneous

" " #2 "

" " #1 "

Field Notes, February, March, April

Report, Chapters 8,9, Part 4

" " 4, 5, 6, 7

" " 2, 3, December, 1943, April, 1944

" Comments on

Hankey, miscellaneous

February 24, 1946

Dear Dorothy,

I have just received a letter from Tozier, chief of the reports division of WRA in Washington asking for information regarding Joe Kurihara's "thinking during his time at Tule Lake -- his attitude toward the militaristic pro-Japan extremists, his rationalization of his determination not to waver in his decision to go back to Japan, his attitude toward the administration." Tozier states that Spicer gave him my name and that Spicer "believes I will share (the WRA's) interest in putting this poignant and tragic history before some of this country's citizens."

For a number of personal reasons well known to you, I have little inclination to divulge this information. In the first place, much of it was confidential; in the second, I do not have the time to do a really careful job. On the other hand I have no particular yen to offend the WRA and would be glad to help Spicer out.

I would appreciate your advice. It will be easy enough to say that I got all my material from Joe under the promise that I reveal nothing. On the other hand, if you think it wise, I can give them some carefully censored attitudes.

Work is progressing splendidly here. I batted my courses around as of yore and have been approached for a possible job next year, as teaching assistant. I was delighted to hear from George Kuratomi that the confused portions of the report were straightened out. George and his wife were distinctly scared by the "outside" but I reckon they'll make out.

I trust that everybody is well and happy (even though worked to a frazzle). Please give my kindest regards to Dick and Mrs. Wilson.

Best regards,

Rossie

P. S. If you have Joe Kurihara's sister's address in Hawaii would you send it on to me. He gave it to me but I left it in Berkeley among my letters. I'd like to write to him. Tozier states that he has written back that "he made a terrible mistake."

February 28, 1946

Dear Rosalie:

In regard to Tozier's request, the proper thing for you to do is to tell him to write directly to me. As you know, all materials that you collected were collected for the Study and therefore nothing can be released by you individually, but must be referred to me for consideration.

The first volume has developed in quite a different way from our first conception. We are using your field notes extensively, but we are also using reports and field notes prepared by various other people on the Study to such an extent that it is necessary to put their names on the title page also. Since the only person who has participated with me in the conceptualization and the actual writing of the book is Dick, he appears as co-author. Enclosed is a copy of the title page in which you will see the new set-up. In a section called "Acknowledgments," reference will, of course, be made to the extensiveness of your field contribution.

All here send regards.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

Enclosure

P.S. The address of Kurihara's sister is:

Mrs. T. Nakahara
1022 Morris Lane
Honolulu, T.H.

March 3, 1946

Dear Dorothy,

Thanks for the news regarding the first volume. Naturally, I was somewhat disappointed but in view of the fact that other reports are going into the works, it appears like the fair thing to do.

Have you seen the interesting article in the paper regarding a deported Japanese World War veteran who petitioned for a writ of habeus corpus after evacuation and is now appealing to the United States Army authorities because his fellow deportees have informed him "he was marked for death"? I'll bet my last cent this is our friend Kinzo Wakayama. So far as I know, no other habeus corpus petitioner was a veteran or an expatriate. I hope that someday, when things quiet down, Kurihara will tell me what happened to dear Kinzo. Since he was refused protection and returned to the barracks, I'm not optimistic about his chances of remaining alive. Joe and a lot of other people who listened to Wakayama's speeches must be mad as hops. If the deportees continue to be confined to barracks, I would not be surprised if Tachibana and some of his pals were not leading extremely uncomfortable lives.

I referred Tozier to you as you suggested.

Sincerely yours,

Rosalie .

July 3, 1946

Dear Dorothy,

I was so engrossed in studying for my Master's exams that I neglected to acknowledge the receipt of the documents. I'm sorry, but I got so tied up in the exams that I didn't come up for air for a month. They are over now - and I hear I mashed them to bits.

I've made a good start on my thesis, spent a great deal of thought on preliminary organization and haven't reached a snag yet. I'll reach them though, I have no doubt.

I note that there is some material you did not send - the last chapter of my draft of the events of January and February 1945 and the minutes. I don't think I've got a copy of the Gila segregation report either, but I'll have to check through again to make sure. In any case, I don't need any of this material right now, though I think I may need the interviews in the segregation report before I finish. My plan is to go along, get the thing in shape and then let you know what specific things I may need, when I'm certain I need them.

