

Ishino, Iwao. Papers.  
Michigan State University  
Correspondence, 1903

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

UNIVERSITY PRESS

MINNEAPOLIS 14

January 8, 1963

C  
O  
P  
Y

Prof. John W. Bennett  
Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology  
Washington University  
St. Louis 30, Missouri

Prof. Iwao Ishino  
Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology  
Michigan State University  
East Lansing, Michigan

Dear Professor Ishino:

I enclose a draft of the jacket copy for your book. I will appreciate it if you will look this over and return it to me as soon as possible with any changes or corrections you think are necessary. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,



Janet Salisbury  
Promotion Manager

JS/dp  
Encl.

RICE UNIVERSITY  
Houston 1, Texas

Jan. 2, 1963

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY

Dear Iwao,

Thanks for your note on Gullahorn and your good wishes. I would very much appreciate any and all information you can give us on Gullahorn. I have nothing whatever on him except his name, given to me by another--and, I think, impartial--sociologist who thought him a likely prospect. I don't know what his present rank is, where he was trained, or anything else. We can get a very little information on him from reference books in the library, but these are always out of date.

If the situation develops so that we offer him an appointment, it would of course represent an improvement over his present circumstances. We have not written to Gullahorn. What we have done is get a list of people who have been recommended by responsible sociologists. We intend to get information on them as best we can without disturbing them. We always ask people to come visit our campus for a few days so that they can look us over, and be looked over, before any real overtures are made.

Shall add that Rice is a fine place. I have found it an easier place to work than any other I have known, and all facilities and the like are excellent. So are the students; they are the best I have ever seen. There is no shortage of money, for research or whatever. Despite the reputation of this place as a technical institute (stemming in large part from its former name), approximately half the students are in liberal arts and social sciences and the other half are divided between hard sciences and engineering. The biggest expansion (mostly in staff and facilities) is in the humanities and social sciences. No tuition is charged to either undergraduate or graduate students and the competition to get in is pretty fierce. The 1600 undergraduates include nearly 100 National Merit Scholars. I think Margaret Mead and the <sup>other</sup> seventeen anthropologists who were here this fall to participate in a symposium described the place pretty well. They all remarked that Rice has "style." I think it does, and the atmosphere is certainly not what one might expect of Texas. The staff, however, is overwhelmingly northern or European. There is only one nisei professor, but there are always several Japanese nationals as visiting professors or research associates. I think I can describe my feelings about the place by saying that I have found it easy during the past two and one-half years years to decline many offers of jobs elsewhere.

With best regards,

Sincerely,



I've gotten the impression that whoever is running the ~~xxx~~ Bermuda conference is treating the whole organization as an exclusive, private club. I was a little shocked to learn that Harumi had never even been approached. (over)

If you have any other sociologists to recommend, I'd be happy to have their names and such knowledge as you have of them. I think the job is, or can be, a very good one. I don't think I can get approval of any appointee unless his record looks impressive.

and lovable

Don't you know some talented/sociologists who is unhappily surrounded by seven different kinds of sons of bitches? My aim as chairman is to make everyone in the department feel cherished and happy. And I get to stop being chairman in two more years. Then I think we will need someone else who will try to do the same.

SPECIAL OPERATIONS RESEARCH OFFICE  
THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

5010 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.

Washington 16, D. C.

Operating under Contract  
with the  
Department of the Army

Telephone EMerson 2-4030

11 January 1963

Dr. Iwao Ishino  
Department of Anthropology  
Michigan State University  
East Lansing, Michigan

Dear Dr. Ishino:

We have recently received an application for employment with our organization from Dr. Robert K. McKnight, and are currently considering him for a position on our expanding research staff.

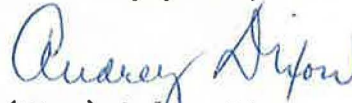
As Dr. McKnight has listed you as one of his references, we would much appreciate your assessment of his professional and personal qualifications as they pertain to work which will require an ability to work with members of other scientific disciplines, ability to represent the scientific community in contacts with Army officers, competence in collecting, analyzing and reporting survey and historical data, and ability to find practical applications of research findings.

We would also appreciate your evaluation of his competence in developing experimental designs to test hypotheses quantitatively, in analyzing the relationships among a complex of variables, in conceiving new concepts, and in presenting ideas clearly. Your opinion of his general attitude and relationship with people would also be helpful.

The enclosed brochure will give you some notion of the nature and scope of our program.

Thank you for your time involved in this evaluation. A stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed for your convenience.

Sincerely yours,



(Miss) Audrey Dixon  
Chief, Research Support Branch

encl: brochure  
stamped envelope

November 10, 1962

Dear Dr. Ishino,

It is with great regret that we have witnessed a further deterioration in student-faculty morale at Michigan State. I am speaking, of course, of the formation of the speaker committee. It appears that the administration becomes even more and more sensitive to public expressions of disapproval. While trying vainly to placate all outside critics, they seem to undermine the basis of what is taught to the student in the classroom. All of this is done in terms of what has been called "better town and gown relations." We cannot understand why the President has not defended the implementation of the lofty goals of the university.

With such deplorable conditions, it will become even more difficult to retain scholars of promise. The increasing defection of the faculty to other universities cannot be laid entirely to budgetary factors. I think the time has come when it is the duty of the faculty to join the students in a fight in which both have a vested interest. I have written to Dr. Charles Hughes and also to President Hannah expressing my feelings. In our letter to Dr. Hughes we made it clear that the prevailing atmosphere would certainly be considered as a major factor in deciding whether to return to MSU or not. We were, to put it quite frankly, shocked when Dr. Useem accepted a position on the above mentioned committee. Although I have not had the pleasure of knowing Dr. Useem as well as yourself, I did not expect that he would give tacit approval to the committee by accepting a position on it.

We, of course, are very concerned about this entire affair. We are quite earnest in expressing our desire to return to the East Lansing campus. We hope that this situation can be cleared up so that we will not have to consider it in our decision. In this regard, we will know by November 30, whether or not we are being considered for a Marshall Scholarship so by that time we will be formulating more definite plans for Ph.D study at MSU.

I would like to learn more about a Ph.D program in anthropology at Michigan State. Unfortunately, the catalog provides little information regarding a number of specifics. Would you please provide some information regarding the following questions:

1. What types of financial aid are available in the Southeast Asia and Community Development Programs and how would I go about making application?
2. What do you perceive to be the strengths and weaknesses of these two programs?
3. What plans are being made in the area of anthropology and what types of projects are the faculty interested in?
4. Is office space available for graduate students either in the Asian or Community Program (or both)?
5. Are teaching and/or research fellowships being offered by the department and what chance do you feel I would have in obtaining one or the other of these?

6. Should I write Dr. Useem regarding my return?
7. How are the library facilities in regard to Southeast Asia?

I am sorry that I will be unable to make the meetings in Chicago this month. There are a great number of papers that I would like to hear but teaching schedule, course work, and finances preclude my attendance. If possible, I would appreciate receiving a copy of papers being given by you and Dr. Donoghue.

My course work for the semester is coming nicely. At present I am working on a Levi-Straussian type analysis of Navaho myths for Dr. Spenser. For my course in Brazilian Tribes at Harvard we are still in the process of giving detailed analyses of various groups. Last Monday night I reported on the political system of the Apinaye. These sessions have the tendency to become rather bloody affairs in which one's sources, assumptions, presentations, and interpretations are subjected to all sorts of questioning. I must say, however, that the atmosphere is most conducive for learning. May I brag for a moment by stating that I have acquitted myself rather well. Our final objectives for this class have not been rigidly formalized but I suspect that I will be doing a study of the age-sets of these various groups. My plans for having each of my students in Intro. to Anthro. report orally on their reading was rather rudely squashed when I learned that there are 102 slightly warm souls attending my class. I am simply not in a position where I can devote over fifty hours to nothing but listening to reports. The perils of increased enrollement!

Give my best to all and have a good time in Chicago. I will be looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Have

Apt. 407  
14 Buswell Street  
Boston 15, Massachusetts

David B. Rheubottom  
Apt 407, 14 Buswell St.  
Boston 15, Massachusetts



Dr. Iwao Ishino  
Department of Sociology and Anthropology  
Berkey Hall  
Michigan State University  
East Lansing  
Michigan

May 7, 1962

Iwao Ishino  
David Lewis

Dear Friends

I just received an old letter (April 18) from Gene Jacobson asking for project reports to the Dean of International Programs by May 12. It's too late to go into any detail because we can't exchange letters so I'd like to suggest that you two knock out a short, simple report on Project 1978, along the lines of the one I wrote for Project 1951. Two copies of the letter are enclosed, along with two copies of Gene's letter to me. Vera can give you the expenditures, and you can include the copies of the papers you have presented on the project. Include Dave's Rural Sociological Society paper of 1960 as well as the two papers given this spring. Also don't leave out the Okinawan data. International Programs is quite interested in it.

I hate to throw this in your laps, but we don't have time to exchange correspondence. Besides, they evidently don't need anything very elaborate.

Also, if there is any money left from this project at the end of the summer, I think we should use it to help pay off the computing expenses that were assigned to Project 1951. A good share of the computer time was actually spent analyzing Japanese and Okinawan data. What do you think?

Also, thanks, Dave, for your long letter. It brings me pretty well up to date. It appears that you have everything pretty well under control, so I don't see much to be gained by responding to your points. Evidently the paper you and Iwao gave went over well. At least you sound confident in your remarks about it. If this inference is correct, I'm happy for both of you and for the project.

Hope all is well with you and your families. Things are going well with us.

As Ever,  
  
Arch

C O P Y

Dr. Archibald C. Haller  
Department of Sociology and Anthropology  
Campus

Dear Dr. Haller:

The Office of the Dean of International Programs is preparing a progress report on the projects that are now being supported under Ford Foundation grants.

