from?

725

Poston Relocation Center
Poston, Arizona

June 6, 1942

Thanks for your letter of some weeks ago, listing the persons to whom I can write for positions.

Last Tuesday, we were suddenly ordered to this center from the Mayer Assembly Center where we had been located since May 8. The center is about 16 miles south of Parker, Arizona, is an old river bed, and dusty and windy. Our mouths are always gritty, and the rooms, including mess halls cannot be kept clean even by closing all the doors and windows because there are so many cracks in walls and floors. From about 1:30 p.m. daily, the wind rises, and often we can't see half mile ahead due to the dust cloud. Each step we take, we stir up dust. Dust settles on the typewriter and is noticeable even while writing a letter. The food is poor and inadequate. The supply of medicine is very inadequate. There are many sicknesses.

Last night, our camp had diarrhea. Men and women filled the rest rooms and had to stand, waiting for turns. The morale is bad. Very little cooperation or willingness to work. There is no open hostility but I know the people are very angry with the treatment they are receiving. If the government is going to force labor on us and drive us like a chain gang, they might get something done, but if they want cooperation and coordination, they will have to start anew.

Government showed poor judgment in sending clean-loving Japanese to this dump. The whole affair reveals lack of careful planning, lack of foresight, and utter ignorance of Japanese psychology. Authority are asking for cooperation and suggestion, I understand, but such will not be forthcoming. The authorities themselves are indefinite, and don't seem to know anything. They don't know what our wages will be, how they are going to finance the project which they want to be (according to their interpretation) a cooperation or partnership with the government. The whole thing stinks. Will welcome secret investigation. Fault probably not due to local authorities but to the system -- the system of starting with a bang on a grand idea without attention to details.

I am not working yet. I don't feel like working. If they force me, I might have to. But at the same time, there is a chance of making an escape, just for the hell of it.

I can see no evidence of the much vaunted American sense of fair play, sportsmanship, et cetera. The Niseis are sore because no distinction has been made between them and the Isseis, and grumble that citizenship doesn't mean a damn thing. The Isseis are laughing at the dumbness of the Americans in treating us this way. The whole mess is rotten, as far as we know.

We understand the authorities want to run the camp as a municipality. It sounds like another of those grandiose schemes that fizzle down to nothing.

Am invited to join a group of evacuees studying consumer cooperation to be applied here (canteens) and also in cooperative production and marketing later when farmers start producing. Have declined the invitation so far. Might accept if it offers a chance to tell the authorities how they should treat the Japanese, and how the camp should be run, as far as the treatment of the Japanese are concerned, and how to get their cooperation. But I am not too anxious, and am sleeping all day to escape the heat and the dust.

Will appreciate if you will get someone in Washington to wake up and do something about this whole mess. Come and visit us, if they will let you, and I will tell you something. Hurry or the war will be over before America can wipe off the blot.

Sincerely,

P.S. I haven't written to parties you mention. If the camp is any sort of a criterion of American way of fair play, etc., I am not interested in working, either in camp or outside.

WRA

June 28, 1943
Poston, Arizona

Arizona Corporation Commission
Phoenix, Arizona

Gentlemen:

Please send me two copies of Decision No. 14182, dealing with cancellation of the Gila River Relocation Project's Cooperative.

Sincerely,

Edward H. Spicer

Edward H. Spicer
Social Science Analyst

Paul Bailey FILE #781

P.O. BOX 41073, LOS ANGELES 41, CALIFORNIA . . . CLINTON 5-8685 . . . PLANT AND EDITORIAL: 5040 EAGLE ROCK BLVD., LOS ANGELES 41, CALIFORNIA

re: WRA files in UA Library

April 13, 1966

Dr. Edward Spicer,
Department of Anthropology,
University of Arizona,
Tucson, Arizona.

Dear Dr. Spicer:

In January of this year, and again last week, I spent a number of days in the special collections department of the University of Arizona Library in the fascinating perusal of the tremendous collection of material you have gathered on the Japanese Relocation during World War II, and which you have so generously made available to the University and researchers using the facilities of its fine library. In the hopes of doing some background reading for a novel I contemplate doing on the Japanese Relocation drama, I have just been treated to one of the great experiences of my life. The collection you have assembled for your university is monumental and breath-taking in scope, and probably the most complete and detailed of any in the world. What a privilege it has been to use it; and how grateful I am that someone cared enough to assemble it! And in years to come these sentiments will be echoed by every other person fortunate enough to use it.

In both my trips to Tucson I tried to reach you by telephone, to personally convey my humble thanks, but both times I was unable to reach you. Maybe next time I will have better luck. I know that, with the experiences you have had with the Japanese and their problems, and the tremendous sympathy and understanding shown by your notes and writings, that a conversation with you would be a thrilling experience, and a privilege to be valued. Until that opportunity can present itself, please again, Dr. Spicer, accept my gratitude, and my everlasting admiration for the great work you have done.

Sincerely,

Paul Bailey

Paul Bailey.

PB/e

Barsby
WRA Reports Division
Washington, DC

WRA

October 18, 1945

Dear Shirley, Barsby

How is Heart Mountain? I hear that only 57 relocated from there last week. I am afraid that going will not be too easy. We will be most interested to hear your reactions.

A letter from Emily says she was to arrive at Minidoka on last Monday. It seems that she might stay about two weeks, then perhaps to Monterey. Arne says something about seeing someone out there on business, so doubtless she will make it. You have doubtless heard from her, though you may not know of each others whereabouts.

Payday today and your chunk is enclosed.

I found the folder you mentioned to Toz (Arne?) and have the list of two articles wanted in front of me. A letter to your Red Cross pal is also going thru channels at the moment and it, with proper enclosures, will reach her before too long.

Please give my fondest regards to Miriam and Hans Hansen, Community Analyst and wife. They are some of the swellest people I know, though it might take some time to find that out!

Enclosed is a choice bit about our friend Bilbo. By the by, I took down his apelike features, along with our alarmed and surprised girl friend when some perfectly swell silk screen prints arrived from Emily yesterday. Our porch is now practically an art exhibit! You will be surprised how pleasant and colorful the effect is.

Must quit and start telling people that we aren't such humane and cruel monsters after all,- though you may begin to think so at Heart Mountain. Say, I just answered a letter for the Director's Signature from one, Yukio Kato, 29-10-D, a young man of 28 who seems to have a very large chip on his shoulder about the whole thing. I'd like to know what's eating him and why, just to satisfy my own curiosity. He wrote to the President.

Well, good luck to you and best from all the kids.

As ever,

RBS

Gordon W. Blackwell

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCE
THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL

March 29, 1946

Mr. Edward H. Spicer, Head
Community Analysis Section
U. S. Department of the Interior
War Relocation Authority
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Spicer:

Thank you for your letter and for sending the materials. I am sure that these will be of great value to Mrs. Vaughan. I am suggesting that she correspond with you directly as points arise on which you can be of help. Your cooperation is greatly appreciated.

Cordially yours,

Gordon W. Blackwell

Gordon W. Blackwell
Director

GWB:w

Gordon W. Blackwell

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCE
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Gordon W. Blackwell
Director

GWB:w

Box 983
Chapel Hill, N. Carolina
May 13, 1946

Dr. E. H. Spicer
Community Analysis Division
War Relocation Authority
Department of Interior
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. Spicer:

I wish to thank you personally for the materials which you have sent me through Dr. Gordon W. Blackwell, Director of the Institute for Research in Social Science, at the University of North Carolina. This material has been helpful to me in the report which I am preparing.

My study deals primarily with the problems of adjustment faced by a racially and culturally mixed group when imprisoned by the Japanese in Bacolod, Negros Island, Philippines. I was a member of this group. From the materials I have seen concerned with similar internment experiences there do seem to be certain general characteristics common to all interned groups, however widely individual action patterns may vary in an effort to meet the new situation.

As additional materials of the Community Analysis Division become available I shall appreciate your letting me know about these.

Thanking you again for your kindness, I am

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth Head Vaughan

Curt Bondy

Spicer

RICHMOND PROFESSIONAL INSTITUTE
A DIVISION OF THE COLLEGE OF
WILLIAM AND MARY
901 W. FRANKLIN STREET
RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA

HENRY H. HIBBS, DEAN

July 22, 1945

Summer address:
Windsor Mountain School
Lenox, Mass.

Dr. E.H.Spicer
Community Analysis Section
War Relocation Authority
910 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. Spicer:

Only today I finally read the Community Analysis Report No. 13 and 14 which probably you have sent to me.

Thank you very much. I was especially interested in the "Prejudice" report. I hope that sometimes someone from the W.R.A. will publish a book in doing all the different studies. I am sure that that would help to improve the relationship between the white and American-Japanese population, and above all it would help to give a better understanding of the problems of race relations in general.

Please, be kind enough to send me further studies.

Enclosed you will find an article of mine which may interest you.

Sincerely yours,

Curt Bondy

Curt Bondy

Gordon Brown, CA

October 5, 1943

AIR MAIL
PERSONAL

Mr. Gordon Brown
Community Analyst
~~Gila River Relocation Center~~
~~Rivers, Arizona~~

c/o Marion K. Opler
Tule Lake Reloc. Center
Newell, California

Dear Brown:

Your letter of September 30 has reached me. It naturally disturbs me considerably. I have discussed with John Provinse the matter of your having been prevented from carrying on Community Analysis work during most of the segregation period. The result of our discussion has been a letter from Director Myer to Mr. Bennett pointing out the Analyst's function on the project. I think that you should be aware of the content of this letter before you go back to Gila and hence am enclosing a copy of it. If when you return, the Project Director is still not ready to give you freedom to work as an Analyst, I want you to know that we are back of you and will support you in your effort to get reestablished as Community Analyst. I hope that the Director's letter to Bennett will make it unnecessary for you to carry out the threat of resignation.

Your account of unrest at Gila is extremely interesting and is borne out by other reports from the center. The likening of the situation to that at Poston before the strike seems not too far-fetched, although there seems to be more positive denial of evacuee participation at Gila. At Poston the patterns for evacuee participation in center management had not been developed and no one was clear as to what they might be. It took the strike to clarify things, and evacuee participation developed rapidly from that point on. John Provinse and others here are aware of the unsatisfactory character of evacuee-administration relationships at Gila. I cannot say yet, however, as to what steps are being taken to do something about it.

Your letter indicates that you have probably misunderstood developments in the Community Analysis Section in Washington. John Embree will no longer be connected with WRA, but has gone over permanently to the Army's Civil Affairs Training School at the University of Chicago. Sweetser has left for the navy. I have come in in Sweetser's place and will be acting head of the section until such time as we can fill John's place. John will, however, be back for a few days next week to help set me straight in the affairs of the office.

I imagine that your trip to Tule will be interesting and valuable experience, even if not in line of duty. It should be worthwhile to get in touch with Marvin Opler and see what he is doing. I hope you will keep me informed concerning developments at Gila regarding the status of Community Analysis and also what we can do at this end to smooth your path.

With best wishes for a satisfactory settlement of your status,

Sincerely yours,

Edward H. Spicer, Acting Head
Community Analysis Section

Enclosure

EHSpicer/ji

Mr. Leroy H. Bennett
Project Director
Gila River Relocation Center
Rivers, Arizona

Dear Mr. Bennett:

John Provinse has called my attention to the fact that we are receiving practically no reports in the Washington office from the Community Analyst at Gila. These reports are extremely useful to us here in framing over-all policy and in keeping in touch with changing attitudes at the projects under varying administrative situations.

Possibly the increased burden of work in connection with segregation has required that you divert Mr. Brown to other duties of an operations' nature and this has interfered with the preparation of his regular reports. In such case I hope he will be able to get back to his prescribed duties soon. It was our intention in establishing the analyst position to keep the incumbent as free as possible of operations or administrative responsibility so that he could give his full time to objective observation and interviewing and reporting.

Sincerely yours,

Director

cc: Spicer
JHProvinse:cy

October 27, 1943

PERSONAL-AIR MAIL

Dr. G. Gordon Brown
Community Analyst
Gila River Relocation Center
Rivers, Arizona

Dear Gordon:

Thank you for your letter of the 18th. Your luck at Sacramento was indeed tough. I imagine that you must have been much disappointed at not getting to see Tule and not being able to carry through with the train trip. If you had been able to go on to Tule Lake you would have found a letter from me explaining the origin of the Director's letter to Mr. Bennett. Possibly that letter which I sent, c/o Marvin Opler, has been forwarded on to you.

The letter from the Director to Mr. Bennett was worked out by John Provinse and me in an effort to give you some backing in getting away from the assignments which had been hindering your Community Analysis work at Gila. There was no intention of writing anything whatever that would stand to your official discredit. On the contrary, there is the feeling here that all you have been given an opportunity to produce is excellent and most valuable for an understanding of Gila. John and I were merely seeking a device to give you what aid we could in getting in to your proper situation on the project. It seems to me that if the statement about the number of reports is pointed to to your discredit on the project that you have a good reply; namely, that your time and energy have been diverted to other things and that it is up to the project director to remedy that situation. It is my impression from talking to Lu Hoffman, who has been here for a few days, that the administrative staff at Gila think highly of your work.

From what you say in your last letter, it looks as if you have finally been successful in your battle to operate as a Community Analyst and not as something else. The conference on the confidential report sounds most promising and looks to be exactly the opening which you have been working for.

With best wishes,

As ever,

Edward H. Spicer
Community Analysis Section

EHSpicer/jl

March 31, 1944

PERSONAL

Mr. Gordon Brown
Community Analyst
Gila River Relocation Center
Rivers, Arizona

Dear Gordon:

This is just a note to thank you for the pleasant and interesting time that you and Mrs. Brown provided for me while I was at Gila. I did not get to see Chamberlain just before I left to thank him for the evening in Phoenix. I shall be grateful if you can pass on my thanks to him.

Since getting back to Washington my interest in seinen kai and what it stood for in pre-evacuation Japanese communities, as well as what happened to that type of organization in the relocation centers, has increased considerably. Seinen kai as organized by George Yamashiro at Tule Lake is developing into an important organization there, and staff and others need information concerning the sort of organization which Yamashiro headed at Gila. I should appreciate any notes concerning the organization, composition, and history of the Gila Seinen Kai while Yamashiro was there and also what happened to the organization after he was taken out. Any sort of rough notes will be of value to us here.

I hope that Wolter is feeling better about things. I can say that the work he has done in community organization at Gila is very highly regarded and appreciated by the Director and by John Provinse, as I have found through conversations since getting back.

Please let me know how things go with you, whether you take over the administrator's job at Canal, etc. Please remember me to Mrs. Brown and the boys, to Wolter, and to Mr. Oguchi.

With best wishes,

Ned Spicer

Geo. Baker

Ely Chertok

Oct. 2 1942

Dear Dr. Spicer,

Mr Getty, at the University of Arizona, has I think by now written you and introduced me. I am Ely Chertok. I came to know you through a guest lecture which you gave at the U. of A. in an anthropology seminar during the fall semester of 1941 and a short talk we had together after that.

By chance while I was in Tucson last month on furlough from the army, the fact that you are working at an alien camp at Poston was brought to my attention. This interested me very greatly for I too should like this sort of work to be my contribution to the war effort.

I cannot as yet lay claim to being a sociologist. However I think I can with proper modesty say that I am a student of that science. I have an A.B. in sociology and have done a semesters work toward an M.A. in anthropology at the U. of A.. In spite of this I can honestly say that at

present whatever talents I have are not being utilized by the army. I am in a medical detachment. I suffer intellectual starvation. I think I could go to an officer candidate school but I much prefer to work with you since I am extremely interested in sociological work. Previous to the war my life was completely taken up with the educative process and with people of similar interests and activities. After the war I expect to continue my education in sociology and later enter the field professionally. I mention this so that you will understand that my interest in your work is no momentary fancy.

The favor you are in a position to grant me is a very great one. I want very much to work with you at Boston. Would you write a letter to me stating that you would be willing to take me if my company commander will release me? I will of course have to be transferred to whatever military unit is stationed at the camp. What is that unit? — I ask you in other words to ask for me so that the difficult problem of being transferred will be made less so. My transfer must of course be effected through military channels so that if you can solicit the aid or advice of the commanding officer of the camp the matter will be somewhat simplified.

I realize that as a stranger I ask

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I realize that as a stranger I ask

a great favor of you. I rely on our academic friendship, as it were, to justify my request and I hope somehow I will be able to repay you.

Let me say again that my desire to be working with you is very great. I would appreciate hearing from you very soon.

Respectfully,

Ely Chertok

Medical Detachment
Demonstration Regt. - A.F.S.
Fort Knox, Kentucky
U.S. Army

October 3, 1942

Dear Dr. Spicer,

I hasten to write again before you reply to my first letter.

I have spoken to a captain in my detachment who has promised to help me with my proposed transfer. He informs me that my only hope of success lies in my transfer being asked for by someone. It is therefore important, if you decide to help me, that you enlist the help of an officer of whatever army unit is stationed or in charge of the camp at Poston.

The urgency of my request for your help I can best express by saying that if it were not unseemly I would beg you to do whatever you can for me.

I do hope that I do not burden you too much.

Respectfully,

Eby Chertok

FILE # 780 Ely Chertok

Oct. 21, 1942
Poston, Arizona

Dear Mr. Chertok,

I have your two letters and also one from Harry Getty concerning your interest in the work that we are doing here. I remember having a talk with you last fall just before we returned to Mexico. I should like to see you get a chance at sociological research here or anywhere, but I see little possibility of any such thing so long as you are in the Army. Here is the situation here.

About a half mile away from the main section of the Japanese community is the post of a company of M.P.'s It is the job of these M.P.'s to guard the entrance to the camp. There are two or three on duty at the highway entry about three-quarters of a mile from Poston day and night. These men are not allowed to enter Poston proper except on special business. They do not patrol thestreets, nor is there any fence or other boundary patrol. The contacts of the M.P.'s with the Japanese are therefore strictly limited. This is part of WRA policy --- that the army be as little in evidence as possible at the relocation centers. It is possible to go for weeks here without seeing any one in an army uniform. None of the administrative posts in Poston are held by army men.

It would be impossible for anyone in the army to carry on research here. In the first place, there are the restrictions placed on the mingling of service men with the Japanese. In the second place, there is the suspicion which would attach to any uniformed man carrying on investigations among the Japanese. I would not encourage you therefore in getting a transfer to the M.P. company which is stationed here. I think it would result in just as much frustration as you find in your present position. If there were any way in which we could work you into our work from the army, I would make a move to do it, but I know of no way at present. Our staff consists of the Japanese in charge of the work and the students of Poston. The jobs held by myself and Dr. Leighton (supervising the research) do not carry draft exemption. (I am expecting to be drafted soon myself.) They are not therefore classified as essential to defense. Thus I can see of no way in which you can transfer into this sort of work and I am sure that transfer to the M.P. camp near Poston would not help you.

I am sorry to be of so little help to you. I sympathize with your position. Perhaps something else will occur to you that I might be able to help you with. Sincerely,

Edward H. Spicer

Frank Cross WRA

Room 727
Barr Building
April 12, 1945

Dear Frank,

How are you and the Legion getting along? We all hope that you are having a most profitable time and convincing all the boys that Japs aren't Japs after all. But I hope also that you are taking a bit of ease and forgetting the cares and worries of Washington for a while.

Speaking of Nisei soldiers, their push in Italy has made the front page of the Post two days in row. Doing themselves proud again.

I'm not still here because the office couldn't get along without me. Mrs. Florell is really doing a good job and I don't seem to hear any remembrances of things not getting done. I was out for the first three days of the week with a cold and am just back today. I didn't expect to come in this week but still felt an urge to work on the Issei pamphlet, and also remembered you're saying you wouldn't mind if I did come in. So here I am, can't stay home.

All the work is gettting done, but a bit slower than we anticipated. Lorna and the girls have been stacked up with work and everything is a bit behind. Lillian is with Arne now and the new girl is in. She is going to be fine, Lorna says, but has to be broken in. But apparently there is nothing can be done about it.

Major Caldwell called about the Yanamoto girl, who wanted to be a WAC, and said that she is in. Mrs. Florell says there were some other Army and SS questions, but all seem to have been solved all right.

So, I don't think things will fall to pieces and you can just forget the office and enjoy yourself. Have a good time. Barry wants to know how the hunting is.

As ever,

Robert M. Cullum WRA

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
~~WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY~~
Office of the Secretary
War Agency Liqudation Unit
Washington 25, D. C.

December 27, 1946

Mr. Edward Spicer
Route 4, Box 623-A
Tucson, Arizona

Dear Mr. Spicer:

From Rachel Sady we have learned that the Spicer family is still extant.* This is reassuring.

When you left Washington, you planned to have work done in the Salt River Valley. Did anything come of this?

Tom and I are planning to head for the coast during the first week of February. Tentatively, my plans call for a stop-over in Tucson, arriving there a little after 9:00 A.M. on February 7. I hope there may be some time to discuss our findings with you at that time and to learn whether work has been in progress in the Salt River Valley.

If you will not be able to spare time for this, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Bob

Robert M. Cullum,
Director, Resettlement Study

* Your unique card just arrived - doubly reassuring.

Cullum

January 3, 1947

Dear Bob,

It will be good to see you on February 7. I shall, however, have little or nothing to contribute. I have not been able to get into the field myself or to send the two students who are working on Japanese material into the field. We shall make our first field trip only on January 25-26. We may by the time of your arrival have a little survey knowledge of the Salt River Valley situation, but it will certainly be not more than that. However, we would welcome a chance to talk with you about it and to get some suggestions for further work.

Life has been just too darned full up from the moment we left Washington. With arrival in Tucson we plunged into the fixing up of an old house to live in and are still in the midst of that. At the same time a batch of new courses both this semester and the coming one have kept me busy in the library. Things may be a little lighter in the spring, but I'm not all sure. The student who was going to get into the field for the Japanese study has been forced to stick too close to Tucson because of a part time job that he has had here and because of the need for grooming himself for a series of Rhodes Scholar interviews and exams. He finally won the Rohodes Scholarship last week. He and his wife will have some time this spring to do field work, but I'm not sure how much.

What has happened to the WRA final reports. I noticed an item in the Pacific Citizen several weeks ago to the effect that they are being printed and may be had from the Supt. of Documents. Is that true?

I shall be looking forward to seeing you. It would however be more convenient if you arrived on February 8. I have classes solidly through the morning of the 7th, and no classes at all on the mornings of the 6th and 8th. If, however, the 7th is the only suitable day for you, I shall make arrangemnts to have my classes taken care of for me.

With best wishes to you and the staff,

As ever,

Rel

Robert M. Cullum

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Office of the Secretary
War Agency Liquidation Unit
Washington 25, D.C.

January 28, 1947

Dr. Edward Spicer
Route 4
Box 623-A
Tucson, Arizona

Dear Ned:

The best laid plans are subject to the budget. My trip west is no exception. Funds are alarmingly low, and unless a deficiency is voted, it is doubtful if the trip can be made. At any event, it is postponed now until the end of February. Reservations are being asked that would put me in Tucson March 1, over that Saturday and the Sunday following.

I'm still hoping to see you.

Sincerely yours,

Bob

Robert M. Cullum,
Director, Resettlement Study

203 . Cameron Road, Falls Church, Va.
June 19, 1947

Dear Ned,

As you may have guessed by this time, I didn't make the trip West. The budget wouldn't have stood it, and as matters turned out, it was just as well from the standpoint of time as well. The last month or so of writing has been pretty hectic. We put the baby to bed on the 17th. It goes 30 pages longer than Impounded People. The title will give you a resume of the findings "PEOPLE IN MOTION -- The Postwar Adjustment of the Evacuated Japanese Americans."

Tom, as you probably know, is going to Cornell next year as an assistant to Leighton. He's in Nova Scotia this summer, left last Sunday. It has been an interesting year, and just tough enough so that it feels good to be done. We got the results of a sample survey for Seattle (Miyamoto and O'Brien) which tallyed with our findings. I think we have the story. Drop of a line if you find time.

Should be out by Aug. 1. Bob Gullum

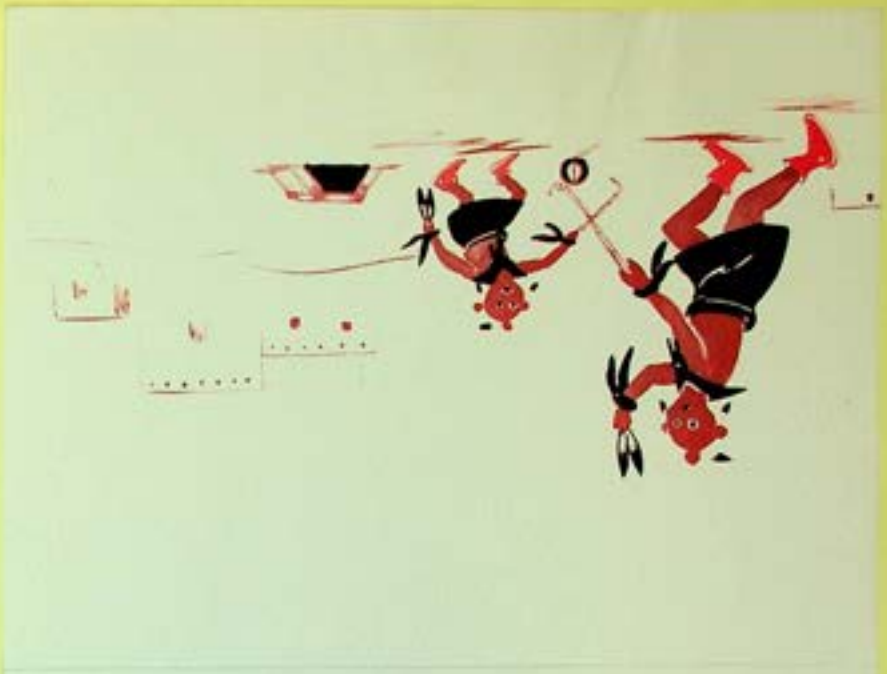
Cullum 12/69

New Years Eve.

Greetings and best wishes for the New Year from the Cullums.

Am interested to know when Dillon Myer's Book will be coming out.

Bob.



MUDHEADS PLAY A HOPI BALL GAME IN THE PLAZA AT A HOPI VILLAGE.

ORIGINAL ART BY WHITE BEAR, HOPI ARTIST

206A MUDHEAD KACHINA SERIES, HOPI

LUMINARIAS

As a re-enactment of the shepherd's fires that blazed the night the Christ was born, the practice of lighting the night with luminarias is a custom that has been followed in New Mexico since the first Spanish colonists established their homes here 350 years ago. The first visitors to visit the area, which is now New Mexico, after the American Occupation in 1846 reported the unusual sight of burning stacks of wood to light processions and celebrate festivities.

The luminarias which flicker throughout the state during the Christmas season today are no longer small stacks of pinon wood, but brown paper sacks with a small amount of sand in the bottom and a candle. The glowing soft light of the present day luminarias create the same quiet splendor and tranquility as that of the small piles of wood used a century ago.

From Vera + Bob Cullum
Xmas 1973

Judge William Denman

United States Circuit Court of Appeals
Ninth Judicial Circuit
San Francisco, California

CHAMBERS OF
CIRCUIT JUDGE WILLIAM DENMAN
POST OFFICE BUILDING

August 12, 1943.

Dr. Spicer,
Tuba City,
Arizona.

Dear Dr. Spicer:

Mrs. Denman is not yet able to write, and I have just emerged from a heavy court session, hence this belated acknowledgment of your courtesy to us on our passing through Tuba City. It was a pleasure to meet you both and we want to be certain you will let us know before you make your inevitable visit to San Francisco.

You may be sure that I have not lost interest in the work of yourself, Dr. Layton and your Japanese descended associates. Please let me have a copy of your report when it is available. I again urge that it be identified with the Navy and not with the Indian Bureau.

It is a confusing concept that identifies, on the basis of color, the treatments of the Negro, Indian and Japanese minorities. They have entirely different historic origins, are different in character, and have different enemy groups. Those opposing such discrimination will rally to aid any minority, but those opposed to the Indian Bureau would be added unnecessarily to the anti-Japanese, if your problem appeared to be one of the Bureau. The same would be true of those opposing the betterment of the Negro.

This comes with our warmest regards. Please remember us to Dr. Layton and our other hosts in Tuga.

Cordially yours,

William Denman

September 10, 1943

AIR MAIL
PERSONAL

Mr. John de Young
Community Analyst
Minidoka Relocation Center
Hunt, Idaho

Dear John:

The assumption in your August 28 letter is correct. John E. has left and I am sitting all alone holding the fort in Washington, Frank having gone also. I duly noted your condition of lonesomeness and your yen for Washington, but I am not in a position to say yet just how the Washington office is to be set up. As you know I am taking Frank's place and it will be some weeks yet, I imagine, before we decide who is to fill John Embree's shoes.

This letter is chiefly to raise the possibility for a new assignment for you. The last Community Analysis letter suggested a trend toward interest in adjustment problems of those who have resettled. John F, when I talked with him in Chicago, seemed anxious to get some work going in this direction. John Provinse is also concerned about it. In view of the smoothness with which things are going at Minidoka and other centers in respect to segregation, we were wondering if you would feel at all inclined to tackle a little study in Denver and the Denver area.

Our idea tentatively is to carry out a 30-day study in Denver. It would include not only study of evacuee adjustment but probably comparative study of the evacuee situation there, or better, the whole Japanese American situation there as compared with other minority groups in the Denver area. If you are interested, we would like to have you tackle the 30-day study as soon as it would be convenient for you. We would hope to have an assistant for you, a young man from Boston who got some training under Leighton and me during the past year. However that part of it is not definite yet.

If you are interested in this job, would you let me know immediately? The request for the temporary transfer of your services to Denver will have to go through formal channels from John Provinse to Mr. Stafford. Consequently this

letter should be considered as simply an informal sounding out of your desires in the matter. There certainly would be no harm in discussing the whole thing with Mr. Stafford, always remembering that it is not yet an official request for your services elsewhere. Anyway let me know as soon as you can. You would of course be on regular per diem in Denver for the full 30 days.

I am very sorry to hear that Kin Watanabe is leaving you and I wonder if Kin is sorry or happy about it. I imagined he might have been getting to like Minidoka somewhat under the influence of Community Analysis. It does sound as if your staff is pared down to its minimum. From what I know of Dick Kanaya however, I should imagine that he could take care of the Section in pretty good shape if you go to Denver. I am not surprised that you get nowhere with block studies. We got only a couple of good ones during the whole of last year in Poston. The block study is apparently something that takes a real social science background to do, or at least to do properly.

I had a talk with Provinse yesterday concerning college credit at Chicago. He said that he was not aware that anything in connection with this had to go through the Washington office or should go through the Washington office. He seems to feel that the whole thing, if it is to be worked out, has to be on a personal basis between you and, let us say, Lloyd Warner or Redfield, or whomever you have closest relations with at Chicago. Provinse further thinks that any work with you for which credit is given would have to be after working hours. He was shocked to find that we had given full fledged courses at Poston during the past year and that credit had been granted for those in the University of Chicago. Such an arrangement is contrary to WRA policy in that it provides college level education in the relocation centers. Such a plan as we had at Poston last year is, according to Provinse, out of the question for Minidoka or any of the other centers. If you are still interested in college credit, I would suggest that you get in touch with Lloyd Warner and work the whole thing out on an individual basis leaving Washington out of the picture.

I am just getting into the mass of material from Minidoka and elsewhere that has piled up in Frank and John F's absence. I hope I will have more to write you about Minidoka and about things in general in a couple of days. Until then best wishes and please let me know as soon as possible your feeling about the Denver proposition.

Sincerely yours,

Edward H. Spicer, Acting Head
Community Analysis Section

EHSpicer/jl

October 12, 1943

Air Mail

PERSONAL

Mr. John de Young
c/o Mr. Harold S. Choate
War Relocation Authority
Midland Savings Building
Denver 2, Colorado

Dear John:

Greetings to you in your cozy little hotel. It must be a quaint and interesting place. I hope the beds and the red plush sofa in the lobby are thoroughly comfortable.

I am a little disturbed at your mention of having to do routine statistical tabulation yourself. Provinse is puzzled about the "drastic shortage of help" and so am I. Are you working in the regional office or the relocation office? I understand they are in the same building. Provinse is sure that there should be help for you in the regional office and suggests that you see Mr. Pitts or whoever is there in his absence. Provinse is now writing Mr. Pitts.

Too bad that the Boston boys survey was so small and so insignificant. I am also shocked to hear that no study of any kind has ever been made of Spanish Americans. I realize all the difficulties of trying to make a one-man survey in a place like Denver, but I am nevertheless sure that you will be able to work out a useful outline of the situation while you are there.

It seems to me that there is no need for anything like weekly reports. We are not interested here in a running account of what you find but rather an analytical summary when you are through. We would not, however, be adverse to receiving copies of field notes which are of a kind that we could interpret to some extent ourselves.

I have just seen the two reports on Chicago resettlement done by Frank Miyamoto and other Dorothy Thomas people. Both of these reports strike me as being rather brilliant analyses of maladjustment but not well-rounded studies of resettlement problems as a whole. One thing which emerges from them is the loneliness or anomie of the young evacuee without family arriving suddenly in a big city. I should think that in Denver this sort of big city loneliness would be a minor part of the picture rather than a major one.

Glad you liked the last news letter. I don't see why it couldn't

be arranged for you to stop off at Granada on your way back, and, in fact, I think it would be an excellent thing not only for you to see the center but also to give John Rademaker a helping hand perhaps in some of his current problems. One name which you might not have and which might be helpful is that of a former Boston resident, John Fukushima. I don't know his address but the last I heard he was either running or employed in a florist shop. He has been there about a year. I know him well and you could use my name.

Good luck and be careful about these dangerous places you seem to get into.

Sincerely,

Edward H. Spicer, Acting Head
Community Analysis Section

October 26, 1943

PERSONAL-AIR MAIL

Mr. John de Young
c/o War Relocation Authority
Midland Savings Building
Denver, Colorado

Dear John:

Your letter of the 23rd has just arrived and I have just sent a teletype to Denver suggesting that if you feel like it, it would be a good thing to make the extra trip to Granada. I don't know whether this letter will reach you before you leave Denver or not but I hope it does.

I am distressed to hear of your bad luck in regard to health. It must have been darned unpleasant knocking around Denver with a throat infection for a month. I imagine that you should have gone to bed for a few days and not have tried to keep on your feet the whole time. If you don't go to Granada, maybe you can get two or three days of solid rest when you get back to Minidoka. I certainly recommend that you do.

I am sure that John Rademaker would profit from a visit with you. He has been writing letters indicating that the conditions of work on the project sometimes get him down. What with having to live outside the project limits, serving on numerous committees, and at the same time running a fair-sized Community Analysis staff, he is up to his neck in things. He complains of not knowing which problems to tackle or how to divide his time between current urgent matters and long term projects. These are of course the usual dilemmas of all Analysts, and John is by no means alone in being bothered by them. It will no doubt do him a lot of good just to be able to talk things over with you, and it is probable that you could get a few pointers from him, particularly in regard to his methods of filing and keying his interviews. Anyway I hope you get to go. At the moment I have some doubts about whether all of us Analysts can get together for a meeting of our own in the immediate future.

In regard to the Denver report, it seems to me just the right thing to do to take at least a few days at the end for writing up the preliminary draft. Once back at the project you will probably be smothered. Some of the things to which we in Washington would like to see answers in your report are the following:

1. What are the adjustment problems which are unique for the evacuees (as distinct from other migrants and war workers) coming in to Denver?

2. How extensive (rather than how spectacular) is social maladjustment, delinquency, etc., and how does it differ, if at all, from usual types of disorganization among newcomers to large cities?

3. How extensive and what kinds of "straddle" adjustment are being made; that is, to what extent are evacuees making an adjustment which presupposes other members of their families remaining in the centers?

4. What role have evacuee groups and organizations played in the adjustment at Denver? (You are no doubt aware of the present trend in WRA thinking toward encouraging or at least not discouraging the formation of evacuee groups in areas of settlement. An evaluation of the role of such groups in Denver from the point of view of whether or not they have hindered adjustment or made for bad relations with surrounding groups would be most helpful.)

I think these are the special questions which will be most helpful in planning further resettlement. I would be surprised if in the short time you had to do the work, you would have adequate answers to these questions, but I shall be looking forward to seeing what you do have bearing on them as well as to seeing your outline of the general picture in Denver. I regret along with you that you could not make a study of the surrounding rural area but I am to blame for that in that I could persuade no one here of the necessity for hiring an evacuee helper for you.

Dick Manaya and others at Minidoka have been doing a good job continuing to send material into this office weekly. Please give my best to all of them when you get back to Minidoka.

John Embree came back to Washington for a few days week before last and we had a number of very useful sessions. I must sign off for a meeting now. With best wishes and hopes that your throat clear up soon,

As ever,

Ned Spicer

EHSpicer/ji

December 4, 1943

Personal - Air Mail

Mr. John de Young
Community Analyst
Minidoka Relocation Center
Hunt, Idaho

Dear John:

Back in Washington I find two letters from you, one dated November 13, very long and full of meat, and another, your note of November 19, addressed to me at Tule Lake. By now the most immediate worries of those two letters have been settled. Bigelow, I understand, was leaving Tule Lake the day after I left, that is, on November 30, and he must now be back in Minidoka shouldering the burden of the Reports job. It was too bad that you had the Reports job immediately on top of the Denver assignment but I hope you weathered it.

I had a very enjoyable time in Tule Lake working with Bigelow. I have the feeling that he must be about the best Reports man on any of the projects. His respect for facts is great and he did an excellent job in reporting the Tule Lake incident. I imagine that he has told you what we did and how we worked, so I won't go into that. Marvin Opler is carrying on with what I regard as the most significant part of the documentation of the Tule Lake incident, namely, getting the evacuee point of view on the whole thing. While we were there, it was still impossible to talk with the residents under anything like decent circumstances. With the exception of some of the people in the co-op, contacts had to be made under the shadow of a tommy-gun. Marvin was going to go ahead with the discussion of the incident with the co-op boys and the gradual filling in from whatever source possible of the rest of the evacuee point of view. John and Marvin and I succeeded in establishing the basic facts of what happened on November 1, 2, 3, and 4. Marvin had already a background on the effects of the incoming segregants, but things had moved so fast so far as evacuee organization was concerned in the two weeks preceding the incident, that even Marvin was unable to keep in close enough contact to know precisely what was happening.

Your letter of November 13 raises a number of points that I have been wanting to discuss with you for some time. In the first place, in regard to your Denver report, I have had time only to glance at it since getting back to Washington and I did not have access to a copy before I got here. It seems to me to be a darned good job and it is being praised here by the Relocation Division. It has provided them with a lot of data which they had no inkling of before. Ed Marks

has been asking one question which didn't happen to be covered in the report. He wonders if you have any information in regard to discrimination in connection with evacuee utilization of hospitals in the Denver area, or medical service or public health services of any kind. If you happen to pick up anything in connection with that, we would appreciate any crumb which you may have.

I am very pleased to learn that you don't have to share an office with Internal Security. I think it would have been unsatisfactory if you had been housed along with them. The fact that your wishes were heeded sounds well for Community Analysis at Minidoka. I gathered from John Bigelow that your work is definitely appreciated by a good many of the staff there, John himself being one who puts a high value on Community Analysis.

I haven't heard from John Rademaker in regard to your conversations. I am tremendously interested in your comparison of Community Analysis at Granada and Minidoka. I feel that your attempt at objectivity in connection with policy and WRA programs are much the better way to do it. I have felt for some time that John Rademaker has impaired his value as a Community Analyst in involving himself so extensively in action programs such as relocation. I am sure he has something to contribute to the relocation program because his understanding of evacuee problems is really excellent, but in involving himself in the program, he does fail to produce a well-rounded record of his center. I wish that John's approach was more like yours, but it is impossible to fashion all the Analysts in the same mold. It is amazing how very different the material is which comes in from the various centers. I think I would say that your material has given us a clearer idea in the Washington office of what happens from day to day in a relocation center than that of any other Analyst.

This brings us to one of the main questions which you raise in your letter, namely, what kind of reports you will be sending in in the future. John Embree raised the question with me just before I came into Washington as to the value in the Washington office of many of the reports you were sending in, such as the weekly school reports, and various other routine documents of that nature. He felt that there was no longer any space for that sort of report in the Community Analysis office and that we could, when necessary, utilize those in the Reports office files. I agree with you that we now have sufficient background information on Minidoka. I am in hearty accord with your suggestion that you begin preparing reports of a more comprehensive nature oriented toward specific problems of community adjustment and administration. It seems to me, however, that certain types of rough notes or field reports, as you call them, should continue to be sent in. Ones that have been most valuable here are your notes on Japanese customs as you find them in the center, and your surveys of matters of special and current interest such as the stoppage of the movies last summer and such current minor crises. What it seems to me you should withhold are

simply the routine reports gathered from other divisions. These could be retained in your own files, and if we have to refer to such material we can approach it through other sources here.

I was disappointed in not getting to see you or any of the other Analysts except Opler on the Tule Lake trip. I did have a pleasant and profitable stay with Marvin Opler but was called back immediately to Washington after our documentation job had been completed. I expect to get to Jerome and Rohwer before Christmas but I won't be out in the field beyond that until after the first of the year. I am thinking seriously about your hint concerning your desire to get a look at Washington. However travel funds, etc., being what they are, I don't see anything yet emerging from my thoughts about the matter. All I know is that I am very anxious to sit down and have a good talk with you and hope it can be arranged somewhere somehow this winter.

With best wishes to you and to John Bigelow,

As ever,

Edward H. Spicer
Head Community Analysis Section

EHSpicer/ji

December 31, 1943

PERSONAL - AIR MAIL

Mr. John de Young
Community Analyst
Minidoka Relocation Center
Hunt, Idaho

Dear John:

Your needling is finally getting results. This letter is to ask you whether you would be interested in a transfer to the Washington office. The transfer from Minidoka would be a permanent one but it might not be permanent in the Washington office. There is a possibility that we may set up a Community Analyst to work in conjunction with the Relocation Officer in the Chicago region. In the event of this plan materializing, probably if you are interested you would be the man to carry on the studies from Chicago as a base. However, there would be a period of a month or more in Washington with the possibility of permanent assignment to the Washington office.

If you are agreeable to transfer on this basis, please scout around and see what would be Mr. Stafford's reaction to it. We now have a sociologist named Gordon Armbruster who is teaching at Washington State College at Pullman whom we would send to replace you at Minidoka. I am sure from all I have heard that Mr. Stafford will be greatly disappointed to lose you and to have a new man to break into your job. Moreover, I am opposed theoretically to changing analysts before they have had at least a year at the project, but the needs of the Washington office are great and it seems to me that you are the man for the job. Perhaps you can find a way to make Mr. Stafford see the necessities of the situation. If you are willing to come in and if Armbruster is acceptable at Minidoka, we would want him to overlap with you for a week or so at least. He expects to be available possibly by the middle of January and hence you would not be leaving Minidoka until the latter part of January.

I won't take time to answer some of your recent questions now. Please let me know by night letter, if you can, what your reaction to all this may be.

With best wishes

As ever,

Edward H. Spicer
Head Community Analysis Section

January 28, 1944

PERSONAL - AIR MAIL

Mr. John de Young
Minidoka Relocation Center
Hunt, Idaho

Dear John:

John Provinse tells me that he has just talked to you over the phone and advised you to stay on at Minidoka until sometime after Armbruster arrives. As you know from the wire we sent to Mr. Stafford, Armbruster came down with the flue and will not report at Minidoka until about February 5. This is unfortunate but I think it would be a mistake if you did not stay for at least a week after his arrival. Remember he has had no Washington orientation at all and he would probably be very much at sea unless he could have the benefit of a lot of your advice and experience. In short, I suggest that you stay on the project until about February 12. Your transfer is going through the mill here and you will be notified by Personnel when it is all set up.

I am arranging your travel so that you may come to Washington through Heart Mountain. If it is agreeable with you, two days there would be of immense value to Asael Hansen who just replaced La Violette last Sunday. Hansen had a week of orientation in the Washington office, but you could tell him plenty about organizing his section and making himself effective. He is a good guy and I am sure you will enjoy a visit with him. If this interferes with previous plans which you have made, please let me know.

Your report on the boilermen's strike is a swell job and is being admired around the office here. Hal James read it this morning and wondered what had happened to the Fair Labor Practice Board in Minidoka. I told him that I thought it had been a dead letter for many a moon, but he nevertheless wonders if you or one of your staff could prepare a brief report on the activities of the Board during the past year and what it was doing at the time of the boilermen's strike.

Another thing that has bothered some people here is a report that some evangelical Christian sect has been preaching against relocation in some of the centers. Minidoka is not mentioned specifically, but we would appreciate hearing whether anyone there has ever heard anything about this anti-relocation sect.

I have a house in Arlington and you would be perfectly welcome to send any of your things to my address there by express. The address is: 3812 - 9th Street, So., Arlington, Virginia. Also we will be able to put you up for the first nights in Washington when you get here. We have to vacate the house on March 3 but you will be here long before then.

I am sorry about the delay in connection with Armbruster but I hope it won't make too much difference to you. I am looking forward to your arrival here. Please let me know if there is any other way in which I can help in getting you and your belongings to Washington.

With best wishes,

As ever,

Ned Spicer

EHSpicer/ji

WPA – John Evans
Director, Poston II

With our Friends, the Rattlesnakes,
Coyotes, and Scorpions
We send you

SEASON'S GREETINGS

from

POSTON

The Oasis of Arizona

Clare + John Evans

Edwin E. Ferguson

FILE #784

APR 18 1945

Memorandum to: ~~The Director~~
Malcolm Pitts

You may be interested in the following excerpt from the March 31 report of Scott Rowley, Project Attorney at Poston:

"4. Costs - - County Cases. I recently received a communication from the office of the county attorney asking if arrangements could be made whereby the costs in our criminal cases could be assumed by W.R.A. I recall that in some of the communications with other project attorneys it has been indicated that there are funds for that purpose and that it is possible that such arrangements can be made. However, our cooperative has paid thousands of dollars to Yuma County and many thousands of dollars to the State of Arizona in taxes for which we receive practically nothing other than the benefit of the use of the courts, and it seems to me that the county should not be too particular in collecting the last dollar of court costs.

"Mr. John McBride, Assistant County Attorney, expects to be here in the near future to look up some evidence in a criminal case, and I have made arrangements with him whereby he will meet with Duncan Mills and myself and discuss this matter in detail. The county officials have been very cooperative so far and I believe that the matter can be worked out in a way which is fair to everyone involved."

Edwin E. Ferguson
Solicitor

For Ned Spicer

Ned –

His reticence – shrinking from confronting a wrongdoer even at the price of personal loss – seems to be part of a pattern: is it Issei or just immigrant insecurity?

3-7 PMG

Edwin E. Ferguson

MAR 11 1946

Dillon S. Myer

Edwin E. Ferguson

I believe you will be interested in the following item from the March 1 report of Irvin Lechliter, Area Attorney at Seattle:

"Roy Okada owns property at 622 Sixth Avenue South. His wife, Bessie Okada, tells me that when they were evacuated, Roy 's mother stored her furniture and other household goods in one room in the building. An attorney in Seattle named John Day promised to see that the storeroom was not molested. Day had a power of attorney from the Okadas which required him to collect rentals for the Okadas on a tavern and grocery store operated in the same building where the household furnishings were stored. Sometime during the period of evacuation, the storeroom was entered and all of the furniture and household goods removed. I wanted to take the matter up with Day, but it appears that the Okadas do not wish to do anything that might in the least antagonize Day and Mrs. Okada insisted that I [do] not claim against the government for this loss. I made it clear that no liability attaches to the government in such a case. I also pointed out that even assuming the adoption of legislation which might enable them to make a claim, that claim would probably have little merit unless they exerted a real effort to recover the property now. However, I could not shake Mrs. Okada's conviction that the matter should not be pressed further at this time."

This probably reflects a prevalent attitude among evacuees - make a claim against the government rather than proceed against the wrong doer. Under our claims bill the commission could allow claims of such a nature in such amount as might be fair and equitable, but undoubtedly the commission would adopt some standard such as Lech suggests.

Edwin E. Ferguson
Solicitor

EEFarnhart:eg
3/7/46

cc: Philip M. Glick
Morrill Tozier
Ruth McKee

Ann Fred, CA

Ht. Mt. Wyo.
Sept. 17 1943

Dear Anne,

I'm enclosing a copy of the analysts' recos on the re-opening and the suggestions for analysts' work in this connection. You might shoot the former, but not the latter, on up to the Director before he leaves for Denver. I have sent copies of both recos and research suggestions to every analyst. So you wont have to do that. Hans is reconsidering the conference recos and has decided to write a new set of his own, for his project director to take with him to the Denver conference. I suspect that all the other analysts will be doing the same thing.

Under separate cover I am sending corrected copies of the minutes of the conference. I shall be sending more as I get them. These should be typed up with enough copies for each analyst to receive a full set, also John Embree and John Provinse.

I've had a swell session with Laviolette on the Canadian evacuation.

Itinerary: HT Mt till Sept 23
Denver -- Sept 24-27
Granada -- Sept 27- Oct 2
Denver(Reports Confer) Oct 3
Rohwer -- Oct 4 - Oct 10
Wash. --- Oct 12(?)

My best to you and Joan and Margaret,

Ned

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

September 21, 1943

Dear Ned,

I just received the West Coast recommendations notes you sent on Sept. 17. By this time you probably received the memo I worked up based on the notes I took at the conference. It is very similar to the outline. I sent a copy to the Director and therefore I will not send him the one you forwarded to me. Hope this meets with your approval. A note was attached to the memo to the Director stating that I wrote it up and you had not seen my version. That should take care of any errors and poorly emphasized statements which may need changes and revision upon more careful consideration.

Guess you did plenty of work at Heart Mountain to get the notes corrected. They were a mess I would think as the girls were unfamiliar with the material and admitted they were confused at times.

Roz has been in several times to see us so we are keeping up with your family.

Joan is now in New York but returns Monday. Margaret will then take a few days off and I will be the Acting Head of Community Analysis.

Thanks for sending the itinerary of your trip. I had to call Roz to learn where to send the West Coast Memo as I forget to ask Joan about your plans.

Talked with the Center Liason Section, Relocation Office yesterday and they were most interested in the commnets on relocation. Wolters was especially pleased to hear about it and wished either her or Dolins had been present at the Conference.

I am preparing the Center Profiles, putting everything together on each project--not just the comments made on the day that was on the agenda. That ought to give us a good file on each project.

We hope to see you Oct. 12 unless the ? you wrote brings you in later.

Sincerely,

Anne

Ann Freed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

Sept. 20,1944

Dear Ned,

I am enclosing the summary statement of the Opening of the West Coast as discussed at the Community Analysis Conference. One is being forwarded to the Director. We finished typing and correcting it 10 minutes after he left the office to go to the train. It is sent airmail special to him in Denver and it will be there waiting for him when he arrives.

Office is rather lonesome these days. Rachael is in Chicago now probably by this time working on the faculty to accept her new thesis subject. Joan left last night for New York. She will be gone 4 days so that won't be too bad. Katherine headed West when he arrived in Chicago and we haven't heard from her since. Margaret and I are carrying on in the office. Not much news from here to report. No other applications made for my job. A friend of Ann's, Kay Spencer applied for a P3 job in Community Analysis and was interviewed by Charlotte Dixon but she wanted a permanent job and only at a P3 grade. She left her Form 57 which you will be able to review. She's had good field experience in Alaska and has her Masters from U. of Chicago. She knows Rachael also.

The other day I talked with the Welfare people at their staff meeting about our discussion on Family Counseling. They were very much interested in it and also asked general questions about trends at the center. Today Dolins, Wolters and Moore asked me to tell them about our discussions on Relocation--which I plan to do.

Guess that about covers it.

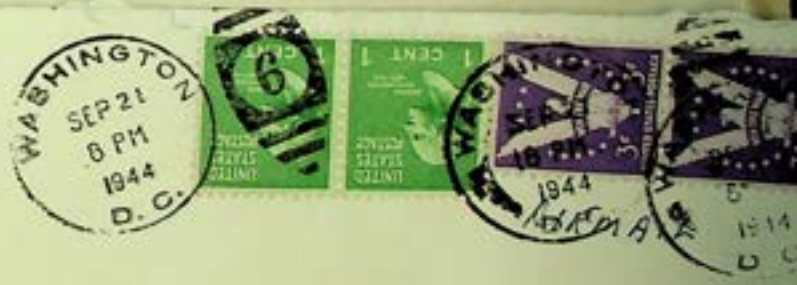
Sincerely,

Anne (Freed)

Freed
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

OCT 4 1944



Mr. Edward Spicer
Cosmopolitan Hotel
Denver, Colorado

Wm. H. Gilbert (734) Jan 22, 1945

Dear Dr. Spicer

Enclosed is a list of questions on Eta. If you have a chance to get the answers to a few of them it would be a great help. Experience seems to show that whereas outcaste problems often appear very unimportant to superficial outside glance yet when some probing is done they often become very important indeed as factors influencing the lives and attitudes of certain groups. This may or may not be the case with the Nisei and Issei of this country. It might be worth a try to check on it anyway.

Sincerely yours

Wm H. Gilbert

Wm. H. Gilbert
Legislative Reference Service
Library of Congress
Wash. D.C.

QUESTIONNAIRE
on
THE JAPANESE ETA IN RELOCATION AUTHORITY ~~CAMPS~~ CENTERS

1. NAME
What term or terms are in use to designate Eta by (a) Non-Eta, (b) Eta themselve
Any euphemisms? What is translation and etymology of terms used?

2. IDENTIFICATION AND NUMBERS
How does a person or family come to be suspected of Eta origin? How are the suspicions verified or rejected? Can an estimate be made of those regarded as genuine Eta and those merely under suspicion, as regards gross numbers?

3. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS
Try to collect photographs of Eta families and individuals. Do the Non-Eta believe that there are physical differences in Eta people? Do you observe any differences in body postures or facial expressions in genuine Eta?

4. DISCRIMINATIONS
Is the discrimination merely gossip or open and overt? In what ways does the individual Eta seem restricted in his activities? Is it possible to get the testimony of members of the Eta group? Do the Eta have their own mess and bunk groups? Is the marriage bar maintained?

5. RELIGION
Are there any members of the Shinshu Sect locally(I.e Buddhists who admit Eta to worship) ? How do the local Buddhists connect religion with prejudice against the Eta? How do the non-Buddhist Japanese react to this situation?

6. DISORGANIZATION
Have there been any evidences of particular crimes or suicide among Eta? Any unusual amount of drinking?

7. RELATED GROUPS
Are there any other marginal groups, Okinawa, Hinin, Sankwa? What is their position?

8. OCCUPATION
What work do the Eta generally do? What occupations do the Non-Eta despise - Shoe repair, tanning, butchering?

9. SEGREGATION OF RESIDENCE
What evidence is there for tracing the Eta back to a few localized areas on the Pacific Coast? Is there any evidence of residential segregation in this country?

10. SOCIAL GROUPINGS
Are there any local branches of the "Water Level Movement"? Any other groupings confined to Eta?

11. FOLKLORE
Do the local Japanese tell any stories about Eta? What are they? What is the position of Eta in their humor, proverbs, maxims?

12. CASE HISTORIES
Are there any diaries or autobiographies of Eta available? Any possibility of case history records?

W. H. Gilbert
Library of Congress
Wash. D.C. Jan 22, 1945

Grahl, Eleanor (Moore)

WRA
Reports Division

1222 E. HIGHLAND ACRES ROAD
BISMARCK
NORTH DAKOTA 58501

February 20, 1975

Dear Roz and Ned -

Emily Brown furnished me with your current address. I am helping Margie Reynalda, Ruth McKee's school days beloved friend, to distribute to other "True friends" of Ruth's a small booklet of her poems. Margie made the selection, and she specifically asked me if I could locate you, the John Embrees, and Isabel Harry Palm. Neither the Embrees nor the Palms are in the current Washington D.C. metropolitan phone book, and I do hope you can help me. (I have the copies for the above so please send addresses to me, ret. MBR.)

Margie's address is:

Mrs. M. B. Reynalda
365 Washington St. S.
Salem, Oregon 97302

Margie and her husband spend summers in Canaan, N.Y., and she has done everything she could for Ruth's sister Margery McKee by dealing with the attorneys on matters related to Ruth's estate. Miss McKee also has an attorney who tries to jog things along by correspondence from L.A. The estate attorneys blame the Massachusetts officials for not providing "tax figures." It's a shame these matters dawdle along so. The three major inheritors are getting along in years, too.

I think the booklet & the poems are very thoughtful tributes to Ruth, and I treasure them, not ever having seen any of them before. They are, to me, the essence of Ruth whom I miss very much.

If you do have time, I would like to know what you are up to these days. And if you have the addresses mentioned, I'd appreciate receiving them soon.

Affectionately,

Eleanor Grahl

(formerly, Eleanor Moore, WRA-Washington)

Eleanor Grahl

re: Ruth McKee
Tozier } WLA

1222 E. HIGHLAND ACRES ROAD
BISMARCK,
NORTH DAKOTA 58501

Aug 26, 1977

Dear Roz -

Thought it about time to respond to your letter of May 5. It is not difficult to keep busy even without a 9-5 job, is it?

I was glad to get news of you & Ted. I was in Phoenix 18 months ago but didn't know you were in Tucson or I'd have made an effort to get in touch with you. Altho we moved to North Dakota 15 years ago, I kept in touch with Ruth by correspondence, & visited here every 2 or 3 years when I got back east to visit my sisters, one of whom lives in Rhode Island. It was sad to see her gradually losing out to Parkinson's disease. Her doctor said he couldn't put her on El dopa medication because she wouldn't give up drinking.

Catherine E. Harris who lives + writes in Hawaii has given a copy of Ruth's poems to The U. of Hawaii where Ruth studied + maybe worked in the library there. I think that name is familiar to you.

I don't like to be the bearer of sad news, but I wonder if you had word of "Tog" Togiri's death last year. He never married and according to the clipping Harry Weiss sent me, he had no immediate relatives. His work seemed to be his world, and altho retired he was still living in Washington.

Your Ned sound very busy. So glad Ned is well. My husband, Jim, had a serious operation to remove a malignant tumor from his large intestine. That was 3 yrs ago + he seems to be in excellent health. The doctor + surgeon have said they couldn't say he will never have any more trouble, but they think he is "99%" free of further trouble at that location.

I mustn't ramble on. I do look back on WRA days as being one of my most interesting work experiences with a wonderful group of people on the Washington staff. When I hear from a few like Bank of Tsai special friends I C you fellows, Let me know. Would love to hear from you.

Affectionately,
Eleanor

P.S. Sent Fred Egg's address to Mr Ring matter for granting Elle Emerson of the case to.

The cats as an excuse. Financially she was comfortable enough, & she made a few friends on the Cape who would drop in, & someone to help her keep house. But you know how firm she was in her convictions, & one was that she would never have anyone "live in" after WRA days. She had a couple of very unfortunate experiences with that after I got married. Michael's death was the real blow to her. She never lived life again.

Did I tell you that Ruth left all her books & mss. to Margaret B. Ringwalda? She was a friend from college days, or before. I have let Margaret know that you would like to have a copy of the poems. Margaret was a beneficiary in Ruth's will, so she says the least she could do was select some of Ruth poems for publication. I think you will find them beautiful in form and content, & with her keen wit, intellect & sensitivity, and modesty & self-criticism, too, showing up on almost every page — for those who knew her & loved her, they are an enduring memento.

WRA

Veda Gyllenhaal

5220 Wayne Ave.
Chicago, Ill.
September 17, 1943

Dear Cousin Veda,

Just a note to thank you so very much for your warm hospitality and help in time of need. I can't tell you how much I appreciated it. It was also no small pleasure to get acquainted with you and your charming family.

We are here with Jean and Harold and so far everything seems to be going very well. Barry loves it and so do I. Jean seems to take it all in her stride and I certainly enjoy them.

The work is also going well down at the Merchandise Mart. It is quite an interesting experience to be one of the thousands of commuters, and to walk into an office every morning. But it is a pleasant office where we can watch the bridges go up for the boats on the canal. Also the people there and the work are interesting. One can't ask much more, though it would be nice if Ned were around.

Thanks again for all you did for us. Let me know when Barbara and Bob arrive.

Love to all the family,

Hankey, Rosalie

July 25, 1946

Mr. Edward Spicer
Community Analyst Section
War Relocation Authority
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Spicer,

After a year at Chicago, I found myself with the problem of a Master's thesis. I do not really have to write one, since the faculty suggested that I submit the M. S. I wrote on Tule Lake. This has its difficulties. Furthermore, I had a yen to write an article on field techniques in a situation as tough as T. Lake and so I talked the honored boys into accepting the resounding title, "Field Techniques in Minority Group Crisis Situations."

In order to satisfy the academic requirement of inserting some generalities in significant spots, it was suggested that I compare my techniques with those used by the community analysts and Leighton. This is not as easy as it sounds, for I have come across few references to techniques or methods in the works of the community analysts. Brown's final report on Gila contains some helpful material; naturally, I know considerable about the c. a.'s problems from personal experience. If, therefore, you can call to mind any specific helpful contributions by the community analysts and give me their titles, I shall be very grateful. I may be able to get them from Dr. Thomas. If not, I'll get them from the authors or something.

I regretted being unable to help Mr. Tozier on the Murihara matter, for I heartily agreed with his idea. I asked for permission to do so and received an impressive refusal.

Chicago is very interesting and I'm having a lot of fun. It took me several months to become accustomed to the hakujin. I still hate when I don't catch myself and when I do catch myself I appear to have been seized with a cramp. Oh well - it takes time.

I look forward to seeing you in Chicago sometime.

Sincerely yours,

Rosalie Hankey.

address:
5528 Dorchester
Chicago, 37.

Dwight, Ontario
Aug. 7, 1946

Dear Miss Hankey,

Your problem on field techniques sounds interesting. There is a lot of stuff in the C.A. files --- one copy of which is in the offices of the WRA "Continuation Study" in the Interior Bldg in Washington and another copy of which(not quite complete) is in the U. of Cal. library in Berkeley. Unfortunately, I can't give you very specific references, since I am up here away from the files. One of the best summaries of field problems and techniques is Hansen's final report from Ht. Mt.; he touches most of the basic problems. Another is Elmer Smith's final report on Minidoka dealing almost exclusively with the analyst's problems. Another is Hoffman's final report on Topaz and Dave French's final report on Poston has a good deal in it. There is another final report by Wisdom which has some material in it. However, there is great deal more stuff scattered through the various reports of the analysts, some of it more revealing for your purposes than the formal final reports. There is no lack of data. The problem is how to get hold of it at Chicago. I would suggest a trip to Washingtonas the best means, where you could go through the C.A. files in the Interior Bldg. Youshould get in touch with

Robert Cullum
Director, Continuation Study
War Relocation Authoirty
Room 2012
Interior Building

for arranging this. Cullum will be glad to arrnge for you to go through the files. If the trip is impossible, the next best thing would be to get hold of the "Bibliography of Community Analysis Section," a series of mimeographed lists of reports from all analysts at all centers. If you do not have these, you might get them from Cullum. Also I believe Sol Tax, Redfield, and Fred Eggan all have copies of these at the U. of Chicago. By going through the you could pick out the reports (most of them) that might be relevant Possibly Cullum would be willing to send you copies from the files for your perusla. I doubt however that he would let copie go out, since they exist in only one or two copies and Cullum's copies must be held for National Archives and are not suppose to be sent out --- may be used only on the spot in the offices. It would be helpful to get in touch with A. T. Hansen (care of Cullum). Hansen might let you have a copy of his final report. I'm sure he has an extra copy. At present he is busy on a field study of re-adjustment in San Jose, but he will be back at Miami Universi in Oxford Ohio in about a month. When I get back to the Univ. of Arizona in mid-September in the midst of my personal files, I should be able to help you with specific points and questions. Let me know how you progress in getting hold of material. Maybe I can help you, if necessary, after I get back in circulation again.

I also regretted that you were unable to help Tozier in connection the report on Joe Kurihara. Dorothy, I understand, eventually some material that he was able to use. However, the plan for having the story of Joe issued as a section of the WRA final report fell through. Mr. Myer wanted to see it published, but did not think it was quite "suitable" as a WRA ~~xxxxxx~~ formal report. Emily Brown worked on it, and has been tryingto find publication for it in some periodical, with what success I dont know.

I wound up with WRA at the end of June, and Cullum who was formerly relocation officer in Cleveland took over as director of the "Continuation Study" of evacuee re-adjustment which we managed to put through as a part of the WRA liquidation program. It will continue ~~xxxxx~~ though the coming year. John de Young formerly analyst at Minidoka is in Chicago now working on Nisei adjustment in that city. If you have not already seen him, it would be helpful to get in touch with him.

Again, let me know how you get along on your study. It is an extremely interesting subject and I should like to help on it to whatever extent I can.

With best wishes,

Ned Spicer

Edward H. Spicer
c/o Ralph Blackwell
Angle Lake
Dwight, Ontario
Canada

This address until September 1, then
Department of Anthropology
University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona

Assel T. Hansen, CA
(See also in "General Correspondence")

October 20, 1943

PERSONAL

Dr. Assel T. Hansen
Miami University
Oxford, Ohio

Dear Hans:

Thanks a lot for your application. I am disappointed that you can't be released until the end of the semester, particularly since you feel so ready to go right away. We need a good man immediately, and I should hate to lose you. I can't of course say what our needs will be by the first of January. We may be all filled up, although it is entirely possible that we shall have more openings than now, what with the draft and other causes of turnover. As I say, I am disappointed, but your application will be on file and we shall be keeping you in mind.

I should dearly like to drop in on you at Oxford, but I don't see any immediate chance of it. I shall do some scheming, however, the next time I head west and see if I can't make it.

For the benefit of your President, my mother's maiden name was Margaret Jones. She was registered either from Shandon, Ohio, or Corydon, Indiana. I think her class was 1897, or thereabouts. She would be tickled to know that your boss is interested in checking his alumnae back a half century.

As ever,

Edward H. Spicer, Acting Head
Community Analysis Section

EHSpicer/ji

May 1, 1944

PERSONAL - AIR MAIL

Mr. Asael Hansen
Community Analyst
Heart Mountain Relocation Center
Heart Mountain, Wyoming

Dear Hans:

This is just a note to let you know that I expect to be in Heart Mountain about May 15th. I will let you know the exact time of arrival after I get to Denver.

Your report on the Fair Play Committee included in your last general selective service report is a nice job of sizing up a pressure group. It would be very useful here to have similar descriptions of other groups, constructive as well as non-constructive groups, worked out in the same way in terms of their history in the center, their personnel, and the reasons as to why they have been accepted or not accepted by the mass of evacuees, as well as of course their relationships to the administration. I think that that sort of analysis (which needn't be at all elaborate) of, for example, the effective groups within the Council or any other influential cliques and groups in the center would be most valuable.

We have also found your hindsight view of whether or not the Fair Play Committee disturbance at Heart Mountain could have been avoided most illuminating.

What do you hear about Miriam's getting on the staff? Is it o.k. from your end? We can talk things over when I get to Heart Mountain.

With best wishes, and thanks for the good stuff.

As ever,

Edward H. Spicer
Head, Community Analysis Section

EHSpicer/ji

January 28, 1944

PERSONAL - AIR MAIL

Mr. Asael Hansen
Heart Mountain Relocation Center
Heart Mountain, Wyoming

Dear Hans:

I imagine and hope that you are settled, more or less, in Heart Mountain. Alex Leighton just arrived in Washington and reports pleasant visiting with you in Chicago.

I talked over with Mrs. Dunbar the matter of your getting per diem while in Washington. She went to bat for you in Personnel and came with the answer that nothing can be done about it. Personnel seems to say categorically that it can't be done and there would be no use putting in a claim for it. They maintain that you were ordered to Heart Mountain but not to Washington. I suppose if you had waited to be ordered to Washington when the semester was up, we could have gotten per diem, but because you were public spirited enough to come to Washington without orders your per diem can't be granted. I intend to inquire into it further. I feel that your expense here should be made up to you in some way.

I am asking John de Young who is now at Minidoka and is being transferred to the Washington office to come through Heart Mountain on his way for a couple of days visit with you. He has not yet let me know whether he can do this. As soon as he does, I will let you know. If he comes it will be about February 15. His year's experience on the project would give you a lot of help in some of your early problems.

We would welcome any report, however brief, on Heart Mountain reactions to the story of 5200 American prisoners killed by Japanese in the Philippines, the story which broke in the newspapers today. Also some people here are interested in the rumor that an evangelical Christian sect in some of the centers has been preaching against resettlement. Do you hear anything about that at Heart Mountain?

People here, including Hal James, Inez, Clare, and Joan, still talk about you occasionally, and one of the phrases I have heard has been "swell guy".

I hope things are going well with you. With best wishes,

As ever,

Ned Spicer

EHSpicer/jl

April 1, 1944

PERSONAL - AIR MAIL

Mr. Asael Hansen
Community Analyst
Heart Mountain Relocation Center
Heart Mountain, Wyoming

Dear Hans:

Thanks for your long letter of March 17. It was waiting for me when I got back from the field. It was full of good news. I am glad that you are liking the job and that you feel you would like to stay on it through next year. From all I have been able to gather through the gossip channels of the Washington office, Mr. Robertson reported favorably on you and your work at Heart Mountain. There is no indication from any source that you are anything other than a very desirable addition to the Heart Mountain staff. You stand in excellently in Washington.

Glick and Provinse and I have admired especially your last report on selective service at Heart Mountain. This is indeed a masterly job and I am now having it prepared to issue as a Project Analysis report. In editing it I have cut out all references to the Analyst, and odd sentences which emphasize your undercover methods of gleaning information. I have also cut large chunks, including the petitions and resolutions, so that I hope it will reduce to about 15 pages. The value of the report is primarily in the clear view that you give us of the shifting and crystallizing of public opinion and sentiment in the center. This has never been done, with the insight that you show, by any Analyst up to now. It is that aspect of the report that makes it so valuable and it is that that I have tried to point out and emphasize in the edited version. If you have any objections to the release of this as a Project Analysis, please let me know immediately so that we can come to an agreement on it.

To get back to the other questions you ask, I have no indication that Community Analysis is likely to be cut during the coming fiscal year. I think it is certain that Heart Mountain will not be closed during the coming year, and putting all indications together, I should say that you could expect at least one year of security in the job, that is, through June 1945. I hope sincerely that you and Miriam will continue with us at Heart Mountain through this next year.

I am hoping that I will be able to see you about the first week in May. There is going to be a conference of Community Management Chiefs in Denver. I am scheduled to be at the conference and hope I

can get up to Heart Mountain for a few days at least, probably around the 10th of May. We could talk over more effectively then some of the questions that are on your mind.

My trip to the field was a tough one and revealed with new intensity to me the toughness of WRA's problems. First at Tule Lake there was complete disruption within the community with the raidcal group asking for further segregation on a basis of those who really want to go to Japan and those who just say they do. The feeling is running high and the tenseness is such that I left with the feeling that anything could happen at any time. In the other centers the most striking impression that I got was of the quiet determination of the Issei to stay in the centers "come hell or high water" for the duration. I think this is a determination which they have had from the beginning and that we should have recognized more clearly. There is developing however, I think, something more than a passive attitude toward relocation. Here and there, especially at Topaz and Poston, there seemed to be an indication of what you might call an Issei political movement based on the attitude that the United States government caused the economic losses of the Issei and therefore has a moral obligation to make those losses good at some time. I feel that there are strong-minded and intelligent men among the Issei who are maintaining this point of view and that it is, if anything, gathering strength in the centers I visited. I don't know what you think about this incipient movement at Heart Mountain but would be very interested in your observations on it.

We have moved again up into Northeast Washington and are only now beginning to get settled. Rox is still hanging pictures and planning color schemes, also getting ready to look for a job because she can't reconcile herself to domesticity. Will be looking with interest for a sequel to the last selective service paper.

With best wishes,

As ever,

Ned Spicer

August 2, 1944

PERSONAL

Mr. A. T. Hansen
Community Analyst
Heart Mountain Relocation Center
Heart Mountain, Wyoming

Dear Hans:

Thanks for your letter of July 8. It is true I didn't go to Italy. The Air Transport Command finally kept me from it on account of my old T.B. I had been looking forward to going, and as you can guess, it was a disappointment not to.

When your letter came, back in June, referring to the mixup in regard to Miriam's job, I did go after it to the extent that I could, through Provinse and through Hal James. The total results as far as I know were embodied in a teletype to Heart Mountain on June 30. Just in case you haven't seen that teletype, I am enclosing a copy of it for your own information. Has Miriam taken the relocation supervisor job? As a matter of fact I did not feel silly or unreasonable in taking the matter up, and I too gradually learned the facts of life. I am sorry that the thing worked out the way it did and I believe Personnel felt chagrined about some aspects of the mixup. I hope you two are settled and as happy as one can be in a relocation center.

There is a matter which has been troubling me, which I should probably take up through official channels, but I nevertheless shall mention it to you first. That is the matter of your weekly reports, (which are, by the way, the best thing of the kind being done by any analyst.) Usually only one copy of these, although sometimes two, get into the Washington office and they seem to go to the Reports Division which has routed them out along with the Project Director's weekly report, sometimes missing the Community Analysis Section altogether. Then we have to make copies ourselves for our files, after we get hold of the report. The Topaz analyst's weekly report (two copies) are sent in by the analyst to the Director here, with Attention: Provinse or Spicer on them. That way they come to the Community Analysis Section first and are routed around from here, and we have the two copies for routing and for working with in the section. Is there any objection at Heart Mountain to sending your weekly reports to Mr. Provinse or to me, through Mr. Myer, of course. I am puzzled as to why they come into the Reports Division instead of the Community Management Division here. I would be interested in the results of your exploration of this communication channel.

You will be getting a letter shortly indicating that the Community Analysis conference is to be held in Denver, September 7-13. I think your longing to talk to other analysts is shared by all the others, and I hope we can have a good week of bull sessions and mutual stimulation. I will be looking forward to seeing you then. In the meanwhile I am going up to Oswego, New York, to get ready for the refugees.

Your reference in your latest weekly report to the increasing respectability of interest in American war activities is paralleled, I think, by what is happening in at least a couple of other centers. The tie-in of families with men in the service is having its gradual but positive effect on the people in the centers. The same thing is reported currently from Topaz, from Minidoka, and from Poston. I am not sure about the situation in other centers but I have a hunch that the same thing is happening there. A pretty important trend I think.

After great agony, Roz has completed her Papago manuscript and is giving herself up to loafing for the first time in months. Barry is in fine shape, brown and busy, and giving signs every once in a while of developing into a neighborhood terror.

With best wishes,

As ever,

Ned Spicer

Enclosure

Heart Mountain, Wyo.
Aug. 19 1945

Dear Ned:

This is a briefisima note to pass on some thing.

Enclosed is a statement I composed regarding the detail to L.A. What it doesn't say is that Pitts gave Robertson the impression that the Director is squeezing down on money hard. Pitts, of course, had never heard of the possible detail. Robertson felt he could do nothing beyond the compromise the statement indicates. He thought it was clearly a matter of overall WRA policy and not Heart Mountain policy and that you and Province should take it up. I addressed the memorandum to nobody in particular. You can use it anyway you see fit. Robertson would have been willing to send it to Myer, but he thought it would be better for you and Province to present it. I'll send another copy through the regular channels — Attention: Province, Spicer. But you may get this a little sooner than the reg. channels copy.

I may say also that, although I think the L'A detail would be a good idea, I do not have my heart unalterably set on it. This is a personal note from me to you

so you will not feel obliged to push it too hard in order not to let me down. So If there are snags, let her go and I journey to Washington after I get through here.

Robertson told me this a.m. that Tule would be closed Feb. 1. I suppose that means that the circus is in full swing there. I still don't understand just what Justice is doing. ~~If people~~ If non-renunciants in Tule can go to Japan soon at Government expense just because they want to, a few people in the others centers who have to relocate will feel discriminated against — especially some of those who failed to go to Tule only because of the housing shortage there.

Miriam is back in relocation, pulled back by Wolters and staying (Not happily).

Things did happen. It was too late to reorganize. Even the reorganization Wolters anticipated will not be carried through fully. It's sorta messy. But there were some benefits: (1) Robertson learned how bad the advising set up had

been, even from a mechanical viewpoint. I.E., there was no adequate system to assure that all vacancies were "covered" by an adviser and no adequate method of checking where the program stood and what remained to be done. (2) Enough workers were brought in to handle the job, even if there weren't enough time to work them into a good system. (3) The job will be done for sure. Maybe the boys would have got by in their way anyway. Now there is no doubt.

People have been signing up for departure like mad. The big rush started there Oct. 11. Except for ~~some~~ not too many hard "practical" cases, the ~~the~~ chief job is "pruning." That is to say resistance is hardly a factor ~~to~~ be considered.

I hope we see you in Tule. But in any case we'll see you before long.

Hans

Not enclosed

P.S. A copy of a letter from Todd is enclosed. I also have a long letter from Francis on the "Last Days of P ——." If I can get it copied I'll include it. The chances are not so good.

Hotel Clark

In Downtown
Los Angeles

825 SOUTH HILL STREET
LOS ANGELES 13, CALIF.

Just a cover-upper

A TOOLEY OPERATED HOTEL

Asel Hanson

Hotel Clark

In Downtown Los Angeles

705 SOUTH HILL STREET
LOS ANGELES 13, CALIF.

4/2/46 - a.m.

Dear Ned:

When I wrote you awhile back about the meeting of the Applied Anthropologists, I should have made a special request that you notify me speedily if happens to be held at the earlier date. As it is, I plan to reach Wash. on April 23. I do not have the suggested earlier date, but I recall it as Apr. 20-21 or 19-20. Train reservations are the problem. I'm going to request them in a few days for arrival in Wash. the 23rd. If I hear from you that the meeting is to be before then, I'll cancel and try to get new ones. If a change is necessary, the more time I have to make the juggle the better it will be of course.

Still can't say we love L.A. But we are having fun, seeing lots of people, getting good stuff. For instance — the other night we called on a H.M. Councilman we knew pretty well. He called another one and we went over to the 2nd man's place about 1 hr. later. The " " had been busy in the meantime notifying others. Had a fine session with 5 H.M. Councilmen, one other. Ate raw abalone & mountain mushrooms, drunk pre-war sake.

small conversation about H.M., redeployment to SA, evacuation, the international situation, and so on. The atmosphere had not the remotest resemblance to the strained relations in the center.

Tonight there is a H.M. and Princess reception in our honor, I don't know what it is to be. I was just told to make no date for Sept. 2. I have an idea that it will be something sorta special.

Thursday we are having dinner with the Governor of Poston.

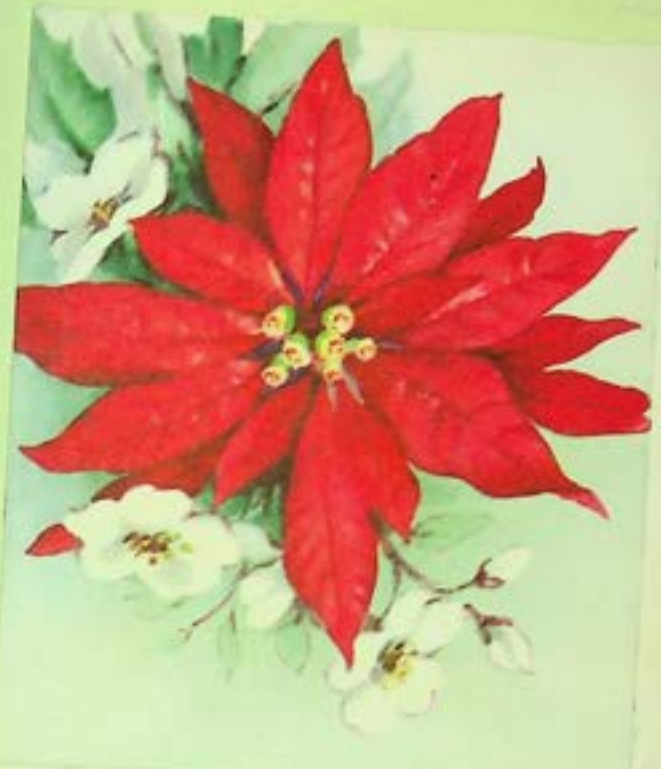
Tomorrow night another dinner.

Since last Wed. I've been dictating every morning trying to get the stuff down. The girl is also working on the H.M. stuff.

Schelly asked for a session with me late this morning preparatory for a report he has to make. I'm glad he's going to use me a lot.

as usual

Hano



Louise Harding Reports December

Harding, Louise WRA
1948?

The Season's Greetings

and
Best Wishes
to you.

Dear Roz

I saw Mr. Lozier a few nights ago on the streetcar. I believe he has gained a pound. He has been busy making Indian speeches to churches. Says getting Indian affairs out of business is not as easy as J.A. centers! He said McKee hopes for a foreign assignment at State Dept. in a year or so. – Hopes to go to Japan. She would like that.

I'm still in agriculture and moved to another apartment in Sept. – living alone and liking it!

Had a nice motor trip to New England in August – just ahead of Hurricane Connie!

Best wishes to all

Louise

Wade Head (See also in Papago Correspondence)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION PROJECT
Poston, Arizona

December 1, 1943

PERSONAL

Dr. Edward H. Spicer
Assistant Chief, Community Analysis
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Ned:

The Indian Service, as you know, is withdrawing from this project as of January 1st. May I take this opportunity to express my appreciation to you for the fine work you did while here. The advice given me by you and your group has been of invaluable assistance in the operation of the project.

I hope that you may continue your good work in the future, and that we may be able to work together again as closely as we did here.

Sincerely yours,

Wade Head
Project Director

Dr. Spicer

Wade Head

C O P Y

Colorado River War Relocation Project
Poston, Arizona

December 1, 1943

PERSONAL

Lt. A. H. Leighton, (MC) USNR
Office of Indian Affairs
Merchandise Mart Building
Chicago 54, Illinois

Dear Alec:

As you know, the Indian Service is withdrawing from this project the first of the month and I want to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to you for the fine assistance and advice that you gave me on the project.

I am deeply indebted to you, Ned Spicer, and Miss Colson, for your help, and I hope that we have an opportunity to work together on other jobs. In this country, the Government is certainly in need of your type of assistance.

May our friendship, developed at Poston, continue to exist and grow.

Sincerely yours,

Wade Head
Project Director

Oscar Hoffman, CA

October 5, 1943

Air Mail

PERSONAL

Mr. Oscar Hoffman
Community Analyst
Central Utah Relocation Center
Topaz, Utah

Dear Hoffman:

I am sorry I didn't get to see you while you were in the Washington office. I arrived only a few days after you had left. By this time you probably have the news letter of September 28, giving you some idea of what the analysts on the projects and the people in the Washington office are doing. I have been wondering how things have been going with you and what sort of problems you are encountering, if any, in getting adjusted to project life.

Mr. Provinse showed me a letter the other day which he had written to Mr. Ernst, suggesting that the executive secretary of the Council prepare a report on the Council's study of employment at Topaz. Perhaps you would be able to help the secretary in working up such a report. Sol Kimball of the Washington office is especially interested in details as to how the Council conceives its function in the study of labor relations, and as to how it proceeds to get facts, and as to what sort of recommendations it makes. I am sure you could advise the Council secretary in regard to an analysis of the situation which would reveal significant social relationships on the project, and I imagine that the secretary would welcome your assistance.

As you are probably aware, we are very much interested now in the changes which have taken place in the centers as a result of segregation: not only the changes in the composition of the population, but also the new attitudes resulting from segregation. For example, we would welcome data on the feeling of the people and the staff concerning the fence and other restrictive conditions. Is there a feeling that these could and should be relaxed ; is there any feeling that the fence, the watchtowers, and the MP company have any real relation to problems of internal security in the center? Another point in which we are interested is the nature and extent of private enterprises in the centers, and the attitude of the people toward those private enterprises which do exist.

I hope things are going well with you, and I shall be looking for word from you. With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Edward H. Spicer, Acting Head
Community Analysis Section

EHSpicer/ji

Oscar Hoffman, CA

February 2, 1944

PERSONAL

Mr. Oscar Hoffman
Community Analyst
Central Utah Relocation Center
Topaz, Utah

Dear Mr. Hoffman:

Thanks very much for your letter of January 12. I am glad to hear that your office has been moved out into the center where working conditions will be better. Evelyn Rose gave me an idea of some of the difficulties which you had been working under. I am sure that the best place for the Community Analysis office will be out in the center proper. Other analysts, wherever it has been possible to make such an arrangement, have found it best.

I have been bothered by the difficulties of keeping in touch with analysts on the projects. I have felt the need of being in closer touch with you and your work at Topaz and hope that that will be possible from now on. John de Young is being brought into the Washington office, which ought to help greatly. Ever since Embree and Sweetser left last August, I have been trying to do too much at once and have sadly neglected communication with the field. With two of us on the job, matters will improve in this respect.

Your report on attitudes toward employment at Topaz was an excellent job. It was circulated here to the employment section and elsewhere and added to our understanding of the problems involved. To what extent did it prove helpful on the project? Was it utilized in any specific way for improvement of labor relations? Your recent analysis of the reaction to the National Conference on Relocation seems to me the best thing that you have done. The initial reaction of opposition to the proposal from the Washington office is in line with reactions on other projects and is indicative of the danger of crystallizing sentiment against relocation. Procedures for relocation must be carefully planned and it seems to me will be most successful when evacuees themselves are brought into the planning. The National Conference was conceived as an effort in that direction.

There are a couple of small items which I would appreciate some information on. The report has come to us in Washington that some evangelical Christian (?) sect has been preaching against relocation in some projects. Have you heard anything in regard to

such an anti-relocation religious group? Another is the evacuee reaction to the recent announcement of the torturing of American prisoners by Japanese in the Philippines. Did this affect evacuee thinking on the Military Police at the center as well as feeling about relocation? Does it seem to affect Nisei at all in their relocation plans?

I am enclosing under separate cover some reports by other analysts which may be suggestive to you and, I hope, will be informative as to what is going on other projects. Unfortunately, we do not have the facilities for reproducing all the material that comes in in quantities sufficient to send around to all the centers. Hence I shall have to ask you to return these as soon as you have finished reading them.

In regard to cooperating with us in the Washington office, my suggestion is merely that you proceed to work on the problems which seem to require most urgent attention on the project, prepare reports such as the detailed attitude analysis in your employment study or the spot analysis of your National Conference report. From time to time you will be receiving requests from Washington to do small jobs. Meanwhile, I am looking forward to the intensive study of evacuee viewpoints on relocation which you promised some time ago. Have you received a copy of John Rademaker's study of relocation attitudes at Granada? If not, let me know and copies will be sent to you.

John Embree expects to be in Topaz about the middle of this month. He will look you up and I am sure that you will profit much from conversations with him.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Edward H. Spicer
Head Community Analysis Section

Enclosures - 7
The Work of the Charter Commission at Heart Mountain
Effects of Life in the Relocation Center (Jerome 9-17-43)
Community Analysis Report, Gila River, 11-24-43
An Analysis of the Repatriate Group at Manzanar, 8-24-43
The Present Situation in Respect to Relocation at Manzanar, 10-16-43
Attitudes of Issei Remaining at Tule Lake #3, 9-28-43
Evacuee Attitudes Prior to Segregation Traceable to Adm. Policy Tule Lake #6, 10-21-43

EHSpicer/jl

Michael Hoshiko (WRA) 1140

Southern Illinois
University

CARBONDALE, ILLINOIS 62901

April 24, 1970

Dr. E.H. Spiecer
Department of Anthropology
University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona

Dear Dr. Spicer,

I was very pleased to receive the autographed copy of your book.

In your book I notice that you make reference to a number of different documents. I wonder if you could send me a reprint or xerox copy of the article on "Traditional Japanese Therapeutics Practiced at Minidoka."

Best regards and may your book achieve wide readership.

Sincerely,

M Hoshiko

Michael Hoshiko, Ph.D.
Professor
Department of Speech Pathology
and Audiology

MH:bes

Harold S. Jacoby

1126
WRA

COLLEGE OF THE PACIFIC
a College of Arts and Sciences

UNIVERSITY OF THE PACIFIC Stockton, California Founded 1851

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

June 6, 1973

Dr. Edward H. Spicer
Department of Anthropology
University of Arizona
Tuscon, Arizona 85721

Dear Dr. Spicer:

In connection with some course work I am planning for this fall, I should like to know what happened to the reports which the several Community Analysts in the various WRA relocation centers prepared and sent--I believe-- to your office in Washington. I do not find them specifically referred to in the National Archives inventory of the records of the WRA, and I am wondering if they might be available elsewhere.

My fall project is a course in "involuntary communities," emphasizing particularly the socio-cultural processes and structures found in such gatherings of people. From my general knowledge of the reports, I feel they would provide me with much valuable material.

I served as Chief of Internal Security at Tule Lake from its beginning until October, 1944; and thereafter in the Chicago regional office of the resettlement program. I am addressing an inquiry similar in nature to our mutual friend, Marvin Opler, but I would appreciate any information you may be able to supply me.

Cordially yours,

Harold S. Jacoby
Professor of Sociology

HSJ/jd

re: Elmer Smith
WRA documents

Jess Jennings

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH
SALT LAKE CITY

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY
BUILDING 411

May 13, 1960

Edward H. Spicer
Department of Anthropology
University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona

Dear Ed:

Elmer Smith who resigned from our department last year died unexpectedly last week. We have been looking through his office accumulation. Among the effects are some five or six feet of documents, reports, etc. etc. resulting from his work under you with the Japanese relocation authorities. We request your advice in their disposition. Should we send them to you for disposition? Should we destroy them or should we make them available to one or another of the students who might abstract theses from them?

These being government documents, at one time classified I believe, I do need your help. I am not at all sure there are potential theses in them but would ask some staff member to assess them if you tell us this is all right.

Sincerely,

Jess

Jesse D. Jennings, Head
department of anthropology

JDJ:cp

May 26, 1960

Dr. Jesse D. Jennings, Head
Department of Anthropology
Building 411
University of Utah
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Jess:

I was very sorry to hear of the death of Elmer Smith. I remember as one of the highlights of those rough years in the War Relocation Authority a steak dinner which Elmer threw for me at the Minidoka Relocation Center once when I parachuted in from Washington. He was at his best that evening and we talked about Japanese-American problems all through the night until dawn.

The War Relocation Authority documents which you found in Elmer's files do present a problem. I have just been going over a similar accumulation which I have here with an eye to getting it out of my files.

There is a depository at Berkeley for documents pertaining to the evacuation of the Japanese-Americans. I have just looked through my file and find that I do not have the name or address. I learned about it from Forrest LaViolette, head of the Department of Sociology at Tulane. LaViolette, who was in the War Relocation Authority also, has been working with the Berkeley files in recent years. I suggest that you write him and ask for the name and address of the Berkeley depository of WRA materials. It may be that someone from Berkeley could come out and sift through Elmer's file with an eye to discarding whatever they have duplicates of and taking the rest for permanent deposit. I could not do such a job of sorting because I am not familiar with the extent of the Berkeley files. It is probably true, as you suggest, that some of Elmer's documents were classified, that is, in the "restricted" category, but never "secret." This is no longer a problem. All WRA documents have been declassified since the Supreme Court decision in 1945. With regard to possible theses, I should say that anyone working on a thesis would have to get in touch with the Berkeley files anyway and that your first step is to get advice from there.

I have just received a letter from Carling Malouf suggesting that Charles Dibble be asked to write an obituary notice for the ANTHROPOLOGIST. I am in hearty accord with this and am writing to Dr. Dibble today.

Best wishes to you and the family,

Sincerely,

Edward H. Spicer

File

June 1, 1960

Dr. Forrest LaViolette, Head
Department of Sociology
Tulane University
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dr. LaViolette:

I have been referred to you by Ned Spicer whom I wrote about a small problem we have here. Dr. Elmer Smith who was connected with the War Relocation Authority, as you recall, recently died. We have gone over his material and find that he has two rather large cardboard boxes filled with what appears to be day to day reports and other materials pertaining to the operation of the relocation center where Elmer served. Some of the items seem to me of some importance, but I gather from Ned Spicer, the documents from WRA have been declassified for some years. I am reluctant to destroy the material, particularly in view of what Spicer told me about there having been established a repository of WRA materials at Berkeley. I wish you would advise us, if you will, as to whether these materials should be burned, saved for a few years and made available to students in the event that there are thesis materials embedded therein, or just what should be done with them. If you have no strong ideas about the disposition of this material perhaps you would give me the name and address of a responsible person at the Berkeley repository that I could ask for instructions from there.

I assume you are the LaViolette with whom I had some classes in Chicago in the middle 30's. If so, my greetings and an invitation to stop off and visit our department if you are ever in Salt Lake.

Sincerely,

Jesse D. Jennings, Head
department of anthropology

JDJ:ad

cc: Ned Spicer
University of Arizona

Dear Ned:

Many thanks for your dealing with my request. The carbon herewith, to LaViolette, indicates the action we have taken. Presumably we will get out of the mess somehow.

Sincerely Jess

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH
SALT LAKE CITY

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY
BUILDING 441

AUG 31 1961

August 29, 1961

Dr. Edward H. Spicer
Department of Anthropology
University of Arizona
Tuscon, Arizona

Dear Dr. Spicer:

Dr. Charles Dibble, Head of our Anthropology Department, has asked me to contact you in the hopes that you may be able to help me. We have several boxes of war relocation material incident to the Topaz camp (which the late Dr. Elmer Smith was connected with) which we would like to forward to the depository on the west coast. Dr. Jennings has indicated that you would know the location of this depository; so my questions are these:

1) What is the depository address?

2) Is there any special manner in which these boxes should be sent, i.e., registered, etc?

3) Is this material classified or may interested persons go through it? You may or may not have heard from Leonard Arrington of Utah State University, who is interested in going through some of this material before it is shipped. Dr. Jennings referred him to you.

4) Have you any information that would help us determine the "fate" of these boxes which are gathering dust and quite space-consuming.

I will greatly appreciate any information or help you can render me. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely yours,

Jan Muir

Jan Muir, Secretary
(Mrs)

War Relocation

September 19, 1961

Mrs. Jan Muir
Department of Anthropology
Building 411
University of Utah
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Mrs. Muir:

I was interested to hear that you have materials regarding the War Relocation Authority center at Topaz, Utah. I find that I do not have the address of the depository for WRA materials in Berkeley. However, a letter from Forrest LaViolette who was at the Heart Mountain center in Wyoming indicates that Professor E. N. Barnhart, 3211 Dwinelle Hall, University of California, Berkeley 4, was working on the cataloguing of WRA materials a couple of years ago. I suggest that you write first to Professor Barnhart and ask him about the form in which materials should be sent, the place to which they should go, etc.

Regarding your other questions, I am not aware that any of the WRA materials remain classified still. I understood that all such materials were de-classified by the end of 1946 and have so treated materials in my possession. I have not had any communication with Leonard Arrington, whom you mention in your letter.

I would guess that some of the materials which Dr. Smith had would be already duplicated in Berkeley, in which case the depository there would not want them. But Dr. Barnhart should be able to answer that question for you.

I hope that this information will enable you to make proper disposal of the materials. If you do not succeed in getting in touch with the depository through Dr. Barnhart, who may have transferred elsewhere, I am sure that you could get the necessary information through Dr. Forrest LaViolette, Chairman, Department of Sociology, Tulane University, New Orleans, La.

My best wishes to you and Dr. Dibble.

Sincerely,

Edward H. Spicer

War Relocation

Feb

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH
SALT LAKE CITY

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY
BUILDING 411

January 12, 1962

Dr. Edward H. Spicer
Department of Anthropology
University of Arizona
Tuscon, Arizona

Dear Dr. Spicer:

As a point of information, I took your suggestion and wrote to Professor Barnhart at Cal. regarding the war relocation material we wished to place in the depository. The Gift Division of the General Library was most prompt is writing back and asking us to send them collect -- which we did. Thanks very much for helping us find a home for these papers.

Sincerely yours,

Jan

Jan Muir

Vernon Kennedy
Relocation Officer

February 19, 1944

PERSONAL - AIR MAIL

Mr. Vernon Kennedy
Relocation Officer
226 West Jackson Blvd
Chicago 6, Illinois

Dear Vern:

I have just heard that Miss Clare Yoder has been recommended to you for a job as office manager in the Chicago office. This note is just by way of recommending her.

She has been secretary to the Internal Security Section here and has shared an office with my staff. Consequently I have had a chance to see something of her work during the past five months. She is a conscientious and efficient worker and gets along well with others in the office. Her background is somewhat wider than her present job of secretary would indicate. She has had experience in religious education in interracial situations. Consequently, I think that she would have something to offer to the relocation program.

Wish best wishes,

As ever,

Edward H. Spicer
Head Community Analysis Section

Solon T. Kimball
(see also General Correspondence)

May 23, 1946

Dr. Solon T. Kimball
Michigan State College
East Lansing, Michigan

Dear Sol:

Your letter of May 20 puts me on the spot. I do not like to let you down at the last minute in connection with the Saturday morning session on "Bureaucracy", but I hesitate to accept responsibility for a systematic presentation of the topic that you mention or any other that I can think of that might be relevant. The trouble is that I am already scheduled to be on two sessions of the conference, and this is already requiring more work in the matter of simply getting my thoughts together than I have time for in the midst of meeting a dead line for my final report. I have a single track mind anyway, and all my waking hours seem to be now concerned with the final report. What I am trying to say is that I would like to plead out of the responsibility which your very kind invitation offers me. I have tried to persuade some of my "cohorts", namely, Marvin Opler and Hansen to take the topic you suggest. I have read them your letter, including your plan for the whole discussion on "Bureaucracy", and they both act extremely interested, but still I could not persuade them to take responsibility for the topic. However, they said they felt sure that they would have something to say during the course of your session. Hansen is especially interested in what I think is a vital point in connection with "Bureaucracy" in government and business, namely, what happens when as we are increasingly doing, one puts a group of bureaucrats, that is, persons trained in our existing administrative tradition of government, in direct contact with communities instead of tiny slices or segments of communities. Whatsoever adjustments do the bureaucrats make or fail to make? What are the community reactions? Are there any rules or principles which seem sound in guiding such relationships, and yet which have not been recognized?

If this aspect of the thing interests you at all, I am sure you can count on Hansen for an exposition, although he still has not indicated willingness to be formally designated responsibility for a topic.

Dr. Selon T. Kimball-2-4-23-46

This is not giving you much satisfaction, is it. Anyway, count on one or two of us from Community Analysis for some sort of discussion. If you are going to be in New York on Friday morning, we could probably work out something more satisfactory to all. We shall all be in New York at the hotel on Friday morning, and we are hoping that we can get together with you.

Sorry to be so unready as this, but I am feeling extremely pressured and hesitate to have you rely on me to say something intelligent.

Looking forward to seeing you and to explain my long silence.

With best wishes.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The second paragraph in this letter is not strictly accurate. As telescoped the administrative decision of the Director to authorize Council to levy such license fees, with the former legal opinion of the Solicitor that if such fees were collected they could be spent by the Council on the project. For a more accurate statement see Solicitor's Memorandum

July 19, 1943

Personal

Mr. Forrest LaViolette
Community Analyst
Heart Mountain Relocation Center
Heart Mountain, Wyoming

Dear Forrest:

The present is a brief note to give you a little of the inside story on Charter revision as ordered telegraphically from Washington. We passed on to Mr. Glick some of your comments on the people's reactions to the sudden disapproval of the Charter by Washington, and he in turn offered the explanation of it which follows:

The telegram from Washington merely rescinded a decision made about a year ago in the Solicitor's Office to the effect that the Community Council should have the power to impose license fees and to administer any funds thus collected. Glick, it seems, had held out for this provision against the advice of most of the attorneys in his office. Now, however, he has come to agree with their opinion that we might be subject to prosecution if funds thus collected were not kept under the control of WRA. Moreover, inasmuch as not one Community Council had taken advantage of this provision in the original Community Government instruction, he felt that to strike it out would not deprive the residents of the centers of any right which they felt to be vital. He therefore prepared a detailed memorandum which was sent to each project attorney with the suggestion that the Charter be revised to exclude this license fee provision. Since the voting on the Heart Mountain Charter was just about to come up, there was no time to transmit the memorandum prior to the day of the vote. For this reason the telegram was sent and the memorandum forwarded later.

Thus the apparent inability of Washington to make up its mind regarding the Heart Mountain Charter is apparent, not real. That Charter merely happened to be coming up for the electorate's decision at a time when the Solicitor's Office found it necessary to revise an earlier legal interpretation.

Mr. Glick suggested that if you would get in touch with Mr. Lechliter, he would be glad to discuss the matter with you on the basis of Mr. Glick's memorandum. Also, I feel that Mr. Glick is somewhat perturbed at the community reaction

to this whole affair: I know he would appreciate your explaining what actually transpired to those who are interpreting it as evidence of Washington in sincerity with reference to Community Government.

The first monthly report has just arrived and I am looking forward to a careful reading of it.

Mr. Embree left this morning for Chicago and then to Denver, where he will participate in the segregation meetings. Meanwhile, I am doing my best to hold the fort at the Washington end.

Keep us posted on events at Heart Mountain.

Sincerely yours,

Frank L. Sweetser, Jr.
Community Analysis Section

P.S. I thought I had better check this letter with Mr. Glick before mailing it, and it is as well that I did so, since he felt the second paragraph to be inaccurate in part. His own comment follows:

"The second paragraph in this letter is not strictly accurate. It telescopes the administrative decision of the Director to authorize councils to levy such license fees, with the former legal opinion of the Solicitor that if such fees were collected they could be spent by the council on the project. For a more accurate statement, see Solicitor's Memorandum, No. 28 (1943) which Mr. Lechliter can let you see."

FLSweetser/jl

COPY

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Heart Mountain Relocation Center
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FLSweetser/jl

September 24, 1943

PERSONAL

Dr. Forrest LaViolette
Community Analyst
Heart Mountain Relocation Center
Heart Mountain, Wyoming

Dear LaViolette:

I have rather bad news for you and for us. As you know we have been attempting to get E. Adamson Hoebel of New York University to take your place at Heart Mountain. Last week he came to Washington to talk the matter over and became very much interested in the work, but he felt he could not leave his post at New York University without jeopardizing his own future. Day before yesterday he advised us from New York that the University is unwilling to release him for the autumn semester at least, although he still hopes to be able to join us next semester. Since we have no one else lined up capable of taking over the job at Heart Mountain, this means that there will be no replacement for you before you leave October 1st. I am afraid that there is nothing we could do except to have Nobu Kawai take the responsibility temporarily for all the Community Analysis work until we can get someone at Heart Mountain. I know you will be disappointed and we regret it very much but anthropologists are definitely scarce at present.

For some time I have been trying to get a letter off to you in answer to several that you have written in to the Washington office but I had been waiting until we had something definite in regard to Hoebel. Your weekly reports on segregation have been among the best and have been extremely informative to the members of the Washington staff, among whom they have been circulated. What you report from Heart Mountain is true of all the other centers, even including Tule Lake. Segregation has moved smoothly with no important friction among evacuees or between evacuees and the appointed staff. The careful planning and the creation of segregation committees composed of evacuees seem to have been decisive everywhere in the smooth running of the program.

When I came in to Washington, as you probably know, both John Embree and Frank Sweetser had already left. I have been here for something over two weeks now and have had to learn my way around by myself. This week Ed McVoy came in from Jerome to spend a few weeks in the Washington office. He has been helping me greatly to get out from under the pile of work which was waiting here for me.

I am sorry that you are leaving Heart Mountain, and I am wondering whether you will be able to come through Washington before you go on to McGill. I sincerely hope that you can, and will look forward unless I hear otherwise, to talks with you in the near future.

You mentioned in one of your recent letters that your study of the hospital situation at Heart Mountain is nearing completion. I hope you will be able to finish it before you leave and can send it on shortly to us here. We are especially interested at the moment in making some comparative studies of hospital situations on the projects.

Joan sends her best regards to you.

Sincerely yours,

Edward H. Spicer, Acting Head
Community Analysis Section

EHSpicer/ji

Forrest LaViolette, CA

April 18, 1945

AIR MAIL

Dr. Forrest Laviolette
Assistant Professor of Sociology
McGill University
Montreal, Canada

Dear Forrest:

I am very much remiss, indeed, in letting a reply to your January letter go this long. I have had reasons for not replying. The chief one being that I hoped each week to have some definite proposal to make to you that would fit in with your plans for the summer. So far it has not worked out that way.

In the first place, I had hoped that we would have some definite and financially backed plan in connection with the comparative study of the treatment of persons of Japanese ancestry. Hans submitted an outline of what he thought the comparative study should include some time in January. Working through his outline, I boiled it down and pointed it up as indicated in the enclosed copy. Then John Provinse went to work on securing funds for the study. His plan has been for the Society for Applied Anthropology to sponsor the study, obtaining funds through one of the established foundations. Only last week John went to Chicago for an interview with Dr. Will Alexander of the Rosenwald Fund. He has presented the enclosed outline of the project, with tentative suggestions for personnel, to Dr. Alexander. I expect any day a letter from John indicating the results of his interview, but as yet there is still nothing definite.

As you see, the proposal includes provision to finance you for four months while you prepare a report on the Canadian experience which would be in line with and in the same frame of reference as the reports on the other areas. I should be very much interested in your reactions to the plan and regret that a copy was not gotten off to you sooner.

There is, of course, nothing rigid about this outline of work. It is still rough and thoroughly ad-

justable. Possibly your greatest need in working up the Canadian material would be funds for field work. In that case the provision for four months of your time could cover work in the field while other grants such as your Social Science Research Council grant could cover the writing of your final report.

The other point which I have been hoping to have something definite on was in connection with your plans for the summer and possibilities of work with the War Relocation Authority. As you know, just after exclusion was lifted we had two analysts, Katherine Luomala and Elmer Smith on the west coast making studies of community sentiment there. The arrangement was temporary. I expected, however, that a real need for the kind of work the analysts could do would be felt and that one or both of them would then continue to work there at least through the summer, studying not only attitudes toward the return but also other problems of readjustment on the west coast. Just after the analysts finished their initial assignments, reorganization of the whole setup on the west coast took place shifting the relations between the regional office and the relocation officers, decentralizing to some extent the relations between projects and relocation offices. This took place effective April 10. At present, the details of the new organization are being thrashed out in conferences on the west coast. It will be impossible to plan in regard to the analysts' work until the present conferences are over, which will be about April 26. I had thought tentatively that if you were available and still interested, there would be a place for you in the Northwest Area which you know so well. It would be for from one to three months this summer. However, I still do not know whether it is going to be possible to place more than one or even one analyst on the coast. If there is a post for only one, it will be Katherine Luomala.

I sincerely hope that you can come to Washington some time after May 1. I gather from your letter that you intend to remain in Montreal through the month of May. My plans tentatively are to leave Washington for the centers about May 20 and return here early in July. You will note, however, that in the enclosed outline there is a suggestion for a conference on June 15 of the persons working on the comparative study. If Rosenwald provides funds, and if you would be interested in using those funds this summer for field work, it would be highly desirable to have a conference on general plans before you left for the field, in which case I would change my field trip plans so as to include the conference, probably in Washington, some time in June.

Dr. F. Laviolette-4/18/45-3

Day before yesterday I received a letter from Mr. Pammett, in the Department of Labor, indicating that he had not been receiving Community Analysis reports. Although several persons of the Royal Security Commission were listed, I found that Mr. MacNamara and Mr. Pammett had somehow been omitted from our mailing list. I regret this very much. I have sent all copies of Community Analysis reports issued since last May to Pammett (We previously sent him all copies issued up to May of last year) and he is now on our mailing list.

For the last two to three months we have been going through our busiest period since the section started. I think that we have worked out a very satisfactory reporting system between the projects and the Washington office. It is so effective, that we have almost more material coming in from the projects now than we can handle adequately with the Washington staff that we have. I do not think that we have worked out the sort of communication between project analysts that would be desirable. Now that the program is liquidating that will probably not be accomplished.

I hope that you have been able to follow the response in the centers to the new policies through our weekly summaries. On that assumption, I shall not bother to describe center developments to you.

With best wishes.

As ever,

Edward H. Spicer
Head Community Analysis Section

Enclosure 1

La Violette

October 15th, 1959

Professor E. N. Barnhart
3211 Dwinelle Hall
University of California
Berkeley 4, California

Dear Sir:

Last summer I was in Berkeley for a few days and had an opportunity to make a hurried examination of the materials which you have catalogued regarding Japanese American Evacuation and Resettlement.

I noted that the General Library had prepared a copy of the Catalog of Material in the General Library, a mimeographed catalog, and it occurred to me that you may possibly have a spare copy which I could use to advantage in working on my project dealing with minority group leadership and leaders.

When I was in Tucson, I discussed this project briefly with Dr. Spicer, and we are of the opinion that a fairly comprehensive project on this subject should be undertaken. If there is any cost entailed in securing a copy of this Catalog, I shall be pleased to remit upon hearing from you.

Sincerely yours

Forrest E. LaViolette
Chairman

Greetings, Ned.
Hope to be west again
before too long
FE

FEL:cpb
cc: Dr. Spicer
Department of Anthropology
University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING:

Alex Leighton

ADDRESS ONLY THE
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
C H I C A G O - 54
September 8, 1943

Dr. E. H. Spicer, Community Analyst
War Relocation Authority
910 17th Street, Barr Building
Washington (25), D. C.

Dear Ned:

Welcome to Washington and greetings from Chicago.

I enclose a very interesting and illuminating letter from John Provinse in regard to my July 10th report. No doubt you can get a copy of the report itself from your own files. As I think you will see, he operates on a number of premises which are foreign to your way of thinking and mine. In particular, I am impressed by the complete lack of appreciation of the social
1. and psychological nature of the Issei. And, secondly, the degree of social disorganization which exists in the community and the need of stability as a basis for success in programs of self-government and other community activi-
2. ties. I am not writing all this to him because I think that by letter there

is too much opportunity for misunderstanding, but I hope that you will talk the matter over with him and retale to me the results. I find his other comments on the general problem of the social analyst in relationship to administrators sound and thought-provoking.

Roz is sitting at a table a few feet away with innumerable charts spread out before her, smoking a cigarette and when asked if she had anything to say, replied to tell you that she is settled with Jean and Harold Cranch and will write soon. A few minutes ago I received a wire from George saying that he is on his way.

Otherwise no news but probably soon you will receive a segment of the history for your comments.

Sincerely,

Alex. Ignacio wants to talk yesterday.

AHL/fm

P. S. For my penny's worth, I'm sorry I missed you when you headed for Washington and look forward to seeing you again sometime soon. Don't let Washington get you off your feet.

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING:

Alex Leighton

ADDRESS ONLY THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

1004 Merchandise Mart
Chicago 54, Sept. 13, 1943

Dr. E. H. Spicer, Community Analyst
War Relocation Authority
910 - 17th Street, Barr Building
Washington, 25, D. C.

Dear Ned:

I would like to get ahold of some pictures to illustrate our report, showing scenes before and during evacuation and of the building up of Poston. I wonder if you would be good enough to look into the matter and whether or not you would have the time to make a selection and send them to me. Or, perhaps they might have albums of photographs available that could be sent me and I could look them over and pick out the ones that I want.

George arrived safely and got acquainted with Chicago sooner than the rest of us. In 24 hours, he found 4 rooms with kitchenettes and iceboxes and a Japanese man who takes orders daily for rice, shoyu and tofu. We are expecting Tosh and Iwao by Friday. Tom is leaving for Toadlini soon even though his clearance has not gone through.

Sincerely,

Alex

~~A. H.~~ Leighton

AHL/fm

Hello! All going fine. Everyone wants to know how things are with you.
Roy

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING:

Alex Leighton

ADDRESS ONLY THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

1004 Merchandise Mart
Chicago 54, Sept. 16, 1943

Dr. E. H. Spicer, Community Analyst
War Relocation Authority
910 - 17th Street, Barr Bldg.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ned,

I just learned of Roz not receiving any increase in her salary. As you know, I suggested before leaving Poston that when you were raised to Community Analyst, she was to receive what you had been getting. It is probable that it has been lost sight of in the usual Poston confusion plus Beth's resignation. I was going to write Poston about this myself but on further reflection, it seems it would probably be better coming from you since I have more or less broken my connections with the project as far as any administrative work is concerned. It would be well also to try and keep the salary that was set aside for Beth ~~packed~~ in case you can find somebody you would like to send there as an Assistant to the Analyst.

We struggle along. Tosh and Iwao are expected ~~Friday~~ Today. Misao has arrived at MacAlester.

Got a note yesterday from D'Arcy saying that the Secretary of the Interior had suppressed our history of Poston. No explanation. Mr. Collier is not back yet and maybe when he comes, we will at least learn what lies behind it. I suspect it is something to do with the impending relations between WRA and the Indian Service. I feel that the honor of the Bureau of Sociological Research has been smirched in the eyes of the Poston residents. I imagine that if Community Analysis of WRA pleaded to have the history published, it might be done. Or perhaps, WRA would want to publish it themselves. It is apparently already to go, including the illustrations. Think it over.

I hope to hear from you soon and get the latest cold dope.

Sincerely,

Alex

A. H. Leighton
Lt. (MC) U S N R

AHL/fm

Alex Leighton

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

VIA AIRMAIL

1004 Merchandise Mart
Chicago 54, Sept. 22, 1943

Dr. Edward H. Spicer, Community Analyst
War Relocation Authority
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ned:

I just had lunch with Redfield and he tells me he will probably see you in the next day or two as he is going to spend a little time in Washington.

You remember that when I saw him previously, he told me that he could get money for social science research and students and responded favorably but not committedly to my suggestion that somebody should get busy training social scientists for the kind of sentiment sampling which is not being done in either the Army or Navy programs. I had, of course, in mind some of our own field workers for such a program. Today I showed him the outline of our filing system and asked his advice as to whom I should give it when we finished the present report. He appeared to be favorably impressed with the data insofar as he could tell from the description and kept the outline for further thought. I told him that the three things which I felt perhaps unique in the material were, 1.) The block studies, 2.) Personality studies, and 3.) the correlation of the study of the administration with the study of the people being administered. He asked me to what use I felt the material could be put. I replied that our report would be for administrators rather than for social scientists and that there were a large number of scientific articles which could and should be written on the basis of the data. For the present, however, I thought the most significant aspect of it was the part which pertained to occupied area administration. It seemed to me, I said, that this data might be the nucleus around which a project might be started for both training and research, leading to further field work and including the employment of some of the field workers who had been concerned in collecting the data.

Mr. Samler was in yesterday carrying messages from you and saying that you are near the bottom of your basket, so we are looking forward eagerly to some communication from you soon. Mr. Collier has not arrived yet so my plans are still uncertain. It doesn't look as if I would get to Washington for some time.

All the best,

Sincerely,

A. H. Leighton
Lt. (MC) U S N R

AHL/fm

Alex Leighton

Dec 31 1943
Chicago.

Dear Ned, here are some notes by Tolman & Dixon on the Granada report I thought might interest you.

The point I think is this:— the use of the word "interested" in question 2 heavily weights the answers in the direction of an affirmative reply. Surely there is hardly anybody who is not "interested" in resettlement, but whether he would go or not is another matter. This is made clear by the fact that of those who are "interested", there are a large number who do not plan to leave for the duration of the war or until kicked out by the Govt. Obviously administrators should see this clearly in evaluating the results. In the Boston Poll, persons saying they would not leave until put out, or until after the war, would have been considered as answering "no", rather than "yes".

A.

Alex Leighton

Chicago Jan 7 1944.

Dear Ned,

I saw Redfiled this morning and gave him the gist of your letter. He said he was pleased and was ready to do anything he could to help out in the program, now where would we get the money? Had I any ideas, because he did not? I was certainly taken aback after my last conversation with him, from which I had gathered that ~~xxxxxxxx~~ he could and would be able to get ~~xx~~ it. Perhaps I misinterpreted him, but if so, it must be getting to be a habit. The end of the interview was that he would try Rockerfeller and Embree. I dont think he will get any place with either ~~m~~ of them because one is f~~i~~inancing Dorothy Thomas and will naturally see no reason to throw more moeny into the same sort of work, and the other, Embree, has said that he is head of a Negro Foundation and is not going to make any excursions into the Japanese.

I then talked to Warner, who has ideas about getting something out of Carnegie and is going to talk it over with Redfield. Warner says that he is ready to do all the promotional end of the business, now that we have got WRA's cooperation and Redfield's bac~~k~~ing. However, he asks this, If a Univ. Chicago committee will guide the research and give it the benfit of its advise, office space etc, would WRA finance the rexsearch workers as well ~~xxxxxx~~ letting you participate? It struck me as some what nervy to ask this now after getting the first concession, but I told him I would ask you and you could say whether it was worth going any further with that idea. — say, a formal request from a Univ. Chicago Committee.

Redfield thought that you might get $1000 out of the SSRC grant in aid which would help the work along, though probaly not be enough to see it completed. Let me know your reactions to all this. I must say I am disapointed.

All the best to you all three,

Al

AHL Sept 4 1944

Dear Ted,

I have just been talking to Roz and I gather you are unclear in some particulars as to just what is bothering me. Here is an attempt to sum it up.

At one point, in response to my complaint of lack of help in completing the reports on the Boston research, you said "Is it WRA's place to participate in such a report?"

This is the nub, probably, of the difference between your feelings (and those of Province) and mine.

When I have been in a position to decide whether or not to give something to WRA, I have not asked the above question. Instead, I have asked two:

1.) "Is it a job that ought to be done?"

2.) "Can I help?"

Had I taken the judicial

position indicated above in your question, probably I would not have sanctioned your trip to Merced Area and I certainly would not have considered it "the place" of the Bureau of Sociological Research to supply WRA with a chief community analyst at the expense of completing its job of reporting. Furthermore, had my superiors in the Bureau taken such a position, I would never have been detailed to Poston. That you should assume this attitude after leaving us, has hurt me deeply.

Another point you made was that after all, I had my job to do on the report and once you left you had your job and new responsabilities. My reply to this is

the same as the above. If lines are to be drawn and jobs and responsibilities are to be defined and stuck to, then we should have stuck to our job of finishing the report on Boston at which we had been aiming ever since we came to the camps and which was a part of the informal agreement we reached in that first interview. However, my policies were to avoid defining restrictive lines and to emphasize worthwhile objectives with the feeling that while something had to take priority over others, there was always the possibility of doing several and of giving effective aid in others:

However, it has worked out that when I am the recipient, other attitudes and principles govern the

decisions. That, I expect from strangers, but not from you.

It seems to me — and I write with all my mind it didn't — that in a spirit of contributing to things that needed doing, I sacrificed (or neglected) at least ½ the potentialities of the Boston report. The work sheet we made on the blackboard at Tucson city is still vividly in my mind. After you entered WRA nothing was done to make WRA aware of this — much less to have them feel moved to give aid. Instead, I have been met with judgments and distant remarks about what is and what is not the place of WRA in which you have come to share as our work and aims at Boston have been crowded

out of your mind with other things.
I anticipated some of this and I never
expected you to produce the impossible
but I did think I would see evidence
of your trying rather than drifting off
so completely. I did not anticipate
that after a year Provincial would still
be thinking of me as an isolationist,
that we wouldn't get even one
article completed, that you would
never take off a few weeks to work
with me etc — things I mentioned
last Friday afternoon. Before you
entered WKA I was given attention
only when they wanted something and
the last year has differed only in
that they haven't wanted anything.

None of the things which
bother me have been done to

evil intention & well known, but they have been due to indifference and preoccupation and they have been more painful coming from friends.

The final touch was being told, while smarting under the incompleteness of the Boston reporting and after having been left to flounder with it alone, that you would not participate in what you recognized as a big job needing to be done on the grounds that you wished to see the WRA work completed. Evidently completion of our Boston work and the WRA project are being determined according to different attitudes.

It hurts, that is all.

Alice

Heart Mountain, Wyo.
Sept. 19, 1944

Dear Alex,

I have read several times the letter you wrote me in Denver and have been over many times the points you raised to me orally in Washington. As you said, that afternoon in Washington, arguing point by point can probably bring us to no understanding. I do, however, want to show you how the points you raise look to me. They hurt me, and yet I seem to feel guilt on somewhat different scores from those you emphasize. I cant make my feeling about the matter quite jibe with yours.

To begin at the end, I feel that my most recent decision to stick through the WRA experience has been consistent with decisions made beginning with the first one which led me to apply for the job with you at Poston. (As I think back, I recall feeling a little shocked and resentful here and there along the line at your decisions to cut off so sharply the field work of the group at Poston, to remove the files, to take the group into OWI, and finally your near-decision to go into OSS--- as though I felt the job that had been planned ~~xxxxx~~ weren't being carried out. I always checked such feeling; however, with the idea that wider interests were being served , the wider interests that you began to see much more clearly than I in the fall of 1942.) I feel that if I should get out of WRA now there would be no consistent approach applied to the analysis of the whole program. Quite probably I overestimate the importance of the program as an attempt at applied anthropology, as well as the need, for an understanding of it, of someone who has followed it through from the beginning and at various levels of application. Nevertheless my interest remains strong in this particular application of social science and in the minority group with which it has been concerned.

You say that my attitude has changed toward the original Poston project since August of last year. I'm sure that it has. I have seen a great amount of material that has been gathered on other projects. Most of it is as good, for later periods, as that we gathered at Poston. It follows through often on an approach to block studies and analysis of administrative staff similar to that of the Poston study. Its greatest weakness is in systematic personality study. Outside of that, which we are trying to correct at present, it seems to me to develop the Poston material in a most useful way, that is, on a comparative basis. I see the Poston study as a fundmental one which has been broadened to include the ten centers.

It had seemed to me that the first leg of the Poston study was being successfully carried out. "The Governing of Men" is an excellent job, embodying the most useful conclusions of that first year of experience. You made it effective in quarters where it could be utilized and have now put it in a form for still wider utilization.

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25

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

CHICAGO
JAN 5
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1944
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PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300

War Relocation Authority
JAN 8 1944

H. Spicer Esq
Community analysis Section
Barr Building
c/o WRA
Washington D.C.

1/4/44

Nagai is 65 inches, one inch above the Japanese average

ABH.

1125

H. Rex Lee

Mr. Pharmer
~~P. 4-5-65~~
Spicer

H. Rex Lee, Acting Chief, Relocation Division 1/1/45

Hugo H. Wolter, Head, Center Liaison Section

The following memorandum refers to the Japanese Criminal Code which may be secured from the Department of State library, K527.4;S4;1936, Room 308, 17th and Pennsylvania Avenue, telephone Miss Doherty, State Department, Ext. 509.

The Criminal Code of Japan, Article II, states, "This law applies to every person who has committed (any of) the following crimes outside the Empire:

1. Articles 73 to 76. Crimes against the Imperial House.

2. Articles 77 to 79. Civil war.

3. Articles 81 to 87. External war.

Article 81 deals with the conspiracy to begin hostilities against the Empire.

Article 82. The delivery of fortress, camp, etc., military goods to the enemy.

Article 83. Damage of goods, communications, etc.

Article 84. Other things not directly military but connected with the war.

Article 85. Espionage.

Article 86. "Every person who by methods other than those of the preceding five Articles, 81 to 85 has given an enemy power any advantage or has injured the interests of the Empire shall be punished by limited penal servitude of not less than two years."

Article 87. "Attempts of the crimes of the preceding six Articles shall be punished."

In perusing the Criminal Code I ran across another interesting article.

Article 218. "Every person who has deserted an aged person, juvenile or deformed or sick person whom he (she) is liable to protect or fail to give such person necessary protection for existence, shall be punished with penal servitude for not less than three months nor more than five years.

When the crime has been committed against a lineal ascendant of the offender or a lineal ascendant of the offender's spouse, he (she) shall be punished with penal servitude for not less than six months nor more than seven years."

Both of these Articles may explain some of the problems which we have to face in the liquidation of the centers.

cc Mr. Prawica, 505

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY
SEATTLE 5

February 24, 1972

Dear Ned:

Kay and Donna are two of the sharpest graduate students we have in physical anthropology, and any help you can give them will be most appreciated here. I realize that after all these years you are not likely to have much WRA data in your files. But hopefully there is choice information tucked away in accessible archives in Washington, D.C. or elsewhere. So any leads from you will be most useful.

Our very best to Roz.

Cordially,

Bud

Marshall T. Newman
Professor of Physical Anthropology

Donna L. Leonetti 1125 WRA corresp

Department of Anthropology
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington 98105

February 18, 1972

Edward H. Spicer
Department of Anthropology
University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona

Dear Professor Spicer,

Jay McGough and I, Donna Leonetti, are currently attempting to formulate doctoral thesis research projects on the local population of Japanese-Americans here in the Seattle area. This work is proceeding under the guidance of Professors Marshall T. Newman and Laura Newell Morris. As physical anthropologists we are interested in the population structure and dynamics of this community as well as morbidity patterns and possible nutritional and other environmental influences on them. As part of the research we would very much like to look at the effects of the World War II experience of the Japanese-Americans in the WRA relocation centers. Because of your connection with this agency and your first-hand knowledge of the situation we are hoping you may be able to help us with ideas and information.

Some of the data we need include information on names of people, pre-evacuation residences, resettlement residences, family groupings, marriages, divorces, remarriages, births, deaths, causes of death, as well as health problems at the camps. We are aware that each center had hospital services and assume that records were kept. We are particularly anxious to find out where these records are currently deposited. We would also appreciate any suggestion for obtaining access to such records as well as to non-medical records kept by the Army and the WRA. We would probably with to use figures primarily from the Minidoka and Tule Lake centers of it appears to be the case that most of our Northwest Japanese-Americans were interned at these two sites.

We are also interested in socio-cultural influences on population vital processes such as fertility. We would like to assess the effects on their fertility of the values of these people and their viewpoint toward their situation in the relocation centers. We would also be interested in the cultural practices based on the outlook of these people which directly or indirectly influenced their fertility.

Any help you could give us especially in regard to the location of camp hospital records would be most appreciated.

Sincerely,

Donna L. Leonetti

(Mrs.) Donna L. Leonetti

Katherine Lucomela, CA

June 6, 1944

Dear Ned:

I've become so insulated and insular that when late this a. m. I heard that D-day had finally come, I thought it meant the local D-day when our first big contingent of Jeromians arrive. I went down with the asst director, Mr. Raine, and Mr. Upegraff, head of the motor pool, to Jerome to convoy back the first bunch. I stayed only about an hour but it seemed desolate down there with no gardens planted (except a beautiful formal one laid out at the gate with about 8 men working diligently on the petunias and other plants). People were standing around in the blocks among the weeds. The men said one large fellow was bawling his head off in one of the trucks but I didn't see or hear him myself. There was a feeling of excitement around and people stood outside their offices for a while waiting for the convoy to start. All that was needed was a band to play Aloha Oe. A 91-year old man came back in the auto with us-he spoke no English. Think of the changes in Japanese life he's seen in his lifetime! Rohwer had the goal--I mean gate--posts decorated with greeneries (the plural is the result of local influences) and a big rectangle surrounded with many-colored paper flowers. The sign, in Japanese, is supposed to say "welcome to Rohwer." It was very pretty and I hope the Jerome people looked up when they came and saw it. Rowehr has had an epidemic of cleaning-up. It seems Jerome regards us as tasteless and untidy hicks, both the evacuees and the A. P. Rachel and Brown were up over Sat afternoon and Sunday and Rachel seemed surprised we looked as nice as we do. Jerome seems to pride itself on its uniformity and thinks Rowehr looks messy.

Actually it is that Rowehr is individualized with all kinds of little back doors, awnings, summer rooms of poles and vines, archways, little rustic bridges, etc. The Jerome people, I understand, from the C. A. down there expected to have to build the first sidewalks up here. People are not being moved into Rowehr blocks according to their preferences but simply numerically. The idea is to start putting them in and let them move around later, I guess. I walked down to blocks 1, 2, 8, etc. awhile ago and heard lots of pounding so I guess more "rats nests" as I heard one Jeromite call Rowher building developments were being constructed. In my dormitory, the oldest resident there (oldest not in years but in staff survival) said she'd just like to hear one Jerome AP make a remark about the place. The resident said she once lived where there were hardwood floors too! Not much is done by whoever ought to do it to make the dormitories livable, and the residents get a little discouraged. I have scrubbed the washroom floor, cleaned and scrubbed the hall closet and laundry room, thrown out a lot of trash, and otherwise aided in the face-lifting of Dorm. 1. They let me make all the coffee I want and supply the fixings for it to my eternal gratitude.

C. Wisdom remarked that some of the blocks lowest in relocation were highest in the last segregation so I urged him to hurry a paper in on this so it could be added to the summary. The people here appear to make much use of his census and the relocation report and I'm sure a summary would be much appreciated. He's just finishing the Issei paper for Mr. J. to read.

A sociology major at Oklahoma A &M college stopped in. If she had not decided to go back to summer school, she would have worked in C. A. I suggested she might apply to Program

Surveys for a job when she finishes next semester. She said juvenile deliquency was rearing its head in the center and had written a paper on it. I suggested to Rachel that she find out, if she can, what the situation is at Jerome. The kids steal from the teachers, which the socio. major regarded as significant since the teacher is on the same level as the parents. CW said he had notes on the block as a unit and on the change in the family, so I urged him to write them up since we were planning general papers.

I have been puttering on what becomes of H. S. students when they graduate. That is, whether or not they relocate and how soon after graduation. It is proving the obvious, of course, since it is young men who've been going out all a long . The girls equally obviously have been slow to convince their parents that they should give them permission to leave. However, the study gives me some ostensible occupation and a reason for consulting App. Personnel and evacuees. By the end of the week I think I'll be enough of an old resident to start calling on various evacuees who are in PTA or other activities dealing with H. S. students. I feel more should be done on the younger Nisei because, after all, they are going to constitute the Japanese-American adult population of the next half-century. If family standards fall and the kids get a bad start in the center and graduate from it into a tough post-war world, it will not be very good for assimilation.

I inquired further about the reputed non-fraternization and heard there was plenty of fraternization with lots of people entertaining school classes, or perhaps giving a birthday party for their maid and her family. There is no doubt, at any rate, that the Appointed Personnel is very courteous and considerate of the evacuees, and in the present moving from Jerome are doing their

best to avoid causing needless discomfort. Also, I get the impression that they do what they can personally to aid those who are relocating.

I shall be back either on the 24th or 25th. If you want me to stay longer or do something else, please let me know. I'd certainly like to investigate Calif. public opinion on opening the West Coast. The Rowher-Jerome-Gile-Washington congress of C. A.s last week exchanged rumors about x-day, and Gile, I believe it was, had heard, it was postponed till after election.

Sincerely,

Katharine L.

Received checks sent by Joan
Rachel says Mr. Ickes is so nice to her now. She & Mr. W. against the world stuff. She's not sure if that's not worse! Her head seems neither bloody nor bowed.

Ned:-
This letter did not go through the office but b- since Mr. C is away & I am not very well organized yet as to typewriter, carbons, etc., but my next report on the plans will be more properly official.

KL

Katherine Lumala file

Personal?

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
431 MARKET STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 5, CALIFORNIA

In reply, please refer to:

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, OFFICE
WHITCOMB HOTEL BUILDING

December 6, 1944

Dear Ned,

Mr. C. was away when I arrived but he had left word with Mr. Firth that I could go to Santa Clara Co. if I liked, but not to give the impression that I was surveying public opinion. Pt. 1 probably developed from Mr. Yamamoto's arrival in Cupertino; Pt. 2 probably from Calif. headlines on Mr. Wollenberg's remark.

I told Mr. F that I preferred to wait till Mr. C. returned before going out so that both of us would be sure of what I was to do and so that I could do the necessary preliminary planning,etc. I explained that successful interviewing was not due to chance,etc. Mr. C. and Mr. F. talked over the phone and Mr. C said to do what I thought best and take the time for careful preparation.

When Mr. C r turns on Monday, I hope to have ready a statement of purpose, objectives, sample, introduction to respondent, questionnaire, thumbnail sketch of respondent, and a plan for either a weekly or locality summary. Then I'll have Mr. C., Mr. F. and Mr. Frains, etc. go over it for "bugs." Santa Clara would probably be a good place to pretest the schedule.

On Santa Clara I have Margaret's few notes and Tule Lake papers on Gilroy and Watsonville, nothing on San Jose. If anything new has come in, please airmail it to me here. on S.Clara

Ann Guthrie (who phones in news digests to Wash.) is making a 3-months summary of attitudes reported in newspapers on editorials, letters to editor, and stories on organizations. She has given me her rough notes, which will be very helpful in my planning. It is the kind of summary I've wanted all along. It willnot be necessary then to do this kind of thing in Washington.

Sunday I expect to see the Martin Loebs (he teaches a variety of subjects including race relations and welfare), Wilma Lloyd and a couple of other friends who should be helpful.

The hotel situation is really acute--I am staying at the YWCA on Sutter and sharing a room. The town, however, does not give the impression superficially of being jammed. They still sell flowers & fruit on the curbs. It feels grand to be back. I can see why I stayed so long before.

Enclosed is the receipt for my check.

Best wishes to everyone,

Katharine Lumala

C.K.122—CHICAGO'S MICHIGAN AVENUE SKYLINE

Dorothy Marks WRA

C.11

CHICAGO
JAN 29 1943
5 PM

POST CARD

Dr. C. H. Spiegelberg
University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona

Jan 29 1943

Here I am in Chicago. I got in this morning. I haven't look for work yet but I will start looking monday. I am staying at the Y so I am not alone made friends with other girls living here. It's so cold here. I wish I were back down there. Thanks for everything.

Dorothy Marks

Marks, Dorothy

4030 N. Clarendon
Chicago, Illinois
Jan 31, 1954

Hello you wonderful people.

I feel like 2 cents for not letting you know I was leaving town. I went to Phoenix and put in my application for Relocation Program, and here I am working in Chicago. I am employed by the Larsont Quigley Co. as a PBX operator & typist. I still can't get the hang of pronouncing these complicated names but I hope to learn. For 65¢ a wk to start, I'm willing to learn and put my best foot forward.

The Office manager and the company President, Mr. Quigley are both understanding to my clumsiness of handling the PBX board. I cut him off once or twice but he said it was all right since I was new. They are so patient with me and try to encourage me to do my best.

The weather is a little to cold for me. But I manage to survive from day to day. I still can't make out my directions, but I guess I'll find

out as soon as the sun comes out again. I haven't seen the sun since I arrived. I miss it too.

Tell Penny & Barry "hello" not forgetting Lobo, monkey face & Snow boots, and Lawson

Bye now & God bless you all

Dorothy

P.S. Thanks a million for your wonderful hospitality.

Ed Marks

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

April 5, 1943

AIRMAIL

Mr. Edward Spicer
c/o Community Analysis Section
Minidoka Relocation Center
Hunt, Idaho

Dear Ned:

In line with our conversation I attach notes prepared by Phil Barber on the proposal for political representation by work groups at Heart Mountain. I hope this will be of value in your study.

Granada also had an interesting development in this connection although it was not directly connected with local government. They held a conference on March 13 of a group called the Coordinating Council Conference which took in virtually all of the civic elements on the project. I attach a copy of the outline for group discussion at that time. On the back of it I have noted the organizations which participated.

I also passed on to Dr. Provinse and John Embree your expressed hope that analysts will occasionally have a crack at some specific project chore.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Ed Marks

Edward B. Marks, Jr.
Community Activities Adviser

Enclosures

Hunt, Idaho
April 10, 1943

Mr. Edward B. Marks, Jr.
War Relocation Authority
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ed:

Thanks a lot for the material on the Granada Coordinating Council and the Heart Mountain work representatives. It will certainly be of use to us here.

The organization commission is at present working on a plan for integration of civic organizations and a block representative group. We are expecting John Provinse to arrive to day and we will be going deeply into the whole matter for the next couple of days. You will probably learn shortly from John what has taken place.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Edward H. Spicer

Edward H. Spicer
Bureau of Sociological Research
Poston, Arizona

23 Ave. Rumas
Geneva, Dec 2.

1948

Dear Ned & Rose —

We are here for a year or so on my job with the International Refugee Organization. Definitely reminiscent of the UNRA days, but with polyglot overtones. The children & Margaret thrive here — the country is busy and prosperous & an oasis in today's grim Europe. Selene Gifford is on our staff. Hope life in Tucson is pleasant. All the best in '48.

Yours,
Ed & Margaret Marks

Expédiez à temps envois de Noël et de Nouvel-An

LETTER

Mr. & Mrs. Edward H. Spicer
Rte 4, Box 623-A
Tucson
Arizona
U.S.A.

Mabs

Season's

greetings

to you - and

you - and you -

S E A S O N ' S G R E E T I N G S

to you and you and you

Life in La Suisse is toujours gai,
But still we miss the U.S.A.
And as we near the festive season,
We feel an all-impelling reason
To celebrate with Cristmas cheer
The people that we wish were here.
Friends, accept these greetings, please,
From Switzerland the land of cheese
(Even though you find our screed
Longer than you care to read).

We sing Noel and pour three fingers
For the connubial Hemmendingers,
And quench our trans-Atlantic thirst
In welcoming the youngest Fierst.
We offer most convivial toast
To Barth and Gilbert's Washington Post
And John Clark's spreading Claremont Eagle;
To such impressive talents legal
As Sandler, London, Diamond, Klein -
Plentiful cases - of good wine;
And steaming grog to warm the bellies
of Falks, Ezekiels and Fanellis.
For Charley, Ing and Stormy Mayo
A trim new craft no gale can K.O.
For Robert Coltman and Natalia
Good snow for skiing, inter alia.
For Ben O'Sullivan and Sonya
A winter free from all pneumonia,
And to the Shulbergs, Budd and Vickie
A large, well-fortified gin rickey.
The same to Kuttners, Kahns and Jacksons
And other folk who do not lack sons.
To Lichtenbergs we wish Group Health,
To Surreys and Salants, group wealth.
Spingarns, be sure the dust lies thinly
On Marks' belongings chez McKinley!

1448

Curtsy to the clan Cardozo
From Matterhorn and Monte Rosa,
And homage to the quintette Bell
From the land of William Tell.
For Don and Eleanor MacPhail
A brace of partridge, grouse or quail;
And to our dearly loved Fitches
Good bacon by the thousand flitches.
We lavish every warmest wish
On Carlos Baker's "Percy Bysshe",
And ask for Juliet, Jim and Janet
A zestful New Year on this planet.
From the O'Neills, before they slacken,
A new production, just like Bracken.
With Robert Ryan in the cast,
The Oscars will come thick and fast.
Let's have news from Oscar Davis
Tell us who your latest crave is.
To Dickson Reeder and his pallette,
De Creeft and his enchanted mallet;
To Barbara, Danny, Johnny, Gene,
And that girl graduate Florine;
To Alice and that Neaman fellow,
To Jeanne and Westy, Sig and Elo;
To C. H. Powers and the Sioux -
A Christmas bough to all of you.
Good luck to all the new DP's;
To John and Helen and Louise.
(We hope that all is comme il faut
Out among the Navajo).

For William Schuman, pride of Juilliard,
Good harmonizing in the school yard.
May '49 bring in untold francs
To fill the coffers of the Goldfranks.
Libations from a flowing bowl
For David Wahl and Milton Wohl.
And for the lucid Schrifte,
A glowing Yuletide gifte.

For Betty and Boris, For Modern Art's Braden,
A carol in chorus, a Christmas tree laden.
For Sada Izumi and Eleanor Ullman,
A stocking that's roomy, and never a dull man.

12/48

From Alpine summits of Helvetia
We greet you, Ben, and rare Felicia;
We also toast your glamorous sister.
How are you, Beth and Billy Brister?
Fond love to Hatchers, Kellers, Hoz;
To Baumann, George, and his sweet coz,
A New Year's wish to you and spouse,
O Schlichter, Spicer, Smollar, Strauss.
May sorrow go and pleasure tarry
For Helen Beihl and namesake Harry;
For Mary, Tar Ball, Tony and Pete
(It won't be long before we meet).
Salud to the Dillon Myers
And the Gordon McIntires.
We'll always be enthusiasts
For Rudlins, Wilsons, Hollands, Fasts,
For Bea and Ferd, for Bert and Dick,
For Tonny Ross and Philip Glick;
And we maintain our high opinion
Of Henry and his filly Mignon.

Greetings to the boys from Que Street
And our former maids from U Street.
Bless our erstwhile baby sitters -
With their own litters.

To those of you who've just been married;
To those whose unions have miscarried;
To those who have been reproducing;
To those who have been merely goosing;
To others worthy of attention
Whose names we haven't room to mention
(Such as both our families)
Wassail! - from vingt huit Route de Drize

To one and all, a rousing viva
From the Markses in Geneva.

re: Margaret Mead WRA 511

Dept of History 63046

State University of New York

College at New Paltz
New Paltz, New York 12561

Nov. 1, 1982

Edward H. Spicer, Professor Emeritus of Anthropology
University of Arizona
Tucson, Ariz. 85721

Dear Prof. Spicer:

With the encouragement of the National Science Foundation, I am studying Margaret Mead as a scientist in public affairs.

In this connection I am interested in what relation she had to the evacuation and relocation of Japanese from the West Coast during World War II.

I am familiar with some of your writing on the evacuation, such as your article, "The Use of Social Scientists by the War Relocation Authority," Applied Anthropology, Spring, 1946; your Impounded People, (orig. 1946), 1969; and your article in Goldschmidt, ed., The Uses of Anthropology, 1979.

So far I do not know of any direct relationship of Mead to the evacuation. I do not know what her attitude was toward it. I do not know that she publcly favored or denounced the evacuation. I do know that she advised Robert K. Lamb, who was a Congressional committee staff director who was disturbed by the evacuation, though not directly opposed to it, in planning his committee's hearings on the evacuation, but I do not know the nature of her advice. I do know that during the war she was an officer of the Society for Applied Anthropology, of which John Provinse, who was a high WRA official, was president. I do know that while she was one of the editors of society's periodical it published two reports by anthropologists (one of them being you and the other being John F. Embree) of what they were doing to assist the WRA care for the evacuees and resettle them into normal American life.

Did you yourself know Mead during World War II? Do you recall anything of her attitude or involvement in this matter? Can you suggest anything which I might read that would help?

Any suggestions would be appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

Carleton Mabee

Carleton Mabee
Professor Emeritus of History

December 1, 1982

Dear Professor Mabee,

I can recall the following od and ends about Margaret Mead and the evacuation o the Japanese Americans--- strictly memory without aid of contemporary notes.

John Provinse told me he had discussed with Margaret getting her involved in a short study of a relocation center as the War Relocation Authori was getting under way. She flatly rejected any su involvement, saying that there were too many othe matters of far greater importance that needed her energies. She implied that working with incarcerated people would be pretty much a waste of time more appropriate for others than anthropologists. Provinse thought her position a bit narrow and short-sighted. He did not say whether she express herself on the matter of the justice or injustice of the evacuation.

I also remember that she attended, along with Gregory Bateson, a session of the AAA in Philadel in 1944 (?) devoted to the WRA and other wartime a lications of anthropology. I read a short paper on anthropology in the WRA, which Bateson took except to (on what specific point I forget). He spoke against my position , and Margaret got up and defended my point (I wish I could remember what the point was, but the scene is vivid in my memory). So that's not much help.

I knew M.M. during WW II and she visited with m and my wife regularly when she subsequently came to Tucson on speaking tours. Insifar as I recall we never discussed the WRA or the Japanese-America

I wonder whether she is mentioned in the artic on the evacuation that Redfield wrote in some collection of wartime essays.

A. an officer of the Society for Applied Anthr

(over)

Irwg Mercer

re: The Governing of Men

7335 HOLLY CT.
RIVER FOREST, ILL.

October 9, 1945

Dear Ned:

A few weeks ago I read "The Governing of Men" and was so enthusiastic about it I started to write you at once. I delayed because I thought that sober second judgment and a little reflection might dampen my enthusiasm. I have thought about it a good deal, reread most of it and am still enthusiastic. To my knowledge it's the first book of its kind and I hope it is only the beginning.

What's needed now is the same kind of study on the "how" to do it. The Community Analysis Report on Labor Relations and the ill-fated training document on the same subject have the germ of that project in them. I realize now, more than ever, how unfortunate it is that there was no proper documentation on that subject. Your files must be filled with material on how not to govern. The mistakes are so much more carefully recorded than the right actions.

I hope, though I suppose it is in vain, that "The Governing of Men" is required reading for all personnel in Military Government. The UNRRA staff now running the refugee camps in Europe could also profitably read it. Some questions bother me though I know they can't all be ~~xxxxxxxx~~ answered in one book. When the very fact of begin governed by the group governing is a frustration then how do you proceed? How do you change, as the allies want to change, the systems of belief in the conquered countries? On second thought, maybe we'd better not have the answer to that spelled out too clearly. It could work in every direction.

As I think back over the two weeks or so which you and Harold James spent in steering the organization of the Council at Cerego I realize that you consciously and Harold, perhaps unconsciously, were following the techniques in Leighton's book. A report on that experience would add to the literature on the subject.

More cogently than I could ever argue for it this book argues for the necessity of care attention to the attitudes of the staff. Maybe other agencies can profit from the long, sad story of WRA. I haven't been able to keep up on what's happening the centers the way I'd like to, but what what I've heard from some Nisei here in Chicago the closing of the centers is almost as tragic as the opening. There's a chance I may be in Washington in the next couple of months and if so, I'd like to come in and talk to you about it.

Since the end of May I've been home, doing nothing, trying to get back on my feet after an operation. The Doctors, whom I both curse and bless, say that I can go back to work soon, so I'll start looking for a job. FEPC took over a 50% cut in staff so I'm out there. Job hunting may again bring me to Washington in which case I'll come see you. Or are you planning on leaving soon? Please give my regards to Ros, Joan, Rachel, et al.

Sincerely

Irwg Mercer

Duncan Mills - WRA

901 South 17th Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona
June 1, 1946

Dear Ned,

(1) Can you give me Dave French's address? He assured Peggie when he left Boston in March that he would write, but we know him well enough not to be concerned when we don't hear from him. I wish you could hear Peggie's account of her strenuous efforts to keep him fed and get him packed and down to the train those last days. The whole thing was just too much for him.

(2) What do I have to do to insure my getting copies of final reports in which I am interested, yours and Dave's in particular?

I have now been back from Washington six weeks, and am still without final word from Reclamation regarding my transfer, which was to have taken about two weeks. At this point and from this distance I am not favorably impressed by the outfit. I can understand that it takes years to build a dam, but I can't see why it should take weeks to complete a simple personnel action.

Meanwhile Phoenix gets warmer and drier. The San Carlos reservoir (behind Coolidge Dam) is said to be practically dry; Salt River valley is OK for this year, but will have to have more moisture soon; and the Phoenix water supply system has reached the point where something must be done soon to meet the increasing demand.

I trust things are going well with you. The address above is the best I can give you now; mail will be forwarded if I leave. When are you going to Tucson? Peggie joins me in best wishes to the Spicer family.

Sincerely,

Duncan Mills

(Minidoka)

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
MINIDOKA WAR RELOCATION PROJECT
HUNT, IDAHO

In reply, please refer to:
Carl V. Sandoz
Head Counselor

April 16, 1943

Mr. Ed Spicer, Social Analyst
Colorado River Relocation Project
Poston, Arizona

Dear Mr. Spicer:

I am writing to you personally about a matter which is causing me a little concern. I wish that I had a chance to talk to you about it while you were here, but when I tried to get in touch with you on the 14th, you had just left.

The situation which I have in mind concerns clothing allowances. We have attempted to follow the instructions as closely as possible in determining eligibility for clothing allowances. At various times, persons coming from other Projects have indicated that we are stricter with clothing allowances than some other Projects. This has caused us some difficulties at times attempting to explain the way in which we determine eligibility for these allowances.

Just the last day or so, some of the Block Managers have been making a complaint at the Clothing Office to the effect that we are not as liberal with these allowances as at the Poston Project. They are under the impression that you told them in one of their meetings that everyone in Poston was receiving clothing allowances, whether they were employed or not. Some of the Block Managers are now wanting to know why we are not following a similar practice here. I am of the impression that they, perhaps, misinterpreted your statements, but I would be interested in having a statement from you as to how clothing allowances are distributed in Poston.

For your information, we are paying clothing allowances to those persons who worked fifteen days out of the month, or who received Unemployment Compensation for a like period, and to their dependents. We are considering the man in the family as the family head for this purpose unless he is past seventy years of age, or is physically unemployable. This means that some persons who are able-bodied who do not choose to work do not receiving clothing allowances for themselves and their families.

We are paying money from Public Assistance funds for clothing as needed by those persons who are financially unable to purchase clothing for themselves.

Under this arrangement, there are a group of people who would not receive clothing allowances of any kind because no one in the family is employed, and because they are not in financial need.

I would appreciate any information that you are able to give me which would help to clear up the impression which the Block Managers in this Project have now.

Sincerely yours,

Carl V. Sandoz
Head Counselor

CVS/tf

P.S. I am not trying to check on what you said but am ~~not~~ merely interested in knowing what procedure is being followed there. I hope this request won't be too much trouble.

cvs.

Poston, Arizona
April 21, 1943

Mr. Carl V. Sandoz
Head Counselor
Minidoka Relocation Project
Hunt, Idaho

Dear Mr. Sandoz:

Thank you for your letter of April 16. I, too, am sorry that we didn't manage to have a longer talk or two while I was in Minidoka. I am also sorry if I said things about clothing allowance which have resulted in giving you any extra worries.

I distinctly remember a conversation, after one of the block manager meetings, with Mr. Hara and one of the block managers. We touched on clothing allowance. They asked me how it was handled in Poston, and I am afraid that I failed to sufficiently qualify my statement that unemployed persons are receiving clothing allowance here.

Here is how clothing allowance has been carried out in Poston: When the clothing allowance order was issued, as you recall, it was made retroactive from the beginning of the project. Our last evacuees came in in July, and hence our clothing allowance was set up as beginning in July. It was the opinion of our chief of community services (who has handled clothing allowance here) that employment records were inaccurate and inadequate for the first three months of the project, and hence she proposed that the clothing allowance be made universal for all evacuees during this period. Mr. Barrows, of the Washington office, approved. Consequently for the months of July, August, and September everyone in Poston who applied for clothing allowance received it, regardless of whether or not they had actually been employed.

Since October an effort has been made to place clothing allowance on the basis set up in the administrative instruction. However, it is the opinion of the chief of community services that it is only in the past two or three weeks that that goal has been achieved. Unemployment compensation has never been set up on this project. Consequently there were only two categories of persons eligible to receive clothing allowance under the technical terms of the instruction: employed persons and those receiving Public Assistance. There was a strong feeling against applying for Public Assistance on the part of the evacuees. It seemed necessary to suspend strict adherence to the clothing allowance regulations until this feeling changed. Gradually persons who

required assistance have come on to the Public Assistance rolls and now received their clothing allowance from that source. For example, a mother who is not working and who has no working members of her family goes on the Public Assistance roll and gets clothing allowance by that means. Persons who have been employed for fifteen days out of a month receive the regular clothing allowance along with their dependents. Family heads to whom the clothing llowance is made may be fathers, mothers, sons, or daughters. It is probably true at present in Poston that only persons who are on Public Assistance or persons classified as heads of families who are working (and their dependents) are receiving clothing allowance. It is also true, however, that this situation has only been attained very recently. There has been from the beginning a number of wealthy persons who have not cared to work and who have not asked for or received clothing allowance.

I suppose you could sum up the policy at Poston xhxx by saying that the principle of no work, no clothing allowance has not been set up as the point of departure from the beginning, but that we have gradually worked toward that. The problems of the classification of the family head and the attitudes towards Public Assistance were approached on a case basis at first, and only after they have been solved has the thing been established in strict accordance with the original program.

I hope that this answers your questions, and again I wish to say that I am sorry if any of my remarks at Minidoka have caused you trouble. I do not know what specific cases the block managers with whom I talked had in mind. If they understood me to say that unemployed persons in Poston are receiving clothing allowance, they are perfectly right, and I am to blame for not having explained more fully the whole situation here. If there arex any other points on which you would like information, I should be glad to furnish it.

I am enclosing the form which has recently been adopted by the clothing allowance department. The information is filled in and turned in monthly by the block manager to the clothing allowance department.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Edward H. Spicer

Edward H. Spicer
Social Science Analyst

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With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Edward H. Spicer

Edward H. Spicer
Social Science Analyst

John J. McCloy

Con. 119

COPY

6 December 1944

Honorable Clarence F. Lea
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Lea:

In the absence of the Secretary of War, I am replying to the motion which was approved at a meeting of an informal committee of the California Delegation on December 4, 1944, that the Secretary of War be requested to make a statement for publication on the following points:

a. The policies of the War Department on the release and relocation of individual Japanese under the present mass exclusion program:

b. An explanation of the question of who has the authority to release individual Japanese and who would have the authority to terminate the mass exclusion of Japanese:

c. Explanation of the legal sources of authority under which the War Department is acting:

d. A statement of the basis of future policy with respect to the mass exclusion of Japanese.

The legal authority for the mass exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast was supplied by Executive Order No. 9066 and the Act of March 21, 1942, both of which are attached as enclosures. The Executive Order, after reciting the necessity of protection against sabotage and espionage, authorized the Secretary of War, or any military commander who was designated by him, to establish military areas from which any or all persons may be excluded and with respect to which the right of any person to enter, remain in, or leave shall be subject to whatever restrictions the Secretary of War or the military commander may impose. The Commanding General of the Western Defense Command was designated as a Military Commander under the terms of this Executive Order and carried out the evacuation under its authority.

CM-1847

As you are doubtless aware the program, for the mass exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast, was instituted at a time when an attack on the West Coast was a definite probability and an invasion on a large scale had to be considered as a real possibility. In view of the difficulties of making an immediate determination of which persons of Japanese ancestry were loyal and which were not, mass exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast was a necessary military precaution.

The military necessity which was created by the emergency with which we were faced in the spring of 1942 and the urgent need of preventing sabotage and espionage affords the justification for this action. It was the basis on which the Supreme Court, in Hirabayashi v. United States, 320 U.S. 81, upheld one of the measures which preceded exclusion, the curfew for persons of Japanese ancestry. The initial evacuation program in 1942 is now before the Court in Korematsu v. United States, No. 22, October Term 1944, and we hope that it will be sustained on the basis of the opinion in the Hirabayashi Case. It is also clear from the opinion in the Hirabayashi Case, however, that continued mass exclusion can be sustained under Executive Order No. 9066 only so long as military necessity requires it.

We are a lot further along in the war today than we were at the time when the evacuation was ordered. The war has moved a good deal closer to Japan and, although there is a lot of fighting still to be done, it can no longer be said that the West Coast is in danger of large scale invasion. At the same time it has been possible to get information about our Japanese population and to make considerable progress in separating those who are apt to be dangerous from those who are loyal to this country. One of the first steps in this direction was taken by the Army in selecting those persons of military age among the Japanese who were acceptable for the Army, initially as volunteers and later under Selective Service. Although many of these men were inducted from relocation centers and many of them have families still in the centers, their record of courage and devotion to this country in Italy, in France, and in the Pacific has shown that sound judgments of this kind can be exercised. Similarly, the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command, for the past year and a half, has followed a policy of permitting the return of some American persons of Japanese ancestry in cases of special merit where the records of the individual are absolutely clear. Cases involving mixed marriages, direct family connections with individuals in the armed services, and cases of illness or other specially meritorious cases are covered by this policy.

As a result of these considerations I think it is clear that the mass exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast will be continued only so long as the military situation requires. How long this will be is a military question. No assurances as to time can be given except the assurance that when the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command, the officer who is responsible for the defense of the West Coast, determines that the continuation of mass exclusion is no longer required for the prevention of sabotage and espionage, it must be terminated by him. The question is one which is continually involved in litigation and each lawsuit requires a redetermination of the question. It must also be borne in mind that the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command, as the officer responsible for the defense of the West Coast, is not going to take any action which in his opinion would endanger the security of the West Coast. As a result, if at some future date mass exclusion should be rescinded, it is quite clear that this would be accompanied by an individual exclusion program of all those Japanese who are felt to be disloyal.

I realize that if mass exclusion should be rescinded certain problems will be created. I wish to emphasize again that these adjustment problems are the problems for which the civilian agencies of the state and federal governments and not the Army are responsible. Furthermore, there is no reason to believe that the civilian agencies are incapable of handling the problems which may be presented. I assume that the War Relocation Authority intends to keep up its efforts to relocate the evacuees in other parts of the country and I assume that if mass exclusion were to be rescinded, the civilian agencies would see to it that such evacuees as were permitted to return to the West Coast would do so on an orderly and gradual basis. My attention has also recently been directed to a statement of Governor Warren of California that if the military authorities decide that military necessity no longer requires the continued mass exclusion of persons of Japanese descent from the West Coast areas, the civilian authorities of California will cooperate in that decision.

I realize also that many persons may say there is a possibility that disorders might occur if persons of Japanese descent are permitted to return to the West Coast. Although this is not a matter which can be taken into consideration in acting under Executive Order No. 9066, the War Department is interested in this question because any serious trouble might result in retaliation against American soldiers who are held as prisoners of war by the Japanese. If the military authorities determine that military considerations no longer require mass exclusion of persons

of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast, we have every faith that the people on the West Coast, as have those of other areas in the United States into which persons of Japanese ancestry originally removed from the coast have been relocated, will show their good citizenship by abiding by the military judgment, and do their utmost to prevent any acts of discrimination against any of these people who may be permitted to return.

Sincerely,

/s/ John J. McCloy

JOHN J. McCLOY
Assistant Secretary of War

J.R. McFarling, CA

7518 - 29th Avenue S.W.
Seattle 6, Washington
May 27th, 1946

Dr.Ned Spicer
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Ned:

I know this is a very much delayed reaction, but I want to thank you for your letter which I received some time ago and for the commendatory things you had to say about my report.

As closing time for the Seattle District office approached there seemed to be less and less interest in a community analyst's report. For a time it looked as though the district relocation supervisor was going to take another job, in which case I was slated to finish his job. This did not materialize but did create some uncertainty in my own mind. We all became pretty much interested in where we were going from WRA and so the report idea was dropped by more or less mutual consent. As a matter of fact I did not feel too capable of handling it as I have not had too much contact with the community leaders among the evacuees. My time has been taken up largely with the welfare group and their individual problems.

Last week I went to work for the City of Seattle Housing Authority as Resident Manager for Yesler Terrace Project. This was the first Housing project built in Seattle about 1941 under the U.S.H.A. act of 1937 which provided for the demolition xxx or slum clearance of sub-standard housing. It is almost in the heart of the Negro, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino district of Seattle; this district is practically the mecca of Seattle Japanese. So when I get my feet on the ground with reference to the present job, I expect to be able to keep in touch with the Japanese group. Just now I am ver much engaged in trying to orient myself to a whole new set of regulations, programs and duties. I am looking forward to a very interesting experience.

Again I want to thank you for the many kindness xxx you have shown me, and to say that the experience I gained under your leadership and inspiration has been invaluable to me.

Sincerely,
J.R. McFarling
J.R.McFarling

If you get out this way please drop in and see me at 825 Yesler Way.

Ted Nichols - WRA

NEW YORK CITY NY
SEPTEMBER 19, 1942

INCOMING

E H SCHICER (SPICER)
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
PO TON ARIZONA

HAVE WIRED LEIGHTON INFORMATION YOU REQUESTED AM RETURNING TUSCON

SEPTEMBER 29 WIRE ME COLLECT CARE H H HOPKINS, BILTMORE HOTEL IF ANYTHING

IMPORTANT RELATIVE TO J B OR CONDITIONS IN WIRE TO LEIGHTON NOT

SATISFACTORY VERY ANXIOUS FOR THIS POSITION

E T NICHOLS

RECEIVED BY TELEPHONE
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO
AT NEW YORK

Sig Spicer

COLORADO RIVER WAR
RELOCATION PROJECT

Poston, Arizona
September 23, 1942

Mr. E. T. Nichols, III
Mr. H. H. Hopkins
Biltmore Hotel
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Nichols:

I have your wire of September 16, 1942 indicating your interest in a job as photographer at the Poston Relocation Center.

I regret to inform you that this job is not set up as a salaried one. It is to be filled on a volunteer basis. If you are still interested in the work and would wish to take the job with that understanding, we would of course furnish the materials. I should be glad to write you in further details.

Sincerely,

Lt. A. H. LEIGHTON, (M.C.) USNR

AHL/fm

cc: Mails, Files & Communications-2
Files-1
Dr. E.H. Spicer-1

RT. 5, BOX 391-B
TUCSON, ARIZONA

Weeks

30 Sept. '42

Dear Mrs:

It appears unfortunate that there was a delay in my receiving your card from Boston. The day I left New York Mr. Head wired that the photo job was no longer available, and Leighton was writing. He must have written to NY as I have received no letter from him. If you can give me some information as to what happened, I would appreciate it.

I replied to Leighton by wire as soon as I knew he wanted to hear from me - so I hope it wasn't a delay that lost the job.

I have no definite plans in view - am waiting to hear what is available in Navy photography. I would rather stay in this part of the country if possible but it appears that nothing photographic is available in this area. It is hard to know what to do.

I just returned to Tucson. If at any time you think it would be profitable for me to appear personally in Preston, I could make the trip.

Best wishes - Ted

Marvin R. Opler, CA

April 4, 1944

PERSONAL - AIR MAIL

Mr. Marvin Opler
Community Analyst
Tule Lake Center
Newell, California

Dear Marvin:

Thanks for your letter of March 27 and for the numerous reports which have come in during the past week. Your reports and what I have been able to pass on to Provinse and others from my own contacts at Tule are preventing too much complacency, in regard to Tule Lake, from taking hold of the staff here, I think. I know that John is disturbed about the lack of leadership in developing working relationships with evacuees. At present he is planning to go to Tule sometime during this month although I wouldn't mention this yet on the project until the date is definite.

So far as your position at Tule goes, everything is still as it was when I left. Ray discussed the matter here in much the same way that he discussed it with me at Tule. Provinse and others are very much pleased with your recent reports and so fortunately no move of any kind is contemplated. I am hoping that you don't pass your physical.

In regard to your staff's feeling about a sign in Block 7 for Community Analysis, I must register disagreement. I know how they feel, having gone through the horrors under the name of Bureau of Sociological Research at Poston. Nevertheless I think you would be traveling under false colors if you called yourselves a graduate anthropology department, and it seems to me further that Reed College would have something to say in your use of their name on the sign. My suggestion would be that if you feel the need of a sign, it would have to be the proper name of the section - Community Analysis - with adequate translation, not a literal one, of both words. One way that you might get around the present difficulties that the staff feel would be to have a simple sign, not purporting to describe all the activities, but merely as a signpost to your anthropological training course, such as "Anthropology Classroom", or something like that. I don't think however that there is any real possibility of you or your staff really disassociating yourselves from the administration. It seems to me that you might just as well start with the label of Community Analysis, and by your own actions proceed to give that a definition in the community.

I was very much interested in your staff member's comparison of

behavior at Minidoka during the boilermen's dispute with behavior at Tule Lake. It sounded as if whoever wrote it had probably arrived at a milestone in the development of an anthropological attitude -- having seen clearly for the first time the uniformities in the behavior of people, be they evacuees or Caucasian administrators, under similar circumstances. I hope that we can place more material in your hands shortly which can be used for comparative purposes in your anthropology methods course.

John de Young has left the WRA for a job with OSS, ultimately to be in India, and we are replacing him here with Katherine Luomala whom you may know. Gordon Brown and his immediate superiors were absolutely unwilling to have him leave Gila, (a very good sign of Community Analysis' success at Gila), so he is definitely staying there until the summer at least. Elsewhere there is the same resistance to even temporary transfers of analysts. Consequently we have sent Rachel Sady to Jerome to take care of observations there until the center closes. Armbruster resigned at Minidoka and has been replaced by Elmer Smith of the University of Utah Anthropology Department. Smith is a crusader for the Nisei and ought to do a lot of good at Minidoka.

One of the most interesting major trends that I see around on the centers at present is the development of an Issei leadership which is determined to try to do something, working outside of WRA channels, in regard to restitution for the evacuation and guarantees of security for the Japanese minority after the war. These things are nebulous but I think they are going to have to be reckoned with in the WRA program not far hence.

With best wishes to you and Charlotte, Richey and Ruth.

As ever,

Ned Spicer

May 1, 1944

PERSONAL - AIR MAIL

Mr. Marvin Opler
Community Analyst
Tule Lake Center
Newell, California

Dear Marvin:

Thanks for your letters and your recent excellent reports on Re-segregation, Senryu Kai, and Emotional Repression in a Relocation Center. These are swell reports and I agree with you that Mr. Obayashi's analysis of Senryu Kai gives us valuable insights into Issei escapes in the center. It would please me very much if Gladys Reichard accepts the paper for publication in the Journal of American Folklore. I have been wondering from the moment it came in as to how we might distribute it in Community Analysis. I was bothered by a public relations angle, namely, putting out at government expense something so strongly Japanese in character. I refer to the poems themselves which are the meat of the document. Yet I think it would be worthwhile to circulate them among the appointed staff. If the Journal of American Folklore publishes the paper, we would want eighty to a hundred reprints for distribution in WRA. That would of course solve the problem which the study presented.

I like your compromise on the name of your office and look forward to the time when you graduate, as you suggest, to a label describing Community Analysis.

Sorry I won't be able to get to Tule Lake on my next field trip which will however cover Heart Mountain, (whence we are getting excellent material from Hansen) Granada, and Rohwer — all following the Denver conference. I am trying to work up a Community Analysis conference for probably August. Do you have any suggestions as to time and place?

Best wishes to you, Charlotte, and the kids.

As ever,

Edward H. Spicer
Head, Community Analysis Section

EHSpicer/jl

Morris Opler

May 22, 1943

Personal

Mr. Morris Opler
Community Analyst
Manzanar Relocation Center
Manzanar, California

Dear Morris:

Frank Sweetser of the Community Analysis section in Washington is now visiting some of the projects in connection with the work of the section. He will probably visit at Manzanar for a few days the end of May.

Part of his mission is to establish comparable procedures at the various centers and to facilitate contact between the Project Analyst and the Community Analysis section in Washington. He can also bring you up to date on the Washington end of things as well as on the developments at some of the other projects.

Bradford Smith is back and he is grateful for the aid you gave him during his visit. He has written a good report but it must go through many bureaucratic hands before it sees light of day.

I sent you a copy of The Japanese about a week ago. If there is anything else you want that I can supply, write me or discuss the problem with Frank Sweetser when he arrives.

The Project Directors are all assembling in Washington on Monday. The chief topic of discussion will be relocation and segregation. I hope you gave Merritt some dope on the effects of possible segregation policies that might be adopted.

Enclosed is a note on the Kibei. If you get a chance to check some of its conclusions, please let me know what you find out.

Drop me a line soon and let me know how Community Analysis is developing at Manzanar. I am also looking forward to the next general report of the section.

Yours sincerely,

John F. Embree
Head, Community Analysis

Enclosure
JFEmbree/jl
Copy - Frank Sweetser

July 3, 1943

PERSONAL

Mr. Morris Opler
Community Analyst
Manzanar Relocation Center
Manzanar, California

Dear Morris:

Your excellent analysis of Kilsoo Haan arrived.

Enclosed are some comments of Frank Sweetser's on a report of Mr. Dies in which you might be interested.

For your information, one item in your report on registration at Manzanar has been called in question. The Lieutenant who was in charge of registration writes, "No man was refused permission to volunteer because he was married or had a family. The record shows that married men were enlisted. Nearly 500 men answered 27, 'yes, if drafted'."

We are still starved for news of Manzanar. I sent a formal letter to Merritt which ought to help smooth out the channels.

Yours sincerely,

John F. Embree
Head, Community Analysis

Enclosure - 1

July 8, 1943

PERSONAL

Mr. Marvin Opler
Community Analyst
Tule Lake Relocation Center
Newell, California

Dear Marvin:

How do you do it? Three analytical reports in as many weeks is a record for Community Analysis. All three of them are great stuff and just what we want. I hope they are also appreciated at Tule.

Your last report on relocation I am reducing somewhat in length and hope to bring out in mimeograph form. The only real criticism that can be made of the reports as a whole is that in dictating them, you - as do all of us - tend to use more words to say things than you would use if you were writing the same material out by hand, and in government, documents to be read voluntarily must be brief.

In connection with the hospital report - a request of Coverley which was a tough assignment and doubtless put you on the spot with the a.p. - one criticism made of it here which seems to me more or less justified is that part of it where you step out of your reporting role to deliver an opinion on what is proper hospital administrative practice. This is by no means a settled point in the medical profession.

Incidentally, the hospital is one of the sore points in every center. Where conditions of insecurity exist, health and food become focal points of worry so that medicos and stewards almost inevitably become storm centers.

In connection with the direct transmission of reports, interview and field notes (which we also would like to receivee regularly), it would appear that since you have broached the matter to Coverley, and received a negative response, you have no choice but to follow the project director's "suggestion". I note, however, that it is a "suggestion" which may leave the way open for future re-negotiation.

Actually, we have nothing to complain about as yet, the first three reports having come through untouched (so far as

we on this end can judge). If this continues to be true, there is no real issue so far as formal reports are concerned, since they must in any event be transmitted through channels. Perhaps a point to keep in mind is our need for oddments of various sorts, in the form of field notes on any and all interesting events or situations which find their way into your files. We would like to see established a convention which would allow you to ship us such material at frequent intervals without let or hinderance. It may be that it can be sent through Coverley, but direct transmission gives more latitude, and seems to us desirable where it can be arranged without incurring official wrath. On the whole, I would suggest preparing and shooting in through the official channel some such material to see whether any reaction occurs, and if it goes ok, to build up volume gradually. If this sytem works, we can't kick. Of course, judicious selection of the first items is indicated.

At one center the analyst sends through the director a formal letter saying we are "sending under separate cover the following", which includes copies of field reports, interesting local publications or posts, evacuee letters, etc., etc. Such a device might or might not work at Tule.

In the present situation, it's better to keep what we've got than to jeopardize a seemingly satisfactory arrangement in seeking a perfect one.

Your remarks about Coverley's inaccessibility lead me to urge that you devote some time to breaking through the rigid wall he erects around himself with an eye to developing the ideal advisory relation Sweetser tells me he urged upon you as a primary analyst's function. You can judge whether this is feasible or not; our idea is that an analyst, after two or three months residence, should know more about what the residents are thinking and feeling than anyone else on the project, and that it should become a matter of custom for the project director to consult him and to take his views into account when important administrative problems relating to the colonists arise. At projects where analysts seem to be attaining this desired status, they have done so through a combination of successful analysis and personal contacts. If personal contacts can be utilized at Tule they will, of course, add to the favorable impression created by good analysis; if however, you think they can not be, you'll have to depend on your reports to impress Coverley. Of course, it would be highly undesirable if either Coverley or others of the a.p. got the impression you were apple-polishing. Let us know your views on this point.

Sweetser sends his greetings, and says to disregard his last letter.

Yours,

John F. Embree
Head, Community Analysis Section

JFEmbree/jl

re: Marvin K. Opler File # 782

University of Arizona
TUCSON

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

September 24, 1951

Miss Ruth B. Shipley
Chief, Passport Division
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Miss Shipley:

It has come to my attention that Dr. Marvin K. Opler has been denied a passport to go to Burma as Fulbright research scholar. I have seen no official statement as to the reasons for which the Department of State has refused to give Dr. Opler a passport. Since I was closely associated with him in work for the War Relocation Authority during the war and since I am Thoroughly familiar with his activity as a professional anthropologist before and after the war, I know of no reason why he should be refused a passport. I wish therefore to urge that his case be reconsidered--- in the belief that refusing him an opportunity to study abroad is a serious disservice not only to him as a highly competent scholar but also to scholarship in this country which is certain to benefit from the research which he has planned and which the Committee on Fulbright Awards and the Social Science Research Council have approved and sponsored.

Dr. Opler was employed as a Community Analyst by the War Relocation Authority from May, 1943 through June, 1946. From October, 1943 to the end of his period of employment, he was under my supervision as Head of the Community Analysis Section. His work for the Authority at the Tule Lake Center, Newell, California, was of such high quality that I brought him(as one of two among the ten center analysts) to Washington in the closing phase of the Authority's work to participate in the preparation of the final report of the Community Analysis Section. This was done because of his consistently able and loyal performance during nearly three years in the most strife-ridden and difficult-to-study of the centers under the administration of the WRA.

During his long period of work at Tule Lake I was very intimately associated with Dr. Opler, as a result of the importance of Tule Lake in the total WRA program and through stays of several weeks at a time in that center. During my trips to the center, beginning in 1943, I spent many hours with Dr. Opler and ate meals at his house with him and his

family. Under these conditions I came to know him not only professionally, but also as a person. I learned much about his and his wife's political views and philosophy of life. In the Tule Lake center which was full of political turmoil and became the scene of anti-U.S. demonstrations on the part of Japanese and some Japanese Americans who had professed loyalty to Japan rather than to the United States, I was repeatedly impressed by the Oplers' maintenance of balance and good sense. They worked constantly with the many wavering and confused young men and women to help them maintain their feelings of loyalty to the United States. Clear and unwavering themselves in their devotion to the principles for which the United States had entered the war, both Dr. and Mrs. Opler became a bulwark for many confused young people to lean on and reinforce their loyalty to the United States. The hard work which the Oplers carried on in this regard was outside their duties as WRA employees, but it was obviously important to them and they devoted long hours to it. I believed then and I believe now that the Oplers performed a labor of very great value not only to the upset individuals whom they helped to see their way back to places as loyal American citizens, but also to the United States as a nation.

As an investigator, in the line of his duty as Community Analyst, Dr. Opler's work was superior. His insight into the complexities of the Tule Lake Center was apparent in each of his reports, and this insight was gained through hard work both day and night, for it depended on intimate association with a great variety of the evacuees living in the center. The reports which Dr. Opler wrote were utilized both at Tule Lake Center and in Washington and helped to guide the policy which resulted in the successful completion of the WRA program. Dr. Opler managed not only to fulfill the requirements of his formal job, but also was able to make contributions to scientific journals and to continue to see, in the midst of his practical problems, the scientific value of what his work uncovered. His devotion to his work and his scientific ability were demonstrated through his employment with the WRA as of superior quality.

These qualities of Dr. Opler, as highly competent scholar, as loyal American citizen, and as vigorous worker for American ideals were thoroughly demonstrated in the crisis-ridden situation at the Tule Lake Center. His performance since then as a professional anthropologist and citizen is in line with his outstanding accomplishments there. I know of no reason why a man of such ability and devotion to his country should be denied the opportunity to carry on his studies abroad.

Sincerely,

Edward H. Spicer
Professor of Anthropology

OWI - Japan Section

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON

June 5, 1944

Mr. Edward H. Spicer
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
17th and K Streets, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Spicer:

As a result of our conversation with you and Lt. Commander Leighton on May 25, we believe that the completion of your Poston project will probably yield material valuable to the work of the Office of War Information in the Pacific area.

In accordance with the agreement reached at that time we are submitting to you a tentative list of questions the answers to which may provide useful background material for agencies other than OWI and may also furnish us with data valuable for the planning of our specific work.

It might be useful to repeat here a few of the assumptions which, we agreed, would have to be made in dealing with your material.

1. The study will probably not yield any results concerning peculiarly Japanese attitudes which we might meet in our Pacific operations. This is due to the obvious fact that Japanese in this country are not identical in outlook with those in Japan itself.

2. The study will yield generalizations which will be applicable within limits to any type of community in a state of social disorganization.

3. The conditions of occupation will parallel the conditions of evacuation as regards the types of disorganization arising out of them.

We present the following questions for your consideration in regard to the proposed study:

1. What was the general community reaction to the administration of the center? What were the factors behind the variations of attitude? (This might make up perhaps half of the report.)

2. To what extent, if any, did language difference contribute to misunderstanding between community and administration?

3. What specific complaints were directed against the administration's information service (using information here in the very general sense of communication of administrative orders, decisions and announcements to the community)?

4. What errors (as distinct from complaints) were committed by the information service in its contacts with the community? What were the results, in community attitudes, of these errors?

5. How would the community have reacted to efforts on the part of the information service to encourage a more uniform acceptance of the administration's policies?

6. To what extent should information personnel be in a position to check community reactions to administrative orders?

7. What type of individual (in the group) is most likely to become the focus of community discontent? To what extent could information contribute to undermining the position of such individuals?

8. Do individuals emerge who can maintain leadership in the community and at the same time cooperate with the administration? If so, what are the characteristics of such individuals?

9. Were Americanization projects attempted? What was their nature and what was the response to each? Might any of the devices and materials be suitable for use with non-Westernized Orientals to evoke sympathetic collaboration with U.S.A.?

The list above is only partial. It may be that on the basis of your knowledge of the material you could tell us immediately that it is impossible to obtain answers to certain of the questions. You may be able to guide us toward more significant problems that you see emerging from the material.

We hope to discuss the problem with you soon. My telephone number is REpublic 7500, extension 75951.

Very truly yours,

Harold M Vinacke

Harold M. Vinacke
Chief, Japan Section

3 J-A Assistants under
Spicer's supervision.
O.W.D. Planning Bd - Project.

Discuss with L.B.

Director says O.K.

OWI

July 8, 1944

Mr. Harold M. Vinacke
Chief, Japan Section
Office of War Information
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Vinacke:

Your letter of June 5 offers a good base from which to proceed in pointing up further work on the Poston material. I have held off from answering it because of the uncertainty of my plans. It now appears that I shall be absent from Washington from July 8 to about July 23, and would therefore be in a position to go to work on the Poston material any time after the latter date. I hope that that is not too late to work out some collaboration.

It is my understanding that I would participate in the study as part of my regular work with the War Relocation Authority in accordance with the desire of this agency that its experience in administering dislocated populations be given the widest possible use. I would assume responsibility along with your Section for planning the study and for supervision of Lt. Commander Leighton's assistants in assembling, analyzing, and reporting on the Poston material. Any report resulting from the study would be reviewed by this agency before distribution.

In regard to your proposals concerning the nature of the study, they seem to me very satisfactory. The first two assumptions are well stated. The third might be qualified.

3. Conditions of occupation will sometimes parallel conditions in relocation centers as regards types of disorganization in the community and relations between administrators and administered. (It might be an aim of the study to define the elements in the Poston situation which could be expected under given conditions of occupation.)

The nine questions which you suggest the study might answer are very much to the point. Leighton and I in preliminary discussions had thought of focussing the study on the experience of establishing self-government in the center during the first year. This involved problems of

(a) Working out effective communication between administrators and administered;

(b) Developing cooperation, leadership, and responsibility among the evacuee population;

(c) Americanization.

The effort to establish a self-government organization was in itself an Americanization project. Its success, as became evident, rested solidly on factors (a) and (b). It seems to me that this formulation of the study would lead to answers to all of the questions you suggest. I should like, however, to discuss your questions a little further.

1. The general reaction of the community to the administration of the center may be analyzed in terms of (a) reaction to particular administrators and their methods, (b) reaction to specific procedures, and (c) reaction to general policies. The reactions of the community were focussed up through the council and associated governing bodies, at first very imperfectly, after six months fairly completely. I think we might take the self-government material as a starting point for getting at the various reactions within the community. I agree that this general analysis might make up the major portion of the report.

2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. All these have to do with communication. I believe there is plenty of material on the first three. "Information service", as you use it in No. 3, would include the block manager system and the council as set up in Poston, as well as the project newspaper and the Reports Office. All of these functioned with varying degrees of success in getting information from administration to people and vice versa.

7 and 8. These have to do with community organization, (b) above. There are answers in the Poston material to both of these, especially in the data on the establishment of self-government.

9. This would include the self-government effort itself. In talking about "sympathetic collaboration with the U.S.A.," I believe that we can analyze factors best if we think in terms of the particular local administrators and their activities. Sympathetic collaboration of use in an occupied area will be not so much in connection with broad national policies of the country, but rather in terms of the local administration. Any broader sympathies will probably be built on these early specific relations.

I shall look forward to discussing the study in detail with you when I return to Washington.

Sincerely,

Edward H. Spicer
Head, Community Analysis Section

EHSpicer/ji

Robert Redfield

October 18, 1943

PERSONAL
AIR MAIL

Mr. John H. Powell
Acting Chief, Community Management
Colorado River Relocation Center
Poston, Arizona

Dear John:

I have your letter of September 28, and have noted the various confusions described in it. It should be possible to clear up a few of them. (1) Wade says, as does Alex, that the arrangements in regard to the books in the DSR office have already been made. Alex and Ralph have determined that they are to be sent to Alex in Chicago and will be retained by him until the report he is writing is finished. You ask what I want sent to me. The answer is nothing. My personal books were long since sorted out and are in my possession. Those books in the office which did not have Alex's name in them were bought with funds of the Bureau's allotment and are therefore owned by the project. I assume that Alex will return them to the project eventually. (2) I hear by the grapevine that the DSR has already lost the offices in the hospital. If that is not the case, I think that it should be made so. There is no need to retain them. When the new Analyst comes, the Administration building office should be enough for him. If he can get a couple of assistants and needs to expand, I think that it would be better to expand out into the blocks somewhere. (3) My status ought to be clear enough. I am not on detail here, but am hopelessly set up as a fixture of the Washington office. I am acting head of the section until such time as we can decide whether I do or don't have the stuff to be unqualified head.

It is just possible that an Analyst will be sent to Poston in a couple of weeks, a young anthropologist named David French. Wade and I have interviewed him and Wade is ready to take him. It will be a week, however, before he will have his draft status settled and there is a chance that the army will get him. I'll tell you more about him, if it begins to look that we shall get him.

Mrs. Spicer is going to continue working on the Poston report with Alex in Chicago -- possibly till the first of the year. Meanwhile the Poston post will have to be filled.

Thanks for the kind words about needing me. I get the itch to

go back often, but I'm afraid it will just be one one of those brief and breezy junkets from the Washington office.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Edward H. Spicer, Acting Head
Community Analysis Section

EHSpicer/ji

cc: Ralph Gelvin

John W. Powell

COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT
Poston, Arizona
August 16, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: Community Analysis

FROM: John W. Powell, Acting Chief of Community Management

Please submit as soon as possible the names and positions of those recommended to receive $19.

John W. Powell, Acting Chief
Community Management

PY

24
9
216
108

John W. Powell

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT
Poston, Arizona
September 22, 1943

Dr. Edward H. Spicer
Community Analysis Division
War Relocation Authority
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ned:

Ted Haas showed me a letter from you in which you said that you hope to have a couple of recommendations within a week or so. We are also somewhat confused here now about your own status in Washington. If it isn't what I thought it was going to be, come on back yourself. We need you, too.

The mantle of secredness which surrounded the wealth of offices and equipment, which Alex was mysteriously able to procure, still veils them from the greedy eyes of those of us who would like to re-apportion them. Ralph Calvin insists--as I do myself--that we save space and furniture for the new Analyst, but I hardly think we will be able to fill more than one of the Analysis positions during the current quarter, or that the Analyst will be able to recruit enough workers to fill the hospital offices as well as the administration building office. I am proposing, therefore, to release the hospital offices and as much of the furniture as would not be needed by an Analyst, his secretary and his research assistants.

There is also a fine collection of books belonging variously to you, Alex and the Bureau. Alex sent a coil of rope, but in the absence of any specific word from him, we are not sure whether he contemplates having the books sent to him or whether he is giving his successor enough rope to hang himself. I am prepared to accept either alternative as soon as I hear. In the meantime, could you let me know (a) what you want sent to you, and (b) who owns the books which are the property of the Bureau? Were they bought with Project funds or outside, and what is their destiny?

I don't suppose there is any chance of our getting Mrs. Spicer on the Project?

Good luck to you, and I hope we can arrange some type of emergency which will require your presence here before too long.

Sincerely,

John W. Powell
Acting Chief of Community Management

jwpxv

P. S. I send this to you as Poston's Chief of Community Analysis on detail in Washington, or as from one actor to another. I am sending a copy also to Alex in Chicago and will leave it to you two to quarrel over who should answer the questions about the room, furniture, and books.

John H. Province

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON 25

June 16, 1945

Mr. E. H. Spicer
c/o Mr. Duncan Mills
Colorado River Relocation Center
Poston, Arizona

Dear Ned:

I did not get a chance to talk to Katharine Luomala before she left about the Rosenwald reaction to the comparative study, but her comment to you in her letter of June 13 is approximately right. Wil Alexander is still sick and away from the office but his secretary had sent the manuscript to him and he had sent back his suggestions on it. His suggestion is that the Carnegie Corporation would probably be more interested than anyone else in this kind of study. I have just talked on the telephone to Donald Young to check his judgment and he suggests that rather than approaching the Carnegie Corporation through its newly elected President or through Mr. Lester who has been acting that we talk first with Charles Dollard who is in the office of Information and Education of the ASF. This I will try to do on Monday. In the meantime, I think you should explore any possibilities that occur to you on your trip using Society of Applied Anthropology sponsorship if that seems helpful and treated it as an independent research project if such sponsorship is not needed. I would, of course, like to have the Society sponsor the study but Donald Young thinks that sometimes these things have a better chance of being handled as independent projects.

You have had a letter from McFarling which was referred to me and which I have answered as per copy enclosed. Mac, I am sure, would do a good job in the Seattle office and I know that Rex Lee is very anxious, if possible, to get him. So far, we have not heard from Lindley about whether he would be willing to release him. I have already sent you a letter of similar nature which was received from Oscar Hoffman and a copy of my reply.

I am hoping to be able to reach you by telephone sometime today and some of this may be cold by the time it reaches you.

You are en route. May call Monday

My best regards to all the people at Poston.

Sincerely,

John

John H. Provinse, Chief
Community Management Division

Enclosures

Robert Redfield

John Provinse

TUBA CITY
ARIZ.

Aug. 11, 1943

Dr. John H. Provinse
War Relocation Authority
Washington, D. C.

Dear John:

I have your letter from Little Rock, and also Wade forwarded your wire from Poston. I telephoned John Embree before the telegram arrived. By now you know the results of that conversation. We have been following through on our plan to produce a report on the year's work at Poston. I am in the midst of analysis of the social structure, and most of what I am doing is basic to the work that the others are doing. It has seemed impossible, therefore, for me to withdraw from it at this time, even with the possibility of returning to it later. It would hold up the report indefinitely and it seems inadvisable to do that, because of the uncertainty as to whether our staff can be held together for work after the end of this month. Many of our evacuee staff will be resettling, and Beth Colson is returning to Radcliffe. These are the considerations which led me to tell John that I could not come to Washington before September.

The report which we are working on is designed to be a general summary of what has taken place at Poston during the first year, with special reference to administrative problems that arose, how they were solved, strengths and weaknesses of solutions, and suggestions in regard to community management generally. We are concerned with the wider implications of the data and speak among ourselves of the report as a "Handbook for Administrators", but it is to be definitely tied in at all points with the specific Poston experience. It has seemed worthwhile to turn out such a thing, by way of building on this first year's experience for help in not only future WRA problems, but also administration of occupied areas, postwar resettlement, etc. We do not know of anyone who is producing usable material of this sort, beyond general principles, and believe that it is an opportunity to make available immediately some of the results of WRA experience. We definitely do not expect to have it finished by September 1, but after that Alex will be able to whip it into shape, with the help of Roz and a few of our staff for whom we have found jobs with the Indian Service. However, the heaviest labor of organization and analysis of data should be accomplished by the time I leave.

I regret that I shall not be able to overlap with

Spicer John H. Provence 28382

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

August 27, 1943

Lt. A. H. Leighton, USNR (MC)
Colorado River Relocation Center
Poston, Arizona

Dear Alex:

My recent trip gave me a good deal of time to think about your July 10 report on Poston and your request for advice on how to get your recommendations into administrative operation. Unfortunately these notes, made during that trip, did not get edited when I returned to Washington, and I apologize for the delay. The problem you pose is a big one, has disturbed me since I first ran into it on the Navajo, and has in my present stage of thinking resolved itself into two alternative approaches:

1) Acceptance on the part of administrators of a theory of evidence, whereby through fact-finding and analysis certain conclusions are documented and presented with reasonable enough proof of their accuracy that they are convincing to the administrator. Most administrators are unaware that social science does have a body of knowledge, a method of approach, and an ability to generalize from data that are improvements on the personal insight of the social philosopher.

2) Acceptance by the administrator of the judgment of analyst. This is the common experience and requires a personal relationship and confidence that have little to do with evidence and much to do with the analyst's past success in being right about events.

As between these two approaches, there is as yet not much opportunity for choice--the second, except in unusual cases, is almost a universal experience. This is partly because the administrator himself is most frequently not schooled in or free enough of operations work to examine evidence and partly because social science has not yet developed full confidence in its results or an intelligible, convincing technique of presentation of its findings.

Specifically with regard to your July 10 recommendations, two levels of administrative operation are concerned, one at the project, the other at the national level. Your recommendations group themselves into these two categories: National Policy (1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10) and Project Policy (4, 6). Since national policy on both

the question of Americanization education and local evacuee government has been stated and clarified over and over again, there is no need to carry those problems beyond the project administration. If they are not being accomplished, it is necessary they should be brought to the attention of the responsible project people. Here again, the question of how best to project them into administration is a matter of how best to get them accepted, either as evidential findings or as judgments acceptable because of the authority you carry as a reliably wise analyst of human behavior.

Failing to achieve consideration at the project on either an evidential or authority basis, recourse can be had to the Washington office where analysts' reports are wanted for the very reason that the findings may be neglected at the project level and where stronger pressures designed to obtain project consideration can be exerted. If civilization is a race between education and catastrophe, government is a race between locally wise administration and directives from above. No one in W.R.A. wants the latter, but grass-roots wisdom must embody some understanding and tolerance toward national objectives and limitations. The tendency to use Washington as the scapegoat for all field misadventures is not uncommon in many government agencies other than W.R.A., but it is of interest that those agencies where the least of it occurs are those such as F.B.I. where central organization completely dominates the program. This is not a Washington defense of a field charge, but only thrown in to illustrate what I see as a really component part of getting your suggestions into operation, even at the field level.

With regard to your other recommendations, where definite action must be taken at the national level, two channels are open: (1) the submission of your material to Washington for consideration, and (2) submission to the project director for purposes of securing his support before the national director. In both instances, either evidence itself or prestige of the investigator is involved. There is nothing complicated about either channel, though the flow of material is sometimes slow. In Washington all reports of the type you have prepared take two routings: (1) one copy is routed to responsible division and section heads for their reading; (2) one copy goes to the Analyst who attempts to correlate the items in the report with reports from other projects and abstract significant comparative data for the Director's attention. Policy decisions are then made, either by the Director alone or in consultation with members of his staff.

At present, at the other projects where analysts are working, we are endeavoring to provide a regular flow of material through both channels by providing that the Analyst furnish his report to the project director and at the same time mail copies to the Analyst in Washington. This means the material reaches the Director in Washington with the project director's comment and it also reaches

him after being comparatively checked against other project experience by the Analyst in Washington.

I have gone this thoroughly into the organizational problem because I believe it is basic to the use of data, social or otherwise. In our complex society, things do not get done without organization, or, if they do, they get done in such random ways and are so dependent on chance that it keeps everyone constantly upset.

You ask what problems I think should be stressed of the ones you suggest. May I discuss them in the order you list them?

1) This, I feel, is too strong a statement. The administrative support at Boston for a resettlement program has never been strong and was at one time rather openly antagonistic. What are the forms of coercion which you are asking to have stopped, and to what degree is this coercion in the minds of Boston appointed staff as a reaction to earlier disagreement with the policy, and to what degree in any administrative instruction or understood policy of the Authority? Urging people to move is not necessarily coercion, and I personally know of no change in any administrative instruction designed to coerce relocation: wage policy, recreational and educational policy were all well established before resettlement was decided upon. Industrial enterprises were discontinued because of difficulties unrelated to getting people out of the centers. Tightening up on law and order, on employment, and on Japanese activities has been the result of a long felt need for improving housekeeping conditions at the projects, rather than an attempt to make the centers undesirable places to live. The clothing allowance, adopted after resettlement was announced, is actually a step in the opposite direction of making the centers more attractive. There has been, of course, a desire to avoid too much institutionalizing of center functions, but this was an evil to which there was almost universal subscription.

Much! Employment order

2) Selection of evacuees for relocation is in fact on an individual basis at present. Loyalty must be stressed under the circumstances; maturity is probably a matter of better analysis of family situations, and Americanization and adjustability to life outside are problems almost beyond the abilities of any selection process we know enough to establish. Of these, I would stress the family situation and the need for providing group settlement opportunities.

3) The public relations aspect of the program is of utmost importance and is of more concern to some members of W.R.A. than any other single problem. Segregation itself is in part a public relations program. Relocation supervisors are devoting more and more of their time to public relations outside the centers, and Additions to their staffs to push the program are now contemplated.

Robert Redfield

4) Education at the project has been stressed in many administrative instructions, and relocation guidance committees are functioning at all projects and in Washington. Vocational training has been actively pushed for several months, and the recent collapse of N.Y.A. was a discouraging feature of this program.

5) This assumption is, I think, a bad one. Many of the younger people now out on relocation are making plans to have their parents or children join them. This is to be encouraged. It is to be anticipated that after all our efforts at resettlement we will still have at the centers many old and many young persons, but to assume that it is the "best place for most" of them for the duration would not seem wise to me. Strong as the family pattern is among the Japanese, and as limited as their other dependable ties can be at present, the joining of families outside would seem to me much more desirable than unfamilial segregation of old and young in the centers. This adjustment should not be hurried to the point of breaking down a sense of security, but I think we should plan against old people's homes and children's asylums rather than for them. More difficult though it is, it seems the wiser course to pursue.

Bless attitude. Greater flexibility of family & group life

6) With this I am in hearty agreement.

7) Here also I am in agreement, but I do not represent the majority thinking in the Authority, nor is there any reasonable assurance that either the Budget Bureau or Congress would go along on such a plan. I'd like to see your ideas developed on this, however.

8) In two phases of center life at nearly all projects the evacuees have risen to the challenge of doing something for themselves. One is in the enterprises, which are now all completely self-sustaining, and the other is in community activities, which are rapidly becoming self-supporting. I believe our policy has not been wrong in either of these respects. School recreational equipment has been procurable from the beginning of the program, and a visit to any project where leadership has been encouraged will not disclose any significant lack of recreational facilities for any age group.

Great Potential!

9) A segregation program is under way. (See Dale Head and John Powell for summary of the recent Denver meetings.)

10) Stabilization is necessary, but our program must remain a flexible one.

Sincerely yours,

John H. Provinse, Chief
Community Management Division

John H. Provinse

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

In reply, please refer to:

Tuesday
November 23, 1943

Mr. Edward H. Spicer
c/o Paul Taylor
Jerome Relocation Center
Denson, Arkansas

Dear Ned:

I spent yesterday in Chicago and during the day discussed with several people the plan to have the Dorothy Thomas people in Chicago spend a month or so on the relocation problem in that area as John de Young did in Denver. Mr. Shirrell is interested and indicated there were a number of types of situations about which he would like to have more specific and evaluated information. John Embree is extremely busy with his teaching work, but he will be willing to consult and advise on the definition of the work and the way it can be most effectively carried out. Frank Miyamoto knew practically nothing about the plan but would be very happy to turn his attention to it if Dorothy Thomas is agreeable, which, according to Grodzin's last letter, she is. Roz says that so far as she knows Alex Leighton is not contemplating any comparable study of resettlement problems at this time, so there is no danger of duplicate effort.

Dorothy Thomas is due in Chicago the end of this week -- about the 28th -- for a two or three week's stay; and from what I now know of your plans, you will probably be there soon after the 1st of December. You will want to spend a few days there preparatory to taking Roz with you to Washington, and I wish you would arrange to bring together for discussion Mr. Shirrell, Jacoby, Dorothy Thomas, John Embree, and Frank Miyamoto in order that we can have complete understanding as to the scope of the study and the use of the findings. Two copies of de Young's Denver report have been sent to John Embree and that can be used as a starting point even though it is a bit hurried. Emphasis in the Chicago study should, I think, be put upon the social adjustment problem, resettlers' attitudes, and trends in community acceptance

Robert Redfield

as reflected in experiences of the resettlers. Problems of issei and family adjustment are particularly pertinent.

Possibly we should designate someone from WRA who will be responsible for advice and guidance to the investigators. Were John E. available, he might well do the job; but he is too busy to give it much supervision. If Jacoby can find time to do it, I think he would be ideal since he has such a grasp of the evacuee problem at both project and relocation level and also is technically equipped to direct such research.

I don't know where the original of this letter can best be sent to reach you, so I am sending a copy back to Roz so you will have it when you reach Chicago. Also, copies are going to Mr. Shirrell, John Embree, and Mrs. Dunbar for their information. If David French is still in Washington during your Chicago visit, you might have him come on to Chicago to discuss the work there enroute to Poston. You could acquaint him with some of the material and people now in Alex's office.

Sorry to miss you as we pass each other from west to east and east to west.

As ever,

JHP

JHP:jn
cc. Mr. Shirrell
John Embree
Rosalind Spicer
Mrs. Dunbar

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING:

John H. Provinse

ADDRESS ONLY THE
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Chicago 54

1004 Merchandise Mart
December 3, 1943

Dr. John H. Provinse, Director
Community Services Division
War Relocation Authority
910 - 17th Stree, Barr Building
Washington, D. C.

~~Mr. Spicer~~
Mr. Provinse

Dear Dr. Provinse:

At the request of Mrs. E. H. Spicer, enclosed herewith is a copy of our August 10th monthly report which is a tentative outline of the style we are following in preparing our report on Poston.

Sincerely yours,

Florence Mohri

Florence Mohri
for Lt. A. H. Leighton, (MC) USNR

Enclosure

August 10, 1943

MONTHLY REPORT of the COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION CENTER for EVACUATED JAPANESE - August 10, 1943

Since July 9th, most of the research staff have been at Tuba City, Arizona, working on a report. Through the courtesy of the Indian Service, office space, equipment and quarters have been provided.

Two field workers and a number of assistants have continued at the relocation center conducting public opinion surveys and compiling records.

In the report being prepared, it is planned to emphasize problems of human management. A tentative outline is as follows:

1.) A concise history of the Colorado River Relocation Center up to July 1, 1943.

A brief account will be given of the Japanese in California before the war and a description of the evacuation and assembly centers. Most of the history, however, will deal with the major events in the relocation center itself and how they affected both the residents and the administrative officers. An attempt will be made to present the initial plans and policies for the management of the center in comparison with the actual outcome imposed by time and circumstances.

2.) General Administrative Problems.

In this section we shall endeavor to describe and discuss certain matters of management that were of major importance in the relocation center, but which also promise to have wider application, particularly in the field of occupied area administration. The following chapters are contemplated:

a.) The selection of administrative personnel.

We hope to show with concrete cases the effects of both selection and non-selection and offer some suggestions for improved methods of selection.

b.) The use of the administered as assistants to the administration.

The selection of administrative assistants from among the native population will be discussed, the assets and liabilities of their position, how they may be employed most effectively and what pitfalls should be anticipated.

c.) Self-Government.

This will include observations on the creation of self-government in a disorganized community, its development, determination of the political unit to be represented, the handling of political parties, treatment of agitators and cooperative leaders, the encouragement of civic responsibility and the gradual transfer of power from the administration to the self-governing body.

d.) Administrative policy and popular attitude.

An attempt will be made to picture the setting up of public health programs, relief measures, law and order, education and employment. Attention will be focussed on ways and means of making these activities fit the needs of the people, of over-coming prejudice and of gaining popular support.

e.) The creation of incentives for collaboration with the administration.

f.) Signs and symptoms of social disorganization.

Certain events in a community may be indicators of general social disorganization and serve as warnings of trouble to come. A number of these will be listed and discussed.

g.) The treatment of mass anxiety.

When mass anxiety is present, administrative steps may be adopted which will aid in the reduction of unrest.

h.) Communications.

In this chapter we will discuss two topics, 1.) ways and means by which the administration can keep itself informed concerning the people who are being administered, and 2.) the all important problem of transmitting to the people an understanding of administrative acts and policies. Cultural differences and language barrier play a significant role in this field. Without adequate channels of communication, all other administrative plans may come to nothing, and yet communication is all too often merely assumed to exist. Constant checks on the adequacy of the machinery for transmission of information must be maintained. A failure of communication may produce very rapidly a rift between administration and administered.

3.) Conclusion.

In this section we expect to summarize our conclusions and attempt to lay down some general principles in human engineering. In a field so wide and varied as administration, it is not likely that many rigid rules can be made, but we hope that with the relocation center data as a case record, specific situations and their outcomes can be described, inferences made and parallels drawn which will be useful in analogous situations.

Respectfully submitted,

S/ A. H. LEIGHTON

A. H. LEIGHTON
Lt. (MC) U S N R

3. Fear of postwar sentiment toward Japanese in America. It is similar to one above there are many who fear that they can not adjust themselves in the American community after the war because the sentiment against Japanese is certainly going to be very high and therefore though it may be hard to make their living in Japan they had to give up their life in the United States. Their love and admiration to the United States has not been changed by it.

4. Desire to remain in camp for the duration. There are several who really do not like to go to Japan but remain in the camp for the duration. They believe, in spite of several W. R. A. announcements to the effect that they will not be forced out of the center, that they cannot stay in the center unless they go to segregation camp. As far as loyalty and disloyalty to any particular country they have no definite stand.

5. Internees and families who wanted to reunite with families. Some people who have been the victims of war hysteria and without much ground interned have applied for repatriation hoping that their families may be able to unite either in Japan or in the camp in place of parolee.

6. Extreme feeling of disatisfaction over forced evacuation. There must be many evacuees who have very extreme feeling of dissention over their forced evacuation which caused them loss of properties and freedom and because of this crucification they want to remain Japanese as they have been placed. I should say that among this group a certain number of people have extreme feeling of anit-America and Americans. They are definitely disloyal and they are everything for Japan and Japanese. They themselves take pride by doing or saying anything which will be pro-Japanese. Of course as far as their extent of such attitude toward the United States is merely a matter of subersive type and not as dangerous as the case of sabotage of fifth columnist. I have confidence to say that even among this group we do not have such dangerous type of individual.

In summing up the above lists and analyzing them I can safely say that majority of the repatriates should not be considered as disloyal just because they applied for repatriation. Their presence in the relocation center with other evacuees of loyal group will no way infure the welfare of the community nor disharmonize the two groups. Therefore, in my opinion, the segregation of last October to the Tule Lake was not very successful program of W.R.A. The only group who really should be segregated are those who belong to last category, those who have extreme feeling against the United States which caused either by didatisfaction of evacuation or through prolonged sentiments and those who will be classed as trouble-makers.

Robert Redfield

Now as to the main issue of the question that is what will be the feeling of the community if repatriates were not segregated. As far as I can observe I say no feeling of any kind may arise as a result of such new policy except that some repatriates who are radicals should be taken away, and they are those who belong to class 6.

Since about one year prior to the outbreak of war I was closely connected with F. B. I agent of San Francisco and they were constant visitors to my office of Japanese Association. If there were any case of sabotage or spy I would have reported without any hesitancy. I have been asked time and again that if there is any such case that I know of and every time I answered that I am happy to say that wedon't have any such case and our people are not such type to cause injury to the United States. To date, we never had a case of that kind which I am happy because it backs up my statemtn. When Admiral Nomura became the ambassador to the United States and arrived in San Francisco in 1940, he said that no matter how critical the relation of America and Japan will become in future the mission of the Japanese American is clear and definite that is they must be loyal and good, law abiding citizens of the United States. His statement was taken by Japanese Americans as their watchward although we do not know whether Ambassador said it in good faith or not, at any rate, we were pure enough to take it and keep it in absolute faith. These incidents I believe support my opinion that most of our people even those who applied repatriation are good and law abiding residents of America, they have lived many years in America and they made best Americans of themselves and their children.

3. Fear of postwar sentiment toward Japanese in America. It is similar to one above there are many who fear that they can not adjust themselves in the American community after the war because the sentiment against Japanese is certainly going to be very high and therefore though it may be hard to make their living in Japan they had to give up their life in the United States. Their love and admiration to the United States has not been changed by it.

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Robert Redfield

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October 19, 1943

PERSONAL

Mr. John Rademaker
300 South Third Street
Lamar, Colorado

Dear John:

Thanks for your long letter of October 3. It raises many important points which I have delayed answering because I wanted to give them full consideration and also because I felt it necessary to take some action on one of them immediately.

The matter of your having been asked to take part in the investigation of the 6C Block trouble bothers me as much as it does you. I took it up with Mr. Provinse and we decided that it called for a letter to all project directors re-stating the Community Analyst's function and urging that he not be assigned any investigation which involved or might involve administrative or punitive action against any individual. I am sure that Mr. Lindley will recognize that it applies to assignments which he has given you. This letter is being signed by the Director and sent out to all projects. It fit in also as a remedial measure for the wrong type of assignments being given Analysts on a few other projects. I am glad that you brought it to our attention, and feel that you are dead right in rebelling against this particular assignment. However, I also feel that your having reported it to the Washington office in a personal letter places us in a poor situation. I do not think, and John Embree agrees with me in this, that any Analyst should report to Washington in personal letters any matters which call for action. Anything calling for action from this end ought to go through channels. Now in the case of assignments which militate against effective carrying out of your work, like the 6C Block one, it seems to me to be the only course for you to take the matter up with the Community Management Chief and the Project Director and discuss it with them. If you cannot come to an agreement on what is your proper sphere, then would be the time to bring the matter before the Washington office. And it should be done in that case through project channels, so that your chief and the Project Director are well aware of the grounds on which you are protesting.

John Embree came back to Washington for a few days last week and we discussed the matter of personal letter from Analysts. He felt that the personal letter was indeed a useful means for presenting undocumented impressions and personal views of the Analyst, which could not be presented as full-fledged reports. He said however that he had never

thought of them as a vehicle for presenting matters which called for action of any kind. I feel that it would be wise to follow through on this sort of distinction. If we do not do so, it gets us into the position of reporting project affairs behind the project director's back, a situation which any project director is justified in condemning. It would be good if miscellaneous news (not constituting formal reports) which you want to get off your chest could be reported in letters similar to those which the project attorneys write regularly into the Solicitor here. They pass through the project directors' hands on the project. If such material is to be used at all, it must go through channels. In suggesting this, I am not implying that I do not want to get personal letters from Analysts. On the contrary. It is just a matter of trying to make as much as possible of the Analyst's impressions and observations usable at the Washington level and perhaps also at the project level. It is a suggestion that an effort be made to sort a little more than we have been doing. Personal letters can still be written which deal with personal problems and casual impressions, etc., such as much of your letter of October 3 does. Well, enough of this; I hope it suggests to you the kind of problem which personal vs. official communication channels present. I hope you will write me what you think.

Your statement about the difficulties of trying to keep your finger on developments of current import, and at the same time turn out thorough-going reports such as your excellent one on relocation, strikes a familiar chord in me. At Poston that was our eternal dilemma, and I know it is the central problem of all Analysts. We solved it to some extent through having a large staff of evacuee workers, as many as twenty at one time. We pooled our knowledge of current affairs on the project twice a week in a staff meeting (on which notes were taken), and then various of us who were not in the midst of a long term report of some kind took it on themselves to dig into the current matters which seemed most important. Of course, it is impossible now to have such large staffs in Community Analysis. I have been wondering how you are fixed for assistants. It seems to me that the only real solution of the problem lies in adequate assistants. When your attention is needed for the more skilled aspects of an analysis like the relocation report, urgent current things could be followed by an assistant. It's always hard to decide where you can do the most good and there is a temptation to get dispersed all over the field, because Community Analysis after all does cover the whole field. But it seems to me that there are certain things we are specially equipped to do -- that is, to examine project problems somewhat more intensively than the administrator has time to do, and to examine them against the background of attitudes growing out of past and present experience. In other words, our function is a little more on the side of long term viewing of problems than is the administrator's. That is one criterion for limiting one's activities. The criterion of relative importance of problems to work on is simply a matter of individual judgement on the part of the Analyst. I think one has to work in terms of a priorities list. But I do not think that there can be much disagreement among Analysts at present on

the primary importance of how to accomplish relocation on as full a scale as possible. You have evidently set that at the top of your priorities list and you are quite right in doing so. Your analysis of the answers to the relocation questionnaire has come in and I think it is fine. We have briefed down the interpretations of answers to specific questions, are quoting verbatim your conclusions and recommendations, and will circulate these together with your summary charts widely through the Washington office as soon as you give the word "go". I shall report to you to what extent your analysis is made use of in the present planning that is going on here in regard to the relocation program. Another part of the Analyst's work in the relocation program which seems to me of prime importance is the documentation of the effects of center life on evacuees (and staff also, in many cases it seems to me that the staff is almost as resistant to relocation, after months in the center, as are many evacuees, even though in a passive way).

There is much more to say, but this letter is already growing to vast proportions. Your letter of September 24 concerning the tubercular cases coming to Granada was circulated here and I think influenced the decision in that case. However, I want to pass along to you some comments from Dr. Thompson for checking. You wrote, "The hospital is poorly equipped to handle an additional 25 tubercular patients". Dr. T made a notation, "Not so". He noted also a "Not so" to your statement that "The present isolation ward is full". Concerning your whole point 5 in that letter, he wrote, "Statements on hospital capacity and equipment totally in error. Hospital built for 175 pts, 100 beds furnished, only 60 occupied." He also wrote, "Neither the polio nor the hospital situation have any bearing on the receipt of the small number of T.B.'s involved. The housing situation is something else." I pass these along for your information.

Later I shall write about the 6C Mock case.

With best wishes to you and your family. Let me hear from you,

Sincerely,

Edward H. Spicer, Acting Head
Community Analysis Section

Robert Redfield

NATIONAL JAPANESE AMERICAN STUDENT RELOCATION COUNCIL
1201 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia
Pennsylvania

June 14, 1943

Dean Robert Redfield
The University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Dean Redfield:

President John W. Nason, Chairman of this Council has referred to me your letter of June 8th with the request that I supply the information you ask.

1. Is the University of Chicago still unfree to admit Japanese American students?

ANS: The University of Chicago has not been cleared to receive students who came within the relocation process. This exclusion has usually not been considered as excluding American citizens of Japanese race who may have been in some other parts of the country when the removal from the Western Defense Command took place. Even if they were previously resident in the Western Defense Command but had themselves voluntarily left prior to March 29, 1942, I know nothing in the regulations to prevent your receiving them as students at the University of Chicago.

2. If so, is it the objection of the Navy Department which constitutes the obstacle?

ANS: Ordinarily we are not informed who or what prevents clearing a college or university to receive students from the relocation projects. We have evidence to support Miss King's statement in her letter of February 10, 1943.

3. If this is the case, what hope is there that this obstacle would be overcome?

ANS: Within the last two months there has been a hope amounting almost to an expectation among the people in the War Relocation Authority that more of the great endowed and tax supported universities would be cleared. This hope was supported by the fact that Yale University was placed on the cleared list some few weeks ago. That hope remains remote.

As regards the question whether a student originally from one of the projects who has established a residence elsewhere either as a student or an employee is thoroughly purged of the disabilities which rest on a student from the projects, the answer is no. It is my understanding that you are expected to treat him as you would had he come directly from the project.

The strict letter of the law is not always enforced. To admit Philip Nagao would be an interesting experiment. I am inclined to think no notice would be taken of the fact.

We are sensitive to the responsibility you place on us in your letter and would like to be positive that all we have said is strictly accurate but actually we find that even the best authorities we can consult are not always in complete agreement and that regulations change from time to time. You may therefore find that not everyone will agree with the interpretation I have given above.

Very cordially yours,

C. V. Hibbard, Director

P. S. Why not write direct to Dillon Myer, Director of the W.R.A. in Washington?

Robert Redfield

The University of Chicago

The Division of the Social Sciences

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

June 30, 1943

Mr. Edward H. Spicer
Social Science Analyst
War Relocation Authority
Poston, Arizona

Dear Ned:

I am sorry to say that there are still restrictions preventing evacuees from entering the University of Chicago. We have been striving for over a year to get the last of these restrictions removed, but without success. Recently I have written to the Chairman of the National Student Relocation Council for clarification of our situation. I enclose a copy of the reply. You will see that the University is still prevented from admitting evacuees, but other persons of Japanese origin may be admitted.

The men you describe to me seem to be excellent. The University will continue to receive applications from such persons, inform them if they are eligible, and refer the cases to the National Student Relocation Council. The student may not, however, begin work here until the Council informs the University that it may admit the student. So far, the Council has never given us such information.

I have again referred the matter to Dillon Myer and hope that the situation can be improved.

Yours faithfully,

Robert Redfield

Robert Redfield

RR:ry
Enc.

F. L. R. Richardson

June 27, 1946,
Essex, Mass.

Dr. Edward Spicer,
War Relocation Authority,
Barr Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Ned:

I bet you are sorry you are not in Arizona now in the middle of all this heat.

I was taken by surprise to note on the prospectus of published final reports on the WRA that the whole thing folds up on June 30th. What are you doing this summer ? If you go away let me hear from you and what your plans are.

Also will you advise me what reports of the WRA to read? I am more interested in methods, principles and theories that result from work, so with that in mind perhaps you can advise me, for I haven't time to read the whole business.

Best of luck,

Fred.

F. L. R. Richardson, Jr.

2217 M Street, N. E.
Washington 2, D. C.
May 11, 1945

Remember Pearl Harbor League
P. O. Box 576
Auburn
King County, Washington

Gentlemen:

Please send me three copies of your pamphlet "Evidence of Disloyalty of American Born Japanese."

If there is a charge for these pamphlets, please bill me for them or send them C. O. D.

Sincerely,

Edward H. Spicer

Rachel Reese Sady

May 17, 1944

PERSONAL - AIR MAIL

Mrs. Rachel Reese Sady
Community Analyst
Jerome Relocation Center
Denson, Arkansas

Dear Rachel:

Thanks for your letter of May 13. I had been expecting to come home from Denver by way of Rohwer and would have looked in at you at Jerome. As you know, unfortunately my plans were changed and I did not even get to Denver, let alone Jerome. I am sorry I did not get to see you. It seems quite unlikely that I will get to Jerome before it is closed and consequently will not see you until you come back to Washington. I am expecting that you will remain at Jerome until things are closed out there.

Your reports have been informative and helpful even if, as Whitaker predicted, you have not had anything especially exciting to report. One thing that I have wondered about is the reaction of the ex-Tuleans to moving again. Have you been able to distinguish between that group and any others in their reactions to the process?

Something that has bothered Sol Kimball is your report on the lack of importance of the Council and the general negative attitude of people toward it. Sol maintains that the Jerome Council is a "good" Council, and he had expected it to be a constructive element in the closing of Jerome. I gather that you have reported the usual attitudes of the general public toward legislative bodies, whether it be in relocation centers or out. Anyway, I pass on to you Sol's feeling that your report does not give a good picture of the role that the Council is playing.

I talked with friends of yours, including Mr. Sasaki from Jerome last week. He told me that the Co-op had been closed out so that there would be no trouble in distributing dividends after the people moved apart, and he seemed to feel that the whole matter of serving the evacuees in the interim had been taken care of by the Rohwer Co-op. I also gathered from him that there was no popular resentment at the Co-op's action.

We have taken Katherine Luomala into the Washington office and she seems to be good stuff. I am contemplating sending her out to probably Granada for the month of June to do a special study and also find out what relocation centers are all about. She needs background.

John de Young has been alerted for the past couple of weeks. Expects to go any time. Joan seems happy but I imagine she is pretty lonely with no roommate to cook for her.

As ever,

Edward H. Spicer
Head, Community Analysis Section

EHSpicer/ji

Bradford Smith - WRA

Box D
Merchantville, N. J.
April 17, 1946

Mr. Edward H. Spicer
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Spicer:

I am most grateful to you for your letter of yesterday enclosing Community Analysis Report no. 15 and Project Analysis Series no. 24.

The items from your office mailed to me at Honolulu were, of course, used in our work there and by several of the staff. Presumably they were then filed and when the office was closing up and files being disposed of I tried to get hold of any non-record material which would otherwise have been destroyed in order to have it myself for the book on Japanese-Americans which I am now writing on a Guggenheim fellowship and which will form part of the "Peoples of America" series edited by Louis Adamic.

Despite every effort of mine to save this material, I found only two reports from your section, though there was other WRA material. One was Community Analysis Report no. 2, the other an unnumbered item apparently by John Embree on Registration in one Relocation Center.

I am most anxious to collect as many of the reports as possible. In fact I wrote to Tozo more than a year ago, telling him that I would appreciate receiving any available materials of this sort. Since, as you say, they were sent to me at Honolulu I can only conclude that during my frequent absences on the mainland or in Manila or Tokyo they were picked up by someone else in the office who did not understand my personal need for them when our official use of them was complete.

Couldyyou possibly send me copies of any and all of your reports and studies still available? If only they were for sale, I would do my best to match any bidder!

With many thanks for your considerateness,

Cordially,

Bradford Smith

Bradford Smith

Bradford Smith

Box D
Merchantville, N. J.
April 26, 1946

Mr. Edward H. Spicer
War Relocation Authority
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Spicer:

Just this morning I received from you a package containing most of the community analysis materials I was anxious to have.

It was as gratifying a present as I have ever had, and I doubt if any other set will be put to more thorough use than this one.

Thanks indeed, and I hope you'll let me buy you a lunch when I get to Washington next week.

Cordially,

Bradford Smith

Bradford Smith

Dorothy S. Thomas

BERKELEY: EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL

July 9, 1945

Dear Ned,

You may either send the enclosed on to Washington — or hold it, if you wish. I think we have a pretty strong case.

It was swell seeing you. Drop in again soon!

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy S. Thomas

10/16/45

Ned Spicer

Thanks. A bit
glowing but I'm sure it
comes from the heart.

John

M. L. Wilson Browne ~~Hicks~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DIRECTOR OF EXTENSION WORK
WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 19, 1945

Dr. Edward H. Spicer
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Dr. Spicer:

When my review about which I talked with you over the phone yesterday was written out, it went beyond the 3,000 words allotted me by the Public Administration Review. Attached is a copy of the manuscript with the paragraphs which we had to mark out in order to meet the allotted space. If there is some very serious error, I think I can get it corrected when the proof sheets come back.

Thanks so much for your help over the phone. I would like very much to have lunch with you sometime and get better acquainted.

Sincerely,

M L Wilson

M. L. Wilson
Director of Extension Work

Enclosure

Book Review, Manuscript for
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION REVIEW

BASIC SOCIAL SCIENCE APPLIED TO ADMINISTRATION

By M. L. Wilson
Director of Cooperative Extension Work
U.S. Department of Agriculture

THE GOVERNING OF MEN, by Alexander H. Leighton, Lt. Comdr., Medical Corps, U.S.N.R. Princeton University Press, 1945. Pp. xvi, 404. $3.75.

One of the most important books in the field of applied social science is THE GOVERNING OF MEN. The book is of such a character that it demands the attention of everyone having responsibility in the field of public administration.

Twenty-five years ago John Maynard Keynes' book, THE ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF THE PEACE, [1] made a profound impression on the world. If someone were to write a book on the psychological consequences of World War II, quotations and references from THE GOVERNING OF MEN would appear on page after page and stand at the head of the list of source material. If there is a World War III in the not too distant future, it might be due to our not having done a good job in military government and due to our failure to provide education whereby people in the former totalitarian countries could find a basis for accepting democratic ideas and beliefs.

Do we have sufficient knowledge in the basic social sciences that genuine assistance can be given to those who form the policies and carry on the administration of the occupied areas? Commander Leighton's book is addressed to this problem. The book deals with general principles of human nature and behavior, particularly with

[1] The Economic Consequences of the Peace. John Maynard Keynes. New York: Harcourt, Brace, Howe. 1920.

peoples under stress. It is the product of a movement in the social sciences to bring about greater integration between psychology, psychiatry, anthropology, and sociology in an endeavor to find the "Constants in Human Nature."

From the standpoint of administration this is one of the most important, if not the most important of the books to come out of World War II. It is a report of a case study and an analysis of a complex and difficult situation in which the advice of a well-trained expert and research staff were currently given to administrators as a service in guiding administrative policy. As an outgrowth of this case study from which illustrations must be drawn, the author presents a set of principles to be used by the administrator in governing men. While it deals with a particular wartime situation under which human beings are under stress, nevertheless out of it has grown a setting for a statement of general principles, scientific in character, which apply universally to human nature. The book should be required reading for all who are concerned with the military and civilian administration of our government in the occupied areas and in the reorganization and rehabilitation of people.

Basic social science has reference to psychology, psychiatry, cultural anthropology, sociology, as these are used to seek, by scientific methods, enlargement of the understanding of human personality and its behavior. The social sciences mentioned provide a foundation for the applied fields in economics, politics and government, social welfare, and public administration, just as chemistry, mathematics, and physics serve in the applied fields of the physical sciences.

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Their development has certainly been as great in relation to research resources available. And, too, there has been a movement, sponsored by the Social Research Council, to promote integration on the assumption that the social sciences grouped as basic were necessarily involved in the development of scientific understanding of the complete personality. THE GOVERNING OF MEN is one of the most fruitful attempts on the part of a practitioner of the basic social sciences to render practical assistance to policymakers and administrators. The case presented for observation, dissection, and analysis is interesting to be sure, but of much greater significance is the matter of who were the experts and the practitioners of the basic social sciences; how did they analyze their situations; and how did they assist administrators with the day-to-day administration and in solving the difficult problems with which they had to deal.

Almost overnight after Pearl Harbor the problem of the Japanese in the United States became a wartime problem. The suddenly aroused war psychology, combined with the deep-seated racial tensions on the Pacific coast, and the military problem of national security, brought about the quick formulation of a policy of evacuating the Japanese and transporting them to relocation centers. The President, by Executive Order on February 19, 1942, gave the Army authority to establish military zones "from which any person, citizen or alien, may be evacuated

or excluded," and on March 18, 1942, there was created a War Relocation Authority for the administration of relocation centers for the Japanese in the United States.

The President selected Milton S. Eisenhower, younger brother of General Dwight Eisenhower and now president of the Kansas Agricultural College, as administrator of the new Authority. Old-time government administrators in Washington shrugged their shoulders as they read the executive order and said to themselves, "From an administrative standpoint, this is going to be a tough job." Eisenhower had been an important staff assistant to four Secretaries of Agriculture, dealing largely with problems of administration. He was one of Secretary Wallace's closest and most trusted advisers in the administrative field. In addition to being an organizer and practitioner of public administration, he was a careful student of the subject. Many thought he had been stimulated in his thinking and handling of administrative problems in the Department of Agriculture by his intimate contacts with his brother, who for a time prior to the war was an officer on the General Staff of the War Department in Washington. During the first few extremely trying days of the life of the War Relocation Authority, John Collier, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, went to Milton Eisenhower and made a novel proposal. Eisenhower was the kind of administrator who was quick to comprehend the significance of Collier's proposal.

Alphabetical order

The first part of John Collier's proposal was that one of the Japanese War Relocation centers be established on Indian reservation land in the lower Colorado River Valley in Arizona about halfway between Boulder Dam and the Mexican border. This center would be administered by the Indian Service for and under the direction of the War Relocation Authority. Since the principal function of the Indian Service is to administer Government policies in connection with a minority people, the proposal was that the project be allowed to serve both as an experiment and a demonstration. The plan would provide for the development of irrigation as a byproduct of the Boulder Dam project for unused desert lands. If the war lasted long enough, the evacuees, within limits, could become partly self-supporting in the matter of food. Perhaps, after the war, many of them would continue to lease the lands and remain on the project as irrigation farmers. How this plan developed and was administered is told in "The Story of Poston," Part I by Commander Leighton's book.

The second part of the proposal was that a well-considered social science phase be incorporated in the project, permitting the center to be organized with a reasonable amount of democratic participation in the internal organization and in the administration of affairs by the evacuees themselves. This, of course, had to be consistent with the wartime situation. The psychological state of the people, and the shock which they would suffer from being uprooted so suddenly and transplanted into such a drastically changed environment, would have to be taken into consideration. Even though the problems of adjustment would be difficult, the program would provide

careful social planning of ways and means whereby, it was hoped, the psychological shock would be minimized. Collier held that, during the period of the evacuees confinement, a psychological readjustment ~~reconstruction~~ would take place in which democratic attitudes and new, significant ways of living and thinking would come about. If this proved successful, the evacuees could become effective individuals, particularly those who might return to Japan and the Orient, in making a more democratic postwar world. It was recognized that this phase of the project was experimental. If it succeeded, it would contribute scientific knowledge of human behavior in connection with the change of ideology of a group of people and would thereby be a significant example in pointing the way to our dealings with people in the defeated totalitarian countries after the war. This proposal involved both bold and imaginative thinking.

John Collier has few equals when it comes to having a deep faith in the innate possibilities of people of other cultures than our own. He is a humanist who believes that the nature of man is such that its proper study and analysis can contribute greatly to the planning and direction of human affairs. As Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Collier previously had had wide experience with experimental thinking and planning which gave him confidence that cultural anthropologists and psychologists could make a real contribution, not only in the science of human nature, but also in

its application to administration.

Collier's plan included a research unit with trained participant observers who would accurately record events day by day. They would make a continuous analysis of what happened, and a record of results and of the judgments growing out of them would always be available to the administrators. A part of the research was to determine whether the social analysis and the judgment of experts in human behavior would be accepted and valued by an administrative staff. The aims and function of the project were stated as follows:

"1. To aid the administration by analyzing the attitudes of the evacuees with particular reference to their responses to administrative acts and to draw practical conclusions as to what worked well, what did not work so well and why.

"2. To gather data of a general character that might be of value in the administration of dislocated communities in occupied areas.

"A few months later, a third aim was added:

"3. To train field workers of Japanese ancestry in social analysis so they could be helpful in occupied areas of the Pacific during or after the war." (p. 373)

Commander Leighton, at the outbreak of the war, had been working with the Indian Service in connection with a research project on the Navaho reservation. Mr. Collier was well acquainted with his point of view in social science and his methods and ability to translate scientific abstractions into concrete recommendations of policy. No doubt Leighton's views greatly interested Collier in the development of this proposal, so that it was both logical and natural that Leighton be sought as director of the project.

Leighton was a graduate of Johns Hopkins Medical School. In the spring of 1942, when the Collier proposal got under way, he had already been commissioned in the Medical Corps of the United States Navy. A request was made to Admiral Ross T. McIntire of the Navy Medical Corps to have Dr. Leighton assigned, because of his peculiar qualifications, to the proposed WRA project.

Commander Leighton is a man in his upper 30's, rather thin, slightly above medium height, and impresses one as having a great amount of practical common sense. He is rather quiet and thoughtful in his manner and, in conversation, impresses one as being a well-trained and careful scientist. His father was an Irish immigrant who settled in Philadelphia and is a contractor and builder. Leighton's undergraduate work was at Princeton and at Cambridge, with majors in psychology. He studied medicine at Johns Hopkins, became interested in psychiatry, and was greatly influenced by Adolf Meyer. After his graduation, he became associated with the Henry Phipps Psychiatric Clinic. In 1937 he was given a social science research fellowship offered to a student of certain problems of a psychiatric nature in other cultures. He selected a tribe of Eskimos for his study. In this way he was led in his thinking to combine psychiatry and cultural anthropology as closely related fields of science. Shortly before the war he and his wife, who is also a psychiatrist, made a study on the Navaho

Alphabetical Index

reservations [2] which was highly commended by many social scientists. His viewpoint is that human nature has to be studied by careful, inductive observations which "indicate possible width and range of significance through calling on observations in psychology, psychiatry, sociology, anthropology, history, literature, and wherever else sound observations regarding human life may be found." (p. 247) He is an outstanding figure among a rather widely scattered group of persons who hold the same point of view and who hope that basic social science may be applied to the daily problems of life. He writes clearly and interestingly and uses simple language readily understood by the general reader.

Commander Leighton's first assistant in the organization of the project was Dr. Edward H. Spicer, an easterner who grew up in Arizona and did his graduate work in social anthropology at the University of Chicago with Redfield and Radcliffe-Brown. Spicer was well trained and experienced in matters pertaining to culture and behavior within culture and made an able assistant to Dr. Leighton. During the life of the project they were assisted by several anthropologists and by a staff of field interviewers recruited among the evacuees.

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[2] The Navaho Door: an introduction to Navaho life. Alexander Hamilton Leighton and Dorothea C. Leighton. Harvard University Press. 1944.

Part I of the book deals with "The Story of Poston." It is essentially an objective case study of a particular situation where human beings were under great stress. Part II deals with general principles and specific recommendations in the field of administration, particularly with people in an environment supercharged with tension.

The Poston story makes more than 200 pages of interesting reading. After Pearl Harbor, within a short space of time, with much speed and some confusion, Japanese families were uprooted and migrated en masse to the centers. It was a human cataclysm of great proportions. Nine thousand people from all walks of life and many income groups were brought together and housed in quickly erected barracks in the Arizona desert. Strong tension arose within the center between Issei's, who were born in Japan, and Nisei's, who were born and educated in America. The former were excluded by law from holding positions of responsibility. The key jobs, membership on committees, and similar official activities were open only to the Nisei's. Since this meant principally the younger people, the traditional roles of the young and the old in Japanese culture were reversed. This caused some trouble. Many difficulties also arose out of the economy necessary under wartime administration; needed supplies did not arrive; promises made by the administration to the evacuees could not be fulfilled; creature comforts were at a minimum; there were driving desert storms, intensive desert heat; and living quarters were extremely simple. Those who desired to do so

Alphabetical order

were enlisted in a sort of WPA and paid $16 a month for their work. These things together brought dissatisfaction, social disorganization, and frustration. These culminated in a strike against the administration which lasted for nearly a week. The administrators ironed out the strike without calling in the Army, after which a new social and psychological equilibrium was established. From the standpoint of human behavior in such a confused situation, the strike almost seemed to have therapeutic value, and Commander Leighton sets forth, as one of his principles of administration under stress, that "following an outburst of aggressive action, there is usually a period in which the individual has a sense of relief and well-being." (p. 274)

The reader will read this story with almost the same ease with which he reads his newspaper or his favorite story magazine. The selection of detail, the continuity, and the word pictures all combine to give the reader not only the succession of important events but a bird's-eye view of the dynamic human situation and the feel of 14 months at Poston. There is just enough explanatory interpolation here and there to make the reader aware that, after all, this is a case study and when he gets through with the story there is going to be a diagnosis and some over-all treatments prescribed. The reader will read this section of the book with great interest, and the social scientist will be struck with the methods used in describing and analyzing the case as time moves on.

The significance of this book, however, does not lie in the story of Poston. It lies in the methodology used by a well-trained,

well-poised scientist in the field of psychology, psychiatry, and cultural anthropology in analyzing a moving situation. In the introduction, Commander Leighton states that it has been his desire in the preparation of the book to follow Adolf Meyer's formula of critical, inquiring common sense:

> "What is the fact?
> "The conditions under which it occurs and shows?
> "What are the factors entering and at work?
> "How do they work?
> "With what results?
> "With what modifiability?" (p. viii)

When you read Commander Leighton's story of Poston, you feel that he has been very successful in fulfilling Adolf Meyer's formula and doing it in the most interesting manner.

In Part II are outlined the authors' principles and the recommendations which grow out of these principles in the governing of men. He uses the Poston story as a case for clinical analysis and demonstration. He is seeking general principles that apply to all men. In his discussion of the problem he says, "What are the laws of individual behavior, what are the perennial social forces at work here? . . . What general characteristics of human nature are in action? . . . The breakdown of man's organizations of himself and his fellows are not events isolated in evacuation camps. They cover as much of the earth as is covered by the human race, and questions that run deeply into the fate of mankind in a shrinking world are involved. Included are such things as the rights of citizens, the treatment of minority groups in the heart of a nation, and the capacity of a democracy for efficient, consistent government and just international relations.

"Out of this particular episode could one extract a few particular constants of practical value?" (p. 6)

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Commander Leighton is fully aware of the complexity, the depth, and the significance of the questions he has posed. When it comes to giving his analysis and his interpretation, he says: "The results of this attempt to give some sort of answer to the question posed in the beginning are far from satisfying. At best they consist in the integration of fragments of concrete experience and observation to form abstractions which remain themselves fragments interrelated by tenuous and often dim connections. At the worst, they are abstractions which fail to integrate and which distort because they are sadly incomplete.

"On the other hand, I am certain that in the Relocation Camp experience my hands groping blindly below the surface touched here and there on a real body of constants and laws in human living." (p. 248)

After setting forth a basic postulate to the effect that "there are universal basic characteristics inherent in human nature" (p. 249) with all of the people of the world, he develops his material under three chapter heads, "Individuals Under Stress, Systems of Belief Under Stress, Social Organization Under Stress," and concludes with some "General Suggestions for Administrators."

There are several types of stress which disturb the emotions and thoughts of individuals. The most important of these are enumerated and discussed. Under stress there are three universal kinds of behavior: cooperation, withdrawal, and aggressiveness. It is quite evident that in this chapter Commander Leighton draws upon his knowledge and experience as a psychologist and as a psychiatrist.

He follows the school of thought which lays great importance on frustration and aggression, for he says "there is some evidence that of all the different kinds of adverse forces from which men can suffer, the situation most likely to lead to aggression is that in which frustration dominates." (p. 268) Administrators themselves are human beings and they react to stress also. Humor is a significant attribute of a good administrator. "It can provide a harmless way of discharging anger and of diverting attention from painful feelings." (p. 282) Commander Leighton is probably thinking of problems in the occupied areas when he sets forth the principle that "In the control of human behavior whether cooperative, apathetic or aggressive, punishment and reward are equally important. (p. 284) In conquered enemy country, it is particularly important to show that cooperation pays just as surely as noncooperation brings punishment" and "punishment is only one among many useful tools for the control of people. Never use it alone; punishment without relief of underlying stress is like tying down a safety valve and stoking up the fire." (p. 285)

In the chapter on the "Nature of Systems of Belief," the author combines his knowledge of both psychology and cultural anthropology. "Man," he says, "acts in terms of what he perceives, and what he perceives must pass not only through his eyes, and ears and other special senses to reach his consciousness, but also through the dark and iridescent waters of his beliefs." (p. 288) The problems and difficulties involved in changes in systems of belief are analyzed and the administrator is charged that he must know the systems of belief of the people being administered and the members of the staff who are doing the administration.

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The chapter on social organization under stress deals with the principles involved when there is an integration of organization and the channels through which reconstruction can be directed and guided. This section of the book is addressed to administrators as well as to the general reader and the social scientist. It should be read very carefully.

Did the study and analysis have any real value to the administrators of the Poston project? The War Relocation Authority administrators in Washington say that the analysis and advice given was extremely helpful and significant. It helped the project administrator and staff make many important decisions, and it played an important part when there was disagreement in judgment as to courses to be followed. In popular language, it "sold" itself to the WRA authorities. A Division of Community Analysis had been set up under which this type of study and analysis was being initiated in each of the projects. Upon the resignation of Dr. Embree, Dr. Spicer was brought to Washington to head this Division; and, of course, his experience at Poston proved of great value to him. The Washington administrators are confident that the advice of Commander Leighton and his staff played no small part in the decision not to call the Army in to settle the strike, which, if it had been done, might have resulted in both loss of life and a Nation-wide prairie fire of emotional race hatred and antagonism. Both as a result of this demonstration and of the War Relocation Authority's being fortunate in having as one of its top administrators a cultural anthropologist, Dr. John H. Provinse, who knows how to integrate this service into the administration as a whole, community analysis has become a very important section of the Authority.

Granting that one accepts the assumption and methodologies of the type of basic science brought out in this book, what are its implications and applications to administration in general, and public administration in particular? It was pointed out by the authors that

the value of such use of basic social science depended "on the circumstances under which it was presented to those in a position to act." (p. 395) This, I am told, was mostly through personal conversation and association and verbal, rather than written, communication. Administrators are usually extremely busy people, and those who operate through staff organization hammer policies out with their responsible organization subordinates and staff experts. Will the process of professional training for administrators equip them with a knowledge of the principles of social science, or, will this field develop into a highly specialized one for which men will be trained to serve on the staff of administrators and render a staff function in relation thereto? The development of what I have called the basic science of human nature is making a good deal of progress in developing specific applications in such fields as education, business, labor relations, health, and, more recently, warfare. Is it now in the process of moving still further to make its contributions to public administration? The tendency is apparent in several fields. The public relations counsel, even though he probably has very limited scientific background, is performing a function that many corporations are willing to expend considerable sums of money for. The Division of Program Survey ~~Analysis~~ in the Department of Agriculture, of which Dr Rensis Likert is head, through the technique of interviewers and public opinion analysis, renders this kind of service to the administrators of agricultural programs. In the next one or two decades we are likely to see a type of administrative staff organization that will have upon it a highly trained type of man performing the same function for the administrator that

Commander Leighton did at Boston. The person assigned this responsibility will stand ready with his scientific training and background of experience to give the administrator technical assistance and the benefit of his judgment in the various fields of administration involving human beings. ~~The assumption that a basic science of human nature -- personality and culture -- is rapidly developing carries with it certain philosophic problems in relation to education and social progress. Unfortunately, in present-day discussions regarding methods of education, enough consideration has not been given to the incorporation of courses in basic social science. I hope that Commander Leighton's book will thus also serve as an inspiration to heads of institutions of higher learning in mapping plans for such courses in the postwar years.~~

Man is often referred to as a tool-using animal. Science is a tool which gives him control over the forces of nature. Now, as the science of human nature develops, one speculates as to how man himself will use this tool. The type of social science described herewith places great emphasis on the value systems of individuals and societies. Therefore, the use that administrators or society will make of the tool will depend upon their value systems. This places a great responsibility on philosophy, ethics, and religion as the intellectual components involved in the value systems of individuals and societies. And in the training of administrators and in education in general, should not the "value system" be given a proportional consideration to the science system through which man exercises control.

Today we and our victorious allies are engaged in an enterprise which is new to us as a Nation, as well as new to the opportunity of democracy and the world, namely, the military occupation and administration of government of those countries which as the enemies of democracy attempted to destroy democracy. We will not have succeeded in World War II unless the value systems of these people change from totalitarianism to democracy. Commander Leighton's book has much to say that is of practical value to these administrators of military government, and I believe that the principles he has outlined if properly administered will in the course of time give a basis for the change of ideologies of these peoples. There is, therefore, a great opportunity for a chance to test out the kind of service that was rendered at Poston on a world-wide basis. If it is given the opportunity and it succeeds in the opportunity, then social science will have begun to prove its place in the new atomic age of man, and perhaps its value systems will so change that there will be no future wars and he will not destroy himself by atomic bombs.