(I don't have Opler's reports either - I must have left my copies upstairs. I doubt if I'll ever have any use for them, but they're always good for a laugh.)

If the thesis soars along as it has the last ten days, I'll probably get it in good first draft shape in another month.

I didn't really have to write a Master's thesis, because the faculty expressed the willingness to accept the Tule Lake report instead. I didn't think, however, that you would have approved giving this report to the old boys, so I squelched the idea.

Best wishes on "Salvage" and best regards to Dick.

Sincerely yours,

Rosalie

P. S. By "stuff" on Gila I mean the large box under the table which faces Mrs. Wilson. It contains my Gila Notes, reports on the Community Council and God knows what else.

July 23, 1946

Dear Jimmy,

I was very glad to hear from you. I guess our letters must have crossed. I received the Gila material and thank you very much for the trouble of sending it.

I'm glad to hear that you're being properly supported. It's quite a gift and causes me to lose myself in thought as to whether I'm not dumb in having to push myself along. Hmmm. Oh well, I can't complain since I'm pretty good at the academic graft - in fact, some fellow students call me a practiced rascoteer. I'll remember the sex technique in my thesis. Frankly, though it's not of major importance except with leaders - they're suckers for the weaker sex. My difficulty is explaining the efficacy of the technique ~~which~~ in language which is sufficiently academic. I wouldn't say that it's dangerous if used too often; rather it's dangerous when it's used with too much force. One must always keep one's eye on a convenient door or window so as to be able to make a rapid escape.

I'm also glad to hear that your work is coming along. I wish you all success.

I'm working like a dog and there isn't much to tell. Part of the time I work on my thesis and part on the job that I have which now consists of little more than checking ~~the~~ and proof reading the new syllabus for the course I'm going to assist in and proof reading new articles written for it. It seems to me that my boss could hire himself a trained proof-reader, but I have the advantage of being familiar with the outlandish names of the anthropologists and the material in general. I'm really organizing my thesis for a change and spend more time thinking than writing. I'm progressing though and should complete it in another month. After that I'll start reading for those Master's examinations I haven't ~~passed~~ taken yet. If I'm lucky I'll have my M. A. by the end of this year.

As I wrote in my last letter I may need a few quotes and things from documents I don't have here. I shall wait though until I'm certain and then make a comprehensive list. It won't be much, I'm sure.

I saw Nikki for a few hours Saturday before last. She was just as spunky as always. I'm hoping for a longer visit with her when she returns from Lake Forest. She thinks it's hot here - but it really isn't.

Regards to Dick, Hattie and Dorothy - also to Mrs. Wilson.

Pocahontas.

September 11, 1946

Dear Rosalie:

As you may have heard, Professor Chernin has returned to the University. He and Professor Aikin and myself are working on a plan which we hope will result in the publication of the material collected by Morton on a collaborative or joint author basis involving Morton and Professor Chernin and possibly Professor Aikin. Morton, however, has a number of misconceptions about the way in which materials collected for a study of this sort are used. In this connection, we have reports that he has been circulating stories about the misappropriation of his material and that he has also used your name as a person similarly mistreated. I am convinced that it is quite out of character for you to have allowed your name to be used in such a context, and I wonder whether you can give us any light on the situation from your standpoint.

The latest incident is in brief as follows: Professor Chernin has received a letter from a person for whom he has high regard in an academic institution in the Chicago area. He has "been warned" to keep out of the study and has been told that we are not only taking what properly belongs to Morton, but that we have "swiped material belonging to one, Rosalie Hankey." Professor Chernin, who is not only a gentleman and a scholar but very well-balanced mentally and emotionally, has referred the matter to Professor Aikin and myself.

With due regard to your proper skepticism about tracing down the source of a rumor, I should be deeply appreciative if you can tell me how this fantastic story has arisen. The story as it has reached me in documentary form verges on what could legally be classified as "slander."

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

September 23, 1946

Dear Dorothy,

I have just returned from a brief trip to Washington to read various Community Analyst documents in order to be able to make some comparative remarks in my thesis. I found your letter waiting for me. I am sorry, but I don't know how the rumors you mention got started. So far as I know, I am not acquainted with the anonymous person who wrote to Mr. Chernin and so cannot check on him or his contacts. I've been very busy this summer and did not know of the details of the matter between Chernin and Grodzins. If I run onto anything definite, I'll let you know.