In the memorandum requesting information for the report, it was suggested that "Individual project reports should be as brief as possible but should include:

1. "A summary of progress and accomplishments to date.
2. "A schedule of activities for the period ahead.
3. "A summary of the expenditures for the whole project including the Ford Grant funds.

"The report should be in duplicate and should include at least two copies of any publications resulting from the project including general reprints, monographs, syllabi, teaching materials or books. If these publications are in progress but are not yet out when the report is due, copies should be sent when they do become available."

The report is now being compiled. We would appreciate having your materials as soon as it is convenient, but in any event no later than May 12.

Sincerely,

Eugene Jacobson  
Assistant Dean for International Studies

EJ:dk

Report to the Dean of International Programs

Project 1951 - A. O. Haller, Director

Progress to date. During this year all of the data for the 118 Turrialba, Costa Rica, high school boys whom we are studying were coded and punched for IBM analysis. These data included responses to several standardized psychological tests and to questionnaires eliciting sociological and psychological data, and in all amounted to some 14 cards per subject.

So far the main analytical efforts have been devoted to a careful study of variations in work-related beliefs and values of the boys, in comparison to those of American, Mexican-American, Japanese, and Okinawan youth, mostly by means of factor-analysis.

Descriptive tabulations of various types of information on the boys have also been run. These have not been completed.

Activities for the Period Ahead. All tabulations will be completed within a few weeks. The results will be written up when the project director returns from Brazil (where he is presently on leave to teach and conduct research) during the Spring of 1963.

Expenditures.

Departmental Funds	
Salary of the Director (approximately 1/4 time)	\$3,000.00
Special grant from Turrialba	750.00
Ford Grant Funds	
Labor	488.18
Supplies	15.00
Salary	1,970.75
Social Security	53.48
Tabulating and Computing*	661.15
Retirement	10.10
Total	6,248.66

Encumbrances not paid\*

Salary	\$ 529.25
Computing	2,098.75
Total	\$2,628.00

\*The costs of computing were considerably higher than anticipated. We are still trying to learn why. We hope that there was a mistake in the billing. If not we shall have to seek new funds to cover the unpaid encumbrances.

# Manchester College

North Manchester, Indiana

Department of Sociology

February 11, 1963

Dr. Iwao Ishino  
Dept. of Sociology-Anthropology  
Michigan State University  
East Lansing, Michigan

Dear Dr. Ishino:

Serious thought is being given the idea of visiting Michigan State University in the near future. The break between our Winter and Spring Quarters (March 1-4 period) seems like the most opportune time. Unless you hear differently or I hear differently from you, March 1 (or March 4) will be the date.

Kindest regards and will look forward to seeing you if possible plus the Department of Sociology-Anthropology.

Sincerely,



Rodrick R. Rolston  
Instructor

LONG BEACH STATE COLLEGE

LONG BEACH 4, CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

December 19, 1962

Dear Iwao,

We have talked often that we need to get a letter off to the Ishinos, but just haven't done it. Dr. Ewing said that she got to meet you at the Chicago meeting.

Last summer I taught six weeks of summer school; then in August we spent five days camping up in Yosemite. The last part of September Angeline had major surgery. Before she came home they gave her a big shot of penicillin, not knowing that she was allergic to it. About two weeks later came the penicillin reaction which lasted over two months. Her recovery otherwise has been wonderful.

You mentioned in your letter about an increase in your family. We would like to hear further about it.

The Wons called us last fall from their relatives in Gardenia and we went over to see them. We enjoyed our visit with them very much.

Before I left M.S.U. you mentioned that I should remind you to send my name in for membership in the American Association for the Advancement of Science and also to be a Fellow in the American Anthropological Association. In your going to Hawaii and in our last minute hurry, I never did get to talk to you further about this. Would it be possible yet for you to do this for me?

We want to wish you and your family a very happy Christmas Season. Write us when you can.

Sincerely,

  
Clyde

February 11, 1963

Dr. Herbert Lionberger  
Department of Rural Sociology  
University of Missouri  
Columbia, Missouri

Dear Dr. Lionberger:

I appreciate very much your request of my paper, "Information Flow and Culture Change." Under separate cover, I am sending you several copies of this paper and also the paper by Dr. John Donoghue.

These papers were written for a 15 minute presentation at the American Anthropological Association meeting in Chicago, last November. Therefore, they do not fully develop the ideas I would have liked to include.

I am looking forward to receiving the papers which you are sending me.

Sincerely yours,

Iwao Ishino  
Professor of Sociology and Anthropology

II/ks

NORTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY

DEKALB, ILLINOIS

January 23, 1963

Department of  
SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

Professor Iwao Ishino  
Department of Sociology & Anthropology  
Michigan State University  
East Lansing, Michigan

Dear Iwao:

I will be grateful if you could send me a note in reference to the symposium on operationalizing anthropological concepts. I want to get this thing rolling soon, as I will be away doing a field study in Israel this summer.

Hoping you are in the best of health.

Sincerely,

*Morris*

Morris Freilich  
Assistant Professor

MF:vs

Freilich  
NORTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY  
DeKALB, ILLINOIS



Professor Iwao Ishino  
Dept. of Sociology & Anthropology  
Michigan State University  
East Lansing, Michigan

DATE

January 15, 1962

NAME DonOghue and IshinoACCOUNT NUMBER 71-1938SOURCE OF ACCOUNT (ACCOUNT NAME) International Programs

ACCOUNT EXPIRES \_\_\_\_\_

REMARKS I have already encumbered the account for Dan and Kay (till June 15) and figure you have about ~~\$100.00/mo~~ \$60.00/mo to spend for student labor, supplies, postage, phone, etc. The encumbrance is also for Mr. Winters' assistantship for 3 months. Watch it! I will keep a close watch on it also. In spending the \$60/mo you will have about \$175.00 left in June for any big push at the end of the project.

BALANCE AS OF Nov. 30, 19626122.80ENCUMBRANCES TO THIS DATE Jan. 15, 19635585.55ESTIMATED BALANCE TO THIS DATE W Jan. 15, 1963\$ 537.25

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS OR INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING THIS ACCOUNT PLEASE SEE OR CALL ME BY PHONE NUMBER IS 5-7550 AND AM NOW IN ROOM 417

*Vera*  
Vera C. Krause,

AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION  
Publications Policy Committee  
February 6, 1963

Dear Fellow:

The Executive Board of the AAA appointed a committee on publications in May, 1962 and funds were made available in late November by the National Science Foundation for a small scale study. We need the help of all Fellows of the AAA and other anthropologists in gathering solid information as a basis for an effective AAA publication program.

The AAA has lagged till now in developing a publication program geared to the new technology of photographic and other means of duplication and to the manifold needs of an ever-increasingly specialized set of professionals.

The Committee is seeking answers to the following questions:

1. What is the nature of the backlog, if any, of unpublished manuscripts and other results of research among practicing anthropologists?
2. What techniques of reproduction are most suitable for making such materials available?
3. In what quantities should various types of materials be made available?
4. What means of distribution would be most economical and efficient for the various types of materials?
5. In what ways should the AAA act to serve the needs of anthropologists?

Answers to these questions are by no means simple. The American Council of Learned Societies undertook an investigation somewhat along these lines several years ago and various other professional societies and foundations have been accumulating information. Tom Sebeok of our committee will be putting together whatever may have been learned by other organizations.

Organizations of anthropologists other than the AAA, most notably the Society for American Archaeology, have moved to experiment with new techniques of printing, such as microcards. Dave Baerreis of our committee is already at work in the assessment of Archaeologists' experience with microcards.

We must gather facts by many different means. We are interviewing a selection of Fellows of the Association. Members of the committee will consult with the staffs of selected departments of anthropology throughout the country and with editors of anthropological journals and series. In addition, we are sending the enclosed questionnaire to all Fellows of the Association. We hope you will give it careful thought, fill it out, and return it not later than March 1.

We cannot make a definitive study in a few months, but we hope to learn enough to lay foundations for a publication policy and to make recommendations to the Executive Board at the May meeting in 1963. We need your help -- suggestions as to specific methods for getting answers to the above questions, facts with which you are acquainted which you may summarize and send to the chairman of the committee, and ideas about lines of investigation we haven't mentioned in this memo which you regard as important.

Edward H. Spicer, Chairman  
AAA Publications Policy Committee  
Department of Anthropology  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, Arizona

AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION  
INFORMATION FOR PUBLICATIONS POLICY COMMITTEE

1. AGE \_\_\_\_\_ POSITION \_\_\_\_\_

2. RESEARCH FIELD \_\_\_\_\_

3. Do you have research results which have not been made available to others which you think should be made available?

Yes.

How many items?  
(reports, etc.)

None.

4. Please list these (or if that would take too long, list representative items):

Present form

	Title or Subject	Brief description	Field notes	Ms. typed	Ms. hand	Ms. dupli cated	Photos	Other
a.								
b.								
c.								
d.								
e.								
f.								

5. In what form should these be made available?

Printed? Multilith? Mimeograph? Ditto? Microfilm? Microcard? Tape? Other?

6. How many copies of each do you estimate would be needed for adequate dissemination?

Less than 100      300      500      1,000      more than 1,000

a. \_\_\_\_\_  
b. \_\_\_\_\_  
c. \_\_\_\_\_  
d. \_\_\_\_\_  
e. \_\_\_\_\_  
f. \_\_\_\_\_

7. Why haven't they been published?

8. Do you know of other materials not available which should be? List them by author.

9. How could the AAA best assist dissemination of research results in your field?  
(The following are suggestions that various Fellows have advocated. Please do not let them limit you. We want your ideas based on your own experience. Please write at length, using another page if you need it.)

	Yes--Priority?	No
Provide outlets for "straight data" dissemination (e.g., artifact descriptions, ethnographic descriptions, genealogies, etc.).		
Provide outlets for intermediate length finished reports (between article and monograph size).		
Abstracting service in fields not now provided for (list fields).		
Multilithed or photo-offset publication of out-of-print literature (specify kinds).		
A data information service: Regular announcements by sub-field of studies in progress in which working drafts, properly coded material, IBM cards, protocols, etc., are available.		
Periodical interpretative reviews of published work, and unpublished studies in progress in selected sub-fields and geographic/historical areas, especially new, or highly specialized ones.		

Signed \_\_\_\_\_  
(Optional)

November 23, 1962

Dear Dr. Ishino,

We were somewhat pleased to learn that the speaker committee controversy has abated somewhat. Pres. Hannah replied to our letter expressing concern and stated that things are much better now. Being absolutists on matters regarding our rights, we can not quite share his enthusiasm for the recommendations of the committee. We do, however, consider the action taken to be an improvement and hope that the faculty and students will continue to fight when the need arises.

Dr. Spencer mentioned that she had talked with you in Chicago. We were sorry that we could not be there to hear what looked like many fascinating papers. Dr. Spencer was of little help in this regard since she did not attend any of the sessions in which I had a great interest.

We received word today from the Marshall Fellowships that we have not been accepted. Therefore, we would like to let you know that we are very definitely interested in returning to M.S.U. I have not as yet received a reply to my most recent letter to Dr. Hughes. His first reply was not very informative. It was of the "very glad you are interested" and "we are building a fine program" type. I am sending Dr. Useem a letter expressing interest and asking for information. I am genuinely interested in learning more about the Asia program. I am not at all committed to African studies as a speciality and I would like very much to learn more about the East-Asia Program.

We have been struck by what we consider to be outstanding luck. Last Monday (Nov. 19) we were asked by Dr. Phillips of our department if we would like to go to Yugoslavia this summer to serve as his research assistants. As we might have mentioned in our previous letters, we worked all of this summer with Dr. Phillips in the same capacity. Two Yugoslav scholars are now working in our department on community analysis. Upon return to Yugoslavia they will conduct a study on the adjustment of rural workers to an urban environment. We are assisting Dr. Phillips in planning out this study. It will be done by questionnaire which is presently being devised. Upon arrival in Yugoslavia (the first of May) we will work with Dr. Phillips and the Yugoslavs on the processing and analysis of the data they collect from this questionnaire. This will take approximately one month. For the next two months Shirley and I will venture into the "bush" to conduct a village study on our own. We will be concerned primarily with factors leading to labor migration. Needless to say, we are very excited about the whole affair and are anxiously awaiting the chance to get our feet wet in field research. This is the type of experience that I have desired the most since I feel that only a limited amount of understanding can be achieved from the study of secondary sources. I will now find out if I am as competent and prepared as I think

I am. After returning from the "bush" we will rejoin Dr. Phillips and the Yugoslavs in order that we may integrate the results of our investigations with the adjustment study. We return to the States during the latter part of August. Needless to say, we consider ourselves very fortunate to have such an opportunity. We feel especially grateful to have the opportunity of doing some research on our own. We are completely in the dark as to why we have been chosen. Our speculation revolves around the work we did this summer and our acquaintance with anthropological research. We think that it is this latter factor that accounts for our being asked to do research in the villages. This is more or less the do or die approach to training field workers but we are very pleased to have the opportunity. We have made it quite clear that our acceptance does not assume any intention on our part to return to B.U. next year so there need not be any misunderstanding in this regard. Of course any comments or suggestions you may have are solicited and will be carefully considered. As you can well imagine these events have greatly altered our study plans for the coming semester. As far as I know it will involve a reading course on Yugoslavia and another reading course from Phillips on mathematical models.

We hope to submit applications to M.S.U. during the coming weeks. I am hopeful that we will receive the necessary forms and information from Dr. Useem so that we may get right to work on completing the requirements for application. Your comments and suggestions would be most helpful in this regard since I do not wish to make any commitments to the African Center before I hear from you regarding the Community Development and East-Asian Programs.

Shirley is busily consuming her fourth monograph for your course in spite of all the excitement and she will have a report ready shortly.

Best wishes

*Dave*

D.B. Rheubottom  
Apt. 407 - 14 Buswell Street  
Boston 15, Massachusetts



Dr. Iwao Ishino  
Department of Sociology and  
Anthropology  
Michigan State University  
East Lansing  
Michigan

57 Ridgewood Ave.  
Springdale, Conn.  
February 14, 1963

Iwao Ishino, Assoc. Prof.  
Department of Sociology and Anthropology  
Michigan State University  
East Lansing, Michigan

Dear Dr. Ishino:

I have been advised by Walter R. Fee, Chairman of the Department of History at Michigan State University, that written letters of recommendation are preferred over oral statements. The several members of the History Department who consider applications are better able to arrive at a consensus if each of them has access to the same source material. Consequently, may I ask you to communicate in written form your recommendation of my applications for admission and financial assistance in the doctoral program in the Department in question.

The only major change in my circumstances since my last letter is that I have exchanged roles at Bridgeport Engineering Institute from being a Reading Preceptor in the first semester to teaching a course called Humanities 405 in the second. In this latter course I am drawing focus upon ways of life in different historical periods through a consideration of literary works more or less representative of these periods. The primary sources include: Homer's Iliad, Plato's Protagoras and Meno, Augustine's Confessions, Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, Machiavelli's Prince, Shakespeare's Tempest and 1 Henry IV, Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, Pope's Essay on Man, Goethe's Faust, Nietzsche's Thus Spake Zarathustra, Diderot's Rameau's Nephew, and Eliot's Wasteland.

Sincerely,

  
Bob Rubanowice

Brigham Young U.  
January 5 1963

Dr. W.H. Form  
Dept. Soc. & Anthropology  
Dear Sir:

An undergraduate major in anthropology, I am at present looking into the possibility of doing some fieldwork on Kudaka-jima, an island off the Chenin peninsular (SE coast) of Okinawa. This would consist primarily of ethnography on the island, possibly the year following next, with the idea of doing archaeology on the mainland, museum comparison here and ultimate publication of results. The island, little more than a mile in length (c. 1/2 mile in width), has apparently undergone little culture change of significance. My main problem at present is learning the language of the "Kudakanese," hence this letter. With your exchange program with the U. of the Ryukyus I was wondering if it might be possible for me to obtain the name(s) or address(s) of a student who either knows the dialect spoken on Kudaka-jima or knows someone who does so that an appropriate correspondence might be established. Any further suggestions by yourself or your department, would of course, be especially appreciated. In fact, I hope that a mutual correspondence between us may continue in future times as preparation for my research continues.

My address is:

Richard Daly  
383 N4E  
Provo, Utah

Yours sincerely,

*Richard Daly*

Richard Daly  
383 N 4 E  
Provo, Utah

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

January 29, 1963

DEPARTMENT OF  
ANTHROPOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY  
LOS ANGELES 24, CALIFORNIA

Professor Iwao Ishino  
Michigan State University  
East Lansing, Michigan

Dear Iwao:

I hope things are going well. According to the papers, the weather has been nasty in upper Middle West. Here we have had unusually dry weather--no rains at all as yet, and during the days it is still pleasant eating out of doors at the Faculty Club, though the temperature drops pretty sharply after sunset.

The work barely creeps along, my time mostly being spent on paper work and finding my way through the maze of this intricate bureaucracy. These are perhaps necessary requisites for action in our "organizational society," but I would be somewhat happier if on actual research now. Gladys Ishida Stone working out of Minneapolis has been able to spend most of her time on observation and trial interviews.

The enclosed is a copy of my proposal to the U. of California administration. It is primarily a briefing paper for the UC officials, and is not a proposal or prospectus directly for foundations. The administration has its own set format using the plans such as the enclosed as sources of information. Because it is for UC, I had to eliminate some points which I regarded as more important than several of those retained or added as suggested by the committee chairman. In any case, I thought you would be interested since it will give you somewhat clearer picture of some of the possibilities we have been considering--provided we get the funds.

The administration will now presumably start looking for funds. If the committee had let me schedule the preliminary work somewhat differently, I might have been able to give them enough data to <sup>begin</sup> fund hunting a month or two earlier.

We have the \$100,000 from the JACL and with it we can prepare at least a fairly respectable social history, salvage the documentary materials, and obtain some long interviews with the Issei, perhaps even some comparative surveys of some Issei-Nisei "communities" in the Middle West and on the West Coast. It is the analytical studies which cost the most, though I am appalled at the cost of the interview transcription which is more than twice the cost of the interviews.

In reality, I think we shall emphasize the various Issei-Nisei communities more than indicated. In any case, any suggestions you may have as to contents, possible hypotheses or themes, or sources of funds will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

*Scott*  
T. Scott Miyakawa

Enclosure

Not for Publication

SUMMARY

TENTATIVE BUDGET  
January 5, 1963

THE JAPANESE AMERICAN RESEARCH PROJECT

A. OBJECTIVES.

Immigration has profoundly influenced the development of the United States. More recently, the extent to which this country has been able to integrate the immigrants, especially non-European, and to capitalize on their talents has come to affect not only its domestic well-being, but also its international position in Asian and African minds. Many Americans of Japanese ancestry became aware of these views as they began to appreciate what the Japanese immigrants had achieved in and contributed to the United States. These Japanese Americans also found that no comprehensive study of the Issei and Nisei as a part of American life existed. Some consequently urged the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) to investigate the feasibility of publishing a serious history of the Issei.

The JACL committee in consultation with outstanding scholars and civic leaders reviewed the possibilities of sponsoring a scholarly study. Because of its magnitude, a comprehensive study seemed to cost more than the JACL alone could meet. The committee realized, however, that the project would have to begin soon, if the Issei's own story were ever to be recorded, since the Issei were old and passing away. The League therefore decided to raise at least \$100,000 to support the project. Under the agreement with UCLA, JACL was to transfer \$100,000 to UCLA to initiate the study, and UCLA was to administer it without the usual overhead (a basic contribution to the project) and to seek additional funds from foundations to complete the study.

The Issei came from a society which was still semi-feudal and traditional. As late as 1952, they did not have the right to become naturalized citizens, a right that European immigrants had from the first. They were consequently subjected to severe legal and economic, not merely personal, discrimination. Yet, collectively and often individually, they managed to attain a measure of "success," greater than

many Europeans with far fewer handicaps, and to contribute significantly to the United States. No other Americans were ever placed behind barbed wires in virtual concentration camps without a trial or charges because of their ancestry as the Nisei were. Yet the Nisei won proportionately more battlefront decorations for heroism in both World War II and the Korean War than any other major ethnic group. Recently, certain civic leaders have commented that the wide acceptance, in some communities integration, of the Issei and Nisei in the post-war years constitute a major (and as yet unstudied) achievement of American democracy. In short, because of the wide range of the Issei and Nisei experiences, an objective study can suggest insights for a variety of problems, theoretical and practical, in intergroup, intercultural, and social change situations.

The present project seeks to make an interdisciplinary study in depth of the Issei and Nisei as members of American society and to establish a permanent repository of relevant source materials at UCLA. The plan is conceived as having the following objectives:

1. Interviewing at length representative Issei, Nisei, and other Americans who had substantial relations with the "Japanese," both those friendly and those once active in anti-Oriental movements (In addition to providing data for the study, these interviews will have permanent value as a part of the repository of Japanese American and related source materials planned for the UCLA Library and as a part of the UCLA Oral History Collection).
2. Collecting, cataloguing, and preserving documentary materials (The documents and the interviews mentioned above will be used in the present study and at the same time will form the basis of the permanent repository of Japanese American and related materials planned for the UCLA Library).
3. Analyzing certain crucial experiences of the Issei and Nisei and related aspects of American society (mainly social science and legal analytical studies).
4. Publishing a comprehensive scholarly social history of the Issei and Nisei in the United States, 1860 - 1960 or to date, with essential documents, case histories, and autobiographical and biographical sketches.
5. Publishing a "Story of the Issei and Nisei in the United States," a popular but scholarly one volume summary of the history (#4 above) and of the results of the social science analyses (#3 above).
6. Preparing other articles and publications (possibly also local histories and monographs).

#### B. PROCEDURE.

The study will resort to the following methods:

1. Interviews at length (and their analyses).
2. National survey of the Issei and Nisei and of selected communities.
3. Documentary and archival research.
4. Outside contracts for special topics.

#### C. POTENTIAL VALUE OF THE PROJECT.

The present study will seek to:

1. Analyze selected Issei and Nisei experiences and related American institutions, and on the basis of their results, test some of the generalizations about social change and inter-group relations.
2. Publish a comprehensive social history of the Issei and Nisei as a part of the American history and present a coherent account of their life and its implications for America.
3. Collect and preserve interviews and documentary materials for the permanent repository of Japanese American and related source materials planned for the UCLA Library and for the UCLA Oral History Collection.
4. Present analyses which can be relevant to other inter-group problems, here and abroad.
5. Study objectively a case of American democracy successfully integrating a non-European people originally from a very different cultural background (and thus helping to answer foreign criticisms of American life and suggesting leads for improving other inter-ethnic relations).
6. Analyze a group from an once traditional society adjusting to an industrialized society and thus perhaps clarifying to a degree some of the processes involved in the newly industrializing nations.
7. Investigate the actual process of inter-cultural influence (the influence goes in both directions, and not merely from Americans to Orientals).
8. Provide future generations of Japanese Americans with references helpful to a better understanding of their heritage and "search for identity."

#### D. ESTIMATED BUDGET.

1. Interviews and Transcription	\$ 105,000
2. Collecting, Cataloguing, and Preserving Documentary Materials	14,000
3. Surveys and Questionnaires	95,400
4. Documentary and Archival Research	66,150
5. Writing, Editing, and Preparing for Publication	22,200
6. Consultants	10,000
7. Travel and Per Diem Expenses (other than those allocated)	15,500
8. Equipment and Supplies	18,725
9. Staff and Assistants	23,800
10. Secretary	20,800
11. Outside Contracts	59,000
Total	\$ 450,575
JACL Contribution	100,000
Additional Support Required	\$ 350,575

THE JAPANESE AMERICAN RESEARCH PROJECT

ESTIMATES FOR A TENTATIVE BUDGET

January 5, 1963

Estimates for a Tentative Budget

Pages 1 - 9

Appendices

Pages 10 - 27

## THE JAPANESE AMERICAN RESEARCH PROJECT

### ESTIMATES FOR A TENTATIVE BUDGET

January 5, 1963

#### I. OBJECTIVES (Further details in Appendix No. II).

Immigration has profoundly influenced the development of the United States. Some scholars assert that American history is to a significant degree a story of immigrants and immigration. More recently, the extent to which this country has been able to integrate the immigrants, especially non-European, into American life and to capitalize on their talents has come to affect not only its internal well being, but also its international position, particularly in Asian and African minds.

Many Americans of Japanese ancestry began to appreciate these views as they became increasingly aware of what the Japanese immigrants had achieved in and contributed to the United States. They also discovered that no comprehensive study of the Issei and Nisei as a part of American society existed. A number of them, therefore, urged the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) to investigate the feasibility of publishing a serious history of the Issei.

The JACL appointed a committee to examine the possibilities in consultation with outstanding scholars and civic leaders and found widespread enthusiasm for the study. They agreed that to do justice to the subject the project would have to deal not only with the history, but also with such analytical social science problems as the nature of the relations between the larger society and the Issei and Nisei background, motivation, and occupational and status expectations. Because of its scope, the study seemed to require more funds than the JACL alone could provide. At the same time, however, the committee also saw that the project would have to begin soon, if the Issei's own story were ever to be recorded, since the Issei were old and passing away. The League therefore decided to raise at least \$100,000 from its membership and friends (the campaign has successfully raised far more) to support the project and to emphasize the serious purpose of

the JACL is seeking additional funds to complete the project. A discussion arranged by Mr. Ralph Merritt between Dr. Clark Kerr, President of the University of California, and National JACL President Frank Chuman and a subsequent one between Chancellor Franklin D. Murphy and Mr. Chuman revealed the interest of University of California in co-sponsoring and administering the project. Under the agreement between UCLA and JACL, JACL pledged \$100,000 to UCLA to initiate the study and has already transferred \$50,000, while UCLA was to administer it without the usual overhead--a form of substantial contribution--and actively to seek additional funds from other sources to complete the project.\*

Perhaps today thoughtful Americans can better appreciate the practical and theoretical implications of the Issei and Nisei experiences than they could have even a generation ago. In recent years, many American technical specialists in Africa, Asia, and Latin America have observed that obstacles to more effective industrial production or improved agriculture or administrative reforms in traditional societies are frequently social and cultural, rather than technical, in nature. The minimum essential social and personal adjustments to basic technological changes seem to be difficult to achieve in some countries. The Issei came from a society which to a degree was still feudal and traditional and had to make drastic adjustments in America. Their experiences therefore may have broad implications.

As late as 1952, the Issei did not have the right to become naturalized citizens, a right that European immigrants had from the first. The Issei were consequently subjected to severe legal and economic, not merely personal, discrimination. In many states, for example, they could not own real property or enter certain occupations. Yet, collectively and often individually, within a single generation they managed to attain a measure of "success," a greater measure than many Europeans with far fewer handicaps, and to make significant material and cultural contributions to America. The Nisei were greatly encouraged by the Issei when they (the Nisei) were establishing their outstanding war record in World War II and the Korean War and won proportionately more battlefield decorations than any other major ethnic

\* The total transferred to UCLA is now \$75,000.

group. Previously, both the Issei and the Nisei on the West Coast had been evacuated into relocation centers regardless of their loyalty and citizenship. No other Americans were ever placed behind barbed wires in virtual concentration camps without a trial or charges purely because of their ancestry. More recently, certain civic leaders have observed that the wide acceptance, and in many communities integration, of the Issei and Nisei in the post-war years constituted a major achievement of American democracy, as yet unstudied. In this development, their heritage from the Issei seemed to have been a valuable asset to the Nisei as they (the Nisei) began to assume responsible roles in the professions, arts, industry, and government.

The present project seeks to make an interdisciplinary study in depth of the Issei and Nisei as a part of American life and history and to establish a permanent repository of Japanese American and related source materials at UCLA. The project is conceived to have the following objectives:

1. Interviewing at length (mostly tape recorded) representative Issei, Nisei, and other Americans who had substantial relations with the Issei and Nisei, both those friendly and those once active in anti-Oriental movements (In addition to providing essential data for the project, the interviews will have permanent value as a part of the Oral History Collection at UCLA and of the repository of Japanese American and related source materials planned for the UCLA Library).
2. Collecting, cataloguing, and preserving documentary materials (The documents and the interviews will be invaluable for the present study and at the same time will form the basis of the permanent repository of the Japanese American and related source materials planned for the UCLA Library).
3. Analyzing selected Issei and Nisei experiences and related American institutions (These analytical studies would be mainly social scientific. For example, one suggested study would examine the Issei and Nisei motivation, attitudes toward achievement, and changing occupation and status, both for their intrinsic value and as indices to their relations with the society at large. The analysis of the rapid post-war acceptance and integration, as mentioned before, would be significant, intrinsically and for the post-war history and for public policy and international implications).
4. Publishing a comprehensive scholarly social history of the Issei and Nisei in the United States, 1860-1960 or to date, with essential documents, case histories, and autobiographical and biographical sketches (including the findings of the analytical studies mentioned in #3 above).
5. Publishing a story of the Issei and Nisei in the United States, 1860-1960 or to date, a popular but scholarly one volume summary of the social history and the analytical studies in #3 and #4, above for the general readers and students.

6. Preparing other articles and publications (possibly local histories and monographs).

## II. SCOPE (Further information in Appendix No. III)

The project will concentrate on the Issei and Nisei experience in Mainland United States between 1860 and 1960, although it will use the available Hawaiian and Alaskan data. The first commercial treaty between the United States and Japan became effective in 1860. A survey of the earlier period is essential for understanding the Issei background as well as the racial ambivalence in American tradition. The unprecedented acceptance of the Issei and Nisei took place in the post-World War II years. The century is thus a logical historical period.

## III. PROCEDURE (Additional details in Appendix No. IV)

Many individuals and organizations have offered to cooperate with the project, among them the Japanese American Citizens League, which is the only national Japanese American organization, and various civic and religious associations, both Buddhist and Christian. The JACL chapters can help the project in many ways, such as explaining the project to the local people (who confuse it with previous commercial ventures), introducing the project staff, arranging interviews, and tracing documentary materials.

### A. Interviews

The free interviews ranging from six to fourteen or more hours with selected Issei should tell us a great deal about their economic and social life, and of equal interest, their background, reasons for migrating, and emotional and personal factors. We also plan to interview some representative Nisei and non-Japanese, mostly Anglo-Americans, with substantial relations in the past with the "Japanese," both those who were friendly and those who were once active in the anti-Japanese movements. If possible the interviews will include several Issei-Nisei families with three or more living generations. Besides providing information for the present project, the interviews will become a part of the UCLA Oral History Collection and of the active repository of Japanese American source materials planned for the UCLA Library, and thus have permanent value.

### B. Collection, Cataloging, and Preservation of Documents

To save the rapidly disappearing documents, it is essential to collect or microfilm, catalog, and place them in the UCLA Library. The documents, together with the interviews, will form the foundations of the active repository of Japanese American and related source materials planned for the UCLA Library. Besides their value for the present research, they will thus be available to future scholars.

### C. National and Community Surveys and Questionnaires

The project plans to do a national survey to obtain certain data for the post-war history of the Issei and Nisei and for the analysis of their group characteristics. About one percent of the Issei-Nisei population will be picked through regional sampling or quota selection based on such factors as income, occupation, and family structure. Mailed questionnaires will supplement the survey. Staff members will also make a survey of several Middle Western and Eastern Issei and Nisei "communities" to secure further information.

### D. Documentary Research

In addition to the previously used repositories and the material collected for the project, it will be essential to examine certain archives not checked in earlier studies. Considerable material may also exist in Japan, since many Issei wrote detailed accounts of their experiences to their families and friends at home.

### E. Outside Contracts

Interested specialists can investigate certain problems better and at less cost than the staff. Among the topics for possible outside contract are:

- The social and cultural background of the Issei.
- Repercussions in Japan to the pre-war anti-Japanese movements in America.
- The search for and collection of the documentary material in Japan.
- Cross checks of Issei family records in Japan.
- Demographic history and analysis of the Issei and Nisei in America.
- Legal and Constitutional provisions affecting the Issei and Nisei.
- Issei and Nisei acculturation.

## IV. POTENTIAL VALUE OF THE STUDY (Supplementary comments in Appendix No. II)

The previous pages have already mentioned that the present study would seek to:

1. Analyze selected Issei and Nisei experiences and related American institutions, and test some of the generalizations about social change and inter-group relations.
2. Publish a comprehensive social history of the Issei and Nisei as a part of American society and present a coherent account of their life and its implications for America (including a popular version for the general readers and students).
3. Collect and preserve interviews and documentary materials for the permanent repository of Japanese American and related source materials planned for the UCLA Library and for the UCLA Oral History Collection.

In addition, interested scholars, civic leaders, and officials have mentioned repeatedly that an objective study can have direct value, practical and theoretical, for public policy and international understanding by:

4. Leading to possible insights into other inter-group problems, here and abroad.
5. Presenting a case of American democracy successfully integrating a non-European minority originally from a very different cultural background and thus helping to answer foreign criticisms of American bias and suggesting possible clues for improving other inter-ethnic relations.
6. Analyzing a group from an once traditional society adjusting to an industrialized society and thus possibly clarifying to a degree some of the social processes involved in the newly industrializing nations.
7. Investigating the inter-cultural influences at work--Japanese and American (the influence goes in both directions, and not as often assumed, merely from Americans to Orientals).
8. Providing the future generations of Japanese Americans with references helpful to a better understanding of their heritage and "search for identity."

Existing histories are out of date and frequently omit essential developments. The more recent and often valuable publications generally deal with a narrow problem or are tests of research methods and not directly concerned with the Issei and Nisei who may have served as their guinea pigs. As the JACL committee found, one consequence of this lack of comprehensive study was that even some college instructors of race relations courses had wide gaps in their understanding of Oriental minorities. Perhaps the near-fiasco committed by the able ethnic relations staff of the then Presidential candidate Kennedy during the 1960 campaign illustrates this gap most dramatically (details, page 18). Since the Issei and Nisei experienced exceptionally varied treatment, the study can have more than usual relevance for other inter-group problems and for strategies to improve the existing situations. The differences in turn would reveal much about American society.

Besides leading to some further insights (theoretical and practical) into similar problems, civic leaders and officials have emphasized that in this case a scholarly study can also help answer some of the Asian and African criticisms of what they regard as American discrimination. In short, these officials assert, here an objective study can have, as a by product, direct usefulness for domestic public policy and international understanding. In addition, several directors of international research institutes independently mentioned that the way the Issei adapted and contributed to American life can possibly offer some insights to the problems of adjustment faced by many emerging nations where American officials are administering economic aid programs. Any further light on inter-cultural influences may also be useful.

#### V. PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES (Further details in Appendix No. I)

The following figures show a suggested allocation of the initial \$100,000 from the JACL:

A. Designing and obtaining the interviews (Items 1a and 1b, Preliminary Estimates, p. 8)	\$ 41,500
B. Collecting, cataloguing, and preserving documentary materials (Item 2, p. 8)	14,000
C. Designing and making supplementary community surveys (Parts of Items 3b, 3c, and 3d, Preliminary Estimates, p. 8)	24,000
D. Introductory archival, documentary, and library research (Parts of Item 4, Preliminary Estimates, p. 8)	12,200
E. Supplies and equipment (Parts of 8a, b, c, and f, p. 9)	1,200
F. Allocation for staff and secretarial services (Parts of 9b, 9c, and 10, p. 9)	7,100
	<hr/> \$100,000

The allocation above has taken into consideration first the urgency of recording and preserving the "Issei story" and of collecting and saving documentary materials, and second, the permanent value of these two objectives. As noted before, the Issei are of advanced age and passing from the scene. It is important to begin interviewing soon and to obtain their personal papers. Previous pages have also mentioned the plan for a permanent repository of Japanese American and related source materials for future research in the UCLA Library.

V. PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES (Further details in Appendix No. I, pages 10-13).

ITEM	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Sub-Totals	Totals
1. Interviews and Transcription						
a. Interviews	\$ 6,000	\$ 23,000	\$ 3,000		\$ 32,000	
b. Design, Editing, and Supervision	6,500	1,000	2,000		9,500	
c. Transcription	7,000	44,500	12,000		63,500	
	\$ 19,500	\$ 68,500	\$ 17,000		\$105,000	\$105,000
2. Collection & Preservation of Documents						
a. Arrangements and Freight	1,000	2,500	1,000		4,500	
b. Classification and Cataloguing	500	5,000	1,500		7,000	
c. Photocopying		1,500	1,000		2,500	
	\$ 1,500	\$ 9,000	\$ 3,500		\$ 14,000	\$ 14,000
3. Survey and Questionnaires						
a. Field Work	4,400	30,000	4,000		38,400	
b. Questionnaires and Supplementary Community Surveys	500	10,500	2,000		13,000	
c. Tabulation, Analysis, & Presentation	1,000	16,500	13,500		31,000	
d. Design, Testing, & Supervision	8,900	2,800	1,300		13,000	
	\$ 14,800	\$ 59,800	\$ 20,800		\$ 95,400	\$ 95,400
4. Documentary Research (including Photocopying)	22,300	27,800	16,050		66,150	\$ 66,150
5. Writing, Editing, & Preparation for Publication				\$ 22,200	22,200	\$ 22,200
6. Consultants	5,000	2,500	1,500	1,000	10,000	\$ 10,000
7. Travel and <u>Per Diem</u> -- Staff and Consultants	6,000	6,000	2,500	1,000	15,500	\$ 15,500

ITEMS (Continued)	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Sub-Totals	Totals
8. Equipment and Supplies (Items not previously included)						
a. Equipment	\$ 2,200	\$ 1,500	\$ 500	\$ 300	\$ 4,500	
b. Phones and Telegrams	1,000	1,500	500	300	3,300	
c. Postage	800	1,200	500	200	2,700	
d. Supplies	1,500	1,000	500	300	3,300	
*e. IBM Machine Rental		675	1,350		2,025	
f. Special Services	1,000	800	800	300	2,900	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 6,500	\$ 6,675	\$ 4,150	\$ 1,400	\$ 18,725	\$ 18,725
9. Staff and Office Assistants						
a. Research Coordinator	1,200	2,600			3,800	
b. Co-Director	1,400	1,000	800		3,200	
c. Director	6,200	4,700	2,700	1,000	14,600	
d. Assistants		1,200	1,000		2,200	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 8,800	\$ 9,500	\$ 4,500	\$ 1,000	\$ 23,800	\$ 23,800
10. Secretary	\$ 4,800	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,400	\$ 5,600	\$ 20,800	\$ 20,800
11. Outside Contracts and Research						
a. Research in Japan (Summary of Issei background, Reaction to US anti-Japanese movements, Search for documents, and Cross-check of family records)			\$ 25,000		25,000	
b. Demographic History and Analysis			7,000		7,000	
c. Legal and Constitutional Peculiarities			7,000		7,000	
d. Acculturation Study (Fellowships)			20,000		20,000	
			<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
			**59,000		59,000	\$ 59,000
TOTALS	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
JACL CONTRIBUTION	\$ 89,200	\$194,775	\$134,400	\$ 32,200	\$450,575	\$450,575
					100,000	100,000
NET OUTSIDE SUPPORT						\$350,575

\* The IBM Machine Rental includes the cost for only #7090. The smaller machines are available at UCLA without charge.

\*\* Although tentatively allocated for the third year, the work on the outside contracts will begin earlier. The finished reports and monographs should be ready by the third year.

APPENDIX NO. I  
DETAILS OF THE PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES

\* 1. INTERVIEWS

a. Interviews

The consultant in charge must be tactful and fully bi-lingual to establish friendly relations with the Issei. He will also interview the Nisei. For other Americans, Caucasian interviewers seem preferable.

In parts of the country, as shown in Appendix No. IV, the "Japanese" population is widely scattered. Consequently, interviews outside Los Angeles, which has about 31 percent of the total Issei-Nisei population, will take proportionately more time, perhaps over 80 percent of the total time rather than 69 percent. The interviewers may find it difficult to average better than 17 hours per week, since they cannot extend each session with the older people much longer than an hour and a half. The working year is about 47 weeks.

GROUP	Number Interviewed and Average Total Time				Range of Total Time	
Issei	From 80	for about 13 hours to	150	" " 6 "	900 hours to 1,040 hours	
Nisei	From 70	" " 8 " "	100	" " 5 "	500 " " 560 "	
Anglo-Americans	From 30	" " 7 " "	50	" " 3 "	150 " " 210 "	

Assuming about 1,500 hours as Issei and Nisei total, the approximate time will be:

Time = $\frac{1500}{17 \times 47}$	= 1.9 man years or 88 weeks
Consultant's honorarium = \$9,000 x 1.9	= \$ 17,100
Per Diem = \$15 x 7 x 88 x .8 + \$600 (LA)	= 7,992
Milage and travel	= 2,400
Special equipment	= 525
Issei and Nisei interviews	\$ 28,017
	\$ 28,017

For Anglo-Americans, the interviewers probably will be hard pressed to average more than 12 hours per week since they are widely scattered over the Western states and quite old. Based on roughly 180 hours total time, it will take:

Interview time = $\frac{180}{12}$	= 15 weeks
Interviewer's fees	= \$ 2,000
Per Diem	= 1,050
Milage and travel	= 450
Anglo-American interviews	\$ 3,500
	\$ 3,500
Total, all interviews	\$ 31,517
Estimate	\$ 32,000

\* The numbers in the heading refer to the corresponding lines and items on pages 8-9.

b. Transcription

For the Issei interviews in Japanese, it will be essential to have fully bi-lingual persons able to transcribe directly into English, note on each transcript the quality of the language (such as, colorful Kumamoto dialect or refined Meiji period language), and include examples of characteristic expressions. Dr. Doyce Nunis estimates that an hour of tape recording takes about six hours for the rough transcription (adequate for the research analysis) and two additional hours for the finished copies for the library and archives. For the Issei interviews, the minimum might be nine hours (per hour of recording) plus two hours for the finished draft. The Nisei interviews would perhaps average about 6.5 hours, since some might occasionally use Japanese idioms which have to be translated. The working year of the office staff is based on six actual working hours per day, five days per week, and forty seven weeks per year.

Type of Interview	Estimated Total Time of Interviews	Hours Transcription per Hour of Interview	Total Trans- cription Time
Issei	1,000 hours	9.0 hours	9,000 hours
Nisei	500 "	6.5 "	3,250 "
Anglo-Americans	180 "	6.0 "	1,080 "
Issei interviews = $\frac{9,000}{6 \times 5 \times 47}$ = 6.4 man years			
Anglo-American and Nisei = $\frac{4330}{6 \times 5 \times 47}$ = 3.1 man years			
Retyping rough draft into finished copies = $\frac{1680 \times 2}{6 \times 5 \times 47}$ = 2.4 man years			
Transcribing Issei interviews = \$5,500 x 6.4 = \$ 35,200			
Anglo-American and Nisei interviews = 4,500 x 3.1 = 13,950			
Finished transcriptions = 4,500 x 2.4 = 10,800			
			59,950
			\$ 59,950
Standard typewriters = 4 x \$ 225 = 900			
Electric typewriters = 2 x 400 = 800			
Transcribers = 4 x 350 = 1,400			
			3,100
			3,100
Transcription Estimate			\$ 63,050
			63,500

c. Design and Planning, Supervision, and Editing (including evaluation)

Pro-rata for staff time, from the first through the third years,	\$ 8,000
Assistants	1,500
	\$ 9,500

2. COLLECTING AND PRESERVING DOCUMENTS.

At present, no adequate basis exists for estimating the amount of surviving documentary material in this country. Here again, as noted above, the various organizations and the local JACL chapters can help in tracing existing collections

and in arranging for shipment or microfilming. The preliminary allocation is \$14,000 for arrangements, freight, microfilming, library assistants, and staff.

### 3. SURVEY AND QUESTIONNAIRES.

The survey aims at approximately one percent of the 1960 adult Issei and Nisei population, based either on a limited regional sampling or quota selection. Allowing for some over-selection in regions with low Japanese population (to probe the range of the social and economic background and status), the total is roughly 1950. The approximate estimates follow:

Fees for 1,950 interviews at \$15 per person	=	\$ 29,250	
Regional supervisors	=	2,250	
<u>Per diem</u>	=	4,835	
Travel and milage	=	<u>2,000</u>	
		\$ 38,335	
Approximate for field			\$ 38,400

To supplement data from the survey and to survey several post-war relocation "settlements" in the Middle Western and Eastern states, mailed questionnaires and visits by staff members to several communities are included in the "Questionnaire and Supplementary Community Studies" category.

The allocation for tabulation includes not only the tabulation of the survey schedules and questionnaires, but also the analyses, editing, and presentation of the results for publication.

### 4. DOCUMENTARY AND ARCHIVAL RESEARCH.

Staff Members	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Totals
Assistants	6,000	2,000	500	8,500
Research Associate	4,500	9,000	4,500	18,000
Japanese Research Associate	9,000	8,500	2,250	19,750
Co-Director	1,000	1,600	2,000	4,600
Director	1,000	5,500	6,000	12,500
Microfilming & Xeroxing	<u>800</u>	<u>1,200</u>	<u>800</u>	<u>2,800</u>
	22,300	27,800	16,050	66,150

### 5. EDITING, WRITING, AND COMPLETION OF MANUSCRIPTS FOR PUBLICATION

According to tentative plans, much of the work (except the survey results included in the third year) will be in the fourth year. The allocation of the staff time follows:

Japanese Research Associate	\$ 1,500
Dr. Gladys (& Gregory) Stone	5,700
Co-Director	2,800
Director	<u>11,200</u>
	\$ 21,200
Special Secretarial Services	<u>1,000</u>
	\$ 22,200

Staff Salary Allocation (numbers refer to items and lines on pages 8 and 9)

Staff and Allocation	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Totals
<u>Assistants:</u>					
#1.	\$ 1,500				\$ 1,500
2.					
3.	600	\$ 500	\$ 500	\$	1,600
4.	6,000	2,000	500		8,500
9.		1,200	1,000		2,200
Totals	\$ 8,100	\$ 3,700	\$ 2,000		\$ 13,800
<u>Research Associate:</u>					
#4.	\$ 4,500	\$ 9,000	\$ 4,500		\$ 18,000
<u>Japanese Research Associate:</u>					
#2.		\$ 500			\$ 500
4.	\$ 9,000	8,500	\$ 2,250		19,750
5.				\$ 1,500	1,500
Totals	\$ 9,000	\$ 9,000	\$ 2,250	\$ 1,500	\$ 21,750
<u>Associate Research Sociologist (Dr. Stone):</u>					
#1.	\$ 1,000		\$ 500		\$ 1,500
2.		\$ 500			500
3.	8,000	10,900	10,900		29,800
5.				\$ 5,700	5,700
Totals	\$ 9,000	\$ 11,400	\$ 11,400	\$ 5,700	\$ 37,500
<u>Co-Director:</u>					
#4.	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,600	\$ 2,000		\$ 4,600
5.				\$ 2,800	2,800
9.	1,400	1,000	800		3,200
Totals	\$ 2,400	\$ 2,600	\$ 2,800	\$ 2,800	\$ 10,600
<u>Director:</u>					
#1.	\$ 4,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,500		\$ 6,500
2.	700	300			1,000
3.	300	700	2,000		3,000
4.	1,000	5,500	6,000		12,500
5.				\$11,200	11,200
9.	6,200	4,700	2,700	1,000	14,600
Totals	\$ 12,200	\$ 12,200	\$ 12,200	\$12,200	\$ 48,800

Obviously, each staff member will be cooperating on other aspects of the research. The figures serve as bench marks, rather than the exact allocation of time.

APPENDIX NO. II

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

A. Background.

It may be useful to summarize the background of the project. Even before World War II, a number of the Nisei and Caucasian scholars and civic leaders had recommended that the JACL take steps to preserve the "Issei story" and to publish a serious history of the Issei. After the war, the proposal became more urgent because many pioneer Issei had died and the survivors were very old. The JACL itself had considered this responsibility, but for several years after the war it was hard-pressed to meet the imperative legislative and post-relocation needs of the Japanese Americans.

In 1959, the then National JACL President Shigeo Wakamatsu appointed a committee to investigate the possibilities of the project. The committee members consulted with many Issei and Nisei and with outstanding scholars, civic leaders, and officials who were acquainted with the Issei and Nisei. The members were pleasantly surprised by the great enthusiasm for the study. It soon became evident that any scholarly Issei history would have to include the Nisei. Among others for example, Professor Edwin O. Reischauer of Harvard, now the American Ambassador to Japan, explained that an adequate study of the Issei would have to examine their relations with the Nisei. He, for instance, wanted to know what the Issei influence was, what their role in the education and Americanization of the Nisei was, what relevance the Issei heritage had for the Nisei adult and professional life, and how the inter-generation transition was made. Historians as well as anthropologists, political scientists, and sociologists recommended an inter-disciplinary study aimed at publishing social science analyses of certain crucial problems and an inclusive social history, as already mentioned. Several committee members also informally reviewed the project with university officials and found that the administrators would welcome the opportunity to sponsor the study.

In 1960, the JACL National Convention made the project an organization mandate. Subsequently, Mr. Ralph Merritt introduced the National JACL President-elect Frank

Chuman to President Clark Kerr and to Chancellor Franklin D. Murphy who expressed interest in having UCLA administer the study. In the meanwhile, the JACL under Mr. Wakamatsu had begun a campaign among members and friends to raise at least \$100,000 to assure the beginning of the project, and as an evidence of the serious concern that the JACL had about the study. As approved by the Regents of the University of California, the agreement between the University and the JACL provided for JACL to transfer \$100,000 to UCLA to initiate the project and UCLA, in cooperation with the JACL, to administer it without the usual overhead charge, and the University officials were to take active steps to approach foundations for sufficient funds to complete the project.

It is doubtful if any previous project has aroused anywhere near as much enthusiasm among Japanese Americans as this one. The campaign has long since passed the \$100,000 minimum, although the JACL did not employ any professional fund raising organizations. The campaign committee was purely voluntary. The interest of many non-Japanese further encouraged the JACL. Prominent scholars and civic leaders spent many hours to discuss the project and to offer thoughtful advice.

Significantly, although the JACL thus far had made no attempt to secure general publicity, a number of leading newspapers in various parts of the country have published articles on the project or have mentioned it in varying detail. Since UCLA does not subscribe to clipping services, the project office has no information as to when and where the articles appeared, other than a few in California, Hawaii, Colorado, and New York, as well as in Japan. The New York Times article on the Nisei referred to the project with some details. The Tokyo newspapers and journals carried cable dispatches on the project from New York.

The project was mentioned at the intercultural intergovernmental conference between the United States and Japan held earlier this year. Several high officials in the State Department privately told Mr. M. M. Masaoka, the JACL Washington representative and a member of the UCLA Advisory Committee, that they regarded the objectives of the project important for public policy and international understanding, as well as

for cultural and academic reasons. They were among the officials who commented that, ironical as it may seem in view of the pre-war anti-Japanese movements and the evacuation, they often cited the post-war acceptance of the Japanese Americans as an answer when African and Asian diplomats complained about American prejudices and failure to integrate non-Europeans. In 1960, Governor Edmund Brown hailed this project as significant intrinsically and as a means of educating the American public about the Issei and Nisei role in the basic development of the state and nation.

### B. Objectives

Although it would be less complicated to plan only for a history or only for an analytical study, both are essential. A historical perspective, for example, on the rapid changes in the interaction between the larger society and the Issei and Nisei is essential to understand the present status. Recent developments in the Issei and Nisei status and in public attitudes are not adequately explained without a history of the past. Thus, its institutional heritage helps to explain why the State of Washington in 1962 for the second time rejected the referendum to remove discriminatory anti-Oriental clauses in its Constitution, while the State was giving Nisei architects and artists remarkable opportunity at the Seattle World's Fair to apply their talents. Analytical investigations are essential to separate the experiences which are unique to the Issei and Nisei from those which are common to most ethnic minorities, to test certain generalizations about inter-group relations, and perhaps to suggest their modifications.

It seems preferable for the present project to maintain the continuity of the narrative and of historical logic in the social history, rather than arbitrarily breaking into the presentation with excerpts from the analytical studies. Obviously, the history will incorporate the findings and insights derived from the analyses for much of its basic data and generalizations. Besides retaining the coherence and readability of the social history, it is also important to preserve the structure of the analytical studies by presenting each as an entity, although the analyses will in turn capitalize on historical data and insights.

The study will attempt to include a summary of the salient cultural and social characteristics of the Issei and to examine the process of their interaction with American society. Most of the older publications have not treated this background adequately and hence have not begun to explain what, how, and why the various traits have changed. Some authors simply reflected the outlook before comparative culture methods were widely used. Others, however, were official spokesmen for the various anti-Oriental organizations and not seriously concerned with objectivity. Even some apologists for the Issei emphasized what they regarded as the high degree of the Americanization of the Issei rather than understanding and explaining the Issei cultural traits. Many Issei, of course, did have some significant values and attitudes similar to those of the American middle class, although their institutional references differed (as the later Caudill and De Vos studies, for example, suggest). Indeed, one reason for the interviews is to obtain Issei's own views, as distinct from what the pre-war American authors, who were generally unfamiliar with Japanese culture, thought the Issei said or did.

Even the better previous studies, while still useful, are generally out of date and incomplete. Perhaps the best history thus far is Ichihashi's, published in 1932, while possibly the best overall journalistic story is the one by Bradford Smith in 1948, before the phenomenal post-war integration had really begun. The more recent research, as noted before, has usually focused on a single narrow theme or on testing research techniques or theories external to the Issei and Nisei. While many resultant publications have proved to be valuable, contrary to popular impression the latter types are as a rule not substantively concerned with the Issei and Nisei who may have served as guinea pigs. An exception might be the thoughtful study by Alexander H. Leighton, The Governing of Man, which some social scientists virtually regard as a book on the relocation and the Issei and Nisei. Yet, as Dr. Leighton states at the very outset, it is explicitly an inquiry into administrative problems, such as those involved in establishing military governments. In this case, as a by-product of his investigation into administrative principles, Dr. Leighton has included some interesting data on the Poston Relocation Center and on the incoming Issei and Nisei, as of 1942.

For this secondary reason, the book perhaps may properly also appear in the bibliographies on the Issei and Nisei, although it deals primarily with administrative principles.

From personal contacts, the JACL committee members soon learned that even some sociologists and historians teaching university courses on race relations and ethnic history had wide gaps in their knowledge about Oriental Americans and about the "facts of life" Oriental Americans faced daily until recently. These instructors regretted that comprehensive scholarly studies on Japanese Americans and other Orientals Americans did not exist. This lack partly explained their tendency to project (often erroneously) European immigrant or Negro experiences to the Orientals.

Perhaps an incident which occurred during Mr. Kennedy's 1960 presidential campaign dramatizes such inadequacies. Several days before the 1960 election, Mr. Kennedy sent a personal message to the Nisei Democrats at a Southern California rally. His ethnic relations specialists had carefully prepared for him a statement intended to emphasize his support of civil rights and his opposition to all invidious discrimination, a position which would appeal to the Nisei personally and as a matter of principle. Unfortunately for his purpose, the message went on to denounce the McCarran-Walter Act as one of the most perniciously discriminatory laws in history. Obviously, neither Mr. Kennedy nor his experts had the slightest awareness that for all its alleged defects, including its Pacific Triangle provision, this was the law which had removed all racial restrictions to naturalization, had provided for immigration quotas for Asian countries, and had in one sweep made inoperable (and hence in practice null) the numerous discriminatory state laws which had barred Japanese and most Orientals from owning real property and entering many occupations. Previously, no Issei, for example, could become a lawyer or even a professional architect, despite the qualifications some had, since American citizenship was a requisite for license (though some did unofficially practice as associates to professional architects). For the Japanese Americans and many others, the McCarran-Walter Act was in its peculiar way a Magna Carta. It also removed the United States from the dubious distinction of being with Nazi Germany and South Africa one of the only three important modern nations with

racial restrictions to naturalization.

The present generation of Americans, even in the West, is scarcely aware of the strategic part that the Issei, through their willingness to experiment and through back-breaking labor, had in transforming vast tracts of land once regarded as unfit for cultivation into outstanding farming and orchard areas. It knows still less about the Issei role in introducing new crops and methods of cultivation in agriculture and horticulture not only on the West Coast but in Texas, Louisiana, Florida, and even Alabama, in bringing new skills, and in contributing to America as artists, scientists, teachers, and scholars. Another requisite is the analysis of the actual social processes involved in the post-war acceptance of the Issei and Nisei. The position the Nisei now occupy in the professions, arts, industry, and government is in itself an important subject of research, as several civic leaders and scholars have observed.

Such notable scholars as Professor Edwin O. Reischauer and Professor John K. Fairbank, Director of the East Asia Research Center, have also suggested probing the Issei and the Nisei role in furthering cultural exchanges between Asia and America. They observe that the American public is more conscious of the Western impact on Asia than about the Oriental permeation of American culture. As Dr. Fairbank noted, the project could investigate one stream of this intercultural influence. Undoubtedly, as research progresses, unexpected hypotheses and historical patterns will begin to emerge.

APPENDIX NO. III

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The first commercial treaty between the United States and Japan came into effect in 1860 and both nations celebrated its centennial in 1960. Although the Japanese migration to the United States did not reach substantial proportions until almost the end of the nineteenth century, the Issei cultural and social heritage was shaped in the earlier years of this period. Early in the twentieth century, organized anti-Japanese movements rose in the Far Western states and forced the Issei to make new adjustments. The Nisei also encountered considerable discrimination, even if they were citizens. Consequently, some regard the West Coast evacuation as the culmination of this phase, although the war years form a distinct period. As already indicated, the post-war years have seen a markedly different public opinion and unprecedented integration of the Japanese Americans, itself a major subject of study. Both history and sentiment, therefore, emphasize the century, 1860 - 1960, as the logical historical period for this study.

Until recently, the Issei - Nisei experiences in Hawaii differed sufficiently from those of the Mainland to constitute a separate history. While a comparative study would be extremely valuable, it would mean far greater expense and time. Inadequate as they are, several publications on the Issei and Nisei in Hawaii are available. In Alaska a number of the Issei pioneered in fishing and packing, forestry and pulp industry, mining, and other activities (even running dog sled routes). Their story should be told. Nevertheless, preliminary checks showed that the most serious lack is a comprehensive work on the Issei and Nisei in Continental United States. Consequently, the study will concentrate on Mainland America, but include in the history several chapters summarizing the Japanese Americans in Hawaii and Alaska and use the available Hawaiian and Alaskan data for comparative analyses.

For the purposes of this study, the Issei are primarily Japanese born in Japan who migrated to the United States before 1924, and are or were permanent residents, whether they eventually became citizens or not (naturalization rights were not

extended to them until 1952). This definition excludes most Japanese diplomats and members of organizations in Japan, as distinct from Issei firms in America, on brief tours of duty in the United States as well as the war brides and other recent arrivals who will, however, be included in the investigation of the post-war period. All United States-born American citizens of Japanese ancestry are generally termed Nisei without regard for the number of generations their families have been in the United States. Technically, of course, the third generation are Sansei, the fourth generation Yonsei, and the fifth generation Gosei.

#### APPENDIX NO. IV

##### PROCEDURE

The total number of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States in 1960 was 464,332. Of this total, 260,059 were in Mainland America. Although by 1960, this ethnic "Japanese" population in Continental United States was more widely dispersed over the country than it was before World War II, California still had the largest number, 157,317, with Washington again second. The Los Angeles Metropolitan Area alone had about 31 percent of the Mainland total. The number has remained small in the Southeast Region of the United States and the largest on the West Coast. It is this distribution which partly explains the proportionately greater expense for the interviews and the survey in some states as compared with Los Angeles.

Of the 260,059 in Mainland America, perhaps 5,000 were essentially temporary visitors from Japan, among them students and employees of Japanese firms assigned to relatively short tours of duty, as distinct from actual residents of Japanese ancestry with which this study is essentially concerned. In 1950, about 31 percent of the ethnic Japanese were 19 years of age and under. The age distribution at that time suggested an even higher percentage of youth and children 19 years of age and under for 1960 were it not for the trend in the opposite direction represented by the influx of war brides with the consequent increase in the number of adults from outside. The Census Bureau should soon be releasing the details for 1960 in Volume II, Part 1 C, of its Reports (originally scheduled for last spring). The following Census figures for 1960 and 1950 show the overall trends, state by state and region by region.

	1950	1960
New England:		
Maine	30	343
New Hampshire	25	207
Vermont	14	79
Massachusetts	384	1,924
Rhode Island	25	192
Connecticut	254	653
Total, New England	732	3,398
Middle Atlantic:		
New York	3,893	8,702
New Jersey	1,784	3,514
Pennsylvania	1,029	2,348
Total, Middle Atlantic	6,706	14,564
East North Central:		
Ohio	1,986	3,135
Indiana	318	1,093
Illinois	11,646	14,074
Michigan	1,517	3,211
Wisconsin	529	1,425
Total, East North Central	15,996	22,938
West North Central:		
Minnesota	1,049	1,726
Iowa	310	599
Missouri	527	1,473
North Dakota	61	127
South Dakota	56	188
Nebraska	619	905
Kansas	116	1,362
Total, West North Central	2,738	6,380
South Atlantic:		
Delaware	14	152
Maryland	289	1,842
District of Columbia	353	900
Virginia	193	1,733
West Virginia	46	176
North Carolina	98	1,265
South Carolina	34	460
Georgia	128	885
Florida	238	1,315
Total, South Atlantic	1,393	8,728

	1950	1960
East South Central:		
Kentucky	74	774
Tennessee	104	507
Alabama	88	500
Mississippi	62	178
Total, East South Central	328	1,959
West South Central:		
Arkansas	113	237
Louisiana	127	519
Oklahoma	137	749
Texas	957	4,053
Total, West South Central	1,334	5,558
Mountain:		
Montana	524	589
Idaho	1,980	2,254
Wyoming	450	514
Colorado	5,412	6,846
New Mexico	251	930
Arizona	780	1,501
Utah	4,452	4,371
Nevada	382	544
Total, Mountain	14,231	17,549
Pacific:		
Washington	9,694	16,652
Oregon	3,660	5,016
California	84,956	157,317
Total, Pacific	98,310	178,985
TOTAL, CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES	141,768	260,059
Outside Continental United States:		
Alaska		818
Hawaii		203,455
TOTAL, UNITED STATES		464,332

#### A. Interviews.

Scholars have recommended open, unstructured interviews, without precluding, of course, questions at appropriate times to obtain information necessary for the subsequent social science analysis and for the history. After a preliminary check of such factors as the Issei background, family, education, occupation, and residence in the United States, about 100 (perhaps 150 if interviews are shorter) representative Issei (not samples) will be selected for repeated interviews totaling from six to thirteen or more hours. The present plan is to interview fewer Nisei and for shorter time, perhaps 80 or 90 for five to eight hours. The project will interview the non-Japanese (they include Americans who had been friendly to the Issei and Nisei and others who had once been active in the anti-Japanese movements) primarily regarding their relations with the Issei and Nisei. The number and time may be still less, possibly 40 or 50 for three to six hours. Finished transcriptions and representative tape recordings, to illustrate the variations in the language and narration, will be preserved in the Japanese American repository planned for the UCLA Library which will be an important center for future research and in the UCLA Oral History Collection.

#### B. Collecting, Cataloguing, and Preserving Documentary Material.

A substantial volume of the Issei and early Nisei records was lost during the evacuation. The evacuees did not have the time or the means to save their documents. Many items left on the coast were also destroyed through carelessness of the guardians or through vandalism. More recently, when the Issei retire, they may discard their business and organizational records. Even if the Issei save their papers, after their death, their Nisei children often throw out the Issei documentary material, since most Nisei cannot read Japanese. Time is again of the essence if the remaining documents are to be saved.

The local JACL chapters and other organizations can help the project in locating documentary materials for possible donation to UCLA and in making arrangements to microfilm papers which the owner still wishes to keep. The documents, together

with the previously mentioned interviews, will form the basis of an active collection of Japanese American research material planned for the UCLA Library. They will therefore have permanent value.

### C. National Survey and Questionnaires.

One possible basis of the survey is quota selection. Professors Gladys I. and Gregory P. Stone suggest that quota selections will have greater analytical utility and flexibility. They would drop several states with the smallest "Japanese" population with social and economic characteristics similar to the neighboring states included in the selections. Random sampling on a national level of the Issei and Nisei, they contend, may easily result in the omission of the social and economic extremes in states with small "Japanese" population. Except for California and several Metropolitan Areas, the Census provides data on the Japanese only by regions. At the same time they believe that the interviewers will tend to talk with the lower levels of the highest stratum and the upper levels of the lowest stratum, if the population is grouped into the usual three categories. If broken into six strata, they think, the interviewers are less likely to bias the results by eliminating the "upper uppers" and "lower lowers" since a more representative selection is structured into the program.

In all, the Stones tentatively suggest about 1,950 samples from different regions (and one state) as shown below. Their original proposal gives further details, including state by state breakdown, and is available. In any given area, they would select at least six cases.

Region	Suggested Sample	Percent of the Total Issei-Nisei Population
California	960	0.6
Northwest, including Oregon and Washington	216	1.0
Intermountain, including Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming	150	1.0
Mid West	282	0.9
Southwest, including Arizona, New Mexico, Texas	66	1.0
South Central	18	1.2
Southeast	42	1.6
East	216	1.0
	<hr/> 1,950	<hr/> 0.8

A comparison of several Middle Western and Eastern Japanese American "communities" with each other and with several on the West Coast will probably reveal some significant differences in their group life. Consequently, in connection with the survey, project staff members will investigate selected communities in greater detail.

#### D. Documentary Research

In addition to providing data for the analyses and the social history, the Issei letters and personal records in this country and Japan may provide interesting material for a separate book similar to several of Professor Theodore Blegen's works which are based mainly on letters written by Norwegian immigrants to their families and relatives in Norway. A number of Issei sent thoughtful letters describing in detail the events in America and their experiences.

MICHIGAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCE, ARTS AND LETTERS

February 5, 1963

To: President Elect  
Secretary  
Section Chairmen - Anthropology

Arrangements for the meetings of the Academy at Kalamazoo have progressed nicely and I am sure that each section will find its facilities most excellent and convenient. The program will soon be mailed to you.

I would like to ask your full cooperation in the following matters which have in some years in some sections caused inconvenience.

At the opening of your section meeting will you appoint a nominating committee to see to it that a Section Chairman, and if it is your custom other sectional officers, be proposed and, not later than the close of your meetings, that new officers be elected. This information should be immediately submitted to the secretary, Professor E. P. Dandridge, Jr., that his report may be completed and that public announcements may be made.

It should be noted that by terms of the bylaws no person may hold office in the Academy unless he or she is a member in good standing. It is also called to your attention that no one may present a paper at the meetings of the Academy unless he or she is a member in good standing. If you do not have membership applications, they may be had from the secretary who may be addressed at the College of Engineering, University of Mich., Ann Arbor, or they may be had from Mr. James A. Fowler, Chairman of the Membership Committee, Henry Ford Museum, Dearborn.

Sincerely,



Robert T. Hatt

Please return the questionnaire to Information Centre of Asian Studies,  
c/o The Toyo Bunko, 147 Kamifujimae-chō, Komagome, Bunkyo-ku,  
Tokyo, Japan.

Date: Feb. 18, 1963

## QUESTIONNAIRE ON SPECIALISTS IN ASIAN STUDIES

This questionnaire prepared by the Information Centre of Asian Studies is designed to obtain information necessary for the compilation of an international directory of specialists in Asian studies. The directory will be published by the Centre for East Asian Cultural Studies established in July, 1961 as an organization associated with Unesco for the purpose of its Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values, and affiliated to the Toyo Bunko.

Please fill out the questionnaire in English.

1. Full name: Iwao Ishino
2. Date of birth: March 10, 1921
3. Nationality: United States
4. Address: 232 University Drive, East Lansing, Michigan, USA
5. Speciality: Cultural Anthropologist
6. Academic degrees: M.A., PH.D.
7. College, university, and graduate school you attended: San Diego State College,  
Harvard University
8. Present profession: Professor
9. Past career:
10. Learned institutions and societies concerning Asian studies, of which you are a member: