

PROSPECTUS OF PUBLISHED FINAL REPORTS

The War Relocation Authority, which was created by Executive Order in the spring of 1942 to provide for the relocation of persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from the West Coast area by military order, will be liquidated June 30. During its four years of existence the Authority had jurisdiction over a total of some 120,000 persons. It directly assisted almost 110,000 of these individuals to relocate from its 10 relocation centers, through its nation-wide organization of field offices, into normal American communities.

Complete functional and operational records of the agency's activities have been deposited with the National Archives. Duplicate sets of the majority of these same records will be available to the student at the Library of the University of California, Berkeley, and to a slightly limited degree at the University of Southern California, Los Angeles. Under similar arrangements, duplicate records of WRA's administration of the Emergency Refugee Shelter at Fort Ontario, Oswego, New York, will be available at the Library, Columbia University.

In addition to the above, the special reports, monographs and basic statistical records listed below are being prepared for public dissemination. These subjects were selected for reproduction on the basis of probable audience and because they record an unprecedented type of government activity. They should not be considered as a full review of the agency's programs, activities and findings.

Free distribution of government periodicals, reports and publications is limited to persons who find such publications essential to them. If you desire to receive one or more of the items listed, and if you believe that you have a right to receive such material on a free basis, please indicate your requirements by checking the attached request sheet. Mail it, as indicated, to the Publications Section, Division of Information, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C. The reports which you request will be mailed to you as they are reproduced. Additional copies will be available at the Government Printing Office on a sale basis.

Additional studies growing from the evacuation and the WRA program have been and will be published outside of government, particularly in the professional and trade journals. The tempo of the agency's liquidation program has made preparation of an adequate bibliography impossible. It is to be hoped that some student or librarian will undertake compilation of such a bibliography in the future.

NOTE. All items listed here will be published by the Government Printing Office, and according to law copies will be furnished government depository libraries and certain other offices. This prospectus is being sent to depository libraries only as a matter of information. Such institutions will not need to make individual requests.

M. M. Tozier
M. M. Tozier
Chief, Reports Division

PROSPECTUS

1. WRA - A STORY OF HUMAN CONSERVATION

The final report of the Director of the War Relocation Authority. Will describe the major issues involved in the WRA program, the principal policy decisions that were made, the outstanding operational developments both in center management and in relocation. Will include some analysis of the results finally achieved as well as basic opinions and recommendations of the National Director.

2. WARTIME EXILE - The Exclusion of the Japanese Americans from the West Coast

A historian's account of the people who were evacuated, beginning with the story of social, economic, and cultural life of the West Coast's persons of Japanese ancestry, from the earliest immigration through December 7, 1941, through the evacuation, the detention, WRA efforts for modification or lifting of the exclusion order, the eventual revocation of those orders and the return of the evacuees to their former homes.

3. ARTIFICIAL COMMUNITIES - The Story of Life in the Relocation Centers

The psychological and social effects of the evacuation and its consequences. Beginning with an account of the impact of evacuation on the various segments of the Japanese American population, carries through from evacuation to re-establishment in West Coast communities after the lifting of the exclusion orders. The anxiety and unrest of the early period of adjustment in the relocation centers, the turmoil of being sorted in the registration and segregation programs, the settling down in the relocation centers after segregation, and the reluctant movement out of the centers when exclusion orders were lifted are described from the point of view of the evacuees who went through these experiences. Brings into focus the damaging effects on human personality of the loss of self-determination and the difficulties of salvaging a people who have been subjected to life in artificial communities such as the relocation centers.

4. THE RELOCATION PROGRAM

Will trace the development of relocation policy and procedure, delving into agency thinking at various stages and describing the techniques and approaches adopted to achieve the purpose of this program. Will describe the workings of the program in the centers and in the field offices, making significant comparisons in problems encountered, techniques employed, and achievements realized.

5. WARTIME HANDLING OF EVACUEE PROPERTY

A full, technical and documented account of the government's handling of evacuee property, from the earliest policies of the Federal Reserve Bank and the Farm Security Administration through development of WRA policy, its physical accomplishment, and the current status of the problem.

6. ADMINISTRATIVE HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WRA PROGRAM

A selection of three to five subject reports covering the development and handling of administrative management problems more or less peculiar to the WRA program. Will include an account of the agency's experiences in civilian mass transportation, experiences in personnel problems encountered because of the isolation and peculiarities of relocation center assignment, development of procedural requirements for the agency, etc.

7. COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT IN WAR RELOCATION CENTERS

An account of the theory and the practice of evacuee government at the centers--its gradual development within the framework of WRA administrative and legal limitations, its shortcomings, its accomplishments, its long-range significance.

8. LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL PHASES OF THE WRA PROGRAM

A description of the organization and functioning of the Solicitor's Office of WRA, the major legal and constitutional issues involved in the program, and the specific problems of law faced in connection with the management of relocation centers.

9. TOKEN SHIPMENT - The Story of America's War Refugee Shelter

A popularly written account of the Emergency Refugee Shelter at Fort Ontario, Oswego, New York which housed 982 displaced persons of 18 European nationalities from August 1944 until early in 1946. Written from the eye level of the refugees and the Shelter administration. Will have appended a chronology of brief references to correspondence and events leading to establishment of the policy which made possible the closing of the Shelter and the resettlement of its population.

10. THE EVACUATED PEOPLE - A Quantitative Description

Selective statistics for the 120,000 persons of Japanese descent who came under WRA jurisdiction. Will present detailed characteristics of the total group, changing composition of the center populations, resettlement, vital statistics, and pertinent characteristics of special groups developing within the program. Also will include basic data for refugees at the Fort Ontario Emergency Refugee Shelter.

WRA: Final reports prospectus for.

Name _____

Street number _____

City, State _____

Publications Section
Division of Information
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Upon publication, please mail the reports checked to the above address.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. WRA - A STORY OF HUMAN CONSERVATION | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. ADMINISTRATIVE HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WRA PROGRAM |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. WARTIME EXILE | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT IN WAR RELOCATION CENTERS |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. ARTIFICIAL COMMUNITIES | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL PHASES OF THE WRA PROGRAM |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. THE RELOCATION PROGRAM | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. TOKEN SHIPMENT |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. WARTIME HANDLING OF EVACUEE PROPERTY | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. THE EVACUATED PEOPLE |

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Washington

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON WRA FINAL REPORTS

Three changes have been made in the prospectus of WRA final reports which was sent to you a few weeks ago.

1. The title of the report listed as No. 3 has been changed from ARTIFICIAL COMMUNITIES to IMPOUNDED PEOPLE. It will not be necessary to change the title on the order blank which was provided with the prospectus. But in referring to the report in correspondence, the new title should be used in order to avoid confusion.
2. The description of the report listed as No. 2, WARTIME EXILE, should be changed to read as follows:

"The WRA historian's account of the people who were evacuated and of the factors which determined their wartime exclusion from their homes on the Pacific Coast. Beginning with a brief chapter on two early-17th century voyages from Japan to the New World and scattered arrivals of Japanese castaways during the 19th century, this report continues with a detailed treatment of the mass migrations of Japanese immigrants from 1884 to 1908--when immigration was curtailed--factors determining the distribution of the Japanese immigrants along the West Coast, the rise of anti-Japanese sentiment in that region, the facts of the Japanese birth rate, dual citizenship, language schools and other habitually misunderstood and misrepresented issues, a description of the social, economic and cultural life of the immigrants and their children, and finally the events and pressures which culminated in the Executive Order which empowered the Commanding General of the area to evacuate the entire minority."

3. The statement that WRA records will be available at the Library of the University of Southern California in Los Angeles was an error. The reference should have been to the Library of the University of California at Los Angeles. To recapitulate, the depositories for WRA records will be the National Archives in Washington, the University of California Library at Berkeley, and the UCLA (not the USC) Library.