I now have my material in such shape that I have a pretty good idea of the documents I need in order to give certain statements more validity. As I have written you previously, I have waited until I can list everything at once.

My needs are as follows:

1. If it is not too much trouble I'd like the figures you have decided to use for (a) how many segregees moved into Tule Lake in Sept. and Oct. of 1943; (b) how many Old Tuleans remained; (c) how many Old Tuleans refused to register and remained; (d) what was the all over population of Gila in the summer of 1943 and what was the population of the Butte Camp in that period.

2. A copy of the verbatim statements secured in Gila before segregation. These, I believe, were contained in a paper separate from the "Segregation Report" per se. They are titled, "Verbatim Statements on Segregation" or something like that.

3. I'd like a copy of that MS by Kurihara in which he described the speech he made at Manzanar when he debated with the JACL at the time of Military Registration. All I really need is the statement he made about evacuees trying to get out of camp if they thought they were American Citizens.

4. I'd also like a copy of the April "Akashi" petition and the Administrative release denying its authenticity.

5. In working through my notes I have been appalled by the amount of pages I left in Berkeley. At first I could not imagine how this had happened and then I remembered that I pulled all notes on factionalism for you from my own set, so as not to disrupt the set you have. This probably accounts for the greater number of the 100 plus pages missing. For my present thesis, however, I need only a few of these missing pages. They are:

1944 --

June 20, p. 3

Oct. 6, pp. 2,3

Oct. 9, p. 3 and any subsequent Oct. 9 pages, if such exist.

*after 8600 transferred
July 3600
may
after 6000*

Oct. 16, pp. 5-7 inclusive.

Oct. 23, pp. 3-6. inc.

Oct. 24, p. 2.

Oct. 30, pp. 305 inc.

Nov. 6, pp. 1-3 inc.

Nov. 9, pp. 1,2

~~Mo~~

Dec. 11, pp. 1-2.

1945

Mar. 7, p. 5 and any subsequent Mar 7 pages.

(This page may be incorrectly titled May 7.)

April ~~18~~ 18, pp. 2 and any subsequent Ap. 18 pages.

It is possible that the pages I pulled are still around in a body. If they have been lost and you do not wish to break up the copy of notes now in your possession or have Mrs Wilson type them for me, let me know, and I will look into the possibility of having them microfilmed.

Please let me know at your earliest convenience if you can send me these documents.

My thesis goes very well, but I think it will take me a little more time to get it in final shape.

Regards to all,

Rosalie Hanky .

P. S. I hear from Kuratomi that he's working on a potatoe farm. Such are the ironies of life.

R. H .

September 25, 1946

Dear Rosalie:

In reply to your letter of September 23, it is gratifying to note that you are not responsible for rumors regarding the "misuse" or "misappropriation" of materials collected by various research assistants for the Evacuation and Resettlement Study. Rumors of this sort do no good to those circulating them and no lasting harm to those about whom they are circulated. Rather they reflect the incapacity of many social scientists to comprehend and abide by agreements explicit in large-scale cooperative projects. In this connection, I refer you to an article by Philip Hauser in the last issue of the American Sociological Review, with which I am sure you will agree.

We are sending, under separate cover, all of the duplicate pages that we have of your field notes. These, I am sure, will cover the material that you are interested in for your thesis. In regard to your question about the figures we have used in the first volume: there were approximately 6,000 old Tuleans; 8,600 transferees, in the early segregation movements, and some 3,600 in February and May primarily from Manzanar, Rohwer and Jerome. The figures that you want on Gila can only be found in the official WRA reports which are accessible in libraries. We find no paper separate from your segregation report on Gila. Verbatim statements are included in a report called "Chronological Report of Segregation," 26 pages; "Segregation at Gila," dated July 26, 12 pages; "Miscellaneous Notes from Hikida, and various other informants," running to 79 pages. We have only a single copy of this material and assume that you, of course, have the duplicate. The Ikashi petition and so on will be published in full in our Volume I which will be off the press on November 15. We have no extra copies of the petition. We are unable to identify the passage that you mentioned from Kurihara.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas