

Charles Kikuchi

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Diary

June, 1946
May 31, 1946

white Lieut. was hot for and he got sore when she preferred me to him."

June 3, 1946

The weather seems to be working against us. All week long we have nice sunny weather, but on the weekends it is sure to get rainy and miserable. The past weekend was no exception. Worked hard Friday, and was able to catch the boat in as Major Forlano finally decided that it would serve no purpose in keeping everyone here on Saturday morning. It started to rain just as soon as I got on the boat, curses, and it didn't stop until Sunday evening late. In spite of the bad elements, I had a pleasant time in NYC, but I certainly do not feel refreshed and enthused about working today!

Friday night I went up to ask Dave if he cared to take Rhoda out on a date on Saturday as we planned to go to Coney Island. I had phoned Yuriko and she wanted to know if I could find an "interesting person, handsome, fun, etc" for Rhoda. It was a tough order, but I tried my best without any luck. Dave had to take some final exams, and when I phoned Herb he said that he had to take out one of his cousins on a "duty date." Here the boys had a golden opportunity to take out a Dancer and "Broadway showgirl," and they were too busy with other engagements!!

Warren wanted me to go over to visit Mariko Mukai as he planned to take her to a AVC dance on Friday night and he said that he was a bit involved as he had half committed himself to take Sue, who lives in the same building, and he wanted me to help him out. I didn't have any objections as Sue is one of those "sweater girls." However, Warren got crossed up because we went over there and waited and waited for Mariko to come back. Finally I got impatient so I said I was going to a play so off I went to see "Life with Father" and it was most enjoyable. I got bored with the conversation at Sues as all they wanted to talk about was camp life, and what a hard time the returnees to the Coast were having

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because of discrimination. I didn't know any of the people they were talking about so I wasn't interested in the gossip. Mariko's mother and aunt were there, and they gradually got the conversation going entirely in Japanese and I felt like a foreigner, and restless. Warren told me later that Mrs. Mukai was telling him how sorry it was because the poor Japanese in Manchuria and Korea had worked so hard to build that area up, and now the Russians were coming in and taking everything. Warren said that he was polite and made no answer even though he felt like telling her that the Japanese in Asia were exploiting the colonial people and they should be moved out. The thing which got him down was when of the the Nisei girls there agreed with Mrs. M. and felt that the Japanese were the only ones capable of getting the peoples of the Orient civilized because "the Chinese and Koreans don't know how to look after themselves." Warren said that he couldn't understand why the racial identity was so strong in that particular group, but he concluded that it was because there were so many Issei living in that building and they followed the political developments of Japan closely while the Nisei had no interest, and, therefore, in any discussion of the topic, the Issei had more "factual" information to convince people with. He said that they are very guarded in making any statements condemning the U.S. Occupation of Japan, but they criticize and blame Russian freely because this is more acceptable. However, he also believed that this resentment was directed at all white people. Probably the identification is intensified because of their own experiences at the time of evacuation and certain feelings of insecurity and mistrust of whites for being "pushed around." But, I can't understand how Nisei could fall for this line after all they have experienced in the past unless they are so naive that their reasoning powers have been blunted. Warren was a bit apologetic for the group, but that is because he is developing some emotional attachment for Mariko Mukai! His other girl friend, Betty, is visiting relatives in Wisconsin. I guess the Nisei in

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that "Little Tokyo" building are nice enough, but I just don't care for them because there isn't much of interest about their personalities.

Saturday morning, I wandered through Harlem as I got lost on the subway and I didn't have energy enough to retract my steps back to the starting point. It was an interesting safari to get into the heart of the "black belt," but hard to stomach. The streets were so dirty. In the heart of Harlem, near Lenox Ave, the colored people seemed to be living in a world apart and it seemed to me that they were more carefree. All of the stores were the same as in any town, but the faces were dark. On the fringes of the district, more and more white faces were noticeable and right at the edge of the district white, colored, Spanish, Puerto Rican, Oriental children were all playing together without any friction. They have to play out in the streets as there are few playgrounds in that district. All of the houses seemed to be so overcrowded and old ladies were hanging out of almost every building. Segregation is a terrible thing because it crowds people into the most undesirable and dirty places with no sanitation. Saw some three year olds kicking a huge dead sewer rat around the streets like a football. Quite a contrast to the luxurious homes I saw along the Hudson last week.

After lunch I went back to Wang's and we decided to go visit the Hawaiian girls whom we met the other week. They were such characters, Ellen Pak of Korean descent; Shirley, Hawaiian Nisei, and another Hawaiian Nisei girl. None of them knew each other until they met on the boat coming to the mainland a month ago. One of the girls was on her way to Atlanta Georgia to attend a beauty school down there and live with her brother's family. Her brother is a Captain in the medical corps in one of the Army post down there. She didn't like the attitudes of the South because it was such a contrast to the more liberal views of Hawaii so when Ellen invited her to come to NYC to live the girl packed her bags and arrived immediately. They had a tough time finding

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housing, but finally found a broken down basement apartment for which they pay an exorbitant rent of \$18.00 a week. The girls are all planning to attend beauty school, but they have a month to wait until classes open so that they have been spending their time traveling around to different sections of the country to visit friends from Hawaii. Apparently they don't worry much about money because their fathers made plenty during the war over in the Islands. They have the most naive ideas about the size of the U.S. The girls are indefinite about how long they will remain on the mainland. Ellen says quite frankly that if she catches a husband she will stay here all the time. This seems to be one of the main missions of the girls coming from Hawaii. Maybe they think that since their family now has a little money they are too good to fraternize with the poorer families over there and they hope to find more civilized Nisei here. But they are disappointed so far because they said that the Nisei are too unfriendly and they feel snubbed. It might be frustration, but they were planning to go to New Jersey to see a burlesque show as they didn't have such things in the islands. Now, what in the world would girls want to go to a burlesque for???

I went down to Yuriko's about 3; it started raining violently so it was out of the question to go to Coney Island. Yuriko and Rhoda had gone to Princeton, New Jersey, the day before to see one of their girl friends graduate from a music school out there so that they were still tired out. Yuriko looks more charming everytime I see her, and she is so hospitable -- makes me feel like I am welcomed. No wonder I like her so much!! I have so much fun when I go to see her that the rest of the weekend doing other things is dull by comparison. Yuriko is still very much the career girl though. We decided that we would all go down to Chinatown to eat. Yuriko and Rhoda were so concerned about my financial condition and they wanted to go dutch treat, but I insisted that I had been just paid, and further it would have spoiled the pleasure of

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taking two such attractive girls out by myself! With that argument, they agreed to come so we dashed out into the rain. They were dressed to kill and I regretted that I could not parade around with them so that people could see how pretty they were! Yuriko kept telling Rhoda to put her raincoat on because she looked unhappy getting wet. Those two certainly do get along well and they worry about each other like sisters.

Yuriko took us to a nice place to eat, where the food was excellent and we ordered all kinds of things and just stuffed ourselves. Rhoda can use the chopsticks expertly and she was able to keep up in food consumption all the way. For such a petite girl, Yuriko certainly has a great healthy capacity for food, but I guess dancers use a lot of energy and their metabolism rate is higher. Those girls didn't act dainty or anything so that we were able to enjoy the meal. Rhoda and I had a contest to see who knew the most Japanese words and she beat me because she knew how to count up to 100, and I couldn't keep up with that even when I got desperate and threw in words like "Rosu Beefu." After dinner, I wanted to take them to a downtown movie, but they wouldn't hear of it and finally settled for a small neighborhood show where we saw "The Seventh Veil," a very good film. It was raining too hard to do anything afterwards so we went back to Yuriko's apartment and she got out a bottle of Hiram Walkers and we had a few drinks and played cards until about 2 ayem. Her mother made some "Odon" (?) -- Japanese noodles -- for us just before I left. Rhoda was teaching her some Swedish words. I guess Yuriko's conflict with her mother was only minor in nature because they still seem to get along well. It was raining so hard when I started to leave that Yuriko loaned me her umbrella.

It certainly was a pleasant day that I spent over there with those girls. Yuriko has such a lively sense of humor, so gay and refreshing. I really shouldn't develop such a "crush" on her because it will make me sad and unhappy one of these days! She is just naturally fascinating, I guess. I don't meet girls like her

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very often. I still don't know much about her dancing because she rarely talks about it. She has the knack of making me talk about my work and other things more. Rhoda is also a lively, and pretty girl, also seems to be very well read from some of the intelligent comments she made. Her boyfriend is some kind of a deputy lawyer or something for the OPA in Hawaii, and her other boyfriend is the son of one of the editors of the New Yorker Magazine "who doesn't measure up to his father in personality because he lives under his shadow so much." She didn't mention her other boyfriends, of which I presume there are many.

On the way home I stumbled over a huddled lady about 35 in the pouring rain. For a moment I thought she was dead, but she was only dead drunk. I went over to the drugstore and phoned the police and some other men came and looked after her because they had noticed her at a bar earlier in the evening. I was worried for a while because I thought that the woman might start screaming or something and people would think that I was trying to rob her or attack her or something like that. One of the men said that she was a barfly, always picking up men and she got pickled like that every weekend. What a way to live! Seems like she had an argument with one of her pickups and she walked out on him but was so drunk that she fell down.

I slept most of Sunday as I was so tired. In late afternoon, I took the umbrella back to Yuriko's place. Rhoda was the only one there and she was getting ready to go out for the evening. Yuriko had gone with her folks to visit some friends in the Bronx. I phoned her later to ask her if she wanted to go to a movie downtown but she said that she had to get up early the next morning for some kind of a dance performance so I had to be disappointed. I tried to look up one of my friends down in Greenwich Village, but I lost the address so I went to see a stage show and movie by myself and then went back and visited with Warren and Dave for a while before going to bed. Warren was

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busy translating a manuscript in Japanese which a Korean ballet dancer had written. He said that the man lived for 9 years in Europe and had a Danish wife. Warren used to act as his intermediary and write letters to the wife. The man, Kuni, had written the article in the hopes that it would get published so that some group would get interested in him and sponsor an appearance in this country. Warren said it was too flowery to have much public appeal.

Things were comparatively quiet at the office today. We finished up the last of the cases for processing, and later this afternoon we will hold a meeting to outline our new program. It will be largely in group psychotherapy, but we hope to get an individual psychophotherapy program underway also. It may end up in a period of lull so I shall be well prepared and bring books along to read on the subject as I might as well spend my time usefully. I am scheduled to start a group class sometime this week.

It's been almost six months since I first arrived here, and I think that we did get a lot accomplished in spite of some difficulties we had. The attitude of the classification board is about the greatest unsolved problem and there has been some progress in changing their views but not fast enough. We won't have many more inmates to process after this because the Pacific group are scheduled to come in through SF and be processed at Camp McQuade. We may be in for another one of those periods of uncertainty. Herb is desperately trying to get a transfer out to the west coast, and Harry is looking for a discharge in another month or so. Bob just came back from his furlough and he thinks that he will apply for a dependency discharge. He is so confident that he will get out that he went to NYC last Saturday and bought himself a new suit to wear as a civilian! Maybe I will get the "discharge blues" too if they all start to leave.

I have no love for the Army and I'm not in agreement with any part of the military setup, but I haven't fretted about it because I am one of the

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fortunate ones who was not misplaced in the service. I wonder what my present attitudes would have been if I had gotten into a less constructive type of work. We are getting more and more of a taste of the regular Army setup with all the latest orders about inspection, roll calls, drills etc. I never have felt that I was a soldier first, and I doubt if I ever will. Being a GI is just an excuse for doing some work which I think is important, and it hasn't been the other way around. I can't see the Army doing any wonderful job in the Occupation of Germany and Japan because I doubt if the administration is any better than what we had in the WRA camps, and the attitudes are probably worse. It seems that all the Army is doing is to publish edicts about what Democracy forbids and very little about how it can be useful in helping the masses to have a better life without the usual fears of a totalitarian state. The army has contributed some knowledge to mankind in the scientific fields, but at too great a cost. I guess I was never meant to be a military person because it doesn't have any respect for the individual and I think that this is about the most important thing in life. The Army's job is to preserve Democracy, but most line officers think that they have a divine right to assert their "superiority" and perpetuate all of their ignorant prejudices. I can't see how the Army can ever reform itself from the inside out, and it will have to be done by civilian pressure while the people still have control. Even though I am keenly conscious of all these things, I still feel that I have been able to get along in the Army because of my work largely. Take that away and I would be one resentful individual, maybe even an "insubordination" case. It wouldn't take too much for me to blow my top at some of the stupidity of the military setup or the authoritarian regime which is so insistent upon maintaining the status quo in all countries. The next most dangerous group to the happiness of the people in the world is the established Church. The Pope has been shooting his mouth off about how people should vote in the Italian and

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French elections because of the abnormal and silly fear of Communism, and the Church as no business engaging in temporal matters. They have enough to do in taking care of souls, and a mighty poor job it has done at that because of its outworn beliefs coming into conflict with modern facts of science. But the Church is the lesser evil in comparison to a strong reactionary Army.

Went to the movie tonight. Had a lot of fun making a record to Yuriko and Rhoda. Bob, Al Sherwood and Herb added their talents to it.

WAYNE GALVIN

I Social.

Inmate 29 was born 13 Feb 1917 in Drexel, Missouri but has been a resident of Kansas City most of his life. He was the youngest of 6 siblings. Father was a farmer most of his life, but couldn't support the family adequately so moved to Kansas City and went into the real estate business. Father died in 1929 from heart failure. After his death, all of the children left school in order to work as the apartment house managed by mother did not provide sufficient income to meet family needs. Father was recalled with great pride and there were never any parental difficulties. Mother was described as a stable individual, with a predominating interest in the welfare of her children. Sibling relationships were good.

Inmate had a relatively stable family background and made good adjustments as a child. Was a little spoiled as the youngest child. Always enjoyed outdoor life. Ran away from home once for "adventure." No severe personality problems indicated. Mild neurotic traits, occasional nail biter, and strong temper. Has always been proud of his excellent physical condition and went into work which was more dangerous than the average jobs. Inmate made good adjustments in adult civilian life, had many friends and developed normal social relationships.

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Inmate began drinking at age 18 after he joined the navy, was high about once a week but never passed out. Drank more in Army, rather heavily during the period after the war when he was waiting to be shipped back to the states. Stated that he liked to drink with friends, but did not consider himself a chronic alcoholic; could always take it or leave it. "Some aggressive feelings towards Germans exhibited during drinking sprees because of intense hatred towards them due to his battle experiences.

Norman heterosexual adjustments since age 17. Inmate was married at age 26 after he got in the Army. Married an older woman (6 yrs his senior) who had two children by previous marriage. (16 year old boy and 14 yr girl now.) Stated that he always preferred to go around with older girls as they were more mature and stable. Inmate made good marital adjustments and there were never any severe conflicts. Knew his wife five years prior to marriage. Wife is now waiting for him, and inmate plans to start a family of his own when he "gets straightened out." Marital history indicates good adjustments.

II Educational.

Inmate completed the 8th grade of school at age 15, had no special difficulties in his classes, but quit in order to help mother support the family after the depression started. Had a desire to continue on to high school, but never had the opportunity because of his feeling of responsibility for the family group.

III Occupational.

Inmate's work history has been stable. From 1932 to 1933 he worked as a messenger boy at \$14 per week but quit in order to advance himself to a better job. Was employed for the next year as a construction company truck driver at \$24 weekly. Joined the Navy for the following two years in order to satisfy his desire to travel. From 1936 to 1941 inmate was employed with the previous construction company as a dump truck driver at \$35 a week. He quit this job in

order to become an apprentice linesman with a telephone company, and by 1943 he was earning \$80 per week. Plans to return to electrical construction work after he gets back in civilian life. Considers himself a steady worker, always got along with his bosses, never fired from a job, was given a great deal of responsibility in dangerous jobs, was constantly trying to better himself, prefers outdoor work.

IV Civilian Criminal History.

At the age of 26 inmate was arrested for fighting with a stranger in a cafe but the charges were dropped. No other civilian arrests.

V Military History.

Inmate had two years previous service in the Navy prior to present military service. Stated that he received a Bad Conduct Discharge. Learned how to drink and missed his ship in Washington so was three days AWOL. Sentence was suspended but after he got drunk on board ship six months later, his DD was executed. (1936)

Inmate was inducted in 3 May 1943 at Fort Leavenworth, was very happy that he had succeeded in getting a 1-A classification after a great deal of personal effort. Stated that he tried to enlist in the Army and Merchant Marines after Pearl Harbor but was turned down because of his previous DD. Inmate was anxious to clear his name, and was also strongly motivated by patriotic reasons. Made good adjustments to initial army life, volunteered and was accepted for the paratroopers. Spent 10 months at Fort Benning on the Cadre. Arrived in England in July 1944, and has seen service in France, Holland, Belgium. Was entitled to EAME ribbon, Purple Heart, 3 Bronze Service Stars, Br. Service Arrowhead, Holland Military Unit citation, Pres. Unit Citation, Fr. Unit Citation, Combat infantryman's badge, Good Conduct medal. Saw 100 days of combat in all; was wounded in the wrist in September 1944 and hospitalized for

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3 $\frac{1}{2}$ months. Highest rank held was pfc. Inmate was proud of his record in combat and stated that he was never absent when needed. Stated that his previous offenses occurred only when he was not necessary for duty. Made all of the jumps with his outfit and had good pride in outfit and leadership. War motivation was strong, developed strong hatred of Germans after his unit liberated a German concentration camp and witnessed all of the horrors. Stated that this feeling was intensified when he saw the results of cruelties to American PW's by the SS Germans -- "hung on trees and penis cut off and stuffed in their mouths." Never fraternized with Germans after war was over, and intense feelings continued.

VI Previous Military Offenses.

a) Inmate received a summary CM for violation of AW 61, AWOL 5 days in Feb. 1944 while at Fort Benning, and sentenced to 30 days restriction and \$14 fine. Stated that he went to Alabama on pass, missed train, so decided to take 4 more days as he knew he was already in trouble.

b) Spec CM, AW 61, AWOL 3 days in Nov. 1944 and sentenced to hard labor without confinement for 3 mo. and \$150 fine. Stated that he was in a hospital in England at the time because of his wrist wounds and stitches in leg, got bored laying around, couldn't get a pass so went AWOL 3 days, got drunk, turned self in.

c) Spec CM, 61 AW, AWOL 2 days in France, March 1945. Stated that he was sent back to the line after getting out of the hospital, fought three weeks, outfit pulled back to rest camp, inmate was given 48 hour pass to Paris, got drunk and overstayed it. 37 day restriction and fine.

d) Summary CM, 96th AW, drunk in army camp, May 1945, 15 days HL without confinement and \$25 fine. Stated that the whole post was celebrating VE Day, got drunk, killed some chickens, and was arrested for dangerously firing carbine in camp.

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e) Spec CM, AW 61 and 96, AWOL five hours and drunk in camp. Sentenced to 5 mo confinement and \$75 fine, but suspended after 30 days. Stated that after the war was over he pulled guard for one month, then was given a rest so went out and got drunk with friends. (Sept 1945)

VII Present Offense.

BY GCMO #137 inmate was convicted of violation of AW 61, AWOL 2 days, of AW 96 escape from custody and striking German civilian. Sentenced to 3 yrs CHL, TF and DD approved. Adjudged 8 Nov. 1945.

Stated that the night he got out of stockades from previous conviction, his battalion had a party in Berlin. At this time inmate was feeling disgusted because of his time in confinement and the fact that he had been told that he could not be sent back to the states until replacements were sent despite his many points for discharge. Met a friend in Berlin, got drunk, started out thumbing rides with a Russian soldiers to the Russian PX, was AWOL 2 days. On way, Russian soldier got into argument with Germans who owned a truck. Inmate claims he was grabbed by the blouse, but he didn't know what it was all about. Claimed that all of his resentment towards Germans came out when he was grabbed so that he beat two of them up, and was arrested by the MP's and given a general CM. Felt bitter about this treatment after all of his war duties, but now has no resentment towards army. Made satisfactory record in DTC, but unable to restore as DTC closed up. Now is very anxious for restoration. Present attitude good. Inmate is rehabilitated and further confinement would only be punitive in nature. Inmate had a good record in combat, previous offenses were not too severe in nature, war motivation was strong and contributed to present offense, good civilian work history, marital adjustments good, and satisfactory civilian adjustments. It is felt that inmate would be a good risk for restoration and that he can be of further use to the army. Restoration, clemency and medium security recommended.

Charles Kikuchi

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Diary

June 4, 1946
Tuesday

Busy most of the day in conference and working up a program for group psychotherapy classes. The conferences were a waste of time because Forlano just couldn't handle the direction of discussion and we got off into all sorts of tangents. The picture of things which evolves after a lot of talk is that Forlano still hasn't gotten over the idea that this department is purely to keep us busy rather than us doing something constructive for the inmates. A minor rebellion has broken out and the group therapist have decided to conduct the classes in the way we see best since we don't get any good direction from the Chief. Bob and I sat down and started an outline for the group meetings. Then this afternoon we had another meeting, and it was rumored that another group of 500 inmates would arrive on Thursday. This means we will have to go back to processing. It's an uncertain life! On top of that the Prison Officer doesn't want to release men for classes because it interrupts the work details, but Forlano assures us that Colonel Bullene is 100% behind the group psychopharmacy. We will probably go through a lot of confusion before we get things rolling. Since Forlano is not too receptive to individual therapy because little concrete results can be seen from it, I am going to combine it with the group psychotherapy program. I will see the men individually starting from tomorrow and then meet them as a group once a week. I have two classes scheduled but I think that I will be able to work them in. From my point of view, the individual psychotherapy will be much more constructive for the inmates. The program looks pretty good for me and I think that it will be interesting. Thank God that Georgie is putting in for his release next week because he causes too much confusion around here. It's not entirely his fault because the Corrections Division in Washington just can't make up its mind whether to make this a permanent post or not and we work under a lot of suspense. We never know when our groups will suddenly be pulled out and sent to another camp.

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Diary

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On top of this confusion at the office, we are having continued turmoil at the medical detachment. We have to go to classes there to learn how to take temperatures and bedpans in the ward orientation classes and it keeps us away from the office a lot. The funny part of it is that we are orphans to them as far as ratings are concerned, but they want to make damn sure that we don't get out of anything unpleasant. It's all so childish. Part of the fault lies with our new first Sergeant. He is regular Army and he has been throwing his weight around this week to impress the boys that he is boss. He took our passes away because the barracks did not pass his inspection, and he goes in for a lot of silly things like that. It doesn't add to my impression of the military at all but I suppose it's a necessary evil. It's damn inconvenient not to be able to go to town this evening but I guess I will survive. The 1st. Sgt. is practically threatening to slap our wrists for being bad boys but we just ignore his rantings. Maybe that bothers him too. He goes around with a fat cigar stuck in his mouth and acts as if he were a special King. It's really amusing despite the inconveniences, but the younger fellows in the detachment take it seriously and they are practically plotting a mass rebellion. This strict GI of the peacetime Army is so much nonsense as far as I can figure out, but I suppose the officers in charge have to have something to make themselves feel important and this is one of the ways. It's a good thing I have an opportunity to go to NYC and relax fairly often as it could get me down. I shall do some sewing of patches, laundry and reading this evening if I feel ambitious. Reading "Focus" and "Generation of Vipers" right now and find the books most interesting. We have a very fine library on this post.

June 4, 1946
Tuesday evening

Wonderful YA!!

Here it is a perfect evening, moon shining, balmy weather and all that,

Charles Kikuchi

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but our severe First Sgt. at the Medical Detachment has seen fit to restrict us to the post because he got his ulcers in an uproar over some insignificant thing like not keeping the barracks as clean as milady's boudoir. What a nasty man! My friends and I had plans of going into NYC to see a play too. Such is life! So in order to pass an otherwise dull evening I have started to occupy myself by practicing sewing on a patch on my shirt. It is a most difficult project, and I am getting a bit impatient at the impertinence of the needle in sticking my finger and drawing a great blotch of the famous Kikuchi blood so I thought I had better take some time out and come up here and write you a letter. Honestly, sewing is such a difficult maneuver, and I have to marvel all the more at your dexterity in this art because I never seem to be able to make the thread come out right. I was so pleased with myself when I finished the first patch, until I discovered that I had plunged the needle too deeply in several spots and the sleeves were sewed together. Woe is me! And all because of our Old Sgt., the stumble bum!

Did you get the record which I sent you yesterday? I hope that my voice did not scare you to death! We were just fooling around and accidentally stumbled on the recording project so I decided to make one. But I couldn't say a lot of nice things about you in front of that mob because it wasn't the proper atmosphere so I shall do it henceforth. Firstly, it certainly was fun going out with you and Rhoda Saturday. I felt so proud of myself, too, having two such beautiful girls to escort and I am sure that I was the envy of many masculine passerbys. Natch! You looked positively elegant, and most pretty in your Chinese red dress. I wish I were a true connoisseur of beauty because then I would be able to express myself with considerable more eloquence on the subject of what a rare person you are but I feel so limited in saying what I mean in an exact way. I discovered one more nice trait of your character which adds to your personality charms: consideration and sincerity. And I like the

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way you seem to enjoy life so much. In other words you are a real nice person. I haven't made up my mind whether you bully Rhoda or vice versa: "Put on your coat; you look unhappy!" I betcha' think that I am just flattering you without meaning it, but its all the honest truth. You know what? I feel very lucky that you have the time sometimes to allow me the great honor of taking you out. Oh Boy!

I forgot to tell you the other reason why I made that record to send to you. My friends have been admiring your wonderful picture but they didn't believe that I really knew you. They said that I stole it out of some show case window because there was no signature on it. Wasn't that mean of them? They were just jealous, I think. You don't realize how much your picture has helped me out. Why this morning when the nasty Sgt. was going around making the inspection he didn't see how messy it was around my bed because your picture was so outstanding that it made my whole area look scrumptious! Yes sir! And that is just one reason why I feel so honored knowing you.

We finished up our individual processing of prisoners this week, and now I am getting ready to start two classes of 10 inmates each. The general idea is to try and help them work out some of their emotional problems in order to assist them in making better personal adjustments to confinement, and eventually to civilian life when they get out. It's hard to describe the bitterness which they have locked up in them. I plan to have individual interviews with every one of my two groups at least once a week because I'll be able to do more for them that way. I think it is going to be a very interesting experience. I may not be able to get started on this program because there are rumors that 500 more inmates are coming in from overseas this week sometime. It's too bad that war has to create so much human wreckage. Sometimes I get to wondering why things have to be that way; we live such a sort life and it should be happy for everyone -- but things don't seem to work out that way.

I don't think that I am a particularly moody individual, but I do have moments of depression, and once in a while I get pretty angry about the way our society seems to twist lives up so much. It makes me wonder what we are actually living for. Do you ever wonder about life, Yuriko? Why all this striving for success, security, recognition? It isn't merely a philosophical subject because it affects all of us. I guess that's the reason why I wonder sometimes whether one's aspirations should be infused with social consciousness. Yet life would be extremely dull and monotonous if I had to look forward to a routine life work of sticking to a job which was meaningless even if it did offer some financial returns. In a broad way, I know what kind of work I want to do, but there isn't any specific job which leads to it. Does that make me an aimless person? Society seems to prefer the solid citizen type.

The way I see things now, there is more need for action and less for talking but it's hard to figure out the starting point. To some degree I've tried to do a bit of it right here in the army setting, but all I seem to do is to run up against stone walls; maybe it's because I'm too impatient and I want changes quicker. It is hard to remain objective when our world remains so perplexing and sometimes I get practically into a melancholia when I think of all the things wrong with the world. I get a deflated gusto when I begin to think of my limitations and it leaves me in a vacuum, a nothingness. Did you ever have that feeling of restlessness and crushing emptiness?

Sometimes I think that my education was all wrong. When I was going to college, I was always rebellious about one thing or another and it used to make me furious when some of the dimwitted professors tried to stuff reactionary notions down my throat which I was supposed to regurgitate in a humble way. I guess it was all wound up with my personal restlessness at the time. I almost became a cynic but that didn't give me any satisfaction. That was just escaping from dilemmas. I reacted against religion violently after seeing its

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stupidity in actual life, a sort of opiate for the masses. There is no earthly sort of heaven coming for man because we will always have problems. In college, I used to wonder if man's reason for living was to find some sort of political faith to guide him towards the milleneum. Maybe the ideal democracy is the answer, but the way in which society is losing its ethical values so rapidly it becomes a meaningless system, purely a lip service device which is praised in times of war. Or it is furiously defended when some poor strikers tries to honestly get some of its benefits. I am not pessimistic enough to feel that we are heading for social disaster -- I think it is called the decline of western civilization in books -- but it does make it harder for one to maintain faith in the democratic ideal. Psychologically, we are going to the dogs even though materially we are the richest country in the world. I remember how some people used to call me a communist just because I wondered what life was all about. I don't believe in the benign dictatorship by the proletariat. The answer must be somewhere in the ideal frame of Democracy, and I guess I'd like to find some work eventually in one aspect of it -- that of race and minority relationships here. Will you think I am a nut if I go on?

The war was only one system of the decay of the civilized world, an expediant and stop gap and it certainly was not conclusive of anything even though I supported it passionately, I thought. But, it only seemed to stir up more hate and mistrust by all countries. It was for the defense of democracy but there were few positive ideals we fought for, except a vague Atlantic Charter of four freedoms which nobody ever really thought was possible anyway. One thing the war did do was to increase the power of the military. The Army is always called upon as a last resort when nations agree to disagree, and the soldiers are just the pawns to settle international fistcuffs.

I have to laugh when some of my friends think that the Army is a happy place for me. The most I can say is that I am adjusted to it fairly well

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because I was fortunate enough to get into a constructive sort of job dealing with the inmates. But, that is not enough reason for me to believe that we need a powerful military force in this country. The Army is too bound by outworn traditions and it is in opposition to everything a liberal person believes in. It was founded on an outworn hierarchy, and it just hasn't changed. Militarists are always static in their thinking, and I have little cause to think that officers are not stamped in exact patterns with no imagination left in them. From what I have seen of the military mind, I have no respect for it; it is so full of outdated customs which makes it incapable of reason. It's stupid. That's a hell of a thing to say about the force which just won the war, but I'm speaking of military power in general. The quickest road to Fascism is to give the military too much power. It's dangerous for democracy because an authoritarian force just can't be reconciled to it no matter how hard we try to make it fit the picture. That's why I think the Occupation of Germany and Japan is going to fail in selling democracy because the Army doesn't practice it itself. Maybe a civilian agency can do it but the picture is not too encouraging.

So, I have to come to the conclusion that Political Parties, the Church, and the Army is not going to further Democracy -- it's full achievement supposedly leading to the happy life. Which leaves only the People, and I guess I have faith that they will discard outworn racial biases which stands in the way of making democracy work if a lot more is done to educate them. It's a sort of roundabout way for me to express my view that the main purpose of life is working towards the goal of giving every person the rights which the most favored in our society now have. Now, how about you telling me what you think is the main goal of life sometime, Yuriko?

All of a sudden I feel that our First Sgt. is not such a nasty guy because he just came in and made friendly overtures. He is just suffering from taking

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his job too seriously because he thinks it is the most important thing in his life at the moment and he has to justify his rating as the "top man" in our detachment. It's all a part of that silly military pattern. Who in the hell cares if there is a wrinkle in my bed as long as I sleep comfortable. Beds are to sleep in and not to look at, at least that was my understanding in civilian life!

Now, I shall talk about the Colonel's dog. He has the ugliest looking dog in the whole creation. This dog is treated better than the enlisted men because it belongs to an OFFICER! The Colonel thinks that his dear dog deserves more comforts out of life than we miserable GI's. So, he has the cook in our messhall put aside two pounds of choice beefsteak, chopped up, without any fat on it, which is given to the dog. And, we eat "sink" macaroni which is tasteless and without any meat in it as a result. That is known as a stinking dirty trick, and it is all the worse when one stops to consider the millions of starving people around the world. I doubt if the Colonel gives the meat to the dog. He is just cheap enough to eat it himself because he doesn't want to spend any of his fancy \$150 a week salary on food when he can take it from the undeserving enlisted men.

Speaking of food, thank your mother for the delicious "Odong" (?) she made Saturday night. I would have eaten more, but you didn't so I thought that I should be polite and turn it down. You know, Yuriko, I like to go out and eat with you because you have a healthy appetite and you don't act delicate and peek at the food like an anemic bird. Rhoda is surely an expert at using the "hashi" (chopsticks). Boy, what a beautiful gal she is too! I feel tongue tied around her because when I look at her pretty face, I forget things to say. Anyway, I'm impressed by her charm and intelligence. You gals do a lot of reading of good books, I noticed.

The lab technicians in the next room are whispering the latest gossip

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Charles Kikuchi

Diary

June 4, 1946

about the Nurse with the Social Disease so I guess I will go bend an ear. I hope that you have time to write me a letter sometime, Yuriko, but I know that you are a very busy person so I shall be just as happy if I get the opportunity to see you this weekend. If it rains again, I shall be mighty disturbed. Or, maybe you will be otherwise occupied. At any rate, I shall phone you when I get to town. (I'm working on a weekend pass again, but I may have to work Saturday morning if the new inmates arrive from Europe.)

Mitt Luff!

Just Charlie

June 5, 1946
Wednesday

Spent most of the day reviewing the case records to see that the recommendations of the various people who worked on them would not be in sharp conflict with one another. Most of the case workers have not been making recommendations for fear that they would be criticized but I have been doing it all along and nothing was said. At first I thought that the psychologists would resent the fact that an enlisted man would be going over their work but they don't seem to mind at all. They feel that it would be much more embarrassing if contradictions in the records were brought to light after the case came to the Classification Board. I still can't see what the function of the psychologists is because they merely repeat what has already been said in the case records already. I am going over these records with the assumption that the final word is to be said by the psychiatrists as far as the recommendations are concerned and the rest of the record has to be in agreement with his diagnosis.

I spent some time organizing my group classes some more and have worked out a satisfactory program. I will start on the individual interviews with some of my two classes tomorrow, but at any time the whole program may have

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Charles Kikuchi

Diary

June 5, 1946

to be postponed if the new inmates arrive. It's nice to get this little breathing spell as it has been a long period of working under pressure. The Honor Company finished its program for restoration this morning and a lot of the boys are being sent back to duty. The ex-officers will have one more case review by Washington before the final decision of what to do with them will be made. Many of them might even get restored as officers. One case, Ward, got dismissed about five months ago, but an order has just come in saying that his whole sentence was revoked so that Ward will get all back pay and get discharged on an honorable basis. The inmates who are restored will have to serve at least nine months in the Army before they are eligible for discharge. It looked strange seeing them in the regular army uniforms. One of the trustees who has been repairing the typewriters in our office went AWOL yesterday, and now it looks like he is going to have to pay a stiff price when caught. He was originally sentenced to 30 years for desertion, but it was cut to 5 and he was due for another boarding this week; but now, there is a likelihood that the original 30 year sentence will be thrown back on him. He must have had some serious emotional problems that he has been suppressing.

We are getting some nice weather again, and if it keeps up this evening Bob and I are going fishing with Manuel our barracks orderly. He is an older Mexican boy who doesn't speak English very well. He has five children so that's the reason why he re-enlisted into the service. He does a lot of extra things for us in the barracks all the time. Manuel never goes anywhere, but once a month he goes out and gets dead drunk after payday. He is the one who cracked his skull and had to have seven stitches.

June 6, 1946
Thursday

We had a nice fishing experience last night! Bob, Nelson, Manuel and

I got the cook to make up a lunch of ham sandwiches for us with the promise that we would give him all the fish we caught, little believing that we would have much luck. We loaded ourselves down with equipment and Bob led us to the spot near the ocean where the Honor Company trainees told him was the best location. It was a very good thing that we brought our raincoats because we had a tremendous shower for about a half hour. We were so engrossed in our fishing that it didn't daunt us a bit. It was such a nice experience to get out there on the ocean front, and we had tremendous fun trying to get a bite. I was the first one to catch a fish, and it was a mighty good thrill to tow it in. Bob got three in all, Manuel caught an eel while Nelson drew a blank. Nelson is from Wisconsin and he has had the most experience so he was very chagrined that he couldn't even get a bite! He practically ran into the water, shoes and all, in his excitement. We met some of the trainees down there and they gave us some useful hints on how to fish in that area. I was so mortified when a bass or something stole my bait, hook, and line and I was left with empty hands and a foolish feeling for being such an amateur. We saw a whole school of tuna come within 20 feet of the beach. In this section there are supposed to be all kinds of fish, and we have decided that it is much more fun and relaxation to come down to the beach instead of going to the movies every night. About 10:00 PM, we built a huge fire, ate, and sat around talking about the biggest fish we almost caught and I bragged about how I caught two salmon in Puget Sound with one line back in 1941. It seems that the size of the fish increase with the passage of time, and some real whoppers were told but none of us acted as if we disbelieved one another because our own stories would have been placed in jeopardy! After we got back to the barracks, all of the boys wanted to know the details and a general conference was held on how to clean the fish. Van Heuton volunteered his services so that we took the four fish into the shower room and managed to mess it up nicely. The place smelled like a fish factory

before the delicate operation of cleaning the fish was finished. Some of the boys who wanted to take showers objected strenuously but we just ignored them. Manuel was so excited and in his broken English he had to describe every detail of how the fish were caught. Very solemnly he stated that fishing was better than going out once a month to get drunk so that he was going to spend more time at this pursuit hereafter. He certainly is a very funny guy and he gets such a thrill out of casting his line. I fell into bed exhausted after the strenuous evening. We walked all the way out to the end of Sandy Hook to do our fishing. In a way we are very lucky because this post has such a large private beach, while right across on Coney Island millions of people have to crowd on the beaches during the hot weather.

Today I started my individual psychotherapy program and the results were most gratifying. Nothing tangible was accomplished, but the five inmates I talked with were most interested in the possibility of coming in once weekly to talk over their problems. I think that we may get some good results by combining the group psychotherapy along with the individual program and I am just going ahead with it without mentioning anything to Major Forlano. He seems to resist all of my opinions anyway, but that is because of some resentment he had when Major Wolf used to overrule his desires because I had made some point to him. Forlano has cooked down in the past few days because he is pre-occupied with his re-entry into civilian life in another week or so. We shall all rejoice when he leaves us because we feel that we can do much better work when he is not around agitating in his state of permanent anxiety. Our whole program of individual and group psychotherapy is still up in the air until we know for sure how many new inmates ^{arrive} /from overseas this weekend. If it is in the hundreds then we will drop everything and go back to processing.

Alexander Freeman #7063 Individual Psychotherapy

During the hour interview, no tangible results were obtained but the session gave inmate an opportunity to express some of his inner feelings despite the fact that he was not able to verbalize too clearly. Appeared rather dull, but after he became more relaxed he was able to discuss some of his emotional conflicts in a rational manner. Inmate's social history is indicative of a great deal of inadequacy and he feels a great urge to elevate his ego feelings. Spoke with guarded hostility about his past history, but eventually came out with the statement that it was due to "difference in race." Stated that he has always had a difficult time in making adjustments because of a lack of opportunity, but admitted that some of the fault was due to his hot temper. Family was economically deprived, family members had emotional disturbances, inmate ashamed of his illiteracy and often felt that people took advantage of him with the use of words so that he gave in to aggressive behavior and struck back blindly with his fists in order to be let alone. Once struck a man on the head with a coke bottle and on another occasion he fired a gun at an assailant in "self defense." Has been a heavy drinker most of his life, and experimented freely with the use of marihuana because it was "daring" and the effects provided momentary escape from a rigid environment with all of its caste implications.

Inmate was given a 10 year sentence for disobeying the orders of a superior officer. Stated that he was on the way overseas, got extremely seasick on the troop transport, was ordered to the upper deck but did not move quickly enough so that the officer had him placed in the brig. Was resentful of this treatment, so went AWOL for a few days after he got to England. Said that he had to eat bread and milk for four days in the brig, and that he suffered intensely from the lack of heat. From his statements inmate did not reveal any strong anti social feelings, so that this may have been a situational

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offense. His past aggressiveness indicates some lack of judgement, and inmate does project and rationalize a great deal, but this is understandable in view of his general lack of insight and inadequacy due to borderline intelligence (indicated by test results).

Inmate's great anxiety at the present time is his concern about the support of his mother and two siblings. States that an older brother is in the service and the family lives on the \$79.00 a month allotment but this is not adequate for support. He would like to get back into civilian life in order to help them out. Psychiatric determinant indicated that inmate should be separated from the service under AR 615-369, mental deficiency, since he got into his present situation because of errors in judgement. However, inmate expressed rather strong feelings that a large part of his past aggressiveness was due to the race factor. Stated that all he ever asked for was equality, but it was never given to him because of the caste system enforced towards Negroes and inmate was in the habit of brooding and "getting mad" about it without ever understanding why such conditions had to exist.

Inmate is not articulate so that he may not have much to say in the group sessions. At the present time he is working in the carpenter shop in the compound, likes his work a great deal because it has given him an opportunity to learn a trade, offered to build interviewer a bookshelf. Further individual sessions may be of assistance in aiding inmate to understand reasons for his aggressive tendencies, and thereby help in adjusting more readily to present situation. Now believes that his future is hopeless and that he will spend the full 10 years in confinement.

June 7, 1946
Friday

Yesterday afternoon I was called up to the 1st. Sgt's office at the Med. Detachment and told to escort a couple of the mental patients in the ambulance

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up to Mason General Hospital because orders had come from the Colonel that only persons with some experience in handling mental cases could do this. Up to this time only young boys had been sent along and the Colonel thought it would be too dangerous. I didn't mind making the trip, but I thought they were making too much of a fuss about the danger of the patients trying to escape or committing some violence. The doctor had Andrews, the driver, and Smith, the guard, scared stiff and they thought that an armed guard should be sent along and the patients tied up. I told them not to worry because the patients were harmless, but they were nervous until we finally delivered the two boys. One of the patients, Scott, was with the 7th Army group here who are being sent over to Europe for occupation and he had a breakdown. He only has 6 months service, and he wasn't adjusted to the military life. The doctor had him diagnosed as a schizophrenic. The boy was out of this world and muttering meaningless things all the way up. The driver kept looking back suspiciously because he was afraid that he would get konked in the head.

Daly was the other patient. He has been working in our detachment in the supply room, and he tried to commit suicide Wednesday night after a drunken spree. He was perfectly rational on the way up and he told me a lot about his difficulties. Seemed to be a nice fellow. He said that he had been very busy on the hospital inventory for the past month and that a lot of the records were fouled up because no inventory had been taken for the past two years. He was often called over nights to work. On top of that, he slept downstairs in our barracks and the ringing telephone kept disturbing him so that he could not sleep. He got a letter saying that his best friend had died that day and he read it to me and then tore it up. Said he was very close to this friend and had gone through combat with him in Europe when he was with the Engineers. Daly re-enlisted in the Army about two months ago after $4\frac{1}{2}$ years of service, and apparently he got criticized by his family for this. Said that his wife was

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having a difficult time supporting the two children on the \$100.00 a month allotment. Daly was also worried about owing over \$500.00 to his mother-in-law. All of these things combined into the present situation and he has been drinking heavily lately, with some of the other fellows in our barracks. On Wednesday night he went out with two of them, came back drunk at 2 ayem, went over to the hospital by himself and took 3 vials of poison, but was found immediately and emergency aid given. Struggled violently and had to be tied down. He showed me all the bruises, but said that he couldn't remember anything after he took the poison. Then he remarked: "I'll never be afraid to die anymore." When I asked him why he should have a thought like that he said that he had absolutely no sensation when he took the poison, no thoughts of his life flashed before him, and he had no regrets. Said he was terrified about dying all the time he was overseas, but that he would never be afraid again. Then he became remorseful that he had caused the Med. Det. so much trouble, and insisted that I return the key to the supply room for him, and tell Sgt. Blair that he was sorry he could not finish the inventory. The doctor diagnosed him as acute manic depressive, but I think it was just acute alcoholism combined with anxiety and a severe moody spell. All he needs is a good long rest, unless there is degeneration of his mind and then he may get worse. He was the fellow who was going to go fishing with us but decided to go get drunk instead, while Manuel came with us. His experience is not going to stop the other boys in the barracks from drinking just as much as ever. It's their only escape from boredom. Shagg, our clothing supply Sgt. went AWOL and got put in jail but he is back now and very close lipped about what actually happened. Probably a case of severe homesickness. I suspect that the dictatorship of our new 1st. Sgt. has something to do with the behavior of some of the boys. The 1st. Sgt. wants to impress everyone that this is the regular army now, but we don't see it that way so he is using his authority to get "tough." He gave Andrews and

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Tony company punishment for talking back to him, the rat. It doesn't scare any of the older fellows like Bob, Herb, Al, and, this gets under his skin. Harry is more of the anxious type so he takes it so seriously and he tries to get extra favors by bootlicking.

We had a very pleasant ride up Long Island to the hospital, and the scenery was beautiful. After delivering the patients, I took Andrews and Smith over to the messhall and we were fed three steaks -- with such a meat shortage on the outside, it was awful to see the waste of meat here. Then I went over to the WAC quarter and visited with Charlotte and Jean Smiley for a while. Told them that I was an anxiety patient there and they really believed that I had had a nervous breakdown. Gossiped about old friends and the hospital, and then I went to the Red Cross to visit some of my friends there. There has been a great change in personnel and I hardly recognized anyone. The receptionist thought I was a new ward boy because a lot of Nisei GI's are doing that sort of work there now. Andrews and Smith were getting anxious about leaving so I had to depart. Smith lived on Long Island so we left him off near his house, and then I had to be the guide as Andrews didn't know the way. He was too busy honking the horn at all the girls anyway, just an impetuous wholesome sort of boy about 20. The scenery was so nice that I had him take a lot of side roads, just so we could see the countryside and Andrews got extremely worried when we began to get low on gas. He said we would get court martialed for not going back by a direct route if we were caught, but I told him not to worry about it as I would take full responsibility. We didn't get back into NYC until about 8:30. It was raining by then so I decided that I would return to camp as there was not much use in remaining overnight. But Andrews was curious about NYC as he is from West Virginia and he hasn't been around much yet so we made a tour of the city, and I took him to a Service Club to eat. I was working on some of his southern prejudices on the way down

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because he would get so explosive everytime he saw colored people in some of the small Long Island towns along the way, and would make derogatory remarks about how they were trying to be high hat. Told him that they had a right to live there and nothing serious would happen if people would not feel so antagonistic for no reason other than that the skin color was different.

I phoned Yuriko and she was home and she asked if I wanted to come over and visit so I changed my plan about going back to Hancock with Andrews and had him chauffeur me downtown to her house. Then I had to give him careful directions how to get to Holland tunnel so he could get back by himself. I spent a very pleasant evening visiting with the girls. Both of them had sore muscles from dancing too strenuously in recent days and they were stiff jointed. Rhoda is between show engagements and she hasn't found out yet how her audition for "Oklahoma" went over so that she is a bit worried about her next job. We had a big discussion about light topics, and Yuriko's mother and father joined us for a while. They treat me very nicely. The more that I see of Yuriko the better I like her. The girls complained that their social life was suddenly cut down because they were so busy and they were moaning about becoming old maids, but obviously they didn't mean it. Told them that too many artistic persons build a high wall around them. Yuriko is so cute when she talks. I remained there until about midnight. (Rest, private thoughts!)

Dave's mother and aunt were visiting so that the apartment was crowded, but I managed to find a place on the floor with cushions and slept soundly until 5:30 when I got up to catch the boat back here. Plan to go in again tonight if the 1st. Sgt. does not get difficult! We have a new Chief of the Pand S section here as Georgie is leaving next week. 150 inmates will also arrive next week so we may have to go back to processing full time. Such an uncertain life!

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Charles Kikuchi

Diary

June 11, 1946
Monday

Hi,

Back at work in this office once more. I have been interviewing inmates with personal problems most of the morning, but now I have a little time because two of the men I had scheduled for interviews were sent to other prisons as they were considered dangerous cases. One of them was a rapist (how could he rape anyone in this compound where only males are locked up?), and the other was in for manslaughter. (I think he threatened somebody at the messhall with a butcher knife.) Pleasant little environment I am in, isn't it? You know, Yuriko, I always have a difficult time settling down to work on Mondays. Boy, I certainly am in need of relaxation after a full work week here as it is a physical and mental strain, believe it or not. It may appear that I get excessive time off, but that's mostly in the evenings. And who would pass up chances to get into NYC when there are so many things going on? I never seem to get bored with that. It's interesting just to stand on the corner in Times Square and watch the people's faces as they go by. I'm beginning to wonder if everyone is not neurotic because people are always rushing places and they look so bored doing it. I've often wondered what they do to live a full life. Life can't be very satisfactory to them because they are always so busy chasing some form of vicarious entertainment to escape realities for a while. Somebody once said that our civilization was a colossus of bigotry and I am beginning to believe that it is the truth.

I may as well admit the truth -- I was practically heart broken that you were busily engaged with furniture moving so that I didn't get to see you this weekend; but being a philosophical sort of soul, I concluded that my luck has to break sometimes! Why is it that you are such an appealing individual? Is it because you have class, an undefineable something, which others are not blessed with? Of course, there is your beauty, but that's not the complete answer. Anyway, I really think that you are the tops and it makes me swoon

Charles Kikuchi

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Diary

June 11, 1946

when I hear your voice over the phone! I betcha' think this is a "line."
To a certain extent it is but it's sincere too. I was talking to some other Nisei girls this weekend and I couldn't help but notice how much they lacked when I began to make comparisons. See what you make me do? And I don't go around "psychoanalyzing" people either!! But, you know what I would like to do sometime? Just go out to the Park or someplace, and talk and talk for hours about you and I'd like to hear your different attitudes on things in general. Boy, that would be some fun, and interesting too. How about it? Otherwise, you will begin to get bored with my dumb remarks and then I would suffer sad emotions for losing the opportunity of knowing the Biggest Attraction in NYC!

Uh-h, do you think that you might be free to go to Coney Island next Sunday? It is remarkable how a busy girl like you finds the time to entertain insignificant me, but I am always the hopeful optimistic type and I know that you have so many things to do. That is the price for being such a Personality! Gee, you'r nice! I think that Bob will be free too, and he is anxious to get a look at Rhoda because I have told him how Dottie Lamour looks like an ugly duckling in comparison! Bob is a swell fellow and I have gotten to know him rather well since we have been working intimately together in this project for the past six months. I would like you to know that I was in the Army for exactly 10 months yesterday. Most of my army service has been here with the inmates. Bob specializes in group psychotherapy here, and we are always plotting ways to rebel against the orthodox procedures. He is a graduate of the U. of Iowa, I think, and he has done graduate work at the U. of Wis. For about seven years before he got into the Army he was in the insurance business. Mild mannered and full of the devil sometimes.

Bob and I had a rather interesting weekend in town despite the discomfort of the heat, and the disappointment of not being able to see you lovely young

Charles Kikuchi

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Diary

June 11, 1946

ladies..."Stood up by furniture, by Gad!" I almost had to remain on the Post Saturday morning because one of the staff workers disrupted the off-time schedule and acted selfish about getting off so that it practically spoiled things for the rest of us. I had to decide who was going to get off and it was a most difficult choice because I didn't want anyone to be stuck here. Finally, I hit upon the thought that only one person of the six assigned to the Medics should be on duty since we were in a period of lull as far as the processing work was concerned and we finally settled on this. But it means that most of us will have to work next Saturday morning. That will be horrible, but it's the Army. And I certainly have no complaints as I do get into NYC fairly often. Friday evening, Bob and I went to see the Ruth Chatterton play "Second Best Bed." It was a drawing room comedy about the love life of Will Shakespeare and I thought it was lousy. All they talked about was bare breasts, and there were slightly dirty ballads sung in between. It wasn't enough to put the play over. We met a couple of our Wac friends from Mason General Hospital so we took them along with us --- Dutch! These girls, Alice Baronian and Jean Smiley, are off on a furlough and they are going to hitch across the country by plane. We went to eat with them afterwards and had a few beers. Late in the evening we went to CBS studio to listen to the Aldrich family radio broadcast. I stayed over with my friend and it was so congested in his apartment that I had to sleep on cushions on the floor. Good thing I was tired because I slept soundly. My friend, Dave, just received his Phd from Columbia so that a lot of relatives were around to watch him graduate.

Saturday, Bob and I went out to Yankee Stadium in the sweltering heat and watched a very good ball game between the Yanks and Cleveland. Afterwards we went to a USO Club and took showers. While there, a vet from overseas came in and wanted to sell his wrist watch cheaply because he was flat broke and he desperately wanted to have some fund and get drunk before he shipped out again

Charles Kikuchi

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Diary

June 11, 1946

for Berlin at midnight. We tried to talk him out of selling his good watch so cheaply but he insisted so finally Bob began to bargain for it. The boy wanted \$16.00 but Bob didn't have that much so he finally offered it for \$10.00, which was speedily grabbed up as a bargain. We still tried to tell him not to sell, but he said that he had to have his fun and he would sell it to somebody else anyway so we might as well buy it. It was a 17 jewel watch, swiss make, antimagnetic, very good. Bob didn't know what to do with the watch afterwards because he has a gold pocket watch so while we were idly sitting around the fountain in Rockfellow Center looking at the pretty girls, we began to bargain for an exchange of watch. I didn't really want the watch, but Bob is such a smooth trader that he got me interested so I offered him my gold Waltham watch and a Remington Electric Shaver for his swiss made watch and the swap was made accordingly. Everybody is happy, and I shall show you my new acquisition when I see you again -- it it is still running. My other watch was 10 years old and I was thinking of getting a new one anyway. The electric shaver cost \$18.00 but I only paid \$3.00 for it. The trouble with GI's is that they get so desperate for money that they hock everything they have just to finance themselves for a big drunk. It's so silly. We picked up another overseas vet who had re-enlisted and he was so lonesome that we offered to take him around a little as he didn't know the city. We showed him all of the places where we went. The boy had a low intelligence and he seemed like he was fresh from the country, and I was surprised when he said that he had 5 battle stars and had seen a great deal of combat during the war. He didn't like six months of civilian life when he got discharged as there wasn't enough excitement in it for him so he suddenly left his home in Ohio and rejoined the Army. That's escaping from realities, I think, but there are so many veterans in this frame of mind right now. We met another boy who liked to read poetry, was deathly afraid of girls, blushed easily, was an avid stamp collector, but who had fought through some of the

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fiercest battles in Europe during the war and killed a number of Germans. The war just didn't seem to affect him too much and he is perfectly contented to go back to his poetry reading when he gets out. The thing which surprises me is that so many of these vets went through Europe and it left no impression upon them at all other than glowing accounts of the amorous techniques of French girls, and their capacity for drinking schnapps.

Saturday night, Bob and I went to see Orsen Welles' "Around the World" and we enjoyed the play a great deal because of Welles' personality. They had everything in the play, and one of the most spectacular features was the four Japanese acrobats who tossed each other around the atmosphere with such great ease. After the play, we went down to the Stanley theater to see the Russian film "Alexander Nevsky." Yesterday we went out to the Palisades Amusement Park to have a preview of it, but found it lacking. It was so small compared to some of the West Coast Amusement parks -- like in Long Beach and San Francisco. But, it was rather scenic up there and when our feet started to ache we took our shoes off and lolled around on the lawn, gazing at the Hudson, and wishing that we had some pretty girls to talk to. That's when I told him about you, what little I know!! So if your ears were burning about 6:00 PM, you know the reason why.

We were going to eat down in Chinatown but we never got there as I took Bob over to meet the Hawaiian girls and we were there until after midnight. In between, we went over to eat at a Japanese restaurant with the five girls. They are the attractive, but slightly dense kind but a lot of fun. One of the girls, Helen, just came in from Hawaii the night before. She had a figure like Martha Raye, the kind that Nisei girls rarely have. I'm sure that Helen will be very popular with the boys who specialize in the admiration of female anatomical measurements. The rest of the girls could use a five foot telephone pole for their dress model forms. Aren't I mean? One thing about these girls was that they were more lively than most of the mainland Nisei I have known; but

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actually they are much more prejudiced. They had some very ill advised things to say about the Negroes and I couldn't refrain from adding some of my comments. It's too bad that they are that way. They also don't like Filipinos, and they had distorted comments to make about Mexicans whom they have never seen. These girls just are not politically or socially conscious, I guess. But, they are more accepting of the Koreans than the mainland Nisei since one of the girls was of Korean ancestry. She goes around with a caucasian fellow now and we met him. These girls like to play kissing games, and they frankly admit that they came over to the mainland to seek soul mates (in holy matrimony, of course). Their outward excuse for being here is that they are going to school. They criticize the Hawaiian boys for being so backward, yet they brag about Hawaii all the time. It's inconsistent. The main thing which disturbed these girls was the fact that the other Nisei were too cold and not willing to make friends and they were sore about nasty rumors circulating about them just because they had some caucasian friends. The Hawaiians are an interesting contradiction of being more advanced in social behavior and personality, but more backward in shaking off conservative cultural influences. They feel that the Hawaii group were much more loyal than the mainlanders during the war, and I am known as a "Ko-tunk" or something like that to them. (When the Hawaiian boys first came to Snelling, they had fights with the mainland Nisei and they resorted to physical force, threw the Nisei on the ground, and the heads went ko-tunk as it hit the pavements.) Another point of reference for Nisei is Buddaheads, Yagore, boochie, etc. It's funny how all of these different clique of Nisei are opposed to one another: Northwest vs. California, Los Angeles vs. San Francisco, Ken divisions, urban vs. rural, "professional" vs. unskilled workers, Nisei vs. Kibei. One of the girls there was a Kibei and she was very angry about the way her group had been misunderstood. She is engaged, but not too anxious about getting married, only did it for convenience as she is deathly

afraid about being an "Old Maid." Her attitude: "So many of the Nisei boys were killed over in Europe that we don't have much chance to get married, so we have to do the best we can." The girl indicated her immaturity by being ashamed of the fact that she was engaged for fear that it would prevent her from knowing other Nisei boys. Social activities is her life and she related in great detail about all the Nisei boys she knew across the country. Yet, she claims that while she lived on the coast after returning from Japan, that she didn't know any "Japanese because they were of the lower class in my neighborhood." I just don't get that sort of thinking. It's a might interesting social trend which the Nisei are going through now, and so distorted and bigoted. Some of the remarks made about Jews just about floored me; yet these girls claim there was complete social equality in Hawaii and all groups were equal. I think they are suffering from over anxiety in the attempt to identify themselves with the Majority whites. In other words, they make the mistakes of assuming that the stereotyped fallacy that only white people are really good Americans is true. Bob didn't understand the implications of all these things so that his impression was favorable and he judged entirely on the fact that they were charming and rather attractive girls -- true enough. Fundamentally, the thinking of the Hawaiian Nisei is neither more enlightened or more narrow than the mainlander -- there are a number of exceptions in both groups. Personally, I don't see any difference between the two groups and I can't understand why there should be such a rigid line of demarcation between them. It's so much easier to judge them individually, but not enough people do this in practical life. The Nisei from Honolulu do have one outstanding advantage over most mainlanders though, and that is that they are not so deathly afraid and suspicious of the whites or haoles as they refer to them. (Probably because the economic restrictions over in the Islands were more subtle than in California.)

Well, enough about Nisei -- I hope I don't sound too critical; I'm just

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sitting here thinking about it and pounding out what happens to enter my head. One more observation: When the Nisei out here make a remark about going to a ball game, they don't mean the American or National League. They refer to attending a Nisei League which has been organized out here and I understand that it is a great social event for the girls to get dressed up on Sundays and go down to the game in the hopes of meeting boys. As for the game, I doubt if they know the difference between a home run and a foul ball. It's just another pattern of an indrawing group--the immigrants used to do this sort of thing when they came from the old country. They adopt an American game to use as an excuse to solidify their particular cultural group. It may be an inevitable process, but it doesn't seem natural to me. I do know that the widespread interest in Japanese churches is not for any spiritual salvation. Maybe religion is okay, but I think that the self styled followers of Christ devote an incredible portion of their energy to solidify all of the conservative beliefs of our society which are a bane to our expanding society. Such religious endeavors are actually fascistic and not democratic because it resists all changes. And, for the Nisei it fits into their pattern of escapism rather than help to expand their personality. But who can argue with an omnipotent God? The gold cross of Christianity hangs around the necks of thousands of prostitutes but religion in itself doesn't stop the degenerative process. (Don't ask me if I personally saw all of these gold chains--either!) I hunger now so will stop for the present.

Later:

I didn't have time to send the letter off this afternoon so I thought that I would add a few more lines. We just came from the camp movie, "Without Reservation" and it was mighty awful. Something about an old lady, Claudette Colbert, chasing around the country after an old man, John Wayne, and acting like a couple of 19 year olds. The worst part of it was that the film expoused

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a very reactionary sort of philosophy: "Women should be dumb; we should go back to the days of the pioneers and kill Indians as social security and other social legislation is not for rugged Americans, etc." It stunk! Love according to Hollywood means a biological function performed in the nearest haystack. Now, don't be shocked! The way movies and books are written now it makes it tough on a man because the idea of life seems to be this pursuit emphasized above everything else, and even in the advertising field all girls are told to use Life Buoy etc., so that they can be more seductive. (Not that I have a distaste of a beautiful torso of lush young women in ecstasy.) But, miraculously all girls are supposed to become creatures of passion if they use certain soaps and girdles, and dandruff removers. Since not all women are beautiful and never will be despite the kind of cosmetics they use, all of this leads to mass frustration. I have to laugh everytime I see a 168 pound girl trying to stroll daintily down the street in the kind of shorts worn by some movie stars because these misguided blimps no doubt think they are being more seductive. But, all of this female vanity makes it hard on Man because it is assumed that only excessive good looks in a man allows him to qualify for satisfactory love making. It doesn't recognize other factors in a person at all, as far as I can gather from the movies, ads, and other sources. Now I think that if the movies were more honest there would be millions of less neurotic people in the country. Since it is mostly women who are so nuts about lush looks, it is their fault that we are creating such a superficial society. You can hit me, but you asked me what I thought about Women. I hasten to add that this is a broad general statement and enough exceptions of more sane women to make the future hopeful. But not if Hollywood has anything to say about it. It's message to ladies is that life is a soft bed of marshmallows and the more infantile personality they have, the better off they are. And poor misguided man, the suckers, works his respective head off so that women will be able to control all the wealth of the country

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in another 50 years -- and that's what a Hollywood life is. Too many Nisei girls are duped by this type of thinking and that's why they are "spoiled." They say moderation is the spice of life, but this lesson hasn't been learned by enough people, methinks. I'm sure you don't agree, or do you?

I'm in the process of reading "Focus" "Snakepit" "God's Little Acre," and "America is in the Heart." The last is about Filipino life in America and it reveals them as human beings, as they are, and not a bunch of sadistic rapers as so many Nisei believe. Also have to read my funny books once in a while -- there are plenty of them around the barracks as this is the chief reading diet of most of the fellows. Since I've seen so many plays, I've developed a new interest in reading them, and I have a book of them around to read now and then. The library here is getting after me because I keep the books out so long, but they do not charge any fines for overdues. They send a note to our CO to give us hell for being so negligent. Our library on the post has a very good selection of books and it makes it possible to spend some pleasant evenings on the post when I have to remain here, which hasn't been too often in the past. Now that we have rolloall in the morning, I get off as easily as before to go to NYC.

Chas.

June 12, 1946
Wednesday

I have been busy the last couple of days trying to get my individual psychotherapy interviews under way, and I had considerable enthusiasm about it because there is so much which can be done. Even though the inmate just come in to relieve their emotional feelings, it is therapy for them and they are glad of the chance to talk to someone who has an interest in their personal problems. I thought that it would be difficult getting a response from them at first, but they want to talk about their problems and I have trouble

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limiting the time I can give to each person. I drew up a roster of 20 inmates whom I planned to see weekly in both the individual and group meetings, and had high hopes that something constructive could be accomplished. But these hopes will have to be postponed for the next two weeks because we are going to process 105 men who will arrive today sometime.

Lt. Sless will take over the administrative functions of the Department now and he has big ideas about making a good showing so he will have the place painted up. He still can't get away from the idea that this office is not a factory so that he has outlined a schedule of production of cases which must be done each day. I'm sure that it will be generally ignored even though he raises the sound and fury. At least, it will not be an impossibility to work with him. Major Santowsky, the psychiatrist who is replacing Major Forlano, is a mild mannered man, but I think he is regular Army. Most of his experience has been in hospital work and I think he subscribes to the psychoanalysis school of thought. He was telling me this morning how he planned to have psychiatric classes for the training of the staff, but I am sure that these ambitious plans will not completely materialize since we operate on such an indefinite schedule and we never know when the "last shipment for processing" will arrive because there always seems to be a new group coming in. But already, the office seems to have a bit more direction. All of the testing like Shipley-Hartford and Minnesota Multiphase personality inventory has been cut out. Forlano insisted upon them because he was interested in making a psychological study. I think that there will be less emphasis upon testing from now on and more on individual and group psychotherapy. That is the real function of our department so I have no objection to that. I shall reserve judgement upon the new Major until I get to know his methods, a little better, but I think he will be okay. But he is going to be under the influence of Sless for a while and that isn't good. This morning the Major made arrangements for us to be excused from all of the

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hospital drill and classes during the next two weeks so that we could process the new group of inmates in a hurry, but there may be repercussions from this action since the hospital already thinks we are treated too much like special characters and that we get excessive privileges. They will hold it against us when it comes to passes and things like that. Such is life for us bastards orphans of the P and S department. Nothing we do would ever satisfy the Med. Det. anyway because they have to have some kind of a scapegoat to be resentful towards. It isn't too bad now, but it may get worse unless the situation is handled with great tact. Being extremely aggressive like Sless will not help things any. At any rate, we are going to be very busy down here until the end of the month.

Sless did get me into a Classification Board meeting yesterday afternoon, and there was no resistance against it at all. On several occasions, Lt. Kantor asked me for an expression of opinion and I was able to speak up. There were three Captains, and 3 Lts. on the Board and all of them were line officers except Lt. Kantor from our department. The line officers do not agree with the philosophy of the P and S section at all and Captain Parron of the guard company said so. But this particular board is supposed to be the most liberal of the five or six which meets for case dispositions. However, Kantor had to fight for every case and he was outvoted on everyone but three. Nine cases were heard during the afternoon, and I think that this board honestly tried hard to be fair. But their personal emotions would enter into decisions and unfortunately the layman attitude is still strong. There was a colored Lt. on the Board, and I thought that he would be liberal, but I was amazed that he appeared to be particularly harsh on the colored boys who came in for a hearing for restoration and clemency. Maybe he was trying to identify himself with the "officer element." Kantor worked on him the most and he did swing him over twice, but most of the time the colored officer went along with the

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majority. Captain Perron was the strongest personality on the Board, and he was infused with the regular army attitudes. However, he has a smattering knowledge of psychology so he threw a lot of words around and was very inconsistent on some of the things he said. It was this kind of officer group which conducted most of the court martials overseas, and I certainly have no confidence in it. This board I attended believes that military offenses were more heinous than civil offenses and it was inclined to be harsh on the insubordination and AWOL cases. I discovered that a good social history helps the inmate a lot and this was one of the failures of our department because too many of the records were not adequate enough due to inexperience of the case workers. Through coincidence four of the cases heard during the afternoon were those I had written up so I was intensely interested in the outcome and was gratified that after much argument by Lt. Kantor the board went along with our recommendations. Less than half of the total heard were given favorable recommendations by the board and Kantor had to battle every inch of the way. He called upon me for my opinion five or six times and I naturally went along with him. In general, this board is the most liberal according to Lt. Sless; I hate to think what the others are like. It may be that the Board was particularly harsh yesterday because two inmates escaped after the Board had given them "A" (trustee) custody, and the Board felt that it had been betrayed. The inmates just walked out the gates yesterday morning and kept going. Captain Perron was particularly suspicious of every inmate who came in for a hearing, and if the person was too affable and talked glibly he thought that the person had been "coached." If the person was hesitant, then he believed that the inmate was lying and given a snow job. The Board has a stereotyped idea of what an alcoholic should look like, and it turned down on psychiatrist's recommendation that the inmate be discharged as a chronic alcoholic just because the inmate was a "clean looking boy." This upset Kantor

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no end. The line officers believe too much in punitive rehabilitation and they just are now aware of the fact that the old idea of an eye for an eye in punishment is an obsolet practice in the modern penal systems.

One boy appeared on a rape charge, and the Board was swept away emotionally because it was a German girl and it recommended restoration purely on that basis despite the fact that it is not supposed to retry any of the GCM cases. And another inmate was denied restoration just because Perron was suspicious about the inmate being a pathological liar. And the board decided to send a boy with homosexual tendencies to maximum custody at Greenhaven instead of a hospital just because it felt that closer discipline would cure him. The biggest debate was on Williams, one of my cases. The Board wouldn't agree with Kantor that the boy was emotionally unstable and should be given a 368 discharge on the basis of this. It felt that Wms. should be further punished for being insubordinate. Wm., a colored boy, was very hostile in the interview, and he freely expressed his opinions. After 45 minutes of debate, Kantor finally swung the board over into recommending a CDD discharge. It was a victory for our departmental philosophy, but I think it is unfortunate that layment can overrule the psychiatrists on so many of the cases. However, I thought it was a very good experience to get to a Board meeting, and now I know better how I should write up my case histories so that the inmate will have more of an equal chance in getting justice, and I won't feel that I am betraying social work principles either.

Last evening, Bob, Nelson, Manuel, Smith and myself went fishing and we had a lot of fun. There was a high tide so that we didn't get any bites at all, but we enjoyed splashing around in the ocean trying to catch minnows for bait. We all got our clothes all wet, and I finally had to shed everything and go swimming without anything on. While I was splashing around in the

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waves a hurricane storm suddenly came up, the wind blew our clothing up the beach, and we had a terrific time getting organized. Andrews came down in the ambulance to rescue us and the storm broke in all its fury as soon as we got in the car. I never saw such lightning and thunder before, and the wind was violent enough to knock us down. We didn't catch any fish, but it was great sport. The only difficulty in swimming is the beach flies which bites chunks out of a person. After we got back to the barracks, our lights went out but the street lamp kept shining through the windows right on our bed so that we could not sleep. Finally Nelson got disgusted and he went out and threw rocks until he knocked the light out. I think he shorted the lines because all the lights in the post went out then! We couldn't have any peace and quiet in our barracks until after midnight because about five of the fellows were getting very drunk down the shower room and they were making horrible noises, shouting at the top of their voices. Immature youths!!

Antonio Albanez

#7001

Individual Psychotherapy

Inmate came into office in very disturbed frame of mind. Stated that he was terrified by the thunder and lightning last night and couldn't sleep. Had severe back pains, groin aches, stomach trouble. Expressed considerable anxiety re: back pain and felt that he should have an X ray to discover organic injury. Stated that it has pained him severely since he had shell concussion in combat. Has been to dispensary on several occasions, but given linament to rub on back. Does not think this relieves him of pain. Was fearful that he would be accused of malingering if he went back again. Note was obtained from psychiatrist requesting X ray as the pains may be psychogenic in origin. Inmate is worried about "groin" numbness and has worried about sexual impotence. Expressed a great deal of anxiety re: his future and was fearful that the Classification Board did not understand his physical condition at the time of

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his boarding so that he would not have any opportunity for restoration. Considerable anxiety also expressed re: family conditions. Mother ill and suffering from "bad heart" and "fits." Inmate felt that he had first responsibility towards them, but still he did not want a DD.

Johnson #7100

Inmate was rather disturbed by the summary dismissal of his case by the Classification Board. Stated that he was only in there for two minutes and the Captain only asked me some rough questions and blamed me for everything. Inmate expressed the view that not enough consideration was given to him, and he fears that restoration will be denied because the board members did not like him as a person. When asked to elaborate on what he meant, inmate stated that the Captain was from the South and I could tell by what he said that he considered me a low person and I wouldn't have a chance. Inmate appeared to be very sensitive and was inclined to feel that he was being unduly persecuted. Stated that he was not guilty of the offense and all he wanted was a fair chance to prove his worth. Worker made no comments but allowed inmate to make many statements about his present feelings. Explained that even if these things were true, it was not going to help his adjustments to brood and become depressed. Inmate was told that there was still a good chance of favorable action by the board since it consisted of six officers and there was a good chance that an objective decision would be reached. It was further explained that the Clemency Board in Washington made the final decision on each case solely on the merits of the individual factors and not because of any preconceived attitudes about an inmates race, religion, color, political beliefs, etc. Inmate was considerably relieved to hear this and felt that he should try not to worry too much until he received definite word about the disposition of his case. Stated that up until this morning he was developing an ugly mood and was afraid that he would

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"blow my top" and act hastily on some matter, but now he could control himself better as he has a better understanding of his feelings and the circumstances of the Board hearings.

Wyland #7226

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Inmate came into office in very agitated state of mind. Was very anxious about what would happen to his wife. Stated that he was trying to bring his wife to this country from England, but that he was not able to send for through the Army provisions because of a pending DD. Was very worried because he has not received any letters from her since December 1945 despite the fact that he writes twice weekly. Stated that he was also extremely worried about his family care since his mother was almost blind and had a bad heart so that it was very difficult for her to support the 12 and 14 year old children on her \$50.00 a month widow's pension. These things have been constantly on his mind and he was getting "very depressed" and "nerves shot." Felt that if he could only get out of confinement he could go help his family, and bring his wife back to the US. Thought that if wife could come in the meantime, she would be able to help his family.

It was suggested that he go to the Red Cross and find out if they would make contact with the local public agency for assistance for his family. Inmate was sent to the Legal Adviser to find out the possibility for sending for his wife under army provisions as he has no funds of his own. Inmate is now waiting for restoration. The red cross might help in locating his wife and finding out the situation with her. The interview was primarily helpful in allowing inmate to release some of his spent up agitated feelings but no attempt was made to get him to accept the fact that his status as an inmate automatically denied him certain privileges for GI's since his disturbances were too great for him to be completely rational at this point.

Joseph Walker

#7209

Individual psychotherapy

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Inmate requested special interview because of excessive worry re: his marital situation. Stated that he had received a letter from his wife saying that their marriage was "all over" and for him to institute divorce proceedings. With great feeling, inmate stated that he still loved his wife and that he has been so preoccupied with this personal problem that "I'm almost ready to blow my top." Explained that he had written to his wife while overseas and told her that he no longer loved her and for her to get a divorce because he loved another girl, but the only reason for that was because he was fearful that he was going to get a life sentence for desertion and he didn't want his wife's life ruined. Wife now believes all of the things he told her in his letter, and inmate feels that if he could only speak to her he could straighten the matter out and become reconciled. Requested that this department find out if he could get a special pass to go home. It was explained to him that this authority was out of our jurisdiction, but that we could send a letter to his wife telling her of his character and some of the situation overseas which contributed to his behavior. Psychiatrist was consulted and he stated that he would take the responsibility for this letter on an unofficial basis. Inmate was grateful for this assistance and felt that it might help to solve his personal problem. Inmate has gotten to the point where he is projecting all of his difficulties to the Army and no attempt was made to reason logically at this time as he was too tense and anxious. Stated that he could not eat or sleep and his nerves "were shot." Inmate has no recognition of fact that severe neurotic traits were developed since childhood. He has never made better than borderline adjustments in the past and feels a great need for a dependency status. Additional interviews may help him to understand reasons for some of his emotional immaturity, although his present condition become aggravated if he has no opportunity to verbalize his feelings

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occasionally.

June 13, 1946
Thursday

Continued with individual psychotherapy today. The 104 inmates came in on the boat yesterday and we will start the processing tomorrow so that we will be very busy. It took them 13 days to come from the Delta DTC as they were on a Liberty ship. Two of them tried to escape when the boat got into NY harbor but the storm was too rough for them to get off the ship and they were nabbed while hiding in the ventilator. Lt. Siess had them all over here to give them a brief orientation talk about what the processing was all about, and what they could expect. They will be hearing plenty of rumors so that we wanted to set them straight. I talked to a few of them afterwards and they seemed to be mighty glad that they were back in the states. I finally learned how the term "snow job" originated from one of them. The boy said that a Major Snow used to be in charge of Camp Upton and he told so many falsehoods and gave false promises, that "snow job" became the term used for any sort of lie, exaggeration, etc. and it is known the world around by GI's now. Another boy was concerned because he hasn't told his family yet about his confinement. When I asked him how he explained the DTC on his letter, he said that he told his parents that he was assigned to a "demolition training center."!!

Last evening, Bob and I rode in on the boat to NYC with the 60 overseas GI's who brought the inmates in. This was their last assignment and they are going to get discharged. They did not get to see NYC the night before because they came right on up here so that they had a grand time looking at the skyline on our way in. Bob and I have seen the sight so many times that we took a nap until the boat docked. For a while we talked with one of the Sgts., and he seemed to be rather nervous about getting back into civilian life. He heard over in Europe that the GI's were practically being spit upon in the states now

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that the war was over and he figured that he would have a tough time getting a job. The first thing he planned to do was to get married and "take a 6 month vacation as a member of the '52-20 Club'." He was rather bitter about the Army keeping so many GI's overseas and he felt that they were not needed at all because all they did was drill. The Sgt. had the impression that the US was practically in the midst of a revolution because he has been reading about so many strikes: "It's a hell of a note when we get back and can't even get a two bit job." I told him that things were not as bad as all that. The Sgt. said that he was not going to worry about these things until he had rested up and all he was interested in at present was to get his eyeful of American girls "with good shapes and decent clothes." All of these GI's waved madly at the girls in the passing ferries. Bob philosophized that there would "be some more rapes in Central Park tonight if they turn these boys loose."

Bob and I were fortunate in getting tickets to "Red Mill" last night. It was in an air conditioned theater so that we felt relieved to get out of the murky heat of the city. The play was most enjoyable and we were able to relax and enjoy this musical comedy with its lavish settings. New Yorkers certainly are great patrons of the legitimate theater as the crowds just pour into the playhouses, even with the terrific prices. A lot of them are starting to come in evening clothes now; this is supposed to be a pre war practice. We certainly are lucky to get into so many plays free. I think I've seen about 30 or 40 plays this year and I'm getting spoiled because we are given good seats in the orchestra every time. I only spent .40¢ for the evenings entertainment as I have to save up for the weekends. Bob is practically broke already and I am not far behind him -- over two more weeks until payday too!

I lost the key to Warren's apartment, but he was still up when I arrived so that I didn't have to disturb anyone's sleep. Warren has been job hunting the past week but he hasn't had too much success lining up journalistic work.

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He is now torn between his desire to get experience in newspaper work and to work for money only. He was seriously considering a job as dish washer in a summer resort at \$200.00 a month, plus keep, but he thinks that he will give up this idea because he has to get a lot of dental work done on his teeth this summer. He said that he would try to get a journalistic job for another week and if it is not encouraging he was going to take any kind of a job. He thought he might try to work in one of the lapidary shops which so many Nisei are employed in. Warren said that from his experience, he figured that it was going to be mighty hard for Nisei vets to get economically adjusted in the next few years because the problem was serious for all workers and despite what he felt and thought, it was a fact that members of minorities were more handicapped if they did not have any special talents. He said that probably one of the reasons why he is staying in school was that it postponed the issue. He thought that Hawaii might have to be the answer because there were relatively more opportunities over there even if the job range was narrower.

Don also has his problems. He just came back from a two weeks vacation and he is going to start teaching for the summer at NYCC in psychology. He plans to get married in September but he said that his fiancée's parents were still not too accepting of him (because of his physical handicap). Don is getting to be more and more of an Anglophobe although he is still objective in his reasoning. He does a great deal of reading and has a keen interest in current events. We discussed the latest English policy in re to Palestine and Don felt that it was just another indication of the die hard British Imperialism. He was angry that the English Labor Party had taken the stand that no more Jews could be admitted into Palestine and he said that this was purely because England was afraid of a Jewish National State even though it had been promised back in 1917. At that time England did not think that Palestine was important because it was only a desert strip. But the Jewish refugees made it flower and

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now the English are worried that the Jews do not know their places and don't stand in enough awe of mighty England. Further, England now finds Palestine strategically important because it is in the Middle East area where Russia might penetrate, and the Empire must go on! Don thought that the Jews might fight like the Irish did for independence, but that the best solution would be to make Palestine a mandated state under UNO. Politically, I felt that the Jews were in the right; but culturally, I still can't see the necessity for organizing another nationalistic state and it is just as bad to give support to the argument that all Jews should go to Palestine as all Negroes should be sent to Liberia. It must be hell to be a misplaced person forced to migrate from one place to another because nobody wants to welcome him. One minor experience like this was enough for me and I suppose I will always be sympathetic to any group which has to undergo forced migration.

June 14, 1946

I hadn't expected to be off this weekend, but Al suggested that Bob and I go since he didn't want all of the medics to go at the same time. The 1st. Sgt. at the detachment is not going to like it at all and it will be just another thing for him to growl about -- but the hell with him. The reason is that our offices downstairs are being fixed up tomorrow and it will interrupt the work anyway. We start in on the processing this morning as soon as the records come in which should be in a few minutes.

Last night a bunch of us went fishing again, but we didn't have any luck. We did see some other experienced fisherman catch several bass but we couldn't even get a nibble. We have concluded that the reason is that we do not have the proper kind of line and hook. It was very restful to go in wading in the ocean waves, but the flies bit pieces out of us until after sundown and then the mosquitoes took over. I don't see how it is possible to go swimming

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around here if there are so many biting flies around. A lot of fish have been washed ashore recently so that the atmosphere smells like decayed fish, something like the stockyard smells of Chicago. I took a brief nap after tying the line around my foot and when I woke up I had bumps all over my face from the bites. We remained down there until about 10:00 o'clock. Afterwards we went up to the hospital and had some roast beef sandwiches. The Mess Sgt. is going to be very angry this morning when he finds out that his meat has disappeared! As soon as we can catch some fish, we won't have to borrow his old food. It is possible to get 30 pound bass in the waters off shore as we saw several men with heavy fish last night. One man claimed that he caught 40 fish the night before. The best time to go is at midnight when the fish come in to feed, but we haven't been ambitious enough to go down there at that time. Manuel said that he may go down Saturday night and stay until daybreak because he is getting rather disgusted at not getting even a bit. He is the one who goes out in the afternoon and digs all of the worms for us.

Davis, the inmate who used to work in our office at the control desk, finished his honor company training the other day. He still had the officer complex and thought that he could get away with anything. He was waiting for orders to go back to duty, but he thought that he could do better himself so he took off and went to Washington to see a General "about being restored as an officer." He got caught and now he is back here with his clemency and everything taken away from him. He was so sorrowful, but he must have been crazy to pull a stunt like that. While he was gone his orders came in for him to report to an army camp in South Carolina, but that is wiped out too. In our first group at the Honor Company, over half of the men were ex-officers and they were restored purely on that basis because of the mistaken conception that ex-officers are better than ordinary enlisted men. But 20 per cent of them have gone AWOL, and it is going to make it harder for others to be given a chance

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Charles Kikuchi

Diary

June 14, 1946

after this. Davis is so repentent now but it is too late. He will have to serve some months before he gets another chance at restoration. He has a 10 year sentence for desertion while in combat. If he had only waited one more day, all of this would not have happened but he got too impatient. An "officer's complex" is a funny thing because they just don't seem to get over the idea that they are not special creations of God and they are always expecting special privileges, even in confinement.

June 15, 1946
Saturday

I didn't go into NYC last night after all, as the new Major Santoswky passed an edict that all passes would be cancelled hereafter and we would work Saturday mornings. This created an uproar in the department and the morale zoomed downward. The Major further laid down the law that we would work exactly from 8 to 5 and that we could not take the morning boat. This led to a minor rebellion, and I spoke up for some of the fellows as they have been working hard and I did not think they should be penalized for it even if this is the usual system in the Army. The Major sent Al down to tell us the news and wouldn't do it himself. Finally got him to relent, but it will take a little time to "educate" him because he is trying hard to make a good showing and he doesn't know how we have had to go all through these things everytime a new section chief comes into the joint. It's the same old picayunish crap all over again, but the regular army is getting more and more chicken as the days go by. I can't get too excited about it even though it is mighty uncomfortable to have my available free time in NYC cut down, but I think I shall survive. We may even get the Major into a more liberal program after he is more sure of himself. Harry was the only cry baby of the lot and he went running up to Major Santowsky and told him that he just had to get home because of his family problems, etc. He does that every time, the selfish bastard! The rest

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of us were pretty burn't up by his action because he has had more time off than any other person in our department and still he cries and whines. This time he "bumped" Haupt from a 3 day pass. Haupt has been working hard on case records and he is too young to be aggressive enough to stick up for his rights so that he hasn't gotten the time off he should have. I told Al that Haupt should have the first chance for passes again and that Harry should stay an extra weekend because he can't go on being so selfish. Al said that if I would take the responsibility, he would make the arrangement. So I can expect fireworks from Harry one of these days. The neurotic bastard howls so loudly as if he were the most persecuted person in the whole damn world every time so that everybody gives in to him just to get rid of the noise. It's about time he grew up, and everybody in the department agrees on that. Harry is now eligible for discharge as he has 21 months in the service, but he doesn't seem too anxious to get out. Herb believes that it is because he is afraid to go out and face the world again because of basic insecurity. I haven't been making a roster for passes for the med. detachment members here because I thought it could be settled unofficially among ourselves, but Harry screws up the works every time with his selfish attitudes. He's just a chronic anxiety case, and we've all given up on him. All of us have made concessions time after time in order to try and help him to be more agreeable but it's hopeless. He just sits around on his bed every evening and mopes; hasn't a friend, and thinks we are always talking about him -- which is true only half of the time! Poor guy, he is to be pitied more than anything, but that's a problem for his wife.

We went to see "Kid from Brooklyn" last night, and after the show we played poker until fairly late. I lost. Bob won enough to make a long distance call to his wife and he proudly announced that his new baby has gained four

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Charles Kikuchi

Diary

June 15, 1946

ounces in the past week.

This morning I did a case, and after lunch I will take off on the boat for NYC. It seems to rain every weekend, but it is nice out today and coolish. No definite weekend plans, but hope to get the girls out to Coney Island. Bob is sort of broke so we have to be less extravagant this week. Two whole weeks until payday too! Congress may raise the pay one of these fine days. Bob is so confident that he will be discharged as a father of two children that he has been shopping for white shirts in NYC the last couple of times we have gone in. Torrance has also applied for discharge on occupational basis and Herb may get a transfer to California because of his wife's health. We are back to full scale processing and I like it fine.

June 17, 1946

Had a most satisfactory and wonderful weekend in NYC despite the fact that I almost did not get in at all because of the antics of the Colonel of the USDB who insists that we devote all of our time to love of work. We have too many bosses around here and all of them are bickering to determine who is going to be the Chief Big Shot. The fact that we are in the med. detachment protects us a little from all of the silly edicts coming out, but the confusion is enough to drive one batty. I think we work hard enough without getting additional restrictions on the weekend. The latest issue is whether we should be allowed to come back on the Monday morning boat because it makes us one-half hour late for work. I've been working with Al Sherwood on Major Santowsky to do something for the Hdqtrs. men in our office as they are getting a bad deal and they are rather unhappy about the noose which is getting tighter and tighter. It's a matter of self defense because it will eventually effect those of us in the med. detachment. Had a brief talk with Major S. before noon Saturday and he didn't seem to be a bad sort although I suspect that the difficulty is that he is unsure of his status here and he doesn't want to clash with anyone so he lets

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the men here suffer temporarily. But, he authorizes a half day off weekly for the officers in our unit and that isn't very fair either because we are just as subjected to the fatigue element. Major S. spent 14 months in Hawaii where there was strict Army discipline and it may take him a little time to get it out of his system. All of these goings on now are known in Army vernacular as "chicken s."

I forgot all office problems as soon as I got on the boat. The fishing season in this area has just started and we saw about 50 boats packed with fishermen in the vicinity of the beach where we usually go. I am convinced that there must be bass there and all we have to do is to learn the technique of getting them to bite on our lines! It wasn't too hot this weekend in town so that we did not get uncomfortable. And wonder of wonder, it did not rain!

When Bob and I got down to 99 Park Avenue, we discovered a line about a block long, we we went to work to see if we could exert any "political influence." We know some of the girls there, and when they told us that the place was closing early next month, we invited them to come up to Hancock some weekend and we would throw a party for them. They took us seriously and went around and signed up the girls who wanted to come. So we have to make some kind of arrangements with the post here, and I am going to leave Bob holding the sack because he was the one going around giving all those promises. Those girls at 99 Park deserve a party because they certainly have been nice to the servicemen. One of the girls was complaining that not enough men expressed their appreciation for their services and took everything for granted so that they were extremely happy when somebody did come along and tell them how nice they were. Bob and I did our best. We also told them that we had ulterior motivations as we wanted to get theater tickets for the evening. The girls then gave us passes to 2 movies and a play. As we came out of the building and saw the long extended line of servicemen down the block, Bob remarked, "The Dopes!"

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It pays to make friends!

We went right up to the Roxy and saw a stinky movie, I think they left a reel out of it because I couldn't make out the plot of "Somewhere in the Night." The stage review was much better although we didn't think much of the Latin Desi Arnez whom the girls were swooning over. After the show we went to the Masonic to register for a room, but discovered that it was filled up so we went to the Y and got a room there. I could have gone up to Warren's but I figured that they might be crowded there. The Y secretary invited us to a dance, a breakfast in the morning, and a free sightseeing tour of NYC on Sunday morning, but we already had other plans. The way service clubs are all closing up these days, we will have to start looking around for new ones to investigate because the financial cost would be too heavy otherwise. We had dinner at the Masonic Club and then rushed up to the play. It was very amusing with a human interest angle. About an immigrant Norwegian family in SF, "I Remember Mama", and very well acted. After the play we went to the Stanley theater and saw the Russian film, "Hellow Moscow." It revealed the lighter and human side of Russian life and Bob was surprised that they were so civilized. We made ourselves comfortable in the movie and took our shoes off. About 2 ayem we went to eat again, and then went back to the Y to retire for the evening.

Yesterday was even more exciting, and we certainly had a swell time. I phoned Yuriko up and she invited us to come over for breakfast which she promised to make with her own little hands. Her parents have moved out to manage the Hostel and Choco, the dog, went with them. After Bob was introduced to Rhoda and Yuriko, we had a most tasty breakfast, sat around and talked for a while, helped them clean up and move some of the heavy things for storage. The girls had to rummage through their belongings so Bob and I looked at their books and albums. Discovered that Yuriko used to draw, and saw some of her exquisite needle work in silk. She made a most favorable impression on Bob

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and he remarked that she was so vivacious and lively. Yuriko can put her body into the most contortious positions as she reclines around because she is so nimble. She thinks I'm funny! About 4:30 we started out for Coney Island and I saw the packed beach and boardwalk with all of the concessions for the first time. Had a grand time there. We had to stop and eat everything in sight, and Yuriko outlasted all of us. We wandered all over, went to the Penny Arcades to find out what kind of lovers we were and our future number of children, played games, rode the carousel, sat on the beach, etc. Yuriko and I had one of those funny pictures taken and we put on an act for the crowd which gathered. I looked so silly in the picture. Finally ended up with a couple of prizes for the girls. Yuriko wanted to get a doll, but Rhoda was more practical and insisted that they take the dishware which they could use, so Bob and I had to lug it around. We were there until about 9:30 and the time passed so quickly.

We ate a huge and tasty Chinese dinner in Chinatown and had a great time, at least I did. Bob was worried about his finances as he was in a worse state than I. But it all comes out in the long run because Rhoda and Yuriko invited us to come to dinner when we got broke. I guess it was different for Bob since he is a married man with two children. He enjoyed the days activities though and had some very nice comments to make about Yuriko afterwards. Yuriko bought one of those Chinese snakes on a stick and played with it all the way home. She said that she learned dance steps from it, and I discovered that it did take a lot of coordination and rhythm to make the snake curl just right by body movements.

Left Yuriko's place about one and had no difficulty in getting a place to sleep at Masonic. We got to sleep extra on the boat this morning because the slow tub was in use. Usual day of work at the office even though I did get very tired from interviewing. This evening we went to the movies to see "Of Human Bondage," and I retired early in order to catch up with my rest. Wish I

could have such nice weekends every time, but interesting things usually happen when there isn't much planning.

Roscoe Clay #7507

June 14, 1946

I Social History.

Inmate, Negro, single, age 24 was born 28 Sept. 1921 in Richmond, Ky., the 6th of seven siblings. Parents have been separated since 1933 when inmate was 12, and he knows very little of his father other than that he was a cook and provided a marginal income for the family. Mother remarried, and inmate has had fair relationships with stepfather. Stated that he has always gone by his mother's maiden name. Stepfather was a farmer and he was able to support the family adequately without serious economic deprivations. Inmate has been dependent upon mother all of his life, worries excessively about her. He has been preoccupied with health problems since boyhood. Stated that his mother worried about his conduct in school because of the influences of bad companions. Sibling relationships were normal.

Inmate has always felt inadequate and insecure because he believed that he was not as capable physically and mentally as others. Was shy around people, but became aggressive inclined towards girls when he discovered that he appealed to them because of his dancing ability. As a child he was often picked upon. Stated that he was fearful of any sort of physical violence since boyhood when he witnessed a friend shot to death accidentally by a companion. Inmate was bullied by boys at school and would bribe them with his lunch in order to avoid fights. Was pampered by his mother and given preference over the other children.

Severe neurotic traits during childhood and adolescence indicated. Inmate had frequent temper tantrums, lifelong nail biter, enuretic till age 6, fearful of the pressure of crowds, various minor phobias. As a boy he claims to have had epileptic fits during which he had sudden stiffening of the body and aimless

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jerking for 15 minutes, unconscious. Claims that the last one was just prior to induction into the Army, but since then there has been a number of occasions when he felt them coming on. Inmate has always been terrified by the dark, but is unable to give an explanation for this fear. Had severe nightmares as a child. Drank moderately from age 21; heavily after he got overseas in order to "forget worries." Used marihuana for one year while in the penitentiary to "be a big shot" but quit after he was hospitalized for it. ("Doctors didn't know what was wrong with me.") Stated that the real reason he gave this practice up was because of his religious belief that it was a "sin."

Inmate has had normal heterosexual adjustments since age 12, mostly with pickups and girl friends. Stated that it was the prevailing cultural code for boys to experience sex from an early age. Never had had VD. Shacked up overseas with a girl friend while AWOL overseas. Present attitude towards marriage is constructive. Plans to marry a hometown girl to whom he is semi engaged at the present time, and settle down and raise a family. No abnormal sexual patterns elicited. Picture of insecure, inadequate social adjustment presented in his overall civilian life.

II Educational.

Inmate completed the fourth grade at age 17. Stated that he started school at age 8 and failed five times because of his lack of interest and inability to learn readily. Was often truant, fearful of reciting in classes, and remained away on some occasions because of his desire to avoid being picked upon. Received poor grades, finally quit in order to go to work. Now regrets lack of education as he feels it handicaps him in occupational opportunities.

III Occupational.

Inmate's record in the labor market has been spasmodic, and marked with a great deal of restlessness. From 1937 until 1940 inmate was a farm laborer at \$9.00 per week in Richmond, Ky., but this period was marked with some periods of

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unemployment as a general laborer around a home, but after 4 months he was arrested for stealing \$25.00 from the home and sent to a reform school for 18 months. Stated that he took the money in order to entertain his girl friend. Late in 1941, inmate was discharged from the reform school and he went to work in a drug store as a delivery boy, but was fired after 2 months for stealing money. During 1942 he was unemployed, spent the time wandering from city to city and performed odd jobs for subsistence only. Could not verbalize reasons for his restlessness. In 1943 inmate was employed for four months as a laborer in a beer company in Cincinnati before induction. Considers farm work his highest skill and plans to return to it after release from confinement. Now feels that he is capable of holding a job on a steady basis, and that he has profited from his past aimlessness in work. His constructive attitude towards future employment.

IV Civilian Criminal History.

Inmate was picked up on a number of occasions for truancy by the juvenile officials, but usually released to care of his mother.

At age 16, inmate was arrested for stealing a car heater from the school principal's car and selling it to a junk dealer. Stated that he did not like the teacher and his only motivation was "to get revenge." Sentence was suspended.

At age 18 inmate was arrested for stealing money from his employer's home and given a sentence of three years in the reform school. Was released after 18 months because of good behavior. Inmate worked as a cook in this institution and did not get into any difficulty.

At age 22 inmate was sentenced to a one year term in the La Grange State Penitentiary in Ky. for burglary, but paroled after 9 months. Stated that he took money and clothes from a grocery store because he didn't have any financial means to entertain girl friends. Claims that he has not stolen

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anything since because he has learned that he would only be hurting himself by running into conflict with the law. Statements indicated that at the time of these offenses, he exhibited a great lack of judgment due to immature insight.

V. Military History.

Inmate was inducted 10, November 1943 and was glad to get into the service as it offered a more secure way of living according to his interpretation. He took his basic training at Camp Maxie, Texas, and was then assigned as basic soldier and laborer to Camp Ellis for the following four months. Arrived overseas in England 6 June 1944 as a laborer with his own QM outfit. Inmate was anxious to be assigned to truckdriver as he felt that this position offered a greater status, but he performed his work satisfactorily during the time he was in the rear zones. Entitled to EAME ribbon for service in France. Highest rank reached was Pfc., but busted for an AWOL offense. Stated that he was AWOL 10 days once when he overstayed a furlough just before going overseas because he had to look after a sick sister. Only other AWOL was in connection with present offense. Inmate had 10 months good service up to the time of present sentence.

Inmate's army adjustments were good while in the states, but stated that he became very nervous when he learned he was going overseas. Although he was in the rear zones for about four months, it was a great ordeal for him because of some nervous instability. Often felt he was losing his mind and became extremely frightened at the sound of gunfire. Was fearful of death, "heart beat fast all the time", worried excessively and couldn't sleep well. On a number of occasions he felt that he was going to have an epileptic spell, was highly excitable, drank excessively in order to get his mind off his worries. Had excellent war motivation, and suffered from considerable guilt feelings

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that he was going to be labeled a coward for not performing his duties. Stated that he always tried hard to do his work, and was well liked by his officers for being a conscientious worker. Often felt that his buddies were talking about him when he saw them in groups but he had no basis for this belief. Present offense developed out of emotional instability, but only superficial reasons were given for it.

VI Previous Military offenses denied.

VII Present Offense.

By GCMO #85, dated 7 February 1945, inmate was convicted of violation AW 58, desertion from 8 September 1944 to 29 November 1944. (82 days); and sentenced to DD, TF and 25 yrs. CHL. DD was suspended until release from confinement by the reviewing board. Inmate has served 18 months of his sentence to date.

Inmate stated that at the time of his offense he was in a highly excitable and nervous state. He went AWOL for 4 days in early September 1944, and when he returned to his post he told glowing stories about the good time he had in Paris. (He was not there.) He was persuaded by another soldier to go AWOL again because of his fear of severe punishment for the first offense. Stated that he only planned to remain away for a few days, but kept postponing return because of his fears. On two occasions he made an attempt to return but was dissuaded by his friend. During his desertion, inmate "shacked up" with a girl who supported him, was drinking a great deal of the time.

At Loire DTC, inmate claimed he soldiered and didn't get into any difficulty but did not have a chance for restoration for reasons unknown to him. Overseas Board denied restoration in July 1945 on the basis of the psychiatrist's report that inmate be evacuated to the US because of Constitutional Psychopaths state and emotional instability. In March 1946

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inmate was transferred to Delta DTC where he made an excellent record and his training superior officer reported that he had an excellent attitude, was a good field soldier, and in the capacity of platoon Sgt. he performed his duties well. Inmate sincerely desires restoration at the present time as he does not want a DD, and he feels that he could make good adjustments to the army now. Motivation is good, and attitude excellent. Recommend further psychiatric evaluation for possible CDD on basis of his emotional condition at time of offense, and clemency and medium security. Inmate has good attitude towards army and further confinement would not be of material assistance in rehabilitation, but only punitive in nature. Inmate would like to make the Army his career, and he might be capable of further service in a peacetime army.

Jairus Cole #7511

June 14, 1946

I Social.

Inmate, white, 37, separated from wife, was born February 23, 1909 in During West Va., the 9th of 10 siblings. (Six of the children died in infancy, four living are boys.) Inmate's father was a coal miner for 38 years prior to his death in 1943 at the age of 71. Father always provided adequately for the family and there were no serious economic deprivations until the depression period. Parents were compatible. Inmate feels close to his mother and stated that she always had an intense interest in the children. Sibling relationships were excellent. One brother was confined in mental institution for paresis, but was cured. Another brother is now a Lt. in the Army. Inmate stated that there was no history of mental disease in the family, but an uncle on his father's side died of insanity. Inmate left home after reaching adulthood because of poor economic conditions in the coal mines, and his desire to get into a new environment in order to forget about his prison sentence. Stated

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that he was the only one in his family ever to run into conflict with the law.

Inmate had a fairly normal childhood, and did not indicate any severe neurotic tendencies other than talking in his sleep. Had a finger smashed once in a coal mine accident. Personality maladjustments mostly due to various economic insecurity factors and lack of self confidence. Tended to be solitary in nature in adult life, and drifted around from locality to locality without settling down. Started to drink at age 17, and most of civilian arrests due to drunkenness. Stated that the habit started during the prohibition period. Despite some heavy drinking in the past, inmate does not consider himself a chronic alcoholic. On several occasions he quit for as long as six months but "fell off the wagon" for reasons unknown to him. Unsatisfactory marital adjustments contributed somewhat to drinking habits. Never made adequate economic adjustments, and often drank to give himself "false courage." Social history indicates personality maladjustments due to strong feelings of inadequacy, job frustration, marital incompatibility, lack of judgement. Inclined to be somewhat moody and concerned greatly about future economic insecurity. Feels that environmental factors have contributed strongly to his lack of successful adjustments in civilian life, and has always been greatly concerned with economic security.

Inmate has had normal heterosexual adjustments since age 15. VD five times. He was married in 1927 at the age of 18 to a 16 year old girl. Stated that it was a "forced marriage" and he never did get along with his wife because of "a bad beginning." Engaged in pre-marital sex experiences and wife was pregnant at time of marriage. There were four or five separations during the first 18 months of marriage, and finally the couple decided to go their own way. Wife took custody of the boy, now 19 years old and in the Army. Wife remarried in 1933 without obtaining a divorce and moved to another state. Does not know

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her present whereabouts. Stated that he became "sour" about women and tended to be cautious around them after his unhappy marital experience. Planned to remarry in 1936 but got involved in prison offense and girl refused to wait for him. Inmate now feels that he will never marry as he is used to a solitary life and he is too old to start a family of his own without any sort of economic security to look forward to.

II Educational.

Inmate completed 7th grade at age 15 and made "very good marks." He quit in order to help out the family as his father was having employment difficulties during that period due to the shutdown of the mine. Stated that he was never truant while in school, and that he never had any difficulty with academic subjects. Regretted that his education had to be terminated at an early age as it later handicapped him in the labor market.

III Occupational.

From 1925 until 1932 inmate worked in the coal mines, making \$4.00 a day when employed. Was considered a good worker and steady on the job. Only lay-offs was when mines closed down. From 1932 until 1940 inmate worked on odd jobs and for his father, and was intermittantly on the WPA when no jobs were available. During this period he also served a prison sentence. Felt that economic conditions were primarily responsible for his poor work history after 1932. Inmate left his state and moved to New England in 1940 in order to get a fresh start, but never held a job too long. Stated that he was never fired, but quit in order to advance himself. Worked until 1943 on the railroads, restaurant worker, hospital attendant, oyster fisherman, farm work. Would like to get into the merchant marines if unable to restore back into the army.

IV Civilian Criminal History.

Inmate was first arrested at age 17 in W. Va. on a drunkenness charge and given a fine.

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Stated that he was arrested about 7 times for drunkenness but unable to recall specific dates of offense.

Arrested at age 27 for breaking and entering a dry cleaning establishment in W. Va. and given a five year sentence in the Monsonville State Penitentiary in W. Va. After 3 years he was paroled, but violated this parole a short time later when he got drunk so he was sent back to finish his sentence. Served 44 months in all in confinement.

At age 20 inmate was arrested in York, Pa. on a petty larceny charge and served 60 days sentence in the county jail.

The same year (1940) inmate was arrested for drunkenness in Washington, DC and confined in the DC jail for 30 days.

A few weeks after his release he was again picked up for not having any visible means of support and confined in the DC jail for 60 days.

Arrested and confined for 30 days on a drunkenness charge in Conn. in 1941. Does not recall dates of other drunkenness offenses.

V Military History.

Inmate was inducted 5 November 1943 in New Haven, Conn. and at that time he was anxious to get into the service in order to clear his name of his previous prison record. Was also motivated because of certain patriotic reasons. After five months of basic training at Camp Swift, Texas, inmate was sent overseas in April 1944 with his own outfit to Wales in order to train further for the invasion of the continent. Has been assigned as a Rigger (189) in the combat engineers and expressed pride and strong group identification with this unit. Liked his job and felt that he was finally doing something useful for himself and the country. Got along well with the officers and men, but did not receive any ratings. Served in France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, and Germany. Entitled to EAME ribbon and four bronze service stars. Was in area of combat from June 1944 to January 1945 building

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bridges and participating in combat at times. Was hospitalized for arthritis in January 1945 for three months. Had satisfactory efficiency record overseas. Stated that he was in the army for 13 months before he got into any trouble. Drank a lot; normal combat reactions without any breakdowns. Arthritis developed during Battle of Bulge. Stated that he only went AWOL once for 5 days in May 1944 at the time his unit was in England and broken promises occurred in getting time off. Had no furlough or pass up to that time. Went to town for five days and then turned self in. Received company punishment on that occasion, the only time in his army experience.

VI Previous Military Offenses.

Inmate received a special CM for violation of AW 61 and 96, AWOL 7 hours and wrongfully using government vehicle while drunk in Luxembourg. (Dec. 1944) Stated that he borrowed a jeep while drunk and came back on his own volition. Received 3 mo restriction at hard labor and \$240.00 fine. Inmate was on this restriction when 1st GCM occurred.

In May 1945 inmate was convicted by GCMO #207 for violation of AW 94, 84, 61 (stealing and bartering government rations of value less than \$20.00, AWOL 5 hours, breaking restriction.) Sentenced to DD, TF, and 5 years, Confined Hard Labor, but the reviewing board reduced this to DD suspended and 3 years CHL. Adjudged on 4 May 1945.

Inmate stated that in January 1945 he and a friend entered Belgium with their unit. He had no thought of engaging in Black Market activities, but at the time they discovered that there was a serious food shortage and the \$200.00 he had on his person was not good for purchasing liquor as the people wanted food. Inmate and his friend had just come off the line and they wanted a drink because "we were shaky" so they took a box of rations from their Camp and bartered it for drinks. Inmates friend was given a special CM, but inmate went to the hospital for the next few months and he was greatly

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surprised to find that he was being given a General CM because of the added charge of breaking restriction and being AWOL 5 hours. He soldiered his way back to duty after four months confinement and was restored in September 1945.

Next offense occurred in December 1945 when inmate received a Summary CM for violation of AW 94, drunk in uniform in public place, and he was fined \$15.00.

VII Present Offense.

By GCMO #18, inmates previous general CM was vacated in January 1946 with a suspended DD. He was on the point of being sent back to the states for discharge under the point system at the time of the offense. Inmate has about 16 months confinement left to serve on his original 3 year sentence, with good time deducted.

Inmate stated that he was drunk at the time he was arrested and held for questioning in connection with an orderly room robbery investigation. When no evidence was found linking him to this offense, he was told that he would have to return to the DTC without trial for his previous GCM because of his drinking. His DTC record has been good and he was recommended for early clemency by the Delta Commandant. Had an excellent overall rating at Delta DTC and was commended for his capable, energetic and trustworthy character while there by his immediate superior officer. Inmate sincerely desires restoration. Readily admits that most of his trouble has been caused by drinking but denies that he is a chronic alcoholic. Stated that he had been a hard drinker for years, but has greater maturity and insight now. Attitude towards army good. Inmate would like to make it his career as he has no home and he feels that he can be of further use to the service. Blames himself for all of his troubles, but believes that his sentence was a little too severe for the nature of his offense. Was extremely contrite and

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hopes that he will be given another chance to prove himself. Past record indicates that he made fairly good adjustments to the army until present series of offenses. Recommend restoration, clemency and medium security. Present attitude good and inmate indicates that he has a great respect for military authority.

Michael Fedyna

#7520

June 15, 1946

I Social.

Inmate, 25, was born 4 December 1920 in Manville, New Jersey, the second of four siblings. Father has been a steady reliable factory worker for the Johns Manville Company for the past 29 years and he always managed to support the family adequately. Father was described as an honest religious man, strong believer in the family, active member in the Ukrainian community in his home town. During inmate's childhood there was some cultural conflict with the children as the parents insisted that they learn the old country culture and they were rather fearful of the influences of the American standards. As the parents became more integrated into the community, they became more lax in their controls and finally became American citizens when they decided that the economic and social opportunities in this country were of greater importance than a sentimental attachment for the old country. Father was a non drinker and sternly forbid his children to indulge in liquor or take up smoking until they became adults. Mother was extremely close to the children, "lived for us," and inclined to worry excessively about their welfare. Family was of the Catholic faith and religiously inclined.

Inmate got along well with his siblings; proud of his brother who received an honorable discharge from the Army. Stated that he had a normal childhood, but inclined to be shy and slightly self conscious about his protruding ears. Has bitten his nails occasionally all of his life, slight

1543

nervousness, has a fear of police because of stories of brutal methods used by old country law enforcement agents. Tense around strangers, slight beads of perspiration on lips, and quivering lips. Has always had friendly disposition. Made adjustments on a simple level in civilian life and never developed any severe personality maladjustments. Occasional drinker since age 21, light smoker, denies use of drugs.

Normal heterosexual adjustments since age 21, had strong guilt feelings about first experience with the girl he plans to marry. Has only had one girl friend in his life; met her in England in November 1943. Present offense developed out of his complications with her. Stated that the girl was illegally married to a man in the Royal Marines but had never lived with him. Inmate wanted to marry the girl, but discovered that she had to wait three years until her divorce became final. (In May 1946.) Girl was 18 at time of inmate's offense. Became alarmed when he learned that he was about to be transferred out of England so went AWOL and lived with the girl for the next nine months. Child now 6 months old has birth certificate taken out in his name. Inmate plans to bring the child and the English girl to the US as soon as he can. Stated that she was a decent girl, that his love for her was the only thing he lived for.

II Educational.

Inmate completed 8th grade with average marks, failed 6th grade. Only school difficulty was in composition due to language handicap and use of two languages at home. Never got into trouble in school and was well liked by his teachers and classmates. Quit school in order to help father support family during latter part of depression.

III Occupational.

During 1936 and 1937 inmate was a farm laborer at .25¢ per hour. When

1544

jobs were no longer available he went on the WPA for 18 months at \$54.00 a month. He was six months in the CCC's and got an honorable discharge. From 1940 until 1942 inmate was a laborer and machine operator in the Johns Manville Company at \$30.00 a week. Claims he has no special ambitions, but would like to become a machine operator or truckdriver after his return to civilian life in the event he cannot make the army his career.

IV Denies civilian criminal history.

V Military History.

Inmate was inducted 31 July 1942 at Fort Dix; wanted to get into Navy but rejected because of broken nose so decided that the army would be satisfactory. Spent about 10 months in states at various camps as orderly in officer's barracks -- Atlantic City, Pendleton, Ore., Wendover, Utah, Rapid City, S. Dakota. Arrived in England 6 June 1943 and was mostly assigned as orderly in AAF. Stated that he always got along well with officers and made good adjustments. Earned Good Conduct Badge and ETO ribbon. Was in rear zone, hospitalized once for four days for arm infection while in England. Highest rank reached was Pfc. Never had any company punishment or previous AWOLS. Liked the army very much and felt that he had a lot of friends. Stated that he was a favorite of the flying officers and they gave him tips and clothing. Did not consider life in the air fields very difficult, never was a disciplinary problem.

VI Previous Military Offenses.

Denied.

VII Present Offense.

By GCMO #23, dated 22 April 1946 inmate was convicted of violation of AW 58, desertion from 25 January 1945 to 9 November 1945 in England and sentenced to DD, TF, and 30 years CHL. The reviewing authorities reduced the sentence to five years.

1545

Inmate claimed that his sole difficulty with the army developed out of his personal problems. He became panic stricken when he learned that he was about to be transferred out of England and he was unable to marry his girl friend because of legal difficulties. He went to the Chaplain and CO and pleaded that his transfer be set aside but it was refused. Finally decided to go AWOL, and stay with the girl until after the child was born. Hid around in various places. Had no intention of remaining away permanently. Claimed that he was jittery all the time he was gone and feared that he would be caught at any moment. Was fearful of the consequences of his act, but girl pleaded with him to remain with her until after child arrived. Inmate suffered great anxiety and was torn between two loyalties: "Worried all the time," "unable to sleep," "hid in house most of the time," felt people watching me all the time," "knew I had done wrong." A month before the baby was born, inmate was apprehended. Was greatly relieved as he felt that he was getting too nervous and "guilty conscience bothering me." Sent to DTC and made excellent overall record there and was recommended for early clemency by the Commandant. His immediate supervising officer noted: "A very good soldier, always on the job, complies with all rules and regulations of the DTC, neat and courteous and has good military bearing. Attitude and cooperation is excellent." Inmate sincerely desires restoration, was contrite about his offense, and feels that he can be of further use to the Army. Points in his favor are his spotless previous army record without any AWOL's or company punishment prior to present offense, good adjustments in civilian life, adequate work adjustments prior to army, strong moral sense, respect for military authority, likes the army, ability to soldier. Inmate would like to bring his child and the English girl to the US, get married, and try to make the army his career. Strongly recommend clemency, restoration and medium custody as inmate appears to be sufficiently rehabilitated to be of further

Charles Kikuchi

1546
Diary

June 15, 1946

service and his motivation and attitude is excellent.

William Francks

#7523

June 17, 1946

I Social.

Inmate 27, was born 12 Oct. 1919 in New York City, an only child. States that his temporary service record which lists his birth as 29 Oct. 1916 is wrong. Claims that his permanent service records have been lost for the past three years. Inmate's social history indicates that he has had a good social background with more advantages given to him than to most children. Father 49, has been employed as a Chief Steward in a businessman's Club for the past 23 years, and he earns a good income. Father was described as a retiring personality, but capable of making friends easily. He never disciplined inmate too strictly. Was described as a family man and inmate has good relationships with him. Mother 48, was born in France and inmate has always been somewhat dependent upon her. Mother was described as a very nervous individual, high strung and tempermental. She was a professional singer in France prior to her marriage. Inmate was pampered by his mother, "given all I wanted," and had temper tantrums as a child when he was thwarted in any of his desires. Mother took inmate to Europe to travel around every summer, starting from the age of 6. Inmate has traveled extensively and he speaks and writes French, German and Italian fluently. Mother was very ambitious for inmate to have a musical career and she encourage him constantly.

Inmate described his childhood as happy, but he did not have many friends of his own age. Stated that he preferred to indulge in reading more than going out to play with other children, and this solitary disposition has become a lifelong characteristic although he did develop many more friends in adult life. Inmate described himself as a sensitive child whose feelings were easily hurt and he was inclined also to be slightly nervous. Had occasional temper

1547

tantrums and fear of spiders and water. Was almost drowned at age 8. Inmate usually develops headaches when he is worried, tense, nervous. Most of his friends in adult civilian life were connected with the musical field. Felt that his singing career had helped him to overcome some of his sensitivity. Inmate has drank moderately since age 18, slight increase in drinking habits since entry in the army. Has never been a problem for him. Denies use of drugs. Normal heterosexual adjustments since age 18. Claimed that he had occasional guilt feelings regarding unfaithfulness to his wife during the time he "shacked up" overseas. VD denied. Inmate was married at age 23 in July 1942 just prior to the time he went overseas. Wife was age 20 at that time. Inmate met her in the church where he was soloist and she was dancing in the ballet corps at the Metropolitan when he first began to go around with her in 1940. Had nine months pre marital experiences with her and decided to get married when he learned that he was going overseas. Wife quit dancing in order to return to Barnard College in order to get her MA in the field of education. She is now teaching in the Elementary Schools and waiting for inmate to return. There has never been any serious conflicts between them.

II Educational.

Inmate completed high school at age 18, made over a B average, and got along very well with the teachers. Attended both private and public schools. Felt that his education had been broadened considerably through his travels in Europe for a number of years. Inmate interrupted his college plans in order to start his career as a professional singer and he has not had any formal academic education since then, although he has taken extensive music lessons.

III Occupational.

From 1937 until his induction in 1942, inmate was employed as a singer in Churches, Clubs, CBS, concert work and the stage. Was rather reluctant to

1548

disclose specific places of employment for fear that he would be black-listed in the future if his present offense was discovered by former employers. Stated that he did mostly classical singing and his ambition was to become an operatic singer. Has done a great deal of solo work and considers himself very good although he is fearful that he has lost a great deal of ground since induction into the army because of miscellaneous jobs in work assignments. Plans to return to a singing career after release from confinement.

IV Civilian Criminal History.

Denies any civilian offenses and never got into any difficulties with the law.

V Military History.

Inmate was inducted 15 Jan 1942 at Camp Upton, was anxious to get into Special Services and made some attempt to get a commission but failed. Was hopeful of getting into Special Service Services as a job assignment, and described his whole army maladjustments as due to the failure of obtaining this classification. Main job assignments in the army have been Clerk Typist and Interpreter and Topographer. Sang occasionally in Camp Shows but never assigned to this work. Stated that he could never get a release from his job as interpreter because he was needed for his knowledge of the Italian language during the invasion of North Africa. Was constantly unhappy in this work because he felt that it was essential for his future to keep up with his singing career. Inmate arrived overseas with the 1st. Division on 7 August 1942. Took part in the invasion of North Africa and has also seen some service in Italy, France, Germany and Austria. Entitled to ETO ribbon and one battle star. Most of his overseas service was in the rear zone. Was hospitalized for Malaria in 1942 for one month. Highest rank reached was Pvt. Since going overseas inmate has spent the major part of his time in AWOL and confinement. Has lost a total of over 700 days good time since 1943 but unable to recall

1549

specific dates. No permanent service record available to verify. Inmate felt that all of his troubles was due to bad job assignments and his inability to get into Special Services. Stated that he almost "blew his top" on several occasions, could not get along with his C.O., became anti-social, nervous around gun fire, extreme headaches, tense and worried all the time. Felt that he wanted to be of greater use to the Army but was denied the opportunity. Was rather sensitive about all of the destruction of cultural objects, became rather moody and irritable.

VI Previous Military Offenses. (Service Record not Available)

1. Inmate received a Summary CM for violation of AW 61 and 96, AWOL on 9 March 1942 and refusing to obey an order. He was sentenced to forf. \$4.00 and confined for one month. Released from confinement on 8 April 1942.

2. Inmate received a General CM for violation of AW 61, AWOL from 1 January 1943 to March 1943 and he was sentenced to TF, 10 years CHL, DD suspended. He was released from the Casablanca DTC on 3 July 1944 after a total of 16 months in confinement and restored to duty. Stated that he had been desperately trying to get assigned to a Special Service Unit in England or be sent to a British Intelligence School, but he was forced to go on the invasion of North Africa instead because of his knowledge of Italian. Became very tense and excited and did not care for this work. Finally decided to go AWOL and "laid around Oran" in a very unhappy state of mind until he was finally picked up. Made no attempt to hide. Inmate soldiered his way back to duty and was an upside down Non-com in the DTC. Stated that from that time on he was sent from one Replacement Depot to another in Europe and never given a definite work assignment so that he became very disillusioned. A further factor was that he had not been paid since 1943.

3. Inmate received a Special CM for violation of AW 61, AWOL from the 2nd R/D from 22 October 1944 to 29 December 1944 and he was sentenced to 3

1550

months restriction and forfeiture of \$240.00 dollars pay.

VII Present Offense.

By GCMO #12 dated 7 May 1946 inmate was convicted of violation AW 61, AWOL from 10 May 1945 to about 17 July 1945 in Salsburg, Austria. Sentence was adjudged in January 1946, and he was given 7 years CHL, TF, DD approved. Confinement was reduced to 4 years by the reviewing authority.

Inmate stated that the present offense was a continuation of his multiple dissatisfaction. His greatest "sore spot" in his attitude towards the army was mis-classification since arrival overseas. After he received a Special CM for his AWOL offense in late 1944, he was kept in the 2nd R/D and given occasional jobs to do in the I & E Branch. He was very happy in this work of putting out a newspaper and arranging for camp shows but his superior officers was unable to get him permanently assigned to this work because his records could not be found. Inmate was finally placed in the Infantry with the 3rd. Division about March 1945 and assigned to Topography work and he went through Europe with this unit until the war was over. Right after VE day, inmate went AWOL. Stated that he just couldn't take it any more and he was anxious to get home. Claimed that he was commended for his good work with the 3rd. Division, but he still believed he was misplaced. He made a request to be sent home but was told that he would have to remain for occupation because of insufficient discharge points. Started drinking heavily and was very nervous. Was upset because he had not received any mail for months due to his frequent transfers around various R/D's. Decided to wait until the 3rd. Division was sent home, but his AWOL became so long as the unit did not leave Europe until December 1945. Inmate made no attempt to hide but remained around Salsburg. Finally turned himself in on 9 December 1945. Was only convicted of AWOL until July 1945 because no proof existed beyond that period.

Inmate went to Delta DTC in March 1946 and got along very well because

1551

he was finally given work that he felt qualified to do. He was the section chief in the I & E at Delta and also functioned as a Chaplain's Assistant. Overall rating was "Excellent" and he was recommended for early clemency by the commandat. His immediate superior officer has the following remarks to make: "Inmates disposition is cheerful, attention to duty, cooperation, judgement and common sense have been excellent, at all times he has shown initiative and displayed the ability to get results. Considering the record here, it is of my opinion that Franeks would be of service to our Country were he given Clemency and returned to duty with the Armed Forces." Inmate is sincerely anxious for restoration and contrite for his past "messing up." Blames only himself but feels that he proved to himself that he could be of use if he were assigned to work he was best qualified to do. Sincerely believes that he could adjust himself to the army if restored no matter what type of work classification he is given now because he is not bitter at the army anymore and he has learned to discipline himself more strictly while at the Delta DTC. Believes that he has learned to take orders and not consider himself an individual primary. Present attitude is constructive despite his poor military history while overseas. Inmate indicates that he is capable of adjustments as revealed in his civilian history and it is recommended that he be given an opportunity for restoration, clemency and medium security.

LeRoy Heath #7529

June 17, 1946

I Social History.

Inmate 21, was born in Severn, Md. on 27 September 1924, the 4th of 11 siblings. Father was never able to provide adequately for family needs and the family was on relief for 6 years or more during the depression. Father worked for 20 years as an iron mill laborer at about \$20.00 per week, but there were frequent periods of unemployment. He is unemployed at the present

1552

time, and has been for the last 2 years, because of arthritis and because he was gassed during World War I. Father was described as a moody individual but a devoted family man. Has always worried about finances. Mother was described as a nervous individual and an extreme worrier. Inmate has always been close to her. Mother was a kindly and self sacrificing woman who attempted to bring her children up in a strict moral manner but was disappointed when several of the children got into conflict with the law. Family lived in poverty, and the 13 family members were crowded into 4 bedrooms. The home was insufficiently heated during the winter and there was a lack of proper clothing. A great deal of family illnesses resulted from the lack of adequate food. The family had a strong group solidarity. Inmate got along with the siblings.

From early childhood inmate has believed that life was full of tough breaks and he is rather pessimistic and defensive about the future outlook. Described himself as a mischevious boy who was always rebellious towards authority. Claimed he had a quick temper and often acted in an impulsive and aggressive manner. Was very sensitive about his family poverty but never ashamed. Throughout his work history he contributed the greater portion of his pay check because of his strong sense of loyalty to the family.

Inmate had severe childhood neurotic traits which has influenced his present personality. He bit his finger nails until they bled until about 3 months ago, occasionally bites his nails at present whenever he is under nervous tension. Enuretic until age 8 or 9, stuttered as a child and still does it when excited, had temper tantrums, inclined to be slightly nervous, fear of dark and water. Has a phobia regarding high places since age 11 when he fell out of a tree. Army doctors told him he had "post concussion" of the head as a result of this fall and this was main reason why he was "washed out" of the para-troopers. Inmate has a fear of closed places but he believes this is due to the foxhole experiences when he became panic stricken. States that

1553

he cannot stand the sight of blood as it nauseates him. Has had severe recurring headaches and dizzy spells since age 11. Is now under nervous tension as a result of battle reaction.

Inmate made marginal adult social adjustment in civilian life. Had a limited number of friends, avoided extensive social contacts, disliked dances and parties. Participated a great deal in sports. Inmate began drinking at age 16, got high weekends. Began to drink heavily after going overseas and attempted to get high every day. Kept a bottle of liquor in his possession whenever possible. Stated that he drank in order to steady his nerves and to forget his multiple worries. Likes the effect of liquor as it "makes me happy and chases away the gloomy thoughts." Denies use of drugs but smokes heavily. Inmate has had heterosexual experiences since age of 17, frequently "shacked up" overseas. VD once in 1945. Inmate experienced passive fellatio a few times in civilian and army life, but claims that it was only because of curiosity. No severe abnormal sexual tendencies indicated.

II Educational.

Inmate completed 8th grade at age 14 in 1939 and then went to work in order to help support his large family. He found it difficult to learn academic subjects and he did not get along well with his teachers. He was suspended from classes after striking a teacher. Now regrets that he did not advance further in school but believes he will attend after release from the army in order to learn a trade.

III Occupational.

Inmate was a broom factory laborer during 1939 and 1940 at \$25.00 per week. From 1940 to 1941 he worked in a picture fram factory at \$30.00 to \$35.00 per week. He quit this job in order to work in the shipyards for 1 year prior to induction, averaging about \$75.00 weekly. Considers himself a hard worker and had a great deal of responsibility in this last job. He got along well

1554
with his employers, never fired from a job, well liked by his co-workers, confident of his work ability. Contributed 3/4 of his pay check to the family support. Considers his highest skill to be machine operator but would like to own a trucking business or a live stock farm after release from confinement. His job aspiration appears to be consistent with his personal abilities.

IV Criminal (Civilian) History.

Inmate was arrested at age 18 in Baltimore, Md. and charged with robbery and larceny. Stated that 4 boys in his gang robbed a confectionary store and factory on 2 successive evenings and they were apprehended. Inmate received a 2½ year prison sentence, but it was suspended so that he could be inducted into the army. Claimed that this was the only occasion that he had ever gotten into serious difficulty and it was more or less a boyish prank and he did not stop to consider the seriousness of such an offense.

V Military History.

Inmate was inducted 30 March 1943 at Ft. Meade, Md., preferred to be in the service rather than serve a prison sentence but was regretful that he had to give up his good civilian job because his family depended so much upon him. After seventeen weeks basic training inmate was sent to Ft. Benning to train as a para-trooper but failed to make the grade because of his head pains. He was assigned to teaching the use of various weapons in the OCS basic training section. In July 1944 inmate was sent overseas as a replacement rifleman. Considers Ft. Benning as his best outfit, and the 9th. Division as the worst. Did not have confidence in the leadership abilities of the officers who replaced the men in his Division. Inmate claims about 65 days of combat on the line, and he saw service in England, France, Belgium and Germany. Entitled to ETO ribbon, 3 battle stars, received good conduct ribbon, CIB, three pres. unit citations, Belgium unit citation and Victory Medal. Was hospitalized once in 1945 for

1555
seventeen days for VD. Highest rank reached was Pfc. Inmate believes that he received a total of about 20 company punishments for minor infractions. Had no previous AWOL offenses prior to present offense.

Inmate experienced severe nervous and emotional reactions while overseas. Claimed that he was sent into combat two weeks after arriving in Europe. Was scared in combat, and after 30 days on the line he got lost from his unit. Felt that he was in a trance most of the time, "head hurt all the time from artillery fire and I felt like I was losing my mind" "upset at buddies killed" "cold sweats" "got arthritis and back pains" "got the shakes" "irritable, depressed and moody" "often felt like running away" "though I was in a slaughter pen." After inmate rejoined his unit in September he had about 35 day more of combat in Belgium and Germany and experienced similiar reactions as previously. He was sent to the hospital for VD treatments in January 1945, and when told to report for further duty he went AWOL because he "was too shaky." Claimed that he never left his unit while it was in actual combat. Indicated severe guilt feelings and rationalized his behavior by blaming outside causes. Stated that he was confused about the real purposes of the war and often believed that he was a victim of politics. Stated that his war motivation was at his lowest ebb during combat and this conflicted with his sense of duty and his nervous disposition.

VI Previous Military Offenses.

No service record available. Inmate denies any previous offenses.

VII Present Offense.

By GCMO #5, inmate was convicted of violating AW 58, Desertion 29 January to 31 July 1945 in France. Was sentenced to DD, TF and 20 years CHL, reduced by reviewing authorities to 10 years. Sentence adjudged 7 November 1945.

Inmate stated that after discharge from the hospital he rejoined his outfit which was back of the line on a 30 day rest period. The only equipment he was

Charles Kikuchi

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Diary

June 17, 1946

given was a carbine with 15 rounds and inmate believed that his 1st. Sgt. wanted him to get killed. Used this as justification to go AWOL because he was convinced that he could not survive further combat. Went to Rheims, France, drank and shacked up with a French girl until he turned himself in on 31 July 1945 as he decided that he had better take the punishment and get it over with. Worried excessively about his family situation most of the time. Was confined for short periods at various army stockades and at Le Mainz and Wurzburg DTC. Inmate went to Delta DTC in March 1946 where he performed permanent light duty because of his back and head pains. Received a very satisfactory overall rating while in confinement there but was not recommended for early clemency despite the fact that he performed his duties in an excellent manner.

Inmate is fearful about restoration because he does not believe he could make the grade. He thinks that a DD is more preferable because he cannot stand to take any more orders as he is too nervous. He expressed a great deal of anxiety about the welfare of his family, as it is having a difficult economic adjustment at the present time with only a \$120.00 a month income for the support of 12 individuals plus an ill father. Stated that he would worry so much about his family that he would probably go AWOL even though he realized the seriousness of such an offense. Stated that he was just too unhappy and jumpy at the present time so that he could not stand further discipline. Claims that he still has occasional battle dreams about shrapnel wounds and vivid picture of his buddies getting killed. Whenever he hears a strong wind whistling through the trees he believes that it sounds like a shell coming and he "hits the ditches." Gets upset at sudden noises, has had stomach nervousness since arrival here, cannot stand any pressure on the head, strenuous exercise gives him severe headaches, eyes water from headaches two times a week and he feels that his eyes are popping out. Recommend

Charles Kikuchi

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Diary

June 17, 1946

further psychiatric evaluation for possible CDD as this inmate indicates a continuing emotional disturbance which may be severe enough to warrant a blue discharge. Recommend clemency and medium security.

June 18, 1946
Tuesday

Hi,

Enclosed is the way I got your telegram; the clerk is hardly able to write English!! I shall spend my time this evening in digging worms to sell for .30¢ a dozen to fishermen as Bob is so broke that he needs a bit of cash. It may rain tonight so that I won't be able to go fishing for long. By Gad, I'll catch a fish yet, and if I can't bring you one I'll take you to dinner at the King of the Sea or someplace. I hope that you are not working yourself too hard because you may wear yourself out. At any rate, I shall be sure to phone you this weekend.

Your telegram was a disappointment in a way because I was building myself up to go AWOL for a worthy cause. It came about this way. Our new Major has been suffering from growing pains, and he is getting very GI on us and insists that we cannot take the overnight boat as it would make us a half hour late for work and we are being paid to be good soldiers. He can afford to say that because he gets paid \$100.00 a week. A greater reason is that he may be transferred to head the medical detachment and he is ambitious. I was going to make a sort of test case by going in tonight without permission, but now that I have no worthy cause to go, I shall have to postpone it. Just think, they might have even thrown me in the guardhouse! I can't complain much because I have been having it pretty easy and I can't get used to an excessive amount of this military stuff. It may only be a temporary state of affairs as one of the Captains in our office may become the new Chief of the Section, in which case he will be more reasonable. Anyway, I can understand better

Charles Kikuchi

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Diary

June 18, 1946

now why guys went AWOL overseas so I shall be able to do my work more efficiently hereafter!

Remember how I was telling you about the prejudiced boards we had here when the inmates came up for their hearing for restoration and clemency? Well, it now seems that I have won out with my point of view in regard to the importance of cultural and racial factors in the offender's background. I had a long talk with Lt. Kantor, the new head of the classifications section and he said that he had noticed my cases and he believed that I was doing a lot of good for the inmates because the cases were coming back from Washington and the Clemency Board there gave full consideration to racial prejudice factors in the cases of Negro inmates. He said that I no longer had to worry about the biased actions of the Boards here because they would be overruled by Washington and the only thing which Washington had to go on were the social histories. This certainly is a great relief to me, and now I can feel that greater justice is going to be accomplished from now on. Kantor said that even if the Boards here were unreasonably biased, it could be handled because he just tears the recommendation up and gives the case to another board until it goes through in the way the psychiatrists recommends. It's a round about way of getting justice, but in the Army things have to be done that way, a sad commentary on our loused up military structure to say the least.

I shall indeed suffer if we are unable to go into NYC on week nights hereafter, but I am optimistic enough to believe that the whole thing will be straightened out in a short time. It would be very unfair to keep us on the post evenings after doing a good days work and it isn't necessary. It wouldn't be good for my morale! I've been here a little over six months now, and the heavy hand of military authoritarianism is finally bearing down, but it's really not that bad -- only when it interferes with plans to see the Prettiest Girl in NYC, and then "I gets fighting mad." The flowers are

Charles Kikuchi

1559
Diary

June 18, 1946

beautiful on this post, but who in the hell wants to go around looking at them on his time off??

I've worked up a theory that military men are hostile to civilians because most civilians have very little confidence in them, and our head officers on this post don't want us to fraternize with any civilians because they think that we should be supremely happy just to be allowed to remain around on this scenic post all of the time. Most officers are so lame-brained that they suffer from cosmic incapacity, and think they are Gods. They make too many blunders in their mental processes to have my confidence, and yet military men think that they are so capable of handling domestic and foreign policies for the US. The Army is full of psychological blowouts, and I don't think I am any less patriotic for thinking that. I'm certainly glad that I am in one of the few constructive phases of the Army functions as I would be sure to blow my top if I had to be in an infantry or something like that. Yet they are now clamoring for bigger and better armies. It doesn't make sense. Just think, Yuriko, all this blast came about because I was told not to go out of camp tonight, but your telegram saved me from drastic action!! Oh well, I'll probably get many more chances to get worked up about the Army if the super lame-brains around here insist upon getting picayunish about little insignificant things. The \$100.00 a week officers we have running around here have nothing better to offer for their salary than to make life more miserable for enlisted men who do most of the work for them. See you soon.

Charlie

Clyde Lee #7544

June 18, 1946

I Social.

This inmate, 23, was born in Waycross, Georgia on 6 February 1923, the 2nd of three siblings, and he has been a resident of Florida most of his life.

1560

Father has been a farmer for the past 10 or 15 years, provided a marginal income for the family and it was on relief during 1934. Indication of serious economic deprivation in family background, complicated by mother's illness. Father described as kindly man, and extremely overprotective of inmate. Inmate is not articulate and he was unable to recall much of his family background. Stated that his parents had been divorced at one time, but they were remarried. Mother was confined on three different occasions in a mental institution, one year each time. She was described as a nervous hysterical individual, still under the doctor's care but not institutionalized: "Lost her memory." Inmate fears that the same thing might be happening to him as he has noticed that his memory has become very weak since confinement. This has been a source of concern for a number of years as inmate did not know if his mother's condition was hereditary or not.

Inmate's social history indicated that he had developed a marginal personality with strong feelings of inadequacy, insecurity, and inferiority. Has always felt that he had the tough breaks in life, was often lonely and sad, strong sense of inferiority regarding his mental capacity. Described himself as a withdrawn, shy, and somewhat suspicious individual in civilian life and this pattern of behavior has become intensified since confinement. Few severe neurotic traits during childhood were elicited because of inmate's inability to recall specific facts other than that he had occasional nightmares and was enuretic until age 6 or 7. Was a shy, sensitive adult, rather solitary and withdrawn in his disposition, preferred to be alone hunting and fishing in the woods than to participate in social activities. Drank moderately since age 18, does not use drugs or smoke. Normal heterosexual adjustments since age 18, plans to get married to his girl friend eventually.

II Educational.

Inmate completed 3rd grade at age 9, semi-literate (went to literacy school in the Army), and parents did not force him to continue in class because

15(61)
he was able to assist father on the farm. Inmate stated that he was unable to learn adequately, was often truant, but now regrets that he does not have more education.

III Occupational.

Inmate helped his father on the farm for about 12 years, got an allowance. For six months prior to his induction he was a cowpuncher, earning around \$9.50 per week. Considers himself a steady and reliable worker and is able to perform good work under supervision. Dependent upon father to make most of the important decisions in work and social conduct.

IV Civilian Criminal History denied.

V Military History.

Inmate was inducted on 28 July 1943 in Camp Blanding, Fla., was indifferent to Army service. Was in Blanding for four months, Camp Gruber 5 months, Camp Phillips one month and then shipped overseas. Landed in England on 16 April 1944. Was with the 79th Infantry all the way through as rifleman and squad leader. Combat service of $4\frac{1}{2}$ months mostly in France, and inmate was authorized to wear EAME Ribbon, Combat Infantryman's Badge, Good Conduct Medal, 3 Battle stars. Highest rank reached was Sgt. Reduced at time of present offense. Inmate has no record of previous AWOL's confinement, or previous trials. Had one company punishment for eating K rations on the boat.

Inmate states that he got along in the Army well while he was in the states, and that he made his rating after he got into combat and was a squad leader. At first he was able to perform his duties, but as he saw more and more combat his stomach began to bother him and he developed other symptoms such as vomiting, shaky, weak and nervous, fear that he would be labeled a coward, increasing difficulty in making decisions as squad leader, battle dreams every night, fear of noise, tense. Inmate went through 130 days of more combat experience and he stated that he was just tired out and was not

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pulled back into the rest area enough. Participated in battle campaigns of Normandy (on D plus 7), Northern France, and Western France. Finally became so jumpy that he "broke down" and asked to be sent to the rear lines. Felt that he was confused and that he had pushed himself to the limit of his endurance. War motivation was good, and inmate always responded well to military discipline previously.

VII No Previous Military Offenses.

By GCMC # 98 inmate was convicted of violation of AW 58, desertion from 3 October 1944 to 25 October 1944 in France "with intent to avoid hazardous duty and combat with enemy", and he was sentenced to DD, TF, and 25 years CHL. DD was ordered suspended by reviewing authorities -- sentence adjudged 27 February 1945.

Inmate stated that when he finally broke down in combat he was told to report to the Battalion Aid Station because of his upset stomach. "Medics said I had no fever so I should go back to the line the next day." Inmate felt that he should be permitted to rest up for a while, and his platoon Sgt. gave him permission to remain in town for a few days "until I got better." Inmate felt that he was too nervous for further combat so that he and a friend remained around the town of Croismare, France until they were apprehended by the MP's on 25 Oct. in a Red Cross Canteen. During the time he was gone, his unit was subjected to enemy mortar and artillery fire. His GCM was postponed because the platoon Sgt. was ill and his testimony was needed so that inmate remained in the stockade for five months. Finally escaped from stockade as he got bored, did not think it was a serious offense, hung around town until picked up because he didn't know what to do next. Staff JA Review would have recommended drastic reduction of sentence due to "nervous stomach" if inmate had not forfeited the consideration for clemency by his brief escape from confinement.

Charles Kikuchi

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Diary

June 18, 1946

Inmate was told by his defense counsel that he would only serve about 6 months before restoration so that he elected not to testify at his GCM. Was in Loire DTC 11 months, Chanor DTC 3 months, Delta DTC 2 months and never had chance to restore because it was felt that there was insufficient time to rehabilitate him. Inmate would like to restore in order to earn honorable discharge and DTC commandant recommends him for consideration for early clemency as he was "doing a very nice job, attentive to orders, attitude and cooperation is excellent." Inmate claims that he is not so nervous now. It is felt that under peactime conditions he can make good army adjustments if restored and restoration, clemency, and medium security are recommended upon the basis that inmate was proved to be suffering from a nervous stomach at the time of the offense as attested my medical reports, adjusted well to army and saw a lot of combat with his outfit from the time of invasion on and was able to work up to Sgt. rating, had no previous convictions or AWOL's, had a good character reference by him company commander prior to the offense, made simple adjustments in civilian life without any criminalistic tendencies, and present attitude is constructive.

Ralph A. Juliano

#7540
UNVERIFIED

June 17, 1946

I Social.

Inmate, 22, was born 20 August 1923 in Hamden, Conn., the 4th of 9 siblings. Father was an immigrant from Italy but has lived in New England for over 30 years. He has been fairly regularly employed as a mason, earning from \$1.00 a day to \$40.00 a week at present. During the depression father was on WPA for various periods because of the difficulty in getting jobs. Family was also on relief during this period and it existed on a marginal economic level. Father worried a great deal regarding the future of his children. Was described as a family man, but also active in club affairs. There were many conflicts with father because of the difference in cultural backgrounds, but

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it was not severe. Inmate was very close to his mother and received a terrible shock when Mother suddenly died of heart failure in 1936. Oldest sister became "second Mother" and inmate has always been close to her. There were no further serious family conflicts and the social background appears to be normal. One older brother suffers from heart trouble and nervousness.

Inmate has always been used to getting his own way, and is inclined to be somewhat impulsive in his behavior patterns. Has a deep sense of insecurity, but unable to verbalize freely about it. No severe childhood neurotic traits indicated, but inmate has had nightmares in which he was terrified because "somebody was trying to kill me." Has suffered occasionally from fainting spells. States that he has made adequate social adjustments in civilian life, and participated a great deal in sport activities. Dislikes crowds and dances, but is at ease among people. Drank moderately from age 18, and drinking habits did not increase noticeable after induction into Army.

Inmate has had heterosexual experiences with girl friends since age 16, contacted VD twice while overseas. At the age of 17, in 1941, inmate was forced to marry a 15 year old girl after she became pregnant. Inmate stated that he did not want to marry her but gave in to the in-laws after they threatened him with arrest. Inmate never completely trusted his wife because he claims that her moral conduct was lax. He lived with her for 2 years and moved from one parent to another. Had many arguments regarding social life, finances, faithfulness, sex adjustments, and personality differences. Inmate felt that his wife did not take care of the baby properly. Girl is now 5 years old. Inmate's wife is divorcing him at the present time because "I deserted the Army and she is patriotic and does not think I did my part as I disgraced her." The real reason is that she has another boy friend. Inmate felt that he was not mature enough for his first marriage and this was the prime reason for its failure.

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While he was AWOL overseas, inmate met an Italian girl in Paris and began to live with her. He has a $4\frac{1}{2}$ month old child by this girl and he plans to marry the girl as soon as his divorce becomes final and he is straightened out with the Army. He believes that this second marriage will be more successful as "it is for love."

II Educational.

Inmate completed the 7th grade at age 16 in 1939. He failed a number of classes because of his inability to learn and his lack of interest in school. He was often truant and finally decided he had enough of formal education.

III Occupational.

Inmate worked part time on various farms during the period he was in school. During 1939 to 1940 he was employed full time as a farm laborer, earning about .35¢ per hours. From 1940 to 1941 he was employed for about 6 to 8 months as a truck driver at .60¢ per hour. In 1941 and 1942 he had another truck driving job for about a year at \$15.00 per week. He worked for about 6 months as a grocery/^{store} clerk at \$20.00 per week in late 1942. Two months prior to his induction in January 1943 he was employed as a trucker at \$45.00 per week. Plans to return eventually to transportation work. Claims that he never got fired from a job but that he did have some arguments with several of his employers. He prefers to work in a job where he is given a great deal of responsibility.

IV Civilian Arrests.

Denies

V Military History.

Inmate was inducted on 13 January 1943 in Hartford, Conn. He wanted to get in because "I was patriotic and all my friends were getting in so I wanted to put on a uniform too." Inmate was at Camp Hahn in California for 10 months and in Oregon for 3 months on maneuvers. He was at Camp Edward, Mass. for 1

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month prior to arriving overseas in England on 12 May 1944. His main job assignments were chauffeur, rifleman, and messenger. He was most anxious to be assigned to the combat engineers but did not get this opportunity. Claims that he saw a total of about 49 days in combat duty. Was entitled to EAME ribbon, combat infantryman's badge, and claims 3 bronze battle stars. Highest rank reached was Pfc. but busted after 1st special CM. Has never received any company punishment. Inmate has lost a total of 632 days for AWOL and confinement up to the time he started his present confinement in March 1946.

Inmate does not have any adequate explanations for his Army maladjustments other than that he "just didn't get along." The source of much of his dissatisfaction was his inability to get passes and he became rather disgusted because he was unable to have a good time, "as I thought that I was about to die and I wanted to live a little bit first." His combat experience upset him a great deal but he did not have any nervous breakdowns. Had a constant fear of death and prayed a great deal because he was fighting "punch drunk," jumpy. Indicated that he had a severe guilt feeling between his mental conflict of fear of death and sense of duty. Was considerably upset when many of his buddies were "shot up" in action. However, inmate stressed he did not go AWOL until his outfit came off the front line into a rest area. Stated that his desertion was not a deliberate plan, but in the back of his mind he feared that if he saw any further combat, he was doomed to get killed. Inmate was assigned as a messenger in combat and he expressed considerable hostility towards inexperienced officers whom he believed were responsible for the unnecessary wiping out of several platoons in his outfit. Claims that his war motivation was good but that he couldn't fit into the infantry life. Inmate was vague and reluctant to discuss his military history and unable to verbalize freely about it. Stated that he just couldn't understand his

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behavior, but indicated that his AWOL was primarily due to fear and impulsiveness.

VI Previous Military Offenses.

a) Inmate received a Spec. CM for violation of AW 61, AWOL 1 to 19 October 1943 (18 days), and sentenced to reduction Pvt, CHL 5 months and \$75.00 forfeit of pay. His sentence was suspended after he had served 50 days in confinement. Inmate stated that his outfit was in Oregon on maneuvers at the time and that he was unable to tolerate the rainy weather and uncomfortable sleeping accommodations in pup tents. Six of his friends were also dissatisfied so they went AWOL and travelled around Oregon, mostly "shacking up," and finally turned in after 18 days when their money was exhausted and also fear of punishment.

b) Inmate received a Spec. CM for violation of AW 61, AWOL 1 February 1944 to 15 March 1944 (43 days), and he was sentenced to 5 months CHL and \$75.00 fine. He was returned to his unit after 58 days in confinement. Inmate stated that he had been on a leave at that time so he just remained away because his outfit was getting ready to ship overseas and "I wanted to have my fun because I thought I would never come back." This impulsive and immature behavior pattern seems to be the cause of all inmates' offenses.

VII Present Offense.

By GCMO #958, inmate was convicted of violation of 58th AW, desertion from 12 November 1944 to 2 June 1945. He was sentenced to DD, TF, and CHL for the term of his natural life. The reviewing authorities reduced the period of confinement to 25 years.

Inmate's story is that his brother was stationed near his outfit so that he got a pass to go visit him when his outfit came back to the rest area. Stated that he just remained away when his outfit moved out without him. Could give no adequate reason for his desertion other than that he was fearful of the

Charles Kikuchi

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Diary

June 17, 1946

consequences of further combat. Inmate met an Italian girl in Paris and eventually started to live with her. He was "scared" all the time he was gone and fearful he would get shot or hanged if caught. Girl friend supported him during his absence. Inmate was apprehended after an absence of 203 days.

At the time he received his original sentence he was given natural life. Eleven days after his CM he escaped confinement. He was anxious to be with his girl friend as she was pregnant. He heard later that his time had been out to 25 years but he just couldn't make up his mind to turn himself in; "I started to turn in on 4 different occasions but every time I saw the barbed wire fences at the Paris D.B. I turned back because I didn't want to be locked up that long." Inmate was apprehended in March 1946 after 260 days and sent to the Delta DTC. He was not there long enough to be observed for an overall rating. Inmate has only served about 3 months of his sentence to date. He is hopeful that he will be given an opportunity for restoration but believes that his past record will be held against him. Believes that he would like to make the Army his career as he would be able to adjust into the peacetime Army. He blames himself entirely for his difficulties and has a slight insight into the fact that he will have to curb his impulsive and individualistic behavior in the future. Recommend further observation before restoration is considered, but inmate appears to be rehabilitable. He does not have any criminalistic tendencies and his offense appears to be a result of an immature error of judgement, plus some emotional instability during his combat experience. Recommend clemency and medium custody.

June 19, 1946
Thursday

A relatively minor problem troubles me today, it is like a persistent ulcer and it makes me unhappy. It seems that the new Major Santowsky is a

Charles Kikuchi

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Diary

June 19, 1946

stickler for military regulations a la Regular Army and a state of confusion and frustration has swept our forces in the office because of his dogmatism. It is always these little things which makes life complex down there, and it could be so easily avoided. A battle has been raging down there this week about the matter of being permitted to come in on the 8:30 boat Monday mornings when we are off, and today the whole business erupted in our respective faces. It hasn't affected our work yet because our process production keeps up on a high level, and we have been most efficient during the days that Lt. Sless has been hospitalized for a cold. There is a DB regulation that all men have to report to work at 8:00 AM sharp for work. This means the end of staying in town overnight as the boat gets us to work a half hour after this deadline. Major Santowsky won't bulge as he claims that the order comes from the Colonel of the DB, despite the fact that in his position as section chief he could give us permission. On top of this, there has been some question as to the status of the Med. Det. men since we are theoretically under the jurisdiction of Lt. Coffee. But now, Lt. Sless, recently promoted to position of executive officer of our Unit says that treatment and privileges will be equalized henceforth and since the EM from Hdqtrs. cannot get the concession, which Lt. Coffee will make to us as our CO, then nobody will be allowed to come in on the boat. Typical Army snafu. Yet when it comes to the matter of ratings, the reverse is true: The most capable men cannot get stripes because of being attached to Med. Det., but that doesn't deny the Hdqtrs. group from getting ratings. It's not consistent. There would be no argument if the policy were truly equalized, but I've been in the Army just long enough to realize that such procedure is a practical impossibility. The roots of the whole difficulty seems to be that our officers get one-half day off per week through Army Regulations, and they don't want their time off to be jeopardized so they are willing to allow us to make the sacrifice. They have cars and their families are near so it doesn't

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make much difference as they can still drive to work by 8:00 AM. But it means a short weekend for the EM, and there's the rub. It's all so needless, but it has become a major issue. I don't know what has been going on, but I suspect that the new Major is trying hard to make a record as there is a rumor that he may be promoted to be head of the hospital in our office because he has difficulty in writing psychiatric determinants and this burns the officers up. There may be a minor rebellion if Kantor and Cohn lead the way; but Sless is going along with the Major as he has his new job to protect. Such a beehive of backstabbing going on! Our only next move is to see Lt. Coffee and get his permission to get the boat and then take off. Sherwood as our liason agent is getting his bowels in an uproar because he is caught in the middle. Such picayunish matters appear to take up the major part of our administrative forces, but the work still goes on. It will be pretty bad if only "made work" is created for us when we finish the processing by the end of this week. I think that I will stress individual counselling and psychotherapy. I don't have much complaint about the work as it has been a learning process in the past six months, and it could continue to be that way. But I do need recreation as it is a nervous strain doing that kind of work day after day. We haven't been getting 3 day passes because of the pressure of work, or else the argument is given that the boys who fought the war had it much rougher than us. All of this comes about because we are "orphans" in the Med. Det. We belong to the hospital, but we work in the DB and therefore we are subjected to two sets of regulations, plus all of the edicts of the P and S section! It has been little uncomfortable situations like this which has lowered morale. The way I figure is that I'm a long ways from home so that I need to get off the post at least weekends, and I am willing to sacrifice the weekly trips to town as long as I can get to return Monday mornings. The debate will rage on for a while longer, and then Santowsky may soften up, although Al claims that he

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is as stubborn as hell. He seems to be a nice guy when I talk to him so I can't understand why the clash unless it is personality troubles. Everytime we change Chiefs in our section, we have to go through the same thing. Bob is getting so fed up with it that he is considering asking to be transferred to the hospital to become an ambulance driver as it is an easier life, and he isn't planning to continue social work anyway; but I think that the work experience is more valuable to me than minor discomforts about time off and poor administrative officers in our midst.

Lot of excitement on the Joe Louis fight; I have a bet in a pool that it will go 15 rounds. Most of the boys in our detachment think that Louis will win, but they are hopeful that Conn will "knock hell out of that black bastard." It is a matter of racial pride with them. They admire Louis as a fighter, but resent the fact that he is a Negro. "The Niggers in Harlem will go around cutting people up tonight if Louis wins." A typical expression of their fears that the colored people will refuse to keep in their place. Instead of an ordinary prize fight, they are making it a matter of white supremacy at stake, but they don't have full confidence in the white challenger so they are already making excuses that "niggers try to kill white guys in the ring." One boy, Van Houton, magnanimously made the concession that "as a nigger, Louis is a good fighter." Stuben is betting on Louis and this brings fresh cries from Andrews that "a Jew would bet that way." I casually told Andrews that he shouldn't say those things as it didn't sound nice. Andrews is only 20 and he has taken a liking to me. But it gets him furious when I call him the Virgin from West Virginia because he wants to impress the rest of the boys that he is a man of experience, and it drives him frantic because the nickname is sticking to him. He shouldn't talk so much about sex, and he wouldn't get ribbed. I'm making progress with Nelson by going fishing with him, and last night I gave him a homemade haircut so that now I can discuss

Charles Kikuchi

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Diary

June 19, 1946

some of his prejudices, much milder than Andrew's. Arkie from Arkansas is the most difficult on the Negro question, but I'm going to give him a haircut tonight so that I'll consolidate my position. I don't charge for haircuts either as the privates in our barracks only get about \$19.00 a month after deductions for dependency. The fact that I can cut their hair makes a bigger impression upon them than any educational qualifications, I've found. In a little while I shall go listen to the fights. Refused to chip in to buy liquor so that "we can take a drink everytime Conn hits Louis." All I'm interested in is that the fight goes 15 rounds so I can win my pool, although I think that Louis is the better fighter.

Had two very interesting cases tonight and I followed Lt. Kantor's suggestions that I bring out all of the cultural implications in a colored inmate's hostility towards society if it affects his army adjustments. One boy I talked to was only 17 when he committed his offense -- he lied about his age -- and I am trying hard to get him immediately restored on the basis that he is not legally responsible for his action technically as he should not have been in the Army in the first place. I enjoy talking to "my" inmates so much because they are all interesting guys and I think that they can be helped towards rehabilitation with a bit of understanding.

Walter Scott

#585

June 19, 1946

I Social.

This 21 year old inmate, Negro, was born 28 August 1924 in Chicago, Ill., the younger of two siblings. During initial part of interview, he was extremely suspicious, hostile, and resentful, but became cooperative when nature of interview was explained to him. Appeared to be preoccupied with all of the injustices which had been imposed upon him, and expressed the full extent of his hostility in order to explain his past behavior. Indicated that he had some insight into his situation.

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Inmate was reared in a broken home situation. Father was in the Merchant Marines and often away from home. Parents were separated when inmate was 5 years of age. There has never been a divorce. a one year's reconciliation ended in failure because of "too many arguments" and charges of infidelity; "Father now living with another woman." Inmate has little respect for father and blames him for the incompatible marriage. Stated that mother went into domestic work to support the family. Had a difficult time and family was on relief during the depression. Mother was "high strung," but inmate was always close to her. Mother transferred some of her own attitudes of frustration and bitterness to inmate by stressing to him that he should always say things he thought, and that the only way to get above the barrier of discrimination was to get an education. Inmate lived in a white community in Evanston, and he described his childhood as restless, a characteristic which has been consistent in his personality pattern. Considerable sibling rivalry indicated with older sister. Sister was described as "independent" and she resented inmate's position of favorite child in the family so that there were many arguments. Sister had many conflicts with mother about her social activities.

Inmate developed some aggressive tendencies from the age of 12 when he first became conscious of the fact that there was a racial difference. Stated that the full realization of this situation was impressed upon him when he read literature in the Negro newspapers about discrimination and it made him lose some of his self confidence and "feel that things were wrong and that it would be a tough struggle to get along in life." Did not desire to become a reformer, but felt that he would always have to stand up for his rights or he would not have a chance. Inmate has insight into fact that he was too sensitive, "but it can't be helped because I am bound to interpret remarks in more than one way and get angry because I am on the receiving end." Often

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had his feelings hurt, and frequently felt that people looked at him oddly when he was the only colored person in a group. Was self conscious, but denied any feelings of inferiority. Developed a strong sense of insecurity, and spent a great deal of time reading about the racial question although he did not consider himself a leader type. Stated that he supported many movements for greater justice in racial relations. Had limited number of friends, but always enjoyed social activities. No severe neurotic traits other than his extreme sensitivity and tendency to project. Had temper tantrums as child and once created a scene in school when the teacher refused to allow him to carry the flag. Claims he is touchy and flies off the handle easily. His resentful hostility appears to be at the basis of most of his friction in his life adjustments.

Inmate claims that he has never been more than a moderate drinker as he found no satisfaction in "that sort of escape." Quit drinking entirely after he went overseas. Denies use of drugs, moderate smoker. Has had heterosexual experiences since age 12 or 13, syphilis in 1944. Normal sexual adjustments in Army with no trace of abnormality. Has constructive attitude towards marriage.

II Educational.

Inmate completed 11th grade of school, and then dropped out of classes because he claims lack of interest despite the fact that he made average grades. Had no difficulty in learning, but got into fights with teachers: "If I believe in a thing, I just wouldn't change my mind or keep quiet." Inmate went to various high schools in Chicago, Evanston, and Jefferson Co (Ky) but denies ever being suspended or expelled. Stated that he went to a private school in Ky. with the help of his mother and by working part time. Uncertain about future educational plans, but would like to finish high school.

1575
III Occupational.

Inmate's experiences in the labor market was characterized by restlessness, deep resentment, and dissatisfaction about conditions which he believed were beyond his control. During his last two years in high school he worked six hours per day in a drug fountain at \$8.00 per week in order to pay for his school expenses. At the age of 16 in 1941 he began to work full time and held various jobs for the next two years until his induction into the armed service. Set bowling pins at \$25.00 weekly, wholesale tobacco house laborer at .60¢ per hour; performed room service in hotel at \$30.00 a week (for one year); short order cook at \$27.50 weekly for six months.

Inmate was never contented in any of his jobs. Was fired twice after arguments with his employers, "Because they thought they owned me." Most of the difficulty developed over dissatisfaction with work hours, low pay, denial of opportunity for advancement; but "bosses too bossy was the main reason." Worked mostly for white employers and felt that they took advantage of him. Preferred to work by himself without supervision. Indefinite about future occupational ambitions. At age 15 inmate had ambition to become a doctor but gave it up because of financial reasons and realization that "I had no chance." Pessimistic about future because "I have three strikes already against me." Felt that most of his maladjustment was due to resentment that he was not permitted to advance "beyond a certain point."

IV Civilian Criminal History.

Inmate was picked up once at age of 15 by civil authorities on a charge of disorderly conduct, but dismissed after being held overnight. Denies any other civilian arrests.

V Military History.

Inmate was inducted 5 June 1943 at Fort Custor, and immediately began to project his hostility towards society to the Army because he thought that he was

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too young to be inducted and he had no particular war motivation as he was skeptical about his services being of any contribution to the betterment of the condition of colored people as he did not think that any changes would result. His difficulties within a month after induction reinforced this attitude, and inmate continued his attitude of hostility and feeling of injustice throughout his military service. He was stationed in Randolph Park, Arizona; Douglas, Arizona; Nogales, Arizona; Fort Huachuca, Arizona; New Jersey; and Camp Beale, California for various periods while in the states -- mostly as laborer. Arrived in Bombay, India on 25 October 1944, and he spent his entire time overseas in Calcutta as a longshoreman. Disliked this job assignment intensely and he preferred to be a checker. Did not care for the officers or EM in his 540th Port Co., as he felt that the officers were "too chicken" and the men were from the Deep South and he resented their "wrong outlook on life." Had no combat, mostly in the rear. Was authorized to CBI ribbon. Highest rank reached was Pvt., but inmate rationalizes that he was never given any promotions because of his refusal to "lick boots." Received two company punishments for disobayal of orders. Inmate has never been AWOL, but he has spent 245 days in confinement up to the time of present offense for disrespect to superiors and insubordination.

Inmate does not feel that he has ever committed any serious offenses, and that the source of all of his maladjustments was his inability to "keep my place." Verbalized extensively on the "sore spots" in his attitude towards the Army. Stated that he came in with the idea that he would like the Army if democratic principles were really followed, but immediately discovered that he would have to "beat lillies" and make himself "small" all the time in order to get along. Resented some of his officers "who put themselves in a higher class." Felt that they did not like his attitude, and he did not like theirs, so that friction was bound to result. Claimed that he was punished for being too

1577

outspoken about his rights, and forced into a position of insubordination because of the advantage of rank held over him. Felt that he would have gotten along fine if he had found more understanding officers in his outfit. Stated that his officers preferred the colored troops to be "dumb" and not ask questions, and those who showed an "ounce of brains" and spoke up were marked as "smart" and "trouble makers." Resented the fact that his CO labeled him as "tough" because of his Chicago background, and criticized him for not "keeping my place" like the boys from the South. Inmate stated that his requests were not unreasonable, but he was forced to be hostile and belligerent because "democracy was denied to us." Felt that he was not used to the "Southern system of life" and this led to trouble because "they didn't like to tell the truth." Became "marked" when he led a protest against the segregated swimming pool for EM in Calcutta, and he could not understand why the Red Cross units had to have segregation. Sensitive to fact that "colored GI's could not get any office jobs as they act like we don't have any sense." Claimed that his unit had to live in the worst Army housing areas, MP's instigated friction with white GI's on the dock by refusing the colored workers to eat on the ships which came into the harbor. Stated that the culmination of all these things made him discouraged that the Four Freedoms was not an objective of the Army, and "I got pushed around on top of that." Had insight into fact that this intense feeling of hostility and resentment led to even greater sensitivity, the reason for his offenses.

VI Previous Military Offenses.

Inmate received a Special CM in Arizona in July 1943 for violation of AW 65, attempting to strike NCO with gun and willfully disobeying his lawful order while on duty. Sentenced to CHL for 3 months and fined \$168.00. Released from confinement after serving 14 days. Inmate stated that he had been in the Army less than a month and while out on a road march in basic training he stopped to

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tighten his field pack and the NCO accused him of "goofing off" and threatened to "beat my ass" so I acted in self defense. Felt that charges would not have been pressed, but his platoon officer insisted upon a special CM so "I started off on the wrong foot in the Army and I didn't like the kind of system where rank means more than justice."

Inmate received another special CM for violation of AW 65 while stationed in New Jersey in March 1944 for disobedience of lawful orders of NCO. Stated that he was sentenced to 6 mo. CHL, and \$174.00 fine, of which he served 126 days. Claimed that he was working in an ammunition warehouse and he went to the smoking area and was accused of "goofing off" by an NCO. Led to argument and officer "came and said that I would get a court martial because he didn't like my attitude."

Inmate received his third special CM in India in May 1945 for violation of AW 65 and 96, disobeyed lawful order of NCO, and sentenced to 5 months CHL and \$90.00 fine. Served 105 days of this sentence before restored to duty. Inmate claimed that he was late for formation and had only part of his clothes on so refused to get on a truck to go to work as he believed the NCO was picking upon him and argument started after he was cursed. He was reported in to the CO and was told that he would get a CM as he was "too fresh."

VII Present Offense.

By GCMO #6, dated 29 January 1946, inmate was convicted of violation of AW 63 and 64, behaving with disrespect towards First Lt. Wood, his superior officer, by saying to him "I know your kind Lt, and you better quit F--- with me" or words to that effect; and for refusing to obey lawful command of this officer to report to the orderly room in five minutes on that same day. (6 Dec. 45). Inmate was sentenced to 2 years CHL, DD, TF, but sentence was reduced to one year as reviewing authorities felt that further confinement would not materially assist in rehabilitation.

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Inmate stated that this wasn't the first incident he had with the Lt. and "he was out to get me." Claimed that his CO had relieved him from further duty as he was about to be shipped home and nobody was working at the time. He was ordered to report to the orderly room in five minutes, but inmate told him that he was sick and had cramps and was suffering from dysentery. Claimed that the Lt. got angry because he didn't report in exactly five minutes so that an argument resulted. Inmate felt that he was being picked upon and not treated as a man. Claimed that the Lt. was going to give him company punishment at first, but "he looked up my record and decided that he would give me a GCM." Inmate believed that friction originally developed when he refused to clean the officer's .45 as it was not a part of his duty, and the Lt. "got hot because I didn't jump like a servant." On another occasion inmate led the move to get a shuttle bus to take the men to town and was told that there was nothing in town for them to do so that they were better off by staying in camp "and keeping out of trouble." Claimed that the Lt. told the men that they didn't need Wednesday and Saturday afternoons and Sundays off even if the regulation said so because they were trouble makers, and that he was marked as a "wise guy" for protesting.

Inmate was in the Burma #1 Stockade from December 1945 to April 1946, and his return to the states was held up for refusal to sign his DD. Inmate believed that this was not compulsory and stated that later he found out that he was right.

Inmate has been in this installation since May 1946, served 3 days punishment for refusal to obey an order of "upside down Non Com." Now feels that he would like an opportunity to return to duty as he believes that his military offenses were all a result of misunderstanding and that he could adjust himself if he had an objective of an HD to work for. Stated that he had nothing against the Army as a whole and that he resented some of his

1580
officers as an individual. It is felt that inmate would be restorable if he were placed in a democratic military situation where his sensitivity, sense of hostility, and feeling of "martyrdom" would be minimized. Further confinement would serve no useful purpose. Inmate did not indicate any criminalistic tendencies, and had no AWOL's in the Army, and his present motivation for restoration is strong.

David Martin

#7558

I. Social.

This 18 year old Negro inmate was born on 10 August 1927 in Charlotte, South Carolina, the younger of two siblings, and he was a resident of NY for two years prior to his army service. (See military history for discrepancy in age -- listed as born 26 May 1925). Father was a cement finisher, regularly employed, and able to provide an adequate income for the family. Inmate got along extremely well with father: "best in world, never been whipped by him." Parents were compatible, but home life disrupted by mother's illness. Inmate had to quit school in order to nurse her as his older sister had gone to NYC after separation from her husband and she is now living with another man. Inmate's mother suddenly died of heart trouble in 1941, and inmate received a severe traumatic shock: "Cried a lot for 2 years, felt alone. Still haven't gotten over it." Felt that he was deprived and dealt an unfair blow. Inmate left his home state a few months later to seek better job opportunities in the North a few months later at the age of 15. Stated that he had a happy childhood until his mother's illness and made normal adjustments without any apparent personality problems. Minor neurotic tendencies such as fear of dark, occasional headaches, "eyes watered and burned." Inmate made friends easily, was socially inclined, liked parties, played drums, rather self reliant and developed large measure of self confidence. Did not drink until he went

1561
overseas at age of 17 and then only moderately "just to be with the boys." Denies use of drugs, occasionally smokes. Has had heterosexual experiences since age 13 with girl whom he still plans to marry eventually. "Shacked up" with Belgium girl overseas, did not like her after he contacted gonorrhea in early 1946. Constructive attitude towards future married life. Inmate's social history indicates a fair adjustment in personality development with some immaturity, but ability to adjust to most situations despite some feelings of insecurity.

II Educational.

Inmate completed 9th grade at age 13, skipped one grade, made fair marks in his academic courses, well liked by his teachers, occasionally truant but never a disciplinary problem. Quit school in order to nurse his ill mother, and went to work after that. (1941) Present educational aspiration is to take music lessons in order to learn how to play the drums well enough to get into a professional orchestra as a career. Feels that he has learned a lot from experience.

III Occupational.

In 1941 at the age of 13 inmate went to work as a delivery boy in a grocery store in his home state at \$13.00 a week, but quit this job after 5 weeks in order to take a similar job in a drug store at \$15.00 a week. After 4 months on this job he quit in order to migrate to NYC as he felt that his family was broken up by the death of his mother and he would find better economic opportunities in the North.

During the early part of 1942 inmate worked in a restaurant in NYC as a dishwasher at \$22.00 a week, but after 4 months he quit in order to take a better paying job as a garage attendant at \$25.00 weekly. After six months on this job he was fired for being late on two successive days. Performed odd jobs for the rest of 1942. During 1943 he was unemployed and lived with his

1562
sister and "her man." Stated that he could not find suitable work although he was anxious to earn a living and willing to work. Was denied defense jobs because he was only 15 and he could not get working papers so that he decided to get into the service. Considers driving as his best skill now, but future job aspiration is to become a member of an orchestra. Work motivation apparently has been excellent during his period in the active labor market.

IV Civilian Criminal History denied.

V Military History.

Shortly after his 16th birthday, inmate registered for the draft by falsifying his birthdate and was inducted on 29 November 1943 at Camp Upton, New York. Stated that prior to this time he had been discouraged by his inability to get a "man sized job" so he attempted to volunteer into the Navy, Marines, and Merchant Marines; but was turned down in each instance because of his youth. Determined to get into Army because of patriotic motivations and his strong desire to "get a steady job someplace." Felt that he would be accepted as a man if he were in a uniform. Believed that he would be fighting for Democracy, and this drive has not diminished since then. Was assigned as laborer (590) but did mostly guard duty overseas. Took basic training at Fort Devons, and after six and one-half months he was sent to Camp Kilmer for overseas shipment. Arrived in Scotland on 12 July 1944 and served in England, France, Germany, and Belgium. Was anxious to get into combat instead of rear line duty but was not permitted to volunteer into the infantry because of eye complaints; "I wanted to do some of the fighting as doing laboring work made me bored." Claims 4 Bronze Battle stars for his participation with the combat troops in the Battles of Normandy, No. France, Ardennes, and Central Europe. Authorized to wear EAME Ribbon, believed that he was entitled to 4 Bronze Battle Stars and Good Conduct Medal. Was hospitalized once for one week in 1945 for "eye trouble" but no organic difficulty could be

1583
found although he had been told previously that he had a pressure behind his eyeball and should wear tinted glasses so that his eyes would not "tear and burn" so much. Highest rank reached was Pvt. Received one company punishment for 2 days AWOL during furlough while in states (February 1944). Denies any other AWOL's up to the time of present offense, and believes there has been a mistake made in his service records. Had 75 days confinement for one previous offense.

Claimed that he got along well in the Army and never got into any serious trouble until present offense: "Always obeyed all the orders." Responded well to discipline, strong motivation to get into infantry, had normal fear reactions when in area of artillery shelling, felt war was "exciting" most of the time, had no major complaints to make about army life, felt that most of his CO's except the last were good leaders and he had confidence in them, believed that war was worth fighting for the accomplishment of the democratic ideals, suffered no breakdowns during 15 months of good service. Indicated pattern of military adjustment was good.

VI Previous Military Offenses.

Inmate received a special CM in November 1944 for violation of AW 96, stealing government coat, and breaking restriction of confinement for $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Sentenced to #3 months CHL, and \$120.00 fine, released after serving 75 days. Stated that he was on guard duty in Rheims, France, when some GI drivers came to the warehouse. One of them wanted to take a coat for his use and inmate permitted him to enter even though he didn't know the soldier "because it was being done all the time." The soldier was caught and inmate was given a CM along with him.

VII Present Offense.

By GCMO #541, adjudged 14 August 1945, inmate was convicted of violation of AW 61, AWOL 4 days (May 20 to 24); 69th., escape from confinement; and AW 96,

1584

using government jeep without permission. Sentenced to 10 years CHL, DD, and TF. DD suspended by reviewing authorities, and CHL to 5 years. Inmate escaped before he started his sentence, and by GGMO # 233, dated 9 April 1946, his suspended DD was vacated.

Inmate stated that the war was in the final stages in Europe, and his unit got a "tough" CO. He was coming off guard duty, and he missed the truck which had been sent to pick up the guards and return to the unit, so he started to walk bak and was seen by his CO. He was put in guard school to "learn my duties better" and felt that it was too much of a stockade and he didn't deserve any punishment as he was actually off duty at the time he was seen so he went to town with his friends, found a jeep on the highway, fixed it up and painted it, got disgusted for being put in guard school, so went for a long ride for 13 days before he was caught. (This AWOL was not proved in his GCMO) Put in stockades for $2\frac{1}{2}$ months, escaped after VE day for one day as he got bored of waiting for his trial, 10 days later escaped again for 4 days, and then waited for three months in the stockades before his GCM. Sentenced originally to 10 years, and inmate escaped 2 days after his trial as he did not think that he deserved that much time. Did not learn until later that his time had been cut to 5 years by the reviewing authorities. Was not apprehended until 6 March 1946. Stated that he "shacked" up with a Belgium girl most of the time. Was afraid to turn in although he knew that it was wrong to escape. Got along well in Delta DTC and given a satisfactory overall rating by the Commandant.

Inmate strongly desires restoration and believes that he is capable of being a good soldier and that his only trouble was with one CO. In view of the fact that he was only 17 at time of offense immediate restoration and clemency strongly recommended. Inmate has good attitude towards army at present, would like to re-enlist, has no past criminal record, civilian adjustments were adequate, had 15 months of good time under combat conditions while only 16 and

1585
17 years of age, military adjustments satisfactory up to time of offense, and appears to be rehabilitated. Immature lack of judgement due to his youthful age. No psychotic disturbances evident.

June 20, 1946
Thursday

Joe Louis won in the 8th round by KO last night, and there were bitter reactions in our barracks. Most of the boys felt that white supremacy had been dealt a body blow, and they ranted and raged in their disappointment:

"That dirty black s.o.b."

"It was a mighty short count; that Jew referee must have framed."

"Boy, those niggers on the North side will be beating the drums and pans tonight."

"I would hate to be in NYC tonight; the niggers will knock you off the sidewalk."

"That black bastard of a cook in our mess hall will think he is better than me now."

"They shouldn't let niggers fight a white man because they will get to thinking that they are better than us."

"Oh, what a sad night."

"That bastard can fight though."

These comments went on and on. There are about 8 boys from the deep South on our top of the barracks and they took it hard. Finally I couldn't refrain from saying, "why do you have to worry so much that Louis is a Negro; the better man won and that's all there is to it." It didn't take. The two boys next to me were very upset and they predicted riots in their home town. Van Houton came in late and said that he was in Highlands and a riot almost started when he said that Louis was a lot better man than a lot of white persons he knew. The southern boys in our barracks did not appreciate this. They were so disappointed and they felt that a body blow had been struck at white supremacy and they were angry. It's an illogical sort of reasoning and I didn't say much more to them because they were emotionally upset.

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1586

I had an interesting conversation with Andrews last before the fight. He seems to have become attached to me -- offers me candy and rides in the bus, and waits for me for breakfast. He is an impulsive sort of youth and I have been teasing him a lot. He wanted me to be a sort of father confessor last night and he started to tell me some of his worries. Andrews comes from a small mining town in West Va. and his father is a paint contractor. Makes a lot of money and Andrews told me how he painted the Governor's house. Has 12 men working for him. Andrews has always been given everything he wanted. Had a car in high school, and father has given him a new home. And he is only 20. He showed me pictures of his girl friend, age 18, and high school student. He is getting a furlough next month and he wants to marry the girl, but in-laws are trying to get him to wait until she gets through college. Andrews wanted to know if he should marry her. I said that this would be up to him, but if he really loved her and thought that he was mature enough to take up marital responsibilities he should go ahead with his plans. He has been going with the girl for four years; her father is a town drunkard and Andrew's mother is a bit worried that it might be hereditary. Also mother has the idea that her boy is of a better "class" than the girl's family. Andrews said that if he married her now, she could save the \$50.00 month allotment and they could go through college together. He re-enlisted for one year and he will get out in another 10 months or so. He said that he had no economic problems since he has a home, car, \$900.00 in the bank and he is going to take over his father's paint contracting business after he finishes school. It amused me when he said that he was suffering so much because life seems to have been pretty much handed to him on a platter. He has been rather impulsive in the Army, got busted once, and acts like a young boy. There is nothing wrong with him, but he is drinking too much. He phones home twice a week to W. Va. It must all be a reaction and rebellion from being a mama's boy, and the year more in the Army may either

1587
Charles Kikuchi

Diary

June 20, 1946

set him straight or make a bum out of him. He wants me to hold \$80.00 for him so that he won't spend it before he goes on his furlough, but I don't want to be responsible for that sum as I got robbed once! He drives me to work when I don't feel like walking and does a lot of other favors for me now. I think that part of his motive in doing all of these services is to bribe me not to call him Virgin anymore!

Worked steadily all day long on two cases, and I didn't take any time out for a break. I notice that I have been very tired at nights this week, so I guess that it must be the work. It is a strain to be talking to prisoners all day long. We will probably finish this batch by tomorrow night. No progress on the pass situation so we have to come in Sunday night. It's a hell of a deal! This is a beautiful post but I certainly don't want to spend all of my time here.

Peter Pytrysson

June 20, 1946

I Social.

This white inmate, 28, was born 11 July 1917 in Philadelphia, the oldest of five siblings. (One half sister and one half brother.) Father died in 1921 as a result of burns received in an explosion. Mother remarried, and she is still with her second husband at present. Stepfather now 48 is a cafe owner in Philadelphia, and he has always been able to support the family adequately. Inmate has had some conflicts with stepfather because of rivalry over mother: "He was jealous of me because my mother always stuck up for me." This situation was one of the main reasons why inmate decided to leave home at the age of 16 in order "to travel around." Inmate has been close to his mother but some rebellion against her authority was indicated because of mother's insistence upon following "some of the old country practices." She was born in

1588

Austria and spoke the Ukranian language mostly in the home. Mother was always fearful of the bad influences of American life upon inmate. Mother was compatible with second husband.

Inmate claimed that he had a normal childhood although he tended to be a solitary individual. Was shy and timid because of his self-consciousness about pimple outbreaks on his face. Began to avoid people and indicates that he still maintains somewhat of an asocial attitude. Stated that he felt ill at ease in crowds, and was conscious of the fact that they might be talking about him. Inmate has bitten his finger nails since childhood, still continues this practice when nervous. Had a habit of thumb sucking until age 9, and extreme fear of the dark because "I imagine something will get me." Stated that this fear returned when he was out on night patrols during combat. Heavy thunder storms upset him, and inmate dislikes high places because of his occasional dizzy spells. Has suffered from recurrent headaches since civilian life which he claims is due to his sinus condition.

Inmate has been a moderate drinker since the age of 17, did not increase drinking habits after he got into the Army. States that he does not like the after affects. Inmate claims that he told the overseas psychiatrist that he was subjected to periodic alcoholic sprees because of his intense desire to get ZI'd at that time. Denies use of drugs but is a "nervous smoker." Normal heterosexual adjustments since age 16, gonorrhea twice. Inmate was married in 1939 at the age of 21 to a 19 year old girl after a 1 year courtship. Stated that during the initial period of their marital relationship, there were no severe conflicts but many arguments developed after inmate discovered that his wife was a heavy drinker. Felt that he did not have sufficient finances for his wife to indulge in this practice. There were no separations or plans for divorce prior to the time that inmate went into the Army. There is a 6 year old girl from this marriage. Inmate was considerably disturbed when he

1589

received a letter from his wife asking for a divorce during the time he was in Chanor DTC. He believes that she has been unfaithful to him and that there is an illegitimate child in the house. Wife has explained that this child belongs to her sister, but inmate suspects that it is a result of his wife's running around with other men during his absence. Claims that his family has written to him that inmate's wife drinks very heavily now, openly runs around with other men, neglects the child, and is anxious to get rid of him. Inmate expressed intense hostility towards his wife but does not believe that he should get the blame for the divorce. Stated that the chief difficulties in their married life during the time he lived with her was the many arguments about her running around. Inmate wants to get custody of the child because he does not think that his wife is a fit mother for the baby girl.

II Educational.

Inmate completed the 8th grade at the age of 16 in 1932, and then quit his classes because he got tired of learning and he wanted to get a job. At the present time he is taking a USAFI course in marine maritime.

III Occupational:

Inmate has had an intermitent and nomadic work history, since 1932. He believes that much of his difficulty in obtaining suitable work was due to the economic depression throughout this period. He worked for short periods as a laborer in 1932 but was laid off because no further work was available. Between 1933 and 1938 inmate was a truck driver off and on, averaging \$30.00 a week when he was employed. Had about 6 jobs in all during this period, and was mostly laid off because of the depression. Between 1938 and 1943 inmate was a pipe fitter's helper and laborer. Held about 7 or 8 jobs during this period, fired once for tardiness. During inmate's ten years in the labor market he was unemployed for roughly 3 years. Stated that he took to the road and travelled around every state in the country. Was pretty restless

1590
and had a desire to travel because he had no permanent tie. Believed that truck driving was his best job because he had to work outside due to his sinus condition. Claims that after 1939, he was less nomadic because he got married. Inmate would like to become either a truck driver or bartender after his return to civilian life.

IV Civilian Criminal History.

At the age of 16, inmate was picked up by the authorities in Indianapolis on a freight riding charge and he served 30 days in the local jail. Stated that he was travelling around the country at the time.

A few weeks later inmate was again picked up on a freight riding charge in Ohio and served 10 days in jail.

At the age 17 inmate was arrested in Philadelphia for receiving stolen goods and was placed on 3 years probation. Stated that his friend stole a high school ring and he went to sell it for him. Denies any other civilian arrests.

V Military History.

Inmate was inducted on 10 January 1944 at New Cumberland and he received his basic training at Camp Craft. In June 1944 he was transferred to Ft. Meade for overseas processing as a replacement. He arrived in Scotland on 22 July 1944, and he was with the 29th Infantry Division. He was assigned as rifleman, ammunition handler and messenger during his combat service. He wanted to be a truck driver but did not have the opportunity. Saw combat service in France, Holland, Belgium and Germany. Believed that he was entitled to EAME ribbon, C.I.B., French unit citation, two bronze stars and the purple heart. Claimed that he saw 100 days of combat service on the line between August and November 1944. Inmate was wounded by a mortar shell on the left leg on 15 September 1944 while in France, and hospitalized 5 days. Highest rank reached was Pvt. Inmate denies any company punishments, previous AWOL's, or previous confinement period to the date of present offense.

1591

Inmate believed that he made good adjustments to army life up to the time of his desertion. Claimed that he got along fine, was no trouble to his outfit, always on time, responded to discipline, never late for formations, and that he was a good soldier. War motivation excellent. Was captured once by Germans but escaped. Was extremely fearful of night patrols because "our guys were getting killed or captured every night." Was in constant fear of death, heavy artillery bothered his sinus, very upset when buddies killed. Had increasing number of shakes and battle dreams, bit nails excessively, addicted to nervous smoking, suffered from physical fatigue and constant headaches, fearful of getting his face marred, increasing irritability and anxiety state of mind: "Thought I'd blow my top," became extremely frightened after his leg wound in September 1944, became moody and depressed, often broke out in cold sweats, suffered from piles, weak and numb. Believes that the tension from all of this condition prompted his decision to desert although he had a more superficial reason for it.

VI Previous Military Offenses.

Denied.

VII Present Offense.

By GCMO #66, dated 19 April 1945, inmate was convicted of violation AW 58, desertion from his unit in Holland from 12 November 1944 to 15 January 1945, and he was sentenced to DD, TF and 30 years CHL. Reviewing authorities suspended the DD.

Inmate stated that he was sent back to the line five days after his discharge from the hospital for his leg wound. His unit was holding the line for a few weeks before the battle of the bulge and he was engaged in line patrol. Worried a lot and began to imagine all sorts of things. His sinus began to bother him intensely so he asked for treatment "but only got an aspirin." In early November 1944, his unit was pulled back to a rest area but he stated

1592
that a 240 gun was right near his unit and every time it went off the ground would shake and his head "felt like splitting." Decided that he couldn't stand any more combat and became angry when the medics told him that they were short of replacements and pills were the only thing they could give him. Inmate went AWOL then and met another AWOL soldier, went to Holland, on to Leige, Belgium, enjoyed himself, moved on to Brussels and ended up in France. Stated that in the back of his mind he was conscious of a thought that if he returned to the line he would get killed and he was afraid to turn in. Also heard that deserters were getting shot so that he had a conflict between a sense of duty and fear of physical safety. He was confined for 2 months before his court martial.

Inmate was in the Loire DTC during May and June 1945 where he told the Psychologist that he was an alcoholic and drug addict and the disposition board decided that he was not rehabilitable. He went to Cherbourg and remained there until October, soldiered but was denied opportunity to restore because of his previous story. Went back to Loire and remained there until November. Sent to Chanor where he soldiered until March 1946 but could not restore because the DTC was closing. Was in Delta DTC from March to June 1946 and promised restoration but did not get it. Stated that he caused no trouble in the DTC. He had some surgical work done on his sinus in February 1946 but claims that he was not cured. His commandant at Delta gave him an excellent overall rating and recommended him for early clemency. Inmate feels that he has proved he could soldier at every DTC he was in but prevented from restoration because of his original disposition. Claims that he has no bitterness towards the Army and feels that he is rehabilitated now. Denies any alcoholic tendencies. Inmate has slight nervous tensions at present such as biting nails, occasional battle dreams, and occasional breaking out in cold sweat, but states that he is not

1593
as shaky as before. Recommend restoration clemency and medium security on the basis of his present constructive attitude, good combat record, no previous convictions, and emotional and physical tensions noticeably decreased since time of offense.

Parker Robinson

#7581

June 20, 1946

I Social.

This 26 year old colored inmate was born 30 May 1920 in Oakland, Florida, the second of eight siblings. During interview, inmate appeared to show low comprehension and his responses were inadequate. Had a difficult time recalling his past and his answers were labored. Preoccupied with worries about his family. Appeared to be retarded, depressed and vacant but no severe nervous tendencies were noted.

Inmate was reared in an extremely socially deprived family background, and his family was never able to rise above the poverty level. Father was employed for many years as a farm laborer but only earned a borderline income. Was often unemployed and on WPA. During recent years, father has been unable to perform hard work because of poor health. The family was on relief during the depression, and the home conditions were very poor. The parents and eight children lived in a two bedroom shack which had been thrown together, no heat during winter, no electricity, used outhouses, submarginal living standards. Mother has suffered from throat trouble in recent years, unable to discipline children properly as they reached adolescence. Inmate was dependentent upon her, gave her all of his earnings from work, and she made all of the important decisions for him. Parental relationships were adequate.

Inmate described himself as a shy, withdrawn and introverted child, often felt inadequate and insecure. He went to work at the age of 12 so that he did not have much opportunity to play with other children. Enuretic until age 8 or 10, had some fear of the dark and lightening, has eyebrow twitch. Preferred

1594
to live a solitary existence in adult civilian life as he felt ill at ease around people, but occasionally was active in social affairs. Has never been very articulate. Moderate drinker since age 18, did not increase habit in the Army. Denies use of drugs. Normal heterosexual adjustments since age 18, VD once in 1944. Has never thought much of marriage because of inability to find economic security.

II Educational.

Inmate completed 4th grade at age 12 and then went to work to help support family. Could not recall specific dates, and his educational history left little impression upon him. Failed one grade, thought that he made fair adjustments in his classes. Inmate did not start school until age 7 or 8.

III Occupational.

Inmate's work history was stabilized at a minimum economic level over a period of 10 years. From 1932 until 1937 he did farm work, picked fruit, performed odd jobs, earning about \$15.00 a week during good seasons. From 1937 until 1942 he was a farm truckdriver and fruit picker at \$15.00 a week. Claimed that he was steadily employed, and never had any difficulty with his employers. His work was seasonal, and he was employed about two or three months a year, during which time he worked around his home. Plans to return to farm work as he has no other skill.

IV Civilian Criminal History.

Denied.

V Military History.

Inmate was inducted 13 June 1942 at Camp Blanding, had little comprehension about the issues of the war, preferred to be allowed to remain on the farm to support his dependents. Was assigned as chauffeur, fireman, truckdriver during his army service. Took basic training at Fort Eustace, was assigned at Fort Ontario 11 months and Indiantown Gap 3 months. Arrived in UK on 2 April 1944,

1595
had two months of service as driver and laborer in zone of combat in France. Was hospitalized for Gonorrhea in July 1944. Highest rank reached was Pfc., busted in 1943 for being late on pass. Received one company punishment for returning three days late from furlough in the states. Was AWOL four times for total of 5 days, but no punishment by CM.

Inmate's overseas experiences left little impression upon him. Stated that he got along well and liked his outfit very much. Had a favorable attitude towards both his officers and men in the unit, was never a disciplinary problem, performed his work conscientiously, was able to adjust to the military situation adequately. Was frightened at shell fire, but no abnormal fear reactions. Slight nervous tension; Shakes, bad eyes, couldn't sleep, anxiety.

VI Previous Military Offenses.

Denied.

VII Present Offense.

By GCMO # 227 inmate was convicted of violation of AW 58, desertion from a Repo. Depot from 20 September 1944 to 27 November 1944. Sentenced to DD, TF, and 25 years CHL. Reviewing authorities suspended the DD.

Inmate stated that he had been to the hospital for gonorrhea treatments in July 1944 two months after he got overseas, and he became upset when he was sent to a replacement depot. He was anxious to return to his own unit because all of his friends were there and it was not easy for him to find new friends. Felt that his original unit gave him a measure of security. Wrote a letter to his CO asking to be sent for, but his outfit had moved on. Inmate was sent to another replacement depot and shifted from place to place from Omaha Beach to Central France. After three months, he became disgusted so left on his own with the intention of finding his outfit. Worked his way back to Omaha Beach and was informed that they had gone so he started tracing them. Could not find the unit so went into Paris and just hung around because he was uncertain about

1596
what to do next. Stated that originally he did not plan to go AWOL, but when he could not find his outfit he just stayed away. Did not think that he was doing any serious wrong, offense was apparently precipitated by immature reasoning and error in judgement. Inmate was bewildered when he received a 25 year sentence as he felt that he had done nothing to merit this much punishment. Was in the Loire DTC from March to November 1945, at Chanor DTC from November 1945 to March 1946, and at Delta DTC from March until June 1946. Did not have an opportunity to restore despite the fact that he "soldiered" because the disposition Board at Loire decided that he be ZI'd to the US in August 1945 because it would require an extended period of time for rehabilitation. The Commandant of the Delta DTC gave him an overall rating of excellent and recommended early clemency in May 1946 because he was a "capable, energetic and well disciplined soldier."

Inmate is confused about his present status, and believes that he would be better off on the farm, but he would like an opportunity for restoration in order to earn an HD. Feels that he could soldier. Worried about his family so had conflicting thoughts about where his greatest responsibility lies. Indicated very little emotional response other than some anxiety about his family. Further psychiatric examination needed to determine whether he could qualify for blue discharge for inept personality adjustments. Otherwise, it appears that inmate has the necessary qualities to restore in a simplified military setting. Recommend clemency and medium security. Inmate has a clean civilian record, steady occupational history, no criminalistic tendencies, clean military record with only minor infractions in the States, present attitude towards army good, recommendations from DTC, strong sense of responsibility which has been disturbed at times by immature reasoning.

1597

We finished up the processing today; I had two interesting cases. Trying to get them out with blue discharge because of their emotional instability and spoke to Captain Cohen who will probably push it. Felt that in this last group I have been most successful in working with the psychiatrist; it must be due to the added experience I have had. It makes me feel that the work is worth while. In a few minutes I am going to sneak out and get a haircut, and then go take the boat. I spoke to Lt. Coffee this morning and he said that we were definitely under his jurisdiction and that I could take the boat in Monday morning despite what the Major said about getting here at eight. I just told Al of my plans and then will wait for the storm to break. I didn't want any issues to be raised before I went. It should be a hot time in the office next week, but there is no sense in rushing back when the work is completed and we should be allowed a few days of ease before plunging into the new tasks. I don't care if I am marked AWOL -- let Lt. Coffee fight it out with the Major. I am just an innocent bystander. It may not raise any issue at all if Lt. Sless keeps his fat mouth shut. All of the officers are getting their time off so they don't care about us.

William Stevenson

#7591

June 21, 1946

I Social.

This white inmate, 25, was born 14 August 1920 in M'Keesport, Penn. an only child. Father was a contractor for a great many years; averaged about \$500.00 a month income and supported the family on a middle class economic level. Father was described as a family man, hard worker, very quick tempered, high strung, worried a lot, sometimes irritable; but inmate was very dependent upon him and felt an extremely close relationship. Inmate worked with him for three years in his business and eventually expected to take over his father's business.

Mother was described as an extremely nervous type, on verge of nervous

1598
breakdown on many occasions during the depression when her husband suffered some business reverses, has had hysterical crying spells, worries extensively overprotective of inmate. Inmate stated that there was some rivalry between his parents for his affections, but he confided more in his father. Mother spoiled and pampered him and often bribed him when his feelings were hurt.

Inmate described his childhood as happy and he was given everything he wanted so that he never had to suffer any deprivations. Could not explain his tendency towards shyness and easy embarrassment. Had many temper tantrums as a child when he discovered that he could get his own way if he created a scene. Enuretic until age 7, nervously inclined, fear of thunder and lightning. Inmate was once taken to a "nervous doctor" to be broken of the habit of picking upon his nose until it bled. Has always worried about his health. Was knocked out once, but could not recall any serious after effects.

Inmate has been a moderate drinker since age 20, denies use of drugs. Normal heterosexual adjustments since age 17, Vd denied. Inmate was married in November 1943 during the time was stationed in Tenn. to a 20 year old girl. Wife was a great worrier. Inmate committed his previous military offenses because of worries about her. Personality development indicated a pattern of impulsive and individualistic behavior with some indication of emotional instability. Inmate has a 16 month child by his marriage and claims extremely good relationship with his wife at present. Went AWOL previously when thwarted in his desire to be with her.

II Educational.

Inmate completed high school at age 18 in 1939, felt that he was a better than average student, intended to go to college in order to study architectural engineering after he first obtained some work experience.

III Occupational.

Inmate worked from 1939 to 1942 with his father as an apprentice bricklayer

1599
in order to learn his father's business "from the ground up." Earned about \$1.00 an hour, considered himself a steady worker, had excellent relationships with his co-workers, saved his money to enroll at Ohio State University to pursue his ambition of becoming an architectural engineer, but this aspiration was interrupted by the outbreak of the war. Feels that bricklaying is his highest skill now, but indefinite about his future job plans because of anxiety over present status and desire to join his wife in the South.

IV Civilian Criminal History.

Denied.

V Military History. (No permanent Service record available for verification.)

Inmate was a volunteer into the Army on 6 October 1942 in Pittsburg: "Knew I had to go eventually and wanted to get it over with." Patriotic motivation indicated. Took Basic Training at Camp Forest, Tenn, and was assigned there for one year. Desert maneuvers in Arizona for six months, stationed at Fort Dix for two months, went AWOL, sent to Camp Edwards for overseas processing. Inmate arrived in England on 1 September 1944 as a replacement, had two weeks of combat in France. Highest rating held was Pfc, "busted" after first military offense. From induction until date of GCMO inmate has lost approsimately 1000 days of good time.

Inmate felt that he had made a mistake in volunteering after he got married while stationed in Tenn. Indicated great anxiety about his wife's health and AWOL's developed. Also worried about his father's illness and mother's ill health. Family problems became his main preoccupation. Stated that he was used to acting impulsively, and was unable to adjust to the more rigid army system. Became tense, nervous, rebellious towards discipline, irritable. Believed that Army was not "as understanding at his father." In his brief combat experience, inmate was fearful, became confused and jumpy, nervous shaking, immune to cold, upset at sight of blood (saw girl decapitated once

1600
in automobile accident and inmate recalled this at time of combat), loss of appetite, strong guilt feelings (felt that buddies considered him cowardly), great desire to sleep excessively in order to escape the uncomfortable situation.

VI Previous Military Offenses. (unverified)

Inmate received a Special CM for violation of AW 61, AWOL from July to November 1943 while in Tenn., and sentenced to 6 months CHL and fine, but released after 20 days when case came back disapproved for reasons unknown to him. Stated that he was fed up with maneuvers, was planning to get married, "just wanted to get away," went AWOL to Tenn. and Penn., finally turned in as he had gotten married and wife persuaded him that it was the only thing to do.

Inmate received another special CM for AW 61, AWOL from June to July 1944 while at Fort Dix when his unit was preparing to ship overseas; sentenced to 6 months CHL and fine, but only served 45 days in confinement. Became greatly agitated about going overseas, wife was in initial stages of pregnancy and ill, couldn't get a pass, went AWOL to remain with her, was nervously upset all the time, indicated "panicky feelings," finally turned in.

VII Present offense.

By GCMO #324, adjudged 14 February 1946, inmate was convicted of violation of AW 58, desertion from 29 November 1944 to 26 November 1945 while in France. Sentenced to DD, TF, and 25 years CHL. Confinement reduced to 10 years by reviewing authorities.

Inmate stated that he was being shipped to the 103rd Division, but he could not proceed as they were on the front line. Stated that he was put on the job of guarding German prisoners in the town of Thaon, France, while it was under fire. From then on, he could not remember a thing until a year later when he suddenly discovered himself in Paris, and did not know that the war was over "or that Roosevelt had died." Claims that he was an amnesia victim, was under observation by psychiatrist while awaiting trial and statement was made

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that it was impossible to determine if he were really an amnesia victim. Inmate swears by his story, but states he is unable to convince anyone. Feels his sentence is unjust under the circumstances and he has consistently stuck to his story. Made good adjustment during four months at Delta DTC. Would like restoration. Anxious about care of his three dependents and expressed desire for home parole so that he can go and support them. Further psychiatric examination needed to determine present extent of emotional instability and possible blue discharge if he is subjected to amnesia as he claims, or to determine if he was subject to possible conversion hysteria at time of offense. It is felt that there is inadequate information available to recommend restoration at this time, but that psychiatric study may determine his real condition. Clemency and medium security recommended.

Nicholas Vitacolonna

#7599

June 21, 1946

I Social.

This white inmate, 32, of Catholic faith, was born 17 July 1913 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the fifth of 15 siblings. Father was an immigrant from Italy, worked hard as a shoerepairman (a trade he learned in Italy), married in the U.S., had 15 children so that he was only able to support the family on a marginal level. In recent years father has been suffering from ill health, now 64 years of age. Inmate stated that most of the children were rebellious towards him because of the insistence upon following "old country" cultural practices in the home. Father was hot tempered and disciplined strictly. Inmate now regards his father as a good family man and respects him highly. Mother was a less dominant individual, but inclined to be overprotective towards inmate. He was sickly as a child so that he received less punishment than his brothers in his role of favorite child and some sibling rivalry existed. Italian was spoken in the home, family was religious. Children rejected many of the cultural beliefs as they grew into adolescence, including

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strict observance of the Catholic faith. Brothers were all hot tempered and often clashed with father. A sister had a nervous breakdown once, but none of the family was ever hospitalized in a mental institution.

Inmate described himself as a shy, quiet child, was afraid of his father, had strong feelings of inferiority, did not think he was as healthy or bright as other children, embarrassed easily, often felt sorry for himself, daydreamed a great deal, related feelings of inadequacy and insecurity. Developed some sense of self confidence when he discovered he was a better card player than most of his friends, and expressed pride in the fact that he was "ahead" of the game. As a child, inmate appeared to have severe neurotic tendencies. Had many temper tantrums, enuretic until age 12 ("felt ashamed"), severe nightmares, fear of spooks, lightning and thunder. Phobia about confining places as he gets "suffocating feelings." Claims that he was knocked unconscious for two days at the age of six when struck by an automobile, suffered from severe headaches for one year after and has had a fear of injury since that time. Has always been inclined to worry about his bodily health.

In adult social adjustments, inmate was withdrawn and preferred more of a solitary existence although he did participate in social affairs occasionally. Likes responsibility, but does not like to be the center of a crowd. Plays the piano as a hobby. Chief recreational activity was in gambling. Moderate drinker since early age as it was cultural practice at home to serve wine with meals. Can recall being drunk less than 10 times in his life, claimed that he drank a bit more during AWOL in France. Never has had many close friends. Inmate had heterosexual experiences with girls he met in dance halls since age 19, gonorrhea once. Experimented with passive fellatio twice at age 20, but stopped the practice thereafter. No abnormal traits indicated. Inmate was married in 1934, felt that it was a perfect marriage, and received severe traumatic shock when wife suddenly died in 1935 of bronchial pneumonia. "Felt

crushed and everything stopped for me." In 1937 he became engaged to another girl, lived with her for five years but did not get married because he wanted to get economically established first, plans to marry her eventually. No children.

II Educational.

Inmate completed the 8th grade at age 15, failed once or twice, had difficulty in learning, felt that he was not as bright as other students, very quiet in classes, did not care to recite, had language difficulties as he spoke very little English when he first went to school, was rarely truant, graduated from a Catholic school.

III Occupational.

Inmate's record in the labor market was adequate. He worked with his father in a shoe shop for about four years, until 1931, Inmate then started a shoe repair shop of his own with the help of his father. A year later inmate bought another shop of his own, and a third shop two years later. He had helpers operate two of his shops, earned from \$40.00 to \$60.00 per week. Also sold some shoe material to Army shortly before induction. Employment history was regular, liked the work, and plans to return to it after return to civilian life. He does not own the three shops as he sold out.

IV Civilian Criminal History.

Inmate was arrested at the age of 17 in Philadelphia for assault, but was released after he paid the doctor bills. Denies any other civilian infractions.

V Military History.

Inmate was inducted 16 March 1942 at Camp Lee, did not think he would care for army life but was motivated by sense of duty. Took basic training at Fort Mead, classified as Rifleman and sent to Camp Blanding for three months. He went overseas from Kilmer and arrived in Scotland 11 October 1942 with the 29th

1604

Infantry Division, made the landing with this unit on France D Day, June 6, 1944 and saw about 90 days of combat up to the end of August 1944. Was a bazooka man and gunner in combat. Was authorized to wear EAME Ribbon, CIB, and two bronze service stars. Claimed that he was supposed to be cited for Silver Star for his action in bringing back a wounded buddy while under sniper fire; "Got him with my bazooka after I got the buddy to safety." Inmate had one self inflicted wound on his foot when he jumped into a foxhole while the area was under shell fire, but claimed it was accidental. Highest rank reached was Pfc., but busted after he had a minor offense. No company punishment. Went AWOL three times for a total of 8 days, but claimed that he was not punished, "just reprimanded." Served 59 days in confinement once after Spec CM.

Inmate stated that after extensive combat, he became nervous and tense, developed the shakes, had fear of death from D day, fears got best of him, once tore tent down because of battle dreams that he was getting killed, had cold sweats, exhausted feeling, rheumatism on knees, confused, felt that he was losing his mind, often felt like running, worried greatly. Up to the time of his "jitters" inmate felt that he had been a good soldier, always performed his job, never got into trouble, responded to military discipline, got along well with his officers and men, war motivation was excellent as he wanted to prove his loyalty and fight for Democracy.

VI Previous Military Offenses.

Inmate received a Special CM in August 1943 for violation of AW 96 and 61, violation of general order not to talk to civilians while on duty and AWOL for three hours. Sentenced to 2 mo HL and \$80.00 fine. Stated that he was on guard duty in England at the time and two English girls asked him for matches so he talked to them for a few minutes. He was caught and placed on restriction. He felt that he could sneak out of camp for a few hours and go to camp, but

1605
was caught and the CM gave him two charges. Served 59 days.

VII Present Offense.

By GCMO #46, adjudged 17 February 1945, inmate was convicted of violation of AW 58, desertion in France from 30 August 1944 to 28 October 1944 (59 days) and sentenced to DD, TF and 40 years CHL. DD was suspended by reviewing authorities.

Inmate stated that he felt that he could not go on in combat, and when he heard from some of the NCO's that the Brest push was going to be hard he left with another soldier, and they made up a story that they had been lost and captured by the Germans. Moved around France, gambled a great deal, got to Paris in late September 1944, kept delaying their return. Inmate stated that he worried extensively during his absense and couldn't make up his mind to turn in because of mental conflict re his safety and sense of duty. Had plenty of money from gambling, was apprehended in a cafe, was greatly relieved that he had his mind made up for him by getting caught, denied that he had any intention of remaining away permanently.

Inmate was kept in the stockades for four months awaiting trial, and after he received his forty year sentence he was sent to the Loire DTC in February 1945. In June 1945 the Loire Dispositions Board decided that inmate should be evacuated to the US for emotional instability. He was sent to Cherbourg DTC in July, and in November 1945 inmate was told that he would be given a chance to soldier out so he was sent to Chanor DTC. He soldiered until March 1946, and then was sent to Delta because Chanor closed down. While at Delta he soldiered and was hopeful of restoration, but was sent back to the states because of administrative reasons. The Delta DTC commandant gave him an excellent over all rating, recommended early clemency on the basis that his work there had been superior in all respect and that he had cooperated in a superior way and had a superior attitude.

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Inmate would like an opportunity for restoration at present, but does not know if he could stand the strain. States that he still has occasional battle dreams, worries a lot, is in a state of anxiety, feels that he is losing his mind as he cannot concentrate, daydreams excessively, moody and depressed, has tired feeling all the time, feels that he is still nervously ill. Gets impulsive feeling to "jump over the fence" occasionally; "feel that I'm going to blow my top." Recommend psychiatric examination to determine extent of his emotional tension and anxiety tendencies. Recommend clemency, medium security.

7:45, Monday. It's a nice bright morning, and I have arrived in the office early for the first time in weeks. I came back on the boat last night. My weekend in town was most satisfactory and I could have come back this morning as Lt. Coffee gave me permission but I started to catch a cold so I didn't see any point in remaining another evening. Went in on the Friday night boat and it was a beautiful trip in, balmy and scenic. There were hundreds of ships in N.Y. Harbor and the traffic seemed to be terrific. Guess it must have been the summer business as I saw a number of foreign ships. People all seem to head out of N.Y.C. weekends now trying to get to secluded spots like we live on, but we try to get into the city where it is crowded and hot. It must be human nature.

I had some shells and little books to take to Yuriko, also a jacket, so I phoned her after the ship docked and to my surprise she was home and not teaching dancing as I expected. She invited me to come over to dinner so I immediately dashed over, and spent a perfect evening chatting and playing cards with her. She is such a nice cook too. She kept apologizing for having chicken as she said that there was such a meat shortage now that it was impossible to get anything else. The OPA is doomed to go out of existence at the end of this month with only a few controls left, and the manufacturers and farmers are holding on to their goods so that they can jack the prices up. The powerful lobbies in Washington have finally won their way so that they can get their damn profits, and they are not particularly concerned with the increase in the cost of living for the bulk of the people. They call it free enterprise, but the owners of supply will milk the public for all its worth as long as there is a seller's market. It looks like inflation is with us already, and I read some place that the cost of living is expected to go up 20 to 50 per cent in the next six months, but that there will be plenty of money in the public's pocket until next summer, and then there will be a brief depression, followed by a terrific boom period until 1950. The only trouble with this kind of reasoning is that the people on the bottom of the economic ladder will just get hit harder and harder and they never will get out of the rut under

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the existing system. Everybody seems to be going money mad these days, and the good living is measured entirely in terms of profits. It's a mad world.

Yuriko's big headache now is the housing problem. Her landlady wants the apartment back as her son or somebody is returning from the service. Yuriko and Rhoda have been madly hunting for a new place, without much success. They have been packing up and cleaning the place weekends in the event that they do locate a new apartment. Their gas refrigerator gives off a lot of carbon but the landlady refuses to get it repaired. She probably hopes that the gas will give them such a headache that they will be forced to redouble their efforts to get out. Not very subtle of her. For the first time, Yuriko told me more about herself. It seems that she had quite a struggle to start an independent life of her own as her mother insisted upon being so protective about her. In camp, Yuriko said that her mother objected to her going out with any fellows for fear that she might fall in love. Yuriko didn't think that she could make any advances in her career unless she got to know people, and they had some arguments about this. It took her a long time to convince her mother that she should come out to N.Y.C. on her own to see what she could do. Yuriko did housework, seamstress jobs, etc. until she got a start with the Martha Graham group and she was spending most of her money on dancing lessons. She said that she didn't really have a boy friend in her life until she came to N.Y.C., a very amazing statement for a pretty girl to make. She now thinks that she eventually wants to get married and have a couple of children, but I suspect that her career still means more to her at the moment. She hopes to start giving her own recitals soon, and she is gradually pulling away from the Graham troupe, because she wishes to develop a style of her own and not be a second Martha Graham. She said that it was hard for her to live with her mother because mother insisted upon being so much a part of her life and she had too many family worries on her mind so that it interfered with her creative ideas. Her mother is going through the "change of life." Yuriko said that she appreciated all that her mother has sacrificed for her, but she still insists upon being independent. She certainly is not the backward self-effacing type. She said that her position was similar to Martha Graham's who has an

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80 year old mother who still tries in subtle ways to dominate her "over 50 year" old daughter. Yuriko is recognized as the best of the Graham dancers. During this summer she is giving dancing lessons in her own studio, and she said that she had a couple of budding movie actresses who have been sent to her for lessons by the Selznick studios. Yuriko dances about five hours a day so that she is very tired when she comes home. She said that was the reason why she had some arguments with her mother. Her parents are now managing the Hostel up on 110th Street. I can't imagine her with a "mean" streak as she says she has because she usually has such a pleasant disposition, and she definitely isn't lazy as she swears she is.

One of the things which burns her up is the fact that the Nisei picture her as such an exceptional person for making a success in a professional career. Her formula is that any person with a bit of talent and a lot of drive to make a success could do it, and that it discourages prospective Nisei talent from trying if it is constantly thrown into their faces that it is difficult for an Oriental to crash the Occidental world. She thinks that this sort of thing makes them too conscious of their background, and she doesn't necessarily feel that an Oriental background is a handicap. Her point is that every person has certain barriers to overcome before achieving success and that the racial background is not the most important. Yuriko has taken the role of pioneer American women in some of her dances and it was judged purely upon her dancing technique. She claims that the main reason why she doesn't get along with Nisei is the lack of common interest, and she realized this when she first came back from Japan in 1937 and tried to get into a group. At that time she wasn't a "celebrity" so she was generally ignored because she was looked upon as a "kibei girl" and she didn't know much English. Yuriko said that she really was in between two cultures, and all during the time she was in Japan one of the ways in which she clung to her American identity was to carry a pillow around with her instead of using the Japanese wooden ones. I think that she had a much more difficult time in asserting her independence from parental control because she was an only child, and her mother projected her ambitions into her child and tried to realize it through her daughter. Her mother impressed me as nice and I

didn't know that there was such a struggle. Maybe Yuriko is exaggerating it, but Mariko in her first letter did mention something like that.

Rhoda is working in a book store four hours a day and she takes dancing lessons the rest of the time. She came in about 9:30 Friday night so we ate a late dinner, and afterwards we just sat around and talked. I went over there again Saturday afternoon, had dinner again, and took Yuriko out to see a foreign film later in the evening. Yuriko got dressed up, and she certainly was a knockout. Bob and Andrews came dashing in unexpectedly as they had just come back from a trip to Mason General Hospital, and they scared the heck out of me when they said that I was going to be on a seven day restriction because my bed was mussed up for the inspection. I have invited Yuriko and Rhoda to come up for a weekend at Hancock the first week of July because it is getting too hot to go into the city and they seem to like the idea of coming out to the seashore for a change. Andrews was positively bowled over by Rhoda's good looks and he described Yuriko as: "What a woman!" So now I have a reputation in the barracks as having a showgirl for a girl friend; I feel very flattered!

I believe that I am getting a terrific "case" on Yuriko but it will be all in vain since I don't have much confidence in my "good looks" and I'll probably bore her one of these days and that I shall be told to go look for some other girls to chase around. But it will be a lot of fun while it lasts, and the only reason why I like to go into N.Y.C. now. It is getting too hot to go there for plays now, and I don't find it as exciting anymore. I guess this is the kind of effect which women have on a guy. At any rate it makes life more interesting, and I feel like I am in the clouds when I am with Yuriko, poor sucker that I am! It is one of those period episodes which I go through every now and then, but I wish that it wouldn't leave a brief period of depression when it is all over. I don't think that I have ever been so attracted to a person like I have to Yuriko, but it will probably end up as one of those one-sided affairs. Too bad! (For me!) How can I get my heart into my work when I have such visions of vivacious Yuriko in my mind so much? I feel like a love struck schoolboy, and it doesn't make me jump with joy either. Makes me feel a little silly as I am not used to such

1611
intense emotional jangles! Enuff!!! Poor suffering Chas!!

Yesterday Yuriko was busy with cleaning the living room, washing her hair, and cutting out some kind of dress pattern so I didn't see her at all. I slept very late and then read all of the Sunday papers and some other magazines. Talked to Joe for quite a while. He is the new roommate at Warren's and he has just been discharged from the Army. He was the officer in charge of Warren's unit overseas, and he is now hunting for a job in importing and exporting because he wants to get experience in this field. He hasn't had much luck so far. He said that he had his application in at Harvard from where he graduated, but all he was getting was job offers for service station attendants and things like that. Claims that the job possibilities are very sad right now, and he is most indefinite about his future plans. The things which gets him sore is that the employers take the attitude that he should be glad to take any kind of a job, but the Army has spoiled him and he expects too much. This isn't true at all; he just wants to get a decent start in his line. Joe figures that it will be very tough for the ex-GI's for the next year or so because of the increasing economic dislocations, but he isn't pessimistic about the future at all. He believes that the GI Bill of Rights which enables so many vets to continue their education was the greatest thing which was accomplished for them and "we will need a hell of a lot of literate GI's to keep them from going haywire and making all sorts of demands upon Congress and try to make a privileged class out of us." Joe tends to be conservative and he does not think that the AVC will get too far because it doesn't have much popular support; he believes that it would be better to join the American Legion and make changes through it, but I didn't agree to that because I felt that it was impossible to overthrow vested interests and that the vets of this war should have its own group.

Warren has already run into the job difficulties of an ex-GI and he certainly has not been choosy. He got tired of waiting around for the job with Time mag, and he found that the only type of jobs which were offered to him by the employment agencies was cook, domestic work sort of thing. School has been out almost a month for him and he figured

that he was wasting his time so he took a job last Wednesday as a cook for three Catholic priests over in Brooklyn. Joe, Don, and Dave felt that he was making a mistake as they believed that he could do better for himself than that, but Warren figured that he might as well try and save some money as long as he could not get any experience in his field. He has a much more pessimistic attitude about the future than Joe, but that is because he is inclined to be more sensitive and aware of his Japanese ancestry -- although he has said nothing about discrimination. To him, it is a matter of fewer employment opportunities available because the Nisei are unknown in certain fields. I think that he should have plugged along instead of going into a stereotyped line of work as cook, but then I am not in his shoes. I didn't talk with him at all this weekend as he has moved out of the 125th Street apartment for the summer. This creates a sort of problem for me because I won't feel so easy about going up there to stay when I come into town despite the fact that the boys welcome me. But there are a lot of changes going on there right now and things seem to be in an uncertain state. Dave was in for the weekend, and looking very tan from his vacation up to the mountains. He is doing some research work in a lab up on Long Island for the summer, and he came in to make plans with Don about their housing problems for the fall. It seems that Davis Platt, the original owner of the apartment, has come back to town and the boys do not think that they will be able to live with him very easily because of Davis' personality. Davis is supposed to be a rich man's son, very neurotic, Negrophile for emotional reasons only, and the possessor of many compulsions like cleanliness, sexually maladjusted, etc. I've never met the guy but he doesn't sound like a very pleasant person to know. Don was all worked up about his problems because he doesn't know where he will live in the event he gets married. He is sure that it will not work out if he shared an apartment with Davis. Don was disappointed in not getting the summer teaching job he was looking for, and he is still meeting opposition about his pending marriage. He decided on Sunday afternoon that he would go to Philadelphia and try to talk Betty into marrying him immediately so he took off on the next train. Everybody seems to have his

problems. I sided very strongly with Don and urged him to act upon his impulse that time because once he got married he wouldn't have to worry about the other minor problems as he would be so happy -- that is, until later when he would have to come back down to earth!!

I didn't particularly feel like visiting anyone on Sunday, since Yuriko was busy, so I wandered down to the waterfront to watch some of those foreign ships unloading passengers, and wishing that I was on my way to Europe. But it doesn't look like I will get there on the Army and it isn't too practical either so I had better be satisfied with what I am doing now. I'll probably be here until I am eligible for discharge and I can't say that it is an unfortunate situation because that wouldn't be true. But I did want to go to Europe, and the chances seem to be getting slimmer all the time. The new draft bill in Congress which is expected to go through next week will give me hope that I'll be out of the Army by next February 1947 if the 18 month service provision is not lopped out. The immediate thing I am interested in about the new bill is the pay raise because I'll get \$100 base pay a month if the bill passes. (about \$70 after deductions for allotments, insurance, laundry, etc.) It most certainly will help out! We may lose a lot of fellows from our office soon if fathers are discharged as Bob, Davis, Fuller, Eldringhoff and one or two other will be eligible. Torrance put in an occupational discharge as the U. of Kansas wanted him for a vocational counselor. It was approved all down the line until it got to Major Santowsky and he turned it down on the basis that Torrance was essential here. It was a dirty trick because no man is that necessary here. It all goes to show that if a man conscientiously does a good job in this office here, he hurts himself. It puts one in a hell of a situation because there is a certain sense of duty for the inmates which is involved too. It is likely that we will be losing most of our experienced men in another month or so. Some of the officers will also be eligible: Carter, Maderia, Kantor. Our work is never going to steady down. I have the case workers started on the verification of military histories in our records this morning, and later in the day I will work up some plans

for individual psychotherapy, but none of the officers seem to be too interested in it as they are just killing time now until they get out. I don't feel that I have the experience to take on the thing by myself as I have no idea of what the function of individual psychotherapy would be in a military setting. Our processing is definitely over for the time being and no rumors have started about another batch coming in yet.

I took the last boat back to the post yesterday evening as I was developing a slight summer cold and I saw all of the available plays at 99 Park. When I got back here all of the fellows were out fishing except Andrews and one of his friends so I went to the movie with them. ("OSS"). Afterwards we went to the Y until it closed up. When all of my older friends get discharged it is going to be a problem because there are just 19 and 20 year olds left around here and I'm not exactly interested in the type of activities which seems to preoccupy most of their spare time.

Bob, Manuel, and Dempsey proudly came back with a 6 pound bass and they went up to the messhall to clean it so I went along to listen to the glowing accounts of the other fish they almost caught. Dempsey works in the messhall and he had all of the keys to the ice box so we had a royal feast up there for a midnight snack. The boys got all sunburned, and they were dirty and tired, but they seemed to feel that it was worth all the effort. I may go fishing with them this evening if I am not too tired, and if my cold does not get worse. There is a chance that I will get a three day pass and I can leave here on the boat this evening. I don't particularly want it, but I certainly will not turn it down. I wanted to get it for the first three days in the week so that I could also use the weekend, and in this way I might have taken a chance and gone to Chicago, but Al did not think it could be worked out that way and in the Army one is smart to take what he can get because the future is always so unpredictable. So if I get a three day pass, I shall go to N.Y.C. and loaf around. I hope that Don will be able to put me up as it will be too expensive otherwise. Everybody is taking it easy in the office this morning; it is a sort of lull and we have to wait for the psychologists to finish up before we plunge into the indefinite next phase of our work. This afternoon we start on the military history records but that won't be too

difficult.

June 25, 1946

10:30 A.M.: My three day pass officially starts this morning, and I have the unfortunate luck to have developed a sniffing cold which gives me the miseries. It is a cardinal sin in the Army to get ill on one's own time; there's no percentage in it. I wasn't too enthusiastic about this three day pass, but I would have been crazy to turn it down. I imagine that I will find things of interest to do. Yuriko teaches dancing at night so I doubt if I will see her at all, a sad state of affairs. One of these days she will get bored with my presence and give me the gate, but I don't have to predict defeat yet. Such a case I have on her, and she is a career girl too! Tsk!

We had a most pleasant trip in on the boat last night but the hot murky weather here got me down. I went up with Torrence to see about going to a play but discovered that I had seen all of them listed and I didn't particularly care to go to a movie so I came on up here and visited with the Hawaiian girls for a while, and then I went down to see Joe at his Oriental Food shop as I felt guilty for not going to visit him for so long. Joe is working as hard as ever at his store and it seems to be a going concern. There is a terrific rice shortage now, and some Nissei wants him to get into the black market and buy it at \$30 a sack but Joe refuses to do anything like that. He said that food prices were all going up and a lot of the Japanese were blaming him personally without realizing that he had to pay a greater price for the wholesale product too. He regretted that he didn't go into the bean sprout business as one of his Nisei friends up in the Bronx has a plant and last month he grossed \$10,000 and netted \$2,000 profit by selling to Chinese restaurants. Joe's shop is like a small country store and all the latest gossip about the "Japanese community" can be picked up there. He sells the language papers. solicits for various relief funds for Japan, sells "radical" literature, sells books on the state of affairs in Japan, and

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acts as a sort of housing bureau, cashes checks for trustworthy Nisei newcomers to the city, gives out information on all of the Nisei social activities, recruits members for JACD and JACL indirectly, sponsors a Nisei team in the Nisei softball league etc. Joe is also on various committees in the community, and rapidly assuming a position of a "Big Shot." As far as I could gather the economic basis for the resident Nisei-Issei population is the lapidaries and office jobs. Joe made the surprising remark that the Issei are no longer interested in "indemnity" for the forced evacuation as they want to live the rest of their lives in peace, and it is the Nisei, namely the JACL, which is pushing all of these things, including repatriation appeals. He openly admits that the Nisei are very race conscious now, and he believes that they are still a rootless migrant group in this city. However, he felt that many of the 'wild ones' were taking on family responsibilities and that the family solidarity was the strongest group influence upon them. The marriage rate has been slowed down because of continuing economic insecurity and lack of housing. From what Joe said, I got the impression that the only ones who were getting settled were those who were in business for the Nisei population, and that it is to their interest to encourage Nisei segregation. I sometimes think that there is more discrimination going on within a minority group than outside of it, and that it is profitable to the few to exploit that sort of thing for all it is worth. The "Japanese" hotels out here charge just as much for housing as some of the better equipped general hotels, and this is made possible because of the extra factor in housing scarcity. The same way with the food stores, restaurants, etc. Most of the community effort seems to be directed towards gathering relief for Japan. I don't see why they couldn't come a little closer to home and help out the returnees to the coast first. The biggest excitement is the pending arrival of the last of the 442nd from Italy, July 4th. The "whole Japanese community will turn out and welcome them with parties and dances," says Joe, one of the chairmen. The local JACL chapter charters space for weekend trips to the country so that Nisei won't "be offended by possible discrimination." Ye gods in heaven, where have they been for the past four years!

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Joe has been urging me to write articles for the Nisei weekender but I feel that I have nothing to offer and I never did care for the prostituted policies of the editors, who are more anxious to be big fish in a small pond than to help in any integration program. Self segregation seems to be the predominating trend among the resettlers in N.Y.C., although it is probably true that more individual Nisei have become independent of group identity than in any other area. A year ago I might have fumed in disappointment, but now I can see it more objectively even though I dislike the tendency towards self segregation just as much as before. I just don't come into contact with it so much now. I met Mr. Inouye in Joe's store; he is the editor of the local Issei "Hokubei Shimpō." He wanted to interview me for his newspaper when Joe told him that I was the only Nisei GI doing y particular type of work in the service; but I stalled him off by saying that I was restricted from talking about my work in public. Mr. Inouye appeared to be a very well educated man. He is going to Columbia to study for his Ph.D. Joe said that he was married to an Austrian girl who was a child psychologist. Mr. Inouye apparently is the core for the Issei intellectual circle around town. He was rather pleased that his "scoop" in printing some pictures of post war Japan resulted in a complete sellout for that issue, and he came to the conclusion that the Issei were mostly interested in the present reconstruction and democratization to their homeland so he plans to put more of it into his paper.

Two Nisei fellows, Ken and Haj were their names I think, came into Joe's store shortly before he closed up and during the course of the conversation they began to discuss "Independent Nisei." With great scorn they lambasted Nisei who broke away from the group identity and "played up to hakujins." This type of Nisei were described as being worse than a Benedict Arnold. Their reasoning was that this was a post war condition now and the Nisei had to stick together in organized movements of their own because nobody else was going to worry about them and they needed to protect themselves from possible discrimination and segregation. I thought their thinking was most inconsistent because the movement they were inviting supported the very things they were opposed to. I didn't say anything as I was interested in their reasoning, and it

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didn't make much sense. One of the fellows made the point that any Nisei who made any sort of success should make it his duty to join Jisei organizations to "encourage other Nisei to follow." They said that the Nisei who didn't do this were selfish and simply opportunists who had no sense of responsibility to other Nisei. "We stand or fall together," they pronounced very smugly. It was the same line of argument which the compromising apologist Nisei have followed from before the war. I perked up my ears when they began to name individuals whom they considered as renegades. Mine Okubo and Yuriko were considered "snobs" and "success has gone to their heads so they think they are too good." Sono Osato was considered as a good example of what successful Nisei should be like because "she fights for us." Ben Kuroki was another shining light in their thinking. The fellows felt that it was wrong for individuals to try and break all contacts with "their group" and they believed that anyone who did this were suffering from inferiority complexes and "ashamed and sensitive about their racial background." After more comments along this line, it got under my skin and I didn't like the idea of them talking about Yuriko who they don't even know except by reputation. I told them that it was Nisei like her who were doing more good for the Nisei than any organization like the JACL and church groups which sat around and discussed the problem of the poor Nisei, felt sorry for themselves, became more frustrated and racially sensitive, encouraged segregation and discrimination; but never did anything constructive about it. I said that they were the insecure ones and they had no right criticizing any Nisei who individually went out and had the guts to ^{do} things on his own initiative, and who didn't run back to a Nisei group and cry "wolf" every time he received a temporary setback. I said that this took more courage than to sit around and criticize. I guess I was quite burnt up, and the two fellows looked surprised and they started to backpeddle. I told them that it was wrong to spread rumors about Nisei they didn't even know and they were only revealing their personal jealousy when ^{they} did it. I guess they were surprised at my outburst, but it made me sore when they insulted Yuriko and Mine. I told them that they were doing twice as much as Ben Kuroki who went around

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making speeches and waving the flag like hell. My main point was that it was about time the Nisei stopped talking about discrimination, but to accomplish something as there were plenty of opportunities open to them now. I don't think those two fellows liked me very much, and they will no doubt tell Joe privately that I am a stinker but to hell with small minded freaks like them. Their small time smugness and false pretenses make me sick. We stopped the conversation when Joe came back from an errand, and I went over to his house with him to visit his wife and Viki, the girl who lives with them.

Joe's wife, Sammy, is getting fatter and fatter; she was decked in shorts and she looked exactly like the character "Woo Woo" in the comic strip "Wonder Woman." But Sammy is such a nice hospitable girl, and I guess she is no longer concerned with her figure since she has landed her man already. Viki is the amusing one. She is about 24, rather attractive, most outspoken, but "frustrated because she can't get a man," says Joe. Viki has been going around with a Korean-American boy, Danny, who recently got out of the Navy but she can't get serious about him because he is too moody. She started to tell us about her problem of whether she should go out with a Caucasian fellow who owned a packard. Viki felt that she could not go out with a boy unless he met her mother first. Shades of 1890! She poses as a sophisticated young lady, but what ancient ideas. She was afraid that the boy would drive her out to a secluded spot and seduce her! Viki was so serious as she told of this problem that I couldn't laugh. She is also having trouble finding a suitable escort to take her to a Negro sorority party and dance next week. One of the boys she likes, Hank, is "good looking and handsome, but he comes from Tule Lake and he is very prejudiced towards Negroes." Joe and Sammy both made the comment that this was not an unusual attitude among the Nisei. It seems that most of Viki's boy troubles stem from the fact that she cannot find one who has the combination of good looks and liberal attitudes. She thinks that she would settle for one with liberal attitudes because "the good looking ones are so conceited and they are very dull to talk to." Joe observed that the evacuation has made the Nisei more prejudiced than ever, but I felt that the precipitating

basis was already formed before the war, witness their distorted attitude towards the Filipinos. We sat around and talked about politics, the OPA, occupation of Germany and Japan, etc. until about 1 a.m. last night. It was nice to get the fresh air after I left; I got dizzy hearing so much talk about the Nisei at one shot. Maybe it was my miserable cold at fault, but it still irritates me to listen to the eternal complaints of the Nisei and Joe and group is less addicted to this habit than most.

June 26, 1946

Noon: Without benefit of shirt or pants, I am sitting at the desk here ignoring the bustle of the three occupants of this apartment as they clean the place up. I washed all of the accumulated dishes for them and my conscience is clear. Besides, I don't feel too good because my nose insists upon running, and it is most uncomfortable in this 90 degree heat wave. I can't make up my mind whether it is a summer cold or hay fever, but I suspect that it is the former because of the occasional rasping cough. Slept rather late this morning because I didn't get in until about 3 a.m. I figure that I might as well enjoy my vacation. It was so hot yesterday that I didn't go downtown to meet Paul and Howard as I didn't have the energy to go trotting up to Long Island. I was going up to Jamaica to see Ruthie as she just got back from Boston and she is leaving soon for California with Gary. I guess they are going to get married as the Armenian and Jewish clans of these two finally have reconciled themselves to the fact that the younger generation believe in intermarriage. Ruthie said that they would drive out so I told her to be sure to look up Jack and Dolores and she could witness a successful merger to "Japanese and Filipino." I used to have such a terrific "crush" on Ruthie up at Mason and she is still one of the best friends I have made out this way. Gary is still sore because I didn't write to him after he got out of the Army. We were inseparable up at Mason, but I sort of lost contact with him after I got transferred. I may go up to see them tomorrow if I feel ambitious.

This apartment was in quite a turmoil yesterday. Don came back from Philly and his mission to get married was a failure so that he was in the dumps. Joe couldn't

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make any progress in his job hunting and he was discouraged. He said that the employers seemed to hold it against him for being an ex-officer and they get "mad" when I turn down a \$25 a week job." Joe felt that maybe Warren was not so crazy in taking a cook's job because other work was so hard to find. Joe doesn't expect any special privileges for being a veteran, but he does feel that a college education should be good for job offers better than service station attendants. He is going to apply for unemployment compensation tomorrow as he doesn't see much prospect in landing a decent job with some import-export firm. Joe's friend, Arthur, also arrived and all I know about him is that he is going to Columbia to study as a journalist in the fall. Davis Platt finally made his presence known, and I met him for the first time. He is a good looking boy, slightly on the feminine side, compulsive about housecleaning, but friendly and hospitable. He flunked out of Berea College down in Kentucky, but is planning to study sociology at Columbia in the fall. He was never in the Army because of his diagnosis of psychoneurosis, and he has been under a psychiatrist's care in recent months. He doesn't have to worry about finances as his father heads a large insurance company out in Chicago. Davis is an only child, very pampered and spoiled by his mother according to some of the things he said. He resisted being made into a model of his father, became a "violent socialist" while in college, now has a very strong attachment for the Negroes -- sort of a patronizing attitude though, and I suspect that his motivation is to bolster his ego more than anything else. He has an inflated concept of his prowess with women, and casually makes remarks about how busy they keep him. He isn't particularly interested in marriage, but finds that a lot of attention from girls fills some of his ego needs. It's a sort of reaction from his mother's over-protection.

I went over to visit Saye and Yam in late afternoon yesterday, and met a female counterpart of Davis over there, Mildred Washington. I had dinner with them, and I didn't leave until about 2:30, as Saye and I got involved in a gin rummy game and she wouldn't let me quit until she had won. I had to be a gentleman and give her this satisfaction after partaking of all her food and hospitality and everyone was happy. In between games, Mildred told a bit about herself. She comes from one of the Black

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Bay families up in Boston, and her chief claim to fame is that she is a direct descendant of George Washington's brother and that her name was in the social register until last year. She definitely is not the debutante type. Mildred left her home to start a more cosmopolitan existence here in N.Y.C. and "learn how to live." Her chief preoccupation now is in getting escorted to night spots in Harlem by "East Indians" and she is sure that her mother would die of horror if she knew of daughter's friends among the "darker races." Mildred seems to be free of race biases but restricted in many ways by other frustrations. She doesn't exactly fit into the popular conception of a society girl, tall and ungainly. Lives on Riverside Drive, and tells about her colored maid who describes her boyfriend as "a nigger blacker than a telephone."

Yam just came back from the Middle West where he has been chick sexing, and his future plans are indefinite. He is thinking of going into the lapidary business. Saye would like to buy a home out in the country. She can't make up her mind whether to have another child soon or not. "If I have it, a depression might come; and if I don't have it, a depression will make me keep on postponing it until I get too old." Saye still tries to put on airs, but she is a likeable girl and it never bothers me too much. She talks about \$1000 fur coats, but she told me last night that she used that money to help her brother who got stranded in Shanghai and she is paying his passage to this country. Saye is really a very sentimental girl, and her rough exterior is just a cover up. It hardly seem possible that I first met her about 10 years ago when she first came back from Japan; she was the first Nisei girl I got to know. Since then she has been married, had a child, divorced, and remarried. She still looks as youthful as ever and one wouldn't think that she went through all the suffering she did since her first marriage. Saye is happy now so it all ended well. She said that Wes is still in S.F. and he hasn't married the Nisei girl who gave birth to his child yet. It's funny how so many little private worlds were erupted with the outbreak of the war. Saye would never have taken the step to get a divorce if she had remained in the S.F. Japanese community. Most of Wes's troubles were due to his economic frustration.

Charles Kikuchi

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Diary

June 26, 1946

Now he makes over a \$1000 a month in his various Japanese food enterprises, but he isn't happy at all. I guess money isn't everything after all.

The selective service bill passed the House yesterday. Most important immediate provision as far as I am concerned was the pay raise and 18 month service. Also provides for drastic reduction of Army, release of fathers after August 1, taking of 19 year olds. It makes me breathe a sigh of relief that the Army's power is getting cut down as an over powerful military structure is no good for the advancement of democracy in the U.S., and I doubt if it will help to spread it overseas either. Our best hope is the UNO, but the atom tests on Bikini indicates that we still are not willing to give up certain imperialistic and nationalistic aims.

June 27, 1946

Still N.Y.C. -- noon: This is the last day of my three day pass and it has turned out to be a very enjoyable period of relaxation despite my annoying cold, which has now taken a turn for the better. I've been lounging around in bed all morning catching up on my reading as there is all kinds of good literature lying about this apartment. It is still very hot and there is no point in going out into this heat until later in the day. I took it easy most of yesterday, but in the afternoon I did go downtown to browse around. It got so hot that I ducked into the Roxy to see the Donald O'Connor stage show. As soon as I came out of the air-conditioned theater the heat wave hit me and I began to perspire freely so I went over to the Soldier's and Sailor's Club to take a refreshing shower. For a moment I thought I was in the wrong shower room when I saw a couple of skirts come into view and I hastily covered myself with the towel and started to make a hasty retreat when I discovered that the plaid skirts belonged to a couple of Scotch servicemen who had the same idea about cooling off. They said that they had been in the service for about six years and served all around the world. Such accents they had. They thought at first that I was in the Chinese Army!

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About 8:30 p.m. last night I went over to visit Yuriko as she worked during early evening. She teaches dancing about five hours a day and she seems to be such a hard worker. Afterwards she comes home and cooks for herself and Rhoda. This evening I am going to take her out to dinner if plans work out as she has invited me to go to Jones Beach with her on July 4th. Yuriko and Rhoda are going to come up to Hancock weekend after next if I can make the arrangements for them to stay over at the guest house. They want to come out and catch clams and swim. Yuriko said that she may have to dance on July 5th evening for the big affair which is being given for the returning 442nd. She said that she was always willing to help out the Nisei when she had the time, but she couldn't understand why so many of them resented her for being standoffish. She felt that she had so many things to do that she just didn't have the time for Nisei activities. Sometime in the near future she is going to give a dance recital based on the emotions she felt at the time of the evacuation. Yuriko was very displeased with the Pacific Citizen article which sounded so defeatist and she didn't like the way in which she was mentioned as one of the few Nisei to break the color line in the theatrical world. She told Martha Graham about it, and Miss Graham told her that the reason why she was taken into the troupe was because of her dancing ability and not because of her race. Yuriko feels that most Nisei fail to realize this fact as the racial barrier is a ready made excuse for any failure inability. Yuriko is such an amazing, intelligent, talented girl; so natural in her actions. She never puts on airs.

A couple of Hawaiian Nisei came to visit while I was there. They were the quiet type. Yuriko and Rhoda disappeared into the kitchen and left me to talk to them after they had made polite conversation for awhile. It was very hard to talk to these boys because they had so very little to say. We exhausted the list of mutual acquaintances in a hurry so I started to ask them about Hawaii and this was the topic of conversation most of the evening. One of the fellows is a representative of a wholesale clothing and textile company over in the Islands and he has been going around the country making contacts to have goods shipped over. He kept praising the melting

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pot racial situation over there, so I asked him what difference he found over in the Mainland and he made the remarkable comment that he thought the whites over here were inferior. When I asked him what he meant by this he said that he was disillusioned about the status of the whites when he saw that they were waiters and shoe shine boys here. "Over in Hawaii, they never do work like that." So on the basis of economic status, he tends to judge the relative social position and status of a group. Sort of prejudice in reverse! The two fellows were just lonely and they felt conspicuous in the hotel where they were staying so they wanted "to see a Japanese face." Yuriko and Rhoda were very nice to them and I thought that they were most hospitable. The visitors didn't have to dump the garbage and run to the store for ice cream like I did! I put the garbage in the wrong place too. After the two Hawaiian boys left, I stayed and talked about two more hours with the girls on my adventures in Chicago and problems of rearing teen-age sisters. I spent a most enjoyable evening over there and it really made my pass worth while. Yuriko certainly does go out of her way to entertain men, and she is such a busy person. One can't help but be intrigued by her because she is so "different" from other Nisei girls. It's such a relaxing and sociable way to spend an evening!! I didn't leave until 2 a.m.

I was awakened rudely this morning when an alley Tom cat jumped through the window right on my stomach, making me go oomph! I had to get up to chase it out the window again and it raised quite a commotion so everybody started to arise while I went back to bed. There is another strange boy here -- from Kentucky. I got to know Arthur a bit better. He is an ex-naval officer, served out in the Pacific during the war. He went to College with Joe. Arthur is writing for the Commonwealth Magazine now, but plans to attend Columbia U. in the fall. During our late breakfast, Don and Davis had quite a discussion about the future of this apartment. Davis is going to take it over, and he plans to bring in a Negro friend. He wondered if he could be sued for breaking the restrictive covenant contract which he signed. Davis felt that it was time that he did more in the way of action instead of talking about it. He isn't as patronizing towards the Negroes as I thought as he is willing to follow through

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with his convictions. Don very surprisingly took the landlady's point of view. He said that she was a nice lady, but after all she had to consider her long time white tenants here and that she didn't want to force them out of here. This building is one of the few in the block with a restrictive covenant. Chinese and Filipinos can live here, but no Japanese. How silly! The interracial mixture of the children out in the block doesn't create any problems. I saw a little colored boy give a bite of his ice cream cone to his white friend, and a couple of passing Caucasian women registered looks of horror upon their faces when they saw this. It is the adults which press their prejudices upon the children who don't have any race consciousness to start with.

Don said that the landlady's great concern started the other week when one of the Caucasian girls on the 6th floor had a colored GI soldier visiting her. He was AWOL and one morning a whole squad of police came here, surrounded the building, and with a great commotion captured the AWOL soldier. The people in the building were most upset that a white girl would have such close relations with a Negro man.

After Don got finished apologizing for the landlady's point of view, he became quite heated about the solution to the whole Negro-white problem. He said that the Communists were very successful in the Negro group because they promised an autonomous state for them. I didn't think very much of this solution as I said that people liked their home area no matter how harshly they were treated and it didn't solve anything to isolate a group to get rid of a problem, like we tried to do with the Indians on reservations. I felt that the problem had to be worked out in its broader relationship to the whole world color problem and that democracy could not function if the right to vote and to have an equal chance to own property was not extended to all groups, and that an integration program seemed to be the most feasible approach to the problem in the U.S. since we were an amalgamation of all cultures and not specifically Anglo Saxon. Davis and Don both agreed that this was within the practical realm of achievement, but they thought that it would have to be preceded with violence as the emotional race bias were too deep rooted to be changed by appeal to reason. Don felt that the

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starting point was for somebody to assassinate Bilbo of Mississippi, but I did not agree to this. I still felt that he was an elected representative of the people and a symbol for a certain distorted way of thinking and it would not solve any problem by violently eliminating him because there would be Rankins and many others who would quickly assume the garb of bigotry. I did agree that there would have to be some violent economic and political changes though if the reactionary trend got too strong in the coming decade.

It certainly is discouraging that a man like Bilbo will probably be sent back to the Senate after the fall elections. He stands for the things which are opposed to Democracy, but I still feel that erasing him does not solve any problem. Davis thought that it could be done if federal troops were sent into Mississippi to see that the Negro go his vote. We certainly have a long way to reach the ideal of democracy set up 200 years ago, but it isn't an impossible task. Bilbo is a demagogue who has successfully turned the voters fears to his own ends, and he gets success by yelling that; "We are faced with a nationwide campaign to integrate the nigger with the social life of this country" through the assistance of the "communist hoodlums." He thinks it is so terrible for Mrs. F.D.R. to force "our Southern girls to use the stools and the toilets of damn syphilitic nigger women," and he pleads for violence by ranting that "every red blooded white man use any means to keep the nigger away from the polls. If you don't understand what I mean you are just plain dumb." All of this gets him votes because the poor whites are fearful of the negro, and the property owners support him because he opposes any threat to white supremacy by Congressional action. Bilbo certainly does take a lot of liberty with his democratic rights and he gets sent to Congress instead of jail. It just doesn't make sense.

Warren dropped back in here after one week of work at his new job of cook for three Catholic priests. He is satisfied enough as he gets \$175 a month plus keep and a promise of a personal tip from the three priests at the end of the month. He said that the priests have no food shortage, and he could apply the "squeeze" on the food bill to make a bit extra, but Warren is too honest to do anything like that. I told him he would be a

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Diary

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damn fool if he didn't because the Church puts the squeeze on the people so that they can live in style and under the protection of God's cloak. Warren said that the priests are Russiaphobes, and they are alarmed that he reads the "Communist PM." Warren certainly picked a hot bed of reactionarism to work in. Maybe he can sell some liberal ideas to those priests. The Church has no business mixing in politics anyway; they don't do so good as personal emassaries of God to begin with. It's hard to imagine a person of Warren's political convictions to be working for the extreme on the other end politically, but then he's just a cook!

June 28, 1946

My last day on the three day pass yesterday was most enjoyably spent. I lounged around during the heat of the day, and in early afternoon I went to the Oriental Food shop with Warren so that I could pick up some of the things Yuriko wanted for her picnic at the beach on July 4th. It seems that one has to give practically a case history and full credentials when buying anything at that store. I couldn't get any service for a while because there were some Nisei boys there gossiping about two Nisei girls who were known to be soliciting men down in Harlem and there were many guesses as to the identity of the girls.

I went over to Yuriko's about 4:30, and met Rhoda's latest boyfriend. His name is Bamarr and he is on the stage, just got out of the Air Corps. After he took Rhoda to work, Yuriko finished up some of her washing. She had very ambitious plans to clean the house but didn't get around to it. She was in a gay mood and we chatted while she worked and I sat on a stool and watched her. Yuriko told a little about the time she was in Japan between the age of 9 and 17, and she was under the care of a dancing teacher. Said that she made some tours of Japan but never was happy there and during the last two years she "cried every night that she could come back to America." Said that her mother was married three times, and that the reason she was sent to Japan was because of difficulties with the first stepfather. Yuriko said that she was a serious student in school, and didn't have much fun although she put on a gay air and wouldn't allow

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anyone to know that she was so sad. Her philosophy of life is to fully enjoy living every day, and that happiness is a state of mind which can be developed under almost any situation. She said that she still had some great ambitions for her future and didn't think that she would be psychologically ready to settle down to marriage for some time yet. She feels that she is almost ready to achieve some of her aspirations now. Claims that she hasn't made much money so that she has to be careful of her expenditures. She makes about \$150 a month as an instructor for Martha Graham studio now, teaches five hours a day, and gives some private lessons. Yuriko has an intense social consciousness, likes people, inclined to be liberal but claims that she doesn't know much about current affairs because of lack of educational background. When she came back from Japan in 1938 at the age of 18 she went to high school for about three days and then quit because "they wanted me to start all over again." In the fall of that year she was invited to joining the UCLA dance group and she was with them for two years. Said that she had quite a time picking up English. Yuriko has an exceptionally good sense of humor, is very intelligent lots of fun, uninhibited, friendly disposition. One of the Hawaiian boys phoned her while I was there and asked her for a date Saturday night. It didn't even bother me because I don't feel that I have any claims upon her and she is bound to be very popular although she always minimizes this. Everytime I see her I like her better, and I feel that she is about the nicest girl that I know. I saw about 15 Hawaiian Nisei downtown who were in for a furlough from Washington (Fort Lewis) so I gave all of them Maude's address and phone number because I'm sure that she likes to be popular. Also told them to look up the four Hawaiian girls on 124th street. It impressed the boys to think that I knew so many girls, but I didn't tell them that it was about the sum total that I told them about.

Yuriko and I went down to Greenwich Village to have an Italian dinner at the quaint Rocco restaurant. It had a pleasant family atmosphere, and the food was good. The strangest businesses goes on down there. Right across the street from the restaurant, there was an old apartment building with part of the front torn out. I was amazed to

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see horses being led into it, taken up an elevator to the various floors. It was a stable. Right next door to it was located family apartment houses, but the smell couldn't be too good. Yuriko and I had a leisurely dinner and we walked through part of the village afterwards. She saw some fruit carts lined up on the streets so insisted upon having some California cherries for desert. She tried to eat them delicately at first, but decided to enjoy the fruit so spit the seeds out like a little country girl. I then showed her the real technique of squirting the seeds out by holding it between the teeth and pressing with the tongue and she said that I embarrassed her! Yuriko is always doing unpredictable things so that one has to get into the spirit of it in order to gain a full appreciation of her joy of living. She is so different from Nisei girls because she isn't concerned with false dignity. We went uptown to Times Square and saw the picture "Searching Wind" in the evening. It was a good film for Hollywood as it actually brought out the fact that the war was partly caused by the "compromisers" who refused to listen to the left wing group that fascism was a dangerous force. It was the first film I have seen about this war which did not put the entire war blame on stupid Germans and Japs who acted like morons. But we still have our compromisers with us. It seems that we are so anxious to help England preserve the status quo of the Imperialistic colonial system that we are building up a false fear of Russia, who has more to offer the billions of oppressed through the world. The newspaper yesterday headlined the fact that MacArthur was not going to get rid of the Zaibatsu group in Japan because of a fear of social chaos. The monied group throughout the world are bent upon maintaining economic control to the detriment of the masses, and it cuts right across national boundaries. It was the economic controlling group in Japan which pushed the war along with the militarists, but it now seems that they are going to get off scot free so that they can continue building up economic monopolies just because we are afraid of the Communistic influence. It doesn't make much sense.

After the show I visited with Yuriko and Rhoda until about 1 a.m. We were comparing our past family background, and Yuriko made the discovery that the three of us grew up in broken home situations. Yuriko was catching a summer cold so that Rhoda

insisted upon her taking pills. They get along so well together. Yuriko said that Rhoda and Martha Graham tried to get her married off to an Air Force officer a few months ago, but it didn't take. She really does look outstanding when she dresses up. She was so classy yesterday in her yellow dress and split pea in. Yuriko makes most of her own clothes as she is an expert seamstress. Ah, me!!

I had about four hours of sleep last night, went to the Masonic Temple as I figured that Warren's place would be too crowded. I came back on the boat and nobody said anything about not being here at 8:00 ayem. I have been working all day on verifying records and rewriting some of the cases based upon new information sent by the Red Cross. The Colonel of the post had turned down the Board's recommendation that one boy be CDD out of the Army on the basis that he had too many previous military offenses. He sort of mixed up cause and effect. I took the case up to Captain Cohn and he is going to send a special report in to Washington to have the Colonel's recommendation overruled. We have sent more cases to Mason General out of this batch than any other. Major Santowsky has been particularly liberal in this, and the fact that some new policies on restoration have come out of Washington also helps. The Clemency Board in Washington has just about cleaned up the last of 22,000 cases. We sent well over one-fourth of the total from here.

Our program here for the summer is still indefinite. Although we have not heard any definite word, it is highly likely that we will still be receiving occasional inmates for processing the rest of the summer. Next week, I'm supposed to start a group psychotherapy program, but Sless also wants me to do individual psychotherapy, take over vocational counselling in the event that Torrence gets out, and continue the abstracting of Red Cross and FBI records. It all boils down to the fact that there are only about four of us left in the outfit who can do the more specialized jobs and the heaviest burden is placed

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upon us. It looks almost certain that Bob, Fuller and Eldringhoff will be discharged shortly after August 1 because of their fatherhood status. Harry was discharged while I was gone, but Bob said that another week here and Harry would have had a nervous breakdown because he was in such an anxiety state and fearful about going out to civilian life to earn a living once more.

I can now figure on about seven more months of service, probably will get out in the middle of winter when the inflation is at its height. I don't know for sure what my plans are, but I have started to think about it. I believe that I will go back to U of Chicago and finish up my MA work of 3 units, but it will take a year to do it because of the field work assignments. After that, my future is indefinite. I don't particularly want to live in Chicago anymore, and I would like to come to NYC. It all depends upon the job possibilities. I have thought about psychiatric social work with the VA, doing something with organizations dealing with race relations, civil service job in social work or a related field, etc. There must be a great many possibilities. I saw in the papers that UC is planning to publish the first volume of the Study in the Fall with the title of "The spoilage" and the second volume will be the "Salvage" which is described as an analysis of individual resettlement and case histories. That was the one I was supposed to work up just before I got inducted. At least it makes me feel good that I will be contributing to one of the two main volumes of the Study. I'll have to work up a thesis if I go back to graduate work, but I'll worry about that later.

We just had a terrific thundershower for about 15 minutes, but now it is hot and murky again. The showers gather and disappear with amazing swiftness
If
out here in the East. /It is still warm after dinner, we will go swimming down on the beach.

Charles Kikuchi

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Diary

June 29, 1946
Saturday

7:30 AM:

Came to the office early as I had to get up for roll call at 6:15, and there was nothing else to do. I think that I will be tired today as I had a strenuous evening last night. After dinner, about eight of us took the hospital truck and went down to the beach. They have an enlisted man's beach and an officer's beach next to it. I guess they are afraid that the officers will get contaminated. It was a lot of fun swimming, but I couldn't get used to the rolling waves and the salt water so I swallowed some of it. One of the boys brought a mattress cover down so we filled it with air and used it as a life buoy to go out into the ocean. The only trouble with the beach is that there are too many stinging flies. Townsend has been spraying the beach with DDT and he said that if he could get the flies under control once it would not be so much trouble. There is a refreshment house down there with cheap prices so we ate pig's feet, beer, etc. A loud speaker furnishes music. It is a grand place for a vacation and I couldn't think of a better place to be stationed in the Army as we have all of the vacation facilities of a resort right on the beach. The only thing which is lacking is a lot of girls in nice swimming suits as one gets tired of looking at hairy men all the time! We swam for about three hours, and then came up to the late movies, "Night and Day", so that it was after 10:30 before we got back to the barracks.

We didn't get to sleep for another hour because the fellows were listening to the fight broadcast between Montgomery and Stoltz for the lightweight championship. The boys were quite peeved that "another nigger won." It gets them so angry when a white man is beaten up, but they concluded that the only reason was that "niggers are more filled with hate and they still got that jungle savageness in them."

The boys in our barracks have been ribbing me for being such a "stranger" because I haven't been sleeping there too much. Every chance I get I go into

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NYC. Most of the fellows just go to town and they stick around the camp as they feel that it is much cheaper and they can have much more fun. It seems that they are getting acquainted with the lighthouse keeper's daughter, and Wilkinson the veterinarian from our detachment lives in the veterinary clinic and "there are four beds down there." A couple of the fellows have been bringing girls in from town, pick ups, and they stay over in this cottage.

Manceau just came in to happily tell me that he has been informed that he will be going to the Honor Company today, and after 8 weeks of training he will get restored to duty. He has been working as a clerk in our office, and I have talked to him a number of times about his problem, as I did his original case history. He wanted to thank me for what I did, but it was just as much of a surprise to me as to him. The trustees around here now wear a large white badge with a red star in the center and they are able to go out of the gates without guards. Everytime some prisoner escapes some of the privileges are taken away from the rest of the inmates and that is not very fair.

I only work till noon. Al wanted me to take the morning off and stay next Saturday, but I had other plans for next weekend so I turned it down. There are only two of us doing the abstracts of the Red Cross and FBI reports. I find that our case histories compare very favorably with the work of these professional agencies and most of the information we got is surprisingly accurate. But every once in a while we run across a case where the information is very distorted so we have to call in the inmate and rework the case up. Next week I will start working with Torrence on Vocational Counselling and push the individual psychotherapy with the inmates who will be discharged in July with DD's as they will have many personal problems to talk about. I may have to do group psychotherapy also as we don't have enough personnel with experience to spread out over the different sections.