M. M. Tozier

M. M. Tozier
Chief, Reports Division

OM-3900

Relocation report

203 W. Cameron Rd.
Falls Church, Va.
August 7, 1946

599

Bob H. Cullam

Dear Ned: I meant to write you a long time ago, but have neglected to do so partly because until this morning I have not had a stenographer.

We are reasonably under weigh, although somewhat more slowly than I had hoped. Hans left July 3. Tom did not get off until July 23, partly because reservations were difficult to secure and partly because I wanted to make sure he had thoroughly exhausted the material here before leaving.

The amount of funds available for per diem will limit the field time considerably below a desirable amount, and I felt it was better to have full preparation. The same was true of John DeYoung and Tosh, both of whom I sent to Chicago. My thought in this case was Tosh would help tie down some of the quantitative material, and in general, give John a hand during the first month or so.

Mamie Crawford in the Professional Assistant's job and Vivian Silverstein as my secretary complete the staff. We are gradually getting the office organized, and I think by the end of the week I will be able to be a good deal more systematic about the reading and handling of reports.

The first reports came in last week and were generally very good. Tom in particular seemed to get right down to business and to get at the meat of the question.

We are definitely planning the conference for September 1 in Denver. If you can be there, we will be very happy to have you. If not, I'll see to it that you receive a good report of our deliberations.

We have had one meeting of the committee so far. A good deal of the time was spent in getting acquainted and arriving at some common understanding of the objectives and purposes of the study. Subsequently, I had lunch with Alex Leighton and found him to be particularly helpful in putting into workable form some of the concepts of the study. This, incidentally, will be a major problem: how to select the most meaningful facets of the integration process and to hold the scope of the inquiry to manageable limits. P Dillon Myer came up for confirmation as Director of F.P.H.A.. The nomination was blocked by Senator Taft. The papers stated that in all probability he will be given an interim appointment.

We have purchased a home in Falls Church, a matter which in itself has provided some distraction. We have had our furniture for a week, and I hope by the end of this week the curtains will be hung and I can go home and sit down.

I trust the fish are biting and the mosquitoes not.

Sincerely,

Bob

EDWARD H. SPICER
PAPERS - MS 5

WRN: First report, prospectus for...

Relocation



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

October 25, 1946

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

Dear Ned:

It is probable I am taking a considerable risk in sending the attached field letter since from lack of all reports the Ned Spicer entourage has evaporated.

Upon evidence to the contrary, I will be pleased to report our progress in more detail.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bob".

Robert M. Cullum,
Director, Resettlement Study

Attachment

EDWARD H. SPICER
PAPERS - MS 5

WRA: Final reports prepared for

MEMORANDUM

TO: Resettlement Study Committee and Field Staff.

FROM: Robert M. Cullum, Director.

This round up is long overdue, having been held up by a state of reading indigestion (primarily theses) and by a particularly malevolent attack of grippe, which had me in and out - mostly out - over a period of ten days. I'm still far from dug out.

Partly because of this, and partly because Dr. Provinse has been out of the city during all of October, no committee meeting has been called. It is hoped that a meeting may be held early in November. It will be of interest that Dr. Joseph Douglas, Director of the Urban League in Washington, has accepted an invitation to join the committee. Dr. Douglas' degree was taken in sociology at Harvard.

Present field plans will keep Tom Sasaki in Los Angeles, John deYoung in Chicago, and Tosh Yatsushiro in Denver and rural Colorado until the first week in December. It is planned to have the entire staff spend the remainder of the month in Washington at work on reports for these areas.

Approval has been given for the appointment, as consultants, of Frank Miyamoto and Robert O'Brien, both of the University of Washington sociology staff. Working cooperatively, they will be responsible for reporting in eastern Washington. The study is particularly fortunate to secure the services of observers of their training and experience for this area.

Negotiations are underway to secure, on the same basis, the services of Elmer Smith, of the Department of Anthropology and Sociology at the University of Utah.

A good proportion of the reports now on file refer to individual experience, largely in the words of the particular respondent. These will be the stuff of the report. Up to the present, however, there has not been a comprehensive attempt to delineate the skeleton of the community in economic and social terms, or to put it another way, there has been very little direct analysis on the part of field workers. Notable exceptions to this have been some of Tosh's rural Colorado reports, Tom's two monthly round up reports, and John's Spokane and Snake River Valley reports.

I should point out that our general plan of operation to explore individual experience first, has been rather closely followed. The time has now arrived when out of fragmentary field experience should be crystallizing the outlines of the general pattern. The fact that there is considerable repetition in the reporting of individual experience indicates readiness of analysis. Before very much longer, each field man should be able to say, "This is the way it is in _____, and from present indications, we may look for the following to happen in good time."

Negro attitudes in Los Angeles are pointed up by Tom's interview with a Bronzville boy:

Negro-Japanese Relations

The shoeshine parlor on the first floor of the Hongwanji Office Building is a hangout for some of the colored boys. It is a small front, but in the rear which expands is a small radio shop, and a place where the "boys" get together to play cards.

The shoeshine boy was very cordial and after having him slap a little bit of the gook on my shoes, I asked him what was going to happen in Bronsville with so many of the Japanese returning home.

Shoeshine Boy: "The colored folks are just gradually moving out. They go south towards 25th all the way down to Watts on Central Avenue. This is the Japanese peoples' home, and they are entitled to get it back. The Japanese and the colored folks have gotten along fine. There has been no fights, no quarrels, and no hard feelings. Up there on 2nd Street in a hotel that my aunt was running, the Japanese took it over, and the negroes and Japanese lived together and did it very well. No other minority groups have gotten along so well. I don't care what groups they are. But as the colored folks find a place to stay, they move out to make room for more Japanese. This is not the colored folks' home. Their district is down on Central Avenue from 25th Street clear down to Watts.

Four of the boys playing in the back room came out about this time. One of them, overhearing our conversation, came up on the seat next to me and began:

Ex-GI: "It's pretty rough sometimes tho. My mother-in-law ran the Turner Apartments, and the Japanese took it over, and evicted her. She with 7 children. They had no place to go. So far relations have been good, and I've been out here roaming around for over 10 months. But it seems to me like they are trying to push the negroes out. The negroes are the best friends the Japanese have. They are both members of the minority, and the colored folks have stood up and have spoken out for the Japanese. And in their business, you go down to most of these stores, down to the Bamboo Room, poor white trash can't go in there and spend 5 to 10 dollars. But the negroes do go in there and have the fish, and other foods, and they pay for it. The negroes are the easiest going people in the world, and they will spend every cent they have. They are bringing all kinds of money to these merchants, but it seems to me they are trying to drive the negroes out.

"You can't compete with the Japanese when they decide to buy out a place. They'll offer \$500 for a place that is worth only \$100 to the colored man. The colored man can't compete with this kind of competition. All the colored man has to do is to open his place for sale, and he can ask any price he wants. The building owner is out for his money too, and he'll give his place to the highest bidder."

2nd Negro: "It's the Negroes own damned fault for selling out. It is not the fault of the Japanese. They have to have a place to do business, and if they can buy out a place, then it's up to them. A colored man don't have to sell out if they don't want to. Jacobs, who owns two restaurants, isn't going

to sell. He is out after the same kind of money the Japanese are. If they are willing to pay him a high price for his place, then he thinks that it is worth just as much to him. If he can make a go of it, then it is up to him."

WRA: Final report, prospectus for.

Following are a series of tentative formulations, intended for wide application. I would like your review of them -- if you question any of them, or have comment, please let me have it.

1. The evacuation did not break the spirit of the people. There has been practically no sentiment that "Uncle Sam owes me a living." Those on relief are genuinely incapacitated by age or infirmity.

From reports to date, the conclusion would be that there is little genuine privation. Those able to work are making enough to adequately keep body and soul together. Those unable to work are generally receiving adequate public relief. The one difficulty mentioned has related to housing, including both excessive cost and over crowding, and the deadliness of living in rooms without cooking facilities or a place to bring friends.

at

I am not/all certain that reports to date adequately cover this phase. For example, in San Francisco people were living at Hunter's Point who received 70¢ per day for food from public relief, but with a minimum charge of \$1.00 a day at the cooperative cafeteria. It was reported that welfare authorities suggested the older people skip a meal as a means of solving this problem.

In Denver I had a glimpse of people living in rooms below the Cathay Post, the quarters apparently being somewhat less adequate than center housing.

Tom reports the following:

"Mr. N: 'It is mainly the poorer guys that the government never hears about. Success stories, yes, but most of the Japanese won't tell you that they are hard up. Even tho they are, they pretend not to be. It is only indirectly that one hears about it. I know a fellow who works down at the market. His wife also works down there. They live in a small room near their work, and pay \$40.00 a month. A room without a wash-basin, no closet, nothing. Then, they support a family of six in another room in Boyle Heights. They pay about \$60.00 a month. Now it is asking just too much for these two to support 11 of them on the low salary they make. There is no home life for them, it is only a place to park their bodies at night. You can multiply that by hundreds, it would be the same story.

'Sure, a guy can make 2, 3 or 4 hundred dollars a month, but it is all work, they can't enjoy it. They spend most of it on their room, and on food; there is nothing left after they deduct that. In your talks with these people, you won't be given a hard-luck story unless you can give them something concrete in return.'"

If you believe these are exceptional, and that, in general, the people are getting along well, I'd like a statement to that effect. If not, descriptions are in order, with comparisons with pre-war standards.

2. Discriminatory pressure from the outside is the single most important factor in molding the economic and social decisions of the typical Japanese American. It leads him to seek self employment. It drives him to seek "safe" Nisei companionship. It is a solid reality in his own mind, a reality from which only a few see any means of escape. It holds an individual who looks within the group and who might well continue the practice of segregation even if all pressure were removed.

This frame of mind, and the reality back of it, exists in spite of the many open doors provided by friendly people and friendly organizations. However much personal appreciation, such opportunities are largely discounted as being peripheral to the larger community, and as being untrustworthy in crisis; i.e., "resettlement committees are composed of church people and social workers, who don't count;" escheat laws, restrictions on ownership of residential property, restrictions on membership in veterans organizations, are real. Belief in discrimination often results in lack of aggressive use of facilities that are open, and possibly of a suspicion of ulterior motive on the part of those who are friendly.

3. The hope on the part of many west coast friends that the Japanese American community would not re-emerge after the war was excessively naive. Such a hope ignored the social and economic basis for "Little Tokyo." It ignored also the separating experience at the centers. The only factor in the experience which might have impelled the people to avoid rebuilding of the community might be the fear of discrimination - of "another evacuation." Historically, this fear serves to provide ghettos for protection, not dispersion. Also against this possible fear, there is the clear necessity for making a living. The alternatives to the ghetto on the west coast were not visible. In Chicago, an alternative was possible, but not to be expected from the experience of the group.

4. Objectively viewed, it can be stated that the evacuation broke the old pattern of security - self employment - and set back the people a great many years. Conversely, the evacuation widened the opportunity for employment in many fields. This was true in wider application in the east and midwest than in the far west, but even there opportunity has been broadened.

5. Few Nisei resent their Japanese descent, rather it is a matter of pride. Many accept the idea that they must perform at a higher level than members of the larger community, and believe themselves quite capable of performing at the higher level. To a great extent, being a Nisei compensates for discrimination, but this refuge is in congregation and not in a turning toward Japanese culture. (See Tosh's GI report.) Acculturation of the Nisei is far advanced in form, and as a result of the past 5 years experience, has deepened in content. His view of American society has broadened from a book knowledge stressing an ideal pattern, and being somewhat brittle in crisis, to one better understanding the issues about him.

6. Questions of remaining in the United States, and of loyalty to this country are not in evidence. This matter appears to be thoroughly settled among the Issei as well as among the Nisei. The latter identifies himself with the statement, "Americanism is a matter of heart and mind." He may be beginning to learn that discrimination is not all a matter of his own shortcomings. Clinics on "what is wrong with the Nisei" may give way, in time, to positive action led by the J.A.C.L. or a similar group.

WRA: First report prospects for

A guess may be hazarded that the average Nisei aspires to eventual assimilation, but that he believes such a solution to the problem to be much more remote than he did before the war - probably beyond the third generation. In terms of present reality, he is more apt to plan in terms of accommodation. The approach is far from formulated, except that there is disillusionment with old hopes. The attitude toward those who say "Go ye forth and integrate," ranges from friendly tolerance to rancor. "Integration" is almost a fighting word. Most friendly Caucasians want the Nisei to integrate, and right now. As an aside, the distaste for intermarriage seems to be diminished, apparently even among the Issei.

7. The approach to relief from discrimination is confused. The most cohesive leadership, in the J.A.C.L., believes the Nisei is a person apart, and must solve his own problems, with not too much help, although he should accept all he can get. The following quotes, the first from the Denver J.A.C.L. monthly, and the second from John Kitasako's column in the Pacific Citizen, are typical of a fairly well defined set of beliefs.

"The Nisei are not yet considered an assimilated group—we are the target for continual discrimination and segregation. The fact that we won the war for tolerance and equality seems forgotten in a world of conflict. This is the time the Nisei need a champion of their group. What more natural champion could we find than the JACL?"

"The JACL is a nation-wide group, a powerful pressure group if given the chance. In many instances since evacuation the JACL has valiantly stood for the rights of Nisei. It has tried to help rather than harm Japanese Americans.

"The Nisei is not a free person, actually. So, when such people as Mike Masaka, Saburo Kido, Ken Kuroki, and even A. L. Wirin spend all their time working for the betterment of the Nisei—~~to~~ make Mary Suzuki on equal par with Jane Jones—then it is time for each Nisei "to pitch in" and do his share."

* * * * *

"The Nisei cannot escape from the fundamental fact that Nisei in any community will not be effective and productive unless they organize. They must realize that no matter how self-sufficient some of them may feel at times they are a part of a minority who must fight to safeguard their rights as citizens and that the vigor of their fights is derived to a large extent from unity and coordination."

A distinction must be made, however, between such beliefs and the development of plans of action. Some leaders act as though they had, in fact, accepted General DeWitt's dictum, with a felt need for a community clearly apart, which could then bring great pressure to bear on the larger society—how is not specified. Others work for a broad program of general larger community growth, with benefit to all. Both approaches are found in most groups, and at times in the same individual. In short, the way to eliminate "second class citizenship" and all discrimination is not clear.

EDWARD H. SPICER
PAPERS - MS 5

WRA: First report prospects for

Sentiment of those who follow has not crystallized to any group approach, and there is still no leadership that can claim to speak for the community.

There is zeal and self sacrifice among many of those devoted to community welfare. Tom's report concerning Scotty Tsuchiya illustrates. (See attached sheet)

8. Actually, the primary approach of most Japanese Americans to the economic problem, is an intense individual activity, on an accomodative basis where necessary. Few have time or inclination to seek group solutions, although there are stirrings in this direction in response to specific issues.

9. The ability of the exceptionally gifted person to escape an inferior status, if provided, serves to inhibit the development of extreme pressure for removing the means by which such status is imposed. The escape of the exceptionally gifted Nisei is very much easier than for the gifted Negro, for example. Especially in the midwest and east, he can take an equal place in nearly every economic and social arrangement, particularly since a great many members of the larger community have acquired a sense of guilt upon close acquaintance with Nisei and an understanding of the issues and indignities of the evacuation. This fact serves and will serve to undercut the program of those Nisei who may be impelled to foster a Chauvanistic program.

10. Net movement away from the east and midwest is not as great as surface indications would make it appear. (This is pure guess.) If true, this is due partly to the fact that some Nisei prefer the midwest and east, and partly due to the fact that others have economic roots down and can't afford to move, even if they'd like to. There is also the feeling on the part of some that in a few years it will be possible to find a place to live in California, which is admittedly difficult now. It is not difficult to hazard a guess that many who hold this idea will find it even more difficult to break away in a few years.

ATTACHMENT

It is probably well at this time to bring up the position of Scotty Tsuchiya. He came down from the National JACL headquarters to help in the relocation of the Japanese in Los Angeles, and became a champion for them in getting aid from the various city and county agencies during the emergencies. He gained the respect of the Japanese first as an individual, then later was identified as a regional representative of the JACL. When the people would not want his services because he was a member of the JACL, he would not worry because there were too many people who ignored this and wanted help. It used to be said that the leaders of the Japanese community, as well as the larger community, would do anything for Scotty Tsuchiya, but nothing for JACL. Now they are willing to back the JACL 100%. The Issei are willing to help as much as they can. Already, 4 individuals have contributed \$1000 a piece to help finance the JACL. Scotty himself, although a Nisei, says that he can speak Japanese better than he can English, and would rather work with the Issei than the Nisei. This feeling is shared by Eiji Tanabe. The root of it, it seems to me, is the fact that the Nisei are lethargic and apathetic. Whereas the Nisei quibble over quarters and dimes, the Issei are willing to let go \$1000 without a word.

The extent to which the Issei are backing the JACL can be seen by the attitude taken by Eiji Tanabe when he and Scotty go out for donations. Scotty asked one individual, a Dr. Tashiro, who is perhaps the best known M.D. among the Japanese, for a donation, and the Dr. said that he would donate \$1000. Immediately Scotty asked for \$2000. Eiji wanted to let \$1000 stand and did not want to push it any further because the doctor might not even give the \$1000 if pushed too far. He tried to get Scotty out, but Scotty insisted and said that he could come back again. Eiji holds back because perhaps he is thinking of what happened before the war.

It is Tanabe's feeling that Scotty is the biggest force in getting cooperation from the Issei. A force that is almost the equal is that of the National JACL program. They have made a record during the war years as having the best interest of the people, and fighting for it. The publicity made thru the vernaculars have made the Issei conscious of the need for an organization to keep them informed on the progress of various actions being taken by the government. They have been made aware of the necessity for citizenship, for the defeat of proposition 13, etc. All of this, contends Tanabe, make for a stronger JACL feeling among the Issei. They, on the other hand, knowing that they cannot participate as full members, contribute to the fund as a working capital. At present, another JACL office will be established at the Methodist Church on Normandie and 35th, where the headquarters of the Koenkai will be located.



Relocation report

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

EDWARD H. SPICER
PAPERS
MS 5

January 14, 1947

Dr. Edward Spicer
Route 4
Box 523-A
Tucson, Arizona

Dear Ned:

Thanks for your letter of the 3rd.

The War Relocation Authority reports are being held pending the printing of the Director's. Those who asked for all ten reports will receive the batch when that is ready. It should not be long now.

My reservations are already in, and I suspect it would be best not to try to change them. However, I had planned to stop over until Sunday evening, thinking it would be possible to go over the Salt River work. This will provide time either Friday afternoon or Saturday to bring you up to date under less pressure than would be the case if only a one day stand were to be made. If I get confirmation on hotel reservations before leaving, I'll let you know where I'm to be so that you can get in touch with me when you are free.

We had a good committee meeting on the 3rd. I hope to have a very general summary of our findings relative to the question of participation in larger community affairs ready by the end of the month, and will try to air mail a copy ahead of me, so we'll have something specific to talk about.

My best to you all.

Sincerely yours,

Bob

Robert M. Cullum,
Director, Resettlement Study

WRRA: Final report prospectus for